

State Environmental Planning Policy No 10—Retention of Low-Cost Rental Accommodation (1984 EPI 600)

[1984-600]



New South Wales

Status Information

Currency of version

Historical version for 31 March 2004 to 11 October 2007 (accessed 19 December 2024 at 3:07)

Legislation on this site is usually updated within 3 working days after a change to the legislation.

Provisions in force

The provisions displayed in this version of the legislation have all commenced.

Notes—

- **Previously named**
State Environmental Planning Policy No 10—Strata-subdivision of Buildings Used for Residential Purposes
- **Does not include amendments by**
State Environmental Planning Policy (Seniors Living) 2004 (Amendment No 2) (2007-499) (GG No 132 of 28.9.2007, p 7421) (not commenced — to commence on 12.10.2007)

Authorisation

This version of the legislation is compiled and maintained in a database of legislation by the Parliamentary Counsel's Office and published on the NSW legislation website, and is certified as the form of that legislation that is correct under section 45C of the [Interpretation Act 1987](#).

File last modified 28 September 2007

State Environmental Planning Policy No 10—Retention of Low-Cost Rental Accommodation (1984 EPI 600)



New South Wales

Contents

1 Name of Policy	3
2 Aims, objectives etc.....	3
3 Definitions	3
3A Low-rental residential building	5
4 Application of policy	5
5 Relationship with other environmental planning instruments	6
6 Buildings to which this Policy applies	6
7 Demolition, alteration etc of low-rental residential buildings	6
8 Transitional provision	8
Schedule 1 Local government areas to which this Policy applies	9
Schedule 2 (Repealed)	9

State Environmental Planning Policy No 10—Retention of Low-Cost Rental Accommodation (1984 EPI 600)



New South Wales

1 Name of Policy

This policy may be cited as *State Environmental Planning Policy No 10—Retention of Low-Cost Rental Accommodation*.

2 Aims, objectives etc

The aim of this policy is to provide a mechanism for the retention of low cost rental accommodation.

3 Definitions

(1) In this Policy:

backpackers accommodation means a building used for the purposes of providing accommodation for tourists, travellers or persons engaged in recreational pursuits and that:

- (a) may have shared facilities, such as a communal bathroom, kitchen or laundry, and
- (b) will generally provide shared accommodation in which there are two or more persons in a room, and
- (c) will generally provide temporary accommodation, but may provide permanent accommodation.

boarding-house means a building:

- (a) that is wholly or partly let in lodgings, and
- (b) that provides lodgers with a principal place of residence for 3 months or more, and
- (c) that generally has shared facilities, such as a communal bathroom, kitchen or laundry, and

(d) that has rooms with one or more lodgers,

and includes a hotel (not being premises to which a hotelier's licence under the *Liquor Act 1982* relates).

comparable accommodation means accommodation that is comparable with other accommodation provided within the premises the subject of a development application to which this Policy applies in that:

- (a) it is similar in location because it is in the same or a neighbouring suburb, and
- (b) it has equivalent access to similar services and facilities, and social and support networks, and
- (c) it is at the same rental level, or is not more than 5% higher than that level, and
- (d) it is available for occupation at the date of lodgment of the development application, and
- (e) in the case of residential flat buildings, comprises dwellings with the same number of bedrooms, and
- (f) it has a like standard of accommodation, including state of repair, size of accommodation and general amenity.

Director-General means the Director-General of the Department of Urban Affairs and Planning.

dwelling means a building or part of a building or a structure designed or used as a separate domicile.

guidelines means guidelines issued from time to time by the Director-General.

hostel means premises that are generally staffed by social workers or support providers and at which:

- (a) residential accommodation is provided in dormitories, or on a single or shared basis, or by a combination of them, and
- (b) cooking, dining, laundering, cleaning and other facilities are provided on a shared basis.

low-rental residential building—see clause 3A.

motel means a building or buildings (other than a boarding-house or residential flat building) substantially used for overnight accommodation of travellers and the vehicles used by them whether or not the building or buildings are also used for the provision of meals to those travellers or to the general public.

residential flat building means a building containing two or more dwellings, but not including a row of two or more dwellings attached to each other such as those commonly known as terrace houses, duplexes or townhouses.

the Act means the [Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979](#).

(2) Notes included in this Policy are explanatory notes and do not form part of this Policy.

3A Low-rental residential building

(1) In this Policy, **low-rental residential building** means the following:

- (a) a boarding-house,
- (b) a hostel,
- (c) a residential flat building containing a low-rental dwelling.

(2) For the purposes of subclause (1) (c), a reference to a **low-rental dwelling** is a reference to a dwelling that (at any time in the 24-month period prior to the lodgment of a development application to which this Policy applies) was let at a rental not exceeding the median rental level for that time:

- (a) specified in the Rent Report or Rent & Sales Report NSW published by the Department of Urban Affairs and Planning or the Department of Housing, or
- (b) specified in a publication issued in place of those publications by or on behalf of the Government,

in relation to a dwelling of the same type, having the same number of bedrooms and located in the same local government area.

(3) In this Policy, **low-rental residential building** includes a building:

- (a) that, at the time of lodgment of a development application to which this Policy applies, is lawfully used for a purpose specified in subclause (1), irrespective of the purpose for which the building may have been erected, or
- (b) that was used for a purpose specified in subclause (1) but has been changed unlawfully to another use, or
- (c) that is vacant but the last significant use of which was for a purpose specified in subclause (1).

4 Application of policy

This policy applies to the areas specified in Schedule 1.

5 Relationship with other environmental planning instruments

- (1) In the event of an inconsistency between this policy and any other environmental planning instrument, whether made before, on or after the date on which this policy is made, this policy shall prevail to the extent of the inconsistency.
- (2) Nothing in this policy shall be construed as authorizing any development that is prohibited under an environmental planning instrument.
- (3) Clause 9 of the *State Environmental Planning Policy No 4—Development Without Consent* does not apply to the alteration of low-rental residential buildings.
- (4) Development to which this Policy applies must not be specified as exempt development or complying development under another environmental planning instrument.

6 Buildings to which this Policy applies

- (1) This Policy applies only to those buildings that are low-rental residential buildings as at 28 January 2000, and does not apply to any building that becomes a low-rental residential building after that date.
- (2) This Policy does not apply to a building:
 - (a) that comprises a single dwelling, or
 - (b) that comprises backpackers accommodation, a motel or any premises to which a hotelier's licence under the *Liquor Act 1982* relates, or
 - (c) that has been approved for subdivision under the *Strata Schemes (Freehold Development) Act 1973*, or
 - (d) to which *State Environmental Planning Policy (Seniors Living) 2004* applies, or
 - (e) that comprises a residential flat building owned by, or under the care, control and management of, the Land and Housing Corporation constituted by the *Housing Act 1985*.

7 Demolition, alteration etc of low-rental residential buildings

- (1) A person must not do any of the following in relation to a boarding house or hostel:
 - (a) demolish the boarding house or hostel,
 - (b) alter or add to the structure or fabric of the inside or outside of the boarding house or hostel,
 - (c) change the use of the boarding house or hostel to another use (including, in particular, a change of use to backpackers accommodation),

- (d) strata subdivide the boarding house or hostel,
except with the development consent of the council of the area in which the boarding house or hostel is situated.
- (2) A person must not do any of the following in relation to a residential flat building referred to in clause 3A (1) (c):
- (a) alter or add to the structure or fabric of the inside or outside of the residential flat building,
- (b) strata subdivide the residential flat building,
except with the development consent of the council of the area in which the residential flat building is situated.
- (3) A council may not give development consent referred to in subclause (1) or (2) except with the prior concurrence of the Director-General.
- (4) In determining a development application required by this clause, the council is, in accordance with the guidelines, to consider the following in each case:
- (a) whether there is likely to be a major reduction in the number of households or units of low-rental accommodation on the land to which the application relates,
- (b) whether there is available sufficient comparable accommodation in the locality to satisfy the demand for such accommodation in that locality,
- (c) whether the development, if carried out, is likely to cause adverse social and economic effects on the general community,
- (d) whether adequate arrangements have been made to assist the residents (if any) of the building likely to be displaced to find alternative comparable accommodation in the locality,
- (e) whether the cumulative impact of the loss of low-rental residential accommodation in the council's area will result in a significant reduction in the stock of that accommodation,
- (f) the structural soundness of the building, the extent to which the building complies with any relevant fire safety requirements and the estimated cost of carrying out work necessary to ensure the structural soundness of the building and the compliance of the building with the fire safety requirements.
- (5) For the purposes of subclause (4) (b), sufficient comparable accommodation is conclusively taken to be not available in the locality if the vacancy rate in private rental accommodation for Sydney as published monthly by the Real Estate Institute of New South Wales is, for the quarter immediately preceding the date of lodgment of

the development application, less than 3%.

Note—

If the vacancy rate in private rental accommodation for Sydney as published monthly by the Real Estate Institute of New South Wales is, for the quarter immediately preceding the date of lodgment of the development application, equal to or more than 3%, the council must make a determination under subclause (4) (b) having regard to the definition in this Policy of **comparable accommodation**.

- (6) A reference in subclause (4) to the locality in relation to a building and its residents includes a reference to the immediate locality and its surrounding suburbs, as well as residents having reasonable access to existing social and support networks, local services and facilities.
- (7) In deciding whether to grant concurrence under this clause, the Director-General must take into consideration:
 - (a) in each case, the matters specified in subclause (4), and
 - (b) in addition, in the case of a boarding-house, the financial viability of the continued use of the boarding-house, as determined by the Director-General in accordance with the guidelines.
- (8) The Director-General must refuse to grant concurrence under this clause if the Director-General is of the opinion that the cumulative impact of the continued loss of low-rental residential accommodation in the council's area will result in a significant reduction in the stock of that accommodation.
- (9) Despite subclause (8), the Director-General may grant concurrence under this clause if the Director-General is of the opinion that the building cannot continue to be used for low-cost rental accommodation because:
 - (a) the building, on advice furnished by the council, is structurally unsound, or
 - (b) in the case of a boarding-house, its continued use as a boarding-house is not financially viable.

8 Transitional provision

This Policy, as amended by [State Environmental Planning Policy No 10—Retention of Low-Cost Rental Accommodation \(Amendment No 6\)](#), does not apply to a development application that was lodged before 28 January 2000.

Schedule 1 Local government areas to which this Policy applies

(Clause 4)

Auburn	Hornsby	Pittwater
Ashfield	Hunters Hill	Port Stephens
Bankstown City	Hurstville City	Randwick City
Baulkham Hills	Kiama	Rockdale City
Blacktown City	Kogarah	Ryde City
Blue Mountains City	Ku-ring-gai	Shellharbour City
Botany Bay City	Lake Macquarie City	South Sydney City
Burwood	Lane Cove	Strathfield
Camden	Leichhardt	Sutherland
Campbelltown City	Liverpool City	Sydney City
Canterbury City	Maitland City	Warringah
Cessnock City	Manly	Waverley
Concord	Marrickville	Willoughby City
Drummoyne	Mosman	Wollondilly
Fairfield City	Newcastle	Wollongong City
Gosford City	North Sydney	Woollahra
Hawkesbury	Parramatta City	Wyong
Holroyd	Penrith City	

Schedule 2 (Repealed)