

## Classified Uses (Building Classification)

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A building with a given classified use may have one or more intended uses as defined in the Act.

### 2.0 HOUSING

Buildings or use where there is self care and service (internal management).

2.0.2 Detached Dwellings: Applies to a building or use where a group of people live as a single household or family. Examples: a holiday cottage, boarding house accommodating fewer than 6 people, dwelling or hut.

2.0.3 Multi-unit Dwelling: Applies to a building or use which contains more than one separate household or family. Examples: an attached dwelling, flat or multi-unit apartment.

2.0.4 Group Dwelling: Applies to a building or use where groups of people live as one large extended family. Examples: within a commune or marae.

### 3.0 COMMUNAL RESIDENTIAL

Buildings or use where assistance or care is extended to the principal users.

3.0.2 Community Service: A residential building or use where limited assistance or care is extended to the principal users. Examples: a boarding house, hall of residence, holiday cabin, [backcountry hut,] hostel, hotel, motel, nurses' home, retirement village, time-share accommodation, a work camp, or camping ground.

3.0.3 Community Care: A residential building or use where a large degree of assistance or care is extended to the principal users. There are two types:

- (a) Unrestrained; where the principal users are free to come and go. Eg: hospital, old people's home, health camp.
- (b) Restrained; where the principal users are legally or physically constrained in their movements. Examples: borstal or drug rehabilitation centre, an old people's home where substantial care is extended, a prison or hospital.

### 4.0 COMMUNAL NON-RESIDENTIAL

Building or use being a meeting place for people where care and service is provided by people other than the principal users.

4.0.2 Assembly Service: A building or use where limited care and service is provided. Eg: church, cinema, clubroom, hall, museum, public

4.0.3 Assembly Care: Applies to a building or use where a large degree of care and service is provided. Eg: an [early childhood education and care centre], college, day care institution, centre for handicapped persons, kindergarten, school or university.

### 5.0 COMMERCIAL

5.0.1 A building or use in which any natural resources, goods, services or money are either developed, sold, exchanged or stored. Examples: an amusement park, auction room, bank, car-park, catering facility, coffee bar, computer centre, fire station, funeral parlour, hairdresser, library, office (commercial or government), police station, post office, public laundry, radio station, restaurant, service station, shop, showroom, storage facility, television station or transport terminal.

### 6.0 INDUSTRIAL

6.0.1 Applies to a building or use where people use material and physical effort to: (a) extract or convert natural resources; (b) produce goods or energy from natural or converted resources; (c) repair goods; or (d) store goods (ensuing from the industrial process). Examples: agricultural building, agricultural processing facility, aircraft hanger, factory, power station, sewage treatment works, warehouse or utility.

### 7.0 OUTBUILDINGS

7.0.1 A building or use which may be included within each classified use but are not intended for human habitation, and are accessory to the principal use of associated buildings. Examples: a carport, farm building, garage, greenhouse, machinery room, private swimming pool, public toilet, or shed.

### 8.0 ANCILLARY

8.0.1 A building **or use** not for human habitation and which may be exempted from some amenity provisions, but which are required to comply with structural and safety-related aspects of the building code. Examples: bridge, derrick, fence, free standing outdoor fireplace, jetty, mast, path, platform, pylon, retaining wall, tank, tunnel or dam.

## Uses related to crowd activities (**Current, lawfully established use**)

<b>CS</b> <b>Crowd Small</b>	enclosed spaces (without kitchens or cooking facilities) where 100 or fewer people gather for participating in activities: cinemas, art galleries, auditoria, bowling alleys, churches, clubs (non-residential), community halls, court rooms, dance halls, day-care centres, gymnasia, lecture halls, museums, eating places (excluding kitchens), taverns, enclosed grandstands, indoor pools
<b>CL</b> <b>Crowd Large</b>	enclosed spaces (with or without kitchens) where more than 100 people gather for participating in activities, but also enclosed spaces with kitchens and where 100 or fewer people gather for participating in activities: cinemas, schools, colleges, and tertiary institutions, libraries, night-clubs, restaurants and eating places with cooking facilities, theatre stages, opera houses, TV studios
<b>CO</b> <b>Crowd Open</b>	spaces (other than those below a grandstand) for viewing open air activities: open grandstands, roofed but unenclosed grandstands, or uncovered fixed seating
<b>CM</b> <b>Crowd Medium</b>	spaces for displaying or selling retail goods, wares, or merchandise: exhibition halls, retail shops, supermarkets, or other stores with bulk storage or display
<b>SC</b> <b>Sleeping Care</b>	spaces in which people are provided with special care or treatment required because of age, or mental or physical limitations: hospitals, or care institutions for the aged, children, or people with disabilities
<b>SD</b> <b>Sleeping Detention</b>	spaces in which people are detained or physically restrained: care institutions for the aged or children and with physical restraint or detention, hospitals with physical restraint or with detention quarters, detention quarters in Police stations, prisons
<b>SA</b> <b>Sleeping Accommodation</b>	spaces providing transient accommodation, or where limited assistance or care is provided: motels, hotels, hostels, boarding houses, clubs (residential), boarding schools, dormitories, halls, wharehous
<b>SR</b> <b>Sleeping Residential</b>	attached and multi-unit residential dwellings, including household units attached to spaces or dwellings with the same or other uses, such as caretakers' flats, and residential accommodation above a shop: multi-unit dwellings, flats, or apartments
<b>SH</b> <b>(Sleeping Single Home)</b>	detached dwellings where people live as a single household or family, including attached self-contained spaces such as granny flats when occupied by a member of the same family, and garages (detached or part of the same building) if primarily for storage of the occupants' vehicles, tools, and garden implements: dwellings or houses separated from each other by distance
<b>WL</b> <b>Working Low</b>	spaces used for working, business, or storage—low fire load: manufacturing, processing/ storage of non-combustible materials or materials having a slow heat release rate, cool stores, covered cattle yards, wineries, places for grading, storage, or packing of horticultural products, wet meat processing, banks, hairdressing shops, beauty parlours, provision of personal/professional services, dental offices, laundries (self-serve), medical offices, business/other offices, Police stations, radio stations, television studios, places for small tool/appliance rental/service, telephone exchanges, dry meat processing
<b>WM</b> <b>Working Medium</b>	spaces used for working, business, or storage—medium fire load <sup>1</sup> and slow, medium, or fast fire growth rates: places for manufacturing and processing of combustible materials not listed in the rows relating to WL, WH, or WF, including bulk storage up to 3 m high
<b>WH</b> <b>Working High</b>	spaces used for working, business, or storage—high fire load <sup>1</sup> and slow, medium, or fast fire growth rates: chemical manufacturing or processing plants, distilleries, feed mills, flour mills, lacquer factories, mattress factories, rubber processing plants, spray painting operations, plastics manufacturing, or bulk storage of combustible materials over 3 m high
<b>WF</b> <b>Working Fast</b>	spaces used for working, business, or storage—medium or high fire load & ultra fast fire growth rates: areas involving significant quantities of highly combustible /flammable or explosive materials which constitute a special fire hazard, including bulk plants for flammable liquids or gases, bulk storage warehouses for flammable substances, and places for bulk storage of foamed plastics
<b>IA</b> <b>Intermittent Low</b>	intermittent occupation or providing intermittently used support functions—low fire load: car parks, garages, carports, enclosed corridors, unstaffed kitchens or laundries, lift shafts, locker rooms, linen rooms, open balconies, stairways, toilets and amenities, and service rooms incorporating machinery or equipment not using solid-fuel, gas, or petroleum products as an energy source
<b>ID</b> <b>Intermittent Medium</b>	spaces for intermittent occupation or providing intermittently used support functions—medium fire load: maintenance workshops and service rooms <sup>4</sup> incorporating machinery or equipment using solid-fuel, gas, or petroleum products as an energy source