



LORD HOWE ISLAND BOARD

PLAIN LANGUAGE GUIDE TO THE LORD HOWE ISLAND ACT

Information Sheet 6: Special Leases on Lord Howe Island

What are Special Leases?

Under the *Lord Howe Island Act 1953* (the Act), all land on the island is NSW Crown Land. The Act does not allow freehold private ownership of land.

Instead, the Act provides for Perpetual Leases for Islanders to reside on, and Special Leases for other uses. While Special Leases may be granted for a wide range of purposes, they have almost exclusively been granted for agricultural purposes such as cultivation and grazing. The zoning of land under the Lord Howe Island Local Environmental Plan 2010 would play a significant role in determining where, and for what purpose, a Special Lease can be issued.

The issuing, transfer or subleasing of Special Leases is strictly controlled and constrained by the Act. These provisions date back to 1953 and were designed to protect the interests of Islanders and to prevent speculation and trading in island land.

Is there a Register of Special Leases?

Yes. The Lord Howe Island Board keeps a register containing particulars of leases granted under the Act. It may be inspected by the public at the Island office of the Board.

Who can be granted a new special lease?

New Special Leases can only be granted to a person who holds a Perpetual Lease on the Island. For more information about Perpetual Leases, see the fact sheet entitled "Perpetual Leases". You do not need to be an Islander to be granted a Special Lease, but you do need to hold a Perpetual Lease.

What is the term of a Special Lease?

A Special Lease may be granted for up to 10 years and may be extended with Ministerial approval upon the recommendation of the Board.

Can a Special Lease be cancelled or not renewed?

Yes, in specific circumstances which are strictly controlled by the Act. For example, if the land is required for home sites or for public purposes during the term of the lease, the Minister may withdraw from the lease on the recommendation of the Board.

A Special Lease may not be renewed if the land the Minister, on the recommendation of the Board, determines that it is required for housing or another public purpose.

Compensation may be claimed by the Special leaseholder in these circumstances. The amount of compensation is determined by the Valuer-General, subject to any regulations under the Act, and is subject to appeal in the Land and Environment Court.

The Act states that compensation may be paid for the loss of the land and the loss of the improvement on the land.

Compensation for the loss of the land is calculated based on the unexpired period of the lease. If the unexpired portion of the lease is less than 5 years, then the unexpired portion of the lease is to be calculated at 5 years.

In other circumstances, a Special Lease could be cancelled if, for example, the holder does not pay the rent or fails to comply with any condition applying to the lease.

If the holder of a perpetual lease forfeits that lease, any Special Lease held by that person is automatically forfeited.

In this circumstance, the Minister may waive or reverse forfeiture where it appears to the Minister, after a report from the Board, that there are good and sufficient reasons to do so. The Minister may waive or reverse the forfeiture absolutely or on conditions.

The holder of a Special Lease may surrender the whole or part of the land in the lease. The holder must complete a surrender form available from the Board's Island office and the surrender will take effect on the day of its acceptance by the Minister on the recommendation of the Board.

What is the Rent for a Special Lease?

The annual rent for a Perpetual Lease is payable in advance. The amount is determined from time to time by the Board in accordance with the *Lord Howe Island Regulation 2014*. The Regulation imposes a maximum annual rent that the Board may determine, based on a flat dollar amount plus an amount per square metre of land comprised in lease. Generally, the Board may make a new determination of the annual rental every three or more years. The maximum amounts (both the fixed amounts and the amounts per square metre of land) are increased on 1 September each year in accordance with the Consumer Price Index.

Other legal fact sheets forming part of this series include the following titles:

- Information Sheet 1: History of the Lord Howe Island Act 1953
- Information Sheet 2: NSW and Commonwealth Laws on Lord Howe Island
- Information Sheet 3: Owning and Inheriting Land on Lord Howe Island
- Information Sheet 4: Who is a Lord Howe Islander?
- Information Sheet 5: Perpetual Leases on Lord Howe Island
- Information Sheet 7: Permissive Occupancies on Lord Howe Island