NORTHERN TERRITORY GOVERNMENT

Development Framework and Investment Toolkit for Northern Territory Parks and Reserves

Department of Environment, Parks and Water Security

March 2024

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Acknowledgement of Country

We acknowledge the Traditional Owners and Elders past, present and emerging on all the lands and seas that the Parks and Wildlife Commission manages and works on across the Northern Territory and recognise the deep and intact cultural connection that Aboriginal Territorians have with their country.

We are committed to working respectfully with Aboriginal Territorians and give particular acknowledgment to their use, knowledge and custodianship of the Northern Territory's natural values, including native plants and animals, within our parks and reserves over countless generations. We support Aboriginal Territorians and their aspirations to maintain, protect and manage their culture, language, land and sea country and heritage.

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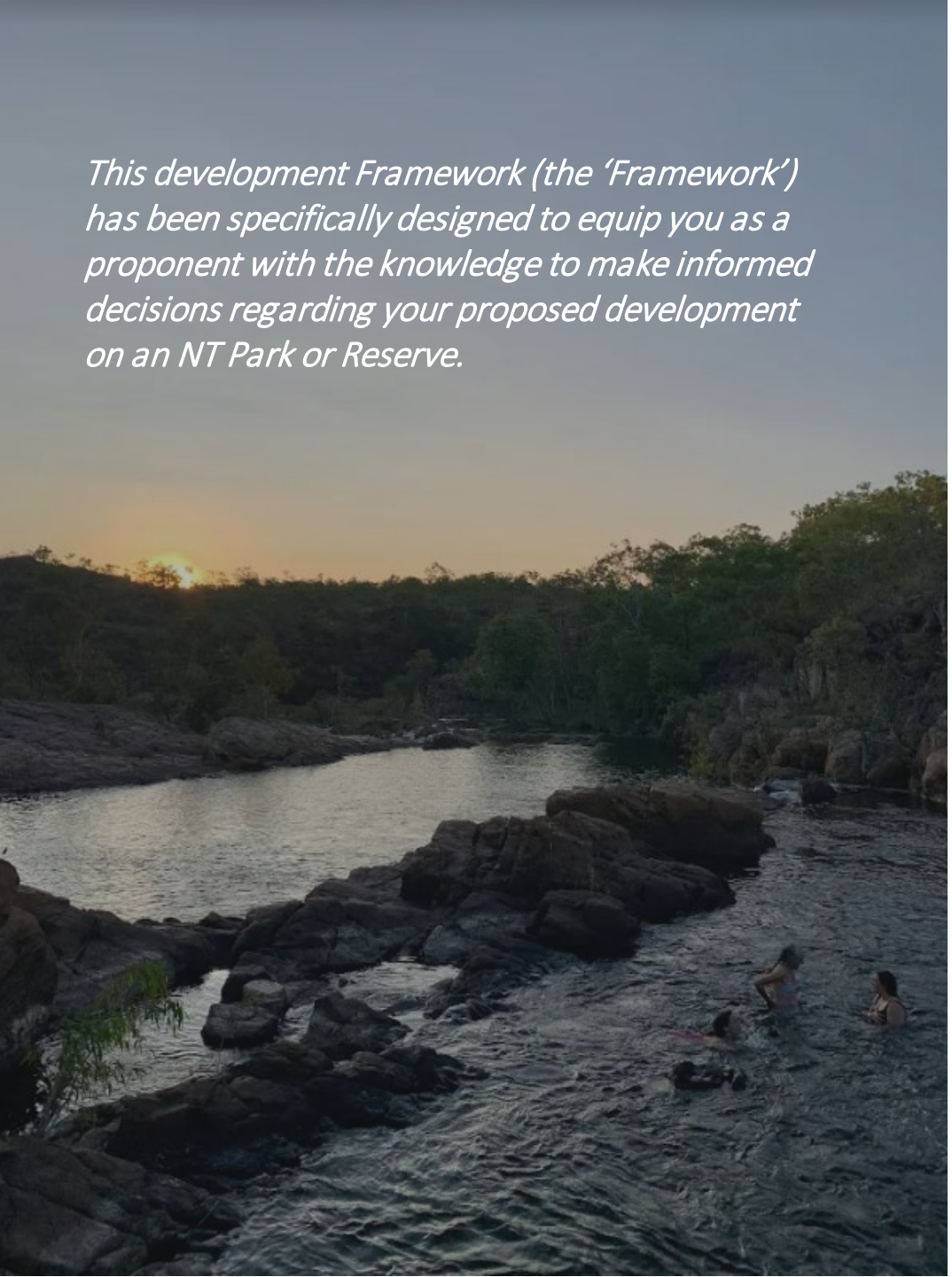


Introduction

The sustainable management of the NT's diverse natural resources and biodiversity is important to all Territorians. These assets are both key to the Territory way of life and the long-term economic growth of the NT - as such, they need to be carefully balanced.

Background

Inbound investment into critical projects on NT Parks and Reserves is essential to achieving the NT Government's ambitions of a $40 billion economy by 2030 as outlined in the Territory Economic Reconstruction Commission (TERC) report.

The NT Parks Masterplan 2023-53 sets the foundation for building public and investor trust in the management and long-term sustainability in Territory Parks and Reserves. It is important to carefully balance and align different public, Traditional Owner and investor perspectives and ambitions.

Purpose and objective

This Framework has been developed to simplify the various legislative and approval processes that prospective investors must navigate. The Framework will enable transparent communication of information of the requirements and potential timeframes associated with each level of the approvals process. In turn, this will work to streamline the process for prospective investors, leading to more informed investment decision making.

This Framework will provide you with an understanding of the elements required to undertake development on an NT Park or Reserve. You will be equipped with information that informs you how to navigate the planning and regulatory approvals processes, and the indicative timelines involved.

Acknowledgement

This Framework has been developed through thorough consultation with Land Councils, other government departments and key stakeholders, and seeks to encapsulate all approval processes that might impact development proposals.

What you need to know…

The process of seeking approval for your development will vary depending on the type and location of your development. You should understand the following elements of your proposed development as early as possible as they will influence the type of approval you require and the time it takes to receive approval:

‘Development’ type |

Location of development |

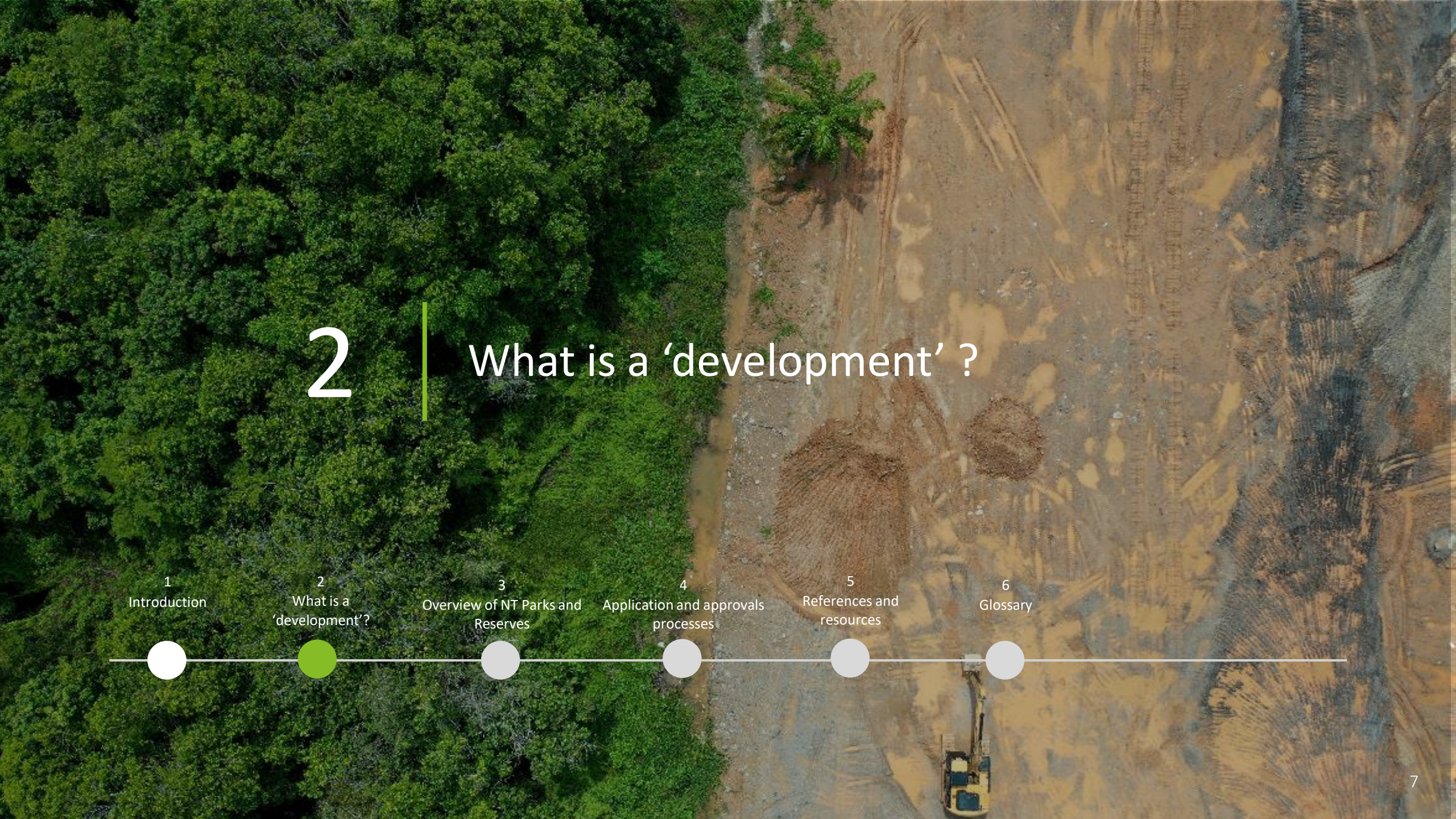
‘Land management’ type |

Why is this important?

Understanding your development type is important as it will determine whether the approvals process for your development falls within the scope of this Framework. Please refer to Section 2 – What is a ‘development’?

Understanding which NT Park or Reserve your development falls on will assist determining the land management type and approvals needed to undertake your development.

Please refer to Appendix A to determine the land management type for your proposed development. The land management type affects the type of approvals process you need to follow.



2 What is a ‘development’ ?

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What is a ‘development’?

To ensure your ‘development’ fits within the scope of this Framework, we encourage you to review the parameters outlined below.

For the purpose of this Framework, a ‘development’ refers to development of ‘infrastructure’ on a Park or Reserve.

Examples of types of infrastructure development that are in scope for this document include:

- A building/s
- Fencing
- Roadworks
- Bore works
- Picnic areas
- Playgrounds
- Powerlines
- Cell towers
- Pipelines
- Resorts
- Standing camps
- Trails
- Campgrounds
- Outstations
- Adventure infrastructure
- Easements

Please note: this document **excludes** processes and approvals required for gas and mining exploration.

If you have any questions regarding whether your development fits within the scope of this document, please contact the **Department of Environment, Parks and Water Security (DEPWS).**

3 Overview of NT Parks and Reserves

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Overview - Northern Territory Parks and Reserves

The Parks and Wildlife Commission of the Northern Territory (the Commission) is responsible for the overarching management of Parks and Reserves in the Northern Territory.

In the Northern Territory, there are 85 Parks and Reserves (83 terrestrial and 2 marine parks). The management of Parks and Reserves in the Northern Territory may vary depending on the Park or Reserve you select for your proposed development.

Why is the management structure of a Park or Reserve important to understand and what is the main difference?

The management structure of a Park or Reserve is important to distinguish as the approvals process for your development will vary depending on the type of management of the Park or Reserve. For example, approvals processes on joint-managed parks may take longer due to extensive consultation and logistics involved in seeking approval.

There are two types of management for NT Parks and Reserves, they are:

- Joint-managed or
- Non-joint managed

What is a joint-managed Park/Reserve?

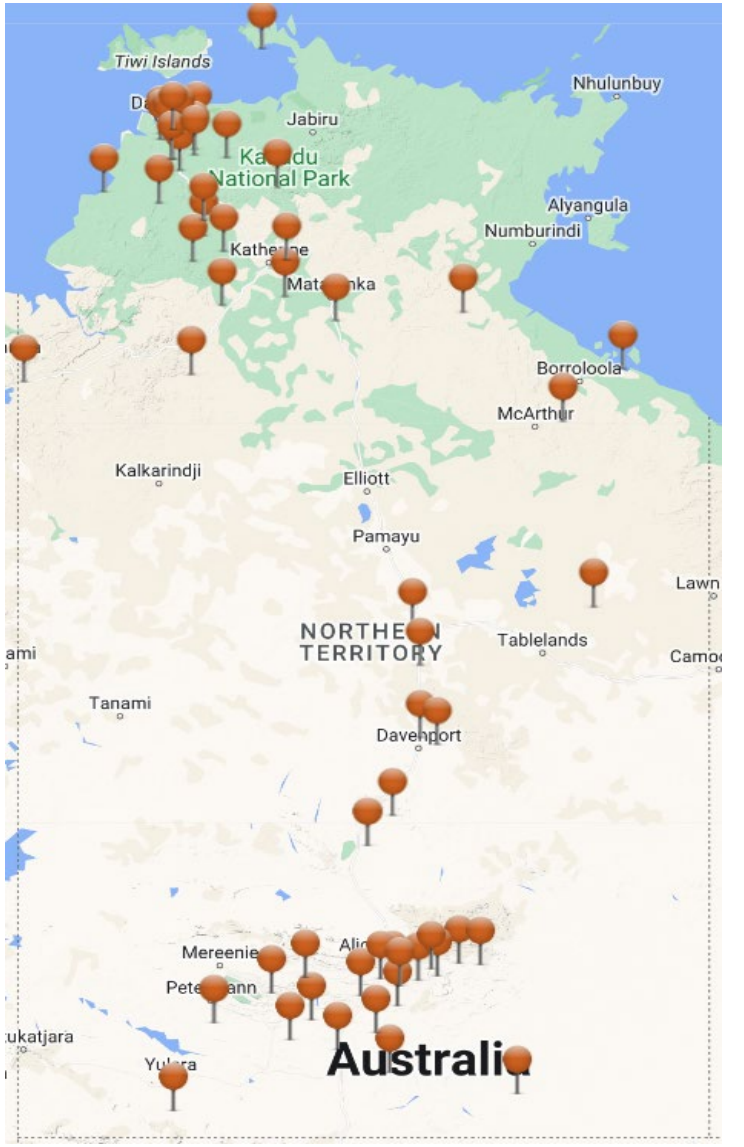
- There are 33 Parks and Reserves that are managed by joint management arrangements (see Appendix B). These arrangements facilitate joint management of the Park or Reserve by the Commission and Traditional Owners through meaningful and equitable partnership.

What is a non-joint managed Park/Reserve?

- There are 52 Parks and Reserves that are non-joint managed (see Appendix B). The Commission is responsible for the management of these Parks or Reserves.

In your development process, it is important to identify whether the location of your proposed development is on a joint-managed Park/Reserve or a non-joint managed Park/Reserve.

Please refer to **Appendix B** to determine whether the proposed location of your development is on a joint-managed Park/Reserve or a non-joint managed Park/Reserve.



Overview – Northern Land Council Region

The Northern Land Council Region

Overview

The Northern Land Council (NLC) is an independent statutory authority established by the Commonwealth Government under the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act* 1976.

The most important responsibility of the NLC is to consult with Traditional landowners and other Aboriginal people with an interest in affected land. Landowners must give informed consent before any action is taken to affect their lands and seas. Achieving informed consent also ensures affected Aboriginal communities and groups have the chance to express their views.

Aboriginal people are increasingly looking to participate in planning and development activities, while at the same time seeking to protect their culture and integrity.

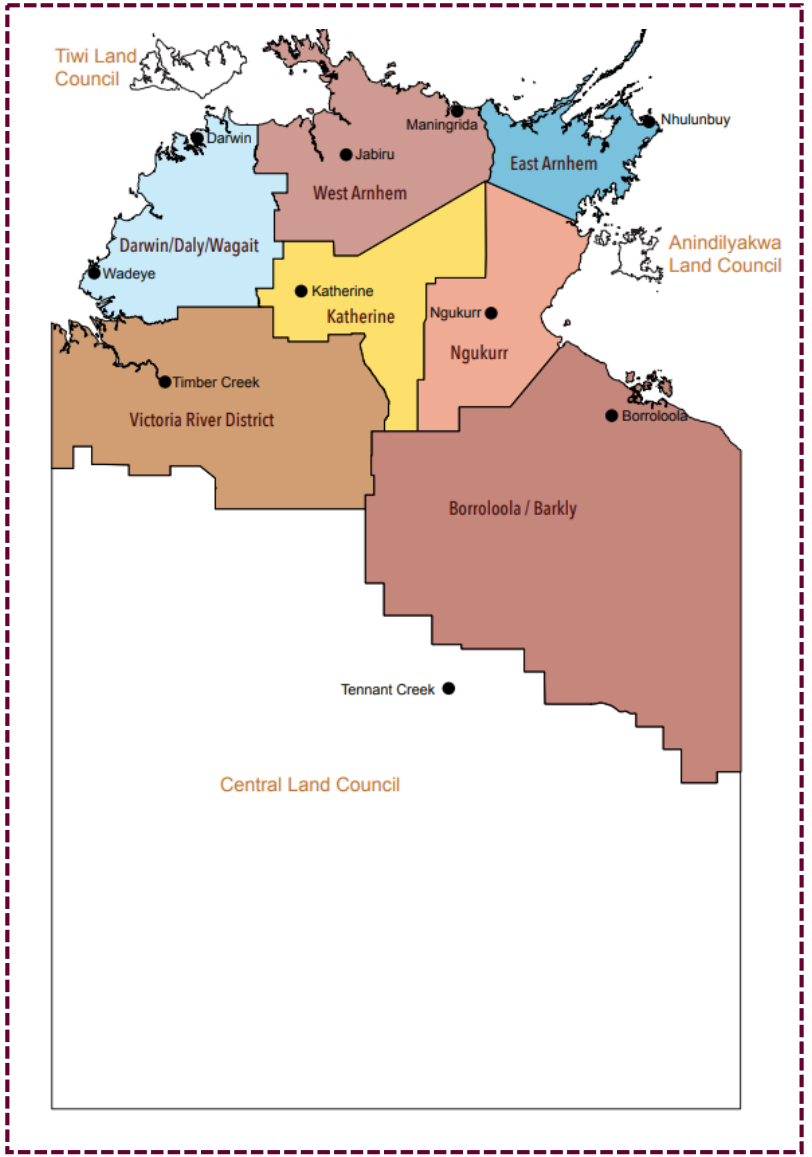
If your proposed development falls on land in the NLC region, you need to pay particular attention to NLC approvals processes (Appendix J).

You should make contact with NLC as early as possible in the process of seeking approval for your development. Meaningful and thorough consultation is required to obtain approval which can take time.

Approvals that may be required by NLC for your development include:

- An Authority Certificate through AAPA (Appendix I)
- Application for development approval (Appendix J).

For further information, please refer to the NLC website: https://www.nlc.org.au



Overview – Central Land Council Region

The Central Land Council Region

Overview

The Central Land Council (CLC) is an independent statutory authority established by the Commonwealth Government under the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act* 1976.

The CLC holds freehold title over more than 417,000 square kilometres of land in Central Australia. This collective form of title can't be sold or mortgaged, however it can be leased by agreement with the Traditional Owners.

The most important responsibility of the CLC is to consult with Traditional landowners and other Aboriginal people with an interest in affected land. Landowners must give informed consent before any action is taken to affect their lands. Achieving informed consent also ensures affected Aboriginal communities and groups have the chance to express their views.

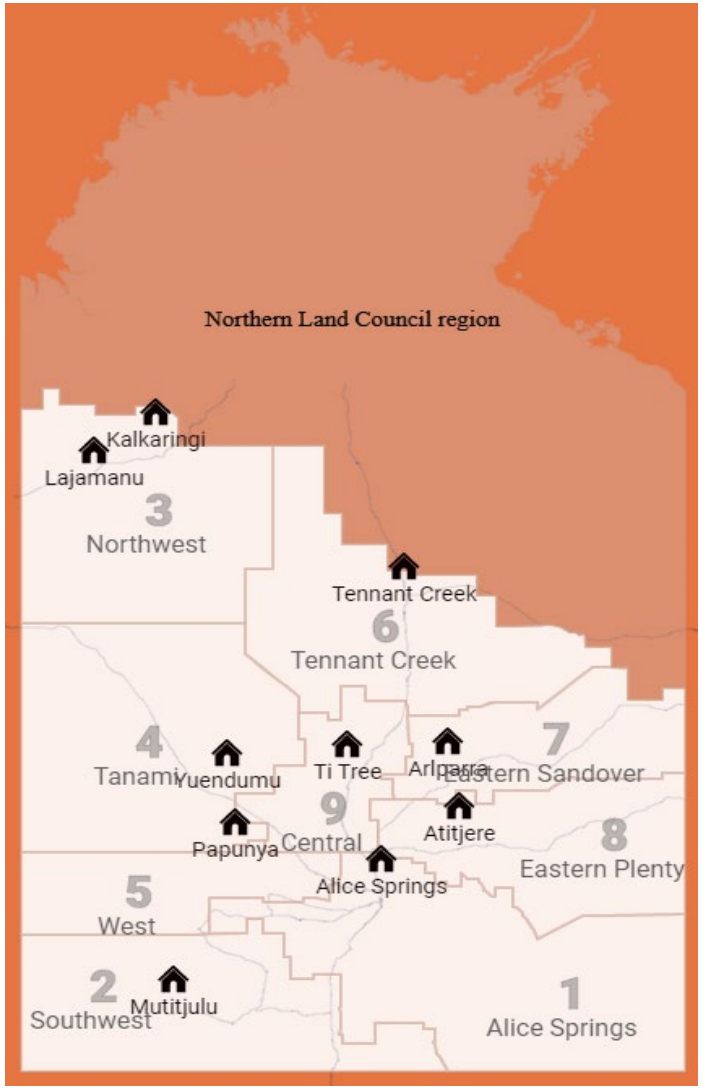
If your proposed development falls on land in the CLC region, you need to pay particular attention to CLC approvals processes (Appendix K).

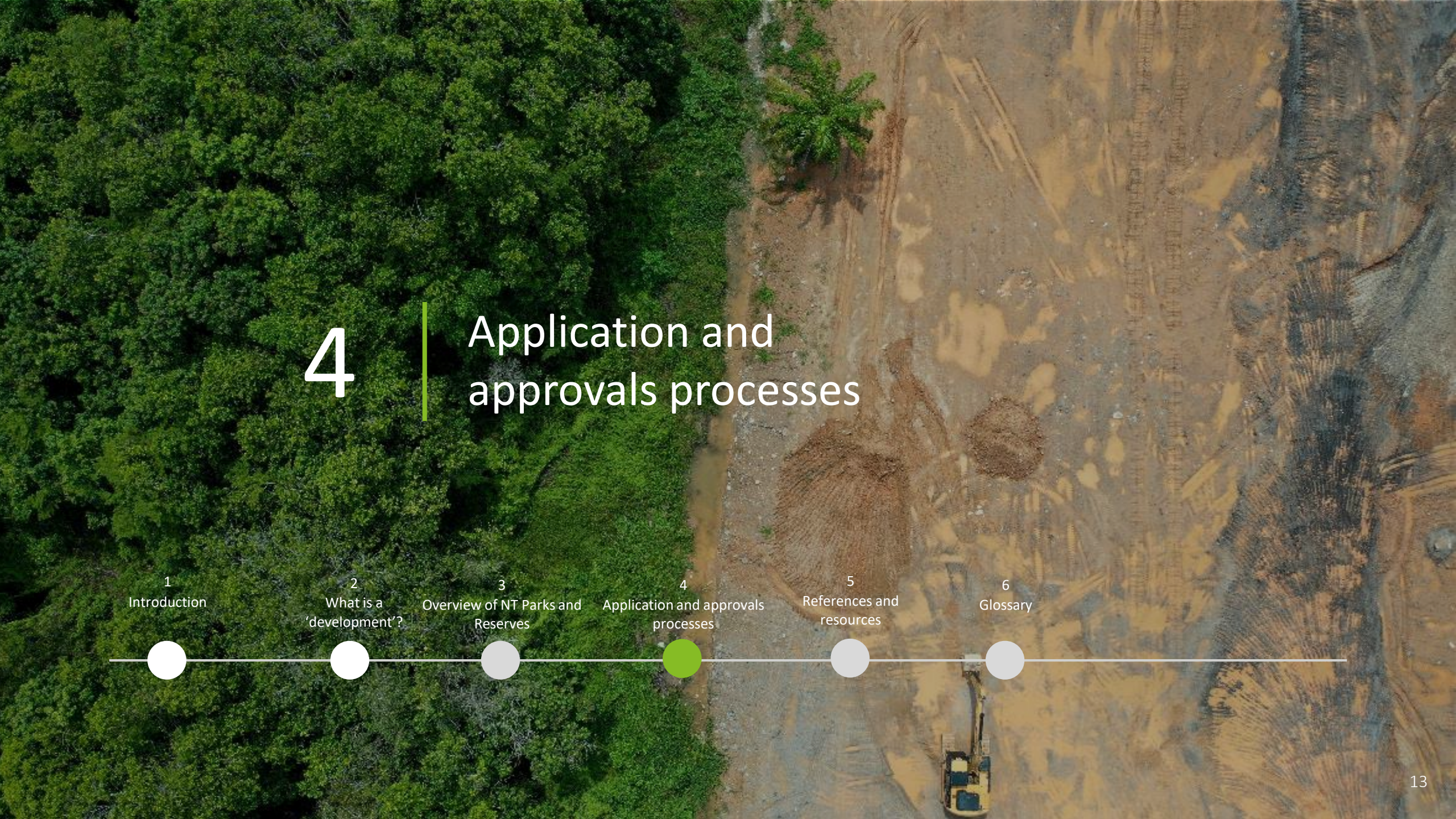
You should make contact with CLC as early as possible in the process of seeking approval for your development. Meaningful and thorough consultation is required to obtain approval which can take time.

Approvals that may be required by CLC for your development include:

- A Sacred Site Clearance Certificate issued by CLC (Appendix K)
- Application for development approval (Appendix K)
- An Authority Certificate issued by AAPA (Appendix I)

For further information, please refer to the CLC website: https://www.clc.org.au





4 Application and approvals processes

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What is involved?

There are three overarching phases involved in the approval process for your proposed development on a Park or Reserve.

1 Planning and design

The **Planning and design phase** is designed to ensure you have prepared all of the information required to progress to the application phase of the process. Planning and design can involve articulating your project idea, identifying timeframes, costs and project description.

2 Application

The **Application phase** involves fulfilling all of the requirements needed to submit your application for finalisation. This may include land surveys, land council approval, environmental approvals, and risk management assessments and plans.

3 Final outcome

The **Final outcome phase** involves you as the proponent waiting for a final outcome as to whether or not your proposed development can go ahead.

The detail involved in these three phases will vary depending on what avenue you progress through to seek approval for your development.

Avenues to progress your project idea

There are a number of different avenues to commence the approvals process for your proposed development which are outlined below. You may choose to commence the approvals process for your development through one of the following:

1 Major Projects Status

What is major projects status?

'Major projects status' is awarded by the NT Government to private sector initiated and delivered projects which meet the specific major project status criteria.

Major project status criteria can be found through the Department of Chief Minister and Cabinet's 'Major Project Status Policy Framework' document.

2 Expressions of interest

What is an EOI?

An Expression of Interest (EOI) is a way for DEPWS to invite prospective proponents to submit their idea or intention for a development on a Park or Reserve.

The purpose of the EOI is for proponents to 'Express their interest' to commence a development on a Park or Reserve.

Please note: in some instances an EOI will evolve into and RFQ

3 Response to RFQ

What is an RFQ?

A Request for Quotation (RFQ) is a competitive bid document used by the Northern Territory Government to invite proponents to quote for a specific development in a Park or Reserve.

An RFQ may outline the type of development proponents can quote for. Proponents submit a price bid for the services, the project plan and outline the capability and capacity to deliver.

4 Unsolicited proposal

What is an unsolicited proposal? [1]

An 'unsolicited proposal' is a project proposal for a 'development' that a proponent would like to undertake on a Park or Reserve.

The new/innovative project proposal has not been requested by DEPWS through a formal EOI or RFQ process, and is an avenue for prospective proponents to seek approval for their development.

To determine which avenue is best suited to your development, please refer to pages 17 and 18.

1. Unsolicited proposals can also be known as a Market Led Proposal.

Key considerations

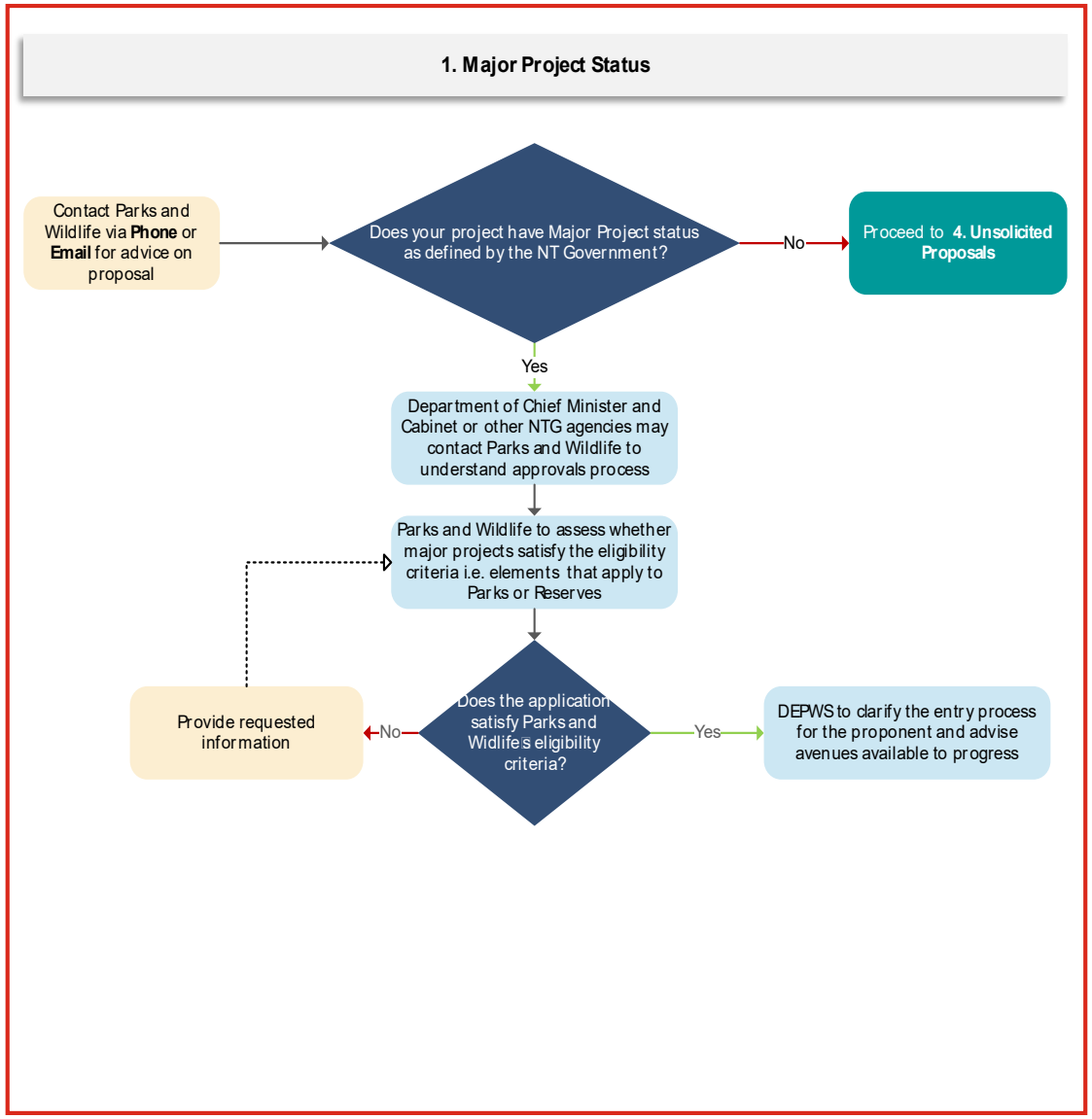
Before you commence the approvals process, you should review the steps involved in the different avenues available to you to ensure you are adequately prepared and equipped with the right information to commence the process.

When reviewing the different avenues available to you, you should consider the following elements of your project and any key risks that may impact your development:

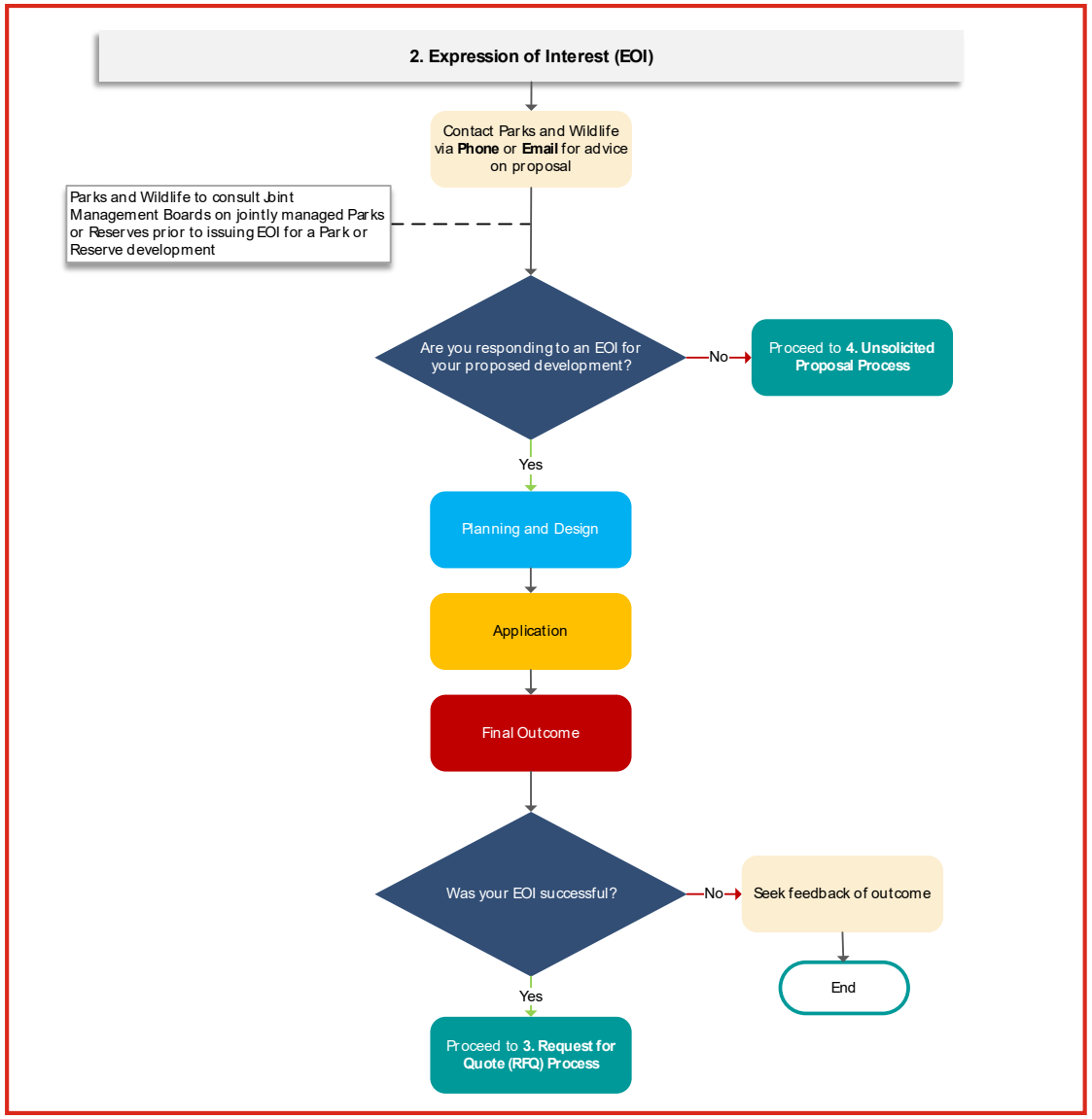
- Timeline
  - You should consider the timelines associated with your proposed development and the timeframes involved in seeking the required approval from the organisations involved in the approvals process
- Costs and finance
  - You should consider the associated costs with your proposed development and forecast any costs that may be required to fulfil/undertake the approvals process
- Capacity
  - You should consider the capacity of your team to undertake the required approvals processes
- Capability
  - You should consider capability that may be needed to undertake the approvals process
- Tenure
  - You should consider the security of tenure that might be provided to a development on a Park or Reserve and consider whether security is an issue for your investment.

Start | Other process | Proponent's process | Decision Point | Document | Feedback loop

Approvals processes – high-level overview of processes involved

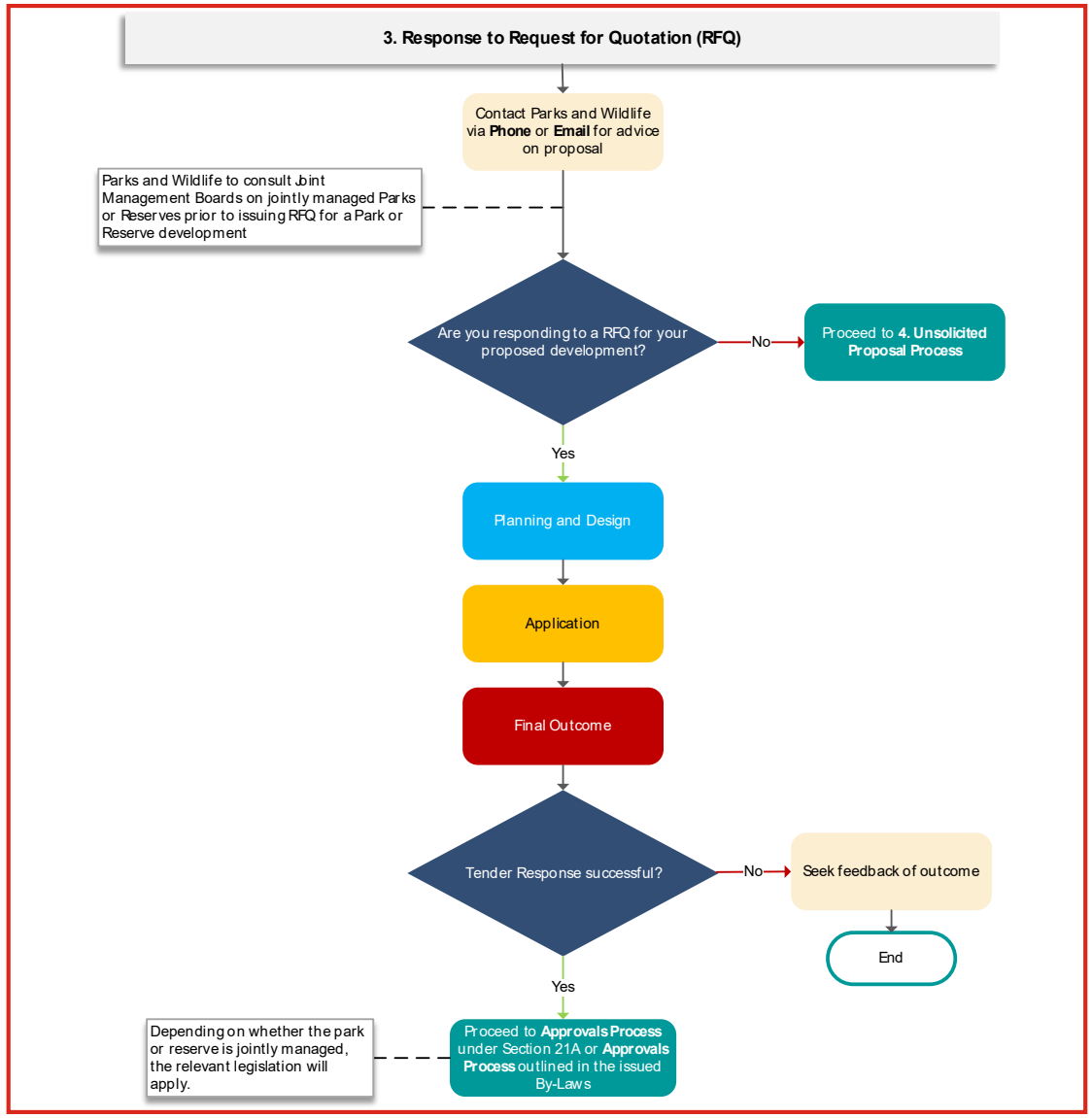


Please refer to **Appendix C** for detailed approvals process map

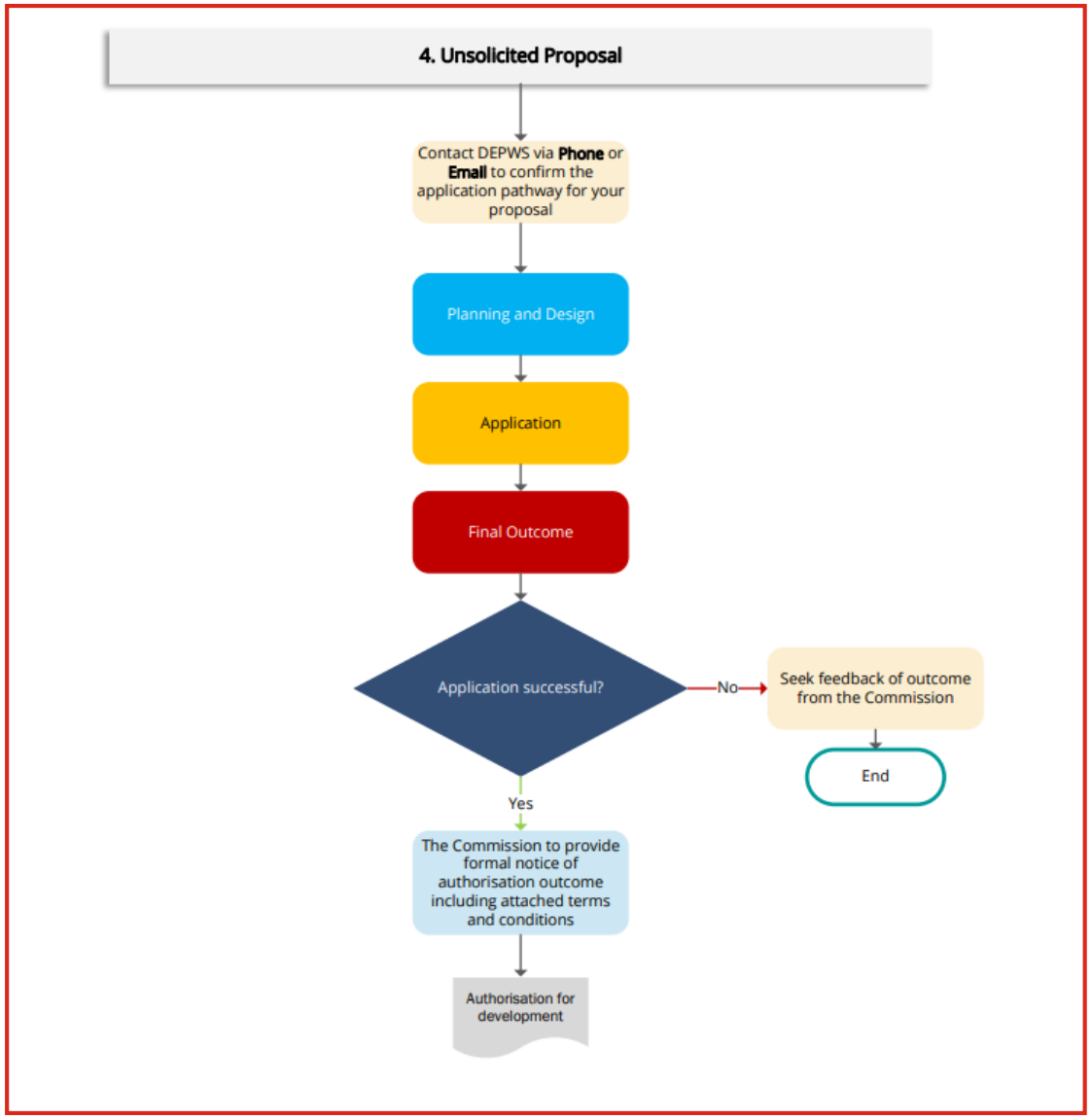


Please refer to **Appendix D** for detailed approvals process map

Approvals processes – high-level overview of processes involved



Please refer to **Appendix E** for detailed approvals process map



Please refer to **Appendix F** for detailed approvals process map

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References and resources

Resource description	Link
Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority application information	https://www.aapant.org.au/our-services/authority-certificates
Development permit application through Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Logistics	https://nt.gov.au/property/land-planning-and-development/planning-applications-and-processes/development-applications
Environment Impact Assessment through the Northern Territory Environment Protection Authority	https://ntepa.nt.gov.au/your-business/environment-impact-assessment
Erosion and Sediment Control for land development	https://nt.gov.au/environment/soil-land-vegetation/erosion-and-sediment-control-for-rural-development-and-clearing
Indigenous Land Use Agreement information	http://www.nntt.gov.au/ILUAs/Pages/default.aspx
Lodgement Guide for development application through Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Logistics	https://nt.gov.au/?a=914172
Application for use and development of Parks and Wildlife land	https://nt.gov.au/parks/permits-for-parks/apply-for-the-use-and-development-of-land
Sacred site clearance certificate application information	https://www.clc.org.au/sacred-site-clearance-certificates/
Ecotourism certification information	https://www.ecotourism.org.au/sites/ecotourism/media/pdfs/brochures/eco-certification-essentials.pdf
Application for permits for concession businesses in parks	https://nt.gov.au/parks/permits-for-parks/permits-for-concession-businesses-in-parks

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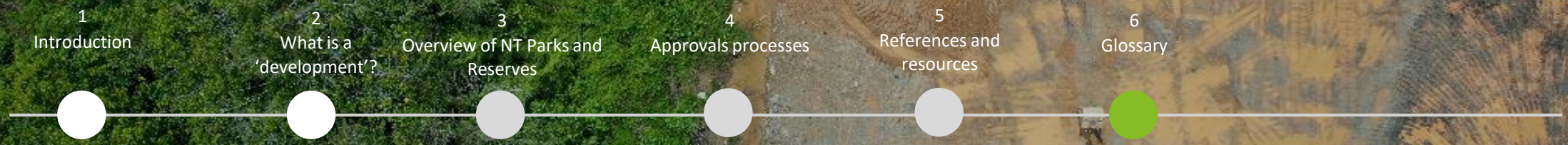
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Abbreviations	
DEPWS	Department of Environment, Parks and Water Security
DIPL	Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Logistics
AAPA	Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority
CLC	Central Land Council
NLC	Northern Land Council
EOI	Expression of Interest
RFQ	Request for Quotation
ILUA	Indigenous Land Use Agreement
PandW	Parks and Wildlife
JM	Joint Management
Non-JM	Non-Joint Management
NT EPA	Northern Territory Environment Protection Authority
EIS	Environmental Impact Assessment
SEE	Statement of Environmental Effects

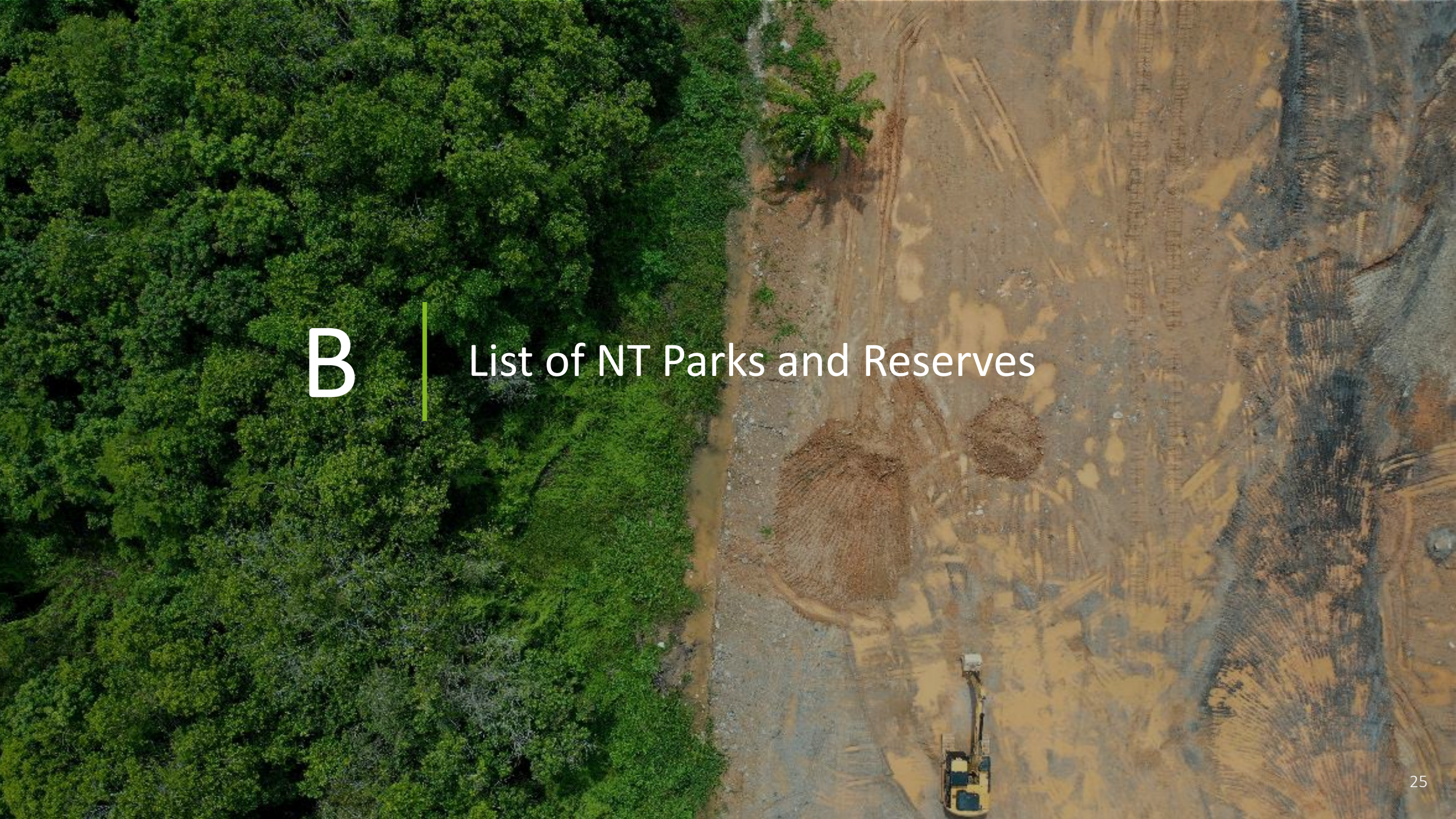
Commonwealth	
NTA	Native Title Act 1993
EPBC Act	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999
ALRA	Aboriginal Land Rights Act (Northern Territory) 1976
CAA	Civil Aviation Act 1988

State Legislation	
PWCA	Parks and Wildlife Commission Act 1980
FFA	Framework for the Future Act 2003
TPWCA	Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 1976
NNPA	Nitmiluk (Katherine Gorge) National Park Act 1989
EAA	Environmental Assessment Act 1982
NTASSA	Northern Territory Aboriginal Sacred Sites Act 1989
CPALSMPA	Coburg Peninsula Aboriginal Land, Sanctuary and Marine Park Act 1981
CA Act	Crown Lands Act 1992
WSSSA	Water Supply and Sewerage Services Act 2000
WMPCA	Waste Management and Pollution Control Act 1998
WA	Water Act 1992
PEHA	Public and Environmental Health Act 2011
PA	Planning Act 1999
ALC	Aboriginal Land Act 1978
LSA	Licensed Surveyors Act 1983
BA	Building Act 1993
HA	Heritage Act 2011
FA	Fisheries Act 1988
MMA	Mining Management Act 2001
BMA	Bushfires Management Act 2016
CRA	Control of Roads Act 1953
WMA	Weeds Management Act 2001
MPA	Marine Pollution Act 1999
TPWC By-Laws	Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation By-Laws 1984

A | Summary of Appendices

Summary of appendices

Appendix	Title	Description
A	Summary of appendices	This Appendix provides a summary and description of all appendices included in the Framework.
B	List of NT Parks and Reserves	This matrix outlines whether an NT Park or Reserve is joint-managed or non-joint managed. The matrix summarises the key authorities/approvals process that may be required when seeking approval for development on a particular park or reserve.
C	(III) Major Project Status	Outlines the steps required for any project that has been awarded 'Major project status' by the NT Government.
D	(IV) EOI	Outlines the process a proponent would need to undertake as part of an EOI application.
E	(V) Response to RFQ	Outlines the steps a proponent would need to undertake as part of an RFQ application.
F	(VI) Joint Management – Unsolicited Proposal	Outlines the steps a proponent would need to undertake for an unsolicited proposal for development on joint-managed land.
G	(VII) Non-Joint Management – Unsolicited Proposal	Outlines the steps a proponent would need to undertake for an unsolicited proposal for development on non-joint managed parks.
H	(IX) Land Tenure – Sublease	There are 3 process maps included in this section which outline: • The process for sub-lease on non-joint management • The process for sub-lease on joint management parks or reserves • Application for sub-lease
I	(X) Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority (AAPA)	This map outlines three different application processes for: A. An Authority Certificate through AAPA B. Development approval C. Lease/Licence/Other through the Northern Land Council.
J	(X) Northern Land Council (NLC)	This map outlines three different application processes for: A. Development approval
K	(XI) Central Land Council (CLC)	This map outlines three different application processes particularly for: A. Sacred Site Clearance Certificate B. Development approval
L	(XII) DEPWS – Concession Permit and Deed	This map outlines the process for a Concession Permit and Deed as per By-Law 13. Proponents may have to undertake this process for certain developments.
M	(XIII) Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Logistics – Development Application	This map outlines the development approval application a proponent may have to undertake through DIPL.



B | List of NT Parks and Reserves

Description

This matrix includes a list of NT Parks and Reserves in alphabetical order.

The matrix **summarises two key areas for your consideration and attention.** They are as follows:

1. Identification of whether the NT Park or Reserve is joint-managed or non-joint managed

2. Key authorities or approvals processes that may be required when seeking approval for development on the particular park or reserve.

Northern Territory Parks or Reserves		Land Management Type		Land Council			AAPA	ILUA
	Region	Non-Joint Management	Joint Management	Northern Land Council	Central Land Council	Central Land Council – Sacred Site Clearance Certificate	AAPA – Authority Certificate	Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA)
Adelaide River Foreshore Conservation Area	Darwin	✓		✓			✓	✓
Alice Springs Desert Park	Alice Springs	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
Alice Springs Telegraph Station Historical Reserve (incl. proposed Alice Springs Nature Reserve extension)	Alice Springs		✓		✓	✓	✓	
Anna's Reservoir Conservation Reserve	Central Australia	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
Arltunga Historical Reserve	Central Australia		✓		✓	✓	✓	
Attack Creek Historical Reserve	Barkly	✓		✓			✓	✓
Barranyi (North Island) National Park	Katherine		✓	✓			✓	?
Barrow Creek Telegraph Station Historical Reserve	Barkly	✓		✓			✓	✓
Berry Springs Nature Park	Darwin	✓		✓			✓	✓
Black Jungle / Lambells Lagoon Conservation Reserve	Darwin		✓	✓			✓	
Blackmore River Conservation Reserve	Darwin	✓		✓			✓	✓
Buffalo Creek Management Area	Darwin	✓		✓			✓	✓
Bullwaddy Conservation Reserve	Katherine	✓		✓			✓	✓
Butterfly Gorge Nature Park	Darwin	✓		✓			✓	✓
Caranbirini Conservation Reserve	Katherine	✓		✓			✓	✓
Casuarina Coastal Reserve	Darwin	✓		✓			✓	✓
Central Mount Stuart Historical Reserve	Central Australia	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
Chamber's Pillar Historical Reserve	Central Australia		✓		✓	✓	✓	
Channel Point Coastal Reserve	Darwin	✓		✓			✓	✓
Charles Darwin National Park	Darwin	✓		✓			✓	✓
Connells Lagoon Conservation Reserve	Barkly	✓		✓			✓	✓
Corroboree Rock Conservation Reserve	Central Australia		✓		✓	✓	✓	
Cutta Cutta Caves Nature Park	Katherine	✓		✓			✓	✓
Daly River (Mt Nancar) Conservation Area	Darwin	✓		✓			✓	✓
Djukbinj National Park	Darwin		✓	✓			✓	?
Douglas River / Daly River Esplanade Conservation Area	Darwin	✓		✓			✓	✓
Dulcie Range National Park	Central Australia		✓		✓	✓	✓	
Elsey National Park	Katherine	✓		✓			✓	✓
Finke Gorge National Park	Central Australia		✓		✓	✓	✓	

Description

This matrix includes a list of NT Parks and Reserves in alphabetical order.

The matrix **summarises two key areas for your consideration and attention.** They are as follows:

1. Identification of whether the NT Park or Reserve is joint-managed or non-joint managed

2. Key authorities or approvals processes that may be required when seeking approval for development on the particular park or reserve.

Northern Territory Parks or Reserves		Land Management Type		Land Councils			AAPA	ILUA
	Region	Non-Joint Management	Joint Management	Northern Land Council	Central Land Council	Central Land Council – Sacred Site Clearance Certificate	AAPA – Authority Certificate	Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA)
Fish River Gorge Block	Darwin	✓		✓			✓	✓
Fogg Dam Conservation Reserve	Darwin		✓	✓			✓	
Frew Ponds Overland Telegraph Line Memorial	Barkly	✓		✓			✓	✓
Garig Gunak Barlu National Park (Cobourg Marine Park)	Darwin		✓	✓			✓	?
Garig Gunak Barlu National Park (Gurig National Park)	Darwin		✓	✓			✓	?
George Brown Darwin Botanic Gardens	Darwin	✓		✓			✓	✓
Giwining / Flora River Nature Park	Katherine		✓	✓			✓	
Gregory's Tree Historical Reserve	Katherine		✓	✓			✓	
Harrison Dam Conservation Reserve	Darwin		✓	✓			✓	
Heavitree Gap Police Station Historical Reserve	Alice Springs	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
Henbury Meteorites Conservation Reserve	Central Australia	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
Holmes Jungle Nature Park	Darwin	✓		✓			✓	✓
Howard Springs Hunting Reserve	Darwin	✓		✓			✓	✓
Howard Springs Nature Park	Darwin	✓		✓			✓	✓
Illamurta Springs Conservation Reserve	Central Australia	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
Iytwelepenty / Davenport Ranges National Park (incl. proposed extension)	Barkly		✓	✓			✓	
John Flynn Historical Reserve	Barkly	✓		✓			✓	✓
John Flynn's Grave Historical Reserve	Alice Springs	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
Judbarra / Gregory National Park	Katherine		✓	✓			✓	
Karlu Karlu / Devils Marbles Conservation Reserve	Barkly		✓	✓			✓	
Keep River National Park (incl. proposed extensions)	Katherine	✓		✓			✓	✓
Kintore Caves Conservation Reserve	Katherine	✓		✓			✓	✓
Knuckey Lagoons Conservation Reserve	Darwin	✓		✓			✓	✓
Kuyunba Conservation Reserve	Central Australia		✓		✓	✓	✓	
Leaning Tree Lagoon Nature Park	Darwin	✓		✓			✓	✓
Limmen Bight Marine Park	Katherine	✓		✓			✓	✓
Limmen National Park (incl. St Vidgeon Management Area)	Katherine	✓		✓			✓	✓
Litchfield National Park	Darwin	✓		✓			✓	✓
Mac Clark (Acacia peuce) Conservation Reserve	Central Australia		✓		✓	✓	✓	

Description

This matrix includes a list of NT Parks and Reserves in alphabetical order.

The matrix **summarises two key areas for your consideration and attention.** They are as follows:

1. Identification of whether the NT Park or Reserve is joint-managed or non-joint managed

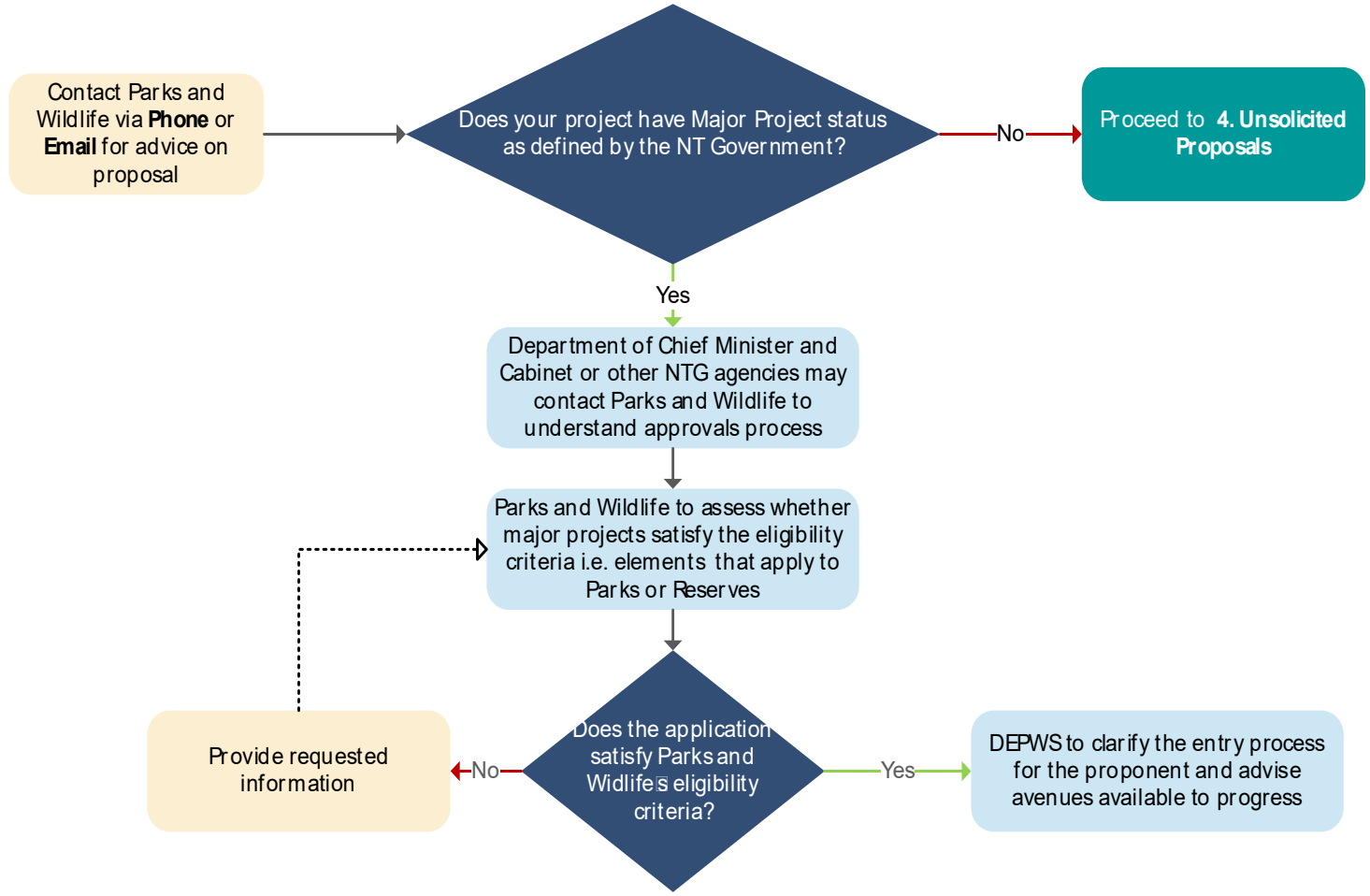
2. Key authorities or approvals processes that may be required when seeking approval for development on the particular park or reserve.

Northern Territory Parks or Reserves		Land Management Type		Land Councils			AAPA	ILUA
	Region	Non-Joint Management	Joint Management	Northern Land Council	Central Land Council	Central Land Council – Sacred Site Clearance Certificate	AAPA – Authority Certificate	Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA)
Manton Dam Recreation Area	Darwin	✓		✓			✓	✓
Mary River National Park	Darwin		✓	✓			✓	
Melacca Swamp Conservation Area	Darwin		✓	✓			✓	
Napwerte / Ewaninga Rock Carvings Conservation Reserve	Central Australia		✓		✓	✓	✓	
Native Gap Conservation Reserve	Central Australia		✓		✓	✓	✓	
N'dhala Gorge Nature Park	Central Australia		✓		✓	✓	✓	
Nitmiluk (Katherine Gorge) National Park	Katherine		✓	✓			✓	?
Oolloo Crossing Conservation Area	Darwin	✓		✓			✓	✓
Owen Springs Reserve	Central Australia	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
Rainbow Valley Conservation Reserve	Central Australia		✓		✓	✓	✓	
Ruby Gap Nature Park	Central Australia		✓		✓	✓	✓	
Ryan Well Historical Reserve	Central Australia	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
Shoal Bay Coastal Reserve	Darwin	✓		✓			✓	✓
Stray Creek Conservation Area	Darwin	✓		✓			✓	✓
Tennant Creek Telegraph Station Historical Reserve	Barkly	✓		✓			✓	✓
Territory Wildlife Park	Darwin	✓		✓			✓	✓
Tjoritja / West MacDonnell National Park	Central Australia		✓		✓	✓	✓	
Tnorala (Gosse Bluff) Conservation Reserve	Central Australia		✓		✓	✓	✓	?
Tree Point Conservation Area	Darwin	✓		✓			✓	✓
Trephina Gorge Nature Park	Central Australia		✓		✓	✓	✓	
								✓
Victoria River Depot Historical Reserve	Katherine	✓		✓				
Watarrka National Park	Central Australia		✓		✓	✓	✓	
Windows on the Wetlands	Darwin	✓		✓			✓	✓
Woodgreen Conservation Reserve	Central Australia	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
Yeperenye / Emily and Jessie Gaps Nature Park	Alice Springs		✓		✓	✓	✓	

C | Major Projects Status

(III) MAJOR PROJECT STATUS

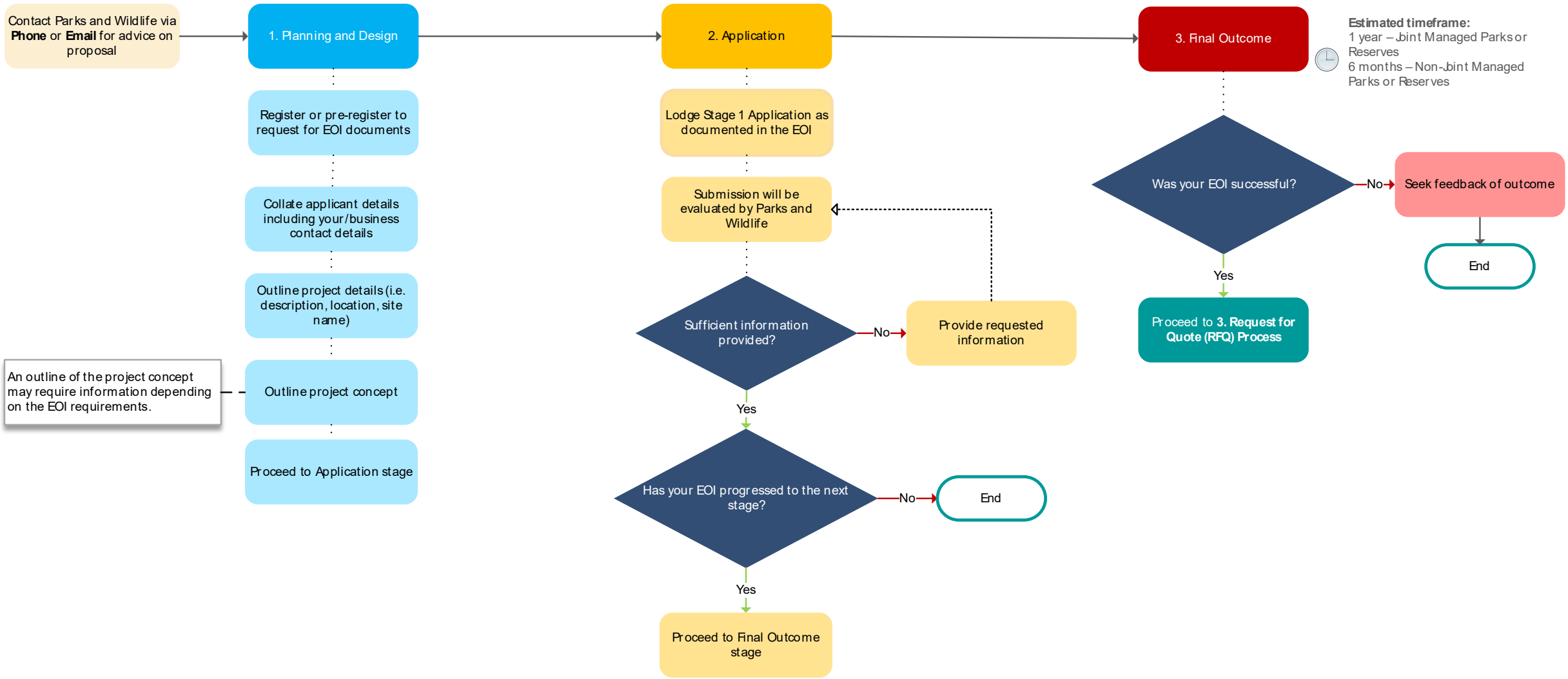
1. Major Project Status



D | Expression of Interest (EOI)

(IV) EXPRESSION OF INTEREST (EOI)

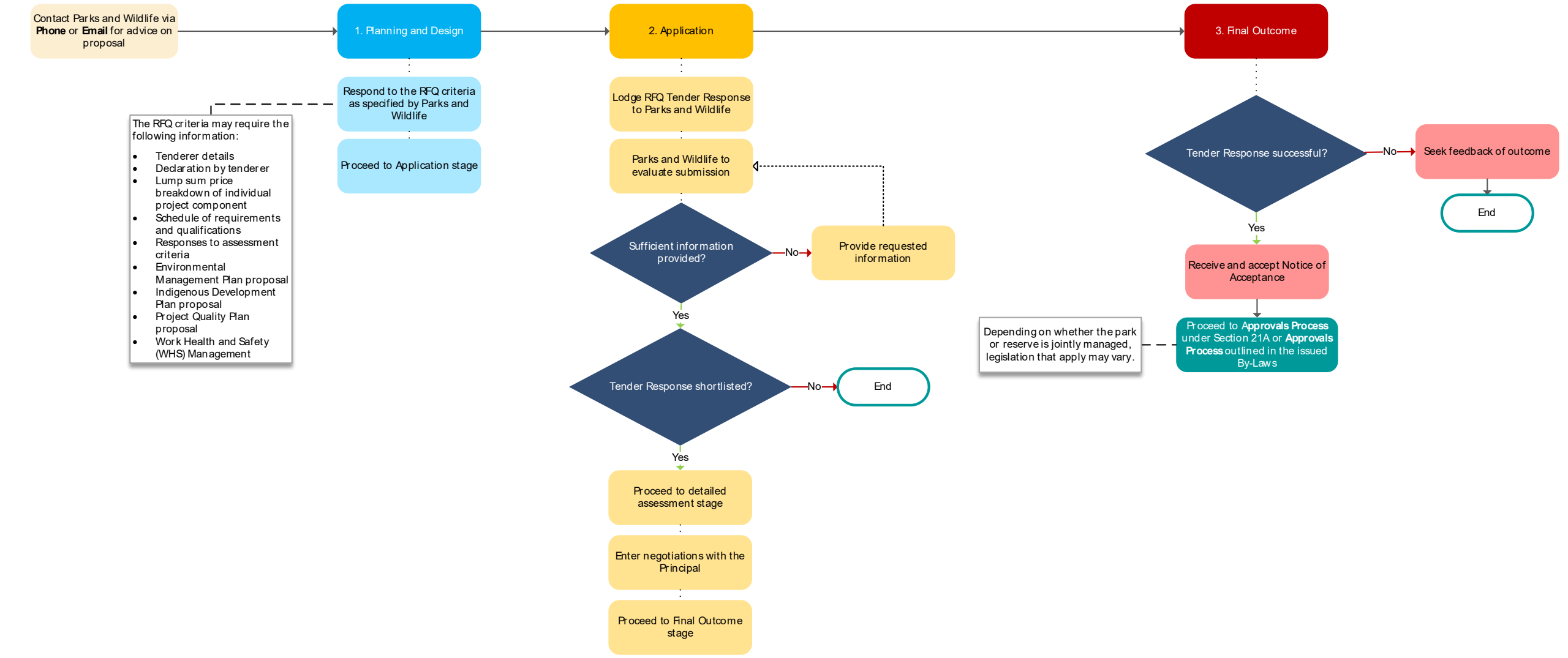
2. Expression of Interest (EOI)



E | Response to Request for Quotation (RFQ)

(V) RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR QUOTATION

3. Response to Request for Quotation (RFQ)

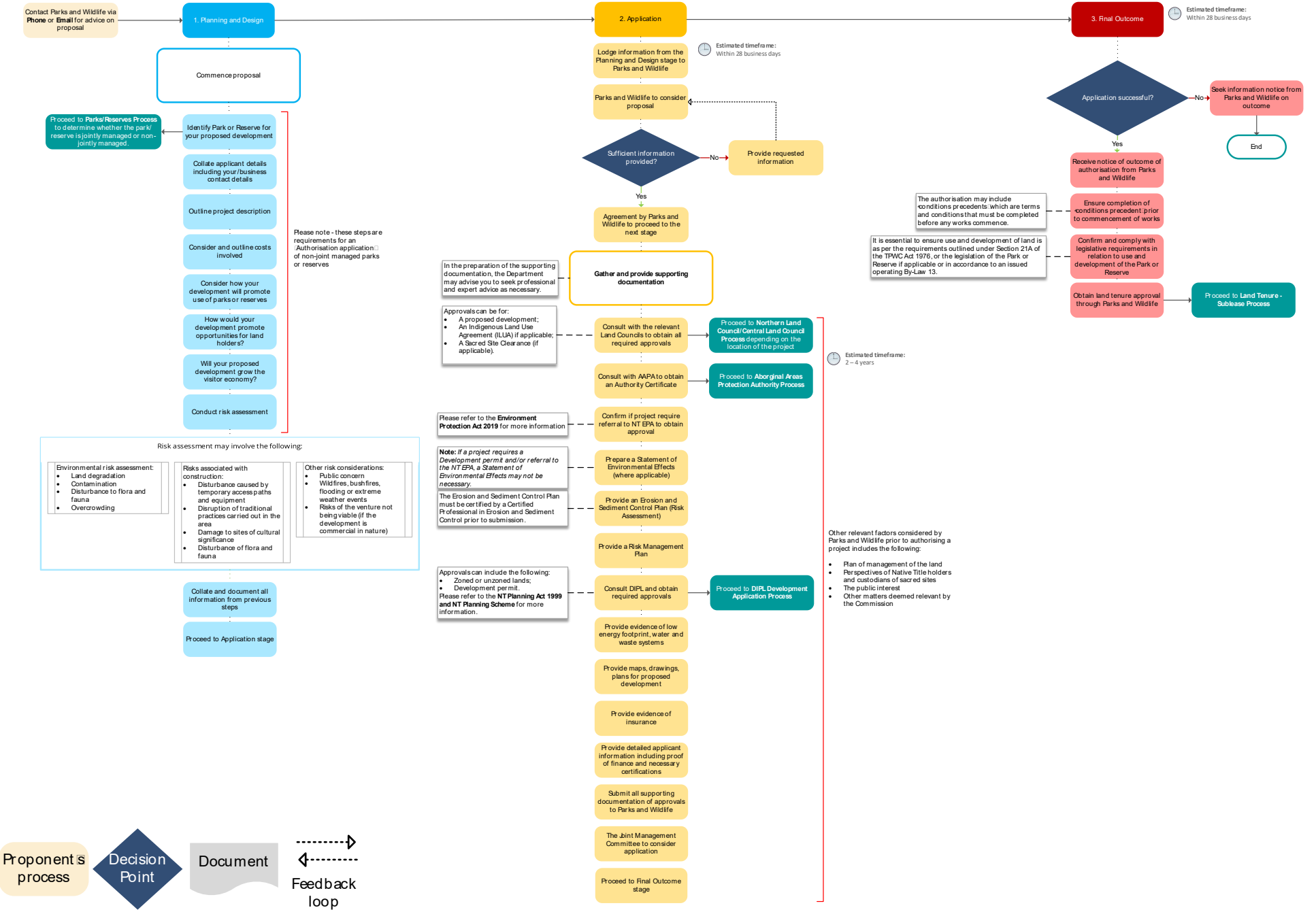


Start | Other process | Proponent's process | Decision Point | Document | Feedback loop

F | Unsolicited proposal (on a joint-managed park)

(VI) UNSOLICITED PROPOSALS

4a. Joint Management – Unsolicited Proposals

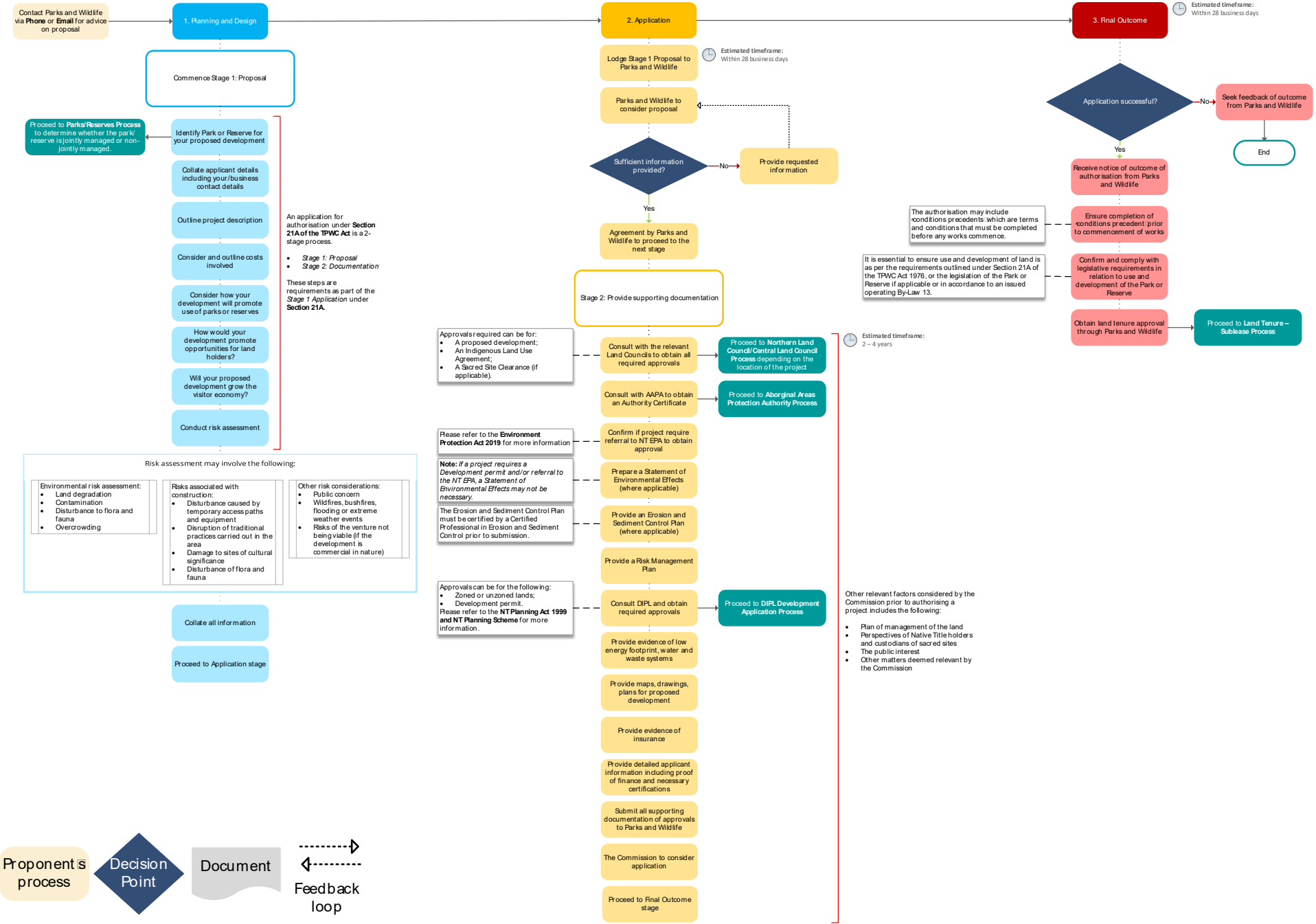


Start | Other process | Proponent's process | Decision Point | Document | Feedback loop

G | Unsolicited proposal (on a non-joint-managed park)

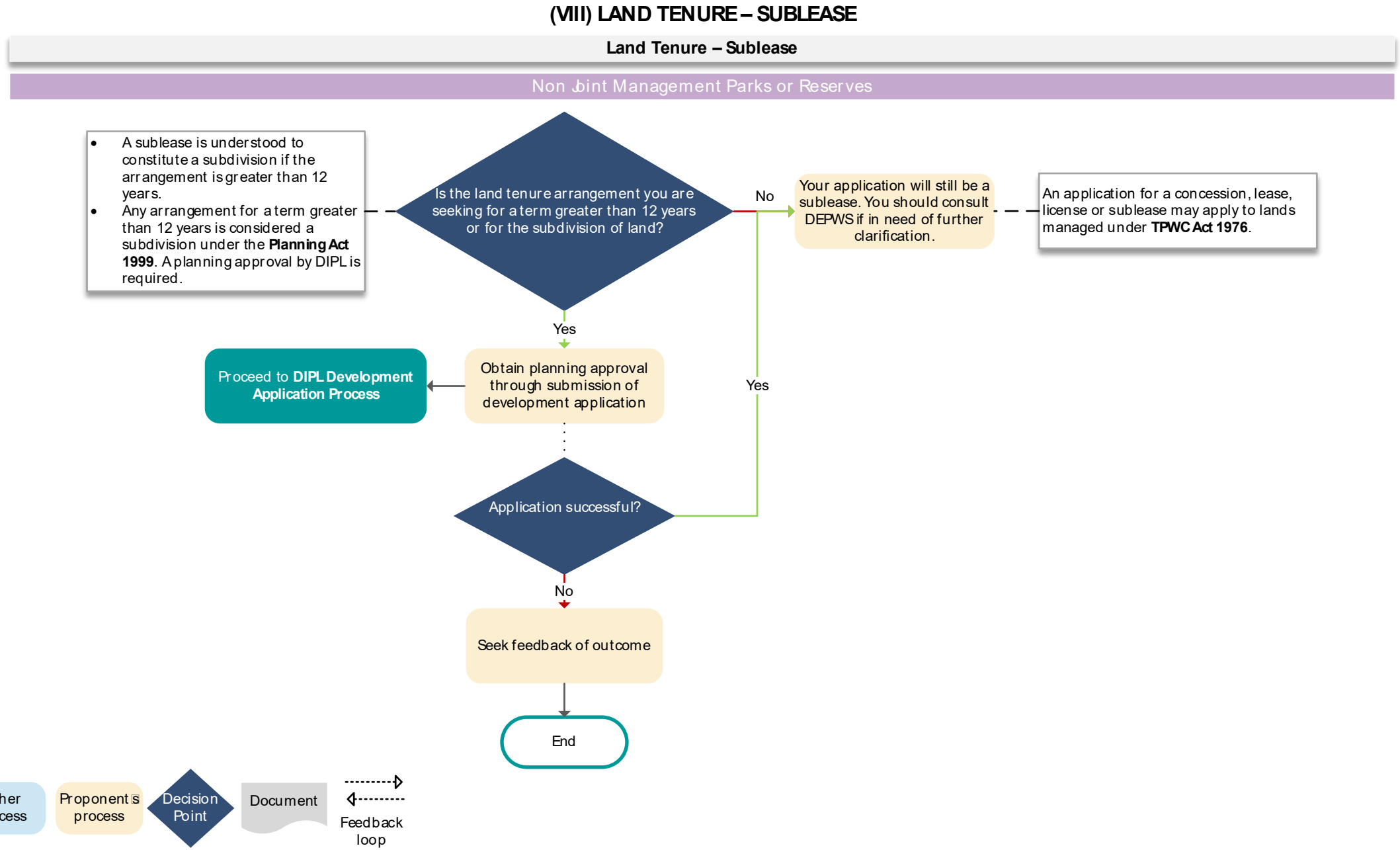
(VII) NON-JOINT MANAGEMENT – UNSOLICITED PROPOSALS

4b. Non-Joint Management – Unsolicited Proposals

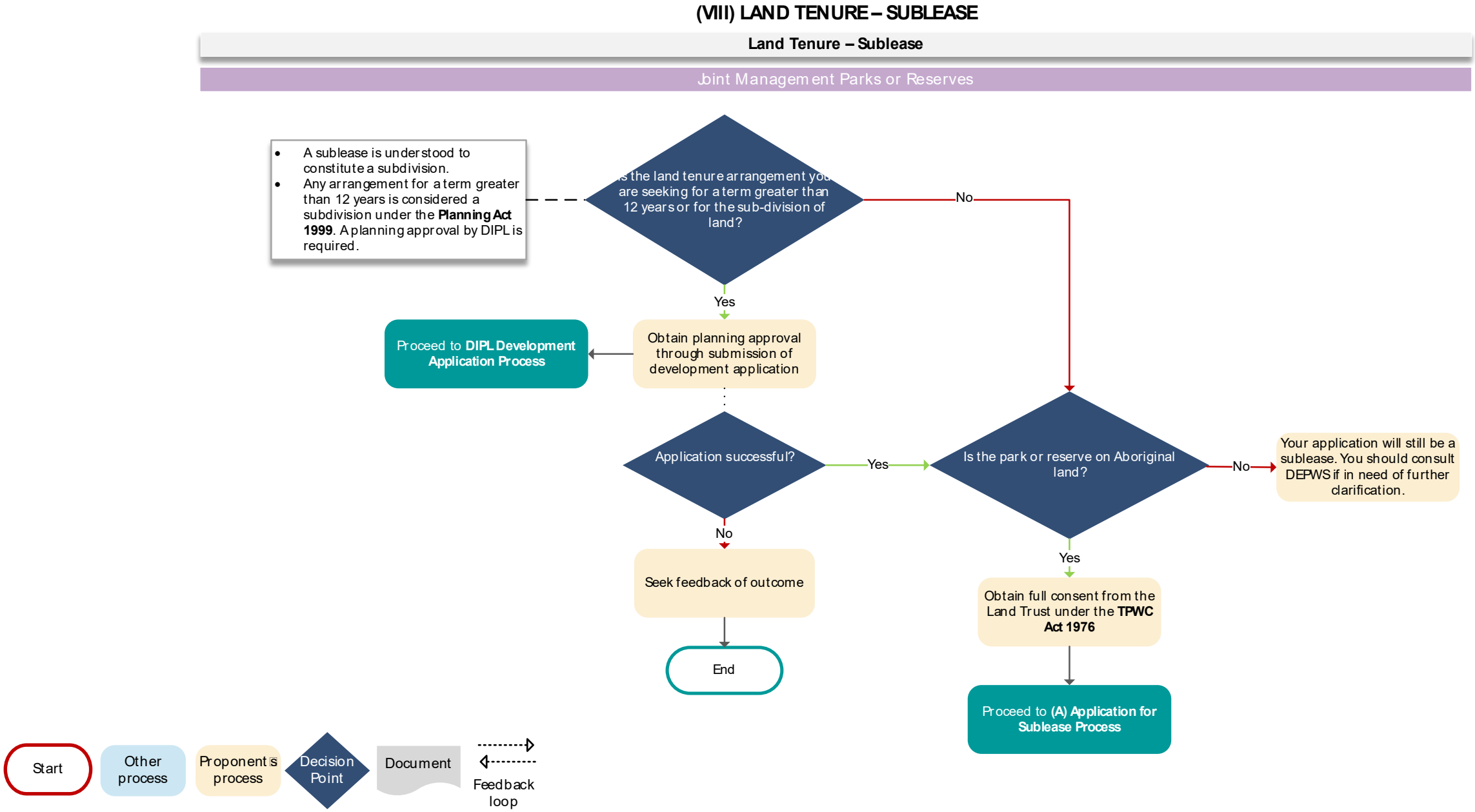


H | Application for a sub-lease

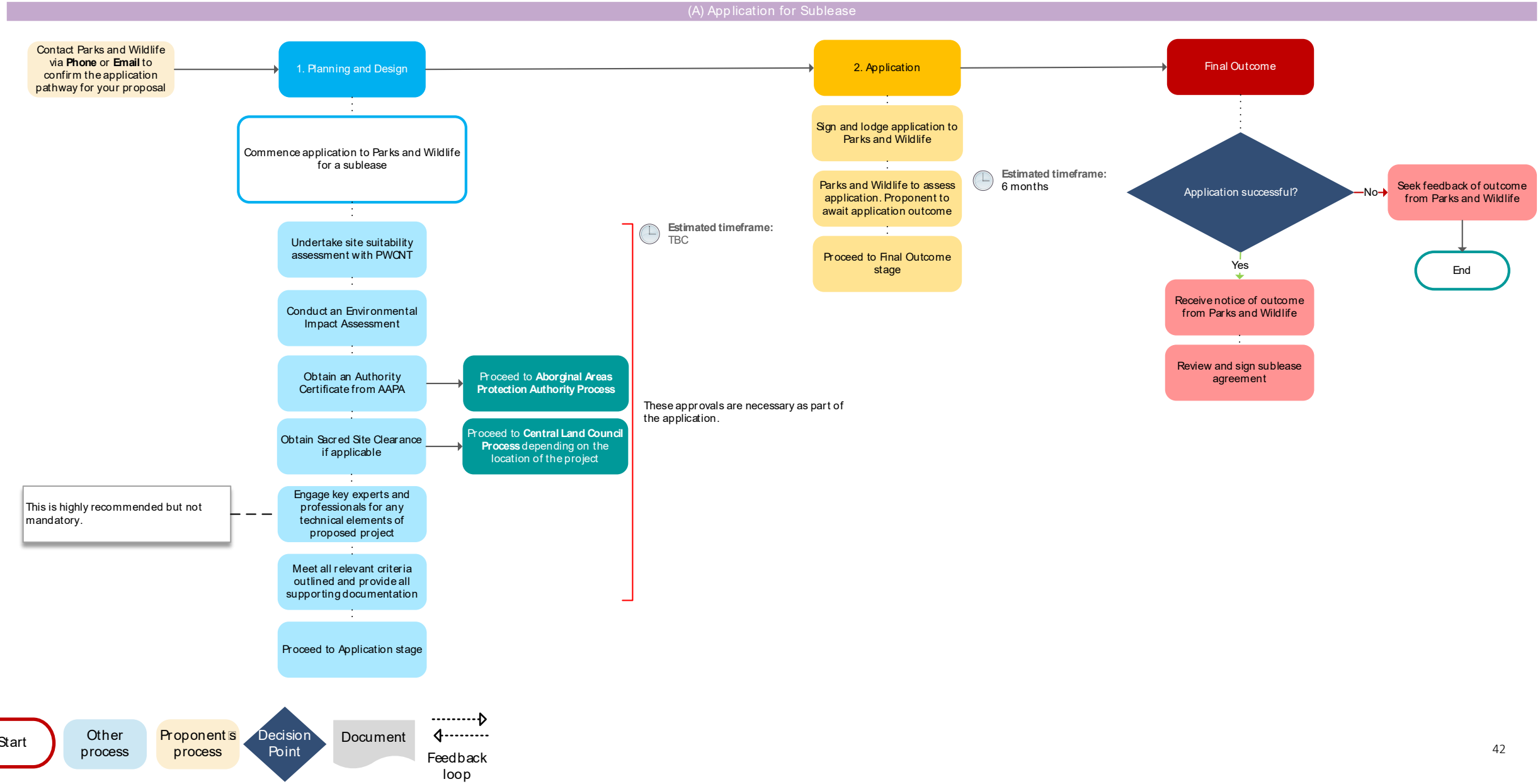
Application for sub-lease on ‘non-joint managed’ land



Application for sub-lease on ‘joint managed’ land



A – Application for sublease



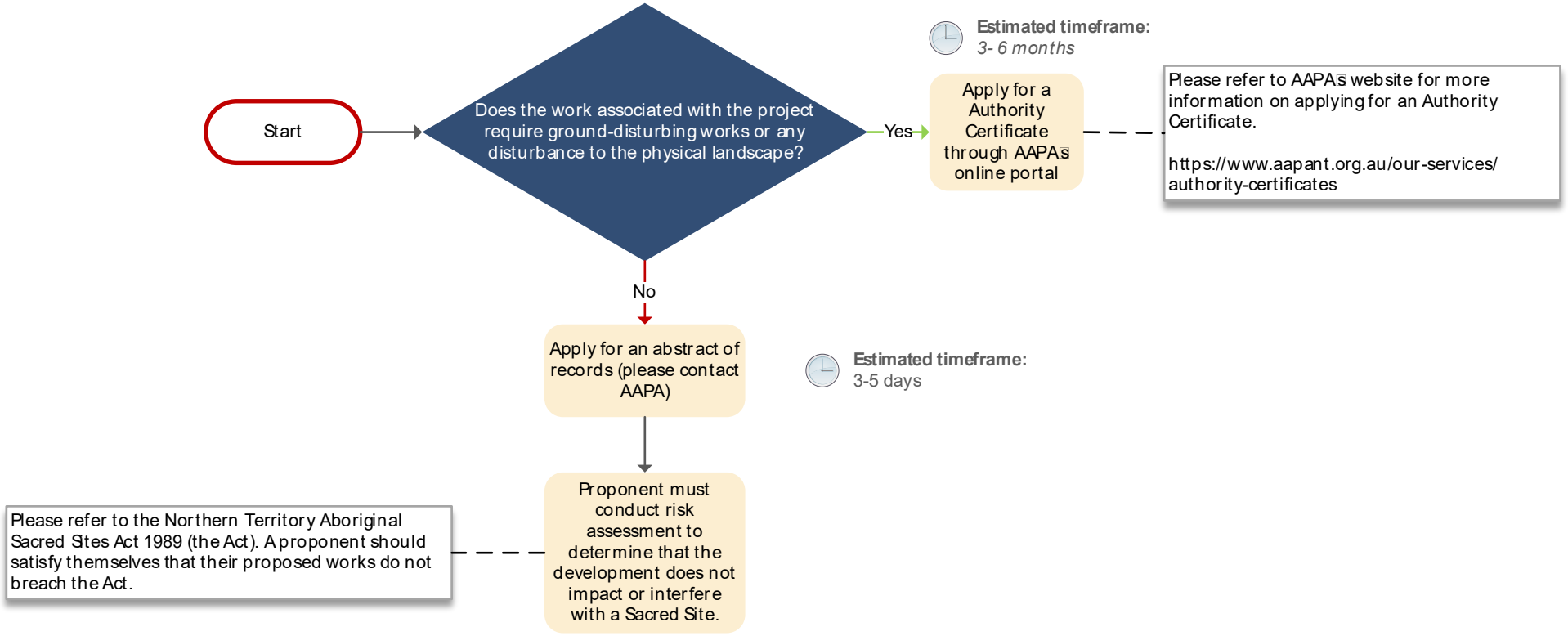
Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority (AAPA)

(IX) ABORIGINAL AREAS PROTECTION AUTHORITY (AAPA)

Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority (AAPA)

- Process (A) is not a mandatory process.
- It is however recommended that proponents start 12 months before actual works commence or when a RFQ is put out for tender.
- As part of assessing the application, researchers are required to conduct pre-field work, field work and consult with custodians which requires a considerable amount of time.
- An Authority Certificate provides you with an indemnity against prosecution under the Northern Territory Aboriginal Sacred Sites Act (Sacred Sites Act) if you adhere to the conditions set out in the Authority Certificate.
- Without an Authority Certificate, you could be at high risk of causing damage to a site which in turn could lead to prosecution, reputational damage, significant delays and additional costs to your project.

(A) Application for Authority Certificate



Start | Other process | Proponent's process | Decision Point | Document | Feedback loop

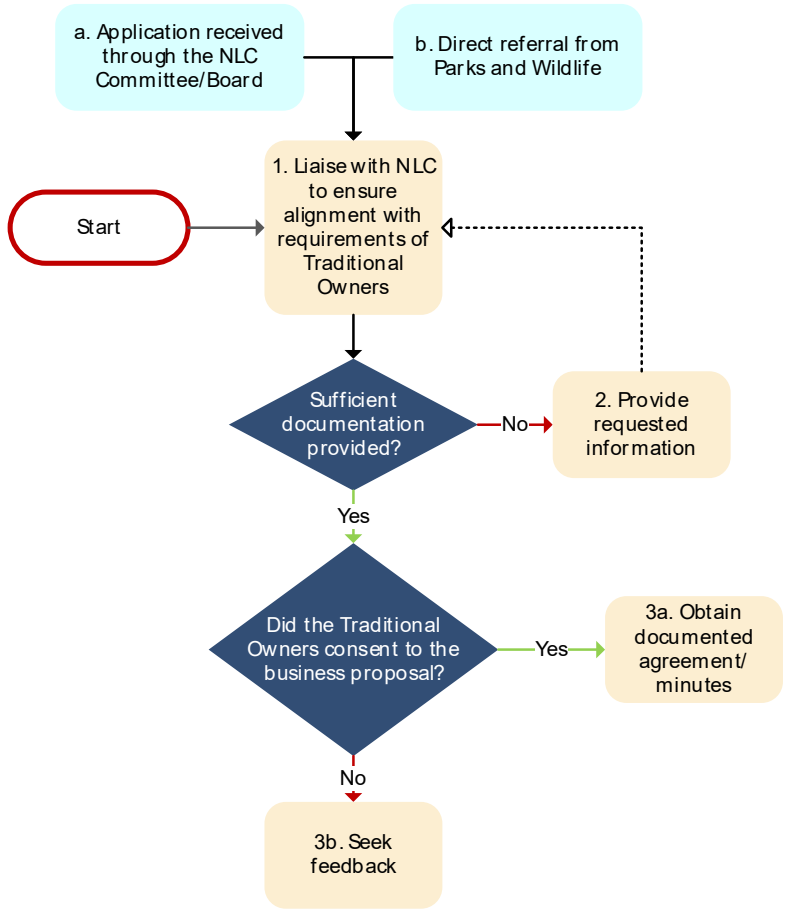
J Northern Land Council (NLC)

(X) NORTHERN LAND COUNCIL (NLC)

Northern Land Council

- It is recommended that proponents consult early with NLC to ensure timeframes are not affected significantly.
- An approval by the Traditional Owners would warrant consent from the Full Council of the NLC which takes place in June or November.

(A) Application for Development approval on land in the NLC region



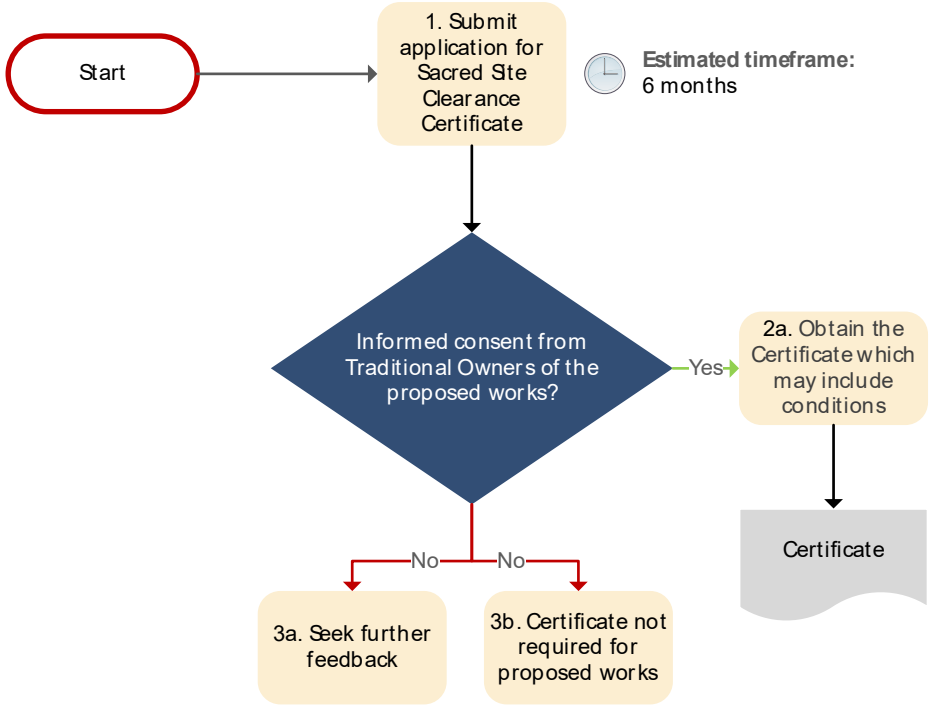
Start | Other process | Proponent's process | Decision Point | Document | Feedback loop

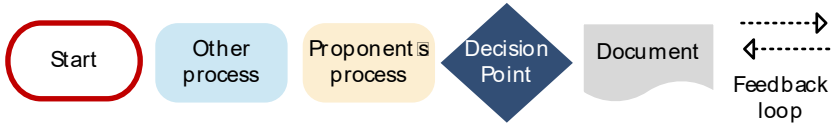
K | Central Land Council (CLC)

Central Land Council

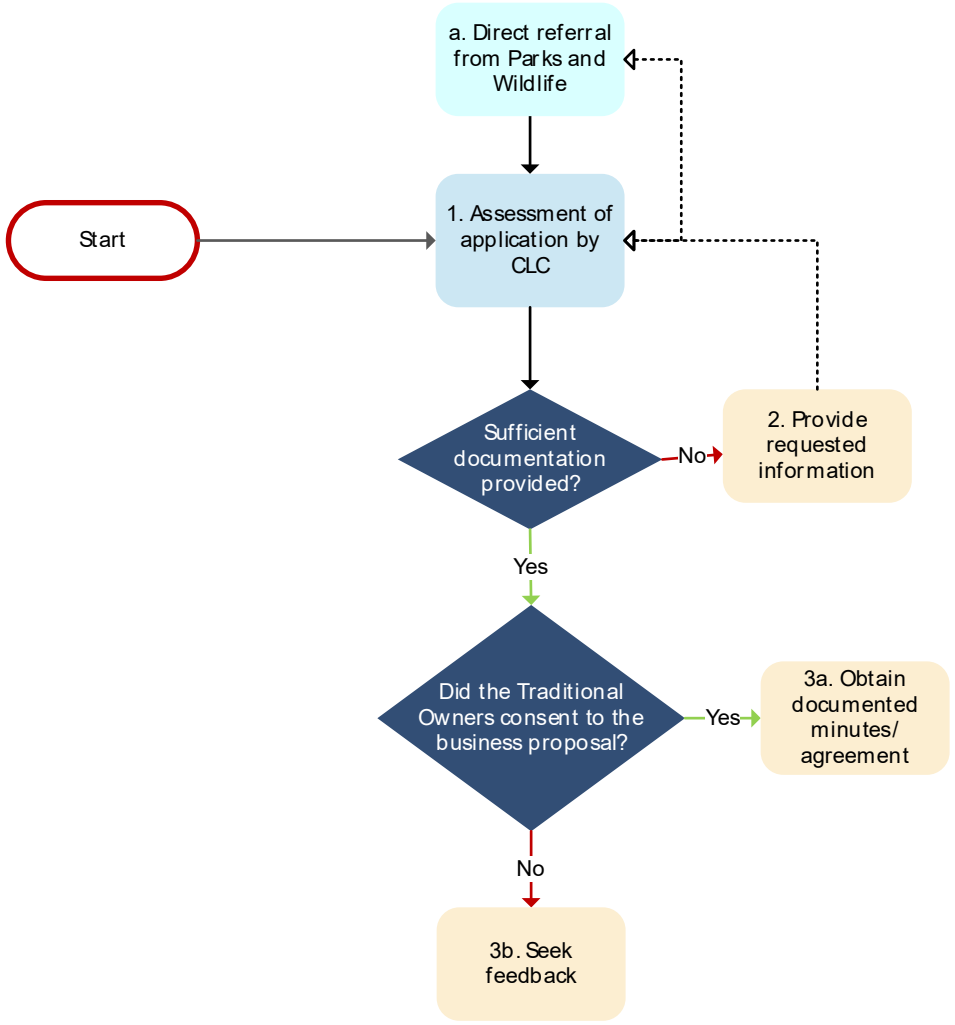
- Consultation with the Traditional Owners is necessary as part of CLC's application process.
- The communication between the Land Council, the Traditional Owners and the proponent can impact timeframes. It is advised that proponents engage CLC as early as possible.

(A) Application for Sacred Site Clearance





(B) Application for approval of the development on land in the CLC region

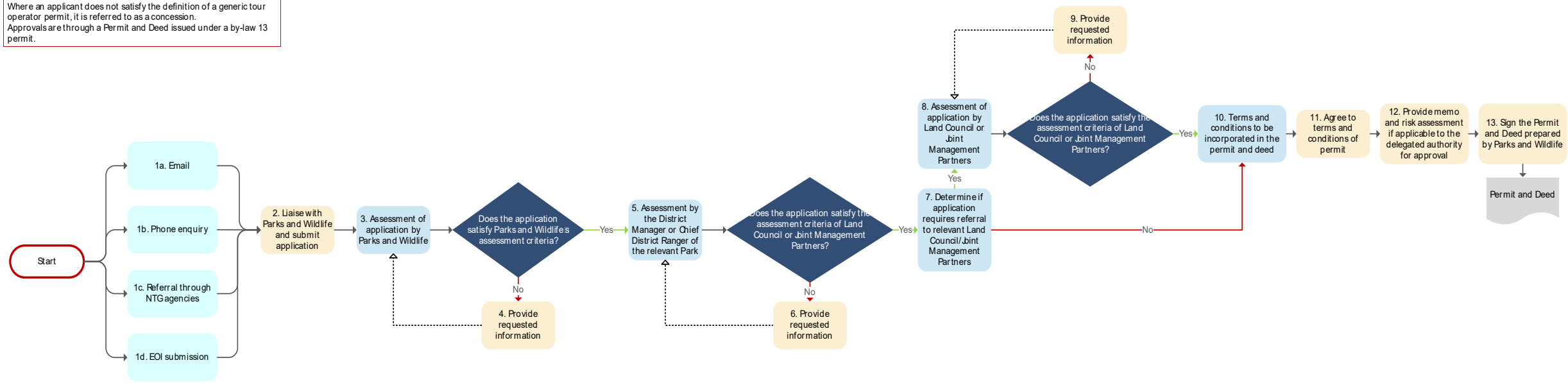


L | Concession permit and deed

(XII) PARKS AND WILDLIFE – CONCESSION PERMIT & DEED

Parks and Wildlife – Concession Permit and Deed

Note:
Where an applicant does not satisfy the definition of a generic tour operator permit, it is referred to as a concession.
Approvals are through a Permit and Deed issued under a by-law 13 permit.

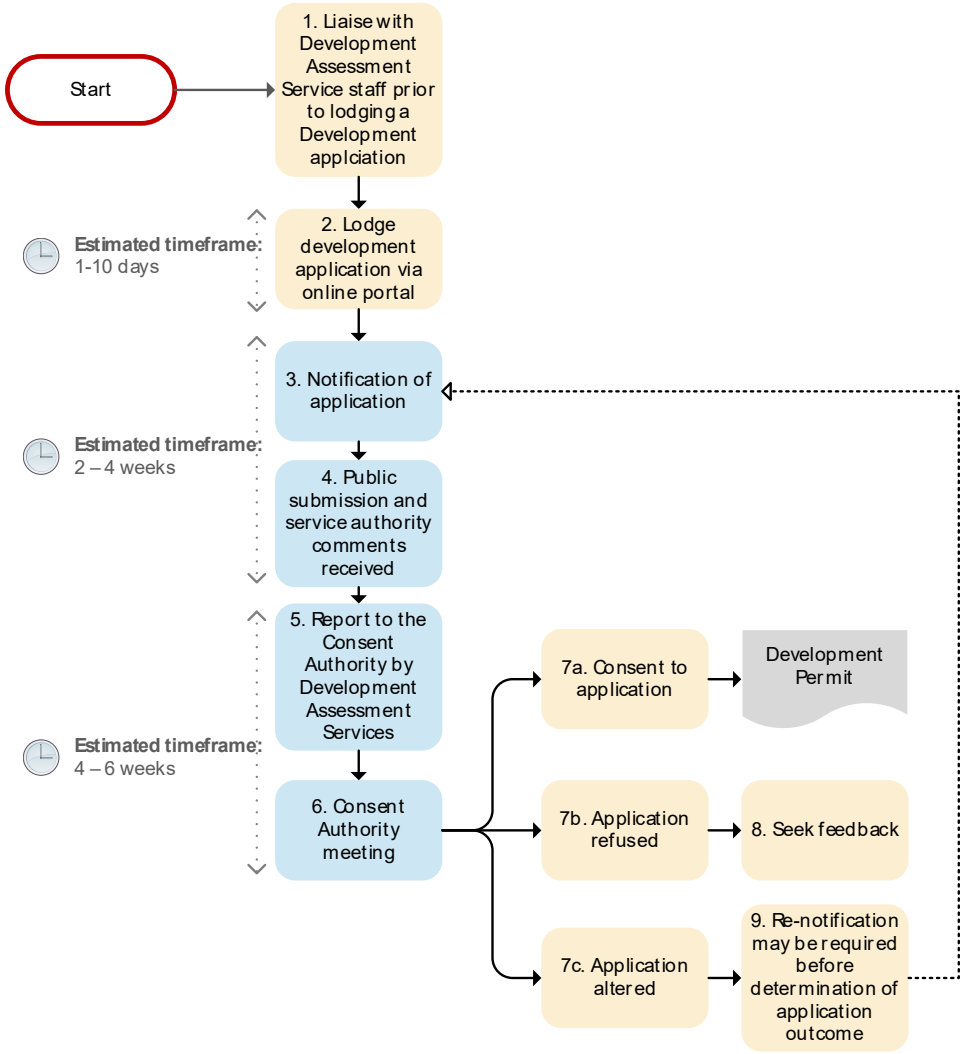


Start | Other process | Proponent's process | Decision Point | Document | Feedback loop

M | Department of Infrastructure Planning and Logistics (DIPL)

(XIII) DEPARTMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE, PLANNING AND LOGISTICS – DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION

Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Logistics – Development Application



Start | Other process | Proponent's process | Decision Point | Document | Feedback loop