Dear Colleague,

Thank you for downloading the October update – the last of 2019.

This update includes a new robustdetails® cavity separating wall type:

**E-WM-33** uses lightweight aggregate blocks (1350-1600kg/m$^3$) and 8kg/m$^2$ gypsum based board. The minimum 100mm cavity is filled with *Superglass Superwhite 34* blown fibre insulation.

Although Table 6a in the Introduction indicated which of the robustdetails® cavity masonry separating walls could be constructed off a continuous raft foundation, feedback received had suggested that this was not clear when looking at the Robust Detail itself. So in response to this, a highlighted notes box has been added to the ground floor junction of all the applicable wall types, noting that guidance in Appendix A2 must be followed.

**Please update your April 2019, 4th Edition Handbook as follows:**

1. Remove and replace all pages of the Introduction.
2. Remove and replace just page 3/4 of E-WM-1 to 5, 8, 11, 12, 14, 16 to 18, 20 to 24, 26 to 28, 30 and 32.
3. Add all pages of the new Robust Detail E-WM-33 to the end of Separating Walls, Masonry.
4. Remove and replace just page 1/2 of E-FS-3.

Yours sincerely

John Thompson
Chief Executive,
Robust Details Limited
### Changes to the fourth edition following October 2019 update

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Amendment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Introduction</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>New wall type, E-WM-33 added.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 3a</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>New wall type, E-WM-33 added with valid combinations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>New wall type, E-WM-33 added with relevant note.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 6a</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>New wall type, E-WM-33 added with valid combinations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Separating Wall – Masonry</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>E-WM-1 to 5, 8, 11, 12, 14, 16 to 18, 20 to 24, 26 to 28, 30 and 32</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ground floor junction</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Clarification added for “continuous raft foundation”.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>E-WM-33</strong></td>
<td>1-6</td>
<td>New Robust Detail added - Lightweight aggregate blockwork</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Superglass Superwhite 34 (gypsum-based board) with minimum 100mm cavity.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Separating Floor – Steel</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-FS-3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>“100mm mineral wool insulation quilt, 10-36 kg/m³ (min)” corrected to “100mm (min) mineral wool insulation quilt, 10-36 kg/m³.”</td>
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</table>
This Handbook contains the separating wall and separating floor constructions that have achieved the status of Robust Details for Part E of the Building Regulations (England and Wales) and Part G of the Building Regulations (Northern Ireland), “Resistance to the passage of sound”.

The Robust Details have undergone an extensive sound insulation testing regime, robust design analysis and independent audit and have satisfied the Robust Details Limited Management Board that they should provide a level of sound insulation compliant with Part E (England and Wales) and Part G (Northern Ireland).

The use of the robustdetails® scheme provides an alternative to pre-completion testing for demonstrating compliance with the performance standards for new build dwellings. Every dwelling built using the robustdetails® scheme needs to be registered with Robust Details Limited and a plot registration fee paid. Further information on the scheme (including how to apply for new Robust Details) is available on the Robust Details Limited web site at:

www.robustdetails.com

or from:

Robust Details Limited
Block E
Bletchley Park Science and Innovation Centre
Milton Keynes
Buckinghamshire
MK3 6EB

Telephone: 03300 882140 - Technical
03300 882141 - General
Fax: 01908 363433

Terms and Conditions:
Please refer to www.robustdetails.com for full terms and conditions.

Each Robust Detail includes materials and construction details for the separating wall/floor and its key interfaces with other elements and should be read in conjunction with Appendix A. The final page of each Robust Detail is a checklist, which should be photocopied and used by the site manager/supervisor to confirm that the separating wall/floor has been built correctly. The building control body may ask to see the checklist.

It is important that separating walls/floors and their associated junctions and flanking conditions are constructed entirely in accordance with the relevant Robust Detail; otherwise the building control body may require pre-completion testing to be carried out.

The tables on pages 5, 6 and 7 show which robustdetails® separating floors and walls can be used in flats/apartments.

Note:
The contents of this Handbook relate only to compliance with specific aspects of Part E (England and Wales) and Part G (Northern Ireland). Building work will also have to comply with all other relevant legislation and Parts of the Building Regulations.

Where sound testing is required on a wall or floor, the user should seek expert acoustic advice prior to construction commencing.

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**Introduction**

**Special note for Robust Details constructed in Northern Ireland**

Members of an expert panel convened to advise NI Government on the subject, consider that the following Robust Details will integrate most readily with NI standards and methods of construction.

Other Robust Details may be suitable for use in NI, however, it is recommended that Building Control be consulted to ensure full compatibility with other NI Regulations and Standards.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>E-FC-1</td>
<td>E-FC-2</td>
<td>E-FC-3</td>
<td>E-FC-4</td>
<td>E-FC-5</td>
<td>E-FC-6</td>
<td>E-FC-8</td>
<td>E-FC-9</td>
<td>E-FC-10</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Timber floors</td>
<td>E-FT-1</td>
<td>E-FT-2</td>
<td>E-FT-3</td>
<td>E-FT-5</td>
<td>E-FT-6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Steel floors</td>
<td>E-FS-1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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Note: Refer to Tables 3a, 3b and 3c in the Introduction for valid combinations of the Robust Details walls and floors.
## Introduction

### List of Robust Details

Table 1 – Separating walls

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-1</td>
<td>masonry – dense aggregate blockwork (wet plaster)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-2</td>
<td>masonry – lightweight aggregate blockwork (wet plaster)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-3</td>
<td>masonry – dense aggregate blockwork (render and gypsum-based board)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-4</td>
<td>masonry – lightweight aggregate blockwork (render and gypsum-based board)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-5</td>
<td>masonry – Besblock “Star Performer” cellular blockwork (render and gypsum-based board)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-6</td>
<td>masonry – aircrete blockwork (render and gypsum-based board)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-7</td>
<td>Suspended from further registrations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-8</td>
<td>masonry – lightweight aggregate blockwork Saint Gobain – Isover RD35 (gypsum-based board)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-9</td>
<td>masonry – solid dense aggregate blockwork (render and gypsum-based board)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-10</td>
<td>masonry – aircrete thin joint blockwork with specified wall ties (render and gypsum-based board finish)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-11</td>
<td>masonry – lightweight aggregate blockwork (render and gypsum-based board) 100mm minimum cavity</td>
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<tr>
<td>E-WM-12</td>
<td>masonry – Plasmor “Agile Ultima” lightweight aggregate blockwork (render and gypsum-based board)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-13</td>
<td>masonry – aircrete thin joint - untied blockwork (render and gypsum-based board)</td>
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<tr>
<td>E-WM-14</td>
<td>masonry – lightweight aggregate blockwork Saint Gobain – Isover RD35 (gypsum-based board) with 100mm minimum cavity</td>
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<tr>
<td>E-WM-15</td>
<td>masonry – aircrete blockwork Saint Gobain - Isover RD35 (gypsum-based board)</td>
</tr>
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<td>E-WM-16</td>
<td>masonry – dense aggregate blockwork (render and gypsum-based board) with 100mm minimum cavity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-17</td>
<td>masonry – lightweight aggregate blockwork Saint Gobain-Isover RD Party Wall Roll (gypsum-based board)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-18</td>
<td>masonry – dense aggregate blockwork (wet plaster) with 100mm minimum cavity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-19</td>
<td>masonry – dense or lightweight aggregate blockwork (render and gypsum-based board) with 100mm minimum cavity and MONARFLOOR® BRIDGESTOP® system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-20</td>
<td>masonry – lightweight aggregate blockwork Saint Gobain – Isover RD Party Wall Roll (gypsum-based board) with 100mm minimum cavity</td>
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<tr>
<td>E-WM-21</td>
<td>masonry – lightweight aggregate blockwork (wet plaster) with 100mm minimum cavity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-22</td>
<td>masonry – lightweight aggregate blockwork – Knauf Earthwool Masonry Party Wall Slab or Superglass Party Wall Roll or URSA Cavity Batt 35 or URSA PARTY WALL ROLL (gypsum-based board) with 100mm minimum cavity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-23</td>
<td>masonry – aircrete blockwork Superglass Party Wall Roll (gypsum-based board) 100mm min cavity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-24</td>
<td>masonry – aircrete blockwork Saint Gobain – Isover RD Party Wall Roll (gypsum-based board) with 100mm minimum cavity</td>
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<tr>
<td>E-WM-25</td>
<td>masonry – Porotherm clay blockwork (Ecoparge and gypsum-based board) with 100mm minimum insulated cavity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-26</td>
<td>masonry – Besblock “Star Performer” cellular blockwork (gypsum-based board) with 100mm minimum insulated cavity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-27</td>
<td>masonry – lightweight aggregate blockwork Superglass Party Wall Roll (gypsum-based board) with minimum 75mm cavity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-28</td>
<td>masonry – lightweight aggregate blockwork Knauf Supafil® Party Wall (gypsum-based board) with minimum 100mm cavity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-29</td>
<td>masonry – Porotherm clay blockwork (Ecoparge and gypsum-based board) with 75mm minimum insulated cavity</td>
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<td>E-WM-30</td>
<td>masonry – aircrete blockwork Knauf Supafil® Party Wall (gypsum-based board) with 100mm min cavity</td>
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<tr>
<td>E-WM-31</td>
<td>masonry – H+H – Celcon Elements (gypsum-based board) with 100mm minimum insulated cavity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-32</td>
<td>masonry – lightweight aggregate blockwork Knauf Earthwool Masonry Party Wall Slab (gypsum-based board) with minimum 75mm cavity</td>
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<tr>
<td>E-WM-33</td>
<td>masonry – lightweight aggregate blockwork Superglass Superwhite 34 (gypsum-based board) with 100mm minimum cavity</td>
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</table>

See over for timber and steel frame walls
### Introduction

### List of Robust Details

Table 1 (continued) – Separating walls

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E-WT-1</td>
<td>timber frame – without sheathing board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WT-2</td>
<td>timber frame – with sheathing board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WT-3</td>
<td>timber frame – Elecoframe prefabricated panels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WT-4</td>
<td>timber frame – Excel Industries Warmcell 500 insulation - with sheathing board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WS-1</td>
<td>steel frame – twin metal frame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WS-2</td>
<td>steel frame – British Gypsum Gypwall QUIET IWL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WS-3</td>
<td>steel frame – modular steel frame housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WS-4</td>
<td>steel frame – twin metal frame - 250mm between linings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WS-5</td>
<td>steel frame – twin metal frame</td>
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## Introduction

### List of Robust Details

### Table 2 – Separating floors

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<thead>
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<th>Code</th>
<th>Details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E-FC-1</td>
<td>Precast concrete plank with directly applied screed and floating floor treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-FC-2</td>
<td>In-situ concrete slab and floating floor treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-FC-3</td>
<td>Suspended from further registrations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-FC-4</td>
<td>Precast concrete plank and Thermal Economics IsoRubber system and floating screed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-FC-5</td>
<td>Precast concrete plank and Cellecta Yelofon HD10+ system and floating screed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-FC-6</td>
<td>Beam and block with concrete topping Regupol E48 system and floating screed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-FC-7</td>
<td>Beam and block with concrete topping and floating floor treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-FC-8</td>
<td>Precast concrete plank with floating screed and bonded resilient floor covering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-FC-9</td>
<td>Precast concrete plank with directly applied screed and Thermal Economics IsoRubber top bonded resilient floor covering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-FC-10</td>
<td>In-situ concrete slab with Thermal Economics IsoRubber top bonded resilient floor covering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-FC-11</td>
<td>Precast concrete plank and Icopal-MONARFLOOR® Tranquil and floating screed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-FC-12</td>
<td>Precast concrete plank and Thermal Economics IsoRubber Base HP3 system and floating screed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-FC-13</td>
<td>Precast concrete plank and InstaCoistic InstaLay 65 system and floating screed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-FC-14</td>
<td>Precast concrete plank and Thermal Economics IsoRubber Code layer and floating screed</td>
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<td>Precast concrete plank and Regupol Quietlay layer and floating screed</td>
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<td>E-FC-16</td>
<td>Precast concrete plank with directly applied screed and Thermal Economics IsoRubber CC3 bonded resilient floor covering</td>
</tr>
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<td>E-FC-17</td>
<td>Precast concrete plank and Cellecta YELOfon® HD10+ system and floating screed and Cellecta ULTRA ceiling treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-FC-18</td>
<td>In-situ concrete slab with floating screed or bonded resilient floor covering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-FT-1</td>
<td>Timber I-joists and floating floor treatment</td>
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<td>E-FT-2</td>
<td>Timber solid joists and floating floor treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-FT-3</td>
<td>MiTek Posi-Joist, Prestoplan PresWeb, WOLF easi-joist, ITW Gang-Nail Ecojoist or ITW Alpine SpaceJoist metal web timber joist and floating floor treatment</td>
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<tr>
<td>E-FT-4</td>
<td>Timber Finnjoists with Finnforest Acoustic layer and Gylvon screed</td>
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<tr>
<td>E-FT-5</td>
<td>Cellecta ScreedBoard® 28 system on timber I-joists</td>
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<tr>
<td>E-FT-6</td>
<td>Cellecta ScreedBoard® 28 system on metal web joists</td>
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<tr>
<td>E-FT-7</td>
<td>Timber I-joists and FFT80 floating floor treatment</td>
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<tr>
<td>E-FT-8</td>
<td>Timber solid joists and FFT80 floating floor treatment</td>
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<tr>
<td>E-FS-1</td>
<td>Steel deck and in-situ concrete and floating floor treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-FS-2</td>
<td>UltraBEAM metal joists and floating floor treatment</td>
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<tr>
<td>E-FS-3</td>
<td>Cellecta ScreedBoard® 28 system on metal joists</td>
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Table 3a – Combinations of Robust Details separating walls and floors for flats/apartments in loadbearing masonry constructions

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<td>E-WM-25</td>
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Key

F Only the separating floor requires pre-completion sound testing.
1 Where this combination is selected, 200mm (min) thick precast concrete planks and ceiling treatment CT5 must be used.
2 This combination can only be selected where the separating wall construction does not include Plasmor Aglite Ultima blocks (1050 kg/m³).

Combining robust® loadbearing masonry walls and floors with robust® lightweight framed separating walls

Upper storeys of blocks of flats may be constructed using lightweight steel or timber frame, where the lower storeys are loadbearing masonry.

The lightweight separating walls built directly off the uppermost concrete separating floors may be registered as Robust Details provided:
- the lightweight walls are in vertical alignment with the masonry walls below, such that they can follow the principles of the ground floor junction shown for the relevant robust® separating wall;
- the external (flanking) wall construction above the separating floor meets the requirements on page 2 of the relevant robust® separating wall, and has 2 layers of gypsum-based board;
- the junction between the bottom rail (or sole plate) is well sealed;
- all other relevant requirements in the Handbook are strictly followed.

The separating floor may be registered as a Robust Detail provided:
- the floor is constructed in accordance with the requirements of the published Detail;
- the external (flanking) wall below the precast concrete floor satisfies the requirements of detail 1 on page 2 of the relevant robust® separating floor;
- all other relevant requirements in the Handbook are strictly followed.


**Introduction**

Table 3b – Combinations of Robust Details separating walls and floors for flats/apartments in *timber frame* constructions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Separating walls</th>
<th>E-FT-1</th>
<th>E-FT-2</th>
<th>E-FT-3</th>
<th>E-FT-4</th>
<th>E-FT-5</th>
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**Table 3c – Combinations of Robust Details separating walls and floors for flats/apartments in *reinforced concrete* and *steel frame* constructions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Separating walls</th>
<th>E-FC-2</th>
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</table>

Key for Table 3b and Table 3c

- **F** Only the separating floor requires pre-completion sound testing.
- **W** Only the separating wall requires pre-completion sound testing.
- **W** see note 1
- **W** see note 2

1 Lightweight steel and timber frame walls may be constructed above in-situ poured concrete floors. The lightweight walls built directly off the concrete floors may be registered as Robust Details provided:
   - they meet all other requirements of the Robust Detail, including flanking constructions;
   - the principles of the raft foundation junction are followed. As such, the concrete of the floor must have a mass of 365 kg/m² (min), and a floating floor treatment must be provided to shield the base of the wall, as shown in the Separating Wall junction in the floor Robust Detail;
   - Walls constructed to the soffit of in-situ poured concrete floors cannot be registered as Robust Details and may be subject to pre-completion sound testing.

2 A floating screed must be installed up to the separating wall as shown in the separating floor detail.

See also notes relating to *Combining loadbearing masonry and lightweight framed separating walls* included under Table 3a.
## Introduction

### Table 4 – Combining Robust Details separating walls with non-Robust Details separating floors in flats/apartments

| Loadbearing masonry |  |
|---------------------|--|---|
| E-WM-1 F1           | E-WM-21 F1 |
| E-WM-2 F1           | E-WM-22 F1 |
| E-WM-3 F1           | E-WM-23 F1 |
| E-WM-4 F1           | E-WM-24 F1 |
| E-WM-5 F1           | E-WM-25 F1 |
| E-WM-6 F1           | E-WM-26 F1 |
| E-WM-8 F1           | E-WM-27 F1 |
| E-WM-10 F1          | E-WM-28 F1 |
| E-WM-11 F1          | E-WM-29 F1 |
| E-WM-12 F1          | E-WM-30 F1 |
| E-WM-13 F1          | E-WM-31 F1 |
| E-WM-14 F1          | E-WM-32 F1 |
| E-WM-15 F1          | E-WM-33 F1 |
| E-WM-16 F1          |  |
| E-WM-17 F1          |  |
| E-WM-18 F1          |  |
| E-WM-20 F1          |  |

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<tr>
<th>Timber frame</th>
<th>Light steel frame</th>
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<td>E-WT-1 F2</td>
<td>E-WS-1 F3</td>
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<td>E-WT-3 F2</td>
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### Table 5 – Combining Robust Details separating floors with non-Robust Details separating walls in flats/apartments

| Loadbearing masonry |  |
|---------------------|--|---|
| E-FC-1 W1           | E-FC-11 W1 |
| E-FC-4 W2           | E-FC-12 W1 |
| E-FC-5 W2           | E-FC-13 W1 |
| E-FC-6 W1           | E-FC-14 W1 |
| E-FC-7 W1           | E-FC-15 W1 |
| E-FC-8 W2           | E-FC-16 W1 |
| E-FC-9 W2           | E-FC-17 W1 |
| E-FC-10 W2          |  |

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<th>Light steel frame</th>
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### Key

- **F1** Only the separating floor requires pre-completion testing provided the floor does not bridge the separating wall cavity. Otherwise both the wall and floor need testing.
- **F2** Only the separating floor requires pre-completion testing provided the floor is timber-based and does not bridge the separating wall cavity. Otherwise both the wall and floor need testing.
- **F3** Only the separating floor requires pre-completion testing provided the wall is being used in a lightweight steel frame flat/apartment and the floor does not bridge the separating wall cavity. Otherwise both the wall and floor need testing.
- **F4** Only the separating floor requires pre-completion testing provided the wall is being used in a concrete frame building and the floor has the required floor treatment (see notes under Table 3c). Otherwise both the wall and floor need testing.
- **W1** Only the separating wall requires pre-completion testing provided the wall is constructed using aggregate blocks specified for the inner leaf in the floor Robust Detail. Otherwise both the floor and wall need testing.
- **W2** Only the separating wall requires pre-completion testing provided the wall is constructed using blocks specified for the inner leaf in the floor Robust Detail. Otherwise both the floor and wall need testing.
- **W3** Only the separating wall requires pre-completion testing if used with timber frame supporting walls and twin leaf timber frame separating walls. Otherwise both the floor and wall need testing.
- **W4** Only the separating wall requires pre-completion testing provided the external wall meets the specification given in the separating floor Robust Detail. Otherwise both the floor and wall need testing.
- **W5** Only the separating wall requires pre-completion testing if used with steel frame supporting walls and twin leaf steel frame separating walls. Otherwise both the floor and wall need testing.

For any construction that requires a separating element to be tested, the user should seek expert acoustic advice on the design and potential acoustic performance.
**Introduction**

Table 6a – Robust Detail separating walls which can be used together with the specific flanking constructions contained in Appendix A2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Masonry walls</th>
<th>BRIDGESTOP® system</th>
<th>Smartroof system</th>
<th>Wall Cap RDA2</th>
<th>RoofSpace I-Roof</th>
<th>Space4 system</th>
<th>Stewart Mine Sigma® Panel</th>
<th>NYTROOF RAPID FIT SYSTEM</th>
<th>Nu-Span Spantherm</th>
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**Key**

1 When constructing these walls off raft foundations, the raft must have insitu concrete with 150mm minimum thickness.

See over for timber and steel frame walls
Table 6a (continued) – Robust Detail separating walls which can be used together with the specific flanking constructions contained in Appendix A2

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<th>Prestoplan</th>
<th>Wall Cap</th>
<th>RoofSpace I-Roof</th>
<th>Space4 system</th>
<th>Stewart Sigma® Panel</th>
<th>Lightweight cladding systems</th>
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**Table 6b – Robust Detail separating floors which can be used together with the specific flanking constructions contained in Appendix A2**

<table>
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<th>Concrete floors</th>
<th>BRIDGESTOP&lt;sup&gt;®&lt;/sup&gt; system</th>
<th>Kingspan TEK</th>
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**Key**

1 Applies only to loadbearing masonry constructions.
## Introduction

Table 7 – Robust Detail separating floors which can be used together with alternative products contained in Appendix A3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concrete floors</th>
<th>British Gypsum GypFloor</th>
<th>Insumate tray</th>
<th>Collecta HiDECK</th>
<th>Structural</th>
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<tr>
<th>Timber floors</th>
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<th>Insumate tray</th>
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</table>
3. Internal floor junction: timber floor supported on joist hangers

Floor to comply with Building Regulations Requirement E2

Section

4. Internal floor junction: timber floor joists built in, beam and block or precast concrete

Floor to comply with Building Regulations Requirement E2

Internal floors should not be continuous between dwellings

Floor construction:
- timber joists built in with:
  - all voids around the joists filled with mortar
  - the joint interface between the joist and the mortar sealed with flexible sealant (see Appendix A for full specification), or
- beam and block floor with all voids filled with mortar, or
- concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant

Section

Sketch shows timber joists built in
5. Separating floor junction

- Separating wall must not be continuous between storeys
- Plaster complete wall surface
- 5mm (min) resilient flanking strip
- Concrete planks with all voids filled between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant
- Separating floor must not be continuous between dwellings

Separating floor:

- if using robustdetails® for floor, refer to Table 3a in introduction and see separating floor Robust Detail for floating floor and ceiling options
- if using floor requiring pre-completion testing, seek specialist advice

Sketch shows E-FC-1 type separating floor, FFT1 type floating floor treatment and CT3 type ceiling

6. Ground floor junction: timber floor, beam and block, precast concrete plank, cast in-situ concrete slab or ground bearing slab

- Plaster complete wall surface down to finished floor level
- Ground floor not continuous between dwellings
- Ground floor construction:
  - timber joists built in with:
    - all voids around the joists filled with mortar
    - the joint interface between the joist and the mortar sealed with flexible sealant (see Appendix A for full specification), or
  - beam and block floor with all voids filled with mortar, or
  - concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant, or
  - ground bearing slab

Cavity separating wall continuous to foundation, cavity fill may be provided below minimum clear cavity indicated. Solid walls which support separating walls are only acceptable where each ground floor (not timber joists) is built into one side of the separating wall and breaks the vertical continuity of the wall and the minimum clear cavity indicated is maintained.

Alternatively if using continuous raft foundation, refer to Appendix A2.
3. Internal floor junction: timber floor supported on joist hangers

- Internal floors should not be continuous between dwellings

Floor construction:
- timber joists built in with:
  - all voids around the joists filled with mortar
  - the joint interface between the joist and the mortar sealed with flexible sealant (see Appendix A for full specification), or
- beam and block floor with all voids filled with mortar, or
- concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant

4. Internal floor junction: timber floor joists built in, beam and block or precast concrete

Floor to comply with Building Regulations Requirement E2

Internal floors should not be continuous between dwellings

Floor construction:
- timber joists built in with:
  - all voids around the joists filled with mortar
  - the joint interface between the joist and the mortar sealed with flexible sealant (see Appendix A for full specification), or
- beam and block floor with all voids filled with mortar, or
- concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant
5. Separating floor junction

Separating wall must not be continuous between storeys

Plaster complete wall surface

5mm (min) resilient flanking strip

Concrete planks with all voids filled between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant

Separating floor must not be continuous between dwellings

Separating floor:
- if using robustdetails® for floor, refer to Table 3a in introduction and see separating floor Robust Ddetail for floating floor and ceiling options
- if using floor requiring pre-completion testing, seek specialist advice

Sketch shows E-FC-1 type separating floor, FFT1 type floating floor treatment and CT3 type ceiling

6. Ground floor junction: timber floor, beam and block, precast concrete plank, cast in-situ concrete slab or ground bearing slab

Plaster complete wall surface down to finished floor level

Ground floor not continuous between dwellings

Ground floor construction:
- timber joists built in with:
  - all voids around the joists filled with mortar
  - the joint interface between the joist and the mortar sealed with flexible sealant (see Appendix A for full specification), or
- beam and block floor with all voids filled with mortar, or
- concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant, or
- ground bearing slab

Cavity separating wall continuous to foundation, cavity fill may be provided below minimum clear cavity indicated. Solid walls which support separating walls are only acceptable where each ground floor (not timber joists) is built into one side of the separating wall and breaks the vertical continuity of the wall and the minimum clear cavity indicated is maintained.

Alternatively if using continuous raft foundation, refer to Appendix A2.
3. Internal floor junction: timber floor supported on joist hangers

4. Internal floor junction: timber floor joists built in, beam and block or precast concrete
5. Separating floor junction

Separating wall must not be continuous between storeys
Complete wall surface rendered (except in the floor joist/beam zone where it may be omitted)
5mm (min) resilient flanking strip
Concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant
Separating floor must not be continuous between dwellings
Separating floor:
• if using robust details® for floor, refer to Table 3a in introduction and see separating floor Robust Detail for floating floor and ceiling options
• if using floor requiring pre-completion testing, seek specialist advice
Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive

6. Ground floor junction: timber floor, beam and block, precast concrete plank, cast in-situ concrete suspended slab or ground bearing slab

Complete wall face rendered (except in the floor joist/beam zone where it may be omitted)
Ground floor not continuous between dwellings
Ground floor construction:
• timber joists built in with:
  – all voids around the joists filled with mortar
  – the joint interface between the joist and the mortar sealed with flexible sealant (see Appendix A for full specification), or
• beam and block floor with all voids filled with mortar, or
• concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant, or
• ground bearing slab
Cavity separating wall continuous to foundation, cavity fill may be provided below minimum clear cavity indicated. Solid walls which support separating walls are only acceptable where each ground floor (not timber joists) is built into one side of the separating wall and breaks the vertical continuity of the wall and the minimum clear cavity indicated is maintained.

Alternatively if using continuous raft foundation, refer to Appendix A2.
3. **Internal floor junction: timber floor supported on joist hangers**

Complete wall face rendered (except in the floor joist/beam zone where it may be omitted)

Floor to comply with Building Regulations Requirement E2

Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive

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4. **Internal floor junction: timber floor joists built in, beam and block or precast concrete**

Complete wall face rendered (except in the floor joist/beam zone where it may be omitted)

Floor to comply with Building Regulations Requirement E2

Internal floors should not be continuous between dwellings

Floor construction:
- timber joists built in with:
  - all voids around the joists filled with mortar
  - the joint interface between the joist and the mortar sealed with flexible sealant (see Appendix A for full specification), or
- beam and block floor with all voids filled with mortar, or
- concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant

Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive

Sketch shows timber joists built in
5. Separating floor junction

Separating wall must not be continuous between storeys
Complete wall surface rendered (except in the floor joist/beam zone where it may be omitted)
5mm (min) resilient flanking strip
Concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant
Separating floor must not be continuous between dwellings
Separating floor:
- if using robustdetails® for floor, refer to Table 3a in introduction and see separating floor Robust Detail for floating floor and ceiling options
- if using floor requiring pre-completion testing, seek specialist advice
Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive

Sketch shows E-FC-1 type separating floor, FFT1 type floating floor treatment and CT3 type ceiling

6. Ground floor junction: timber floor, beam and block, precast concrete plank, cast in-situ suspended concrete slab or ground bearing concrete slab

Complete wall face rendered (except in the floor joist/beam zone where it may be omitted)
Ground floor not continuous between dwellings
Ground floor construction:
- timber joists built in with:
  - all voids around the joists filled with mortar
  - the joint interface between the joist and the mortar sealed with flexible sealant (see Appendix A for full specification), or
- beam and block floor with all voids filled with mortar, or
- concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant, or
- ground bearing slab
Cavity separating wall continuous to foundation, cavity fill may be provided below minimum clear cavity indicated. Solid walls which support separating walls are only acceptable where each ground floor (not timber joists) is built into one side of the separating wall and breaks the vertical continuity of the wall and the minimum clear cavity indicated is maintained.

Alternatively if using continuous raft foundation, refer to Appendix A2.
3. Internal floor junction: timber floor supported on joist hangers

- Complete wall face rendered (except in the floor joist/beam zone where it may be omitted)
- Floor to comply with Building Regulations Requirement E2
- Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive

4. Internal floor junction: timber floor joists built in, beam and block or precast concrete

- Complete wall face rendered (except in the floor joist/beam zone where it may be omitted)
- Floor to comply with Building Regulations Requirement E2
- Internal floors should not be continuous between dwellings

Floor construction:
- timber joists built in with:
  - all voids around the joists filled with mortar
  - the joint interface between the joist and the mortar sealed with flexible sealant (see Appendix A for full specification), or
- beam and block floor with all voids filled with mortar, or
- concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant
- Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive

Sketch shows timber joists built in
5. Separating floor junction

Separating wall must not be continuous between storeys

Complete wall surface rendered (except in the floor joist/beam zone where it may be omitted)

5mm (min) resilient flanking strip

Concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant

Separating floor must not be continuous between dwellings

Separating floor:
• if using robust® details® for floor, refer to Table 3a in introduction and see separating floor Robust Detail for floating floor and ceiling options
• if using floor requiring pre-completion testing, seek specialist advice

Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive

Sketch shows E-FC-1 type separating floor, FFT1 type floating floor treatment and CT3 type ceiling

6. Ground floor junction: timber floor, beam and block, precast concrete plank, cast in-situ suspended concrete slab or ground bearing concrete slab

Complete wall face rendered (except in the floor joist/beam zone where it may be omitted)

Ground floor not continuous between dwellings

Ground floor construction:
• timber joists built in with:
  – all voids around the joists filled with mortar
  – the joint interface between the joist and the mortar sealed with flexible sealant (see Appendix A for full specification), or
• beam and block floor with all voids filled with mortar, or
• concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant, or
• ground bearing slab

Cavity separating wall continuous to foundation, cavity fill may be provided below minimum clear cavity indicated. Solid walls which support separating walls are only acceptable where each ground floor (not timber joists) is built into one side of the separating wall and breaks the vertical continuity of the wall and the minimum clear cavity indicated is maintained.

Alternatively if using continuous raft foundation, refer to Appendix A2.
3. Internal floor junction: timber floor supported on joist hangers

- 35mm (min) Isover RD35 mineral wool acoustic batt (no gaps to remain)
- Floor to comply with Building Regulations Requirement E2
- Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive

4. Internal floor junction: timber floor joists built in, beam and block or precast concrete

- 35mm (min) Isover RD35 mineral wool acoustic batt (no gaps to remain)
- Floor to comply with Building Regulations Requirement E2
- Internal floors should not be continuous between dwellings

Floor construction:
- timber joists built in with:
  - all voids around the joists filled with mortar
  - the joint interface between the joist and the mortar sealed with flexible sealant (see Appendix A for full specification), or
- beam and block floor with all voids filled with mortar, or
- concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant

Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive
5. Separating floor junction

- 35mm (min) Isover RD35 mineral wool acoustic batt (no gaps to remain)
- Separating wall must not be continuous between storeys
- 5mm (min) resilient flanking strip
- Concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant
- Separating floor must not be continuous between dwellings
- Separating floor:
  - if using robustdetails® for floor, refer to Table 3a in introduction and see separating floor Robust Detail for floating floor and ceiling options
  - if using floor requiring pre-completion testing, seek specialist advice
- Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive

Sketch shows E-FC-1 type separating floor, FFT1 type floating floor treatment and CT3 type ceiling

6. Ground floor junction: timber floor, beam and block, precast concrete plank, cast in-situ suspended concrete slab or ground bearing concrete slab

- 35mm (min) Isover RD35 mineral wool acoustic batt (no gaps to remain)
- Ground floor not continuous between dwellings
- Ground floor construction:
  - timber joists built in with:
    - all voids around the joists filled with mortar
    - the joint interface between the joist and the mortar sealed with flexible sealant (see Appendix A for full specification), or
  - beam and block floor with all voids filled with mortar, or
  - concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant, or
  - ground bearing slab
- Cavity separating wall continuous to foundation, cavity fill may be provided below minimum clear cavity indicated. Solid walls which support separating walls are only acceptable where each ground floor (not timber joists) is built into one side of the separating wall and breaks the vertical continuity of the wall and the minimum clear cavity indicated is maintained.

Alternatively if using continuous raft foundation, refer to Appendix A2.
3. Internal floor junction: timber floor supported on joist hangers

- Complete wall face rendered (except in the floor joist/beam zone where it may be omitted)
- Floor to comply with Building Regulations Requirement E2
- Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive

Section

100mm (min)

4. Internal floor junction: timber floor joists built in, beam and block or precast concrete

- Complete wall face rendered (except in the floor joist/beam zone where it may be omitted)
- Floor to comply with Building Regulations Requirement E2
- Internal floors should not be continuous between dwellings

Floor construction:
- timber joists built in with:
  - all voids around the joists filled with mortar
  - the joint interface between the joist and the mortar sealed with flexible sealant (see Appendix A for full specification), or
- beam and block floor with all voids filled with mortar, or
- concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant

- Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive

Sketch shows timber joists built in
5. Separating floor junction

Separating wall must not be continuous between storeys

Complete wall surface rendered (except in the floor joist/beam zone where it may be omitted)

5mm (min) resilient flanking strip

Concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant

Separating floor must not be continuous between dwellings

Separating floor:
- if using robustdetails® for floor, refer to Table 3a in introduction and see separating floor Robust Detail for floating floor and ceiling options
- if using floor requiring pre-completion testing, seek specialist advice

Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive

Sketch shows E-FC-1 type separating floor, FFT1 type floating floor treatment and CT3 type ceiling

6. Ground floor junction: timber floor, beam and block, precast concrete plank, cast in-situ suspended concrete slab or ground bearing concrete slab

Complete wall face rendered (except in the floor joist/beam zone where it may be omitted)

Ground floor not continuous between dwellings

Ground floor construction:
- timber joists built in with:
  - all voids around the joists filled with mortar
  - the joint interface between the joist and the mortar sealed with flexible sealant (see Appendix A for full specification), or
- beam and block floor with all voids filled with mortar, or
- concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant, or
- ground bearing slab

Cavity separating wall continuous to foundation, cavity fill may be provided below minimum clear cavity indicated. Solid walls which support separating walls are only acceptable where each ground floor (not timber joists) is built into one side of the separating wall and breaks the vertical continuity of the wall and the minimum clear cavity indicated is maintained.

Alternatively if using continuous raft foundation, refer to Appendix A2.
3. Internal floor junction: timber floor supported on joist hangers

Complete wall face rendered (except in the floor joist/beam zone where it may be omitted)
Floor to comply with Building Regulations Requirement E2
Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive

4. Internal floor junction: timber floor joists built in, beam and block or precast concrete

Complete wall face rendered (except in the floor joist/beam zone where it may be omitted)
Floor to comply with Building Regulations Requirement E2
Internal floors should not be continuous between dwellings
Floor construction:
- timber joists built in with:
  - all voids around the joists filled with mortar
  - the joint interface between the joist and the mortar sealed with flexible sealant (see Appendix A for full specification), or
- beam and block floor with all voids filled with mortar, or
- concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant
Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive
5. Separating floor junction

Complete wall surface rendered (except in the floor joist/beam zone where it may be omitted)

Separating wall must not be continuous between storeys

Concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant

Separating floor must not be continuous between dwellings

Separating floor:
- if using robustdetails® for floor, refer to Table 3a in introduction and see separating floor Robust Detail for floating floor and ceiling options
- if using floor requiring pre-completion testing, seek specialist advice

Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive

Sketch shows E-FC-4 separating floor and CT0 type ceiling treatment

6. Ground floor junction: timber floor, beam and block, precast concrete plank, cast in-situ suspended concrete slab or ground bearing concrete slab

Complete wall face rendered (except in the floor joist/beam zone where it may be omitted)

Ground floor not continuous between dwellings

Ground floor construction:
- timber joists built in with:
  - all voids around the joists filled with mortar
  - the joint interface between the joist and the mortar sealed with flexible sealant (see Appendix A for full specification), or
- beam and block floor with all voids filled with mortar, or
- concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant, or
- ground bearing slab

Cavity separating wall continuous to foundation, cavity fill may be provided below minimum clear cavity indicated. Solid walls which support separating walls are only acceptable where each ground floor (not timber joists) is built into one side of the separating wall and breaks the vertical continuity of the wall and the minimum clear cavity indicated is maintained.

Alternatively if using continuous raft foundation, refer to Appendix A2.
3. **Internal floor junction: timber floor supported on joist hangers**

![Diagram of timber floor supported on joist hangers]

- 35mm (min) Isover RD35 mineral wool acoustic batt (no gaps to remain)
- Floor to comply with Building Regulations Requirement E2
- Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive

4. **Internal floor junction: timber floor joists built in, beam and block or precast concrete**

![Diagram of timber floor joists built in, beam and block or precast concrete]

- 35mm (min) Isover RD35 mineral wool acoustic batt (no gaps to remain)
- Floor to comply with Building Regulations Requirement E2
- Internal floors should not be continuous between dwellings
- Floor construction:
  - timber joists built in with:
    - all voids around the joists filled with mortar
    - the joint interface between the joist and the mortar sealed with flexible sealant (see Appendix A for full specification), or
  - beam and block floor with all voids filled with mortar, or
  - concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant
- Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive
- Sketch shows timber joists built in
5. Separating floor junction

Separating wall must not be continuous between storeys

Concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant

Separating floor must not be continuous between dwellings

Separating floor:
- if using robustdetails® for floor, refer to Table 3a in introduction and see separating floor Robust Detail for floating floor and ceiling options
- if using floor requiring pre-completion testing, seek specialist advice

Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive

Sketch shows E-FC-1 type separating floor, FFT1 type floating floor treatment and CT3 type ceiling

6. Ground floor junction: timber floor, beam and block, precast concrete plank, cast in-situ suspended concrete slab or ground bearing concrete slab

Ground floor not continuous between dwellings

Ground floor construction:
- timber joists built in with:
  - all voids around the joists filled with mortar
  - the joint interface between the joist and the mortar sealed with flexible sealant (see Appendix A for full specification), or
- beam and block floor with all voids filled with mortar, or
- concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant, or
- ground bearing slab

Cavity separating wall continuous to foundation, cavity fill may be provided below minimum clear cavity indicated. Solid walls which support separating walls are only acceptable where each ground floor (not timber joists) is built into one side of the separating wall and breaks the vertical continuity of the wall and the minimum clear cavity indicated is maintained.

Alternatively if using continuous raft foundation, refer to Appendix A2.
3. Internal floor junction: timber floor supported on joist hangers

- Complete wall face rendered (except in the floor joist/beam zone where it may be omitted)
- Floor to comply with Building Regulations Requirement E2
- Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive

Section

100mm (min)

4. Internal floor junction: timber floor joists built in, beam and block or precast concrete

- Complete wall face rendered (except in the floor joist/beam zone where it may be omitted)
- Floor to comply with Building Regulations Requirement E2
- Internal floors should not be continuous between dwellings
- Floor construction:
  - timber joists built in with:
    - all voids around the joists filled with mortar
    - the joint interface between the joist and the mortar sealed with flexible sealant (see Appendix A for full specification), or
  - beam and block floor with all voids filled with mortar, or
  - concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant
- Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive

Section

100mm (min)

Sketch shows timber joists built in
5. Separating floor junction

- Separating wall must not be continuous between storeys
- Complete wall surface rendered (except in the floor joist/beam zone where it may be omitted)
- 5mm (min) resilient flanking strip
- Concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant
- Separating floor must not be continuous between dwellings
- Separating floor:
  - if using robustdetails® for floor, refer to Table 3a in introduction and see separating floor Robust Detail for floating floor and ceiling options
  - if using floor requiring pre-completion testing, seek specialist advice
- Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive

Sketch shows E-FC-1 type separating floor, FFT1 type floating floor treatment and CT3 type ceiling

6. Ground floor junction: timber floor, beam and block, precast concrete plank, cast in-situ concrete suspended slab or ground bearing slab

- Complete wall face rendered (except in the floor joist/beam zone where it may be omitted)
- Ground floor not continuous between dwellings
- Ground floor construction:
  - timber joists built in with:
    - all voids around the joists filled with mortar
    - the joint interface between the joist and the mortar sealed with flexible sealant (see Appendix A for full specification), or
  - beam and block floor with all voids filled with mortar, or
  - concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant, or
  - ground bearing slab
- Cavity separating wall continuous to foundation, cavity fill may be provided below minimum clear cavity indicated. Solid walls which support separating walls are only acceptable where each ground floor (not timber joists) is built into one side of the separating wall and breaks the vertical continuity of the wall and the minimum clear cavity indicated is maintained.

Alternatively if using continuous raft foundation, refer to Appendix A2.
3. Internal floor junction: timber floor supported on joist hangers

![Diagram showing timber floor supported on joist hangers]

- Isover RD Party Wall Roll (no gaps to remain)
- Floor to comply with Building Regulations Requirement E2
- Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive

Section

4. Internal floor junction: timber floor joists built in, beam and block or precast concrete

![Diagram showing timber floor joists built in, beam and block or precast concrete]

- Isover RD Party Wall Roll (no gaps to remain)
- Floor to comply with Building Regulations Requirement E2
- Internal floors should not be continuous between dwellings
- Floor construction:
  - timber joists built in with:
    - all voids around the joists filled with mortar
    - the joint interface between the joist and the mortar sealed with flexible sealant (see Appendix A for full specification), or
  - beam and block floor with all voids filled with mortar, or
  - concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant
- Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive

Section

Sketch shows timber joists built in
5. Separating floor junction

- Isover RD Party Wall Roll (no gaps to remain)
- Separating wall must not be continuous between storeys
- 5mm (min) resilient flanking strip
- Concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant
- Separating floor must not be continuous between dwellings
- Separating floor:
  - if using robustdetails® for floor, refer to Table 3a in introduction and see separating floor Robust Detail for floating floor and ceiling options
  - if using floor requiring pre-completion testing, seek specialist advice
- Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive

Sketch shows E-FC-1 type separating floor, FFT1 type floating floor treatment and CT3 type ceiling

6. Ground floor junction: timber floor, beam and block, precast concrete plank, cast in-situ suspended concrete slab or ground bearing concrete slab

- Isover RD Party Wall Roll (no gaps to remain)
- Ground floor not continuous between dwellings
- Ground floor construction:
  - timber joists built in with:
    - all voids around the joists filled with mortar
    - the joint interface between the joist and the mortar sealed with flexible sealant (see Appendix A for full specification), or
  - beam and block floor with all voids filled with mortar, or
  - concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant, or
  - ground bearing slab
- Cavity separating wall continuous to foundation, cavity fill may be provided below minimum clear cavity indicated. Solid walls which support separating walls are only acceptable where each ground floor (not timber joists) is built into one side of the separating wall and breaks the vertical continuity of the wall and the minimum clear cavity indicated is maintained.

Alternatively if using continuous raft foundation, refer to Appendix A2.
3. Internal floor junction: timber floor supported on joist hangers

Floor to comply with Building Regulations Requirement E2

Section

100mm (min)

4. Internal floor junction: timber floor joists built in, beam and block or precast concrete

Floor to comply with Building Regulations Requirement E2

Internal floors should not be continuous between dwellings

Floor construction:
- timber joists built in with:
  - all voids around the joists filled with mortar
  - the joint interface between the joist and the mortar sealed with flexible sealant (see Appendix A for full specification), or
- beam and block floor with all voids filled with mortar, or
- concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant

Section

Sketch shows timber joists built in

100mm (min)
5. Separating floor junction

- Separating wall must not be continuous between storeys
- Plaster complete wall surface
- 5mm (min) resilient flanking strip
- Concrete planks with all voids filled between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant
- Separating floor must not be continuous between dwellings
- Separating floor:
  - if using robustdetails® for floor, refer to Table 3a in introduction and see separating floor Robust Detail for floating floor and ceiling options
  - if using floor requiring pre-completion testing, seek specialist advice

Sketch shows E-FC-1 type separating floor, FFT1 type floating floor treatment and CT3 type ceiling

6. Ground floor junction: timber floor, beam and block, precast concrete plank, cast in-situ concrete slab or ground bearing slab

- Plaster complete wall surface down to finished floor level
- Ground floor not continuous between dwellings
- Ground floor construction:
  - timber joists built in with:
    - all voids around the joists filled with mortar
    - the joint interface between the joist and the mortar sealed with flexible sealant (see Appendix A for full specification), or
  - beam and block floor with all voids filled with mortar, or
  - concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant, or
  - ground bearing slab

Cavity separating wall continuous to foundation, cavity fill may be provided below minimum clear cavity indicated. Solid walls which support separating walls are only acceptable where each ground floor (not timber joists) is built into one side of the separating wall and breaks the vertical continuity of the wall and the minimum clear cavity indicated is maintained.

Alternatively if using continuous raft foundation, refer to Appendix A2.
3. Internal floor junction: timber floor supported on joist hangers

![Diagram showing timber floor supported on joist hangers]

- 100mm Isover RD Party Wall Roll (no gaps to remain)
- Floor to comply with Building Regulations Requirement E2
- Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive

4. Internal floor junction: timber floor joists built in, beam and block or precast concrete

![Diagram showing timber floor joists built in]

- 100mm Isover RD Party Wall Roll (no gaps to remain)
- Floor to comply with Building Regulations Requirement E2
- Internal floors should not be continuous between dwellings
- Floor construction:
  - timber joists built in with:
    - all voids around the joists filled with mortar
    - the joint interface between the joist and the mortar sealed with flexible sealant (see Appendix A for full specification), or
  - beam and block floor with all voids filled with mortar, or
  - concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant
- Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive

Sketch shows timber joists built in
5. Separating floor junction

- 100mm Isover RD Party Wall Roll (no gaps to remain)
- Separating wall must not be continuous between storeys
- 5mm (min) resilient flanking strip
- Concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant
- Separating floor must not be continuous between dwellings
- Separating floor:
  - if using robustdetails® for floor, refer to Table 3a in introduction and see separating floor Robust Detail for floating floor and ceiling options
  - if using floor requiring pre-completion testing, seek specialist advice
- Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive

Sketch shows E-FC-1 type separating floor, FFT1 type floating floor treatment and CT3 type ceiling

6. Ground floor junction: timber floor, beam and block, precast concrete plank, cast in-situ suspended concrete slab or ground bearing concrete slab

- 100mm Isover RD Party Wall Roll (no gaps to remain)
- Ground floor not continuous between dwellings
- Ground floor construction:
  - timber joists built in with:
    - all voids around the joists filled with mortar
    - the joint interface between the joist and the mortar sealed with flexible sealant (see Appendix A for full specification), or
  - beam and block floor with all voids filled with mortar, or
  - concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant, or
  - ground bearing slab
- Cavity separating wall continuous to foundation, cavity fill may be provided below minimum clear cavity indicated. Solid walls which support separating walls are only acceptable where each ground floor (not timber joists) is built into one side of the separating wall and breaks the vertical continuity of the wall and the minimum clear cavity indicated is maintained.

Alternatively if using continuous raft foundation, refer to Appendix A2.
3. Internal floor junction: timber floor supported on joist hangers

Floor to comply with Building Regulations Requirement E2

Section

100mm (min)

4. Internal floor junction: timber floor joists built in, beam and block or precast concrete

Floor to comply with Building Regulations Requirement E2

Internal floors should not be continuous between dwellings

Floor construction:
- timber joists built in with:
  - all voids around the joists filled with mortar
  - the joint interface between the joist and the mortar sealed with flexible sealant (see Appendix A for full specification), or
- beam and block floor with all voids filled with mortar, or
- concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant
5. Separating floor junction

Separating wall must not be continuous between storeys

Plaster complete wall surface

5mm (min) resilient flanking strip

Concrete planks with all voids filled between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant

Separating floor must not be continuous between dwellings

Separating floor:
- if using robustdetails® for floor, refer to Table 3a in introduction and see separating floor Robust Detail for floating floor and ceiling options
- if using floor requiring pre-completion testing, seek specialist advice

6. Ground floor junction: timber floor, beam and block, precast concrete plank, cast in-situ concrete slab or ground bearing slab

Plaster complete wall surface down to finished floor level

Ground floor not continuous between dwellings

Ground floor construction:
- timber joists built in with:
  - all voids around the joists filled with mortar
  - the joint interface between the joist and the mortar sealed with flexible sealant (see Appendix A for full specification), or
- beam and block floor with all voids filled with mortar, or
- concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant, or
- ground bearing slab

Cavity separating wall continuous to foundation, cavity fill may be provided below minimum clear cavity indicated. Solid walls which support separating walls are only acceptable where each ground floor (not timber joists) is built into one side of the separating wall and breaks the vertical continuity of the wall and the minimum clear cavity indicated is maintained.

Alternatively if using continuous raft foundation, refer to Appendix A2.
3. Internal floor junction: timber floor supported on joist hangers

Sketch shows timber joists built in

- 100mm Knauf Earthwool Masonry Party Wall Slab or Superglass Party Wall Roll or URSA Cavity Batt 35 or URSA PARTY WALL ROLL (no gaps to remain)
- Floor to comply with Building Regulations Requirement E2
- Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive

4. Internal floor junction: timber floor joists built in, beam and block or precast concrete

Sketch shows timber joists built in

- 100mm Knauf Earthwool Masonry Party Wall Slab or Superglass Party Wall Roll or URSA Cavity Batt 35 or URSA PARTY WALL ROLL (no gaps to remain)
- Floor to comply with Building Regulations Requirement E2
- Internal floors should not be continuous between dwellings
- Floor construction:
  - timber joists built in with:
    - all voids around the joists filled with mortar
    - the joint interface between the joist and the mortar sealed with flexible sealant (see Appendix A for full specification), or
  - beam and block floor with all voids filled with mortar, or
  - concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant
- Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive
5. Separating floor junction

- 100mm Knauf Earthwool Masonry Party Wall Slab or Superglass Party Wall Roll or URSA Cavity Batt 35 or URSA PARTY WALL ROLL (no gaps to remain)
- Separating wall must not be continuous between storeys
- 5mm (min) resilient flanking strip
- Concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant
- Separating floor must not be continuous between dwellings
- Separating floor:
  - if using robustdetails® for floor, refer to Table 3a in introduction and see separating floor Robust Detail for floating floor and ceiling options
  - if using floor requiring pre-completion testing, seek specialist advice
- Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive

Sketch shows E-FC-1 type separating floor, FFT1 type floating floor treatment and CT3 type ceiling.

6. Ground floor junction: timber floor, beam and block, precast concrete plank, cast in-situ suspended concrete slab or ground bearing concrete slab

- 100mm Knauf Earthwool Masonry Party Wall Slab or Superglass Party Wall Roll or URSA Cavity Batt 35 or URSA PARTY WALL ROLL (no gaps to remain)
- Ground floor not continuous between dwellings
- Ground floor construction:
  - timber joists built in with:
    - all voids around the joists filled with mortar
    - the joint interface between the joist and the mortar sealed with flexible sealant (see Appendix A for full specification), or
  - beam and block floor with all voids filled with mortar, or
  - concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant, or
  - ground bearing slab
- Cavity separating wall continuous to foundation, cavity fill may be provided below minimum clear cavity indicated. Solid walls which support separating walls are only acceptable where each ground floor (not timber joists) is built into one side of the separating wall and breaks the vertical continuity of the wall and the minimum clear cavity indicated is maintained.

Alternatively if using continuous raft foundation, refer to Appendix A2.
3. Internal floor junction: timber floor supported on joist hangers

![Diagram of internal floor junction: timber floor supported on joist hangers]

- 100mm Superglass Party Wall Rolls (no gaps to remain)
- Floor to comply with Building Regulations Requirement E2
- Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive
- Section
- 100mm (min)

4. Internal floor junction: timber floor joists built in, beam and block or precast concrete

![Diagram of internal floor junction: timber floor joists built in, beam and block or precast concrete]

- 100mm Superglass Party Wall Rolls (no gaps to remain)
- Floor to comply with Building Regulations Requirement E2
- Internal floors should not be continuous between dwellings
- Floor construction:
  - timber joists built in with:
    - all voids around the joists filled with mortar
    - the joint interface between the joist and the mortar sealed with flexible sealant (see Appendix A for full specification), or
  - beam and block floor with all voids filled with mortar, or
  - concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant
- Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive
- Sketch shows timber joists built in
5. Separating floor junction

- 100mm Superglass Party Wall Rolls (no gaps to remain)
- Separating wall must not be continuous between storeys
- 5mm (min) resilient flanking strip
- Concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant
- Separating floor must not be continuous between dwellings

Separating floor:
- if using robustdetails® for floor, refer to Table 3a in introduction and see separating floor Robust Detail for floating floor and ceiling options
- if using floor requiring pre-completion testing, seek specialist advice

Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive

Sketch shows E-FC-1 type separating floor, FFT1 type floating floor treatment and CT3 type ceiling

6. Ground floor junction: timber floor, beam and block, precast concrete plank, cast in-situ suspended concrete slab or ground bearing concrete slab

- 100mm Superglass Party Wall Rolls (no gaps to remain)
- Ground floor not continuous between dwellings

Ground floor construction:
- timber joists built in with:
  - all voids around the joists filled with mortar
  - the joint interface between the joist and the mortar sealed with flexible sealant (see Appendix A for full specification), or
- beam and block floor with all voids filled with mortar, or
- concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant, or
- ground bearing slab

Cavity separating wall continuous to foundation, cavity fill may be provided below minimum clear cavity indicated. Solid walls which support separating walls are only acceptable where each ground floor (not timber joists) is built into one side of the separating wall and breaks the vertical continuity of the wall and the minimum clear cavity indicated is maintained.

Alternatively if using continuous raft foundation, refer to Appendix A2.
3. Internal floor junction: timber floor supported on joist hangers

![Diagram of timber floor supported on joist hangers]

- Isover RD Party Wall Roll (no gaps to remain)
- Floor to comply with Building Regulations Requirement E2
- Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive

Section

100mm (min)

4. Internal floor junction: timber floor joists built in, beam and block or precast concrete

![Diagram of timber floor joists built in, beam and block or precast concrete]

- Isover RD Party Wall Roll (no gaps to remain)
- Floor to comply with Building Regulations Requirement E2
- Internal floors should not be continuous between dwellings
- Floor construction:
  - timber joists built in with:
    - all voids around the joists filled with mortar
    - the joint interface between the joist and the mortar sealed with flexible sealant (see Appendix A for full specification), or
  - beam and block floor with all voids filled with mortar, or
  - concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant
- Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive

Section

100mm (min)

Sketch shows timber joists built in
5. Separating floor junction

- Isover RD Party Wall Roll (no gaps to remain)
- Separating wall must not be continuous between storeys
- 5mm (min) resilient flanking strip
- Concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant
- Separating floor must not be continuous between dwellings
- Separating floor:
  - if using robustdetails® for floor, refer to Table 3a in introduction and see separating floor Robust Detail for floating floor and ceiling options
  - if using floor requiring pre-completion testing, seek specialist advice
- Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive

Sketch shows E-FC-1 type separating floor, FFT1 type floating floor treatment and CT3 type ceiling

6. Ground floor junction: timber floor, beam and block, precast concrete plank, cast in-situ suspended concrete slab or ground bearing concrete slab

- Isover RD Party Wall Roll (no gaps to remain)
- Ground floor not continuous between dwellings
- Ground floor construction:
  - timber joists built in with:
    - all voids around the joists filled with mortar
    - the joint interface between the joist and the mortar sealed with flexible sealant (see Appendix A for full specification), or
  - beam and block floor with all voids filled with mortar, or
  - concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant, or
  - ground bearing slab
- Cavity separating wall continuous to foundation, cavity fill may be provided below minimum clear cavity indicated. Solid walls which support separating walls are only acceptable where each ground floor (not timber joists) is built into one side of the separating wall and breaks the vertical continuity of the wall and the minimum clear cavity indicated is maintained.

Alternatively if using continuous raft foundation, refer to Appendix A2.
3. Internal floor junction: timber floor supported on joist hangers

- 100mm mineral wool roll, quilt or batt with a density of 12-25 kg/m³
- Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive
- Floor to comply with Building Regulations Requirement E2

Floor construction:
- timber joists built in with:
  - all voids around the joists filled with mortar
  - the joint interface between the joist and the mortar sealed with flexible sealant (see Appendix A for full specification), or
- beam and block floor with all voids filled with mortar, or
- concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant

Sketch shows timber joists built in

4. Internal floor junction: timber floor joists built in, beam and block or precast concrete

- 100mm mineral wool roll, quilt or batt with a density of 12-25 kg/m³
- Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive
- Internal floors should not be continuous between dwellings
- Floor to comply with Building Regulations Requirement E2

Floor construction:
- timber joists built in with:
  - all voids around the joists filled with mortar
  - the joint interface between the joist and the mortar sealed with flexible sealant (see Appendix A for full specification), or
- beam and block floor with all voids filled with mortar, or
- concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant

Sketch shows timber joists built in
5. Separating floor junction

- 100mm mineral wool roll, quilt or batt with a density of 12-25 kg/m³
- Separating wall must not be continuous between storeys
- 5mm (min) resilient flanking strip
- Concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant
- Separating floor must not be continuous between dwellings
- Separating floor:
  - if using robustdetails® for floor, refer to Table 3a in introduction and see separating floor Robust Detail for floating floor and ceiling options
  - if using floor requiring pre-completion testing, seek specialist advice
- Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive

Sketch shows E-FC-1 type separating floor, FFT1 type floating floor treatment and CT3 type ceiling

6. Ground floor junction: timber floor, beam and block, precast concrete plank, cast in-situ suspended concrete slab or ground bearing concrete slab

- 100mm mineral wool roll, quilt or batt with a density of 12-25 kg/m³
- Ground floor not continuous between dwellings
- Ground floor construction:
  - timber joists built in with:
    - all voids around the joists filled with mortar
    - the joint interface between the joist and the mortar sealed with flexible sealant (see Appendix A for full specification), or
  - beam and block floor with all voids filled with mortar, or
  - concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant, or
  - ground bearing slab
- Cavity separating wall continuous to foundation, cavity fill may be provided below minimum clear cavity indicated. Solid walls which support separating walls are only acceptable where each ground floor (not timber joists) is built into one side of the separating wall and breaks the vertical continuity of the wall and the minimum clear cavity indicated is maintained.

Alternatively if using continuous raft foundation, refer to Appendix A2.
3. **Internal floor junction: timber floor supported on joist hangers**

![Diagram of timber floor supported on joist hangers]

- Superglass Party Wall Roll (no gaps to remain)
- Floor to comply with Building Regulations Requirement E2
- Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive

Section

4. **Internal floor junction: timber floor joists built in, beam and block or precast concrete**

![Diagram of timber floor joists built in]

- Superglass Party Wall Roll (no gaps to remain)
- Floor to comply with Building Regulations Requirement E2
- Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive

Section

- Internal floors should not be continuous between dwellings
- Floor construction:
  - timber joists built in with:
    - all voids around the joists filled with mortar
    - the joint interface between the joist and the mortar sealed with flexible sealant (see Appendix A for full specification), or
  - beam and block floor with all voids filled with mortar, or
  - concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant
5. Separating floor junction

- Superglass Party Wall Roll (no gaps to remain)
- Separating wall must not be continuous between storeys
- 5mm (min) resilient flanking strip
- Concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant
- Separating floor must not be continuous between dwellings

Separating floor:
- if using robustdetails® for floor, refer to Table 3a in introduction and see separating floor Robust Detail for floating floor and ceiling options
- if using floor requiring pre-completion testing, seek specialist advice

Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive

Sketch shows E-FC-1 type separating floor, FFT1 type floating floor treatment and CT3 type ceiling

6. Ground floor junction: timber floor, beam and block, precast concrete plank, cast in-situ suspended concrete slab or ground bearing concrete slab

- Superglass Party Wall Roll (no gaps to remain)
- Ground floor not continuous between dwellings

Ground floor construction:
- timber joists built in with:
  - all voids around the joists filled with mortar
  - the joint interface between the joist and the mortar sealed with flexible sealant (see Appendix A for full specification), or
- beam and block floor with all voids filled with mortar, or
- concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant, or
- ground bearing slab

Cavity separating wall continuous to foundation, cavity fill may be provided below minimum clear cavity indicated. Solid walls which support separating walls are only acceptable where each ground floor (not timber joists) is built into one side of the separating wall and breaks the vertical continuity of the wall and the minimum clear cavity indicated is maintained.

Alternatively if using continuous raft foundation, refer to Appendix A2.
3. Internal floor junction: timber floor supported on joist hangers

![Diagram of internal floor junction]

- Supafil® Party Wall
- Floor to comply with Building Regulations Requirement E2
- Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive
- Section
- 100mm (min)

4. Internal floor junction: timber floor joists built in, beam and block or precast concrete

![Diagram of internal floor junction]

- Supafil® Party Wall
- Floor to comply with Building Regulations Requirement E2
- Internal floors should not be continuous between dwellings
- Floor construction:
  - timber joists built in with:
    - all voids around the joists filled with mortar
    - the joint interface between the joist and the mortar sealed with flexible sealant (see Appendix A for full specification), or
  - beam and block floor with all voids filled with mortar, or
  - concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant
- Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive
- Sketch shows timber joists built in
- Section
- 100mm (min)
5. Separating floor junction

Supafil® Party Wall

Separating wall must not be continuous between storeys

5mm (min) resilient flanking strip

Concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant

Separating floor must not be continuous between dwellings

Separating floor:
- if using robustdetails® for floor, refer to Table 3a in introduction and see separating floor Robust Detail for floating floor and ceiling options
- if using floor requiring pre-completion testing, seek specialist advice

Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive

Sketch shows E-FC-1 type separating floor, FFT1 type floating floor treatment and CT3 type ceiling

6. Ground floor junction: timber floor, beam and block, precast concrete plank, cast in-situ suspended concrete slab or ground bearing concrete slab

Supafil® Party Wall

Ground floor not continuous between dwellings

Ground floor construction:
- timber joists built in with:
  - all voids around the joists filled with mortar
  - the joint interface between the joist and the mortar sealed with flexible sealant (see Appendix A for full specification), or
- beam and block floor with all voids filled with mortar, or
- concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant, or
- ground bearing slab

Cavity separating wall continuous to foundation, cavity fill may be provided below minimum clear cavity indicated. Solid walls which support separating walls are only acceptable where each ground floor (not timber joists) is built into one side of the separating wall and breaks the vertical continuity of the wall and the minimum clear cavity indicated is maintained.

Alternatively if using continuous raft foundation, refer to Appendix A2.
3. Internal floor junction: timber floor supported on joist hangers

![Diagram of timber floor supported on joist hangers]

- Supafil® Party Wall
- Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive
- Floor to comply with Building Regulations Requirement E2
- Section

4. Internal floor junction: timber floor joists built in, beam and block or precast concrete

![Diagram of timber floor joists built in]

- Supafil® Party Wall
- Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive
- Section
- 100mm (min)

Floor construction:
- timber joists built in with:
  - all voids around the joists filled with mortar
  - the joint interface between the joist and the mortar sealed with flexible sealant (see Appendix A for full specification), or
- beam and block floor with all voids filled with mortar, or
- concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant

Internal floors should not be continuous between dwellings.

Sketch shows timber joists built in
5. Separating floor junction

Supafil® Party Wall
Separating wall must not be continuous between storeys
Concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant
Separating floor must not be continuous between dwellings
Separating floor:
• if using robustdetails® for floor, refer to Table 3a in Introduction and see separating floor Robust Detail for floating floor and ceiling options
• at least one storey of the separating wall flanking the separating floor must be built in aircrete of minimum density 680 kg/m³
• if using floor requiring pre-completion testing, seek specialist advice
Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive
Sketch shows E-FC-4 type separating floor and CT0 type ceiling

6. Ground floor junction: timber floor, beam and block, precast concrete plank, cast in-situ suspended concrete slab or ground bearing concrete slab

Supafil® Party Wall
Ground floor not continuous between dwellings
Ground floor construction:
• timber joists built in with:
  – all voids around the joists filled with mortar
  – the joint interface between the joist and the mortar sealed with flexible sealant (see Appendix A for full specification), or
• beam and block floor with all voids filled with mortar, or
• concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant, or
• ground bearing slab
Cavity separating wall continuous to foundation, cavity fill may be provided below minimum clear cavity indicated. Solid walls which support separating walls are only acceptable where each ground floor (not timber joists) is built into one side of the separating wall and breaks the vertical continuity of the wall and the minimum clear cavity indicated is maintained.

Alternatively if using continuous raft foundation, refer to Appendix A2.
3. Internal floor junction: timber floor supported on joist hangers

- 75mm Knauf Earthwool Masonry Party Wall Slab (no gaps to remain)
- Floor to comply with Building Regulations Requirement E2
- Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive

Section

4. Internal floor junction: timber floor joists built in, beam and block or precast concrete

- 75mm Knauf Earthwool Masonry Party Wall Slab (no gaps to remain)
- Floor to comply with Building Regulations Requirement E2
- Internal floors should not be continuous between dwellings

Floor construction:
- timber joists built in with:
  - all voids around the joists filled with mortar
  - the joint interface between the joist and the mortar sealed with flexible sealant (see Appendix A for full specification), or
- beam and block floor with all voids filled with mortar, or
- concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant

- Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive

Sketch shows timber joists built in
5. Separating floor junction

- 75mm Knauf Earthwool Masonry Party Wall Slab (no gaps to remain)
- Separating wall must not be continuous between storeys
- 5mm (min) resilient flanking strip
- Concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant
- Separating floor must not be continuous between dwellings

Separating floor:
- if using robustdetails® for floor, refer to Table 3a in introduction and see separating floor Robust Detail for floating floor and ceiling options
- if using floor requiring pre-completion testing, seek specialist advice

- Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive

Sketch shows E-FC-1 type separating floor, FFT1 type floating floor treatment and CT3 type ceiling

6. Ground floor junction: timber floor, beam and block, precast concrete plank, cast in-situ suspended concrete slab or ground bearing concrete slab

- 75mm Knauf Earthwool Masonry Party Wall Slab (no gaps to remain)
- Ground floor not continuous between dwellings

Ground floor construction:
- timber joists built in with:
  - all voids around the joists filled with mortar
  - the joint interface between the joist and the mortar sealed with flexible sealant (see Appendix A for full specification), or
- beam and block floor with all voids filled with mortar, or
- concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant, or
- ground bearing slab

Cavity separating wall continuous to foundation, cavity fill may be provided below minimum clear cavity indicated. Solid walls which support separating walls are only acceptable where each ground floor (not timber joists) is built into one side of the separating wall and breaks the vertical continuity of the wall and the minimum clear cavity indicated is maintained.

Alternatively if using continuous raft foundation, refer to Appendix A2.
This guidance relates only to specific aspects of Part E (England & Wales) & Part G (Northern Ireland)

- Lightweight aggregate blocks
- Superglass Superwhite 34 blown glass mineral wool insulation
- Gypsum-based board (nominal 8 kg/m²) on dabs

**DO**

- Keep cavity and wall ties free from mortar droppings and debris
- Fully fill all blockwork joints with mortar
- Make sure there is no connection between the two leaves except for wall ties, insulation and foundation
- Ensure that only solid blocks (i.e. not hollow or cellular) are used in the construction of separating and flanking walls
- Superglass Superwhite 34 is only to be installed by contractors approved by Superglass Insulation; and must not exceed 28.75 kg/m³ density once installed
- Ensure all injection holes are drilled through mortar joints, and made good by fully filling with mortar
- Keep any chases for services to a minimum and fill well with mortar. Stagger chases on each side of the wall to avoid them being back to back
- Refer to Appendix A
1. External (flanking) wall junction

Masonry outer leaf
External wall cavity (min 50mm)
Close external wall cavity with a flexible cavity stop. (Optional if external wall cavity is fully filled with built in mineral wool insulation)

Superglass Superwhite 34

Inner leaf where there is no separating floor
- 100mm (min) concrete block (1350 kg/m³ to 1600 kg/m³) or aircrète block (450 kg/m³ to 800 kg/m³) or Plasmor Aglite Ultima (1050 kg/m³)
- Internal finish – 13mm plaster or nominal 8 kg/m² gypsum-based board

Inner leaf where there is a separating floor
- if using robust details® for floor, refer to Table 3a in introduction to select an acceptable robust details® separating floor. Then refer to separating floor Robust Detail to identify acceptable inner leaf construction
- if using floor requiring pre-completion testing, seek specialist advice

Tooth or tie walls together

2. Staggered external (flanking) wall junction

Masonry outer leaf
External wall cavity (min 50mm)

Inner leaf where there is no separating floor
- 100mm (min) concrete block (1350 kg/m³ to 1600 kg/m³) or aircrète block (450 kg/m³ to 800 kg/m³) or Plasmor Aglite Ultima (1050 kg/m³)
- Internal finish – 13mm plaster or nominal 8 kg/m² gypsum-based board

Inner leaf where there is a separating floor
- if using robust details® for floor, refer to Table 3a in introduction to select an acceptable robust details® separating floor. Then refer to separating floor Robust Detail to identify acceptable inner leaf construction
- if using floor requiring pre-completion testing, seek specialist advice

Tooth or tie walls together

Close external wall cavity with a flexible cavity stop. (Optional if external wall cavity is fully filled with built in mineral wool insulation)
3. Internal floor junction: timber floor supported on joist hangers

Section

- Superglass Superwhite 34
- Floor to comply with Building Regulations Requirement E2
- Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive
- 100mm (min)

Sketch shows timber joists built in

4. Internal floor junction: timber floor joists built in, beam and block or precast concrete

Section

- Superglass Superwhite 34
- Floor to comply with Building Regulations Requirement E2
- Internal floors should not be continuous between dwellings
- Floor construction:
  - timber joists built in with:
    - all voids around the joists filled with mortar
    - the joint interface between the joist and the mortar sealed with flexible sealant (see Appendix A for full specification), or
  - beam and block floor with all voids filled with mortar, or
  - concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant
- Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive
- 100mm (min)
- Sketch shows timber joists built in
5. Separating floor junction

- Superglass Superwhite 34
- Separating wall must not be continuous between storeys
- 5mm (min) resilient flanking strip
- Concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant
- Separating floor must not be continuous between dwellings
- Separating floor:
  - if using robustdetails® for floor, refer to Table 3a in introduction and see separating floor Robust Detail for floating floor and ceiling options
  - if using floor requiring pre-completion testing, seek specialist advice
- Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive

Sketch shows E-FC-1 type separating floor, FFT1 type floating floor treatment and CT3 type ceiling

6. Ground floor junction: timber floor, beam and block, precast concrete plank, cast in-situ suspended concrete slab or ground bearing concrete slab

- Superglass Superwhite 34
- Ground floor not continuous between dwellings
- Ground floor construction:
  - timber joists built in with:
    - all voids around the joists filled with mortar
    - the joint interface between the joist and the mortar sealed with flexible sealant (see Appendix A for full specification), or
  - beam and block floor with all voids filled with mortar, or
  - concrete planks with all voids between planks and blockwork filled with mortar or flexible sealant, or
  - ground bearing slab

Cavity separating wall continuous to foundation, cavity fill may be provided below minimum clear cavity indicated. Continuous raft foundations between dwellings are not acceptable. Solid walls which support separating walls are only acceptable where each ground floor (not timber joists) is built into one side of the separating wall and breaks the vertical continuity of the wall and the minimum clear cavity indicated is maintained.

Alternatively if using continuous raft foundation, refer to Appendix A2.
7. Roof junction – pitched roof without room-in-roof

Junction between separating wall and roof filled with flexible closer
Cavity masonry separating wall continuous to underside of roof. Alternatively use spandrel panel – see Appendix A
External wall cavity closed at eaves level with a suitable flexible material (e.g. mineral wool). If a rigid material is used, then it should only be bonded to one leaf
Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive
100mm (min) mineral wool insulation – 10 kg/m³ (min)
Superglass Superwhite 34

8. Roof junction – pitched roof with room-in-roof

Junction between separating wall and roof filled with flexible closer
100mm (min) mineral wool insulation minimum density 10 kg/m³ or 60mm (min) foil faced PUR or PIR insulation, minimum density 30 kg/m³ (See Appendix A)
2 layers of nominal 8 kg/m² gypsum-based board. Where used rigid insulation may be placed between and/or directly beneath rafters
Continuous horizontal ribbon of adhesive
Cavity masonry separating wall continuous to underside of roof covering
Superglass Superwhite 34
External wall cavity closed at eaves level with a suitable flexible material (e.g. mineral wool). If a rigid material is used, then it should only be bonded to one leaf
## CHECKLIST (to be completed by site manager/supervisor)

Company: 

Site: 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plot:</th>
<th>Site manager/supervisor:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Ref. | Item | Yes | No | Inspected (initials & date) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Is separating wall cavity at least 100mm?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Is external (flanking) wall cavity at least 50mm?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Are separating wall blocks lightweight aggregate (1350 to 1600 kg/m³)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Is cavity free from droppings and debris?</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Are separating wall ties to Approved Document E “Tie type A” (see Appendix A)?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Are cavity stops installed where specified in the Robust Detail?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Are joints fully filled?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Is Superglass Superwhite 34 installed to a maximum density of 28.75 kg/m³, and was it by an approved installer?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Are all injection holes drilled through the mortar joints, and made good by fully filling with mortar?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Are voids around floor joists, chases, etc. fully filled/sealed?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Where there is a separating floor (e.g. flats/apartments) has the resilient flanking strip been installed?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Are all junctions of wall and ceiling boards sealed with tape or caulked with sealant?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Is separating wall satisfactorily complete?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Contact details for technical assistance from Superglass, manufacturer of Superglass Superwhite 34:

- **Telephone:** 0844 3814022
- **Fax:** 01786 451245
- **E-mail:** technical@superglass.co.uk

### Notes (include details of any corrective action)

Site manager/supervisor signature

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Separating Floor – Metal Joists

**Cellecta ScreedBoard® 28 on timber sub-floor**
- Use with lightweight metal frame walls only

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Specification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Floating floor</td>
<td>Cellecta ScreedBoard® 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floor decking</td>
<td>18mm thick (min) wood based board, density 600 kg/m³ (min)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joists</td>
<td>254mm (min) deep metal joists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absorbent material</td>
<td>100mm (min) mineral wool quilt insulation (10-36 kg/m³) between joists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceiling</td>
<td>See section 4 for suitable ceiling treatment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DO**
- Lay quilt (min 100mm thick) between all joists, including doubled up joists, ensuring no gaps remain
- Apply Cellecta SB adhesive to all ScreedBoard® 28 decking joints
- Install YELOfor® FS50 flanking angle around the perimeter of the ScreedBoard® 28 to isolate floor from walls and skirtings
- Ensure resilient ceiling bars are fixed at right angles to the joists
- Ensure ceiling treatment is fixed correctly (see section 4)
- Stagger joints in ceiling layers
- Refer to Appendix A
1. External (flanking) wall junction – masonry outer leaf

- Masonry outer leaf (min 100mm thick)
- 50mm (min) cavity
- 55mm (min) rigid insulation board (not required if using Fusion Thermashield)
- Mineral wool insulation batts, 33-60 kg/m³, between studs or use Fusion Thermashield
- YELOfon® FS50 flanking angle installed at perimeter and turned under skirting board

ScreedBoard® 28

Joists may span in either direction

Close cavity with a cavity stop (see Appendix A)

100mm (min) mineral wool insulation quilt, 10-36 kg/m³

Cellecta HP30 resilient bar

Seal all perimeter joints with tape or caulk with sealant

2mm resilient strip on top of wall panels

Two layers gypsum-based board fixed to external steel frame nominal 25 kg/m² combined.

Or if using Fusion Thermashield, this can be replaced with two layers gypsum-based board nominal 17.5 kg/m² combined, spaced off frame by min 25mm resilient bar or min 38mm batten

2. Separating wall junction

If using robustdetails® for wall - refer to Table 3c in Introduction to select an appropriate robustdetails® separating wall

If using wall requiring pre-completion testing - seek specialist advice

Mineral wool insulation batts, 33-60 kg/m³, between studs to 600mm (min) above bottom rail of steel frame

YELOfon® FS50 flanking angle installed at perimeter and turned under skirting board

ScreedBoard® 28

Flexible acoustic sealant below plasterboard

254mm (min) deep metal joists

100mm (min) mineral wool insulation quilt, 10-36 kg/m³

Ceiling treatment (see section 4)

Resilient bar below joists at 600mm (max) centres fixed through joist flange to manufacturer’s detail

2mm resilient strip on top of wall panels

Mineral wool insulation batts, 33-60 kg/m³, between studs to 600mm (min) below decking level