The text of these notices may be subject to editing
Mr Shoebridge to say -

Mr President:

I give notice that next sitting day I will move:

That leave be given to bring in a bill for an Act to amend the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 to ensure that duly elected local councils are able to make submissions about draft district plans for districts in the Greater Sydney Region.

(Environmental Planning and Assessment Amendment (District Plans for Greater Sydney Region) Bill)

(Prepared by the Parliamentary Counsel)
Mr Mallard says—

Mr PRESIDENT:

I give notice that on the next sitting day I will move:

1. That this House notes that:

   (a) on 16 June 2016, the publication ‘Maori Trade and Relations in Parramatta’ by Maori-Australian author Maarama ‘Jo’ Kamira, was launched at the Female Orphan Factory in Parramatta,

   (b) the educational resource is the outcome of a cultural heritage research project between Parramatta Council and the Maori community of New Zealand,

   (c) the publication does not focus only on the early site of Australian/Maori contact in Parramatta but rather explores early Maori connections, dating from as early as 1805, with some of Australia’s most prominent early colonists including Governor Macquarie, the Macarthur family, and Reverend Samuel Marsden,

   (d) in attendance at the launch of the publication were Aunty Kerrie Kenton, a Darug elder, Ms Billie Moore, the New Zealand Consul General, and the Honourable Shayne Mallard MLC, representing the Minister for the Environment the Honourable Mark Speakman MP, and

   (e) also in attendance were veterans who served with Maori in the Second World War including General Bruce Harris, Capt (Rtd), Ken Frank, Lt (Rtd), Ron Haira, President NZ RSL sub-Branch and Sir Ian Turbott AO CMG CVO Hon.D.Litt (UWS) Emeritus Chancellor of the Western Sydney University.

2. That this House congratulates all those involved in the publication, including:

   (a) the project team and their families, including Marcia Hau, Robin Tarau, Myles Maniapoto and author Jo Kamira, and
(b) Parramatta City Council staff, including Michelle Desailly, Di Carvel, Sasa Kennedy and Stephanie De La Torre

3. That this House notes the rich cultural contribution that Maori and Maori-Australians have made to New South Wales and Australia.

Signed

Dated 23/6/16.
Mr Shoebridge says—

Mr PRESIDENT:

I give notice that on the next sitting day I will move:

1. That this House notes that:
   a. In 1770 two members of the Gweagal people stood on the shore of the place now called Botany Bay as a boat containing James Cook and some of his crew approached the shore.
   b. The Gweagal men were holding spears and a shield and they attempted to warn-off the interlopers, an action that was responded to with gunfire.
   c. One of the men, Cooman, was shot in the leg and he ran for cover, dropping his shield.
   d. This shield, and a number of spear and other artefacts from their camp were taken by Cook and given to the British Museum when he returned there, where they have been ever since.

2. That this House acknowledges that:
   a. It is a core part of Aboriginal belief that artefacts must be kept on the Country they came from, as they form a part of the ongoing story of that place.
   b. State laws covering Aboriginal cultural heritage in New South Wales recognise this belief.
   c. The Gweagal People and their descendants are the rightful and lawful owners of all artefacts produced on their territory including the shield and spears held in the British Museum.

3. That this House acknowledges the work done by Cooman’s descendant Rodney Kelly to push for the repatriation of these important artefacts.

4. That this House acknowledges that:
   a. Cook’s actions and hostilities toward the Gweagal People upon landing in Australia on April 29 1770 were in direct contradiction to the instructions issued to him “to observe the Genius, Temper, Disposition and Number of the Natives, if there be any and endeavour by all proper means to cultivate a Friendship and Alliance with them.” In the ‘Secret Instructions to Lieutenant Cook’ issued by the admiralty on June 30 1768.
b. The proof that James Cook disobeyed his secret instructions from the Admiralty are contained in the Gweagal oral history of Cook's first landing, Cook's Journal entry of 29th April 1770 & Bank's journal entry of the 29th April 1770.

c. The hostilities perpetrated against the Gweagal on 29th April 1770 were the first act of violence against the First people of this land in what subsequently became a widespread genocide known as the 'Frontier Wars'.

5. That this House supports the repatriation of these important artefacts to the Gweagal people.

Signed

Dated 23/6/16