

Safe movement and access

- (3) A transition zone may be incorporated where the barrier height changes from 865 mm on the stairway *flight* or ramp to 1 m at the *landing* (see Figure 11.3.4b).
- (4) Openings in barriers (including decorative balustrades) must be constructed so that they do not permit a 125 mm sphere to pass through it and for stairways, the opening is measured above the nosing line of the stair treads (see Figure 11.3.4a).
- (5) Where a *required* barrier is fixed to the vertical face forming an edge of a *landing*, balcony, deck, stairway or the like, the opening formed between the barrier and the face must not exceed 40 mm.
- (6) For the purposes of (5), the opening is measured horizontally from the edge of the trafficable surface to the nearest internal face of the barrier.
- (7) A barrier to a stairway serving a non-*habitable room*, such as an attic, storeroom or the like that is not used on a regular or daily basis, need not comply with (4) if—
 - (a) openings are constructed so that they do not permit a 300 mm sphere to pass through; or
 - (b) where rails are used, the barrier consists of a top rail and an intermediate rail, with the openings between rails not more than 460 mm.
- (8) Restriction on horizontal elements:
 - (a) Where it is possible to fall more than 4 m, any horizontal elements within the barrier between 150 mm and 760 mm above the floor must not facilitate climbing.
 - (b) For the purpose of (a), the 4 m is measured from the floor level of the trafficable surface to the surface beneath.
- (9) A barrier constructed of wire is deemed to meet the requirements of (4) if it is constructed in accordance with 11.3.6.
- (10) A glass barrier or *window* serving as a barrier must comply with H1D8 and the relevant provisions of this Part.
- (11) A barrier, except a *window* serving as a barrier, must be designed to take loading forces in accordance with AS/NZS 1170.1.

Figure 11.3.4a: Barrier construction

