ACT Heritage Council

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY
ENTRY TO AN INTERIM HERITAGE PLACES REGISTER FOR:

Glebe Park, City

For the purposes of s. 54 of the *Land (Planning and Environment) Act* 1991, this heritage assessment for the above places has been prepared by the ACT Heritage Council as the basis for its inclusion within an interim Heritage Places Register.

This is pursuant to the Heritage Council decision 79/6 made on 24 October 2002.

Notification Effective: 21 December 2004

Further information about this place is available from:

The Secretary
ACT Heritage Council
PO BOX 144
LYNEHAM ACT 2602

Telephone: (02) 6207 7378
Facsimile: (02) 6207 2200

GLEBE PARK

LOCATION OF PLACE:

Section 65, Block 2, City

FEATURES INTRINSIC TO THE HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE OF GLEBE PARK

The features which contribute to the heritage significance of Glebe Park, and which require conservation, comprise:

- The present area of the park, which is a remnant of the original glebe for the Church of St John the Baptist, Canberra.
- The landscape composition of tree copses and grassed areas.
- The dominance of elms in the plantings.
- Built elements, including the formal gateways, sculptures and commemorative plaques (refer Appendix B for descriptions).
- The variety in age structure of trees.
- Public accessibility of the place.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Glebe Park is a significant landscape component of the setting of central Canberra, with remnant historic trees. The park with its open grounds and English elm copses links modern Canberra to its original settlement by pastoralists in the early part of the nineteenth century.

The park is highly visible and accessible to Canberran's and visitors to the ACT. It provides a sense of heritage symbolism and inherent beauty that contributes to the visitors' enjoyment and their understanding of Canberra's background. The mature landscape, particularly the English elms with different aged trees, some dating from the 1870s, is rare in a city where most parks contain even aged tree plantings, and this has been a key factor in its popularity.

Glebe Park has significant associations with other registered heritage places. Glebe Park is a reminder of the beginning of a social and religious community in the Canberra district arising from the establishment of a church, schoolhouse and glebe - all still present today as St John's Church Reid, the Canberra Schoolhouse Museum, and Glebe Park. Glebe Park has significant association with Robert Campbell, a prominent landowner during the pastoral development of the Limestone Plains. The Park is also strongly associated with the Reverend Pierce Galliard Smith, rector of St John the Baptist Church and parish who lived in the rectory (Glebe House) from 1874 until 1906. Reverend Smith was responsible for the original glebe plantings.

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR THE CONSERVATION OF GLEBE PARK

In accordance with s.54 of the *Land (Planning and Environment) Act 1991*, the following specific requirements are identified as essential to the conservation of the heritage significance of this place. The guiding Conservation Objective is to:

Conserve Glebe Park and maintain it in accordance with its historical, cultural and recreational values.

Any action relating to these requirements may be development for the purposes of the Act and may require approval prior to undertaking the activity. To undertake development without such approval may be an offence.

CONSERVATION OBJECTIVE 1.

Establish conservation planning to conserve the place and manage change

Specific Requirements for Conservation Objective 1.1:

a) A conservation management plan should be developed for the place by the land manager.

b) The heritage value of Glebe Park and its plantings shall be fundamental in consideration of the future management of the parkland and trees.

c) The arboricultural and horticultural elements of the park landscape shall be managed in a manner consistent with their heritage value, and in accordance with a conservation management plan.

d) Development shall not detrimentally affect the heritage value of the place.

CONSERVATION OBJECTIVE 2.

Maintain the heritage value of the Glebe Park plantings.

Specific Requirements for Conservation Objective 2:

a) The tree plantings, in particular the English Elm trees, shall be conserved in accordance with their significance.

b) Development shall ensure the protection of significant trees and plantings, before and during all stages of the development.

c) A high priority shall be placed on the pursuit of tree management practices, which will ensure the long-term survival of the tree dominated landscape. Particular regard should be given to the management of the English Elms.

MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

In assessing this place for the interim Heritage Places Register, the Council recommends that the following actions and activities should be undertaken which will enhance the heritage values of the place. They are made as recommendations and have no legal effect.

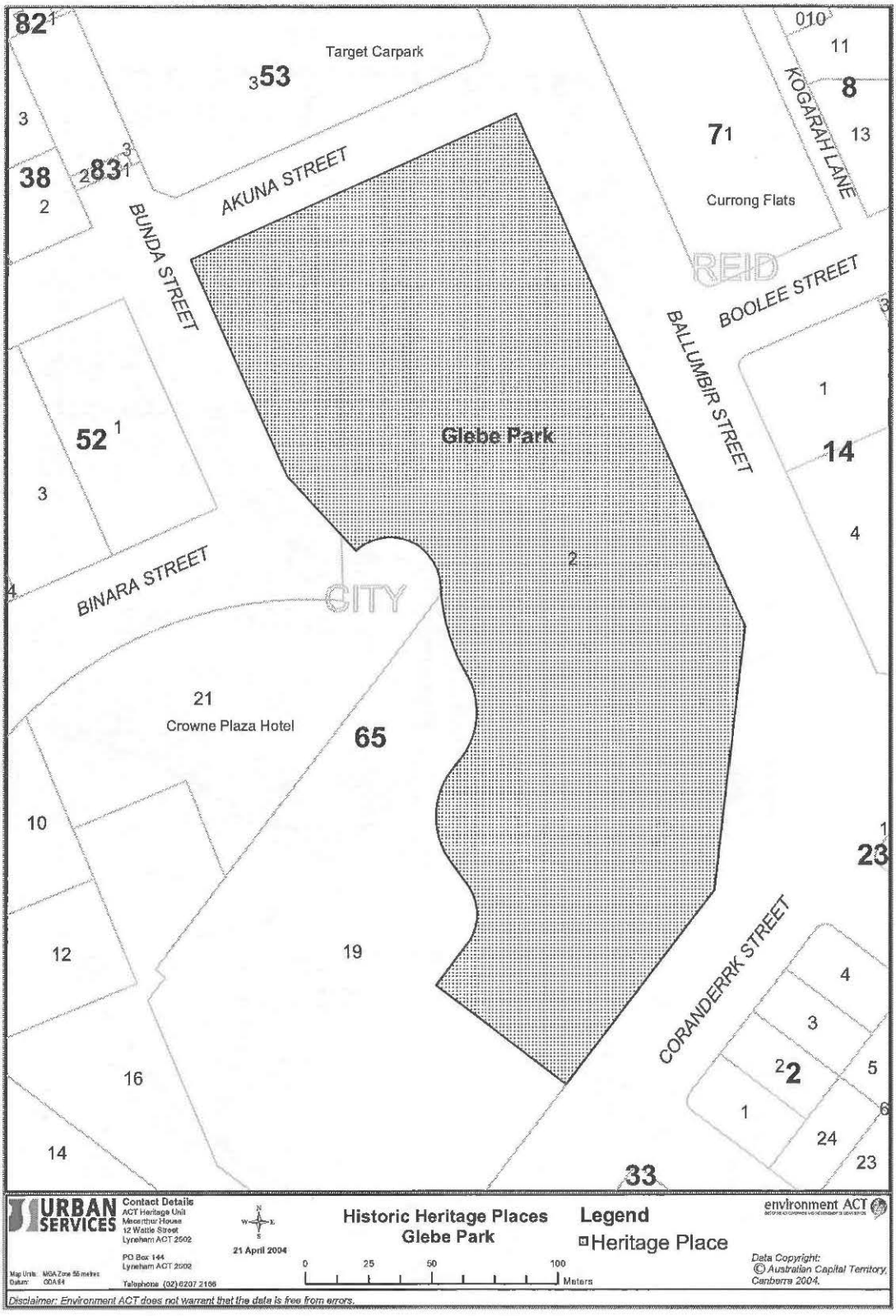
It is recommended that:

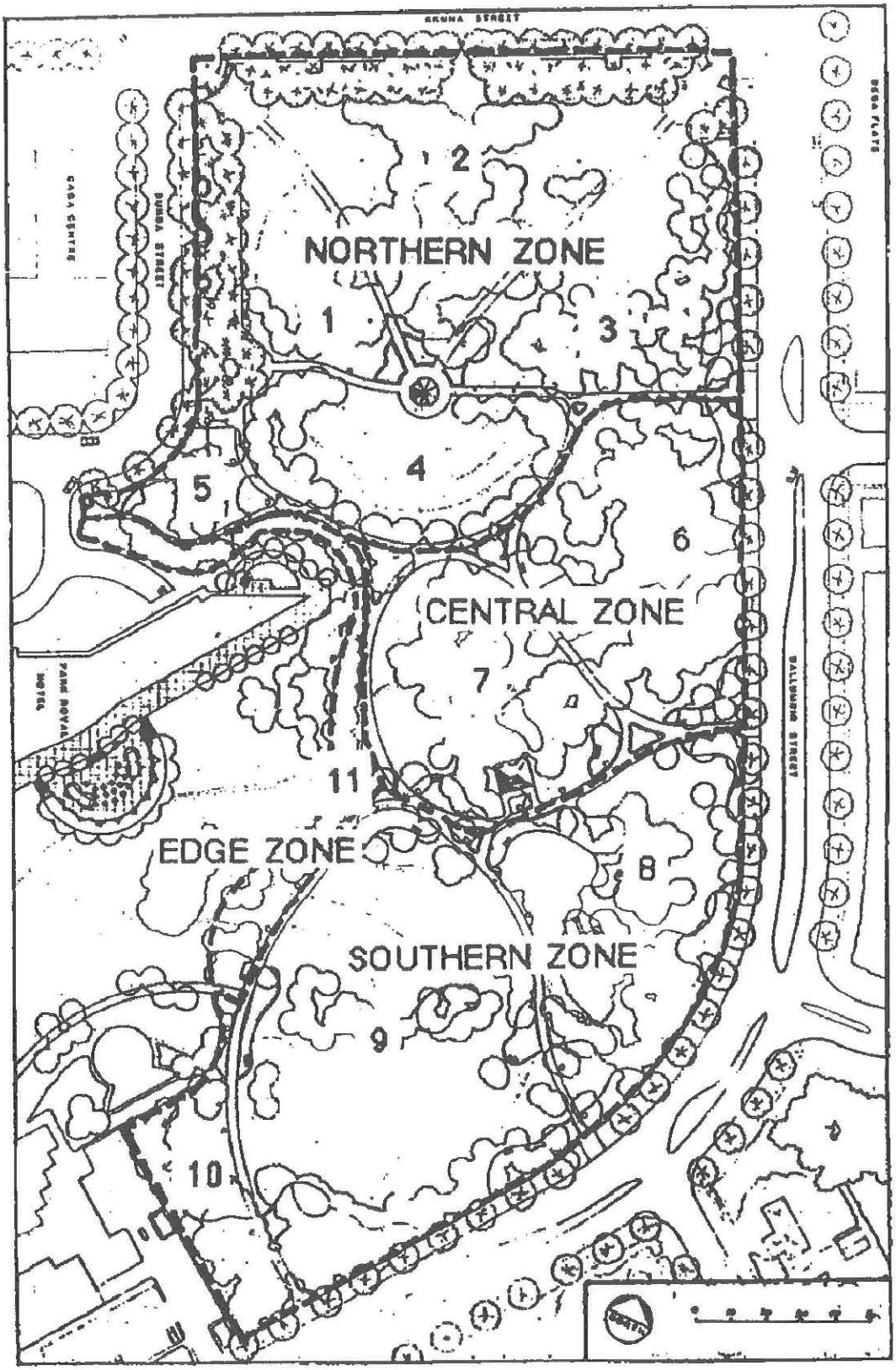
1. In association with the ACT Heritage Council & ACT tourist industry, a greater awareness of the heritage resources is fostered in, and in the vicinity of, Glebe Park in recognition of the park's central heritage role in Canberra.

2. Festivals and events within the park should be managed with regard to the capacity of the park and the heritage elements to absorb that use

3. The development of commemorative elements in the park should be closely controlled to be consistent with the established design theme for the park.

4. Use of the park by the public, and by organised events, be monitored with a view of protecting and maintaining the arboricultural and horticultural elements of the park's landscape.


Target Carpark
AKUNA STREET
BUNDA STREET
Currong Flats
KOGARAH LANE
BOOLEE STREET
BALLUMBIR STREET
Glebe Park
BINARA STREET
CITY
REID
Crowne Plaza Hotel
CORANDERRK STREET
Historic Heritage Places
Glebe Park
21 April 2004
Legend
Heritage Place
URBAN SERVICES
Contact Details
ACT Heritage Unit
Macarthur House
12 Wattle Street
Lyneham ACT 2602
PO Box 144
Lyneham ACT 2602
Telephone (02) 6207 2166
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NORTHERN ZONE
CENTRAL ZONE
EDGE ZONE
SOUTHERN ZONE
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11

ATTACHMENT A

GLEBE PARK

A1 Description of Place

Glebe Park is oblong shaped extending approximately 350 metres along a north-south axis with a width of approximately 150 metres. The area enclosed by the fence is approximately 4.7 ha - somewhat larger than the actual gazetted area of 4.149 ha. The eastern, northern and western boundaries are defined by roads, but to the south the park flows into an open, park like drainage line on leased land (Block 19, Section 65, not part of Glebe Park) defined by the Crown Plaza Hotel, National Convention Centre and the former Glebe Park a la Carte Food Hall. The boundary with Block 19 was created as a wavy line and landscaped with low shrubs to create a seemless flow from Glebe Park into this section of Block 19. Where the park abuts roads it is firmly defined with fences built of stone with steel railings. Entrance by pedestrians into the park is gained through ten formal gateways.

The gently sloping topography of the site has changed little since the area was first occupied by Europeans. The flattest part of the park is adjacent to Akuna Street. An old stream and swamp area, which extends south from Akuna Street has been reshaped slightly to facilitate overland storm water flow during floods. The soils, particularly in the lower areas of the park have been heavily disturbed and mixed through excavation for major underground services (a major storm water and sewerage line runs underneath the park). Soils are generally poorly drained with high water tables and in the cooler parts of the year they may remain in a saturated condition for many months.[1]

There are four distinctly different landscape character zones in the park - 'central', 'northern', 'southern', and 'edge'. There are some 660 trees in the park (Appendix A) of which a large proportion (77%) are greater than 8 metres in height, with ages ranging from 15 to 120 years. Seventy one percent of the park's total ground surface area of 4.7 ha is irrigated grass, the remainder being shrubbery (13%), and red clay brick paving (16%).[2]

The central zone of the park is characterised by a tall deciduous forest with mature tree density of 146/ha. The majority of trees are mature English Elms with ages varying from 30 to 120 years. There is one Aleppo Pine, which could well be 120 years old. The forest is open underneath, there being no tree or shrub understorey, and the floor of the forest is predominantly mown irrigated grass (0.74 ha) with some shrub beds. Paving comprises 13.5% of the total ground surface area.[3]

The northern zone has a more open character, although there is a central copse of mature tall deciduous trees. The dominant mature tree is English Elm with some English Oak. The overall mature tree density is 75/ha. There is no tree understorey.

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1 Gray, J. 1993, pp 11-12
2 *ibid* pp 12
3 *ibid* p.12

Paving is substantial in this zone comprising 25% of the total ground surface area. There is 1.3 ha of grass. New tree planting has been carried out in recent years, principally along the Bunda and Akuna Street frontages, using English Elm and Oak.[4]

The southern zone has a more open landscape character than the other two zones, being dominated by large areas of grass (1.2 ha), with mixed tree planting of English Elm, Weeping Willow, and Lombardy Poplar. The elms are much younger than the trees of that species in the other zones, and they occur in very closely spaced thickets, which will eventually require thinning.[5]

The edge zone abuts the western boundary of the park. Adjacent to the hotel building it is characterised by mounds and screen planting to firmly fix the boundary, but elsewhere no attempt is made to mark the boundary line and the southern zone open landscape character has been deliberately designed to flow into that site.[6]

By virtue of these four distinctly different landscape character zones, the microclimate and aesthetic experience in the park is very diverse and the popularity of the park is derived from this diversity. Recent landscape projects in Glebe Park carried out by the National Capital Development Commission (present NCA) have attempted to create and reinforce the English park tradition.[7]

Vehicular transportation infrastructure in the vicinity of the park is well developed and the park is very accessible to public transport users. Entrance into the park is gained through any of ten formal gateways. A promenade abutting Akuna and Bunda Streets, has been constructed to link these formal entries to the interior of the park. Within the park, lighted pathways of red clay brick pavers have been constructed to provide access during the day and after daylight. At the focal point of the park, a 19th century style rotunda has been erected. Park seating, litter bins, a public toilet, three picnic areas with barbecues and timber seating, and a playground have been provided. A bronze interpretive plaque briefly recording the history of the glebe and the date of gazettal of the park has been affixed to a stone post at each of two gateways. Links to the historical background of the glebe have been emphasised through the official naming of each of the ten gateways, and the recording of those names on bronze plaques. Some commemorative artefacts are in the park.

No surveys of native mammals have been carried out within the park and there are no reports of significant mammal populations.[8] Common urban bird species such as galahs, magpies, magpie larks, thornbills, red-rumped parrots, eastern rosella's, crimson rosella's, and currawongs are visible occupants of the park during the day. Nesting may occur in some of the larger trees.

A feature of Glebe Park lacking in most Canberra Parks is the uneven ages of the trees. Most parks are established over a short period, with trees all of similar age. Glebe Park has trees of different ages reflected in different trunk sizes, which give the appearance of a forest. This uneven aged character was achieved by careful

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4 *ibid* p.12
5 *ibid* p.12
6 *ibid* p.12
7 *ibid* p.13
8 *ibid* p.13

selection of sucker growth of different ages when the area came under active management in the 1970s. It is also unusual to have a park dominated by one species (80% of trees are elms).

The park is a very popular venue for Canberra's residents. Family groups, couples and individuals make good use of the park for recreation. It provides a pleasant and relaxing environment for many workers in the nearby central business district. At times (especially weekends) organised events involving 25 to 100 people (e.g. weddings, small concerts, and picnics) are held in the park. Other much larger events, which require formal approval, are also staged, and up to 5000 people may attend these.[9]

A2 Status of Places at assessment date

- **Glebe House Plantings** listed on the Register of the National Estate, Database Number: 013348; File Number: 8/01/000/0055.
- Listed by (former) National Capital Development Commission, *Sites of Significance in the ACT,* Site No. NC 20.
- Register of the National Trust (ACT).

A3 Historical Background

Glebe is derived from the Latin word *glæba* meaning soil or land. A common usage has been put to refer to land bequeathed or sold to a specific parish or benefice so that its rental or crops may be employed to augment the income of their incumbent.

Today Glebe Park is a 4.7 ha area approximately one-twelfth the size of the original glebe. The original glebe extended north from the Molonglo River, taking in: the present areas of Nerang Pool; the roundabout at the junction of Parkes Way and Coranderrk St; parts of Constitution Ave, Amaroo, Booroondara and Ballumbir Sts; the north western area of Reid Campus and car park, and the north eastern sections of the Park Royal Hotel. The Canberra Convention Centre and the Glebe Park food hall are now located within the boundary of the original glebe.

Of the original glebe only the northern section of 4.7 hectares remains free of major redevelopment and construction. This section was in the immediate vicinity of the now demolished St John's Rectory, later called Glebe House.

Last century, under Church ownership most of the glebe was leased as a farm to a succession of resident rural families eking out a living in simple circumstances. In addition it was the site for the parsonage for the Church of Saint John the Baptist. It was known locally as Canberry Glebe. When the glebe was resumed by the Federal Government in 1912 it was broken up and allocated for the building of the city centre of Canberra.[10]

[9] *ibid* p.17
[10] Gray, J. 1989, p7.

The glebe under church ownership

Saint John's Glebe and the present Glebe Park were part of the lands held by Robert Campbell. In 1844, motivated by a concern for the spiritual welfare of the small farming communities on the Limestone Plains, Robert Campbell, in discussion with Bishop Broughton, relinquished 100 acres of his Pialligo holding as a glebe on which a church and a schoolhouse were subsequently built. The official conveyance from Campbell to the Bishop occurred on 23rd January 1844. Campbell did not give the land as a gift rather, being the businessman that he was, the land was transferred to the church for £100. Campbell did, however, contribute a much larger sum of money for the construction of the church[11].

Around the glebe a community and village of a sorts grew. These were the first steps in the evolution of the city centre of Canberra.

The proposal for the erection on St John's glebe of a parsonage for a clergyman did not emerge until the late 1860's as it was not clear until then that the parish was stable enough to maintain a full-time clergyman. The 100 acre glebe was in the meantime leased for agricultural purposes. The first tenant of St John's glebe was John Schumack. In 1842 Schumack built a three-roomed slab house with thatched roof on the land. He died in 1849, leaving a wife and four children. About three years later, his widow remarried a widower named Woods who had three sons and the family continued their occupancy until 1858. They were followed as tenants by Alexander McKenzie, Thomas Harrington Line, and R. Slade who died in 1861. During his tenancy, Line was credited with the best wheat crop in County Murray with a yield of 800 Bushels on fourteen acres.[12]

In 1863 Ebenezer Booth married Slade's daughter. He later built and occupied a house on high ground on the southern part of the glebe in what is today Commonwealth Park. He used one room of his building as a store selling to the local community. This may have been the first public store or shop in Canberra. The building was destroyed by fire in 1923. Other persons believed to have leased the glebe include the Melville's, Rottenberry's, Blundell's, and finally in 1909 the Murray's.

By 1870 the population on the Limestone Plains and surrounding areas had increased and planning for a parsonage, as originally envisaged for the glebe, was well advanced. The construction of the parsonage commenced in 1871 in the northern section of the glebe. Robert Campbell's son George added a further 19 acres, at a cost to the Church of ten shillings, to the glebe. The parsonage (later known as Glebe House) was designed by the Reverend A.D. Soares, Rector of Queanbeyan. It was a two-storey building constructed of clay brick quarried from a nearby swamp. Hardwood timber was obtained from Weetangera and all the interior fittings were of cedar. The Revered Pierce Galliard Smith and his family occupied the parsonage in August 1874 and lived there until 1906. The Reverend Smith had a passion for planting trees and around the perimeter of the swampy region of the glebe he planted a grove of poplar, willow, elm and hawthorn. The result was the creation of an English style garden similar to that of 18th century English estates. Survivors of the Reverend Smith's plantings, mainly English elms, are flourishing today.

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11 *ibid* p.7

12 *ibid* p.8

In 1906 the Reverend Smith retired to Queanbeyan and the next occupant of Glebe House was the Reverend Arthur Hopcraft until 1909 and then the Reverend Arthur Champion until April 1913. The glebe, including the two storey Glebe House was compulsorily resumed by the Commonwealth under the Lands Acquisition Act, 1906, as part of the intended lands for the construction of Canberra's city centre. At the time of acquisition of the glebe, the improvements listed included the rectory, stables, open shed, hedges, orchard and ornamental trees around the rectory, various fencing, willows around the rectory and along the river, rectory house well and two dams and the brick on stone foundations of Booth's house (Murray House). Also there was a kitchen bakehouse and scullery wing (including a baker's oven) to the south of the rectory. The final evaluation of these improvements was £3,250 and a valuation of the 'garden and shrubbery of £150.[13]

The glebe under government ownership

As part of the negotiations surrounding the resumption of the glebe it was agreed that until a new rectory was built for St John's, the church should have the use of the existing rectory. The immediate rectory paddocks (some 48 acres of the original 119 acres) were approved for leasing by the church in 1914 for a two year period. Subsequently extensions of the lease period occurred and, from time to time, some of the land was withdrawn from the lease for Commonwealth purposes as the city grew around it. In 1920 work commenced on the construction of a 'City Constructional Railway'. The line ran along the southern edge of the present Amaroo Street and clipped the southern end of the Rectory paddocks. It ceased operating in July 1922 when the railway bridge across the Molonglo was destroyed by flood waters. The line within the glebe, however, was to remain for many years after.[14]

In 1926 a new rectory was built on the southern side of St John's Church and the original rectory on the glebe was vacated on 29 March 1926. The rectory and the surrounding glebe lands had now ceased serving the purposes for which Robert Campbell and Bishop Broughton had envisaged some 86 years previously. The rectory building was then leased to St Gabriel's School of Waverley, NSW, for students in the Canberra area. The school later transferred to new buildings and later became the Canberra Church of England Girl's Grammar School. A second school, the Monaro Grammar School, occupied the rectory and grounds in 1929 and subsequently moved to Red Hill eventually to become the Canberra Grammar School. The Federal Capital Commission then utilised the building for boarding accommodation and it was renamed Glebe House. During its period as a boarding house the building deteriorated and in 1954 leases were finalised and the building was vacated on 28 February 1954. Soon after it was announced that the building was to be demolished. Despite much public opposition, particularly from the Canberra and District Historical Society and the Canberra Area Committee of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects who wanted the building retained as an historical centre, the building was demolished in the latter half of 1954.[15]

As Canberra grew and in particular Civic Centre, the lands of the original glebe diminished. Portions of it, including the rectory area and some of the treed parts, were utilized for roads and services. During the 1960s the southern parts of the glebe were submerged under Lake Burley Griffin and other parts were absorbed into

[13] *ibid* p. 12
[14] Gray 1988, 1989
[15] National Trust of Australia (ACT) file, Glebe Park

Commonwealth Park, Parkes Way and Coranderrk Street. In the 1970s concern for the remainder of the glebe's trees led the City Parks Administration of the Department of the Interior to bring them under arboricultural management. The area gradually took on the appearance of a park and was used by the public. The name 'Glebe Park' was used to refer to the remaining glebe lands. Further public concern over the park developed in 1981 when the Minister for the Capital Territory called for expressions of interest from developers in a "Canberra Tivoli Gardens" in Glebe Park. Considerable community opposition to this move emerged almost immediately and a "Save Glebe Park Committee" was formed. The controversy was concluded in December 1983 when the Minister for Territories gazetted and officially named Glebe Park as a public park adjacent to the site for a private enterprise convention centre, hotel and gardens development which had replaced the previous Tivoli Gardens proposal.[16]

Design and construction proceeded progressively between 1983 and 1988. The Park's completion was timed to coincide with the completion of the adjacent National Convention Centre and Hotel, late in 1988. Glebe Park as it is today was officially opened by the Hon. John Langmore MHR, on Canberra Day (12 March) 1989.[17]

A4 Documentary References

Boden, R. 1993 'The Special Problems Facing Glebe Park', *Canberra Times,* 31 March 1993.

Body, A.H. 1986 *"Firm Still You Stand": The Anglican Church of St john the Baptist Canberra - Its Parish and Parishioners 1841-1984,* St John's Parish Council, Canberra.

Gray, J. 1988 'Glebe Park: 148 Years in the Making', *Landscape Australia,* vol 10 no. 2.

Gray, J. 1989 *The Glebe Park Story,* Royal Australian Institute of Parks & Recreation, ACT Region, Canberra.

Gray, J. 1993 *Glebe Park Canberra Draft Management Plan,* ACT Parks and Conservation Service, Canberra.

Robinson, F. 1927 *Canberra's First Hundred Years*, Sydney.

[16] Gray 1988,1989
[17] National Trust *op cit.*

A5 Analysis against the criteria in schedule 2 of the Land (Planning and Environment) Act 1991

Criteria for the Assessment of the Heritage Significance of Places

Under section 56 of the *Land (Planning and Environment) Act 1991* the criteria for the assessment of the heritage significance of places are listed in Schedule 2 of the Act:

Criterion (ii): A place which exhibits outstanding design or aesthetic qualities valued by the community or a cultural group.

The mature trees of Glebe Park are significant in a city where most parks contain relatively young tree plantings and, together with the now expansive green lawns, create a tranquil and relaxing atmosphere much sought after in the heart of the city. The proximity of high density urban development and the adjacent hotel complex , casino and convention areas and the related needs of tourists using these facilities, make Glebe Park a highly valuable asset to Canberra's Civic centre.
The blaze of autumn colour diffused with sunlight also marks the change of seasons in a way seldom experienced in other Canberra parks.

A feature of Glebe Park lacking in most Canberra Parks is the uneven ages of the trees. Most parks are established over a short period with trees all of similar age. Glebe Park has trees of different ages reflected in different trunk sizes, which give the appearance of a forest. It is also unusual to have a park dominated by one species (eighty percent of trees are elms).

Criterion (iii): A place which demonstrates a distinctive way of life, taste, tradition, religion, land use, custom, process, design or function which is no longer practised, is in danger of being lost, or is of exceptional interest.

The existing land of Glebe Park represents a more extensive piece of land, which extended south to the former bank of the Molonglo River. The land was acquired by the Anglican Church from Robert Campbell in 1844 as a glebe to facilitate the establishment of St John's parish. The land was occupied by tenant farming families, who paid rent to the church. The land was used for grazing, agriculture and at one time as the first retail area in the immediate district and as such represents a formative period in the development of the civic centre of Canberra.

The tree plantings, particularly the English elms were planted on the glebe to provide a windbreak for the grounds of the rectory and to stabilise and drain a low-lying water-logged area. The fact that the tree plantings were necessary is an expression of the treeless and exposed character of the Limestone Plains at the time of the first European settlement.

Criterion (iv): A place which is highly valued by the community or a cultural group for reasons of strong or special religious, spiritual, cultural, educational or social associations.

Glebe Park provides strong historical and cultural linkages to St John's Parish and St John's Church and schoolhouse. The 4.7 ha of Glebe Park lands represent the remnants of a larger glebe, which was acquired by St John's parish in 1844. Although compulsorily acquired by the Federal Government for the building of Canberra's civic centre the existing lands of Glebe Park represent the original church glebe

Criterion (vii) A place which has strong or special associations with a person, group, event, development or cultural phase which played a significant part in local or national history.

Glebe Park and the tree plantings, particularly the English elm trees, are of historical significance to Canberra because of their association with the Reverend Pierce Galliard Smith, who was rector of St John the Evangelist Church from 1855 to 1906. The trees were planted by him around his residence, the rectory, later called Glebe House, built in 1876 and demolished in 1954. The Reverend Smith was a prominent figure in the development of St John's Parish as well as with the early pastoral history of the Limestone Plains.

Glebe Park is associated with Robert Campbell, a prominent land owner during the pastoral development of the Limestone Plains. Robert Campbell was instrumental in the development of St John's parish and was the former owner of the lands the glebe occupied.

Appendix A
Inventory of Trees in Glebe Park

Species		North Section	Central Section	South Section	Edge Section	Total
English Elm (*Ulmus procera*)						
	Mature	131	138	190	13	472
	Young	25	-	11	-	36
English Oak (*Quercus robur)*						
	Mature	11	-	-	-	11
	Young	68	7	6	-	81
Weeping Willow (*Salix babylonica*)						
	Mature	-	-	11	-	11
	Young	-	-	-	-	
Aleppo Pine (*Pinus halepensis*)						
	Mature	-	1	-	-	1
	Young	-	-	-	-	
Lombardy Poplar (*Populus italica*)						
	Mature	3	-	12	-	15
	Young	-	-	-	-	
Chinese Elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*)						
	Mature	-	-	-	-	
	Young	-	-	6	-	6
Deodar Cedar (*Cedrus deodara*)						
	Mature	-	-	1	-	1
	Young	-	-	1	-	1
Black Alder (*Alnus glutinosa*)						
	Young	-	-	-	-	-
	Mature	-	-	2	-	2
Golden Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)						
	Mature	-	-	-	-	
	Young	-	2	-	-	2
Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera)*						
	Mature	-	-	-	-	
	Young	14	-	-	-	14
English Walnut (Juglans regia)	Mature	-	-	-	-	
	Young	-	-	6	4	10
Totals		**252**	**148**	**246**	**17**	**663**

Appendix B
Inventory of Monuments, Artefacts and Commemorative Tree Plantings located in Glebe Park

Entrance Gateways[1]

Listed below, numbered 1 to 10 anti-clockwise starting at Gateway 1 *'Broughton Gateway'*, located opposite Amaroo Street, Reid. Each gateway has their name engraved on a bronze plaque.

No.	Title	Significance
1	Broughton	Commemorating Bishop Broughton, the first and only Anglican Bishop of Australia who, with Robert Campbell, visited the site in May 1840 and selected the land for St John's Church and glebe.
2	St John's	In recognition of the link between the glebe and the Church of St John the Baptist.
3	Glebe House	Adjacent to the site where the old rectory, later called Glebe House stood.
4	Galliard Smith	Commemorating the Rev'd Pierce Galliard Smith, Minister of St John's from 1855 to 1905. He planted the original trees around the parsonage of which he was the first occupant.
5	Campbell	Commemorating the Campbell family, which played an important role in the establishment of St John's Church and glebe.
6	Williams	Commemorating Francis Williams who was Postmaster of Canberra, NSW from 1863 to 1878 and Churchwarden of St John's 1867-1872 and 1876.
7	City	Faces the city at the corner of Bunda and Akuna Streets.
8	Abernethy	Commemorating James Abernethy, Schoolmaster at Canberra Schoolhouse from 1863 to 1880 and Parish Clerk of St John's.
9	Oak Tree	Adjacent to a group of oak trees.
10	Canberry	In recognition of the name by which the District was known at the time of establishment of the glebe

Monuments

* For details of location section number, refer to Figure 2 above.

Description	Location*	Date	Significance
'Children's Sculpture Garden' Sculpture by John Robinson plus bronze plaque.	Section 1	12.3.1989	Gift by IOF Holdings, Beaver Galleries, & Act Administration on occasion of park opening.
C.S. Dalely Memorial Gardens bronze plaque set into a large boulder.	Section 2	1967	
Statue of Mamatma Gandhi. By Hollingworth. Bronze statue on granite pedestol, with a bronze plaque mounted on each of the 4 sides of the base.	Section 5	15/8/2002	
Statue 'World Peace Flame'.	Section 6		
'Egle – Queen of Serpents'. Sculpture by Ieva Pocius plus bronze plaque. Unveiled by the Hon Ros Kelly MP	Section 6	5.11.1988	Bicentennial gift to Canberra from the Lithuanian Community Australia

[1] Gray, J. The Glebe Park Story, Royal Australian Institute of Parks and Recreation, 1989.

'The Glebe', Grandee granite and porphyry pavers, anodised plaque. Sculpture by Hew Chee Fong & L.M. Noonan.	?	2002	*This work has been made from a single block of Granite, segmented to represent the sub-division of the original glebe allotment of 119 acres. The house shape of each block refers to Eurporean settlement of the area. Block 1: The carved cross signifies this site's historical ties to the church. Block 2: The highly polished face encourages reflection and contemplation. Block 3: The spiralling surface represents time – past, present, future.* Commissioned as part of the Art & Soul Sculpture program through the ACT Public Ary Program, artsACT.

Commemorative Tree Plantings

Description	Location	Date	Significance
Pinus Patula tree	Section 5	24.10.1989	Commemorates United Nations Day 1989
Cedrus deodara tree and commemorative plaque.	Section 11	17.11.1989	Commemorates Diamond Jubilee of Horticultural Society of Canberra (1929-1989).

Commemorative Plaques

The official opening of the park, which reads : ... *'Glebe Park. This park was opened by John Langmore MP. Member for Fraser on 12 March 1989, designed by the National Corporation Development Committee for the ACT Parks and Conservation Service'*. The plaque is affixed to Gity Gate.

The official opening of the rotunda on 23 October 1991 by Ms Ellnor Grassby MLA, has been commemorated with a bronze plaque affixed to the rotunda floor. The plaque records that the rotunda was sponsored by the Canberra Building Society and the 'Children of Reid'.

The plaque marking where 'Glebe House' stood until 1954. The plaque is located between Boolee and Coranderrk Streets on the easter side of Ballumbir Street and adjacent to St Peter's Memorial Lutheran Church. The Plaque reads : ... *'Here from 1873 to 1954 stood the Church of England Rectory built on the 120 acre glebe provided by the Campbell Family of Duntroon.'*

Plaque mounted on the garden retaining wall, northern portion of Section 2. *'Canberra Rose'. The ACT floral emblem celebrating the Centenary of Federation.*

Glebe Park bronze plaque mounted on the entrance to the park reads : ... *'This land once formed part of Portion 58 County of Murray which became Duntroon Estate. It was granted to Robert Campbell of Sydney in 1825 as compensation for the loss of a ship in 1806 chartered by the Government to bring provisions to the Colony of New South Wales from India.*
In 1873 a rectory for the Anglican Church of Saint John the Baptist was built on a Glebe provided by George Campbell of Duntroon. The Reverend Pierce Galliard Smith, its first occupant, had a passion for planting trees and surrounded the rectory with poplars, elms, willows and hawthorns. The survivors and descendants of those trees can be seen here today. The Rectory was demolished in 1955 and the land became known as Glebe Park.
Glebe Park was declared under the Public Parks Ordinance and officially named on 9 December 1983 by the Minister for Territories and Local Government the Hon. Tom Uren MP.

A plaque dedicated to National Missing Persons Week, located on a boulder, reads ... *'National Missing Persons Week, 2003. Proudly sponsored by the Australian Federal Police, ACT Policing.'*