

Fire types and their status

This fact sheet tells you about:

- what types of fires you can and can't light during restricted and prohibited fire seasons:
- the conditions you must meet when you light one.

Fire type	Description	Conditions you need to follow for the fire type to be considered authorised	Restricted season	Prohibited season
Gas-operated appliances	Manufactured gas-operated appliances, such as barbecues, gas outdoor fireplaces and outdoor gas heaters	Find out more about the safe use of <u>Gas BBQs, cookers and heaters</u>	Authorised fire type	Authorised fire type
Charcoal barbecues or grills	Barbecues or grills that use either charcoal briquettes or natural lump charcoal as their fuel source	 Don't use on an apartment balcony, deck, under a roof overhang or within other enclosed areas. You must have a suitable way to extinguish the fire within easy reach – a maximum of 5 metres away. You must not leave the fire unsupervised while burning. If you cannot meet these conditions, you must apply for a permit. 	Authorised fire type	Authorised fire type
Open top liquid fuel cooker	Examples include (but are not limited to) portable smokers. These are usually small portable cooking devices that are liquid- fueled with an open fuel container either under or in the cooking device.	 Must be on a non-combustible area/base. You must have a suitable way to extinguish the fire within easy reach – a maximum of 5 metres away. Don't light your fire within 3 metres of any part of a building, hedge, shelter belt or any other combustible material. You must not leave the fire unsupervised while burning. If you cannot meet these conditions, you must apply for a permit. 	Authorised fire type	Authorised fire type

Fire type	Description	Conditions you need to follow for the fire type to be considered authorised	Restricted season	Prohibited season
Non- pressurised liquid-fueled heaters	Examples include (but are not limited to) frost pot, smudge pot, diesel heater. Usually fueled by diesel, vegetable oil, kerosene or waste oil.	 Must be at least 3 metres clear of any part of a building, hedge, shelter belt or any other combustible material. Must be placed on a non-combustible surface, not directly on grass or wooden decks. You must not use the heater in small, confined areas. If refuelling, ensure heater has cooled down before refilling. You must not leave the fire unsupervised while burning. If you cannot meet these conditions, you must apply for a permit. 	Authorised fire type	Authorised fire type
Permanent outdoor fireplace Wood-fired pizza oven/wood oven	Purpose-built or manufactured woodburning fireplace/wood oven with an open front and a vertical smoke vent/chimney. Generally constructed of concrete, concrete blocks, stone, or bricks, fixed in place (not mobile/movable). Usually in home outdoor entertaining areas	 Must have a non-combustible hearth or base that extends a minimum of 500 mm either side of the left and right edges and a minimum of 1 m from the front edge of the fire box. This is to stop any burning material falling from the fire box landing onto anything combustible. Smoke vent/chimneys must have a purpose-built manufactured cap, or maximum 5 mm steel mesh fitted in the top to stop any hot ash or embers from escaping. Firewood storage must be in areas not affected by heat from the fire and clear of any possible hot ash or ember-affected areas. You must have a suitable way to extinguish the fire within easy reach – a maximum of 5 metres away. You must not leave the fire unsupervised while burning, or It must have a solid or mesh screen/door, that prevents any burning material from escaping the fire box Fireplaces with external construction made of steel must be at least 1 metre clear of any part of a building, hedge, shelter belt or any other combustible material. If you cannot meet these conditions, you must apply for a permit. 	Authorised fire type	Authorised fire type

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Movable/ portable free- standing front- loading	Examples include (but are not limited to) chiminea.	• Don't light your fire within 3 metres of any part of a building, hedge, shelter belt or any other combustible material.	Authorised fire type	Authorised fire type
	A freestanding front-loading fireplace or oven usually with a	• You must have a suitable way to extinguish the fire within easy reach – a maximum of 5 metres away.		
fireplace.	bulbous body – usually has a	 You must not leave the fire unsupervised while burning or 		
	vertical smoke vent or chimney	 It must have a solid or mesh screen/door that prevents any burning material from escaping the fire box. 		
		• If you cannot meet these conditions, you must apply for a permit.		
Cultural	Examples include hāngi, umu, and lovo	Your fire area must be less than 4 square metres.		
cooking fires		• Don't light your fire within 5 metres of any part of a building, hedge, shelter belt or any other combustible material.	Authorised fire type	Authorised fire type
		• You must have a suitable way to extinguish the fire within easy reach – a maximum of 5 metres from your cultural fire.		
		You must not leave the fire unsupervised while burning.		
		• On completion of cooking or the purpose required for cooking food the fires must be extinguished.		
		• If you cannot meet these conditions, you must apply for a permit.		
		• Find out more about the safe use of <u>Cultural cooking fires</u>		
Braziers	A container for hot coals – usually an upright standing or hanging metal bowl or box	Your fire area must be less than 1 square metre.	Authorised fire type	Prohibited fire type*
		 Where hot embers/ash are able to escape, there must be a non- combustible base/tray that will contain these hot embers/ash to prevent 		
Fire pits/bowls	A pit dug in the ground, made from	any risk of fire escaping.	Authorised fire type	Prohibited fire type*
(Recreational)	stone, brick or metal; or a bowl on an upright stand	• Don't light your fire within 3 metres of any part of a building, hedge, shelter belt or any other combustible material.		
		• You must have a suitable way to extinguish the fire within easy reach – a maximum of 5 metres from your brazier or fire pit/bowl.		
		You must not leave the fire unsupervised while burning.		

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		• If you cannot meet these conditions, you must apply for a permit.		
Manufactured or drum incinerators	A drum or container, with a mesh or solid lid designed to prevent the escape of hot ash or fire, often with a vertical smoke vent or chimney; designed exclusively for incineration	 Don't light your fire within 5 metres of any part of a building, hedge, shelter belt or any other combustible material. You must have a suitable way to extinguish the fire within easy reach – a maximum of 5 metres from your incinerator. Smoke vent/chimneys must have a purpose-built manufactured cap or maximum 5 mm steel mesh fitted in the top to stop any hot ash or embers from escaping. If you cannot meet these conditions, you must apply for a permit. 	Authorised fire type	Prohibited fire type*
Campfires	A fire (less than 0.5 m diameter x 0.5 m height) at a campsite that provides light, warmth, and heat for cooking	 You must comply with the conditions on your permit issued by Fire and Emergency New Zealand. Find out more about the safe use of <u>Campfires</u>. 	Permit required	Prohibited fire type*
Bonfires	A large but controlled outdoor fire, used for recreation or celebration	 You must comply with the conditions on your permit issued by Fire and Emergency New Zealand. Find out about the safe use of <u>Bonfires</u>. 	Permit required	Prohibited fire type*
Burn piles/pits	Burning cut and stacked vegetation. Includes horticulture branch/piles, offal pits or land clearing heaps for disposing of burnable waste material	 You must comply with the conditions on your permit issued by Fire and Emergency New Zealand. Find out about how to use burn piles or pits safely – fireandemergency.nz > <u>Pile and windrow burns</u>. 	Permit required	Prohibited fire type*

Fire type	Description	Conditions you need to follow for the fire type to be considered authorised	Restricted season	Prohibited season
Crop residue/ stubble burns	Burning straw stubble or crop residue that remains after wheat and other grains have been harvested	 You must comply with the conditions on your permit issued by Fire and Emergency New Zealand. Find out about how to burn crop residue or stubble safely – fireandemergency.nz > Crop residue or stubble burns. 	Permit required	Prohibited fire type*
Broadcast land clearing burns	Fire applied generally to most or all of an area within well-defined boundaries to remove grass, scrub or forest cut-over	 You must comply with the conditions on your permit issued by Fire and Emergency New Zealand. Find out about how to carry out land-clearing burns safely – fireandemergency.nz > Fire as a land management tool. 	Permit required	Prohibited fire type*
Windrows	Burning of vegetation that is placed in long narrow rows, generally as a result of forest or scrub clearing	 You must comply with the conditions on your permit issued by Fire and Emergency New Zealand. Find out about how to carry out pile and windrow burns safely – fireandemergency.nz ><u>Pile and windrow burns</u>. 	Permit required	Prohibited fire type*
Other	Fires not captured in other fire types. Examples include but are not limited: to fires for biosecurity or public health, planned structure fires.	You must comply with the conditions on your permit issued by Fire and Emergency New Zealand.	Permit required	Prohibited fire type*