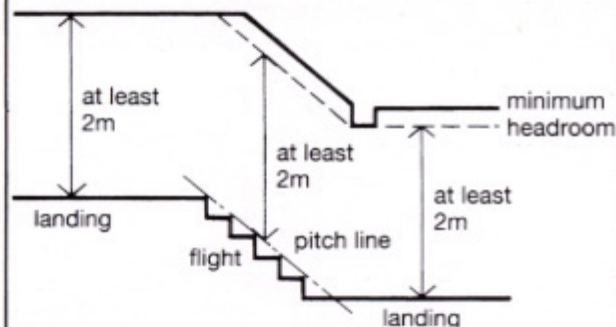


## Headroom

**1.10** A headroom of 2m is adequate on the access between levels (see Diagram 2). For loft conversions where there is not enough space to achieve this height, the headroom will be satisfactory if the height measured at the centre of the stair width is 1.9m reducing to 1.8m at the side of the stair as shown in Diagram 3.

**Diagram 2 Measuring headroom**

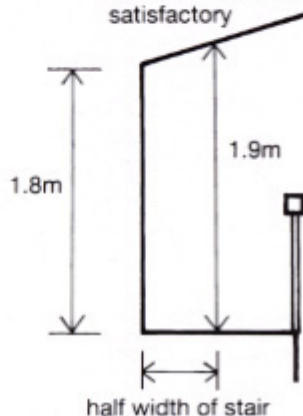
see para 1.10



**Diagram 3 Reduced headroom for loft conversions**

see para 1.10

Where there is not enough space to achieve 2m headroom reduced headroom as shown will be satisfactory



## Width of flights

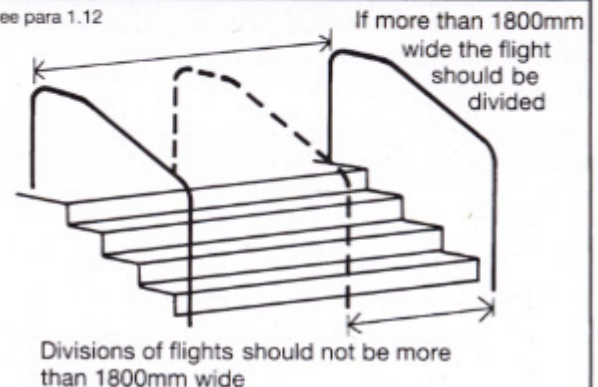
**1.11** No recommendations for minimum stair widths are given. Designers should bear in mind the requirements for stairs which:

- form part of means of escape, reference should be made to Approved Document B: Fire safety.
- provide access for disabled people. reference should be made to Approved Document M: Access and facilities for disabled people.

**1.12** A stair in a public building which is wider than 1800mm should be divided into flights which are not wider than 1800mm as shown in diagram 4.

**Diagram 4 Dividing flights**

see para 1.12



## Length of flights

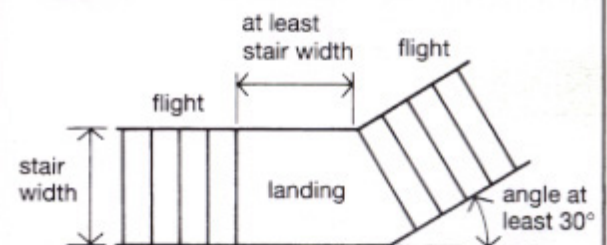
**1.13** The number of risers in a flight should be limited to 16 if a stair serves an area used as a shop or for assembly purposes.

For gangways of shallow pitch that are used in assembly buildings reference should be made to BS 5588: Part 6: 1991 and to the *Guide to Safety in Sports Grounds* and *Guide to Fire Precautions in Existing places of Entertainment and Like Premises*.

**1.14** Stairs having more than 36 risers in consecutive flights should make at least one change of direction between flights of at least 30° (see Diagram 5).

**Diagram 5 Change of direction**

see para 1.14



## Landings

**1.15** Landings should be provided at the top and bottom of every flight. The width and length of every landing should be at least as great as the smallest width of the flight. The landing may include part of the floor of the building.

**1.16** To afford safe passage landings should be clear of permanent obstruction. A door may swing across a landing at the bottom of a flight but only if it will leave a clear space of at least 400mm across the full width of the flight (see