

25/01576/DOC - Details of Condition : Details reserved by condition 7 (Insulation) of listed building consent reference no 25/00652/LBC granted 02.06.2025

Condition 7:

Details of wall and roof insulation to the stables and the henhouse shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority prior to the commencement of that part of the development hereby consented. Thereafter the insulation shall be implemented in accordance with the approved details.

The Pavatherm is proposed to be applied between and on the underside of rafters so I assume that none of the rafter construction is intended to be left exposed (the rafters are not of particularly good quality). I just wondered whether a natural timber 'board' finish could work here as opposed to lime plastering the Pavatherm?

<https://www.dupont.co.uk/products/tyvek-supro.html>



DuPont™ Tyvek® Supro/Supro Plus

DuPont™ Tyvek® Supro is a water-resistant breather membrane that offers professionals a durable, lightweight, and versatile solution. It is also available with integral tape as DuPont™ Tyvek® Supro Plus.

Enhanced Durability and Protection

- 6-8 times thicker functional layer than standard multilayer products
- Provides long-term protection against moisture and structural damage
- Superior durability against wind damage, uplift, and dislodged tiles
- Outlasts many multilayer underlays in the market

<https://www.soprema.co.uk/products/pavatherm>



PAVATHERM

A high-performance pressure-resistant, vapour-permeable, natural and ecological thermal insulation board based on wood fibre. The board is universal and multifunctional suitable in the roof, the wall, the facade and the floor. [Read less](#)

- 60mm thick to be installed between rafters with min 25mm air gap
- 40mm thick to be installed under rafters and rendered over with bonding coat trowelled smooth or lime render

The tie chords and their braces would be exposed although one perhaps requires a little work. What I am more interested in is the wall insulation and what would exactly be left 'on show' within the barn in terms of wall details.

Normally, with a barn conversion insulation would be applied between studs/post and on external face of the frame leaving the frame exposed internally. However, insulating plinth walls is more problematic. It is unclear in the submission as to how the walls are to be treated and if for instance whether there is opportunity here to leave the knee braces exposed in the Henhouse as noted in the enlarged images below and leaving wall plates, main posts and more substantial studwork also exposed. Or is the intention to create predominantly plastered interiors?

Henhouse internal LH Wall



Henhouse internal Rear Wall



Structural Truss & Central partition



Henhouse internal Front wall



Henhouse internal RH wall



Henhouse internal Rear Wall



Structural Truss & Central partition



Henhouse internal Front wall



Internal Existing Entrance



Internal Rear wall



Internal Dividing wall



Internal front wall



