



Borgarráð

**Lágmúli 2, aðilaskipti að lóðarvilyrði**

Óskað er eftir því að borgarráð samþykki að ÞR Lágmúli 2 ehf., kt. 451121-0730, taki við réttindum og skyldum Regins hf., kt. 630109-1080, samkvæmt lóðarvilyrði vegna lóðarinnar Lágmúli 2, dags. 7. júní 2021. Aðilaskiptin verði samþykkt gegn því að nýr aðili, ÞR Lágmúli 2 ehf., undirriti viðauka við fyrrgreint lóðarvilyrði Reykjavíkurborgar og Regins hf. þar sem ÞR Lágmúli 2 ehf. skuldbindur sig til að taka við öllum réttindum og skyldum Regins hf. samkvæmt ákvæðum lóðarvilyrðisins.

Greinargerð:

Þann 7. júlí 2021 gerðu Reykjavíkurborg og Reginn hf. með sér lóðarvilyrði vegna fyrirhugaðrar uppbyggingar á lóðinni Lágmúli 2. Óskað er eftir að borgarráð samþykki að ÞR Lágmúli 2 ehf., sem er dótturfélag Klasa ehf., taki við réttindum og skyldum samkvæmt lóðarvilyrðinu, dags. 7. júní 2021. Skrifstofa borgarstjóra og borgarritara mun hafa umsjón með gerð viðauka við lóðarvilyrðið sem tilgreinir aðilaskiptin.

Ívar Örn Ívarsson  
Skrifstofa borgarstjóra og borgarritara

Hjálagt:

1. Lóðarvilyrði vegna Lágmúla 2, dags. 7. júní 2021.

Reykjavíkurborg, kt. 530269-7609, vegna Reykjavíkurborgar eignasjóðs, kt. 570480-0149, Ráðhúsi Reykjavíkur, 101 Reykjavík („Reykjavíkurborg“) veitir Reginn hf., kt. 630109-1080, („Reginn“) eftirfarandi:

## - LÓÐARVILYRÐI -

### 1. Lóðin.


- 1.1. Um er að ræða vilyrði fyrir úthlutun lóðarinnar Lág múli 2 ásamt byggingarrétti, með fyrirvara um samþykki nýs deiliskipulags sem afmarki ný lóðarmörk með byggingarrétti fyrir uppbyggingu á umhverfisvænu húsnæði. Gert er ráð fyrir að á lóðinni verði verslunar- og skrifstofuhúsnæði auk deili-íbúða með sameiginlegum svæðum.
- 1.2. Afmörkun nýrrar lóðar má finna í fylgiskjali I en hún er til viðmiðunar og er ekki bindandi fyrir endanlega útfærslu á stærð lóðar ásamt byggingarrétti í samþykktu deiliskipulagi. Stærð og staðsetning nýrrar lóðar, byggingarmagn o.fl. verður nánar ákveðin í deiliskipulagi. Endanleg mörk lóðar geta færst til lítilla eftir samþykkt nýs deiliskipulags, t.d. vegna göngustíga eða lagna.
- 1.3. Lóðarvilyrði þetta er háð því skilyrði að við byggingu húsnæðis á lóðinni verði unnið í samræmi við þá tillögu sem teymið Fabric sendi inn í samkeppnina Re-inventing Cities og lágu til grundvallar úrskurði dómnefndar sem var gerður opinber 22. maí 2019. Kynning á sigurtillögu Fabric er að finna í fylgiskjali III.
- 1.4. Hægt verður að óska eftir úthlutun lóðarinnar þegar nýtt deiliskipulag fyrir lóðina hefur verið auglýst í B-deild Stjórnartíðinda.

### 2. Niðurfelling lóðarvilyrðis.

- 2.1. Verði nýtt deiliskipulag fyrir viðkomandi lóð við Lág múla 2, sbr. fylgiskjal I, ekki samþykkt innan tveggja ára frá samþykkt Borgarráðs á þessu lóðarvilyrði fellur það niður. Sama gildir ef ekki er óskað eftir úthlutun lóðarinnar innan eins árs frá gildistöku nýs deiliskipulags fyrir lóðina með auglýsingu í B-deild Stjórnartíðinda.

### 3. Greiðslur vegna lóðarúthlutunar.

- 3.1. Reginn mun greiða gatnagerðargjald skv. samþykkt um gatnagerðargjald í Reykjavík nr. 725/2007, með síðari breytingum.
- 3.2. Greiðsla gatnagerðargjalda skal fara fram innan 45 daga frá samþykki Borgarráðs á úthlutun lóðar samkvæmt lóðarvilyrði þessu.
- 3.3. Reginn mun greiða fyrir byggingarréttinn 45.000 kr. fyrir hvern heimilaðan fermetra af íbúðarhúsnæði ofanjarðar og 20.000 kr. fyrir hvern heimilaðan fermetra af verslunar- og skrifstofuhúsnæði ofanjarðar, enda standist byggingar á lóðinni markmið um umhverfisgæði, sbr. gr. 5. Framangreint fermetraverð er bundið byggingarvísitölu desembermánaðar 2020 (149,2 stig) og skal það framreiknað í samræmi við þróun vísitölnnar til úthlutunar lóðar.
- 3.4. Greiðsla fyrir byggingarréttinn skal fara fram innan 45 daga frá úthlutun í borgarráði.
- 3.5. Þegar sótt er um byggingarleyfi verður gerð úttekt á umhverfisgæðum bygginga á lóðinni, sbr. gr. 5. Ef Reginn nær ekki þeim markmiðum sem sett eru upp í gr. 5. skal félagið greiða viðbótargreiðslu fyrir byggingarréttinn. Nánari lýsing á skilyrðum vegna viðbótargreiðslunnar er lýst í gr. 5.3. Niðurstaða



úttektar á umhverfisgæðum og ákvörðun um viðbótargreiðslu samkvæmt henni skal liggja fyrir áður en byggingarleyfi er gefið út.

- 3.6. Komi til viðbótargreiðslu skal hún greidd innan þriggja mánaða frá því að niðurstaða liggur fyrir varðandi umhverfisgæði verkefnisins. Byggingarleyfi verður ekki gefið út fyrr en viðbótargreiðslan hefur verið greidd.
- 3.7. Lóðarleigusamningur verður gefinn út þegar greiðsla samkvæmt gr. 3.1., 3.3. og eftir atvikum viðbótargreiðsla, sbr. 3.5. hafa verið greiddar að fullu. Í lóðarleigusamningnum munu koma fram kvaðirnar sem eru taldar upp í gr. 4. auk almennra kvaða (s.s. vegna lagna, bílastæða o.fl.).
4. Eftirfarandi kvaðir gilda um úthlutun lóðarinnar Lág múli 2 og sölu byggingarréttar hennar. Kvöðunum skal þinglýst á lóðina Lág múli 2, landeignanúmer L180381. Auk þess skulu þær tilgreindar í eignaskiptayfirlýsingu, þeirra skal getið í kaupsamningum, afsölum og lóðarleigusamningum sem gerðir verða við Reginn:
  - 4.1. Óheimilt er að þinglýsa aðilaskiptum á lóð og/eða íbúðareiningum fram að því tímamarki þegar greiðsla byggingarréttar hefur borist Reykjavíkurborg, nema að fengnu leyfi borgarráðs. Þó er Reginn heimilt að færa lóðina í dótturfélag sem er 100% í eigu Regins.
  - 4.2. Hafi Reginn ekki hafið framkvæmdir tveimur árum eftir úthlutun lóðarinnar áskilur Reykjavíkurborg sér rétt til að afturkalla úthlutunina nema félagið geti sýnt fram á málefnalegar ástæður fyrir töfum.
5. Stefnt er að því að fyrirhuguð bygging á lóðinni verði í sérflokkki hvað varðar umhverfisgæði. Til þess að þeim markmiðum verði náð er byggingarréttur verkefnisins seldur í samræmi við tilboð Regins með eftirfarandi skilyrðum:
  - 5.1. Reykjavíkurborg gerir þá kröfu að til þess að tilboðsverð Regins haldist sé eftirfarandi krafa ófrávíkjanleg þó að teknu tilliti til gildandi staðla og reglugerða:
    - 5.1.1. Burðarvirki byggingarinnar samanstendur af krosslímdum timburgrindum, stífaðar af með gegnheilum krosslímdum timbureiningum (e. CLT) og stálvirki eftir þörfum og í samræmi við kröfur byggingarreglugerðar. Hluti burðarvirkis verður steinsteypt s.s. undirstöður, botnplata stoðveggir o.s.frv. Einnig kemur til greina að aðrir hlutar burðavirkis verði steinsteyptir verði hægt að þróa lausnir sem minnka kolefnisfótspor við notkun steinsteypu.
  - 5.2. Til þess að mæla árangur í umhverfisgæðum verkefnisins verður tekin saman kröfulýsing fyrir úthlutun lóðarinnar (sjá drög í fylgiskjali II) sem verður nýtt til þess að meta endanlega greiðslu fyrir byggingarrétt í verkefninu. Kröfur alþjóðlega vottunarstaðalsins BREEAM hafa til skýringar verið færðar undir liði draga að kröfulýsingunni þar sem þær eiga við, en markmið verkefnisins er að byggingin uppfylli að lágmarki einkunnina „very good“. Endanleg kröfulýsing, sem árangur í umhverfisgæðum verkefnisins mun byggja á, mun liggja fyrir við úthlutun lóðarinnar og verða lögð fyrir borgarráð til samþykktar ásamt úthlutunarbréfi.
  - 5.3. Í drögum að kröfulýsingu skv. fylgiskjali II eru tilgreind 46 atriði sem stuðla að auknum gæðum í verkefninu. Þegar sótt verður um byggingarleyfi munu aðilar fá óháðan viðurkenndan ráðgjafa til þess að fara yfir kröfugerðina og gefa þessum 46 atriðum einkunn á bilinu 0-2 stig. Þegar aðili hefur náð sínum markmiðum að fullu fást tvö stig. Þegar hluti markmiða hefur náðst fæst eitt stig og þegar ljóst er að markmið náist ekki er gefið núll stig fyrir það atriði. Mest er hægt að fá 92 stig. Verði uppi ágreiningur um niðurstöðu ráðgjafans þá hafa aðilar heimild til endurskoða það mat með því að fá tvo viðurkennda aðila til að framkvæma endurskoðun á einkunnargjöf.
    - 5.3.1. Ef Reginn nær 70 - 80% af markmiðum verkefnisins (64 stig eða meira) þá greiðir félagið samkvæmt tilboði sínu.
    - 5.3.2. Ef Reginn nær á bilinu 60-70% af markmiðum verkefnisins (55-63 stig) þá greiðir félagið viðbótargreiðslu fyrir byggingarréttinn sem nemur mismun á tilboði sínu og reiknuðu meðaltali

af tilboði sínu og markaðsverði byggingarréttarins eins og hann er metin af tveimur fasteignasölum og velja samningsaðilar hvor sinn fasteignasalann. Hvor aðili um sig, Reykjavíkurborg og Reginn ehf., greiðir kostnað af verðmati þess fasteignasala sem aðilinn tilnefnir.

5.3.3. Ef Reginn nær minna en 60% af markmiðum verkefnisins (54 stig eða minna) þá greiðir félagið viðbótargreiðslu fyrir byggingarréttinn sem nemur mismun á tilboði sínu og markaðsverði byggingarréttarins eins og hann er metin af tveimur fasteignasölum og velja samningsaðilar hvor sinn fasteignasalann. Hvor aðili um sig, Reykjavíkurborg og Reginn ehf., greiðir kostnað af verðmati þess fasteignasala sem aðilinn tilnefnir.

Ef mat fasteignasala á markaðsverði byggingarréttar reynist lægri en tilboð Regins mun ekki koma til viðbótargreiðslu. Við þær aðstæður á Reginn ekki kröfu um endurgreiðslu mismun á matsverði byggingarréttarins og tilboðs félagsins.

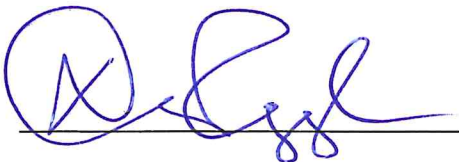
## 6. Samþykki fyrir veðsetningu og framsali.

6.1. Reginn skal heimilt að veðsetja lóðarréttindi sín til að fjármagna þróun verkefnisins og framkvæmd enda séu gatnagerðargjöld og byggingarréttargjald að fullu greitt. Ef það er ekki raunin getur veðleyfi aðeins komið til greina hafi það að geyma skilyrði um greiðslu á gatnagerðar- og byggingarréttargjaldi með andvirði láns.

6.2. Kvaðir sem þinglýstar verða í lóðarleigusamningi, kaupsamningi eða afsölum um einstaka eignarhluta halda gildi sínu þó að til komi nauðungarsala á veðandlaginu að hluta til eða öllu leyti.

Lóðarvilyrði þetta var samþykkt á fundi borgarráðs þann 10.12.2020

Reykjavík 7.6.2021.



f.h. Reykjavíkurborgar



f.h. Regins hf.

**Helgi S. Gunnarsson**  
Kt. 070960-2819

Fylgiskjöl með viljayfirlýsingu þessari:

Fylgiskjal I: Afmörkun reitsins sem lóðarvilyrðið tekur til.

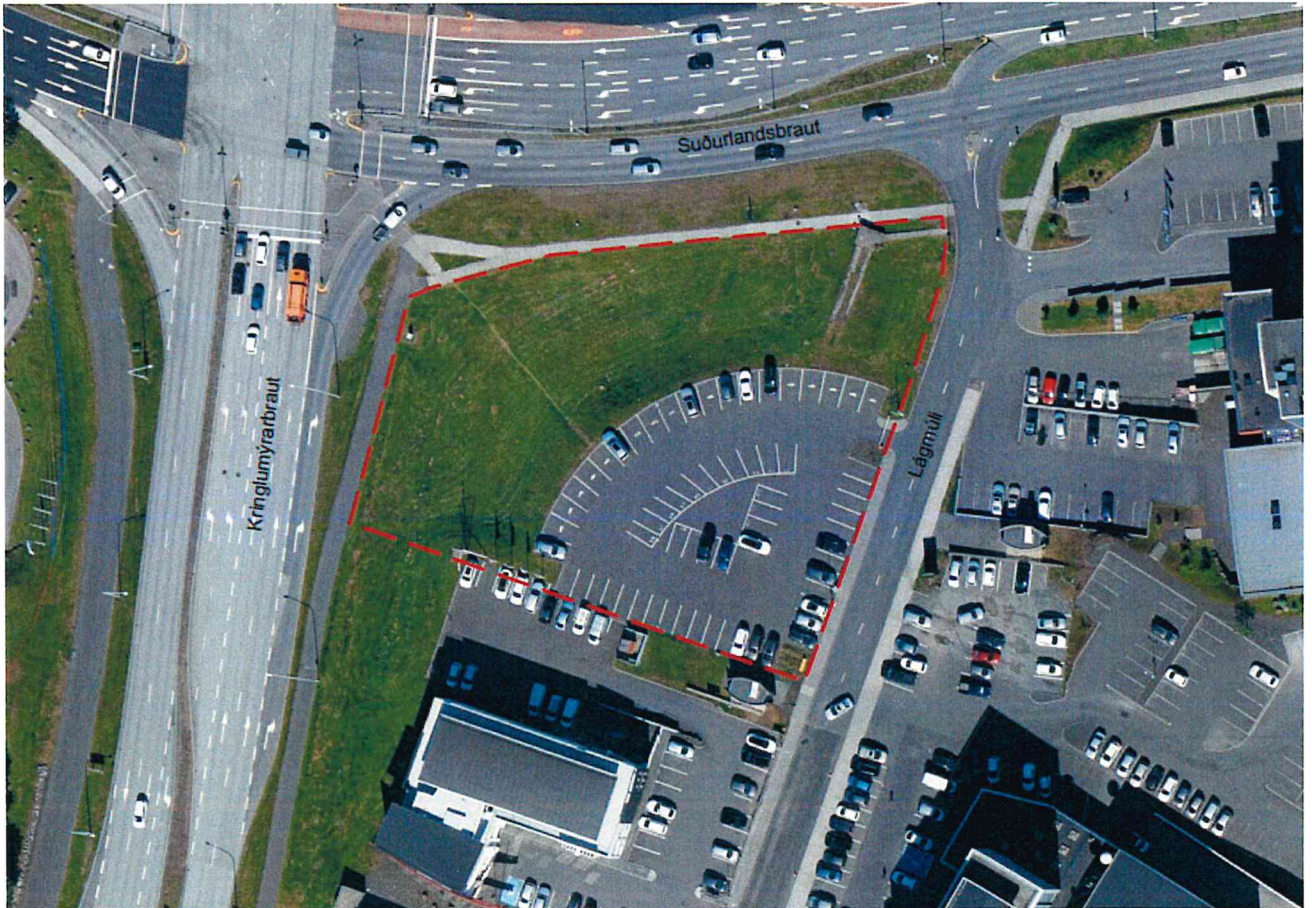
Fylgiskjal II: Kröfulýsing hönnunar.

Fylgiskjal III: Kynning á sigurtillögu Fabric.



## Fylgiskjal I: Afmörkun reitsins

Afmörkun reitsins sem lóðarvilyrði Reykjavíkurborgar til Reginn hf., dags. 7.6.2021, tekur til er í Lág múla og var lýst í gögnum (e. site specific requirements) sem lágu til grundvallar samkeppninnar Re-Inventing Cities.



*Fyrirvari: Afmörkun lóðarinnar er til viðmiðunar og er ekki bindandi fyrir endanlega útfærslu á stærð lóðar ásamt byggingarrétti í samþykktu deiliskipulagi. Stærð og staðsetning nýrrar lóðar, byggingarmagn o.fl. verður nánar ákveðin í deiliskipulagi. Endanleg mörk lóðar geta færst til líttillega eftir samþykkt nýs deiliskipulags, t.d. vegna göngustíga eða lagna.*



Fylgiskjal II

**C40-LÁGMÚLI 2**

**Drög að kröfulýsingu hönnunar**

Drög að kröfulýsingu þessari er unnin upp úr vinningstillögu „FABRIC“ hönnunarteymisins fyrir C40 Reinventing Cities, Lágmúli Reykjavík, Iceland. Phase 2, dags. 8. mars 2019. Í vinningatillögunni er því lýst með hvaða hætti leysa á þær 10 áskoranir sem settar voru um gerð og tilhögun byggingarinnar í hönnunarsamkeppninni.

Í skjali þessu hafa verið dregnar saman þær aðgerðir sem vinningstillaga „FABRIC“ lýsir og þær settar fram í stytta formi og á íslensku. Vísað er til ofanefndrar vinningstillögu fyrir nánari útskýringar. Í upptalningu drögum að kröfulýsingu er notast við sömu númeraröð og uppröðun og kemur fram í vinningstillögunni þar sem kröfulýsing nr. 1 vísar til áskorunar nr. 1 o.s.frv. Við yfirferð á aðaluppdráttum verður fyllt í reit aftan við hverja áskorun með viðeigandi lit samkvæmt eftirfarandi matslykli:

Grænt: Byggingin mætir öllum kröfum sem gerðar eru með fullnægjandi hætti.

Gult : Byggingin mætir að hluta þeim kröfum sem gerðar eru.

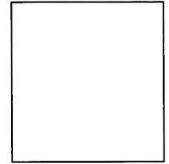
Rautt : Byggingin stenst ekki þær kröfur sem gerðar eru.

Kröfulýsingunni er ætlað að vera fylgiskjal með lóðarvilyrði og úthlutunarbréfi.



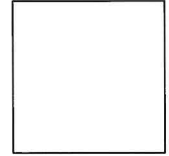


## 1 Orkunýting



Byggingin mun eingöngu notast við rafmagn og hita sem unnin er úr endurnýjanlegum orkugjöfum.

### 1.1 BREEAM vottun



BREEAM orkuviðmið (e. energy issues) verða notuð til þess að leiða hönnun byggingarinnar í átt að skilvirkari orkunýtingu og til að draga úr CO<sub>2</sub> útblæstri, auk þess að styðja við stjórnun þessara þátta á líftíma mannvirkisins.

BREEAM kröfur sem notaðar verða til viðmiðunar hér eru:

- **Ene 01: Minnkun orkunotkunar og kolefnislosunar** – Krafa á að hvetja til þess að orkunotkun í rekstri byggingarinnar sé lágmörkuð ásamt losun koldíoxíðs (CO<sub>2</sub>).
- **Ene 02: Orkumælar og orkueftirlit** – Gerð er krafa um að orkumælar séu settir upp til að fylgjast með orkunotkun byggingarinnar.
- **Ene 03: Útilýsing** – Krafa snýr að því að öll lýsing utanhúss sé eins orkunýtin og hægt er, m.a. með því að tryggja að aðeins sé kveikt á ljósum þegar dagsbirtu nýtur ekki við og að ljósabúnaðurinn sé útbúinn hreyfiskynjara þar sem umferð gangandi vegfarenda er slitrótt.
- **Ene 04: Loftslagsvæn hönnun** – Markmið kröfunnar er að hvetja til þess að byggingin sé hönnuð með lágmörkun orkunotkunar og meðfylgjandi kolefnislosunar í huga, ásamt því að minnka orkuþörf tækniþerfa byggingarinnar (e. active building services systems).
- **Ene 05: Orkunýtni kæli-/frystikerfa** – Markmiðið er að minnka losun gróðurhúsalofttegunda með því að setja upp orkunýtin kæli- og frystikerfi.
- **Ene 06: Orkunýtni flutningskerfa** – Krafa hvetur til þess að flutningskerfi byggingarinnar, m.a. lyftur, séu eins orkunýtin og kostur er.
- **Ene 08: Orkunýtni tækjabúnaðar** – Markmið kröfunnar er að tækjabúnaður byggingarinnar sé eins orkunýtin og völ er á.

### 1.2 Orkunotkun

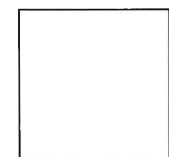


Markmið hönnunarinnar er að orkunotkun fyrir húshitun, loftræsing, heitt neysluvatn, dælubúnað, lýsingu og hústæknibúnað á hvern byggðan fermetra verði að jafnaði 175 kWh og að orkunotkun byggingarinnar verði undir 1.800 MWh á ári.

BREEAM kröfur sem notaðar verða til viðmiðunar hér eru:

- **Ene 01: Minnkun orkunotkunar og kolefnislosunar** – Krafa á að hvetja til þess að orkunotkun í rekstri byggingarinnar sé lágmörkuð ásamt losun koldíoxíðs (CO<sub>2</sub>).

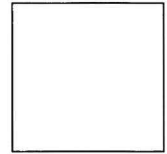
### 1.3 Húshitun og loftræsing



Gróðurhús eru hituð upp með því að nota háeinangrandi gler til þess að fanga dagsbirtu (sólarorka) og varmaendurvinnslu frá loftræsing, ásamt hitastýrðum gólfhita og sjálfstýrðri hálfjálvirkri loftræsing (e. automatic semi-passive ventilation system).

BREEAM kröfur sem notaðar verða til viðmiðunar hér eru:

- **Ene 01: Minnkun orkunotkunar og kolefnislosunar** – Krafan á að hvetja til þess að orkunotkun í rekstri byggingarinnar sé lágmörkuð ásamt losun koldíoxíðs (CO<sub>2</sub>).
- **Hea 04: Varmastjórnun** – Krafan á að sjá til þess að ásættanlegu hitastigi innan byggingarinnar sé náð í gegnum hönnun og að hitastiginu megi stýra þannig að hitastigið sé jafnt innan hvers rýmis. Þá er einnig gerð krafa um að aðlaga megi bygginguna að mögulegum loftslagsbreytingum í framtíðinni.



### 1.3.1 Loftræsing fyrir þjónustu- og skrifstofurými

Byggingin mun notast við orkusparandi loftræsikerfi búið varmaendurvinnslu. Varmaendurvinnslan fer fram með varmaskiptahjóli til að endurvinna varma úr útblásturslofti loftræsikerfisins. Eitt slíkt loftræsikerfi verður fyrir hvern hluta byggingarinnar sem inniheldur skrifstofur og verslunarrými.

BREEAM kröfur sem notaðar verða til viðmiðunar hér eru:

- **Ene 01: Minnkun orkunotkunar og kolefnislosunar** – Krafan á að hvetja til þess að orkunotkun í rekstri byggingarinnar sé lágmörkuð ásamt losun koldíoxíðs (CO<sub>2</sub>).

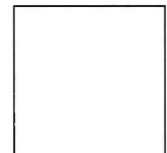


### 1.3.2 Loftræsing fyrir íbúðir

Í hverri íbúð verður sjálfstætt loftræsikerfi búið varmaendurvinnslu. Varmaendurvinnslan fer fram annaðhvort með varmaskiptahjóli eða plötuvarmanýti til að endurvinna varma úr útblásturslofti loftræsikerfisins. Íbúar eiga að geta stjórnað hitastigi íbúðar í gegnum loftræsikerfið.

BREEAM kröfur sem notaðar verða til viðmiðunar hér eru:

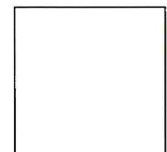
- **Ene 01: Minnkun orkunotkunar og kolefnislosunar** – Krafan á að hvetja til þess að orkunotkun í rekstri byggingarinnar sé lágmörkuð ásamt losun koldíoxíðs (CO<sub>2</sub>).
- **Hea 02: Loftgæði innanhúss** – Markmið kröfunnar er að hvetja til þess að loftgæði innanhúss séu góð. Þessu má m.a. ná með notkun viðeigandi loftræsibúnaðar.
- **Hea 04: Varmastjórnun** – Krafan á að sjá til þess að ásættanlegu hitastigi innan byggingarinnar sé náð í gegnum hönnun og að hitastiginu megi stýra þannig að hitastigið sé jafnt innan hvers rýmis. Þá er einnig gerð krafa um að aðlaga megi bygginguna að mögulegum loftslagsbreytingum í framtíðinni.



### 1.3.3 Gólfhiti í íbúðum

Gólfhita í íbúðum verður stjórnað með hitanemum. BREEAM kröfur sem notaðar verða til viðmiðunar hér eru:

- **Hea 04: Varmastjórnun** – Krafan á að sjá til þess að ásættanlegu hitastigi innan byggingarinnar sé náð í gegnum hönnun og að hitastiginu megi stýra þannig að hitastigið sé jafnt innan hvers rýmis.



### 1.3.4 Loftræsing í gróðurhúsum

Í gróðurhúsum verður loftræsing framkvæmd með hálfjálfrvirku loftræsikerfi (e. semi-passive ventilation system). Snjalltækni verður notuð við stjórn á loftgæðum. Með hitanemum og CO<sub>2</sub> nemum verður rafopnanlegum gluggum stýrt til þess að viðhalda réttu hitastigi um leið og nauðsynleg loftskipti verða tryggð. U.þ.b. 20°C hitastigi verður viðhaldið í gróðurhúsum og mun val á plöntutegundum taka mið af plöntum sem þrífast vel við það hitastig.

BREEAM kröfur sem notaðar verða til viðmiðunar hér eru:

- **Hea 02: Loftgæði innanhúss** – Markmið kröfunnar er að hvetja til þess að loftgæði innanhúss séu góð. Þessu má m.a. ná með notkun viðeigandi loftræsibúnaðar og með efnisvali þar sem horft er til lágmörkunar rokgjarna lífrænna efna úr byggingarefnum eins og gólfefnum, og yfirborðsefnum.
- **Hea 04: Varmastjórnun** – Markmið kröfunnar er að varmaþægindi (e. Thermal comfort) séu góð og að hitastiginu megi stýra þannig að hitastigið sé jafnt innan hvers rýmis. Þá er einnig gerð krafa um að aðlaga megi bygginguna að mögulegum loftslagsbreytingum í framtíðinni.

### 1.3.5 Einangrunargler í gróðurhúsum

Í gróðurhúsum verður notað þrefalt einangrunargler með U-gildi að hámarki 0,7 W/m<sup>2</sup>K. Hitainnstreymi sólar í gegnum glerið (g-gildi) mun miðast við að hámarka þægindi notenda og gróðurs jafnhliða því að hámarka ljósmagn frá sólu og lágmarka ljósmengun frá gróðurhúsi. Gróðurhúsið á jarðhæð byggingarinnar mun verða útbúið dyrabúnaði sem lágmarkar varmatap frá gróðurhúsinu eins og tvöfaldar hurðir eða snúningshurðir. Á seinni stigum hönnunar verður lagt mat á orkunotkun byggingarinnar m.t.t. kostnaðar og endurheimtutíma fjármagns af þeim orkusparnaði sem af hönnuninni hlýst.

BREEAM kröfur sem notaðar verða til viðmiðunar hér eru:

- **Ene 01: Minnkun orkunotkunar og kolefnislosunar** – Krafa á að hvetja til þess að orkunotkun í rekstri byggingarinnar sé lágmarkuð ásamt losun koldíoxíðs (CO<sub>2</sub>).
- **Hea 02: Loftgæði innanhúss** – Markmið kröfunnar er að hvetja til þess að loftgæði innanhúss séu góð. Þessumá m.a. ná með notkun viðeigandi loftræsibúnaðar og með vali byggingarefna sem ekki gefa frá sér rokgjörn lífræn efni.
- **Hea 04: Varmastjórnun** Markmið kröfunnar er að varmaþægindi (e. Thermal comfort) séu góð og að hitastiginu megi stýra þannig að hitastigið sé jafnt innan hvers rýmis. Þá er einnig gerð krafa um að aðlaga megi bygginguna að mögulegum loftslagsbreytingum í framtíðinni.
- **Pol 04: Minnkun ljósmengunar í myrkri** – Krafa á að tryggja að útilýsing sé aðeins á viðeigandi svæðum og að lýsing sem beint er upp á við sé lágmarkuð til að minnka ljósmengun, orkunotkun og óþægindi nágranna.

### 1.3.6 Lyftukerfi

Lyftur verða settar upp í byggingunni til þess að mæta kröfum um aðgengi milli hæða. Gerð verður samanburðarkönnun á mögulegum lyftum þar sem lyftukerfið sem þarf minnstu orkunotkunina verður valið. Lyftukerfi sem endurvinna orku verða skoðuð sérstaklega í þessu sambandi.

BREEAM kröfur sem notaðar verða til viðmiðunar hér eru:

- **Ene 06: Orkunýtni flutningskerfa** – Krafa hvetur til þess að flutningskerfi byggingarinnar, m.a. lyftur, séu eins orkunýtin og kostur er.

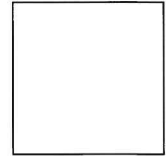
### 1.3.7 Önnur orkusparandi úrræði

Hvatt verður til að velja orkusparandi rafbúnað þar sem þörf er á s.s. skrifstofutæki, heimilistæki, eldhús og veitingaþjónustutæki.

Sett verða upp sameiginleg þurrkrými fyrir þurrkun á þvotti bæði innanhúss og utan.

BREEAM kröfur sem notaðar verða til viðmiðunar hér eru:

- **Ene 08: Orkunýtni tækjabúnaðar** – Markmið kröfunnar er að tækjabúnaður byggingarinnar sé eins orkunýttinn og völ er á.
- **Ene 09: Þurrkherbergi** – Markmið kröfunnar er að tryggja að til staðar séu rými þar sem þurrka má föt án mikillar orkunotkunar.



## 1.4 Stýribúnaður fyrir orkunotkun

Íbúar geta stjórnað lofthita með loftræsikerfi hvernar íbúðar eftir þörfum.

Íbúar geta valið sér hitastig á gólfhita á tilteknu hitastigsbili (s.s. 18-25°C).

Gólfhitakerfið verður samstillt með loftræsikerfinu til þess að draga úr heildarorkunotkun við húshitun.

Útilýsing verður sjálfstýrð til þess að koma í veg fyrir ljósanotkun í björtu (birtustýring).

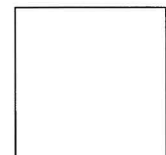
Lýsing verður tengd hreyfiskynjurum í umferðarrýmum (umferðastýring).

Fylgst verður með orkunotkun byggingarinnar með aðgengilegum orkumælum og henni miðlað til notenda og íbúa. Yfirlit yfir orkunotkun verður birt á aðgengilegum skjáum sem sýna orkunotkun, kostnað orkunotkunar og CO<sub>2</sub> losun á hverri stundu.

Útbúin verður handbók fyrir notendur byggingarinnar og heimilishandbók fyrir íbúa sem dreift verður til notenda og íbúa sem útskýrir hvernig eigi að umgangast tækjabúnað byggingarinnar.

BREEAM kröfur sem notaðar verða til viðmiðunar hér eru:

- **Ene 01: Minnkun orkunotkunar og kolefnislosunar** – Krafa á að hvetja til þess að orkunotkun í rekstri byggingarinnar sé lágmörkuð ásamt losun koldíoxíðs (CO<sub>2</sub>).
- **Ene 02: Orkumælar og orkueftirlit** – Gerð er krafa um að orkumælar séu settir upp til að fylgjast með orkunotkun byggingarinnar.
- **Ene 03: Útilýsing** – Krafa snýr að því að öll lýsing utanhúss sé eins orkunýtin og hægt er, m.a. með því að tryggja að aðeins sé kveikt á ljósum þegar dagsbirtu nýtur ekki við og að ljósabúnaðurinn sé útbúinn hreyfiskynjara þar sem umferð gangandi vegfarenda er slitrótt.
- **Hea 02: Loftgæði innanhúss** – Markmið kröfunnar er að hvetja til þess að loftgæði innanhúss séu góð.
- **Hea 04: Varmastjórnun** – Krafa á að sjá til þess að ásættanlegu hitastigi innan byggingarinnar sé náð í gegnum hönnun og að hitastiginu megi stýra þannig að hitastigið sé jafnt innan hvers rýmis. Þá er einnig gerð krafa um að aðlaga megi bygginguna að mögulegum loftslagsbreytingum í framtíðinni.
- **Man 04: Virkni- og viðtökuprófanir og afhending byggingar** – Markmið kröfunnar er að sjá til þess að virkni- og viðtökuprófanir ásamt afhendingarferlinu sé vel skipulagt og að það endurspegli þarfir tilvonandi notenda. Þá er einnig gerð krafa um notendahandbók sé útbúin.



## 1.5 Hreinn orkugjafi

Skoðaður verður möguleikinn á að nota sólarcellur eða lághita-orkuver (Climeon unit) sem tengdur er við jarðhita á lóðinni til þess að framleiða rafmagn. Hönnun á búnaði og notkun verður að vera unnin í fullu samstarfi við veitustofnunina sem á og rekur heitavatnsborholuna á lóðinni.

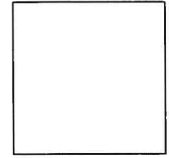
Mögulega mætti framleiða allt að 750 kW með samstæðu úr 5 Climeon einingum og setja umframrafmagn inná dreifikerfi rafmagns.

BREEAM kröfur sem notaðar verða til viðmiðunar hér eru:

- **Ene 01: Minnkun orkunotkunar og kolefnislosunar** – Krafa á að hvetja til þess að orkunotkun í rekstri byggingarinnar sé lágmörkuð ásamt losun koldíoxíðs (CO<sub>2</sub>). Þessi liður fellur undir kröfur sem þarf að uppfylla til að fá svokölluð nýsköpunarstig (e. innovation credits), þ.e. að á lóðinni sé endurnýjanleg orkuuppspretta eða orkuuppspretta sem veldur lítilli losun gróðurhúsalofttegunda.

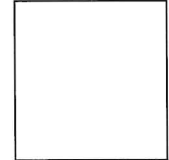


## 1.6 Kolefnisfótspor



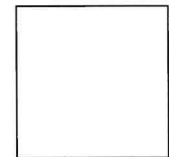
Kolefnisfótsporið sem bundið er í byggingarefnum byggingarinnar (krosslímt timbur, steinsteypa og bendistál) verður kolefnisjafnað með endurheimt votlendis og/eða skógrækt.

## 2 Sjálfbærni byggingarefna, hringrásarhagkerfi og meðferð sorps



Til þess að auka sjálfbærni í notkun byggingarefna verður val á byggingarefnum rökstutt með líftímagreiningum í gegnum öll vistferilsstig byggingarinnar frá hönnun og byggingu og í gegnum notkun hennar.

### 2.1 Líftímakostnaður



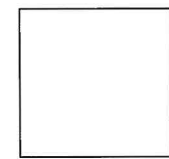
Beitt verður útreikningi á líftímakostnaði (e. LCC) byggingarefna til þess að velja það byggingarefni sem er fjárhagslega sjálfbærast hverju sinni. Í þessum tilgangi verða gerðar greiningar á hjúpfleti byggingar, tæknibúnaði (veitur, lagnir, loftræsing, lýsing, lyftur, hússtjórnunarkerfi og öryggis-, bruna- og þjófavarnarkerfi), yfirborðsefnum og lóðarfrágangi.

Til að lágmarka sóun á hráefnum verður hugað sérstaklega að því að byggingarefnin séu endurnýtanleg eftir líftíma sinn og búi þannig yfir verðmætum sem unnt er að leysa út.

BREEAM kröfur sem notaðar verða til viðmiðunar hér eru:

- **Man 02: Lífsferilskostnaður og skipulag notkunartíma** – Markmið kröfunnar er að tryggja hámarksvirði m.v. allan líftímann með því að hvetja til notkunar lífsferilskostnaðarmats sem nota má til að bæta hönnun, rekstur og viðhald og stuðla að efnahagslegri sjálfbærni.

#### 2.1.1 Val á sjálfbærari byggingarefnum

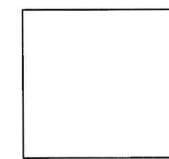


Við val á sjálfbærari byggingarefnum verður miðað að því að velja innlenda framleiðslu frekar en erlenda, efni með lágu kolefnisfótspori, efni sem hafa umhverfisyfirlýsingu (EPD) og eru framleidd af fyrirtækjum sem hafa umhverfisvottun (ISO 14001). Að auki verður stefnt að því að gera athugun á að nota byggingarefni úr endurunnum hráefnum.

BREEAM kröfur sem notaðar verða til viðmiðunar hér eru:

- **Mat 01: Vistferilsáhrif** – Markmiðið er að hvetja til notkunar á hágæða hugbúnaði til vistferilsgreininga (LCA) og notkunar á byggingarefnum með lítil umhverfisáhrif yfir líftíma byggingarinnar.
- **Mat 03: Ábyrgur uppruni byggingarefna**

#### 2.1.2 Sjálfbærara burðarvirki og stofnlagnir



Burðarvirki byggingarinnar samanstendur af krosslímdum timburgrindum stífaðar af með gegnheilum krosslímdum timbureiningum (e. CLT) og stálvirki eftir þörfum og í samræmi við kröfur byggingarreglugerðar.

Bílakjallari og gólfplata jarðhæðar eru steinsteypt auk þess að mögulegir stiga og lyftukjarnar geta mögulega verið úr steypu. Gerð verður sérstök fýsileikakönnun á notkun vistvænnar steypu og notuð ef mögulegt reynist. Kerfi húshitunar, loftræsingar, neysluvatns og rafvirki verða sýnileg í innviðum byggingarinnar.

BREEAM kröfur sem notaðar verða til viðmiðunar hér eru:

- **Mat 01: Vistferilsáhrif** – Markmiðið er að hvetja til notkunar á hágæða hugbúnaði til vistferilsgreininga (LCA) og notkunar á byggingarefnum með lítil umhverfisáhrif yfir líftíma byggingarinnar.

### 2.1.3 Hringrásarviðmið við val á byggingarefnum

Til að lágmarka sóun á hráefnum verður hugað sérstaklega að því að byggingarefnin séu endurnýtanleg eftir líftíma sinn sem gerir þau eftirsóknarverð til frekari nýtingar.

BREEAM kröfur sem notaðar verða til viðmiðunar hér eru:

- **Mat 01: Vistferilsáhrif** – Markmiðið er að hvetja til notkunar á hágæða hugbúnaði til vistferilsgreininga (LCA) og notkunar á byggingarefnum með lítil umhverfisáhrif yfir líftíma byggingarinnar.

### 2.1.4 Meðferð á byggingarsorpi

Markmiðið er að með markvissri stjórnun á meðferð byggingarúrgangs megi draga úr sóun.

Umhverfissérfræðingur hönnunarteymisins mun útfæra sérstakt úrgangsstjórnunarkerfi sem á að lágmarka urðun byggingarúrgangs á byggingartíma og draga úr úrgangsmyndun á skaðlegum úrgangi.

Byggingarúrgangur verður flokkaður í minnst 5 flokka sem spannar frá endurnotkun í skaðlegan úrgang.

Stefnt er að því að 95% af öllum byggingarúrgangi verði endurunnin/endurnýttur og þá aðeins 5% fari í urðun.

Allur byggingarúrgangur verður mældur og skrásettur í rúmmetrum eða tonnnum á hvern brúttófermetra. Skráningin mun einnig ná til þess hvert skaðlaus byggingarúrgangur hefur verið fluttur og hversu stórt hlutfall af úrgangi hafi ekki verið urðað.

Áður en byggingarframkvæmdir hefjast, verða öll mannvirki á lóðinni (s.s. malbik ofl.) sem þarf að fjarlægja, skráð og athugað hvort það sé unnt að nýta það byggingarefni út frá umhverfis-, tæknilegum eða fjarhagslegum sjónarmiðum.

Til þess að veita fullvissu um trygga stjórnun á meðferð á byggingarúrgangi, verður sérstökum óháðum aðila falið að hafa eftirlit með framkvæmd og framvindu meðferðarinnar á úrgangi.

BREEAM kröfur sem notaðar verða til viðmiðunar hér eru:

- **Wst 01: Meðhöndlun úrgangs á verkstað** – Markmið kröfunnar er að ná fram mestu mögulegu nýtni auðlinda með lágmarkun og góðri stýringu á úrgangi frá verkstað.

### 2.1.5 Sorphirða

Gerð verður sérstök greining á sorpmyndun til þess að áætla stærðir á sorpgeymslum og sorpgámum. Gert er ráð fyrir 6 sorpflokkum. 5 flokkar á endurvinnanlegu sorpi (plast, pappír, gler, málmar, lífrænt) og loks óflokkað sorp.

BREEAM kröfur sem notaðar verða til viðmiðunar hér eru:

- **Wst 03: Rekstrarúrgangur** – Krafa felur í sér að ákveðin svæði við eða innan mannvirkis séu nýtt sem aðstaða undir flokkun og geymslu á endurvinnanlegum úrgangi á notkunartíma mannvirkis.



Aðstaðan á að stuðla að betri flokkun úrgangs og minnka magn úrgangs sem er sent í urðun eða brennslu.

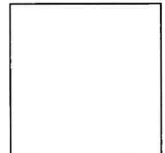
### 3 Kolefnislitlar samgöngur

Ein af megináherslum verkefnisins er að hvetja til og auðvelda umferð gangandi og hjólandi vegfarenda og notkunar á almenningssamgöngum og útblástursvænum farartækjum og samnýtingu á ökutækjum.

Í þessu skyni verður hugað sérstaklega að því að móta umhverfi og aðstaður sem styðja og hvetja slíka hegðun. BREEAM kröfur sem notaðar verða til viðmiðunar hér eru:

- **Tra 01: Aðgengi að almenningssamgöngum** – Krafa stuðlar að uppbyggingu í nágrenni við góðar almenningssamgöngur og draga þannig úr mengun og töfum af völdum umferðar.
- **Tra 03a og Tra 03b: Val um samgöngukosti** – Markmið kröfunnar er að sjá til þess að í byggingunni sé aðstaða sem geri notendum hennar kleift að nota umhverfisvæna ferðamáta og að lágmarka ferðir hvers einstaklings.
- **Tra 04: Hámarksfjöldi bílastæða** – Markmið kröfunnar er að stuðla að aukinni notkun vistvænna ferðamáta á kostnað einkabílsins og draga þannig úr mengun og töfum af völdum umferðar.
- **Tra 05: Samgönguáætlun** – Markmið kröfunnar er að vinna að kortlagningu og mati á því hvernig hægt sé að efla sjálfbæra samgöngumáta og setja fram samgönguáætlun með skýrum markmiðum.
- **Tra 06: Fjarvinnuaðstaða** – Markmiðið er að til staðar sé aðstaða fyrir íbúa hússins til að vinna að heiman og minnka þannig þörf á að ferðast til og frá vinnu (þessi krafa á aðeins við um íbúðarhúsnæði).

#### 3.1 Umferð gangandi



Í hönnun á umhverfi gangandi umferðar verður gætt sérstaklega að því að tryggja öryggi gangandi vegfarenda með því að hafa göngustíga án þrepa og með lágum kantum, aðgreina gönguleiðir frá reiðhjólumferð, tryggja örugga þverun á umferðarleiðum og koma fyrir bekkjum/sætum og stöðum þar sem hægt er að stoppa á leið sinni.

BREEAM kröfur sem notaðar verða til viðmiðunar hér eru:

- **Hea 06: Aðgengi** – Krafa á að tryggja að gerðar séu ráðstafanir til að tryggja gott og öruggt aðgengi til og frá byggingunni.

#### 3.2 Reiðhjólumferð

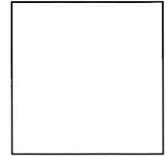


Verkefnið mun hvetja til notkunar á reiðhjólum með því að hafa sérstaka hjólreiðarstíga og veita hjólreiðumferð forgang á vegamótum.

Verkefnið mun einnig hvetja til notkunar á fjölvirkum samgöngum með því að útbúa aðstöðu fyrir reiðhjólaleigur og samnýtingu á reiðhjólum í sérstökum skýlum sem staðsett eru í nánd við strætóstöðvar þar sem unnt er að geyma og gera við reiðhjól og hlaða rafmagnsreiðhjól. Samnýting á reiðhjólum verður auðvelduð með aðgengilegu greiðsluferfi á staðnum, á netinu og í appi.

BREEAM kröfur sem notaðar verða til viðmiðunar hér eru:

- **Hea 06: Aðgengi** – Krafa á að tryggja að gerðar séu ráðstafanir til að tryggja gott og öruggt aðgengi til og frá byggingunni.
- **Tra 03a og Tra 03b: Val um samgöngukosti** – Markmið kröfunnar er að sjá til þess að í byggingunni sé aðstaða sem geri notendum hennar kleift að nota umhverfisvæna ferðamáta og að lágmarka ferðir hvers einstaklings.



### 3.3 Almenningsamgöngur

Hönnunarteymið mun skoða tengingu lóðarinnar við komandi Borgarlínu með það í huga að auðvelda tengingu við byggingarinnar við þær almenningsamgöngur.

BREEAM kröfur sem notaðar verða til viðmiðunar hér eru:

- **Tra 01: Aðgengi að almenningsamgöngum** – Krafa stuðlar að uppbyggingu í nágrenni við góðar almenningsamgöngur og er markmiðið að draga þannig úr mengun og töfum af völdum umferðar.



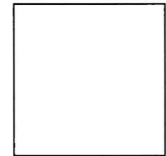
### 3.4 Rafknúin farartæki

Komið verður upp hleðslustöðvum fyrir rafmagnsfarartæki á lóð og í bílakjallara.

Einnig verður komið upp kerfi fyrir leigu á umhverfisvænum bifreiðum.

BREEAM kröfur sem notaðar verða til viðmiðunar hér eru:

- **Tra 03a og Tra 03b: Val um samgöngukosti** – Markmið kröfunnar er að sjá til þess að í byggingunni sé aðstaða sem geri notendum hennar kleift að nota umhverfisvæna ferðamáta og að lágmarka ferðir hvers einstaklings.

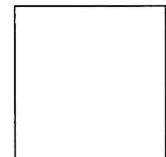


### 3.5 Lágmarkun á CO<sub>2</sub> losun farartækja

Verkefnið mun einnig hvetja til notkunar á fjölþættum samgöngum (e. MaaS) með því að afhenda notenda-app sem gerir notendum kleift að velja úr ýmsum umhverfisvænum farkostum á hverri stundu.

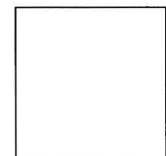
BREEAM kröfur sem notaðar verða til viðmiðunar hér eru:

- **Tra 03a og Tra 03b: Val um samgöngukosti** – Markmið kröfunnar er að sjá til þess að í byggingunni sé aðstaða sem geri notendum hennar kleift að nota umhverfisvæna ferðamáta og að lágmarka ferðir hvers einstaklings.



## 4 Seigla og aðlögunarhæfni

Hönnunarteymið mun hanna bygginguna og lóðina þannig að mannvirkin veiti sem mest mögulegt skjól fyrir vindi, regni og snjó.



### 4.1 Áhættumat

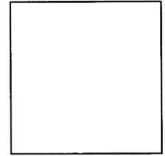
Framkvæmt verður sérstakt áhættumat á breytingum á veðurfari til þess að sjá fyrir hvernig auknar öfgar í hitastigi, úrkomu og vindi geta valdið auknu veðurálagi á bygginguna á líftíma hennar og þá gera viðeigandi ráðstafanir gegn slíku í hönnun byggingarinnar.

BREEAM kröfur sem notaðar verða til viðmiðunar hér eru:





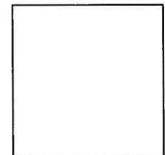
- **Wst 05: Aðlögun að loftslagsbreytingum** – Krafan á að stuðla að því að gerðar séu ráðstafanir til að draga úr áhrifum vegna veðuröfga af völdum loftslagsbreytinga yfir líftíma byggingarinnar.



## 4.2 Sveigjanleiki í notkun

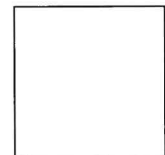
Húshitun og loftræsing verður hönnuð á þann veg að unnt sé að bæta loftkælingu við kerfið. BREEAM kröfur sem notaðar verða til viðmiðunar hér eru:

- **Wst 06: Virknaðlögun** - Krafan stuðlar að því að gerðar séu ráðstafanir þannig að hægt verði að breyta byggingunni til að aðlaga hana að breyttri virkni.



## 4.3 Framsýni í hönnun

Á hönnunarstigi verða gerðar greiningar á hvernig vindur muni leika um bygginguna á öllum árstíðum á líftíma byggingarinnar. Út frá þeirri greiningu verður hönnun mannvirkja aðlöguð aðstæðum til þess að draga úr köldum norðlægum vindum og veita skjól fyrir óveðrum.



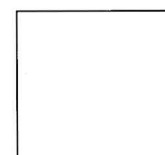
## 4.4 Veðurhjúpur

Íbúðarhluti byggingarinnar verður útfærður þannig að íbúar geti auðveldlega brugðist við breytingum í veðurfari hverju sinni með náttúrulegri loftræsingu.

Sérstakar ráðstafanir verða gerðar í hjúp byggingarinnar til að lágmarka sólarálag á gluggafleti skrifstofu- og þjónustuhluta.

BREEAM kröfur sem notaðar verða til viðmiðunar hér eru:

- **Hea 04: Varmastjórnun** – Krafan á að sjá til þess að ásættanlegu hitastigi innan byggingarinnar sé náð í gegnum hönnun og að hitastiginu megi stýra þannig að hitastigið sé jafnt innan hvers rýmis.



## 5 Umhverfissvæn þjónusta á lóð og í nágrenni

Hönnunarteymið mun meta kosti þess að framleiða rafmagn til eigin nota á lóðinni með annaðhvort vindmyllum, sólarpanelum eða lághita-orkuveri. Rafmagnið mætti einnig nota til að hlaða rafknúin farartæki fyrir almenning sem gerir heimsókn í bygginguna meira aðlaðandi.

BREEAM kröfur sem notaðar verða til viðmiðunar hér eru:

- **Ene 01: Minnkun orkunotkunar og kolefnislosunar** – Krafan á að hvetja til þess að orkunotkun í rekstri byggingarinnar sé lágörkuð ásamt losun koldíoxíðs (CO<sub>2</sub>). Þessi liður fellur undir kröfur sem þarf að uppfylla til að fá svokölluð nýsköpunarstig (e. innovation credits), þ.e. að á lóðinni sé endurnýjanleg orkuuppspretta eða orkuuppspretta sem veldur lítilli losun gróðurhúsalofttegunda.

## 5.1 Gagnsemi umhverfisvænnar þjónustu

Komið verður fyrir almennum fróðleik um heitavatsborholuna á lóðinni sem sýnir hvernig jarðhiti nýtist sem endurnýjanlegur orkugjafi.

## 6 Sjálfbær þróun í snjallborgum

Hönnunarteymið leggur til að verkefnið verði notað til þess að prófa snjallkerfi sem veitir notendum upplýsingar um nánasta umhverfi sitt og hvað sé efst á baugi hverju sinni í samfélagsþjónustu borgarinnar.

### 6.1 Snjallborgir

Við hönnun byggingarinnar verður byggt á hugmyndafræði BIM um samþjöppun upplýsinga um bygginguna bæði á hönnunarskeiði og á notkunarskeiði. Við þrívíddarmódel byggingarinnar verða tengdar upplýsingar um kolefnisfótspor byggingarluta sem fengnar eru úr lífsferilsgreiningu (e. LCA) byggingarinnar. Orkunotkun hvers kerfisþáttar byggingarinnar verður vöktuð og upplýsingarnar notaðar til þess að finna leiðir til að draga úr heildarorkunotkun.

BREEAM kröfur sem notaðar verða til viðmiðunar hér eru:

- **Ene 02: Orkumælar og orkueftirlit** – Gerð er krafa um að orkumælar séu settir upp til að fylgjast með orkunotkun byggingarinnar.

## 7 Sjálfbær vatnsnotkun

Veitur leggja mikla áherslu á afhendingaröryggi neysluvatns til frambúðar.

### 7.1 Vörn gegn vatnsskorti

Hönnunarteymið stefnir að því að draga úr vatnsnotkun miðað við hefðbundna notkun (e. baseline) samkvæmt BREEAM.

Gróður á þökum og gróðurveggjum mun eingöngu nýta úrkomu og engin þörf er því fyrir vökvunarkerfi. Kannað verður hvort og hvernig megi safna regnvatni til þess að nota til að vökva gróður í gróðurhúsum.

BREEAM kröfur sem notaðar verða til viðmiðunar hér eru:

- **Wat 01: Vatnsnotkun** - Markmið kröfunnar er að minnka vatnsnotkun byggingarinnar er tengist hreinlæti með vatnssparandi búnaði og söfnun regnvatns.

### 7.2 Vörn gegn ofnotkun vatns

Regnvatnslagnir á lóð munu hannaðar þannig að ekki verði meira hámarks magn af vatni veitt frá lóðinni eftir að byggingin er reist en gerist áður en hún verður reist. Blágrænar ofanvatnslausnir á lóðarmörkum,

regngarður/beð á almenningstorgi og regnrásir verða notaðar í tilfalli úrhellis til þess að draga úr álagi á stofnkerfi fráveitu.

BREEAM kröfur sem notaðar verða til viðmiðunar hér eru:

- **Pol 03: Fráflæði yfirborðsvatns** – Krafan á að stuðla að því að koma í veg fyrir eða minnka losun regnvatns í skólplagnir og árfarvegi. Þannig á að lágmarka hættuna á flóðum, bæði á og utan lóðar, vatnsmengun yfirborðsvatns og öðrum umhverfisskaða.

## 8 Líffræðilegur fjölbreytileiki, jarðyrkja og endurheimt

### á gróðri í þéttbýli

Lögð verður áhersla á að auka við fjölbreytileika vistkerfis lóðarinnar og koma á tengingum við nærliggjandi svæði eins og Laugardal.

#### 8.1 Varðveisla líffræðilegs fjölbreytileika

Á grænum þökum verður gróðurþekja grænna þaka látin slúta fram af þökum og vaxa niður á vegg.

BREEAM kröfur sem notaðar verða til viðmiðunar hér eru:

- **LE 04: Vistfræðiaukning** – Markmið kröfunnar er að stuðla að aðgerðum sem auka vistfræðilegt gildi á lóðinni í kjölfar uppbyggingar.

#### 8.2 Náttúrufræðsla

Fræðsla um plöntur og gróður á lóðinni og í byggingunni verður gerð aðgengileg gestum og íbúum byggingarinnar.

#### 8.3 Jarðyrkja

Notendum byggingarinnar verður gert kleift að stunda ræktun á grænmeti innanhúss. Græn þök og gróðurhús nýtast við ræktun á kryddjurtum.

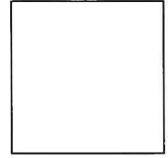
#### 8.4 Endurheimt á gróðri í þéttbýli

Grænum svæðum á jarðhæð og í skrifstofuálmum verður viðhaldið af eiganda byggingarinnar. Grænum svæðum í sameiginlegum rýmum og á þökum verður viðhaldið sameiginlega af notendum og eiganda byggingarinnar.

BREEAM kröfur sem notaðar verða til viðmiðunar hér eru:

- **LE 05: Langtímaáhrif á líffræðilegan fjölbreytileika** – Markmið kröfunnar er að lágmarka langtímaáhrif á líffræðilegan fjölbreytileika á lóðinni og nærumhverfis hennar vegna framkvæmdanna.

## 9 Viðbótaraðgerðir og samfélagslegur ávinningur

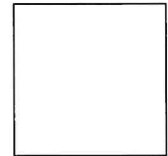


### 9.1 Samráð hagsmunaaðila

Samráð verður haft við sveitarfélagið og aðra hagsmunaaðila og notendur eins og sagt er fyrir í handbók BREEAM á hönnunarskeiði, byggingarskeiði og innflutningskeiði. Notendahandbók byggingarinnar veitir íbúum og notendum upplýsingar um notkun byggingarinnar á notkunarkeiði hennar.

BREEAM kröfur sem notaðar verða til viðmiðunar hér eru:

- **Man 01: Yfirlit verkefnis og hönnun** - Markmið þessarar kröfu er að hvetja til samræmis í hönnunarferli sem hámarkar frammistöðu byggingarframkvæmdarinnar, þ.e.a.s. að tekið sé tillit til sem flestra þátta strax í upphafi hönnunarferlisins, hluti þessarar kröfu er samráð við hagsmunaaðila.
- **Man 04: Virkni- og viðtökuprófanir og afhending byggingar** – Markmið kröfunnar er að sjá til þess að virkni- og viðtökuprófanir ásamt afhendingarferlinu sé vel skipulagt og að það endurspegli þarfir tilvonandi notenda. Þá er einnig gerð krafa um notendahandbók sé útbúin.

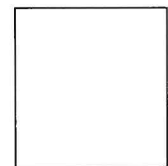


### 9.2 Gróðurhús (vetrargarður)

Þema almenningsgarðsins í gróðurhúsinu verður tengt heilsu með því að að rækta þar algengar lækningajurtir og plöntur sem hreinsa andrúmsloft. Miðað er við að kaffi- og/eða veitingahús verði starfrækt nærri garðinum. Hugað verður sérstaklega að aðgengismálum fyrir eldri borgara í garðinum.

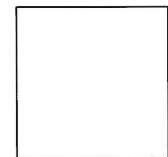
## 10 Framsækin hönnun í þéttbýli

Hönnunarteymið hefur einsett sér að útbúa nútíma byggingu í hæsta gæðaflokki sem er sérsniðin staðbundnum aðstæðum og uppfyllir væntingar Reykjavíkurborgar. Samtímahönnun byggingarinnar byggir á þörfum notandans og kröfum um aukna sjálfbærni bygginga.



### 10.1 Almenningsgarður og samtengingar

Almenningstorg við suðurhlið byggingarinnar teygir sig yfir Suðurlandsbraut og tengist þar almenningsgarði norðanmegin við götuna. Í garðinum verður komið fyrir búnaði sem dregur fram ágæti jarðhitaorku og hitaveitu í gróðursælum trjálundi. Frá torginu verða tengingar fyrir gangandi og hjólandi umferð við aðliggjandi nágrenni.





Lágmúli, Reykjavík, Iceland

Phase 2  
March 8th 2019

*Stef. Steinn*

**basalt**

**ÉFLA**

**Reginn**  
FASTEIGNAFÉLAG



LANDMÓTUN



*Stef. Steinn*

# Introduction

C40 is about moving towards a better, healthier, greener city. Our project is in line with the spirit of C40 as it creates a hub for health, wellness and sustainable lifestyle. The site is prominent within the Reykjavik city fabric. It is also a source of green energy and located next to the scheduled BRT city line. These factors combined provide a unique opportunity for showcasing a new era in construction, a beacon of sustainable architecture.

A public square on the south part of the site, where one of Reykjavik Power's pumping stations is located, stretches over Suðurlandsbraut and connects to a public park north of the site. The park will house installations that bring to life the wonder of geothermal water and power, nestled in a grove of trees. From the square and the park, good walking and cycling connections extend into the surrounding neighbourhoods. Mixing public space, service, retail, offices, and co-habitational housing, underlines the dynamic character of the neighbourhood. The outdoor areas come together in a public plaza on the ground floor and then wind their way through the building, extending the ground and green spaces of the city. The ground floor is a public space mixed with service and retail. Above is a mix of service and office space. The top floors are co-housing with shared common spaces. The program is expressed as distinct programmatic volumes that appear to float independently. Connecting the volumes of the building is a green ribbon that takes on many roles, as communal spaces, corridors, greenhouse spaces and more. It has a gradient of privacy, from public at ground level, shared-office space above and private shared space for residents only on the top levels. Rooftop

gardens provide access to private outdoor spaces for residents.

The goal of the project is to deliver an exemplary building in the City of Reykjavik which has a near zero carbon footprint. The building will be BREEAM certified with a minimum of Very good rating. This is in line with the emphasis the City of Reykjavik has for new buildings operated by the City. The BREEAM certification will assist the project in mitigating risks through demonstrating sustainability performance during planning, design, construction and operation and in creating a desirable place to live and work. The emphasis in BREEAM fits well with the building's focus on a near zero carbon footprint, energy efficiency, sustainable material management, green transport solutions and beyond. The BREEAM certification will help set benchmarks for the overall Eco-design of the building and make sure that the ambitious design of the asset is followed to the end.

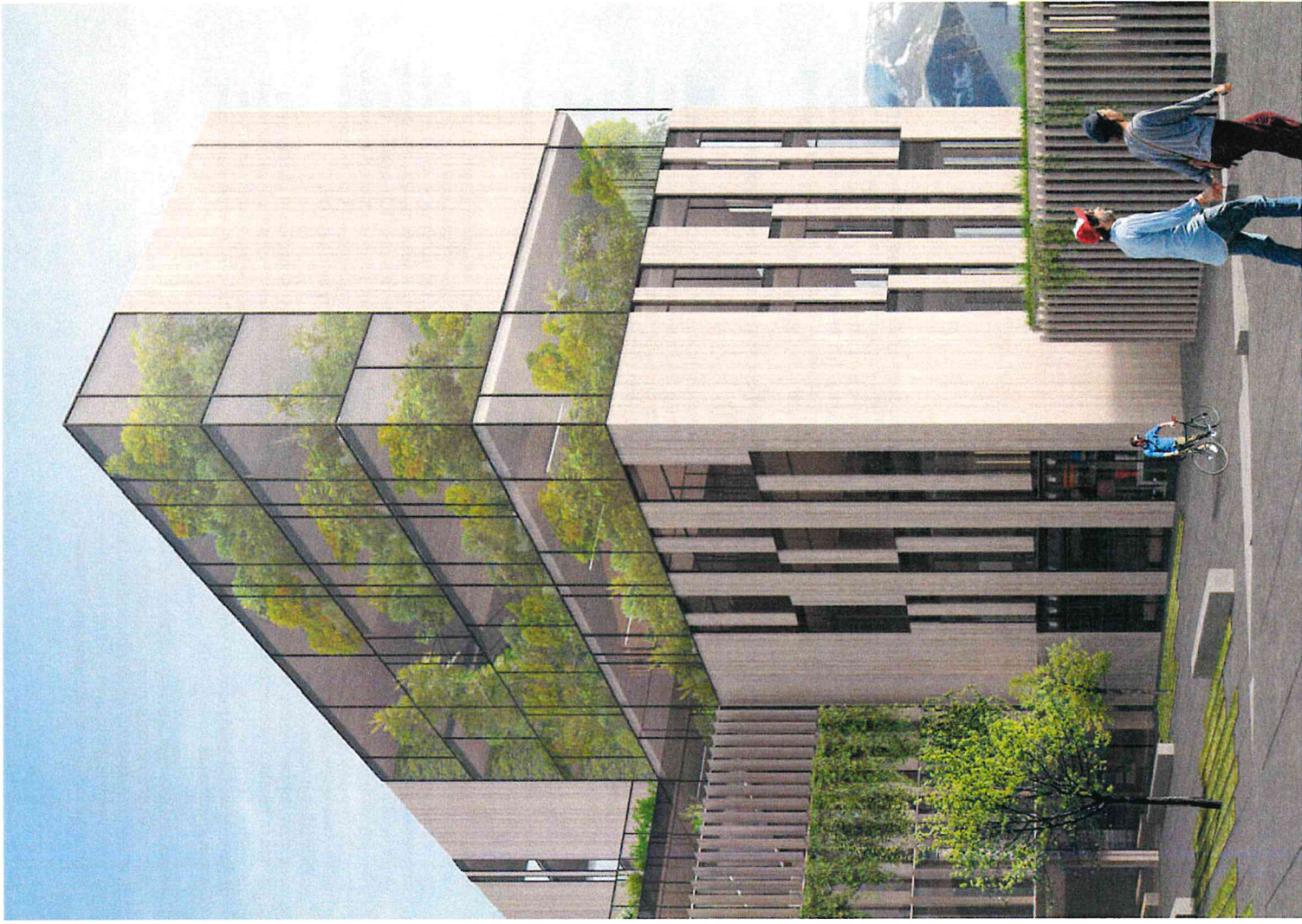


A handwritten signature in blue ink, located at the bottom right of the page. The signature is stylized and appears to be the name of the author or a representative of the project.

# Challenge 1

## Site energy efficiency and supply of clean energy

The project will take advantage of the highly de-carbonized national energy grid where most of the electricity is generated using either hydro- or geothermal sources and space heating is primarily from geothermal sources. The site is located on a low temperature field, Laugarnes, in Reykjavik. The site has operating wells where water is extracted at a rate which allows for a sustainable production of hot water supply. The site design can offer the potential for improved resource efficiency and for people to get familiar with the renewable energy that is being harnessed from the ground.





## Energy efficient design and building form

The building is U-shaped and opens its arms to the south. A public square is embraced by two wings that lead users to the center of the building. A strong public axis runs through the building and extends out of the northern side, over Suðurlandsbraut and terminates on the site north of Suðurlandsbraut. From there, paths extend into the fabric of the neighborhood. Larger glazed parts of the building face south and harness solar heat to assist with plant growth inside the building. The envelope of the building responds to the functions inside with privacy shades, movable screens and double facades. The building is expressed as distinct programmatic boxes that are joined together by a thread of transparent spaces that houses joint programmatic functions.

## Energy use

Our project will only use electricity generated from renewable resources and renewable energy for heating purposes. Electricity in Iceland is almost entirely from renewable sources and is produced in hydropower plants (approx. 73%) and geothermal power plants (approx. 27%). The Capital Region of Iceland has a district heating system which gets renewable heat from combined geothermal heat/electricity power plants at Nesjavellir and Hellisheiði or by direct use of hot water from low temperature fields within the city. This renewable source of heat will be used to heat the building.

The BREEAM certification systems has high ambitions for specification and design of energy efficient building solutions, systems and equipment to support sustainable use of energy. The BREEAM energy issues will be used to guide the design towards improving the inherent energy efficiency of the building, reducing carbon emissions and support efficient management throughout the building's lifetime.

Icelandic building regulation does not include requirements regarding energy consumption, but we have set our own goals. The energy demand of a BAU building in Iceland is around 250 kWh/m<sup>2</sup> for space heating, ventilation, hot water, fans, pumps, lighting and technical equipment [1]. But our target is to reduce the energy demand in the commercial and office space by 30% down to 175 kWh/m<sup>2</sup>.

## Energy efficient heating and ventilation

We attempt to reach this goal by maximizing energy efficiency at all stages. The greenhouses will use daylight to create a green and warm space for both people working and living in the building, those who are seeking services in the commercial spaces or simply people passing by.

There are several ways in which we will increase energy efficiency regarding heating and ventilation: Waste heat recovery ventilation, underfloor heating with thermostats, automatic semi-passive ventilation system in the greenhouses and use of highly insulating glass windows in the greenhouses.

### Central waste-heat recovery ventilation in commercial and office spaces

The building will utilize an energy-saving central waste-heat recovery ventilation system. The installation includes a rotary heat exchanger to recover waste heat energy from the exhaust air, increasing the energy efficiency by up to 80% [2]. There would be one central ventilation system for each part of the building containing office spaces and the commercial spaces. The initial costs of this system would be more expensive than the BAU case, but it will pay off in the long run through thermal energy savings. The BAU case would be to take exhaust air from the space while taking in cold air through grills located in windows or external walls. The BAU case does not capture any waste heat from exhaust air and is therefore more expensive to operate.

### Individual waste-heat recovery ventilation system in apartments

Individual waste-heat recovery ventilation will be used for each apartment, giving occupants the flexibility of customizing indoor temperature to their comfort, which leads to lower heating costs and yields more valuable apartments. The installation

includes either a rotary heat exchanger or a cross-flow heat exchanger to recover waste heat energy from the exhaust air, greatly increasing the energy efficiency. This heat recovery solution has been demonstrated in Iceland a few times and is gaining foothold in the Nordic countries.

### Underfloor heating with thermostats in apartments

Underfloor heating in apartments will be controlled with thermostats to minimize thermal energy use. There are co-benefits of using the abovementioned ventilation system along with a floor heating system because the heated air from the floors circulates better and is distributed more evenly, yielding a more stable temperature across the apartments.

### Automatic semi-passive ventilation in greenhouse parts

The greenhouse parts will utilize a semi-passive ventilation system. Greenhouses pose a challenge in energy efficiency, but we strive to optimize its energy use through smart solutions. Smart technology will be used such as heat and CO<sub>2</sub> sensors that automatically regulate motor-controlled windows to ensure a stable temperature while at the same time guarantee necessary air exchange.

To ensure seamless integration of plant growing and people enjoyment in greenhouses, plants will be selected according to the temperature needs of people, i.e. that thrive in a temperature around 20°C.

## Energy efficient heating and ventilation

### Highly insulating glass windows in greenhouse parts

In the BAU case, a greenhouse would imply great heat loss, so greenhouses therefore receive special focus. We will use triple-glazed glass in the greenhouse parts of the building with a thermal transmittance (U-value) of  $U = 0,7 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ . This will vastly reduce energy costs by curbing the heat energy loss from greenhouses. The passive solar gain (G-value) of the glass will be selected to maximize thermal comfort of users and plants in greenhouses while at the same time maximizing use of daylight and minimizing light pollution outside of greenhouses.

Furthermore, the detailed design of the central greenhouse will have a door system that reduces loss of heat when opened, such as double-layer doors or a revolving door. This is done to reduce heat loss when people walk in and out of the greenhouse.

In the later design phases, calculations for energy consumption with regard to cost and payback period will be submitted, to show the value in energy savings.

## Energy efficient equipment

Lifts will be installed to meet the expected transport demand and use pattern in the building. The energy efficiency of available lifts will be analysed, and different systems compared where the transport system with the lowest energy consumption will be specified within the building. The lifts shall fulfil specific criteria regarding energy efficient features, e.g. the lifts shall operate in standby mode during off-peak periods. In continuation to our global vision on the energy efficiency of the project, elevators with power generation system (creating energy with turbines activated by their motion) will be studied for the project.

In order to ensure optimum performance and energy savings in the development's operation, the procurement of energy efficient equipment will be encouraged for all areas within the building. This applies to the following equipment, but is not limited to: Office equipment, domestic scale white goods and kitchen and catering facilities. In addition, for residential areas, an internal or external space will be provided for drying of clothes thus reducing the need for energy means of drying clothes. In addition, residents will be encouraged to consider and informed on the benefits of purchasing low energy equipment for their homes.

[1] Based on EFLA's experience with energy calculations in BREEAM certifications.

[2] Example product where up to 80% energy efficiency is reached: <https://www.faktgroup.com/en/products/air-treatment/energy-recovery-solutions/regasorp-rotor/>

## Control, monitoring and evaluation of energy consumption

In residential areas the individual ventilation system for each apartment gives occupants the flexibility of customizing indoor temperature to their comfort. Floor heating will be controlled with thermostats where occupants could choose a temperature within a given range (e.g. 18-25°C). The floor heating system will be synchronized with the ventilation system to reduce the total thermal energy consumption.

External light fittings will be automatically controlled for prevention of operation during daylight hours and presence detection in areas of intermittent pedestrian traffic. Within the building in non-residential areas and common areas (circulation areas, corridors and stairwells) the switching controls will take account of absence or occupancy.

Energy consumption will be monitored using accessible energy meters where the end energy consuming systems are identifiable for building users. The control system could either be monitored directly or via an energy monitoring and management system. For residential areas, the energy consumption will be made available to the building users using energy display devices. The purpose of the energy display device is to transmit energy consumption, cost and CO2 emission data to a visual display unit in an accessible location for building occupants to make meaningful energy reduction decisions.

A non-technical building user guide and home user guide will be developed and distributed to the building users as appropriate to ensure proper use and control of systems within the building.

## Clean energy usage

Our project will only use renewable electricity and renewable thermal energy. As stated earlier, electricity in Iceland is almost entirely from renewable sources. See further information on the feasibility of introducing on-site low and zero carbon energy technologies in Appendix: Geothermal district heating in Iceland explanation from the HB09 project. Energy study from the HB09 project.

However, the site is in a low-temperature geothermal system. On the site there is a well (RG-15) that is producing 19 l/s of 125°C hot water, that is used in the district heating network for the district and will be used within the building. Another well (RG-11) is also next to the site which is producing 53 l/s of 130°C hot water which is also used in the district heating network and the local thermal swimming pools. The district heating network working temperature is 80°C and does not handle the high temperature geothermal water from the wells. To cool the geothermal water, it is mixed with return water from the district heating network. This means that there is an energy destruction. This opens the possibility to instead use the geothermal water in a binary cycle to produce electricity. An example of this technology is the Climeon units (<https://climeon.com/>), which are standardized units that each produce 150 kW of electricity. An option would be to use five units and produce 750 kW on site and lower the temperature of the geothermal water from 125°C to 80°C. The site would have surplus electricity that could be sold on the grid. The design and implementation would need to be done in full cooperation with the well and district heating network owner Veitur.

## Icelandic Geothermal and Hydropower Energy Supply

The electricity supplied by the Icelandic grid is almost entirely renewable, produced by hydropower plants and geothermal power plants, so there is no need to buy Guarantees of Origin or similar certificates to prove that renewable electricity was used. All small-scale users of electricity in Iceland, such as in this project, automatically run on renewable electricity and heat.

Our goal is to reduce the annual energy demand of the building down to 175 kWh/m<sup>2</sup> (space heating, ventilation, hot water, fans, pumps, lighting and technical equipment). The aim is therefore to keep the energy demand of the building below 1.800 MWh/year. Since the grid-supplied electricity and heat in Reykjavik is 100% renewable, the total expected renewable energy consumption 100% of the total energy consumption, i.e. 1.800 MWh/year.

The Icelandic electricity grid is 73.3% hydropower, 26.6% geothermal and 0.06% wind power and the carbon intensity is broken down accordingly [4].

As stated above, the energy demand of a BAU building in Iceland is around 250 kWh/m<sup>2</sup> but our target is to reduce the energy demand down to 175 kWh/m<sup>2</sup>, saving 75 kWh/m<sup>2</sup>. In terms of greenhouse gas emissions, this means reducing the emissions from 48 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>-eq./year down to 34 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>-eq./year, saving 14 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>-eq./year.

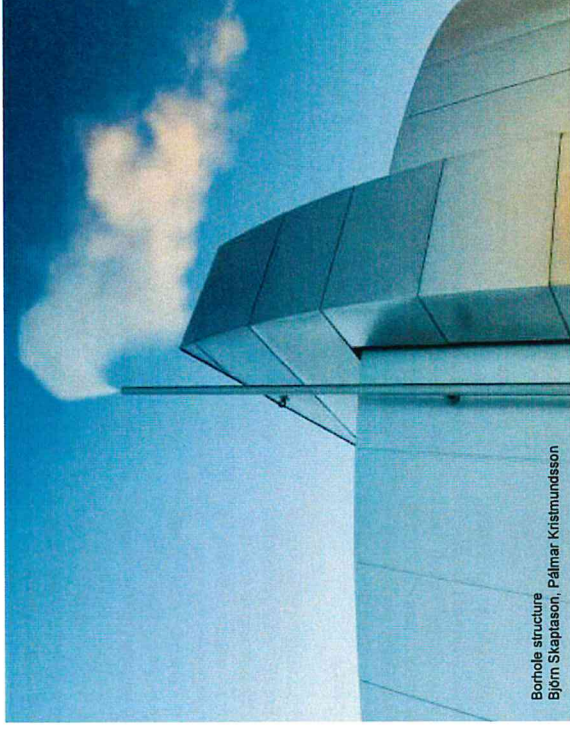
## Energy Storage

Energy storage is mainly required where there is fluctuating on-site energy production, for example wind or solar power, which can be variable in production and would need buffering. The Icelandic electricity grid, however, only contains hydropower and geothermal electricity, which are very stable forms of renewable electricity production, so energy storage is not needed. On-site electricity production would be impractical in the Reykjavik where there is enough grid-supplied renewable electricity and heat available. As discussed above, it is more environmentally friendly to use the grid-supplied renewable energy than producing it on-site.

## Societal Benefits of Sustainable Energy

The project aims to be as low-carbon as possible but there might be some emissions left to reach carbon-neutrality. There are two main opportunities for offsetting carbon emissions in Iceland, either by rewetting drained wetlands (peatlands) or through forestry. These incur social and environmental benefits through supporting local action to reduce carbon emissions while at the same time increase the biodiversity of barren areas.

The carbon footprint from embodied emissions from the main building materials (Cross Laminated Timber (CLT), concrete, reinforcement steel) will be compensated for by buying either wetland recovery or forestry carbon offset credits, making the project effectively carbon neutral.



Borhole structure  
Björn Skaptason, Pálmar Kristmundsson



Songdb Canal Walk  
KPF



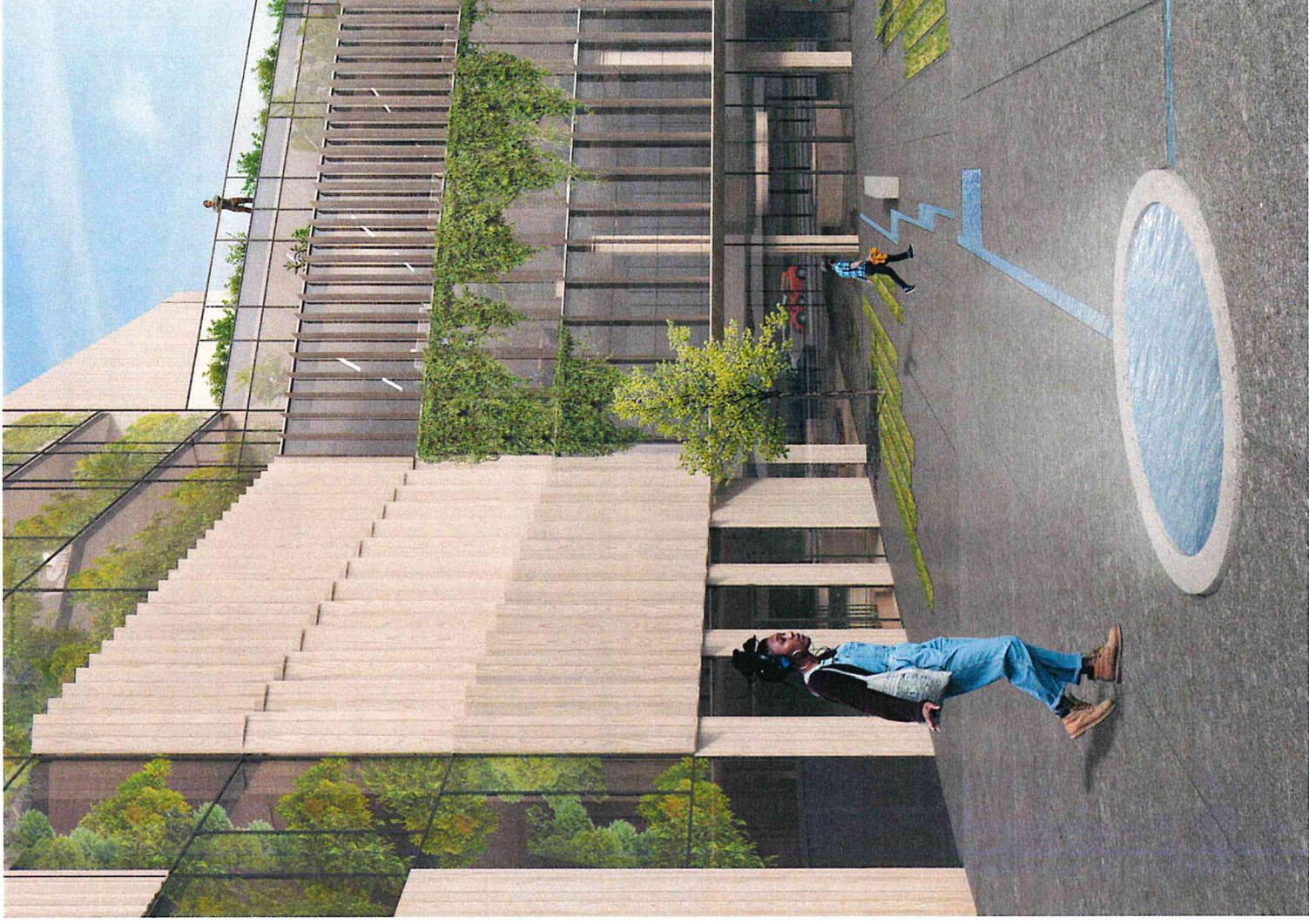
Sleam  
Ned Kahn

## Challenge 2

# Sustainable materials management, circular economy and waste

The projects material management goal is to move away from the linear economic model of 'take, make, and waste' and towards resource efficiency. In order to successfully accomplish the mission life cycle thinking will be used to support decision making all the way from design stage through to operation and occupation of a building.

The BREEM certification scheme will be used as a guide to reduce impact of construction materials throughout the whole lifecycle of the building. Focus will be on sustainable procurement where materials are sourced in a responsible way and have a low embodied impact. Responsibly sourced construction products are identified using verified ecolabeling schemes, Environmental Product Declarations (EPD) and favouring producers with third party verified Environmental Management Systems (EMS).



## Carbon Assessment with Life Cycle Approach

One of the steps taken to reduce the embedded carbon in the construction products is to increase the use of biomass (wood), and thus moving away from the Icelandic BAU of using concrete as the main construction material. First of all, the life cycle impacts for Cross laminated timber (CLT) construction were compared to a BAU concrete construction on the basis of 1 sqm of external wall with a thermal transmittance of  $U = 0,275 \text{ m}^2\text{K/W}$ . The BAU structure would be a 180 mm thick reinforced concrete but our design proposes a 120 mm thick CLT structure instead. For the sake of comparison, all other layers of the external wall were kept the same but the stone wool insulation is thinner in our design because CLT provides better thermal insulation compared to concrete.

The layers in the comparison were as follows:

Concrete wall would have been:

- 30 mm wooden cladding
- 135 mm stone wool insulation
- 180 mm concrete + rebar (BAU)

The CLT version with wooden cladding would be:

- 30 mm wooden cladding
- 100 mm stone wool insulation
- 120 mm CLT

The carbon footprint of the CLT wall turns out to be 19 kg CO<sub>2</sub>-eq. per m<sup>2</sup> of external wall whereas the carbon footprint of the concrete wall is 93 kg CO<sub>2</sub>-eq. per m<sup>2</sup> of external wall. Therefore, by choosing a CLT external wall instead of the BAU concrete wall, 74 kg of CO<sub>2</sub>-eq. are saved per sqm of external wall. In this comparison, the CLT option reduces the carbon footprint by almost 80%.

Secondly, we propose to use Low-Carbon Concrete

(LCC) or Green Concrete where possible. LCC is a concrete which uses waste material as at least one of its components and/or its production process does not lead to environmental destruction, and/or has high performance and life cycle sustainability.

Standard concrete contains usually 400 kg CO<sub>2</sub>/m<sup>3</sup> of concrete, but we aim to use concrete with lower carbon intensity, e.g. LCC300 with 300 kg CO<sub>2</sub>/m<sup>3</sup>. As design of the building continues, low-carbon concrete options will be further assessed.

Another way of reducing emissions from concrete is to reduce the amount of concrete where possible and to avoid using high-strength concrete where it is not needed, e.g. by using C25/30 concrete instead of C30/37 where possible.

Thirdly, the building will mainly use Icelandic stone wool as an insulation material. A Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) carried out by our environmental engineers (EFLA), it has been shown that carbon emissions from production of Icelandic stone wool is much lower than the alternatives and lower than stone wool produced abroad. Stone wool is a low-carbon, heat resistant insulation material and an Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) is now being developed. The carbon footprint of Icelandic stone wool produced by Steinull hf. is up to three times lower than the carbon footprint of their competitors in Norway, see image [1].

The Icelandic stone wool also outperforms other types of insulation in terms of being low-carbon, see image [2].

[1] EFLA Consulting Engineers (2019). *Life Cycle Assessment of Icelandic stone wool. Steinull hf.*

[2] EFLA Consulting Engineers (2019). *Kolefnisspor einangrunarrefna.*

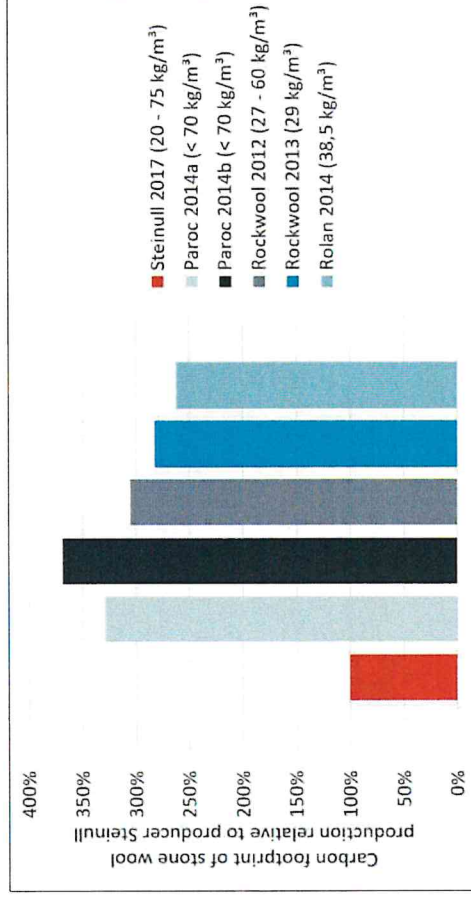


Image 1. Carbon footprint of Icelandic stone wool compared to other producers of stone wool [1].

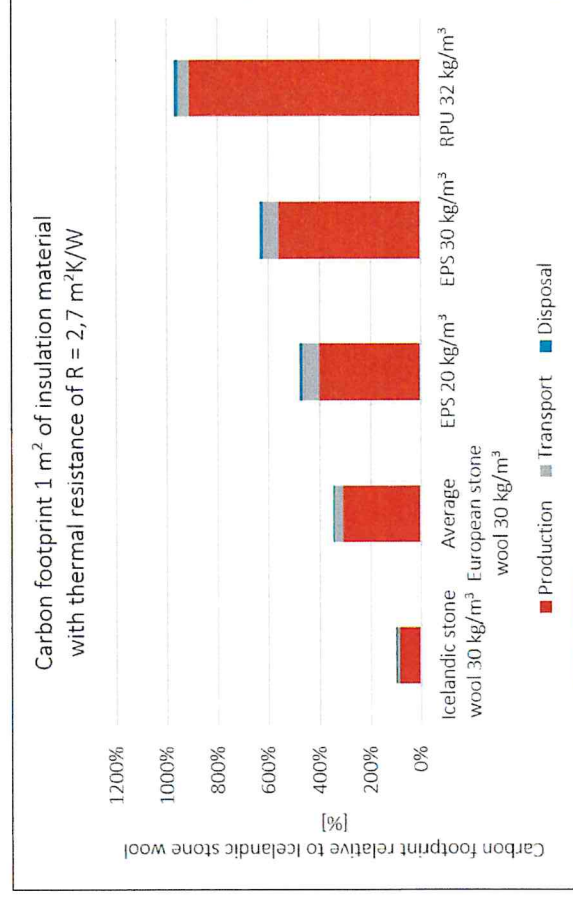


Image 2. Carbon footprint to Icelandic stone wool compared to other insulation options [2].

*[Handwritten signature]*

## Cost Assessment with Life Cycle Approach

In order to deliver whole life value, Life Cycle Costing (LCC) will be used to improve the design and promote economic sustainability. The LCC will incorporate building envelope, services, finishes and external spaces and the results used to influence building and systems design to minimize life cycle costs and maximise critical value. This approach guarantees robust material selection and promotes lifetime extension of materials through maintenance, repairs, upgrades and renovation.

## Sustainable Material Origin

The availability of local construction materials is limited. However, as mentioned above, Icelandic stone wool is the preferred option for insulation material, fulfilling many important environmental aspects: Local material, low carbon footprint, the availability of an Environmental Product Declaration for the products and the producer operates a third party verified Environmental Management System (ISO 14001). In addition, transport distances are significantly reduced, substituting transport from Europe with road transport from Sauðárkrúkur in the North of Iceland.

The locally produced stone wool is a very good option in terms of carbon footprint of the material production, and when focusing on the logistics. The carbon footprint of truck transport from Sauðárkrúkur to Reykjavík is approx. 15 kg CO<sub>2</sub> eq./ ton of material transported (one way), while the carbon footprint of ship transport of 1 ton of materials from Denmark to Reykjavík is 84 kg CO<sub>2</sub> eq. (one way).

In addition to focusing on local materials as far as possible, the design team will seek opportunities to opt for value recovery. An example of such a product is insulation material made from recycled cotton fibres with origin in clothing that is no longer used (<https://www.vrk-isolatie.nl>).

## Sustainable building and infrastructure design

The project employs an open cross laminated timber framework to maximize flexibility. The framework is stiffened with solid CLT walls and steel components within the framework where needed, to fulfil Reykjavík/Icelandic building codes. Vertical circulation routes are distributed through the building to allow more flexibility in the flow of users. The building is "proud" of its location at the heart of natural resource flows in Reykjavík. HVAC, water and electrical infrastructure is designed to be a visual component of the building's interior, increasing awareness of energy usage and contextualizing the relationship between sustainable energy production and green growth. As a result, changes to the building's systems are made easier with better access.

## Material efficiency

Our design does not lead to unnecessary material use in the building. Far from being a modernist project, our building has something in common with the functionalist movement: the richness of our design is obtained through a careful choice in raw materials which are both sustainable and beautiful. No superfluous ornamentation leads to no unnecessary quantities of building materials.

## Circular design considerations

Fabric aims to design the building complex with the principles of a circular economy in mind. This means that material choice and design of interiors will facilitate efficient value recovery at the end of life. The buildings will be able function as

urban mines or material banks, meaning that the building components can be harvested, materials reused and demand for raw material extraction greatly reduced. Benefits are reduced GHG emissions from new material production, increased supply of useable second-hand construction materials and reduced waste generation, to name a few.

## Construction waste management

FABRIC aims to minimize construction waste generation and increase resource diversion from landfill with effective construction waste management and construction planning. Targets will be set for the amount of non-hazardous and hazardous waste generated on-site and protocols will be developed by our environmental specialists to minimize waste during the construction phase. Construction waste will be sorted into at least five categories (from directly reusable to hazardous waste) and procedures will be developed for reusing and recycling construction waste. The aim will be to divert 95% of total construction waste generated from landfill. The data collected from monitoring will be reported as m<sup>3</sup> or tonnes of waste generated per 100 m<sup>2</sup> of gross internal floor area. The report will also include the destination of non-hazardous waste leaving the site and the percentage of waste diverted from landfill.

Before demolition starts, on-site hard surfaces will be audited to determine if reuse of materials is feasible from an environmental, technical and financial point of view, with the goal of maximising the recovery and/or recycling of materials.

To make sure the amount of waste will be carefully monitored throughout construction phases, a legal person (specialist) will be designated by our team and will be responsible for implementing these actions.

Material which will be extracted during foundation work for the new buildings will be diverted from typical disposal pathways. Active collaboration with

private and public parties will be strived for to make this material useful for other projects such as land formation in the neighbourhood area which are frequent with more infill development along the city coastline.

## Domestic waste management

The city of Reykjavík has an ambitious waste management policy which involves more use of centralized waste centres for building occupants, utilizing underground containers where feasible. In this case, a waste assessment will be conducted to quantify the space needed and size of containers for waste and recyclables. The space will be located on a hard surface and be accessible to all occupants of the building according to guidelines from Reykjavík City.

An adequate internal space within apartments will also be provided for recyclable household waste. The waste will be sorted into the six categories that the municipality plans to implement. Five recyclable categories, plastic, paper, organic, glass and metal waste, and one category for the residual mixed waste. The bins will be clearly labelled. Sizing of the bins will be according to the number of occupants and will follow the latest guidelines provided by Reykjavík City. The internal recycling bins will be located in a dedicated non-obstructive position in or close to the kitchen of each apartment.

Adequate external facilities will be provided for composting of organic household waste. It will be at a dedicated position accessible to all occupants and will include a water outlet for cleaning in and around the facility. To ensure correct participation of occupants, an information leaflet will be delivered to each dwelling. Internal container space will be provided in each kitchen for the storage of compostable organic waste. The compost produced will be used in the greenhouses and/or roof gardens and any excess given to gardeners and other interested parties.

## Challenge 3

### Low-carbon mobility

One of the focal points of the project is to facilitate and encourage walking, cycling, use of public transport, shared vehicles and electric and other low-emission vehicles and to de-incentivize the use of fossil fuel transport. In order to encourage such behaviour, it is essential to provide good accessibility and good and safe connections to the area.



## Walking

Whatever the preferred mode of transport, all trips start and end with walking. Good walking infrastructure is therefore essential for people to access the area and thrive there. Infrastructure that facilitates walking is accessible, secure, safe and attractive. By introducing, amongst other, even pavements, seating options, separation from cyclists, low curbs, safe crossing facilities and a place to stop and interact with other, walking will be encouraged.

## Cycling

The project will encourage cycling by introducing direct cycle paths, priority for cyclists at intersections and a safe cycling infrastructure. The project will also encourage multimodal transportation by reinforcing existing bicycle rental and sharing program in the area. This will be achieved with enclosed bicycle parking places with facilities to repair bikes and charge e-bikes. Locating bicycle rental and sharing programs near priority bus stops increases the rider's possibilities of multimodal traveling. Bike sharing schemes will be provided with a user friendly and easily accessible on-site, on-line and in-app payment system. Public parking houses can also be provided with a secure bicycle parking for residents and visitors to hire.

## Public Transport

Though boundaries of the area are limited to the plot size the team will view and evaluate possibilities of connecting the City Line – Borgarlinan (BRT) to the area. Assuming that master plan of Borgarlinan is correct, one of its bus stops will be located near the building. Borgarlinan will offer fast, efficient travel with high frequency and safety which are a prerequisite for an attractive public transport. To encourage an increased use of public transport, the bus stop will be provided with real time public transport information, informing the users of real time changes in delays and arrivals of buses. Also, the bus stop will be provided with straight drive-in approach, platforms with level-free entrances, tactile paving for visually impaired, spacious waiting areas with roof the entire length of the bus stop, with sitting areas, good lighting, static information and possibility for purchasing tickets. To encourage multi-modal mobility, parking facilities for bicycles will be provided at bus stops as well as accessible and safe connection with walking and cycling infrastructure. The parking facilities will be provided with roof and facilities to repair bikes and charge e-bikes or e-scooters. Also, bicycle rental and sharing facilities will be situated near the bus stop.

## Electric or low-carbon vehicles

The project will encourage the use of electric or low carbon vehicles by introducing charging points in the area and in the parking basement. Additionally, car hire schemes will be introduced which will only include low-carbon or electric vehicles.

## Minimizing overall transport emissions

The project will minimize the use of diesel and petrol vehicles by introducing digitalized mobility solutions, both multimodal and separate services (i.e. bicycle sharing). Such solutions provide people with the opportunity to avoid private ownership of a car. The multimodal mobility services (MaaS) enables a more seamless journey connecting different modes of transportation by offering sharing and renting possibilities of bicycles, scooters and cars. Other incentives are no or limited parking for diesel and petrol vehicles and/or priority parking for electric and low-carbon vehicles and priority for cyclists at intersections. Car sharing schemes will be introduced in the area. Also, bike sharing, and high-quality bicycle parking will be introduced and situated nearby local transport stops to encourage multimodal transportation and ease the integration of public transportation and cycling.

Transportation emissions will be minimized during occupancy by limiting the need of travelling by car. This will be achieved by local services, jobs, schools and shops in the area, making them easily reachable for visitors and residents by foot or bicycle.

Transportation emissions will be minimized during the construction phase by optimizing procurement and minimizing the need of deliveries to the site. During detailed design, the possibility will be considered to require an electricity driven carbon-free construction site as is done in Oslo as of 2018. Then, heavy machinery and other construction equipment would be electrically charged on-site. We would follow the Norwegian Guidelines for fossil- and emission free solutions on building sites.

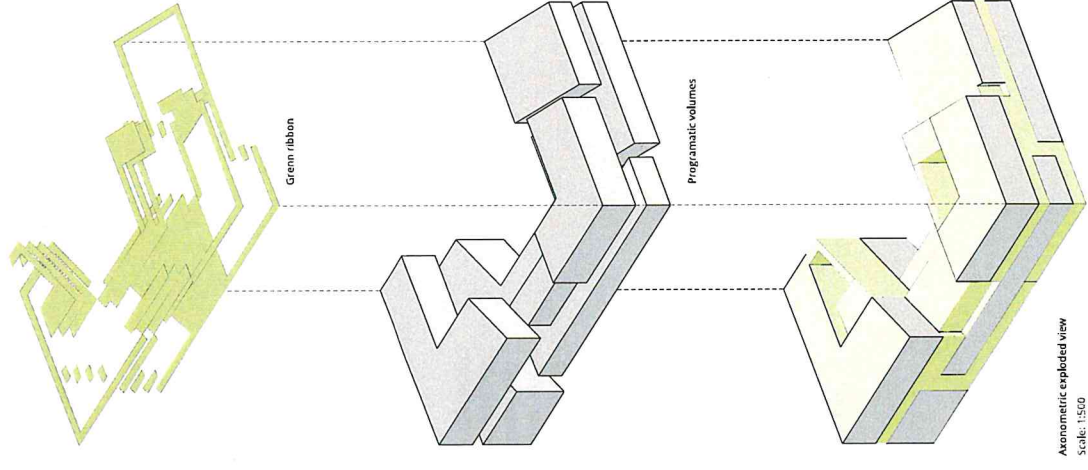
[1] Energy Norway, the Norwegian District Heating Organization, ENOVA, the Federation of Norwegian Construction Industries (BNL), the Norwegian Contractors Association Oslo, Akershus and Østfold (EBAO), Climate Agency, City of Oslo and Nelfo (2018). Guide to arranging fossil- and emission-free solutions on building sites. Accessed on 6th March 2019: <https://www.klimaoslo.no/wp-content/uploads/sites/88/2018/06/Veileder-Utslippsfrie-byggeplasser-ENG.pdf>



# Challenge 4

## Resilience and adaptation

Lágmúli area does not have specific climate issues other than Iceland in general. Iceland has extreme weather conditions especially during winter time, mostly regarding wind, rain and snow. Wind is an issue in Iceland, on the site there is a southeast wind dominating. It is important to design buildings and outdoor area with that in mind. Due to the Icelandic local conditions it is vital that all design emphasizes on creating shelter and liveable and enjoyable areas for people all year round. Therefore, the team will design the buildings and outdoor areas by ensuring a calm and comfortable "microclimate" where considered wind, rain and snow collection.



## Risk assessment

If global emissions continue to rise, we will face the RCP8.5 scenario in the IPCC models which predicts a 3.7°C global temperature increase before 2100 compared to preindustrial levels. The temperature increase itself (i.e. heat waves and droughts) is not seen as the main immediate risk in Iceland. Rather, increased flooding and more extreme rainfall and wind events are considered the main climate hazards in Iceland: Increase in rainfall intensity is expected and an increase in rainfall amount [1].

Sea level rise in certain parts of Iceland will be less than globally due to the gravitational effects of melting glaciers [1]. However, Reykjavik is far from glaciers and the buffering effect of their disappearance will probably not be observed in Reykjavik. On the contrary, historically the land in Reykjavik has been sinking. Sea level rise therefore poses a threat to buildings and structures close to the coast in Reykjavik. But since the Lágmúli area is 950 m away from coast and approximately 20 m above sea level, then sea level rise is not seen as a threat to the building.

Prioritizing possible climate threats, extreme weather conditions and flooding as a result of heavy precipitation are the main climate risks that this particular building will face.

Team FABRIC will emphasize on relevant issues for the plot regarding resilience and adaptation:

Risk assessment carried out to identify potential impact on the building from expected extreme weather conditions over its projected life cycle, and where feasible, mitigate against these impacts

- Blue green systems to capture and channel rainwater

- Designing by enhancing interaction between various activities and social groups

- Team FABRIC aims to enhance the vitality of the area at all hours of the day

## Resilient occupancy

The RCP8.5 scenario in the IPCC reports represents 3.7°C global warming before 2100 compared to preindustrial levels. Due to conditions in Reykjavik, the models predict that only 3% of summer days (June-August) go above 20°C at the end of the century in RCP8.5 scenario [1].

HVAC systems will not need a cooling element up until outside temperatures go above 20-24°C, which is the average range preferred temperature of occupants. The HVAC will therefore handle most of the projected forecast of warming. The variability in the climate prediction models is very high, however, and the HVAC systems will therefore be designed with the possibility to integrate cooling if needed later on.

Currently, HVAC systems in Iceland are only used for heating, not cooling. The first decades of warming climate will reduce the need for heating and thus save energy used by HVAC and heating systems. According to the above discussion, cooling would not be applicable until towards the end of the century.

## Resilient design

In Iceland it is important to make good outdoor climate as indoor climate. Team FABRIC will design the building with its local microclimate conditions in mind with emphasis on wind flow and sun. By considering how the wind travels in and around the area and between buildings the design can increase the amount of outdoors hours in the public area. In the design phase a wind analysis will be done with emphasis on the driving wind and how the built environment has influence on wind. In Iceland it is important to block the cold wind flows from the north and make shelter from extreme weather conditions. By analysing weather data for all the seasons, design of the building and public space can be improved and by doing that the public space will be more dynamic and create interaction between the users.

## Façade Considerations

The facades of the building respond to the interior functions. Residential facades have sliding screens that allow residents to respond to climate and weather conditions. Office spaces have vertical external fins to minimize solar glare and heat gain. Glazed facades let in light for plants along the green ribbon. Vegetation, both on exterior and interior mitigates solar glare. More information can be found under challenges 1 and 7.

[1] *Vedurstofa Íslands (2018). Loftslagsbreytingar og áhrif þeirra á Íslandi.*



## Challenge 5

# New green services for the site and neighbourhood

Lágmúli plot has the potential to produce its own electricity with e.g. wind turbines or by making a small power station using the geothermal drill hole that is on the plot. The team FABRIC will estimate the feasibility. By producing electricity, the plot could offer people that visit the site free of charge of their e-car or e-bike. This can be one of many ways to reduce the environmental impacts that the fuel cars have on Reykjavik city and give people a reason to visit the site. In Lágmúli the major environmental problem is the heavy traffic on the streets and its big junction Suðurlandsbraut/Kringlumýrarbraut. This problem causes noise and air pollution.

## Environmental and social benefits of green services

The public area of the building houses a greenspace to provide occupants and the local community with a "thermal winter garden" where people can meet, grab a cup of coffee and get their daily dose of light and plants. The large new square behind the building will function as a public space as well, extending the area and providing the perfect spot for enjoying the sun in summer. Wind is an issue in Iceland and a south/east wind is dominating on the site. The square will be designed with that in mind, emphasizing on creating shelter and liveable an enjoyable area for people all year round.

FABRIC proposal emphasises on making the plot a part of the city network e.g. City Line and its vital role in making green transport viable options for people. The public area makes a good facility for people waiting for the City Line or other buses.



This is one of the best bus-connected area of the city and currently buses no. 2, 4, 5, 11, 14, 15 and 17 either stop by the building or very close to it. By providing people that visit the building free charge of their e-car or e-bike, the building functions as a convenient connection point, linking together public transport and other environmentally friendly means of transport.

On the plot there will be education about the geothermal drill hole and how it is a part of the cities renewable network.

The building will contribute to improved community cohesion by providing a public space where people of all ages and backgrounds can meet and converse over a cup of coffee while enjoying the positive benefits of being in a well-lit and planted environment. The building is a mixed-use development which further contributes to community cohesion.

The proposal is minimising the air pollution and carbon emission on the plot and nearby areas by encouraging people to use E cars and E bikes and using public transport. The building is a low-carbon design with high energy efficiency with a lower carbon footprint. The building will be a pioneer and a showcase in environmentally friendly design, hopefully to be an inspiration for other buildings in the city.



## Challenge 6

# Clean growth and smart cities

### Smart city approach

Smarter Cities concept promotes the usage of tools to analyze data for better decisions, anticipate problems, resolve them proactively and coordinate resources to operate effectively. The site has the potential to pilot advanced technology to monitor social, economic and environmental factors, thus providing users information about the area. This method is known as smart city/neighborhood, where an area's information technology is combined with infrastructure, architecture, everyday objects and smart devices, bringing issues such as energy usage, water and air quality into the spotlight, never allowing them to be "out of sight, out of mind." By this methodology the team FABRIC will try to push the limits of sustainable performance, as a result of an overall innovative mind-set and high level of awareness.

At the design stage, the Building Information Modelling (BIM) methodology will be followed, collecting all the information about the building in a combined 3D model. This greatly facilitates the Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) and calculating the carbon footprint of the building. Energy consumption will be measured by energy meters where the end energy consuming systems

are identifiable for building users. Data will be collected into a building management system where energy use can be monitored, thus allowing for informed decisions regarding improved energy use.

Energy consumption will be measured by energy meters where the end energy consuming systems are identifiable for building users. Data will be collected into a building management system where energy use can be monitored, thus allowing for informed decisions regarding improved energy use.

### Green growth support

As a beacon for sustainability, the building will attract alike thinking entrepreneurs. The co-working space of the building provide an excellent option for start-ups, who need the flexibility to grow but often have limited budgets. The mixed-use character and public functions of the building are also prime conditions in which start-ups tend to thrive. More site-specific start-ups could also be of interest, such as Climeon, who produce energy from low heat geothermal streams. A feasibility study for a Climeon system could be made in collaboration with Reykjavik Power.



# Challenge 7

## Sustainable water management

### Water scarcity management

Water is an abundant resource in Iceland and according to data from the National Energy Authority less than 1% of the countries' freshwater resource is being utilised. Reykjavik Energy puts great emphasis on this valuable resource and the focus is on protection and provision of clean and clear water now and in to the future.

Although water is abundant, the resource shall be treated with respect and care and thus water-consuming components specified for the building will be selected carefully and efficient domestic scale equipment selected. The performance of the water-consuming components shall be beyond the defined baseline levels according to BREEAM issue Water 01.

Vegetation on roofs and green walls will rely solely on precipitation for water, there will therefore not be a need for irrigation equipment. The feasibility of a rainwater collection system (rainwater harvesting) for water from roofs will be analysed with regards to water demand for irrigation of plants within greenhouses.

### Excess water management

Drainage measures will be on-site to ensure that the peak rate of run-off from the site is no greater for the developed site than it was pre-development. The building has green roofs which will retain water on-site, with the possibility to implement rainwater harvesting for indoor use for irrigation purposes. In the case of extreme rainfall, stormwater is detained on-site using sustainable urban drainage system techniques, e.g. rain gardens on the new public square and introduction of swales and/or filter drains on the lot boundary.

Component	Baseline	Unit
WC	6	Effective flush volume (litres)
Wash hand basin taps	12	litres/min
Showers	14	litres/min
Baths	200	litres
<i>Table: Baseline water consumption levels for water-consuming components with the aim that they do not go beyond the baseline level.</i>		
Kitchen tap: kitchenette	10	litres/bowl/hour
Kitchen tap: restaurant (pre-rinse nozzles only)	12	litres/min
Domestic sized dishwashers	10.3	litres/min
Domestic sized washing machines	17	litres/cycle
Waste disposal unit	90	litres/use
Commercial-sized dishwashers	17	litres/min
Commercial or industrial sized washing machines	8	litres/rack
	14	litres/kg

# Challenge 8

## Biodiversity, urban re-vegetation and agriculture

Focus will be on enhancing the site ecology and connection to surrounding areas such as Laugardalur. The water management on-site, with introduction of stormwater detention facilities, i.e. rain gardens, green roofs, vertical gardens and surfaces with vegetation for retention and evaporation, will create an attractive area that will support stormwater management, biodiversity, attract birds as well as create an interesting and diverse experience.



## Biodiversity protection and preservation

The site is a land that is currently occupied, and the main function is a parking lot. Therefore, the project will not occupy land which has not been previously disturbed. The ecological value of the site is low, and this will be confirmed with BREEAM issue on land use and ecology where the ecological value of the site is assessed by a suitably qualified professional.

The project will enhance the site ecology with measures such as indigenous species planting and thus providing important microclimates for insects, bird life and even other species. For green roofs and green walls native species will be used. In the new public square vegetation will be introduced as plant communities which form a uniform patch of trees, shrubs and perennials that coexist in the Icelandic nature. Thus, creating sustainable environment where all plants thrive equally in local conditions and in such a way facilitating maintenance.

For the outdoor green walls a shrub wall system is suggested (<http://www.vertology.uk.com/products/shrubwall.html>), giving a unique and striking appearance and contributing to a new dimension to urban green infrastructure. The plant wall system is designed for smaller-growing shrubs suitable for vertical greening and fit well for local vegetation, such as common juniper (*Juniperus communis*), willows (*Salix*) and wild thyme (*Thymus praecox*) as an example.

The building roofs will be green which can provide many benefits, including habitats for wildlife and a place for building users to enjoy the green outdoors.

In order to provide an extensive green roof, native plants, sedum and saxifraga, will be used. The benefits of using these plants on green roofs are manifold: Sedum has very shallow roots, a key

requirement for an extensive green roof, considering the modest depth of the substrate layer and as such the sedum is a lightweight method to create a green roof, and can withstand drought, and is easy to maintain and requires little water and nutrients. In addition, the buildings green roof will be made visible from the ground by introducing plants that climb down the walls.

## Citizen Education and Awareness

The building gives excellent chance to educate people about plants, nature and the importance of biodiversity. In the glass part of the building there will be plants from Icelandic flora and some local and foreign plants that have healing/medical properties. Outside in the public area will be plants that enhance the site ecology and are local species introduced as plant communities which form a uniform patch of trees, shrubs and smaller plants that coexist in the Icelandic nature. This will be introduced for the people that visit the site and the building. Education program will be made regarding the plant species inside the building and outside, on the square and on the building, depending on the season and other activities on the plot.

## Local agriculture

Roof gardens will provide green space for recreational purposes. In addition, in the greenhouses provided in both the shared spaces in the residential part of the building and in the commercial area on the lower levels, the building users will be able to practice e.g. vertical farming and produce food

indoors. The local businesses can use the crop as ingredients for local restaurant providing healthy meals to building users and the local community.

The green roofs and walls, as well as the greenhouse can also be used to grow herbs that can also be processed on-site and used for tea, spices and more.

## Urban re-vegetation

The area is mostly a parking lot today. The site and building is increasing green space extensively, with green walls, green roofs, and vegetation and plant growth throughout the building.

The ground and second floors are accessible by the public, about 27%

Green spaces on the ground floor and office floors are maintained by the building owner. Green spaces in co-living areas and roofs are maintained by residents and building owner jointly.

**Challenge 9**  
**Inclusive actions and**  
**community benefits**



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## Stakeholder consultation

Successful completion of the project goes hand in hand with successful consultation process. The local community, stakeholders and other relevant third parties will be engaged through stakeholder consultation as required by the BREEAM certification. On one hand there is stakeholder consultation which has the main purpose to successfully carry out the project delivery, where owner requirements, sustainability objectives, timescale and budget are the focus of the consultation. On the other hand, consultation will focus on third parties, i.e. the intended building users, the existing community and potential users of shared facilities.

The BREEAM requirements regarding stakeholder engagement reaches from design stage throughout construction and installation. Building user manual provides information to users throughout the operation phase.

The local community will be kept informed about the project process as it evolves and have the possibility to interact with the project team via project website from its first stages throughout the construction and installation phase up until its use phase.

## Thermal Winter Garden

The heart of the building is a public space greenhouse to provide occupants and the local community with a "thermal winter garden" where people can meet, grab a cup of coffee and get their daily dosage of light and plants. The building provides refuge for the light-deprived people of Iceland during the long winter months by providing a nature therapy. Such "nature bathing" has been shown to have healing effects and reducing recovery time in various studies [1] [2] [3].

Short-day-depression or "skammdegisþunglyndi" is a commonly used concept used in Iceland to describe how people at Arctic latitudes can suffer from the lack of sunlight and how it can even turn into a mood disorder. Icelanders use the highest amount of depression medicine in the OECD countries [4]

The lighting will be configured to provide people with light in the right amount (LUX) and colour, corresponding to daylight. The temperature will be configured to meet the needs of people and plants will be selected that thrive in similar conditions.

The "thermal winter garden" is a concept garden where people can enjoy nature in winter in their- mally comfortable conditions. Temperature sensors that regulate motor-controlled windows to ensure a stable temperature while at the same time guarantee necessary air exchange.

The whole theme of the greenhouse will be focused on health by introducing common medicinal herbs (lækningajurtir), both Icelandic and foreign, and plants with air cleaning properties [5]. The commercial and office space is expected to be primarily used by health-related companies.

A restaurant or a coffee shop is expected to be in the commercial space next to the greenhouse to making a trip to greenhouse a great choice for

relaxing and enjoying the healing benefits of the environment. This will be a great option for people that do not have the opportunity to go outdoors in winter, such as elderly people.

The large new square behind the building will function as a public space as well, extending the area and providing the perfect spot for enjoying the sun in summer. Wind is an issue in Iceland and a south/east wind is dominating on the site. The square will be designed with that in mind, emphasizing on creating shelter and liveable an enjoyable area for people all year round.

[1] Franklin (2012). *How Hospital Gardens Help Patients Heal*. Accessed on 6 March 2019: <https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/nature-that-nurtures/>

[2] Ulrich (1984). *View through a window may influence recovery from surgery*. Accessed on 6 March 2019: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/6143402>

[3] NHS Forest Evidence of benefits. Accessed on 6 March 2019: <https://nhsforest.org/evidence-benefits>

[4] Védís Eiríksdóttir (2016). *Þunglyndislyfjanotkun Íslendinga í alþjóðlegum samanburði*. Accessed on 6 March 2019: <https://heilsanokkar.is/thunglyndislyfjanotkun-islendinga-i-althjodlegum-samanburdi/>

[5] Cruz et al (2014). *Can ornamental potted plants remove volatile organic compounds from indoor air?* Accessed on 6 March 2019: <https://greenplantsfor-greenbuildings.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/Dela-Cruz-2014-review-on-phytoremediation-with-in-door-plants-2.pdf>

## Social Integration and Innovative Living Solutions

The building is a mixed-use development that includes office space, commercial and retail space, residential space and public space. Part of the greenhouse function of the building will be open to the public and where people of all ages, genders and social backgrounds can meet, converse and enjoy the well-lit environment filled with plants.

## Challenge 10

# Innovative architecture and urban design

Extracted from the Reykjavik Urban Planning 2010-2030

Múlar-Suðurlandsbraut / Area M2c-p57 (Central Area (M)):

*The site is intended for offices, large-scale retail companies, agencies, institutions, advisory and service companies, financial services, restaurants and hotels. Light industry is allowed on the site, i.e. printing services and workshops, where conditions allow. Residential units are permitted on the upper floors of buildings, as the quality of the buildings in question will be guaranteed. The height of buildings is between 4 to 8 floors. Estimated building increase is about 80,000 square meters, of which 300 possible apartments.*

General objectives:

*All neighborhoods in the city are intended to become more sustainable and humane, the quality of the man-made environment being emphasized. The future transportation system will be more urban than it is today, the pedestrian and bicycle traffic will be increased, and public transport will gain more weight.*



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## Integration to the Surroundings and Neighbourhood

The nearby urban areas are Múlar to the south-east, where there is diverse service such as hotels, stores, restaurants etc. To the northeast is Laugardalur with residential areas, sports areas and a public green area. The area west of Kringlumýrabraut so called Heklu site and Skeifan will take rapidly changes/transformation over the next years. It is important that this transformation will stretch over to the east area of Kringlumýrabraut and connect with Skeifan, where Lágmúli plays a key role. Team FABRIC aims at integrating the new building at Lágmúli 2 into the existing urban landscape of Reykjavík City.

Team Fabric proposes changes to the existing street grid. The implementation of the proposed city-line will affect the density of population surrounding it. These changes are preparations for future development of adjacent sites, imperative to make Suðurlandsbraut a thriving street filled with life and people.

A public square on the south part the site, where one of Reykjavík Power's pumping stations is located, stretches over Suðurlandsbraut and connects to a public park north of the site. The park will house installations that bring to life the wonder of geothermal water and power, nestled in a grove of trees. From the square and the park, good walking and cycling connections extend into the surrounding neighbourhoods.

Extending the site over Suðurlandsbraut to the new park creates opportunities to link an urban forest into to project and highlight the connection to the geothermal grounds and natural wood material of the building. Urban green areas are proven to be important for phyecological rejuvenation.

Mixing public space, service, retail, offices, and co-habitational housing, underlines the dynamic

character of the neighbourhood. The outdoor areas come together in a public plaza on the ground floor and then wind their way through the building, extending the ground and green spaces of the city.

The site is prominent within the Reykjavík city fabric. It is also a source of green energy and located next to the scheduled BRT city line. These factors combined provide a unique opportunity for showcasing a new era in construction, a beacon of sustainable architecture.

Team FABRIC aims at delivering a world class contemporary building for Lágmúli 2 that is highly contextual and tailor-made to the local characteristics of the site, a strong representation of the local context and the client's aspirations. The contemporary architectural concepts and forms, rooted in strong consideration for building usage, are undetermined by sound environmentally sustainable building principles, finished with an informed use of materials with elegant and robust detailing.

## Pioneering Sustainable Materials

The project employs an open cross laminated timber framework. The framework is stiffened with solid CLT walls and steel components within the framework where needed, to fulfil Reykjavík/Icelandic building codes. CLT is gaining popularity in Iceland as sustainable alternative to more traditional concrete structures. Basalt architects have been amongst spearheading companies, designing and building with CLT in Iceland.

Integration of plant growth throughout the building is possible through carefully installed systems of aquacultures, green wall technology, and planters. The building is "proud" of its location at the heart of natural resource flows in Reykjavík. HVAC, water and electrical infrastructure is designed to be a vi-

retail, offices, and co-habitational housing, underlines the dynamic character of the neighbourhood. The outdoor areas come together in a public plaza on the ground floor and then wind their way through the building, extending the ground and green spaces of the city. The ground floor is a public space mixed with service and retail.

## Adaptability and Lifestyle

The teams' vision for the project is to implement the 10 challenges set forward in the C40 organisation as well as planning and constructing a plot in the city that is fulfilling a high demanding market for a new type of housing (Co-Housing). The team foresees an increasing trend in shared economy and common use housing, both in so called co-working spaces as well as co-living buildings, in which users share a various basic facilities and private areas can in turn decrease with correspondingly lower cost for users. In this way users can optimize their housing needs. By emphasising communal housing solutions, the goal is to be able to offer affordable housing based on innovative building techniques and cost-effective solutions. Another trend is an increased desire to work and live amongst plants and grow food at home. The project caters to that trend, allowing residents to interact with green environments and grow their own food in the comfort of their shared living space.

sual component of the building's interior, increasing awareness of energy usage and contextualizing the relationship between sustainable energy production and green growth.

## Innovative Design, Cultural Heritage and Attractiveness

The use of geothermal resources has been an integral part of Icelandic culture since settlement. By highlighting the geothermal resources on the site, the team is tapping into a rich cultural frame of reference. The aim is to clearly illustrate how these resources directly affect our everyday lives and enable people to lead a healthier lifestyle. To that end, users will be enabled to use smart monitors, making them aware of their impact on nature and energy use. By showcasing the green ribbon winding between the volumes of the building, the project illustrates how our resource streams pervade every aspect of our lives from living to working to shopping. It is open to locals and visitors alike providing them with an oasis in the city, a place for rejuvenation and cultural exchange.

## Public Space and Connectedness

A public square on the south part the site, where one of Reykjavík Power's pumping stations is located, stretches over Suðurlandsbraut and connects to a public park north of the site. The park will house installations that bring to life the wonder of geothermal water and power, nestled in a grove of trees. From the square and the park, good walking and cycling connections extend into the surrounding neighbourhoods. Mixing public space, service,

# Appendix



## Carbon footprint calculation

The data and calculation for the comparison of different wall structures is shown in tables 1 and 2. The most relevant Life Cycle phases were considered: Material production (embodied carbon) and end of life treatment.

External wall section: BAU					
Material	Thickness [mm]	R [W/m <sup>2</sup> K]	λ [W/mK]	Volume [m <sup>3</sup> ]	Carbon footprint of production and waste treatment [kgCO <sub>2</sub> -eq.]
Timber cladding	20			0,02	Source: GaBi Professional Database (Thinkstep)
Stone wool insulation	135	3,6	0,037	0,135	Source: LCA for Icelandic Stone wool (EFLA)
Concrete C25/30 + rebar 70 kg/m <sup>3</sup>	180			0,18	Source: GaBi Professional Database (Thinkstep)
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,6</b>			<b>93,4</b>
Thermal transmittance (U-value)	0,274	m <sup>2</sup> K/W			

Table 1. Carbon footprint per m<sup>2</sup> of BAU wall with a concrete structure.

External wall section: Cross-laminated Timber (CLT)					
Material	Thickness [mm]	R [W/m <sup>2</sup> K]	λ [W/mK]	Volume [m <sup>3</sup> ]	Carbon footprint of production and waste treatment [kgCO <sub>2</sub> -eq.]
Timber cladding	20			0,02	Source: GaBi Professional Database (Thinkstep)
Stone wool insulation	100	2,7	0,037	0,1	Source: LCA for Icelandic Stone wool (EFLA)
CLT	120	0,9	0,13	0,12	Source: EPDs of several glulam producers.
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,6</b>			<b>18,5</b>
Thermal transmittance (U-value)	0,276	m <sup>2</sup> K/W			

Table 2. Carbon footprint per m<sup>2</sup> of a wall with a CLT structure.

**Drawings  
Program  
Visualizations**

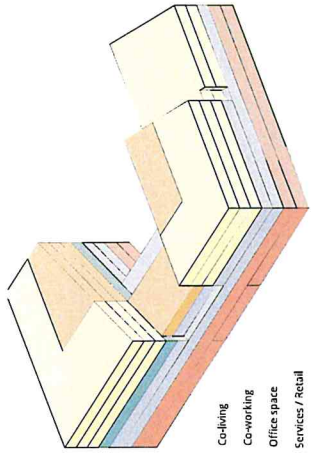
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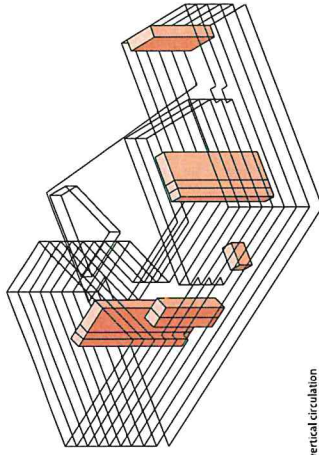




Program

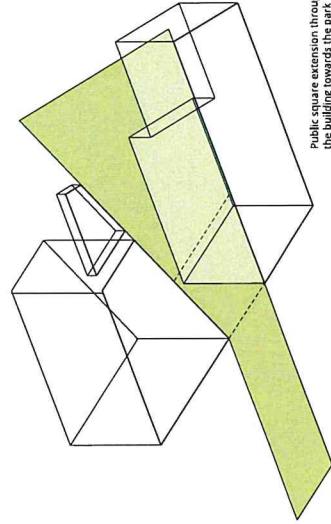
- Co-living
- Co-working
- Office space
- Services / Retail

Scale: 1:500



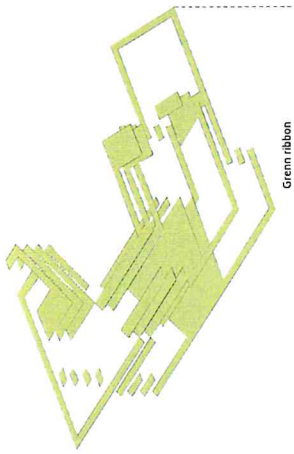
Internal vertical circulation

Scale: 1:500

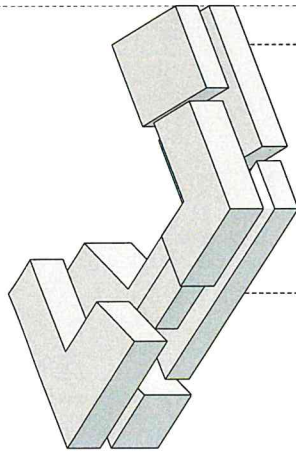


Public square extension through the building towards the park

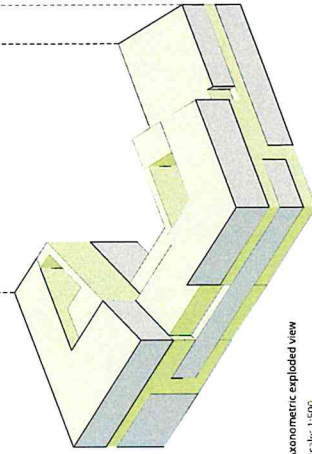
Scale: 1:500



Green ribbon

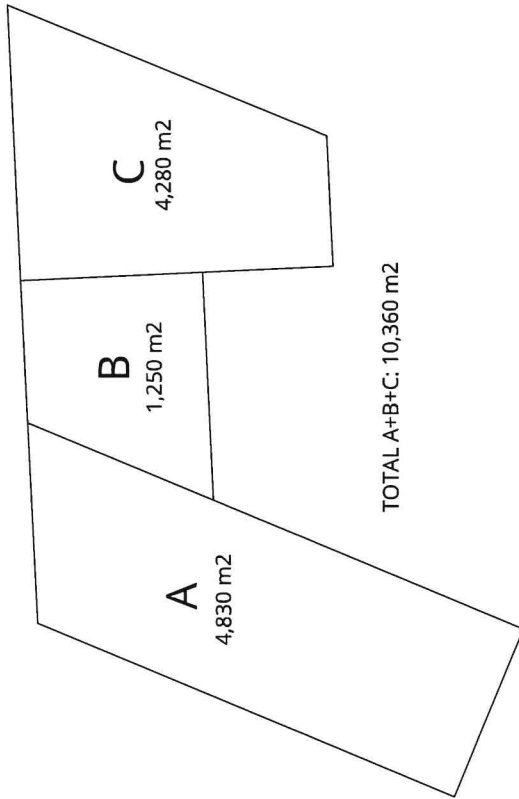


Programmatic volumes

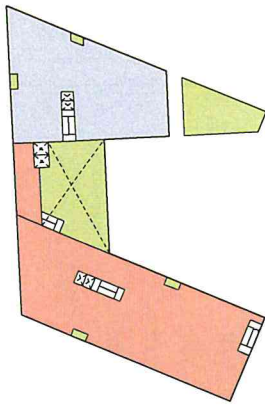


Axonometric exploded view

Scale: 1:500



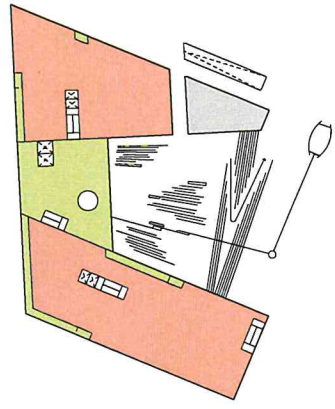
Program A	Floor [m2]	Program B	Floor [m2]	Program C	Floor [m2]
CO-LIVING	A07 385	CO-LIVING	B05 190	CO-LIVING	C08 460
CO-LIVING	A06 385	OFFICE	B04 310	CO-LIVING	C07 460
CO-LIVING	A05 760	OFFICE	B03 330	CO-LIVING	C06 460
CO-LIVING	A04 690	SERVICE / RETAIL	B02 90	CO-WORKING	C05 460
OFFICE	A03 870	SERVICE / RETAIL	B01 330	OFFICE	C04 600
SERVICE / RETAIL	A02 870			OFFICE	C03 620
SERVICE / RETAIL	A01 870			SERVICE / RETAIL	C02 620
					C01 620
					K00 2970



**2th Floor**  
 Service / Retail: 860m<sup>2</sup>  
 Office space: 620m<sup>2</sup>  
 Total: 1480m<sup>2</sup>

- Service / Retail
- Office space
- Green spaces

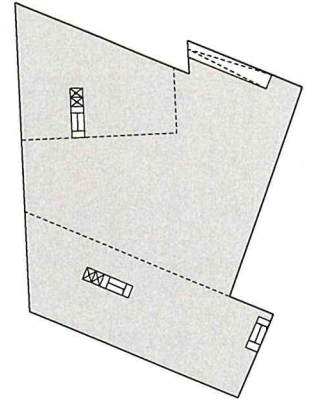
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**1th Floor**  
 Service / Retail: 1820m<sup>2</sup>  
 Public square: 820m<sup>2</sup>  
 Bike shed: 120m<sup>2</sup>

- Service / Retail
- Green spaces
- Public square
- Bike shed

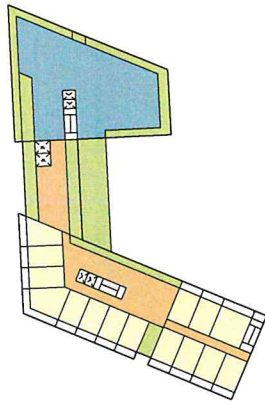
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**Basement**  
 Carparking: 2970m<sup>2</sup>

- Co-living private

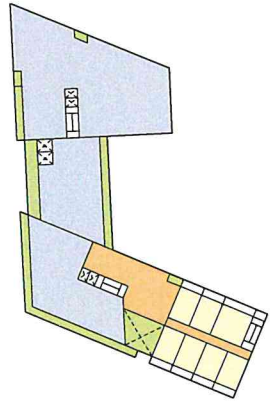
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**5th Floor**  
 Co-living: 950m<sup>2</sup>  
 Co-working: 460m<sup>2</sup>  
 Total: 1390m<sup>2</sup>

- Co-living: private
- Co-living: shared
- Co-working
- Green spaces

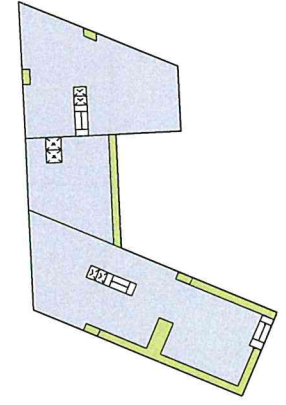
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**4th Floor**  
 Co-living: 950m<sup>2</sup>  
 Office space: 1200m<sup>2</sup>  
 Total: 1600m<sup>2</sup>

- Co-living: private
- Co-living: shared
- Office space
- Green spaces

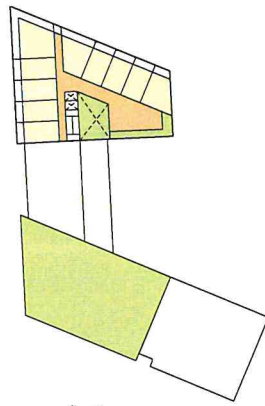
Scale: 1:500



**3th Floor**  
 Office space: 1820m<sup>2</sup>

- Office space
- Green spaces

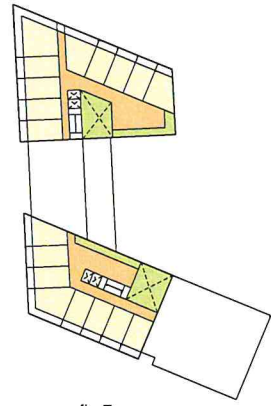
Scale: 1:500



**8th Floor**  
 Co-living: 845m<sup>2</sup>

- Co-living: private
- Co-living: shared
- Green spaces

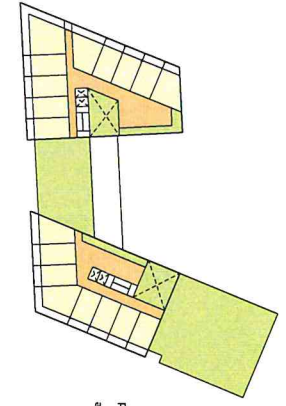
Scale: 1:500



**7th Floor**  
 Co-living: 845m<sup>2</sup>

- Co-living: private
- Co-living: shared
- Green spaces

Scale: 1:500



**6th Floor**  
 Co-living: 845m<sup>2</sup>

- Co-living: private
- Co-living: shared
- Green spaces

Scale: 1:500

7



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Lágmúli, Reykjavík, Iceland

Phase 2  
March 8th 2019

FABRIC

basalt



*Alfr. Stamm*

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