

# Public Place Names (Dickson) Determination 2025 (No 1)

**Disallowable instrument DI2025-82**

made under the

**Public Place Names Act 1989, s 3 (Minister to determine names)**

---

## **1 Name of instrument**

This instrument is the *Public Place Names (Dickson) Determination 2025 (No 1)*.

## **2 Commencement**

This instrument commences on the day after its notification day.

## **3 Revocation and re-making of Place Names**

This instrument revokes the determinations of the delegate of the Minister of State for the Interior of 9 September 1964 of the public place name Dickson Place in the Division of Dickson, published in Commonwealth of Australia Gazette No. 77, dated 17 September 1964, Schedule ‘A’ and in the associated map, and of the delegate of the Minister of State for the Capital Territory of 17 May 1982 of the nomenclature with reference to the origin of the public place name Dickson Place in the Division of Dickson, published in Commonwealth of Australia Gazette No. P9, dated 4 June 1982, Schedule ‘A’ and in the associated map, with the following effect only. The origin and significance information in the schedules to the determinations is revoked and re-made to rename Dickson Place in two parts as Dickson Place and Poppyfield Street.

## **4 Determination of place names**

I determine the place names as indicated in the schedule.

Erin Brady

Delegate of the Minister for Planning and Sustainable Development

13 June 2025

## **SCHEDULE**

(See s 3)

---

### **Division of Dickson – No specific theme**

The location of the public places with the following names is indicated on the associated diagram.

<b>NAME</b>	<b>ORIGIN</b>	<b>SIGNIFICANCE</b>
<b>Dickson Place</b>	Sir James Robert Dickson KCMG (1832–1901)	Legislator and Federalist  Legislator, Federalist and one of the founders of the Constitution; Premier of Queensland from 1898-99; among the leading advocates in the State for Federation, attending several Federal Councils as a delegate.

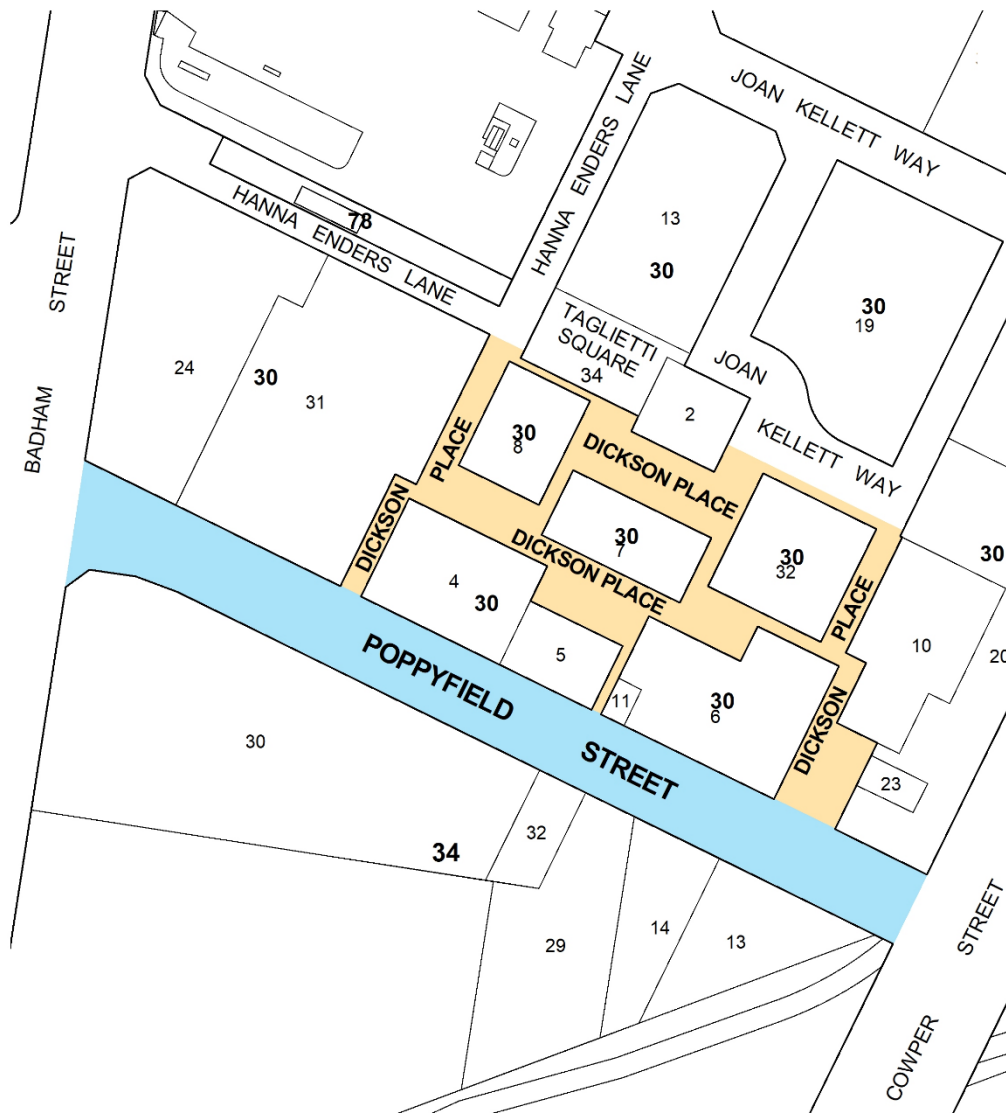
**Poppyfield Street**    Poppy fields  
(fl. 1940s)

#### Agriculture

The Dickson Experiment Station (1940-1965) established by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), later the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO), was the first purpose-built field research facility in the ACT. It was situated on a large portion of land of around 650 acres (over 260 hectares), which covered what later became the suburb of Downer and parts of Dickson and Watson. During the early 1940s the Director of the CSIR Division of Plant Industry, Dr B.T. Dickson, oversaw trials of opium poppies (*Papaver somniferum*) grown at the site, intended for morphine production during the Second World War. Owing to a severe shortage of morphine in Australia and driven by requests from the Defence Department and National Health and Medical Research Council, Dr Dickson sought to produce large quantities of opium to address the deficiency. CSIR experimented with the processes of growing and harvesting opium poppies at the Dickson Experiment Station to ensure crops were adaptable to the Australian climate and were of high quality. Members of the Women's Land Army assisted with the cultivation of opium poppies to support the war effort.



**Schedule**  
(see section 3)



## DIVISION OF DICKSON

Diagram