

Battersea Power Station (Apple HQ)

London, UK



Case Study



Property Owner
Apple



Main Contractor
ISG



Architect
Foster + Partners



Acoustic Consultant
Buro Happold

OVERVIEW

Nearly forty years after the lights were switched off at Battersea Power Station, a decommissioned Grade II listed coal-fired power station, located on the south bank of the River Thames, this much loved London landmark recently re-opened to the public following a transformational eight-year restoration.

Apple Inc. will be leasing approximately 500,000 sq. ft. across 6 floors of the central Boiler House and plans to move all of its 1,400 London employees to the new venue. This will make Apple by far the largest tenant at Battersea Power Station.

Stravifloor Channel

- Isolated steel batten system for the support of concrete floating floor applications, using strong, galvanized steel channels over the springs
- Uses steel channels to facilitate the positioning of the optimized discrete supports, allowing fewer contact points (transmission paths) to the subfloor



SOLUTION

221m² of **Stravifloor Channel**, a resilient high-performance floating floor based on floor channels containing steel springs as resilient supports was installed to decouple the acoustically critical listening, screening and control room spaces at Battersea Power Station.

The added insulation material between the channels contributes to the acoustic optimization of the spaces by preventing the so-called standing wave effect to take place within the air void.

During the installation of the acoustic floating floor, careful attention was paid to the many service penetrations as improper installation would most certainly lead to rigid connection which in turn affect the system's performance.

AT A GLANCE

CHALLENGES

- The acoustically critical rooms are designed as box-in-box spaces which require precise attention to detail to ensure no acoustic bridging. Acoustic isolation frequency criteria of less than 6Hz.

BENEFITS

- The primary aim of a box-in-box room to structurally isolate the affected rooms from the building structure, thus minimising the structure-borne noise intrusion and breakout between the room and adjacent spaces.

221 m²

Stravifloor
Channel

