

## Glossary

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The following is a list of terms and acronyms used in the consultation survey

Term	Description
<b>Classification of Buildings</b>	Building classifications are labelled Class 1 through to Class 10. Some classifications also have sub-classifications, referred to by a letter after the number. A building may have parts that have different uses. In most cases, each of these parts are classified separately. A building (or part of a building) may also have more than one use and may be assigned more than one classification. Detailed information about each class of building can be found on the Australian Building Codes Board website <a href="http://www.abcb.gov.au/resource/understandingncc/understanding-ncc-building-classifications">www.abcb.gov.au/resource/understandingncc/understanding-ncc-building-classifications</a>
<b>Class 2 building or building with a class 2 part</b>	<b>Class 2 buildings</b> are apartment buildings. They are typically multi-unit residential buildings where people live above and below each other. Class 2 buildings may also be single storey attached dwellings where there is a common space below. For example, two dwellings above a common basement or carpark. A building with a class 2 part is a building of multiple classifications that has a class 2 as well as another class, making it a “mixed class” (for example, a class 2 with a class 5 which are office buildings used for professional or commercial purposes or a class 6, which are typically shops, restaurants and cafés).
<b>Class 3 building</b>	<b>Class 3 buildings</b> are residential buildings other than Class 1 or Class 2 buildings, or a Class 4 part of a building. Class 3 buildings are a common place of long term or transient living for a number of unrelated people. Examples include a boarding house, guest house, hostel or backpackers (that are larger than the limits for a Class 1b building). Class 3 buildings could also include dormitory style accommodation, or workers' quarters for shearers or fruit pickers. Class 3 buildings may also be “care-type” facilities (such as accommodation buildings for children, the elderly, or people with a disability) which are not Class 9 buildings. Class 3 includes residential care buildings and the residential parts of hotels, motels, schools, or jails.
<b>Class 9c building</b>	<b>Class 9c buildings</b> are residential care buildings that may contain residents who have various care level needs. They are a place of residence where 10% or more of persons who reside there need physical assistance in conducting their daily activities and to evacuate the building during an emergency. An aged care building, where residents are provided with personal care services, is a Class 9c building.