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## **Melbourne**

The City of Melbourne respectfully acknowledges that it is located on the traditional land of the Kulin Nation. This special place is now known by its European name of Melbourne. For the Wurundjeri, Boonerwung, Taungurong, Djajawurrung and Wathaurung which make up the Kulin Nation, Melbourne has always been an important meeting place and location for events of social, educational, sporting and cultural significance.

Melbourne was created through the enterprise and foresight of some settlers from Tasmania. Land suitable for pastoral purposes was becoming overstocked. The settlers formed the Port Phillip Association for the purpose of pastoral exploration at Port Phillip.

One of its members, John Batman sailed from Launceston to Port Phillip in May 1835. He aimed to negotiate a treaty with the Aborigines by which means he claimed large tracts of land in the Melbourne and Geelong area on behalf of the Association's members. This is the south-eastern side of Melbourne.

The Batman party relocated its initial settlement from Indented Head to a Melbourne site on the Yarra River. There they discovered another party, initiated by Launceston banker and businessman John Pascoe Fawkner, had set up a settlement just below the Yarra Falls on 30 August 1835.

The resulting debate as to who was the founder of Melbourne has been carried on since the early claims of John Pascoe Fawkner to this title.

On 25 May 1836, Governor Bourke received a report on the settlement on what is now Melbourne. The report stated it comprised 13 buildings, three weatherboard, two slate, and eight turf huts. The European population comprised 142 males and 35 females. The stock were 26,900 sheep, 57 horses and 100 horned cattle. There were 11 ships in port, which were engaged in bringing stock from Tasmania.

Victoria came under the administration of New South Wales, being known as the Port Phillip District of New South Wales.

William Lonsdale was appointed Police Magistrate and Commandant in 1836, and Charles Joseph La Trobe was appointed Superintendent of the Port Phillip District in 1839. His powers however were limited as real authority rested in the Governor of New South Wales.

On 4 March 1837, the New South Wales Governor, Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Bourke arrived with Assistant Surveyor-General Robert Hoddle, and instructed him to lay out the town. Governor Bourke named the town Melbourne, in honour of the then Prime Minister of Great Britain, William Lamb, 2<sup>nd</sup> Viscount Melbourne.

Hoddle designed the streets to be 90 feet wide. Bourke insisted every second street running north and south be a little street. This legacy required Melbourne Council in the 1930s to put in place legislation to be able to buy back sections of the little streets when the properties were being redeveloped to ensure no reduction of the road width.

On 12 August 1842, Melbourne became the Town of Melbourne. In 1853 the Town of Melbourne became the City of Melbourne.

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# APPROVED DESTINATION STATUS (ADS) SCHEME

## **Melbourne - St. Patrick's Church**

The Cathedral Church and Minor Basilica of Saint Patrick (commonly known as St Patrick's Cathedral) is the cathedral church of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Melbourne. St Patrick's, one of the architectural glories of Melbourne, is an important part of the city, and its history tells us much about the State's birth and evolution. It is located on the fringe of the city grid, close enough to the heart of Melbourne to be a commanding presence and breathe with a life of its own.

The cathedral is constructed on a traditional east–west axis, with the altar at the eastern end, signifying belief in the resurrection of Christ. The plan is in the style of a Latin cross, consisting of a nave with side aisles, transepts with side aisles, a sanctuary with 7 chapels, and sacristies. Although its 103.6-metre (340ft) length is slightly shorter than that of St Mary's Cathedral, Sydney, St Patrick's has the prestige of being both the tallest and, overall, the largest church building in Australia.

### Quick Facts

- Back in 1848, the Augustinian friar James Goold was appointed as the very first bishop of Melbourne (the fourth bishop in the entire Australia). After this, he began discussions with the colonial government to gain right to use five acres of land on the Eastern Hill on which to construct a church.
- On 1 April 1851, only sixteen years after the establishment of Melbourne, the Colonial Secretary of Victoria finally granted the site to the Roman Catholic Church. At that time, the Catholic community in Melbourne was primarily Irish, hence why the cathedral was devoted to St. Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland.
- In 1858 William Wardell was appointed to plan the cathedral with a contract signed on 8 December 1858 and building commencing the same year.
- Although the nave was finished within 10 years, construction continued gradually, and was further postponed by the severe depression which hit Melbourne in 1891. Under the leadership of Archbishop Thomas Carr, the cathedral was sanctified in 1897 and even then it was not completed.
- Daniel Mannix, who became Archbishop of Melbourne in 1917, retained a constant interest in the cathedral, which he was determined to see finished after the long deferrals during the previous 30 years. He administered the addition of the spires and other elements in the late 1930s. The structure was officially completed in 1939.
- In 1974 Pope Paul VI conferred the title and dignity of minor basilica on it.
- In 1986 Pope John Paul II visited the cathedral and addressed clergy during his Papal Visit.
- Since its opening, St. Patrick's has suffered some wear and tear, so to celebrate the centenary of its consecration in 1997, the cathedral was closed completely in 1994 in order to be refurbished to its former glory.
- Nothing was added, but a substantial amount of conservation work was carried out, including fixing up the stained glass windows.
- Overall, the repair lasted between 1992 and 1997, and involved teams of skilled stonemasons and stained-glass craftsman who handled old-fashioned materials no longer used in the building trade.

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# APPROVED DESTINATION STATUS (ADS) SCHEME

## **Melbourne - Fitzroy Gardens**

The Fitzroy Gardens are 64 acres positioned on the south-eastern edge of the Melbourne Central Business District. The gardens are bounded by Clarendon Street, Albert Street, Lansdowne Street, and Wellington Parade with the Treasury Gardens across Lansdowne Street to the west. The gardens are one of the notable Victorian era landscaped gardens in Australia and add to Melbourne's claim to being the garden town of Australia. Set inside the gardens are an ornamental lake, a scarred tree, a tourist information centre and cafe, a conservatory, Cooks' Cottage (a residence where the parents of James Cook lived, delivered from England in the 1930s), tree-lined avenues, a model Tudor village, a band pavilion, a rotunda, the "Fairies' Tree", fountains and sculptures.

### Quick Facts

- In 1848, 64 acres were permanently set aside as public gardens, with title shared by the State Government and City of Melbourne. The gardens were identified as Fitzroy Square until 1862, named after Sir Charles Augustus Fitzroy, Governor of New South Wales from 1846 to 1851.
- In 1855, conservancy was granted to Council by the Government. A year after, contract commenced for 'paling in' and providing gates. Edward LaTrobe Bateman was appointed to produce designs for the garden. Then in 1857, James Sinclair was commissioned head gardener, and worked in the gardens until his passing in 1881.
- Responsibility for Fitzroy Gardens was taken over by the Lands Department in 1860. Clement Hodgkinson, the head of the Lands Department, takes a detailed interest in the planning and development of the city parks, including Fitzroy Gardens.
- By 1862 the path system which was the main structural element in the layout of the gardens was firmly established. In the same year, Fitzroy Square was officially changed to Fitzroy Gardens when the Government cleared up the legal status of the reserve by designating it as 'temporarily reserved' as a site for public gardens.
- As a measure to increase night-time security, a small Tudor style gate-keeper's lodge was built at the south-west corner. Sinclair relocated here with his young family. The neo-classical band pavilion near the Grey Street entry was built in 1864, and the brick cottage on the main walk, two years later in 1866.
- Vast numbers of tree ferns were transplanted along the creek which was re-developed as a fern-tree gully and became a very popular feature. An elegant little neo-classical rotunda, the Temple of the Winds, was built to decorate the city-facing slope in 1873. The 1870s were a high period for the Gardens. They were well frequented and admired.
- In 1897, the Metropolitan Parks and Gardens got an energetic new Curator in John Guilfoyle whose ideas were more in step with the current fashions in decorative gardening. Guilfoyle planted out the Lombardy Popular Walk in line with George Street at the southern end of the gardens, describing it to the Gardens Committee, seemingly without any sense of exaggeration, as '... similar to the Grand Avenue at Versailles in France.'
- In 1922 under the new Curator, J. T. Smith, a hefty number of stone pines were removed along Clarendon and Albert Streets. These were replaced with lawns planted with Gingko, Limes, Palms and Silver Birch.

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- In 1934 'Cooks' Cottage' was erected in the Gardens close by the conservatory as the gift of the Grimwade family. The cottage and conservatory, today, form a well-known tourist attraction in the south western corner which is a 'must' for all the guided tours of the City.
- In the late 1970s a carefully studied eighteenth century cottage garden was re-created as a suitable setting for the cottage.
- In 2014 an area previously used for depot activities was re-claimed as garden space and features a major stormwater harvesting system, a café and visitor centre which provides tourism information about Melbourne as well as specific information and services for Cooks' Cottage and Fitzroy Gardens.

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# APPROVED DESTINATION STATUS (ADS) SCHEME

## **Melbourne - Botanical Gardens**

Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria is one of the world's main botanic gardens and a centre of excellence for horticulture, science and education. Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria is committed to the conservation, display and enjoyment of plants and extends over two locations, Melbourne and Cranbourne, and incorporates the National Herbarium of Victoria.

### Quick Facts

- Melbourne's Botanic Gardens was established in 1846 by Lieutenant Governor Charles La Trobe. Over the next 60 years this swampy site was transformed into the world-famous landscape we know today.
- Ferdinand von Mueller was appointed Director of the Gardens in 1857. He built on the work of Curators John Arthur (1846-49) and John Dallachy (1849-57). Mueller's achievements included a plantation of conifers to demonstrate their usefulness to Victoria, a fountain in the middle of the lagoon, and a formal garden to show the relationships between families of plants.
- In 1867 the Giant Waterlily, one of the great horticultural wonders of the time, flowered for the first time in Melbourne.
- Entertainment in the Gardens in Mueller's time included concerts and horticultural shows. Mueller was also appointed Victoria's first Government Botanist in 1853, establishing the National Herbarium of Victoria the same year.
- From then until his retirement in 1896, he built the foundations of what is today one of Australia's most important dried plant, algae and fungi collections - the State Botanical Collection: historically and botanically significant, it comprises a majority of Australian material but includes a significant component of foreign-collected material.
- In 1873 Mueller was succeeded by William Guilfoyle, who is often described as 'the master of landscaping'. It is his vision that shaped the gardens. By carefully planting trees and placing garden beds he developed the scenic panoramas and sweeping lawns that are characteristic of Melbourne Gardens today.
- He was inspired by sub-tropical plants and used many of them in his landscapes, including flaxes and cordylines from New Zealand, palms, and other foliage plants. Among his creations are the recently restored Fern Gully, rockeries, picturesque shelters, the Temple of the Winds (a memorial to La Trobe) and the Ornamental Lake. His volcano has been restored as an important part of Melbourne Gardens' water management program. Guilfoyle retired in 1909. The next 80 years were a period of maintenance and consolidation.
- In 1958, Queen Elizabeth II bestowed the 'Royal' prefix on the Gardens.
- With the assistance of the Maud Gibson Trust, land was purchased south-east of Melbourne, and Royal Botanic Gardens Cranbourne (now Cranbourne Gardens) was established in 1970. Additional land has since been purchased and Cranbourne Gardens now covers 8in Melbourne's outer south-east.
- In June 2015, the Gardens embarked on another chapter of this rich history and sought to bring together the elements of this much expanded organisation under one name: it is now known as Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria, incorporating Melbourne Gardens, Cranbourne Gardens and the National Herbarium of Victoria.

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## **Melbourne - Federation Square**

Federation Square is home to major cultural attractions, world-class events, tourism experiences and an exceptional array of restaurants, bars and specialty stores, this modern piazza has become the heart and soul of Melbourne. It covers an area of 3.2 ha (7.9 acres) at the intersection of Flinders Street and Swanston Street constructed above busy railway lines and across the road from Flinders Street station. It accommodates major cultural institutions such as the Ian Potter Centre, Australian Centre for the Moving Image (ACMI), and Koorie Heritage Trust. There are also cafes and bars in a series of structures around a large paved square, and a glass walled atrium. The nook is occupied by a glass walled pavilion that gives access to the underground Melbourne Visitor Centre.

### Quick Facts

- Melbourne's central city grid was designed without a central public square, long seen as a missing element. From the 1920s there were proposals to move the railway yards to make space for a public square. In the 1960s, the Melbourne City Council decided that the best place for the City Square was the corner of Swanston and Collins Streets, opposite the town hall.
- The first temporary square opened in 1968, and a permanent version opened in 1981. It was however not considered a great success, and was redeveloped in the 1990s as a smaller simpler space in front of a new large hotel.
- The railway yards had been partly roofed by the construction of the Princes Gate Towers, known as the Gas & Fuel Buildings over the old Princes Bridge station, in the 1960s.
- In 1996 the then Premier Jeff Kennett announced the much-hated Gas & Fuel Buildings would be demolished, and the railyards roofed and a complex including arts facilities and a large public space would be built.
- It was to be named Federation Square, and opened in time to celebrate the centenary of Australia's Federation in 2001, and would include performing arts facilities, a gallery, a cinemedia centre, the public space, a glazed wintergarden, and ancillary cafe and retail spaces.
- An architectural design competition was announced that received 177 entries from around the world. The winner announced in July 1997, was a consortium of Lab Architecture Studio directed by Donald Bates and Peter Davidson from London, Karres en Brands Landscape Architects directed by Sylvia Karres and Bart Brands, who joined with local architects Bates Smart for the second stage.
- The design, originally costed at between AUD\$110 and \$128 million, was complex and irregular, with gently angled 'cranked' geometries predominating in both the planning and the facade treatment of the various buildings and the wintergardens that surrounded and defined the open spaces.
- The design was widely supported by the design community but was less popular with the public. The design was also soon criticized when it was realised that the western freestanding 'shard' would block views of the south front of St Paul's Cathedral from Princes Bridge.
- The final cost of construction was approximately AUD\$467 million (over four times the original estimate), the main funding primarily from the state government, with AUD\$64 million from the City of Melbourne, some from the federal government, while private operators and sponsors paid for fitouts or naming rights.
- The square was opened on 26 October 2002. Unlike many Australian landmarks, it was not opened by the reigning monarch, Elizabeth II, nor was she invited to its unveiling; she visited Federation Square in October 2011.

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# APPROVED DESTINATION STATUS (ADS) SCHEME

## **Melbourne - Captain Cooks Cottage**

Cooks' Cottage, also acknowledged as Captain Cook's Cottage, is situated in the Fitzroy Gardens. The cottage was built in 1755 in the English village of Great Ayton, North Yorkshire, by the mother and father of Captain James Cook, James and Grace Cook, and was transferred to Melbourne in 1934 with the aid of Sir Russell Grimwade. The interior of the cottage consists of centuries-old antiques and is stylised in the way of the 18th century, as are the clothes of the volunteer guides.

### Quick Facts

- The Cottage originally stood in the village of Great Ayton, Yorkshire, England. Cook's father who had gone to Great Ayton to be a bailiff on a wealthy property-holder's farm called Airey Holme, took possession of the cottage in 1755.
- From the date 1755 and the initials (those of James and Grace, Cook's mother and father) over the doorway which is apparently older than the rest of the cottage, it would seem that the cottage was rebuilt, and not originally built by Cook's father when he bought it.
- James Cook was born on 27 October 1728, and his family moved to Great Ayton in 1736. James Cook left home in 1745. As Captain James Cook he returned to spend time with his father in the cottage in the winter of 1771-72 on his return from the voyage to Australia.
- The original thatched cottage in which Cook was born at Marton-in-Cleveland was demolished in 1786 and so the Great Ayton family cottage is the only concrete historical link we have with Captain Cook's origins.
- In 1933, the last owner of the cottage, Mrs Dixon put the cottage up for sale and it was suggested that it would make an ideal focus piece for Victoria's centenary in 1934.
- The prominent Melbournian Russell Grimwade agreed to buy the cottage and present it as a gift to the Victorian people. However, a difficulty arose in that the patriotic Mrs Dixon had stipulated that cottage should remain in Britain. She had rejected offers from wealthy Americans for this reason, but she was persuaded to accede to Victoria's claim on the cottage as Australia was, after all, still "in the Empire".
- The cottage was purchased by Russell Grimwade in 1933, dismantled, and shipped to Melbourne in 253 packing cases, arriving April, 1934. As the cottage structure had been altered considerably by a succession of owners following the Cook family's occupation, its Australian assemblers had the task of restoring the cottage as accurately as research and guess work would permit to its mid-18th century appearance.
- A site in the Fitzroy Gardens was selected to complement the cottage with its large shady European trees and the construction work was completed in six months. The cottage was handed over to the Lord Mayor, H. Gengoult Smith by Russell Grimwade on the 15th October, 1934 during a centenary ceremony.
- The cottage immediately became a popular tourist attraction. The cottage has undergone two restorations. The first was undertaken in the late 1950s and the most recent in 1978, when a thorough effort was made to investigate and restore the building, furnish it with material appropriate to the period, and surround it with a garden of eighteenth century character. Combining modern interpretations of Captain Cook's adventures, centuries-old antiques, a delightful English cottage and volunteers dressed in 18th century costumes, Cooks' Cottage is a fascinating step back in time.

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## **Melbourne - Flinders Street Railway Station**

Flinders Street railway station is a railway station on the corner of Flinders and Swanston Streets in Melbourne. It serves the whole metropolitan rail network. Backing onto the city reach of the Yarra River in the heart of the city, the complex covers two whole city blocks and extends from Swanston Street to Queen Street.

Flinders Street is served by Metro's suburban services, and V/Line regional services to Gippsland. It is the busiest station on Melbourne's metropolitan network and the busiest railway station in Australia, with over 92,600 daily entries per weekday recorded in the 2011/12 fiscal year. It was the first railway station in an Australian city and the world's busiest passenger station in the late 1920s.

### Quick Facts

- The first railway station to occupy the Flinders Street site was called Melbourne Terminus, and was a collection of weatherboard train sheds. It was opened on 12 September 1854 by the Lieutenant-Governor, Charles Hotham. The terminus was the first city railway station in Australia, and the opening day saw the first steam train trip in the country. It travelled to Sandridge (now Port Melbourne), over the now redeveloped Sandridge Bridge, travelling along the now light rail Port Melbourne line.
- Melbourne's two other early central-city stations, Spencer Street and Princes Bridge, opened in 1859. Spencer Street served the lines to the west of the city, and was isolated from the eastern side of the network until a ground level railway was built connecting it to Flinders Street in 1879, this track being replaced by the Flinders Street Viaduct in 1889.
- Princes Bridge was originally separated from Flinders Street, even though it was only on the opposite side of Swanston Street. Once the railway line was extended under the street in 1865 to join the two, Princes Bridge was closed. It was not reopened until April 1879, and from 1909 slowly became amalgamated into Flinders Street. Federation Square now occupies its site. Up until the 1880s a number of designs for a new station had been prepared, but none ever went any further.
- In 1882, the government decided to build a new central passenger station to replace the existing ad-hoc station buildings. A design competition was finally held in 1899, and 17 entries were received. The £500 first prize was awarded to railway employees James Fawcett and H.P.C. Ashworth, of Fawcett and Ashworth, whose design, named Green Light, was of French Renaissance style.
- Work began in 1900 on the rearrangement of the station tracks, while the final design of the station building was still being worked on. Work on the central pedestrian subway started in 1901, with the foundations of the main building completed by 1903. The main station building, completed in 1909, is a cultural icon of Melbourne, with its prominent dome, arched entrance, tower and clocks—one of the city's most recognisable landmarks. It is listed on the Victorian Heritage Register.
- The first electric train service operated from Flinders Street to Essendon in 1919, and by 1926 it was the world's busiest passenger station. To cater for the increasing numbers of passengers, the Degraves Street subway from the station was extended to the north side of Flinders Street in 1954. In March 1966, Platform One was extended to 2,322 feet (708 m) long.
- In November 2011, the Victorian Government launched an AUD\$1 million international design competition to rejuvenate and restore the station. The public could vote and the jury's choice and people's choice winner were announced on 8 August 2013. The competition winner was Hassell + Herzog & de Meuron,

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while the people's choice winners were University of Melbourne students Eduardo Velasquez, Manuel Pineda and Santiago Medina.

- In mid-February 2015 Premier Daniel Andrews and Minister for Public Transport Jacinta Allan announced that AUD\$100 million would be spent for urgent refurbishment works to upgrade station platforms, entrances, toilets and information displays. By July 2017, the station had been almost completely repainted in the original 1910 colours. The Premier announced that works were likely to continue for another 18 months.

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## **Melbourne - Arts Centre Melbourne**

The Arts Centre Melbourne, initially regarded as the Victorian Arts Centre and temporarily officially known as the Arts Centre, is a performing arts centre consisting of a complex of theatres and concert halls in the Melbourne Arts Precinct, positioned in the central Melbourne suburb of Southbank. The Arts Centre is situated by the Yarra River and along St Kilda Road, one of the city's main thoroughfares, and extends into the Melbourne Arts Precinct.

Major companies frequently performing include Opera Australia, The Australian Ballet, the Melbourne Theatre Company, The Production Company, Victorian Opera, Bell Shakespeare, Bangarra Dance Theatre and the Melbourne Symphony Orchestra. The Arts Centre also hosts a wide variety of Australian and international performances and production companies.

### Quick Facts

- In 1877, Cooper and Bailey's Great American International Circus was one of the first travelling circuses to pitch a Big Top tent on the site. A permanent circus home, Olympia, was built in 1901 by the Fitzgerald Brothers' Circus, then Australia's biggest circus.
- In 1907, Wirth Brothers' Circus took over the entire site and remained there for the next 50 years. By 1911, the company had built a new circus hippodrome and roller-skating rink, and had leased the original Olympia as a cinema.
- The Great Depression of the 1930s, and the worries of World War II, meant most of the entertainment venues, with the exception of the cinema, fell on hard times. Wirth Brothers Circus continued to occupy the site until its buildings were destroyed by fire in 1953.
- Before construction of the National Gallery of Victoria commenced, during the late 1950s and early 1960s much of the site was used as an outdoor car park. But as early as 1942, the Victorian Government had begun considering the effect World War II was having on the provision of public buildings.
- A post-war reconstruction committee was established to look into future facilities for the Public Library, National Gallery and Museum, then all linked under one governing body, and housed on Swanston and La Trobe streets in Melbourne's CBD. The trustees of the National Gallery saw this as an opportunity to gain a new building and independence – a view shared by the architects, appointed by then Premier Sir Albert Dunstan.
- In 1943, the architects recommended that a separate gallery and an auditorium to hold 1,000 people should be built on the Wirth Brothers' Circus site. The estimated cost of this venture was 2 million pounds at the time, or over AUD\$140 million today. However, it would take many years and several changes of government before the land was secured for cultural purposes and plans would be finalised.
- In December 1959, Roy Grounds, by then a noted architect, was appointed to the project. His master plan was approved a year after. The project was planned in two stages – first a gallery, then a performing arts centre and spire.
- The National Gallery was planned and built in seven years, without a major hitch, at a cost of AUD\$14 million, opening on 20 August 1968. Stage two – "the Arts Centre" – proved somewhat more problematic.
- In 1979 the Arts Centre Building Committee appointed John Truscott – one of Australia's most successful designers and director of the arts, and an Academy Award-winning film designer – to redesign Roy

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Grounds' planned interiors for both the Melbourne Concert Hall and Theatres Building. The Theatres Building opened in October 1984. The Playhouse premiered ahead of the rest of the building, with Melbourne Theatre Company's Medea gracing the new stage in May 1984.

- On 6 November 1982, The Melbourne Concert Hall opened, and in April 2004 was renamed Hamer Hall after former Premier Sir Rupert Hamer in honour of his tenacity and passion to ensure Melbourne could boast a major cultural facility able to compete on the international stage.

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# APPROVED DESTINATION STATUS (ADS) SCHEME

## Melbourne - Old Parliament House

Parliament House is one of Melbourne's well known landmarks. Facing the intersection of Spring and Bourke streets, the west facade of the building; sweeping steps, stylish lamps, grand colonnade, suggests solidity and strength. Appearances are deceptive. Parliament House is incomplete. The generous vision of nineteenth century architect, Peter Kerr, has not been fully realised. The story of Parliament House is one of staged construction and architectural ambition thwarted.

### Quick Facts

- Victoria's first Legislative Council (1851-6) took three decisions that profoundly influenced the course and conduct of parliamentary democracy in Victoria. It drafted a Constitution; it introduced the Secret Ballot; and it began the construction of Parliament House.
- Arguments over the best site in Melbourne for such a building were intense. It was not until April 1854 that Eastern Hill, the current Spring Street site, was agreed upon. As importantly, it was not until December 1855 that Colonial Engineer, Charles Pasley, handed responsibility for the design and construction of a building for the new Parliament to two architects in his office Peter Kerr and John George Knight.
- By 1853 a Parliament House design competition had been held. The entries were judged inadequate. As a result Pasley had himself produced an ordinary design that had been accepted by the Legislative Council.
- Kerr in turn adapted and significantly improved Pasley's work transforming it. He laboured over his drawing board, working on the building on and off for the next forty years. In the process he produced more than 600 detailed sketches and designs, while his colleague Knight managed the actual site construction. From this team effort emerged one of Melbourne's most dramatic nineteenth century buildings constructed in distinct stages.
- Almost immediately on the proclamation of the Constitution, and even as Peter Kerr was still working at his drawings, work began on the two legislative chambers. Building at a rate that now seems extraordinary, the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly were sufficiently complete to permit the first Parliament of Victoria to meet there and begin work in November 1856. The work had taken just 10 months.
- No sooner were the Chambers complete than work began on the Library. Construction of this eastern wing began in 1858 and was completed in 1860.
- In 1877-9 work proceeded on the Grand Hall (renamed in 1887 Queen's Hall, after Queen Victoria) and the Vestibule. This had the effect of filling the empty space between the chambers and the Library.
- The west facade and Colonnade were completed in 1888.
- And there the building stood, still unfinished. Certain modifications were made. The most took place during World War 1 when Prime Minister Billy Hughes (the Federal Parliament occupied Parliament House from 1901 until 1927, with the Parliament of Victoria residing in the Exhibition Buildings) erected a tin and wooden hut on top of the North Wing in order to have quarters where the press could not find him. It was called 'Billy Hughes' Hideaway'.
- When the Federal Parliament moved to Canberra in 1927, it left a 50,000 pounds sterling gift to the Parliament of Victoria as a thank-you gesture for its stay in Melbourne. This was used to finance the construction of the north-east corner of Parliament House as refreshment rooms. This was the last major construction work of Parliament House, Melbourne.

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# APPROVED DESTINATION STATUS (ADS) SCHEME

## **Melbourne - Melbourne Aquarium**

The amazing Croc Lair exhibit is simply one of the zones of discovery at Sea Life Melbourne Aquarium. Marvel at the world's only display of Elephant Sharks in Bay of Rays. Be mesmerised as you experience a rainbow of colours at Seahorse Pier and discover a world unlike any other. Marvel at the majestic King and cheeky Gentoo penguins in Penguin Playground.

With interactive animal encounters, iconic cutting-edge displays, animal feeds and diver presentations, Sea Life Melbourne Aquarium are an excellent, educational and absolutely enticing experience. This attraction is situated on the corner of Flinders Street and King Street, on the Yarra River, across the Crown Entertainment Complex.

### Quick Facts

- The current building was built between February 1998 and December 1999, the building was designed by Peddle Thorp architects to resemble a ship moored to the river, and opened in January 2000.
- The depth of the building however was designed not to be imposing at street level, and extends 7 metres (23ft) below the surface. At its centre is a world first 2,200,000-litre (580,000 US gal) 'oceanarium in the round' where the spectators become the spectacle to the marine life swimming around them.
- On November 28, 2008 Melbourne Aquarium officially opened after a significant expansion, also designed by Peddle Thorp, and now extends from the Yarra River to Flinders Street. A new entrance was built on the corner of Flinders and King Streets.
- The expansion features exhibits with king penguins and gentoo penguins, as well as many Antarctic fish, a first for Australia. The exhibits also feature real ice and snow to simulate Antarctic conditions, and take visitors on an expedition to Antarctica. The penguins were sourced from Kelly Tarlton's Underwater World in New Zealand.
- In April 2013, Melbourne Aquarium's owners, Merlin Entertainments, announced that they would be spending AUD\$8 million on the refurbishment of the facilities. As part of the process, the aquarium will be rebranded as a Sea Life Centre and relaunched in September 2013.
- The current Aquarium succeeded an earlier site in the Eastern annex of the Royal Exhibition Building, which burned down in 1953.
- Today, you can spend hours exploring their underwater exhibits across 11 themed zones from shark spotting at Shipwreck Explorer to watching their cheeky penguins dive into the water at Penguin Playground.

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# APPROVED DESTINATION STATUS (ADS) SCHEME

## **Melbourne - City Circle Tram**

The City Circle (also regarded as City Circle tourist tram) is a zero-fare tram circling around the Melbourne City Centre. Aimed mostly at tourists, the route passes many Melbourne attractions while strolling along the metropolis' outermost thoroughfares, as well as the developing Docklands waterfront precinct. It operates in both clockwise and anti-clockwise direction.

Tourists can spend all day on a City Circle Tram. Information leaflets, which include an 'easy to understand' map of the city are on hand on board every City Circle Tram. The City Circle Tram can be used as a 'hop on - hop off' service, this way travellers can enjoy each of Melbourne's sites aboard traditional Melbourne transportation.

### Quick Facts

- The tram route was introduced on 29 April 1994, requiring a small track extension along Spring Street, between Collins and Flinders Streets, to enable a complete CBD loop to be formed. The Federal Government's Building Better Cities program funded the AUD\$6.4 million capital cost of the track expansion, while the State Government funded the running costs.
- Until January 2003 the western leg of the original route of the tram was down Spencer Street, but the route was then extended west to run through Docklands. The travel time around the circle before this change was 40 minutes.
- During early 2006, new Passenger Information Displays were installed along with Digital Voice Announcements.
- In April 2008, the service adopted the daylight saving timetable on a permanent basis, operating from 10:00 to 21:00 every Thursday, Friday and Saturday. The end of service at other times is 18:00.
- On 30 May 2009, the route was altered for a second time, being extended from Harbour Esplanade to the NewQuay and Waterfront City precincts via Docklands Drive. This made the route an elongated 'q'.
- The City Circle route is operated by heritage W class trams liveried in burgundy with gold trim, however rolling stock shortages often see Melbourne & Metropolitan Tramways Board liveried traditional green liveried W Class trams on the service.
- The City Circle operates at a headway of 12 minutes in both directions, with the service taking approximately 60 minutes to complete a loop.
- Ten trams are allocated to the service at any one time (five in each direction). An average of three million passengers uses the service every year, with each tram circling the city 9 times a day, or 12 times when the tram operates to 21:00.

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# APPROVED DESTINATION STATUS (ADS) SCHEME

## **Melbourne - National Gallery of Victoria**

The National Gallery of Victoria, commonly known as the NGV, is an art museum in Melbourne. Founded in 1861, it is Australia's oldest, largest and most visited art museum.

The NGV houses a comprehensive art collection across two sites: NGV International, found on St Kilda Road in the Melbourne Arts Precinct of Southbank, and the Ian Potter Centre: NGV Australia, positioned close to Federation Square. The NGV International building, designed by Sir Roy Grounds, opened in 1968, and was redeveloped by Mario Bellini prior to reopening in 2003. It houses the gallery's international artwork collection and is on the Victorian Heritage Register. Designed by Lab Architecture Studio, the Ian Potter Centre opened in 2002 and houses the gallery's Australian art collection.

### Quick Facts

- Victoria gained independence from New South Wales in 1850, and in the wake of the Victorian gold rush that began the following year, it became Australia's richest colony, and Melbourne, its capital, the largest and wealthiest city in Australia.
- With Melbourne's rapid growth came calls for the establishment of a public art gallery, and in 1859, the Government of Victoria pledged £2000 for the acquisition of plaster casts of sculpture. These works were displayed in the Museum of Art, opened by Governor Sir Henry Barkly in May 1861 on the lower floor of the south wing of the Public Library (now the State Library of Victoria) on Swanston Street.
- Further money was set aside in the early 1860s for the purchase of original paintings by British and Victorian artists. These works were first displayed in December 1864 in the newly opened Picture Gallery, which remained under the curatorial administration of the Public Library until 1882.
- On 24 May 1874, the first purpose built gallery, known as the McArthur Gallery, opened in the McArthur room of the State Library, and the following year, the Museum of Art was renamed the National Gallery of Victoria.
- The McArthur Gallery was only ever intended as a temporary home until the much grander vision was to be realised. However such an edifice did not eventuate and the complex was instead developed incrementally over several decades.
- The National Gallery of Victoria Art School, associated with the gallery, was founded in 1867 and remained the leading centre for academic art training in Australia until about 1910. The School's graduates went on to become some of Australia's most significant artists.
- In 1887, the Buvelot Gallery (later Swinburne Hall) was opened, along with the Painting School studios. In 1892, two more galleries were added: Stawell (now Cowen) and La Trobe.
- The gallery's collection was built from both gifts of works of art and monetary donations. The most significant, the Felton Bequest, was established by the will of Alfred Felton and from 1904, has been used to purchase over 15,000 works of art.
- Since the Felton Bequest, the gallery had long held plans to build a permanent facility, however it was not until 1943 that the State Government chose a site, Wirth's Park, just south of the Yarra River. £3 million was put forward in February 1960 and Roy Grounds was announced as the architect.
- In 1999, redevelopment of the building was proposed, with Mario Bellini chosen as architect and an estimated project cost of AUD\$161.9 million.

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# APPROVED DESTINATION STATUS (ADS) SCHEME

## **Melbourne - Hosier Lane**

Hosier Lane is a bluestone cobbled laneway on the southern edge of the central metropolis grid. Hosier lane is a much renowned landmark primarily due to its stylish urban art.

Hosier Lane lies opposite the entrance to the Atrium at Federation Square on Flinders St, a prominent position in the city. Melbourne's most celebrated laneway for street art, Hosier Lane draws camera-wielding crowds snapping edgy graffiti, stencils and art installations. Subject matter runs to the usually political and countercultural, spiced with irreverent humour; pieces change almost daily.

### Quick Facts

- Hosier Lane is located between Swanston and Russell streets, extending from Flinders Street through to Flinders Lane. Rutledge Lane connects in a C shape to the west of Hosier Lane.
- Businesses located in Hosier lane in 1920 were quite diverse. These included an organ manufacturer, a warehouse for a men's clothing company, and a costume manufacturer.
- Hosier Lane was located in the clothing manufacturing district at this time. The nearby Higson and Oliver Lanes also had warehouses that were predominantly used by businesses involved in the manufacturing of clothes.
- Two properties on Hosier Lane, used for commercial and domestic purposes, are listed on the Victorian Heritage Inventory. These are the buildings located at numbers 3-5 and 7-9.
- Hosier Lane today is a brightly lit lane well known for its quirky bars and the stencil graffiti art which adorns the lane's brick walls.
- The artwork decorating the walls near number 1 Hosier Lane and near Misty Place at number 3-5 Hosier Lane have been approved by the City of Melbourne as registered street artwork.
- The lane has been noted for the quality and the often political nature of its art.
- It features in the state-sponsored book The Melbourne Design Guide and in Tourism Victoria's Lose Yourself in Melbourne advertising campaign, leading to questions about the dichotomy of Victoria's approach to graffiti.
- The graffiti-covered walls and art-installations have become a popular backdrop for fashion and wedding photography.
- Hosier Lane is also known for its upmarket cocktail lounges including the popular Misty and MoVida.
- An open air cooking session with MoVida's chef Frank Camorra on Masterchef Australia season 2 showcased the lane as a major Melbourne attraction.

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# APPROVED DESTINATION STATUS (ADS) SCHEME

## **Melbourne - The University of Melbourne**

The University of Melbourne is a public research university established in 1853. It is Australia's 2nd oldest university and the oldest in Victoria. Melbourne's main campus is positioned in Parkville, an inner suburb north of the Melbourne central business district, with quite a few other campuses situated across Victoria.

Melbourne consists of eleven separate academic units and is associated with several institutes and research centres, consisting of the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research, Florey Institute of Neuroscience and Mental Health, the Melbourne Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research and the Grattan Institute. Amongst Melbourne's 15 graduate schools the Melbourne Business School, the Melbourne Law School and the Melbourne Medical School are specifically well regarded.

### Quick Facts

- The University of Melbourne was established by Hugh Childers, the Auditor-General and Finance Minister, in his first Budget Speech on 4 November 1852, who set aside a sum of £10,000 for the establishment of a university.
- The university was established by Act of Incorporation on 22 January 1853, with power to confer degrees in arts, medicine, laws and music. The act provided for an annual endowment of £9,000, while a special grant of £20,000 was made for buildings that year.
- The foundation stone was laid on 3 July 1854, and on the same day the foundation stone for the State Library Classes commenced in 1855 with three professors and sixteen students; of this body of students, only four graduated.
- The original buildings were officially opened by the Lieutenant Governor of the Colony of Victoria, Sir Charles Hotham, on 3 October 1855.
- The first chancellor, Redmond Barry (later Sir Redmond), held the position until his death in 1880.
- The inauguration of the university was made possible by the wealth resulting from Victoria's gold rush. The institution was designed to be a "civilising influence" at a time of rapid settlement and commercial growth.
- In 1881, the admission of women was seen as victory over the more conservative ruling council.
- The university's 150th anniversary was celebrated in 2003.
- The Melbourne School of Land and Environment was disestablished on the first of January, 2015. Its agriculture and food systems department moved alongside veterinary science to form the Faculty of Veterinary and Agricultural Sciences, while other areas of study, including horticulture, forestry, geography and resource management, moved to the Faculty of Science in two new departments.
- Four Australian prime ministers and five governors-general have graduated from the University of Melbourne.
- Nine Nobel laureates have been students or faculty, the most of any Australian university.

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# APPROVED DESTINATION STATUS (ADS) SCHEME

## **Melbourne - Shrine of Remembrance**

The Shrine of Remembrance (commonly regarded among locals as The Shrine) is a war memorial in Melbourne, found in Kings Domain on St Kilda Road. It was constructed to honour the men and women of Victoria who served in World War I, but is now a memorial to all Australians who have served in war. It is a site of annual observances of ANZAC Day (25 April) and Remembrance Day (11 November) and is one of the biggest war memorials in Australia.

The crowning element at the pinnacle of the memorial's ziggurat roof references the Choragic Monument of Lysicrates. Built from Tynong granite, the Shrine initially consisted only of the central sanctuary surrounded by the ambulatory. The sanctuary includes the marble Stone of Remembrance, upon which is engraved the words "Greater love hath no man". Once a year, on 11 November at 11am (Remembrance Day), a ray of sunlight shines through an aperture in the roof to light up the word "Love" in the inscription beneath the sanctuary lies the crypt, which contains a bronze statue of a soldier father and son, and panels listing every unit of the Australian Imperial Force.

### Quick Facts

- The Shrine of Remembrance was created to meet the needs of a grieving community after the extensive loss of lives in the First World War (1914 –18).
- 114,000 Victorians enlisted in the First World War. Of the 89,000 of them who served abroad 19,000 were killed. They were buried in distant graves far from home at a time when most Australians did not travel abroad.
- The Shrine provided a place where Victorians could grieve as individuals, as families or as a community. It also served to honour the courage of the men, women and children who remained at home.
- The design for the Shrine of Remembrance was selected by competition among Australian artists and architects.
- Eighty-three designs were submitted and the winning design was by two Melbourne returned-soldier architects, Philip Hudson and James Wardrop.
- The inspiration for the external outline came from one of the seven wonders of the ancient world—the mausoleum at Halicarnassus to Mausolus, King of Caria in South West Asia Minor.
- Although the country was faced with frightful unemployment and financial difficulty in the late 1920s and the 1930s, so great was the gratitude of the people that the huge amount required to build the Shrine was raised or promised within six months from the opening of the appeal in 1928.
- Prince Henry, the Duke of Gloucester and son of King George V, officially opened the Shrine before a crowd of 300,000 people in November 1934.
- Since then, other memorials have been added to the site to mark the service of successive generations, such as the Second World War Forecourt and the Post 1945 Memorial. While direct experience and knowledge of the events of the First World War and subsequent conflicts fade, interest in them is growing.
- Today the Shrine places a high priority on education and interpretation. Through commemoration, exhibitions and public programs the Shrine continues to honour Victorian service and sacrifice and to uphold and reinforce the values we associate with the original ANZACs.

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# APPROVED DESTINATION STATUS (ADS) SCHEME

## **Melbourne - Queen Victoria Market**

The Queen Victoria Market (also commonly known as Vic Market or Queen Vic) is a major landmark in Melbourne, and at around 17 acres is the biggest open air market in the Southern Hemisphere. It is also the biggest and most intact surviving nineteenth century market in the city. The Melbourne central business district once hosted three main markets, however two of them, the Eastern Market and Western Market, both opened prior to the Queen Victoria, and were both closed and demolished in the 1960s. Other historical markets continue to exist in Melbourne, such as the inner suburban Prahran Market and South Melbourne Market, although only Prahran has any early buildings. The Queen Victoria Market is historically, architecturally and socially important and has been listed on the Victorian Heritage Register. It has become an increasingly important tourist attraction in the city of Melbourne.

### Quick Facts

- Between the years of 1837 and 1854, much of the land on which the Queen Victoria Market now stands was the site of Melbourne's first official cemetery, which housed the remains of an estimated 10,000 early settlers, including those of John Batman.
- Today, the John Bateman memorial is housed on the north east corner of the car park site, and a further memorial "Passage" to the numerous persons still buried on the site is situated on the corner of Queen and Therry Street.
- In 1841, at the corner of Little Collins and Exhibition streets, about three quarters of an acre of the reserve which remained next to the building used for a "female penitentiary" was designated as a future site for a general market by the Market Commissioners. At the time, unofficially, it was used as a hay and corn market.
- At the request of the Council, it was proclaimed a general market site on 1 August 1846, and immediately became the official hay and corn market in place of the one which had operated on the site where St. Paul's Cathedral now stands.
- Melbourne has always been a Market town. Its residents have always had a fascination with Markets, and this tradition continues even today. The Melbourne City Council was originally established in 1842 to manage the City's many markets, of which one was Queen Victoria Market.
- One of the most intriguing stages in Queen Victoria Market's history was during the 1960s when the Market was associated with the infamous "Honoured Society". Indeed, much of the innuendo and rumour surrounding the Market today can be attributed to this period.
- It all began in 1960, when the complaining of suspicious growers unhappy with the handling of their consignments resulted in a Royal Commission being established to investigate price fixing at the Wholesale section of the Market.
- The separation of the Wholesale Market from the Retail Market led to a plan to redevelop the Queen Victoria Market site into a trade centre, office and hotel complex in the 1970s. However, public outcry prevented this and resulted in the Market being classified by the National Trust.
- Later, the Market site and its buildings were listed on the Historic Buildings Register. Queen Victoria Market survives today as one of the largest and most intact examples of Melbourne's great nineteenth century markets.

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# APPROVED DESTINATION STATUS (ADS) SCHEME

## **North Melbourne - Brunswick Street**

Brunswick Street runs north-south through the inner northern Melbourne suburbs of Fitzroy and Fitzroy North, from Victoria Parade at its southernmost end, crossing Alexandra Parade, and continuing until it reaches St Georges Road in Fitzroy North, near the Edinburgh Gardens; there, its former northward course is continued by a much smaller residential street named Brunswick Street North.

One of Melbourne's most vibrant streets, Brunswick St has long had a distinct bohemian area – although now it's incredibly more mainstream with hot dining spots and some rather swish cocktail bars to choose from. The strip is perfect for a cheap meal, a relaxed drink or a spot of shopping in its many creative little boutiques.

### Quick Facts

- Brunswick Street, believed to be named after Captain Brunswick Smythe, owes its origins to Benjamin Baxter, who owned a lot of land along Victoria Parade, in the recently proclaimed township of Newtown (now Brunswick South). Baxter's lot was Lot 49, which was adjacent to Lot 48 on the north-west corner of Victoria Parade and Nicholson Street.
- In 1839 Baxter subdivided his lot into quarters, creating roads between the subdivisions. These became Brunswick Street and Gertrude Street.
- Initially, Brunswick Street only ran as far as what is now Hanover Street.
- In 1840, Mr R. S. Webb subdivided Lot 70, which was to the north of Baxter's lot. This extended Brunswick Street further north to Bell Street (originally known as Hamburg Street).
- The street was officially proclaimed in 1851.
- Shops had appeared on Brunswick Street as early as the 1840s. By 1854 the strip rivalled Bourke Street as a shopping district.
- After World War Two, large numbers of immigrants (principally from Mediterranean Europe) settled in the inner suburbs of Melbourne, including Fitzroy. Among them there were many Italians, who in turn imported espresso machines and established the foundations of Melbourne's café culture.
- For some decades, the suburb of Fitzroy was a working-class area of low rents and cheap shops. This area began to attract students, artists and bohemians.
- The T. F. Much Ballroom commenced in Cathedral Hall (now called 'Central Hall', just opposite St Vincent's Hospital, in Brunswick Street, in 1970. The T. F. Much was the heart of Melbourne's music scene.
- In the 1980s, businesses cemented Brunswick Street's status as a nexus of Melbourne's indie music and post punk/new-wave subcultures, which in turn drew in waves of suburban tourists in their teens and 20s.
- One by one, the few remaining regular shops closed and were replaced by cafés, fashion boutiques and bars, a shift that has played a large role in Fitzroy being named one of the most unique neighbourhoods in the world in 2016.
- The start of the 21st century, however, has heralded a new dawn and Brunswick Street is home to a melting pot of artisans, housing commissioners, young professionals and boomers with excess retirement savings. The bars thrive and throughout the working week expect a regular trade.

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# APPROVED DESTINATION STATUS (ADS) SCHEME

## **South Melbourne - Brighton Beach Bathing Boxes**

The infamous bathing boxes at Brighton in Australia are known to have existed as far back as 1862. The bathing boxes are thought to have been built and used mostly as a response to the Victorian morality of the age, and are known to have existed not only in Australia but also on the seashores of England, France and Italy at around the same time.

They had developed from the wheeled bathing machines used by Victorians to preserve their modesty. George III gave royal approval to the new fashion when he took a medicinal bath at Weymouth to the musical accompaniment of 'God Save the King.', whilst Queen Victoria set up one at Osbourne House on the Isle of Wight in the 1840s.

### Quick Facts

- In the late 1840s stately homes were built in an area known as 'The Terrace' now called the Esplanade overlooking Dendy Street Beach which at the time had few if any bathing boxes. Local residents included Henry Dendy, J.B. Were, J. Hawdon and H.B. Foot.
- Elsewhere, bathing boxes existed in Brighton as far back as 1862. Most of the bathing boxes were built on the water's edge at the end of Bay Street and between Park and Wellington Streets. Numbers are uncertain but the Borough, Town and then City of Brighton may have allocated between 100 and 200 sites before the Great Depression.
- In 1875, Beach Rd (Esplanade) was created in Brighton.
- Brighton Land Vesting Act of 1877 transferred Brighton Beach Reserve from the Crown to the Borough of Brighton.
- In 1910, peak construction of Brighton bathing boxes.
- Cyclone destroyed structures north and south of Green Point in 1918.
- In 1934, scattered Brighton bathing boxes removed or relocated to Dendy St beach to make it easier for bluestone foreshore promenade from Port Melbourne during the Great Depression.
- In 1957, City of Brighton unsuccessfully tried to remove the bathing boxes.
- In 2000, Bayside Planning Scheme added the bathing boxes to a heritage overlay. It restricts alterations, and all boxes retain their Victorian era architecture, such as timber frames, weatherboard sidings, and corrugated iron roofs, without amenities such electricity or running water.
- The bathing boxes may only be purchased by residents paying local council rates, and as of 2008 were selling for prices in the range of AUD\$200,000, with annual council rates of around AUD\$500, despite their lack of amenities.
- In 2009 plans were announced to build at least six new bathing boxes in an effort by the council to raise funds in excess of AUD\$1 million in light of the global financial crisis.

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# APPROVED DESTINATION STATUS (ADS) SCHEME

## Yarra Valley - Domaine Chandon

The heart of Chandon beats brightly in Victoria's Yarra Valley. As one of Australia's viticultural heroes, its timeline dates back to the 1800s and peaks poignantly in the 1960s when a 2nd generation of producers was stirred by its promising terroir.

Chandon's vineyards sparkle with fruit that thrives in cool climates beneath the watchful eye of its viticultural leaders. From the revered Green Point Vineyard in the Yarra Valley and their site nestled in the Strathbogie Ranges to their latest venture in the King Valley, Chandon's vineyards yield the finest fruit with all levels of intensity and concentration.

### Quick Facts

- Chandon flies the flag as the only Australian sparkling specialists with genuine French heritage. It all begins decades ago, when Moët & Chandon dared to dream differently, believing that the unknown could deliver brilliant opportunity. Produce superlative sparkling wines outside its hallowed French terroir? But of course!
- In 1959, its founder Robert-Jean de Vogüé and his oenologist Renaud Poirier took the road less travelled to Mendoza, Argentina, and collaborated with local winemakers to apply Champagne expertise to local varieties. What resulted was the first of many collaborations, which saw Chandon craft sparkling expressions from New World terroir that captivated critics and brought smiles to drinkers' faces.
- In 1973, an unexpected meeting of minds occurred between our founder Robert-Jean de Vogüé and Californian entrepreneur John Wright – they shared a vision for exploring new horizons and those pursuits gave rise to an inspiring estate in the Napa Valley, which now crafts exceptional wines with a Californian character.
- During the mid-1980s, in a flash of serendipity, a team of Chandon's wine whisperers struck gold at Green Point, an old dairy farm in Victoria's Yarra Valley. The cool climate and great soil combined to make a picture-perfect home for Domaine Chandon.
- Since 1986, this is where Australia's leading méthode traditionnelle producer has been confidently crafting sparkling and still wines that are stamped with the distinct style that is Chandon.
- Chandon's original Green Point Vineyard perches 100m above sea level in the lower Yarra Valley slopes.
- Years later, they placed roots in Victoria's Strathbogie Ranges with a vineyard that sits 700m above sea level and produces vibrant fruit with intense flavours.
- In 2014, Chandon ventured into Victoria's King Valley where they acquired the Whitlands Vineyard, one of Victoria's highest and coolest at an elevation of 800m.
- Chandon's spirit of possibility continues to burn brightly, unlocking the potential for wine production in India and China, and believing in the promise of possibility – beautiful surprises are just around the corner.

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# APPROVED DESTINATION STATUS (ADS) SCHEME

## **Mornington Peninsular - Ashcombe Maze & Lavender Gardens**

Ashcombe Maze and Lavender Gardens is home to Australia's oldest and most popular hedge maze, a lovely round rose maze, and the year round flowering Lavender Labyrinth, all set amongst 25 acres of world acclaimed gardens.

The traditional hedge maze is planted with more than 1000 cypress trees and thousands of metres of pathways. Now more than three metres high and two metres thick, the maze keeper clips the hedges three times a year to maintain sculpted into a curvaceous challenge that will delight and inspire.

The Lavender Labyrinth is planted with year round flowering lavender and the view from the middle over the lavender rows is fantastic. More than 3000 lavender plants are planted overlooking the remarkable Arboretum, and the Lavender display gardens showcases more than 40 different lavenders, providing an insight into the history of lavender.

### Quick Facts

- Owned by the Burston family for generations, the land on which Ashcombe Maze now stands started out as a cattle and sheep property – part of one of the original farms on the Mornington Peninsula.
- The Burston's planted the oldest trees still remaining on the property – the Cypress trees – more than 100 years ago as windbreaks.
- They also planted the majestic Lombardy poplars over 60 years ago and established parts of the original garden.
- In the 1970s the property was further sub-divided and sold to John and Sally Daly who transformed it by establishing acres of gardens full of Australian native plants.
- They built the original Maze Café (using mud bricks made from the clay in Lake Ashcombe) used more than ten thousand tons of granite rock from the local Arthurs Seat Quarry for landscaping and created a stream.
- The foundations for the hedge maze were laid in the late 1970s along with mass plantings of conifers & deciduous trees.
- The Rose Maze was planted in 1988. But it wasn't until the Bortoli Family took over as Maze Keepers in the late 1990s that the extended gardens became open to the public.
- Since then, the Lavender Labyrinth & display gardens were created; the Gardeners tool shed was converted into the "Cypress Cottage" Gift Shop (made from trees grown on the property) and the Centre garden was remodelled to include its famous fountain.
- Visitors are welcome to wander through the gardens on the self-guided Garden Discovery Trail. The famous Great Ashcombe Gnome Hunt is fun for all ages. Summer, autumn, winter and spring there is always something beautiful to be experienced at Ashcombe Maze and Lavender Gardens.

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# APPROVED DESTINATION STATUS (ADS) SCHEME

## **Phillip Island - Phillip Island Nature Park**

Phillip Island Nature Park is a conservation park located on Phillip Island. Created in 1996, the park is owned by the Victorian State Government, however it is a self-funding commercial attraction for the cause of animal conservation and research.

Located 1.5 hours south of Melbourne, the nature park covers numerous separate areas over 4460 acres. The parks consist of Pyramid Rock, Rhyll Inlet, Seal Rocks, and Cape Woolamai, with designated viewing and attraction areas that include the Nobbies Centre (seals, dolphins, and shark viewing), the Penguin Parade (little penguins coming ashore at dusk), Koala Conservation Centre, and the Churchill Island Heritage Farm.

### Quick Facts

- Thousands of years ago, Aboriginal people travelled to the island to collect shellfish, fish, Short-tailed Shearwaters (mutton birds), wallabies and ochre.
- In 1842, the McHaffie brothers rented Phillip Island, clearing vegetation by using fire, and introducing stock to graze the land. In the 1880s, Patti Phelan became the first owner of the Summerland Peninsula.
- In the 1920s, Phillip Island residents Bern Denham, Bert West and Bert Watchorn began to take tourists by torchlight to see the little penguins' nightly arrival on the beach on the Summerland Peninsula.
- The first access road was built in late 1927, a golf course was constructed and Summerland Peninsula was divided into 774 housing allotments.
- In the 1930s, 10 acres of land on the Summerland Peninsula was given to the 'people of Victoria' by Spencer and Alexandrina Jackson for the protection of the Little Penguins. First bridge to Phillip Island built in 1939.
- In 1955, the then Department of Fisheries and Wildlife, after recognising the impact the Summerland Estate was having on Little Penguins, established a large reserve over the penguin colony. The Shire of Phillip Island in conjunction with the National Parks and Wildlife Service assumed responsibility, with Bert West as the manager. Fences and concrete viewing stands were erected to control the public view and access to the beaches and Little Penguin nightly viewing.
- In 1984 the Phillip Island Penguin Reserve Committee of Management was formed, including local Shire, tourism, scientific, conservation and Government representatives. This committee cared only for the Summerland Peninsula including the Penguin Parade, Swan Lake and the Nobbies.
- The Penguin Protection Plan was announced to include scientific research, preparation of a management plan, fox control program and the buyback of the Summerland Peninsula in 1985. The Penguin Parade building was upgraded to include a new visitor centre, displays, boardwalks and viewing platforms in 1988.
- By 1991, the Nature Parks is now responsible for the Koala Conservation Centre and the new Centre opens to the public. 5 years later, in 1996, the nature park was created incorporating lands previously managed by the Shire and Department of Conservation and Environment. The buyback and removal of the houses on the Summerland Peninsula continued.
- In 2010, the completion of the Summerland Estate buyback achieved. Final houses and infrastructure were removed in 2011, with an ongoing program of revegetation and rehabilitation of the penguin habitat continuing. No penguins killed by foxes for the second year in a row.

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# APPROVED DESTINATION STATUS (ADS) SCHEME

## **Phillip Island – Panny’s Phillip Island Chocolate Factory**

The Phillip Island Chocolate Factory is an excursion like no other. It is a celebration of all things chocolate. Panny has the finest and most delectable chocolates, developing over 190 unique treats for sale in the factory direct outlet. Naturally there is more chocolate than you can dream of, but also other delectable treats such as chocolate dipped bananas, rocky road and ginger and honey.

The Phillip Island Chocolate Factory is climate controlled for comfort, so visitors love returning to Panny’s year round, regardless of what the weather is like. A huge renovation has just been completed, both inside and outside making The Phillip Island Chocolate Factory a must see on a visit to Phillip island.

### Quick Facts

- Panny is short for Kondanapanny Letchumanan.
- Centuries ago, his ancestors migrated from South India to Malaysia.
- Panny was born in Malaysia and studied to become a mechanical engineer.
- He spent years working in a coconut and cocoa plantation in Papua New Guinea.
- He’s always loved chocolate. He often experimented with making chocolate, whenever he found time.
- He moved to Australia in 2000.
- Chocolate was his magnificent obsession. He resolved to set up his own chocolate-related establishment and did a lot of homework.
- The chocolate factory was born in a small way at Phillip Island. He worked hard at perfecting the technique and ingredients. According to Panny, “To make a great chocolate you have to know the perfect tempering technique, the right blend of ingredients and ideal fillings... I worked hard and long to gain this knowledge”.
- Several games and creative exhibits were added. The factory was later expanded to include a retail outlet and a café which offers not only chocolate desserts, Australian specialities, but also Indian food, complete with rice, sambar, appalam, curries.
- Today, Panny’s chocolate factory draws 2.5 lakh visitors every year. Working alongside Panny are his wife Premalatha and daughter Nithia who sculpts many of the chocolate creations on display and sale.

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# APPROVED DESTINATION STATUS (ADS) SCHEME

## **Phillip Island - Churchill Island**

Churchill Island is a 125.3 acre island in the Western Port. It is linked by a bridge to Phillip Island. It is the site of the first European garden in Victoria. It includes a working farm, cottages dating from the 1860s and a homestead dating from 1872, all totally restored and open to the public. The island adjoins the 1,656 acre Churchill Island Marine National Park. The island is maintained by Phillip Island Nature Parks.

### Quick Facts

- First walked by Boonwurrung Aboriginal people, Churchill Island now has an important place in the history of European settlement in Victoria. Lt. James Grant disembarked from the Lady Nelson in 1801 and named the island after the man who had given him seeds that he planted, making Churchill Island the site of the first European agricultural pursuits in Victoria.
- In 1801, during the course of a survey of Western Port, Lieutenant James Grant had some of his convict crew fell some trees and build a blockhouse on Churchill Island.
- They cultivated a patch of soil and Grant planted seeds of wheat, corn, potatoes, peas, coffee berries, apples, peaches and nectarines given to him for the purpose of creating a garden "for the future benefit of our fellow men be they Countrymen, Europeans or Savages" by John Churchill of Dawlish in Devon, England.
- Since the 1850s this fertile 140 acre island has been continuously farmed and in 1872 when Samuel Amess, former Mayor of Melbourne, purchased the island for both holiday and farming use, he built a substantial house and outbuildings.
- Other families on the island have included the Pickersgills and Rogers and buildings from these island inhabitants still stand today.
- The historical buildings and remnants of historical gardens are now a drawcard for tens of thousands of visitors a year. A historical curator is presently documenting remaining artefacts.

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# APPROVED DESTINATION STATUS (ADS) SCHEME

## **Ballarat - Ballarat Wildlife Park**

Ballarat Wildlife Park is an interactive wildlife park located in Ballarat, which was opened by Greg Parker in 1987. The Park is located on 37 acres (15 ha) of natural bushland. The Park presently holds around four hundred species of animals, such as free-roaming kangaroos and emus that can be hand-fed. Most of the animals are native to Australia consisting of koalas, wombats, quokkas, echidnas and both saltwater and freshwater crocodiles. Some foreign animals include the Indian star tortoise, the American alligator and the Aldabra giant tortoise. The park was also home to the oldest-known living wombat in captivity, Patrick, who died in 2017 aged 32.

### Quick Facts

- They have approximately 100 free roaming 'Kangaroo Island kangaroos' offering a unique experience to pat and feed them around the park. They offer this amazing interaction with the friendliest kangaroos of all, always eager to gently take food from your hand.
- Contact with the cute and cuddly Koalas is a precious experience. Guests will be taken in amongst their remarkable Koala colony to meet them up close and personal. With the chance to spend some quality time interacting with koalas, you can learn some amazing facts of their biology, ecology, and life history.
- The Ballarat Wildlife Park was home to 'Patrick the Wombat', possibly the most famous wombat in the world with almost 50,000 followers on Facebook. Affectionately known as 'Paddy', this wombat even has a Tinder account, and loves to greet visitors. Unfortunately, 'Paddy' died in 2017 at age 32.
- The 'Tassie Devils' earned their name after early settlers heard them 'socialising' and thought they had found the Devil in the Australian Bush. You'll get the chance to feed them a tasty mouse from behind the safety of tongs.
- The Ballarat Wildlife Park has one of the largest and varied collections of snakes, lizards, turtles, and frogs displayed in Australia. These include everything from the friendly Red-tailed Boa Constrictor, 'Pablo', to the most venomous land snake in the world: the 'Inland Taipan'. If you wish, you can try your hand at snake handling with a cuddle from 'Pablo' the 3.5m constrictor.
- The Ballarat Wildlife Park features two species of giant tortoise, the Aldabran, and the Burmese Brown. These gentle giants are the ultimate symbols of 'long life', and 'good luck', with one of the tortoises being almost 100 years old. Spend some quality time with a colony of tortoises and enjoy feeding these gentle, prehistoric giants from your hand.
- Critically endangered, there are approximately 40 Goodfellow's Tree Kangaroos in zoo collections worldwide. So it's a rare opportunity to get to meet one. As a guest, you will get to hand feed 'Salsa', the celebrity Tree Kangaroo. She has been featured on the front cover of Australian Geographic and was chosen to greet the English Royals, William and Kate during their visit to Australia.

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# APPROVED DESTINATION STATUS (ADS) SCHEME

## **Ballarat - Sovereign Hill**

Sovereign Hill is an open-air museum in Golden Point, a suburb of Ballarat. Sovereign Hill depicts Ballarat's first ten years after the discovery of gold there in 1851. It was formally opened on 29 November 1970 and has turned out to be a nationally acclaimed tourist attraction. It is one of Victoria's most well-known attractions and Ballarat's most famous.

Set in the Australian 1850s, the complex is positioned on a 62 acre site that is linked to the richest alluvial gold rush in the world. The site consists of over 60 historically recreated buildings, with costumed personnel and volunteers, who are able to respond to questions and will pose for photos. The activity is completed with antiques, artwork, books and papers, machinery, livestock and animals, carriages, and devices all appropriate to the era.

### Quick Facts

- Sovereign Hill is an outdoor museum presenting the story of Australia's fabulous gold rush history.
- Its particular focus is the impact of the great 19th century gold discoveries on the growth of Ballarat, which was a small pastoral settlement when gold was discovered in 1851.
- The second-largest gold nugget in the world was found in Ballarat in the Red Hill Mine which is recreated in Sovereign Hill. The Welcome Nugget weighed 69 kg (2,200 ounces) and comprised 99% pure gold, valued at about 10,500 pounds when found, and worth over AUD\$3 million in gold now, or far more as a specimen.
- By 1861, Ballarat had grown into a fine provincial city built on the wealth derived from its gold.
- The idea of Sovereign Hill was floated in Ballarat in the 1960s, as a way to preserve historic buildings and to recreate the gold diggings that made the city. The complex was officially opened to the public on Sunday 29 November 1970.
- Since opening in November 1970, Sovereign Hill has become an Australian tourism icon, winning many major tourism awards.
- Today, Sovereign Hill attracts some 450,000 visitors each year and is known worldwide as a living museum with a strong emphasis on working machinery and exhibits, costumed interpreters and visitor participation.
- Sovereign Hill is administered by The Sovereign Hill Museums Association - a not-for-profit, community-based organisation.
- The Association is controlled by a Board elected by members and serving in a voluntary capacity. Management is in the hands of an Executive Director and professional staff. In all, some 350 people are employed, and their work is supported by over 250 volunteers who help bring the Outdoor Museum to life and assist the Gold Museum with its curatorial work and tour guiding.

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# APPROVED DESTINATION STATUS (ADS) SCHEME

## **Geelong - Geelong Waterfront**

The Geelong Waterfront is one of Australia's most beautiful waterfronts. Having commenced from humble beginnings when Geelong used to be headquartered as a port in 1836, the Waterfront has now attracted a collection of prestigious awards. The area was once part of the Port of Geelong, falling into disuse before being redeveloped during the 1990s.

There are lots of ways to discover and view the Waterfront: take a ride on a Harley Davidson motorcycle, or the trackless train. If you opt for a more leisurely stroll around check out the view from the air in a helicopter or take a boat cruise along Geelong's magnificent Waterfront.

### Quick Facts

- The Baywalk Bollards were created by local artist Jan Mitchell in the mid-1990s, with the timber painted sculptures reflecting local history and identities. Over 100 in number, they are installed right around the waterfront between Rippleside and Limeburners Point.
- Deakin University's Waterfront Campus and Costa Hall are located on the western side of the precinct. The campus accommodates around 1500 on-campus students studying programs in Architecture, Construction Management, Nursing and Occupational Therapy.
- Yarra Street Pier is located at the end of Yarra Street and features a number of restaurants, as well as being the departure point for helicopter joy flights. The majority of the pier was destroyed by fire in 1988, but various proposals have been made for the rebuilding.
- Cunningham Pier offers 'The Pier' a social venue.
- Steampacket Quay is located at the end of Moorabool Street and provided as sheltered location for ferries, seaplanes and other watercraft.
- The Carousel Pavilion houses a c.1892 Armitage-Herschell steam-driven carousel, c.1888 steam engine and a part-original, part replica 1898 Gavioli Band organ in a modern glass and steel building.
- The Sheraton Four Points is a 4½ star hotel with water views developed in the early 2000s.
- The Royal Geelong Yacht Club was established in 1859, and is located on the shores of the bay. The adjacent Bay City Marina was constructed in the 1980s.
- Eastern Beach is a popular swimming and recreation area in the centre of Geelong.

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# APPROVED DESTINATION STATUS (ADS) SCHEME

## Great Ocean Road

- The Great Ocean Road is permanent memorial to those who died while fighting in World War I carved in rock. Built by returned servicemen, it winds around the rugged southern coast and was a huge engineering feat ending decades of isolation for Lorne and other coastal communities.
- Before the road, travel between the coastal settlements was far from pleasant. In the 1870s, a trip from Lorne to Geelong was long and arduous via a rough coach track through dense bush to the railway at Winchelsea. Previously the ocean supplied the link to the outside world.
- Plans for an ocean road emerged in the 1880s but only gained real impetus towards the end of World War I
- Survey work began in August 1918 and thousands of returned soldiers descended on the area to start work. It was back-breaking work with no heavy machinery to help – only picks, shovels and horse-drawn carts.
- The first stage linking Lorne and Eastern View was completed in early 1922. Over the next decade, the trust continued its work on the Great Ocean Road linking Lorne with Cape Patton and Anglesea, while the Country Roads Board built the Cape Patton to Apollo Bay link.
- On 26 November 1932 the route was officially opened by the Lieutenant Governor, Sir William Irvine. It was a sight to see with a procession of 40 cars and schoolchildren lining parts of the route.
- Road travellers during the early years paid a toll at gates at Eastern View, where a memorial arch was erected. Drivers paid two shillings and sixpence and passengers one shilling and sixpence. The toll was abolished when the Trust moved to hand over the road as a gift to the State Government on 2 October 1936.

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# APPROVED DESTINATION STATUS (ADS) SCHEME

## Great Ocean Road - Aireys Inlet

Aireys Inlet is situated on the Great Ocean Road, roughly 120 km south-west of Melbourne. The boutique seaside town is one of the Great Ocean Road's best kept secrets, offering visitors serenity and tranquillity with remarkable cliffs, lovely beaches, a scenic river valley and the Great Otway National Park.

### Quick Facts

- The first reported European in the area was convict William Buckley, having escaped from the Sorrento prison settlement in 1803.
- The name "Aireys Inlet" is believed to have come from either John Moore Airey who was granted a pastoral lease in the area in 1842 or from George, his brother, who was a Crown Lands Commissioner in the district of Geelong.
- Thomas Carter followed John Airey into the area and then Thomas Pearse (1809 - 1862) who built a bark clad hut which survived the rigors of the next 121 years only to be burnt down in the Ash Wednesday fires of 1983.
- At the top of Reserve Road you can find the graves of Thomas and Martha Pearse where a cairn marks the spot.
- In the 1860s following Thomas Pearse's death his land was purchased by J R Hopkins. Also during the 1860s William MacMullen purchased the homestead, Angahook, the site of which remains with his descendants to this day. The original homestead was burnt down along with the bark hut on Ash Wednesday.
- Many of the early settlers had roads and streets named after them, Pearse, Cowan, Anderson, Berthon, Lugg, Roadknight, Sutherland, Hartley and Hopkins.
- In 1891, on the 1st September the lighthouse, locally known as the "White Lady", became operational. Maintained by 2 lighthouse keepers who lived with their families in the nearby lighthouse cottages, the lamp was powered by kerosene until 1919 when it was updated to automatic acetylene.
- In 1972 it was updated again to main electricity with a standby generator. The lighthouse was lucky to survive the Ash Wednesday fires and in 1991 celebrated its 100 birthday. The lighthouse is open for tours most days and is a 'must do' if you visit Aireys Inlet.
- A visit to the Split Point Lighthouse precinct will unveil the lighthouse stables and the 2 lighthouse cottages where the lighthouse keepers lived. There is a walking track down to the point where Eagle Rock stands around 200 meters away and looking southward down past Lorne to Apollo Bay is a fantastic view.

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# APPROVED DESTINATION STATUS (ADS) SCHEME

## **Great Ocean Road - Apollo Bay**

Apollo Bay is a coastal town in southwestern Victoria located on the eastern side of Cape Otway, along the edge of the Barham River and on the Great Ocean Road, in the Colac Otway Shire.

As a famous tourist destination, Apollo Bay provides both swimming and surf beaches, as well as a huge boat harbour and marina which is home to a major fishing fleet. The town's commercial centre, which features a wide selection of restaurants and cafes, is located along one side of the Great Ocean Road, overlooking a wide, grassy foreshore which fronts the main swimming beach. Another well-known beach is found at the mouth of the Barham River in Mounts Bay.

### Quick Facts

- Apollo Bay is part of the traditional lands of the Gadubanud, or King Parrot people, of the Cape Otway coast. By the early 19th century, the area was being frequented by sealers and whalers from Sydney.
- In the 1840s the Henty brothers established a whaling station at Point Bunbury on the western end of the bay, which was named by a Captain Loutit in 1845, after he had sheltered from a storm there in his ship, the Apollo.
- The first European settlers were timber cutters in the 1850s who subsequently established sawmills. Although the bay provided a relatively sheltered anchorage, the lack of a suitable pier meant that logs were floated out to sea to be loaded on to ships.
- A township on Apollo Bay was surveyed in 1853 and named Middleton. In the 1860s, farming land was made available and in the mid-1870s, the first blocks in the township were offered for sale.
- Middleton post office (with a fortnightly mail delivery) opened on 1 May 1873. In 1881, the town and post office was renamed Krambruk. That was changed to Apollo Bay in 1898.
- During this period almost the only access to the area was by sea, but a coach service from Birregurra to Apollo Bay was inaugurated in 1889. The pier at Point Bunbury was swept away in a storm, as was a second pier at that site. Consequently, the "Long Pier" was built at a more sheltered site in 1892.
- The town plan indicated that Pascoe Street would be the main thoroughfare, but the erection of several buildings on Collingwood Street meant that it became Apollo Bay's commercial centre.
- With the upgrade of the road to the town in 1927, and then the completion of the Great Ocean Road in 1932, the area became a tourist destination and an important fishing port.
- On July 10, 1932 the coastal steamer Casino sank while attempting to berth at the town jetty. Ten lives were lost. Many earlier shipwrecks had occurred along the Cape Otway coastline.
- In 1936 a submarine telegraph and telephone cable from Apollo Bay to Stanley provided the first telephone connection to Tasmania from the mainland. The Apollo Bay Telegraph station closed in 1963 and is now a museum.
- The town had a population of 1,598 at the 2016 census.

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# APPROVED DESTINATION STATUS (ADS) SCHEME

## **Great Ocean Road - Twelve Apostles**

The Twelve Apostles is a series of limestone stacks off the shore of the Port Campbell National Park, along the Great Ocean Road. Their proximity to one another has made the location a famous tourist attraction. There are eight Apostles left, the ninth having collapsed dramatically in July 2005. The name remains significant and spectacular, particularly in the Australian tourism industry.

### Quick Facts

- The apostles were formed by erosion: The harsh and extreme weather conditions from the Southern Ocean gradually eroded the soft limestone to form caves in the cliffs, which then became arches, which in turn collapsed; leaving rock stacks up to 50 metres high.
- The formation eventually became known as the Twelve Apostles, despite only ever having nine stacks.
- The stacks are susceptible to further erosion from the waves. On 3 July 2005, a 50-metre-tall (160ft) stack collapsed, leaving eight standing.
- On 25 September 2009, it was thought that another of the stacks had fallen, but this was actually one of the smaller stacks of the Three Sisters formation.
- The rate of erosion at the base of the limestone pillars is approximately 2 cm per year. Due to wave action eroding the cliff face existing headlands are expected to become new limestone stacks in the future.
- The 12 Apostles originally went by the name of Sow and Piglets. The 'Sow' was actually the Mutton Bird Island, which can be viewed from Loch Ard Gorge. The Piglets referred to the surrounding rock formations to the east.
- They have been collectively referred to as the '12 Apostles' among the locals, but individual rocks do not carry the name of each Biblical apostle.
- The Biblical reference is in line with similar formations in the vicinity, including the Gog and Magog located at Gibson Steps and the Grotto.
- In the earlier days, these limestone stacks gradually came to view as visitors travelled via the Old Coach road which connected Port Campbell to Princetown.
- Limestone, being a sedimentary rock, can reveal a lot about the geological record of the structure through its layers. The limestone at Port Campbell is dated between 15 to 20 million years.
- It is estimated that the formations we now see before us have taken shape over the last 6000 years or so. Another projection reveals that on the Port Campbell coastline, it takes about 600 years for a headland to transform into an arch, and then to stack, before its eventual collapse.
- A feature of the limestone found here is that it is harder in its top layers than it is in those at the bottom. As a result, the softer base layers give in to the initial undermining, creating overhangs, arches, and eventually, new stacks.
- The 12 Apostles are located in the Port Campbell National Park. The distance from Melbourne is approximately 170 miles towards the west. It is a scenic, four-hour drive along the Great Ocean Road. The entrance to the parking lot is 4 miles west of the township of Princetown and 8 miles east of the township of Port Campbell.

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# APPROVED DESTINATION STATUS (ADS) SCHEME

## **Great Ocean Road - Loch Ard Gorge**

Located close to the amazing Twelve Apostles, Loch Ard Gorge cuts a beautiful picture in the Port Campbell National Park just outside of Melbourne. This length of coast is regarded as the Great Ocean Road, and guarantees tourists an eclectic mix of remarkable sea views, wild scenery, and breathtaking natural monuments. If you find yourself in the area, be sure to make a pit stop at Loch Ard Gorge to soak up the superb rugged scenery.

### Quick Facts

- Named after Loch Ard, a clipper ship that got washed up on Mutton bird Island back in the late 1800s, the gorge boasts a fascinating history.
- The boat itself makes up much of its past, where only two passengers survived the grounding – a 19-year-old apprentice, Tom Pearce, and 19-year-old Eva Carmichael, who was emigrating to Australia with her family.
- Pearce rescued Carmichael from the water. She returned to Europe just three months after arriving in Australia as she lost four members of her family in the sinking.
- Back in June 2009, the arch of Island Archway crumbled in on itself, leaving two separate hunks of rock that run parallel to each other. Many of the landmarks along Australia's Great Ocean Road collapse thanks to weather conditions or water damage, which serves to create an ever-changing landscape.
- The two remaining rock pillars of the gorge have been named Tom and Eva after the two survivors of the shipwreck back in the 19th century.
- This stretch of coast is renowned for its collection of shipwrecks, where boats have washed up on the shores over the centuries thanks to the rough waves and indeterminate ocean.
- Loch Ard Gorge marks just one of the spots that saw boats get into trouble, but it's not just history that makes the landmark a unique place to visit.
- In fact, Loch Ard has also been an important backdrop in many fictional stories since then. It's been the official location for a number of movies, including The Pirate Movie which was filmed in 1982, and the 1999 TV series Journey to the Centre of the Earth.

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# APPROVED DESTINATION STATUS (ADS) SCHEME

## **Great Ocean Road - London Bridge**

London Bridge is an offshore natural arch formation in the Port Campbell National Park. The arch is a noteworthy tourist attraction along the Great Ocean Road near Port Campbell. This stack was moulded by a gradual process of erosion, and until 1990 formed a complete double-span natural bridge.

### Quick Facts

- Originally a natural archway and tunnel in an impressive offshore rock formation, London Bridge collapsed in 1990 and became a bridge without a middle. Before the collapse, visitors to the site were able to walk across 'the eastern bridge' that stretched across to the mainland.
- The span closer to the shoreline collapsed unexpectedly on 15 January 1990 at about 3.30pm, leaving two tourists (Kelli Harrison and David Darrington) stranded on the outer span before being rescued by police helicopter. No one was injured in the event.
- In 2013, Mr Darrington returned to the icon for the first time since he and Kelly were rescued via helicopter to share his story for the National Geographic Channel's six-part series, Life on the Edge.
- He described the sound of the collapse as like a tree cracking in half.
- Fear set in for Mr Darrington, who said his first thought was the possibility that the splash caused by the rock falling into the ocean would be strong enough to wash them off the remaining stack.
- Mr Darrington said the pair were the only ones at the icon, apart from their friend Jan, who had decided not to cross the bridge and was asleep in the back of their car.
- He recalled the pair passed the time by singing the verses they knew of London Bridge is Falling Down and taking in their surrounds.
- They weren't rescued until three hours later because a helicopter had to fly from Melbourne.
- Mr Darrington said he was not fearful during the ordeal. However, he said the pair realised how lucky they were when they saw the photos he had taken of the collapse.
- It is known as London Bridge because of its similarity to its namesake in London.
- London Bridge is now one of the better spots to stop and enjoy the view along the Great Ocean Road. You've got cliffs, amazingly colourful water and a sense of just what power and beauty there is to be found in nature.

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## Information sources

<p>Melbourne  <a href="https://www.governor.nsw.gov.au/governor/former-governors/">https://www.governor.nsw.gov.au/governor/former-governors/</a>  <a href="http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/bourke-sir-richard-1806">http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/bourke-sir-richard-1806</a>  <a href="https://www.melbourne.vic.gov.au/SiteCollectionDocuments/history-city-of-melbourne.pdf">https://www.melbourne.vic.gov.au/SiteCollectionDocuments/history-city-of-melbourne.pdf</a>  <a href="https://guides.slv.vic.gov.au/Victoriasearlyhistory/europeansettlement">https://guides.slv.vic.gov.au/Victoriasearlyhistory/europeansettlement</a></p>
<p>Melbourne - St. Patrick Church  <a href="https://www.cam.org.au/cathedral/History">https://www.cam.org.au/cathedral/History</a>  <a href="https://melbournecitytour.com.au/blog/the-history-of-melbourne-s-st-patricks-cathedral/">https://melbournecitytour.com.au/blog/the-history-of-melbourne-s-st-patricks-cathedral/</a>  <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St_Patrick%27s_Cathedral,_Melbourne">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St_Patrick%27s_Cathedral,_Melbourne</a></p>
<p>Melbourne - Fitzroy Gardens  <a href="http://www.fitzroygardens.com/">http://www.fitzroygardens.com/</a>  <a href="https://whatson.melbourne.vic.gov.au/Placestogo/ParksandGardens/AllParksandGardens/Pages/4429.aspx">https://whatson.melbourne.vic.gov.au/Placestogo/ParksandGardens/AllParksandGardens/Pages/4429.aspx</a>  <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fitzroy_Gardens">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fitzroy_Gardens</a></p>
<p>Melbourne - Botanical Gardens  <a href="https://www.rbg.vic.gov.au/">https://www.rbg.vic.gov.au/</a>  <a href="https://whatson.melbourne.vic.gov.au/Placestogo/ParksandGardens/AllParksandGardens/Pages/4444.aspx">https://whatson.melbourne.vic.gov.au/Placestogo/ParksandGardens/AllParksandGardens/Pages/4444.aspx</a>  <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Botanic_Gardens_Victoria">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Botanic_Gardens_Victoria</a></p>
<p>Melbourne - Federation Square  <a href="http://fedsquare.com/">http://fedsquare.com/</a>  <a href="https://www.australia.com/en/places/melbourne-and-surrounds/guide-to-federation-square.html">https://www.australia.com/en/places/melbourne-and-surrounds/guide-to-federation-square.html</a>  <a href="https://www.visitvictoria.com/regions/melbourne/things-to-do/art-theatre-and-culture/architecture-and-design/federation-square">https://www.visitvictoria.com/regions/melbourne/things-to-do/art-theatre-and-culture/architecture-and-design/federation-square</a></p>
<p>Melbourne - Cooks Cottage  <a href="http://www.fitzroygardens.com/Cooks_Cottage_History.htm">http://www.fitzroygardens.com/Cooks_Cottage_History.htm</a></p>
<p>Melbourne - Flinders Street Railway Station  <a href="https://www.ptv.vic.gov.au/about-ptv/victorias-public-transport-network/history/">https://www.ptv.vic.gov.au/about-ptv/victorias-public-transport-network/history/</a>  <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flinders_Street_railway_station">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flinders_Street_railway_station</a></p>
<p>Melbourne - Arts Centre Melbourne  <a href="https://www.artscentremelbourne.com.au/en/about-us/our-history">https://www.artscentremelbourne.com.au/en/about-us/our-history</a>  <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arts_Centre_Melbourne">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arts_Centre_Melbourne</a></p>
<p>Melbourne - Old Parliament House  <a href="https://www.parliament.vic.gov.au/about/the-parliament-building/history-of-the-building">https://www.parliament.vic.gov.au/about/the-parliament-building/history-of-the-building</a>  <a href="https://melbournecitytour.com.au/blog/the-history-and-design-of-parliament-house-melbourne/">https://melbournecitytour.com.au/blog/the-history-and-design-of-parliament-house-melbourne/</a>  <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parliament_House,_Melbourne">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parliament_House,_Melbourne</a></p>
<p>Melbourne - Melbourne Aquarium  <a href="https://www.melbourneaquarium.com.au/">https://www.melbourneaquarium.com.au/</a>  <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sea_Life_Melbourne_Aquarium">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sea_Life_Melbourne_Aquarium</a></p>
<p>Melbourne - City Circle Tram  <a href="https://www.ptv.vic.gov.au/route/view/1112">https://www.ptv.vic.gov.au/route/view/1112</a>  <a href="https://yarratrams.com.au/using-trams/visitors-new-users/city-circle-tram/">https://yarratrams.com.au/using-trams/visitors-new-users/city-circle-tram/</a>  <a href="https://www.melbournepoint.com.au/attractions/city-circle-tram/">https://www.melbournepoint.com.au/attractions/city-circle-tram/</a></p>
<p>Melbourne - National Gallery of Victoria  <a href="https://cv.vic.gov.au/organisations/ngv-national-gallery-of-victoria/">https://cv.vic.gov.au/organisations/ngv-national-gallery-of-victoria/</a>  <a href="https://theculturetrip.com/pacific/australia/articles/8-things-you-didnt-know-about-national-gallery-of-victoria/">https://theculturetrip.com/pacific/australia/articles/8-things-you-didnt-know-about-national-gallery-of-victoria/</a>  <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Gallery_of_Victoria">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Gallery_of_Victoria</a></p>
<p>Melbourne - Hosier Lane  <a href="https://www.lonelyplanet.com/australia/melbourne/attractions/hosier-lane/a/poi-sig/1370641/362494">https://www.lonelyplanet.com/australia/melbourne/attractions/hosier-lane/a/poi-sig/1370641/362494</a>  <a href="https://www.onlymelbourne.com.au/hosier-lane">https://www.onlymelbourne.com.au/hosier-lane</a>  <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lanes_and_arcades_of_Melbourne#Hosier_Lane">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lanes_and_arcades_of_Melbourne#Hosier_Lane</a></p>

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Melbourne - The University of Melbourne  
<https://www.unimelb.edu.au/campustour/our-history>  
<https://about.unimelb.edu.au/our-history>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University\\_of\\_Melbourne](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_Melbourne)

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Melbourne - Shrine of Remembrance <a href="https://www.shrine.org.au/About-Us/History">https://www.shrine.org.au/About-Us/History</a> <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shrine_of_Remembrance">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shrine_of_Remembrance</a>
Melbourne - Queen Victoria Market <a href="https://qvm.com.au/history/">https://qvm.com.au/history/</a> <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Queen_Victoria_Market">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Queen_Victoria_Market</a>
North Melbourne - Brunswick Street <a href="http://www.brunswickstreet.com.au/">http://www.brunswickstreet.com.au/</a> <a href="https://weknowmelbourne.com.au/brunswick-street-guide/">https://weknowmelbourne.com.au/brunswick-street-guide/</a> <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brunswick_Street,_Melbourne">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brunswick_Street,_Melbourne</a>
South Melbourne - Brighton Beach Bathing Boxes <a href="http://www.brightonbathingbox.org.au/en/history">http://www.brightonbathingbox.org.au/en/history</a> <a href="http://media.heraldsun.com.au/multimedia/2014/march/beach02/the-history-of-the-bathing-boxes.html">http://media.heraldsun.com.au/multimedia/2014/march/beach02/the-history-of-the-bathing-boxes.html</a>
Yarra Valley - Domaine Chandon <a href="https://www.chandon.com.au/about/story">https://www.chandon.com.au/about/story</a>
Mornington Peninsular - Ashcombe Maze & Lavender Gardens <a href="http://ashcombemaze.com.au/our-history">http://ashcombemaze.com.au/our-history</a>
Phillip Island - Phillip Island Nature Park <a href="https://www.penguins.org.au/about/our-story/our-history/">https://www.penguins.org.au/about/our-story/our-history/</a> <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phillip_Island_Nature_Park">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phillip_Island_Nature_Park</a>
Phillip Island - Pannys Phillip Island Chocolate Factory <a href="https://phillipislandchocolatefactory.com.au/">https://phillipislandchocolatefactory.com.au/</a> <a href="https://www.thehindu.com/features/magazine/pannys-story/article4364728.ece">https://www.thehindu.com/features/magazine/pannys-story/article4364728.ece</a> <a href="https://www.visitphillipisland.com/listing/phillip-island-chocolate-factory/">https://www.visitphillipisland.com/listing/phillip-island-chocolate-factory/</a>
Phillip Island - Churchill Island <a href="https://www.visitphillipisland.com/listing/churchill-island-heritage-farm/">https://www.visitphillipisland.com/listing/churchill-island-heritage-farm/</a> <a href="https://www.penguins.org.au/attractions/churchill-island/history/">https://www.penguins.org.au/attractions/churchill-island/history/</a> <a href="http://focis.org.au/about-churchill-island/">http://focis.org.au/about-churchill-island/</a>
Ballarat - Ballarat Wildlife Park <a href="https://wildlifepark.com.au/">https://wildlifepark.com.au/</a> <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ballarat_Wildlife_Park">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ballarat_Wildlife_Park</a>
Ballarat - Sovereign Hill <a href="http://www.sovereignhill.com.au/sovereign-hill/about-us/">http://www.sovereignhill.com.au/sovereign-hill/about-us/</a>
Geelong - Geelong Waterfront <a href="https://www.geelongaustralia.com.au/waterfront/">https://www.geelongaustralia.com.au/waterfront/</a> <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geelong_Waterfront">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geelong_Waterfront</a>
Great Ocean Road <a href="https://www.visitvictoria.com/regions/great-ocean-road/things-to-do/history-and-heritage/building-the-great-ocean-road">https://www.visitvictoria.com/regions/great-ocean-road/things-to-do/history-and-heritage/building-the-great-ocean-road</a>
Great Ocean Road - Apollo Bay <a href="https://www.visitapollobay.com/">https://www.visitapollobay.com/</a> <a href="https://www.travelvictoria.com.au/apollobay/">https://www.travelvictoria.com.au/apollobay/</a> <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apollo_Bay">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apollo_Bay</a>
Great Ocean Road - Aireys Inlet <a href="http://www.aireys-inlet.net.au/history.html">http://www.aireys-inlet.net.au/history.html</a> <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aireys_Inlet">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aireys_Inlet</a>
Great Ocean Road - Twelve Apostles <a href="https://www.australia.com/en/places/melbourne-and-surrounds/guide-to-the-12-apostles.html">https://www.australia.com/en/places/melbourne-and-surrounds/guide-to-the-12-apostles.html</a> <a href="https://greateoceanroadmelbournetours.com.au/blog/history-of-the-12-apostles/">https://greateoceanroadmelbournetours.com.au/blog/history-of-the-12-apostles/</a> <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Twelve_Apostles_(Victoria)">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Twelve_Apostles_(Victoria)</a>

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Great Ocean Road - Loch Ard Gorge

<https://greateoceanroadmelbournetours.com.au/blog/the-fascinating-history-of-the-loch-ard-gorge/>

<https://visit12apostles.com.au/attractions/loch-ard-gorge/>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Loch\\_Ard\\_Gorge](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Loch_Ard_Gorge)

Great Ocean Road - London Bridge

<https://www.visitmelbourne.com/regions/great-ocean-road/things-to-do/nature-and-wildlife/beaches-and-coastlines/london-bridge>

<https://visit12apostles.com.au/attractions/london-bridge/>

<http://www.abc.net.au/local/photos/2015/02/16/4181113.htm>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/London\\_Arch](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/London_Arch)

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