

Attachment C

<h2>Definition of Terms</h2>

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Alternative Housing - means housing where one or more element of the development, such as design, funding, management or construction is done in a way that is different to the mainstream norm.

Affordable Housing - means affordable rental housing, being housing that is managed by government or community housing providers exclusively for target income groups.

Target income groups - means very low, low or moderate income households, being such households as are prescribed by the regulations or as are provided for in an environmental planning instrument.

Social Housing – includes: public housing, being properties managed by the NSW Government (Family and Community Services); Community housing, being properties managed by not for profit community housing providers and Aboriginal housing – properties managed by the NSW Government (Aboriginal Housing Office - within FACS) or by Aboriginal community controlled housing providers.

Public housing – means dwellings owned or leased by the NSW Government (FACS) to provide affordable accommodation to people on low incomes and those with special needs.

Community housing (social housing) – means rental housing provided to low to moderate-income or special needs households, managed by community based (not for profit) organisations that have received full or partial subsidies from the Commonwealth Government.

Rent Controlled Housing - means a form of price control that limits the amount of rent charged for a house, apartment or other real estate. Affordable rent control acts as a price ceiling by preventing rents either from being charged above a certain level or from increasing at a rate higher than a predetermined percentage.

Cheaper To Market Housing - means housing (purpose built or otherwise) that is available to the market, usually for an identified demographic group, for either rent or sale, at an amount below market value. The relative affordability must be secured in perpetuity, for example, through restrictions on resale.

Boarding House - means low cost residential accommodation provided in a building or part of a building that may involve use of shared facilities, such as a communal bathroom, kitchen and laundry, and shared sleeping accommodation. It includes hostel and student accommodation.

Co-Housing - means communal housing consisting of a cluster of private homes, apartments or other accommodation and a shared community space.

Co-Living - means shared, sustainable, and affordable living space that provides dwellers with shared amenities to reduce living costs.