

Contents

Vision	4
The Place	8
The Plan	15
Plan	21
Building heights	23
Site section	30
Elements of the plan	33
Phasing	37
LCA analysis	40
Microclimate	41

Architectural Design Guidelines	
Overall principles	<i>5</i> 5
Definition of buildings & facades	59
Volume principles	64
Landmark buildings	66
Balconies	69
Landscape Design Guidelines	75
Landscape plan	76
Overall landscape approach	77
Overall constraints	78
The Streetscape : Paving, planting, edge zones	82
The Square	88
The Community garden	92
The Courtyards : Paving, planting, edge zones	95



3 guiding themes



Sheltered gardens



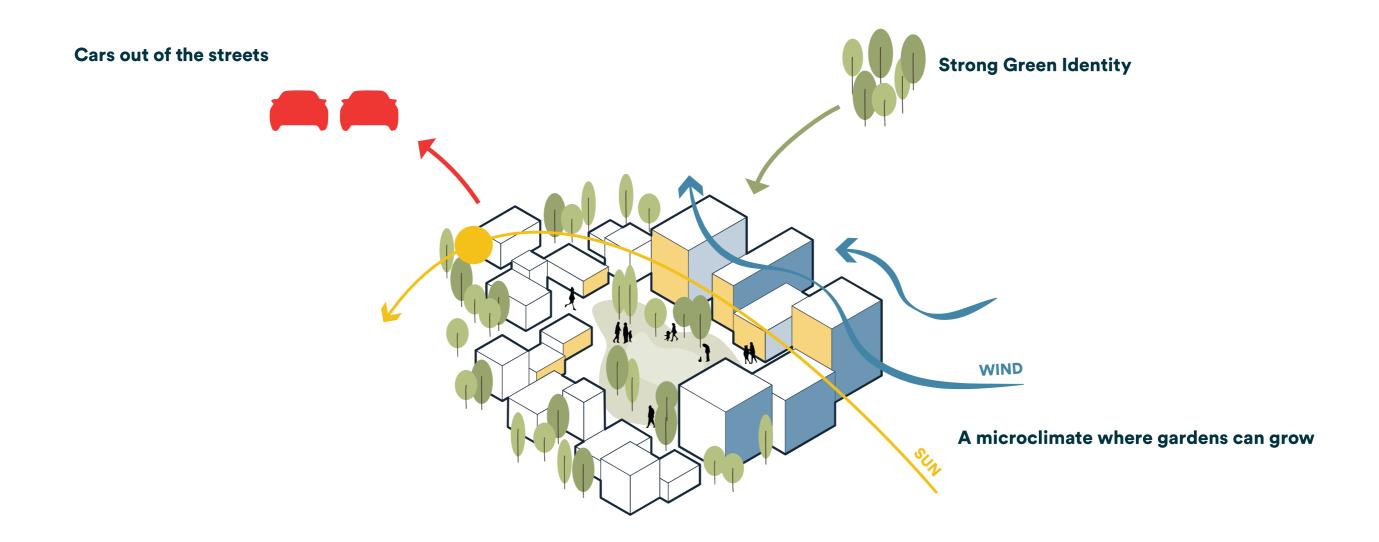
Strong communities



Reykjavik Identity

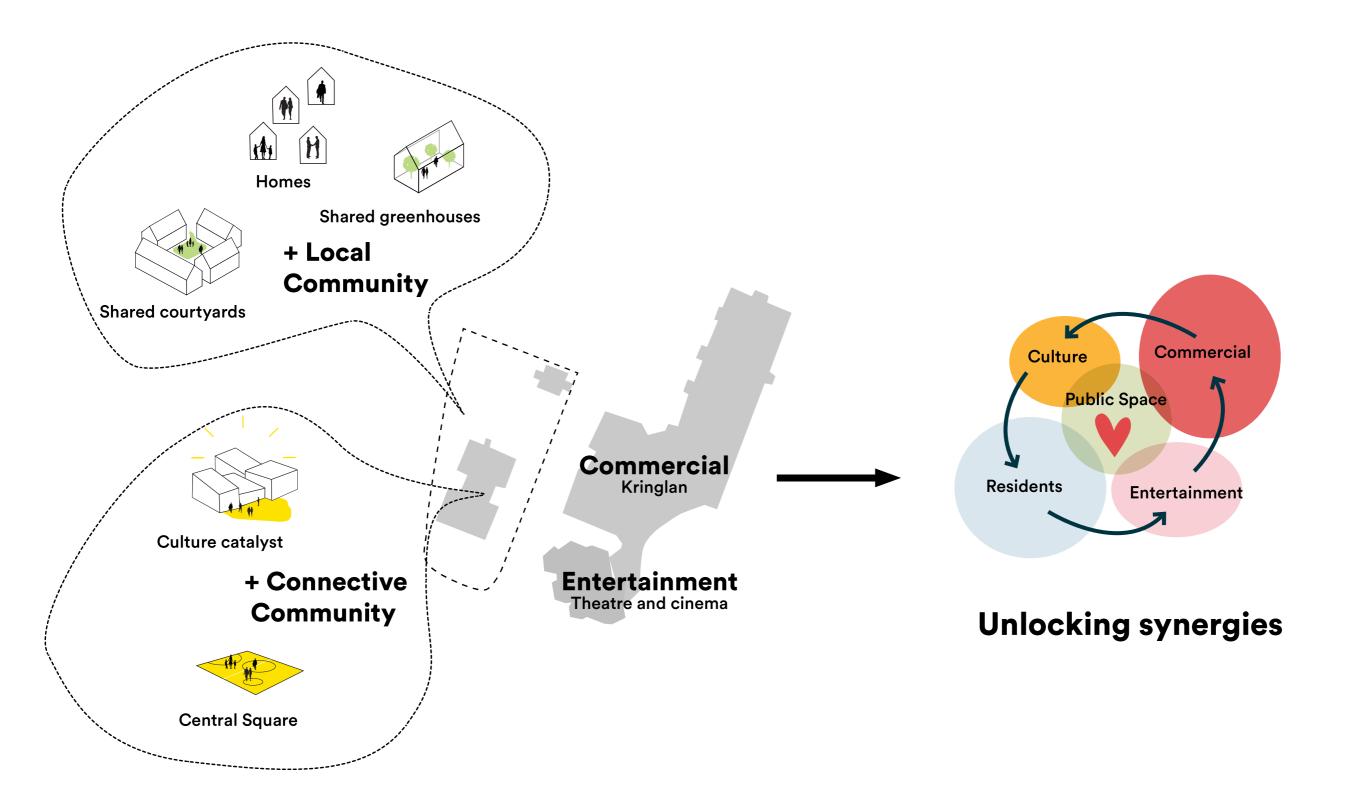
Sheltered Gardens

Where gardens thrive, people trive



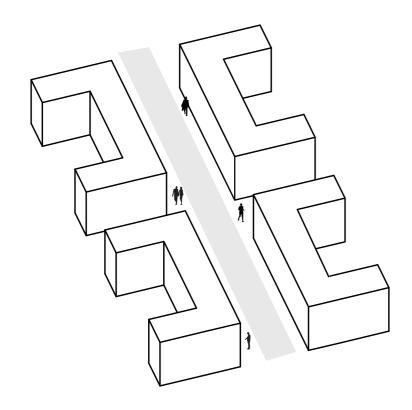
Strong Communities

Building a complete neighbourhood



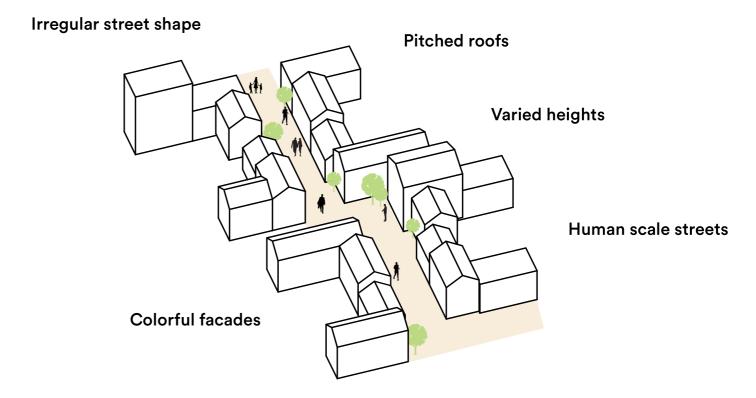
Reykjavik Identity

A place rooted in its context



Generic development

Green pockets



Inspired by Reykjavik



IcelandLand of Duality

LOCAL

Introverted

"staying within ones circle"

Family Oriented

community comes mainly from family or fellow workers/ students

Reserved and Independent

desire to keep to familiar crowd, one car one person, a lot of time spent indoors at home

Villagers in the Capital City

Strong attachement to respective neighbourhoods rather than the city as a whole

Creatures of Habit

Dependable destinations are part of the social routine to spend meaningful time together outside (ex: Local Pool)











Extroverted

"Expressive and open"

Friendly and Open hearts

in lively courtyards communities (ex: Christmas parties, Summer Barbecues...)

Artsy and Creative

Art, Theatre, Dance, Music, Literature, Fashion a taste for the Global and Modern (ex: Museums, The Hafnar Haus...)

Trendy and Entertainement seekers

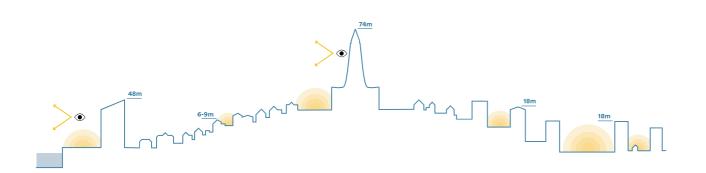
with malls, cinemas, foodcourts (ex: Kringlan, Smáralind...)

Outdoorsy and Adventurous

Know how to live outside, nature addicts, pragmatic, resilience, adventurous, spiritual

Reykjavik

Multi Scalar and Diverse







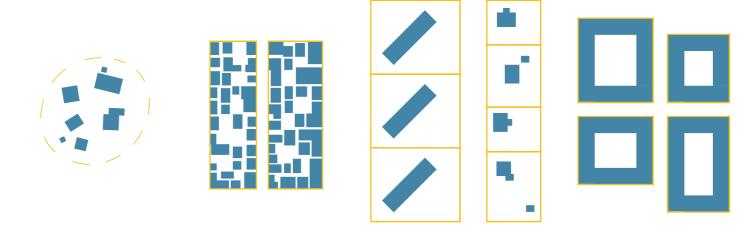








Urban form over time - From loose to rigid



No Planning no plots, Urban Blocks made of apartment organic growth buildings and villas with gardens

1960 –
Car City

Large developments and sprawl of single villa plots with on-street parking and garages

Current Model

Dense blocks with courtyards and underground parking

→ 2020



Kr

Kringlan in the past



1950s

Many residents of Reykjavik had vegetable gardens outside the city where they grew potatoes and vegetables. The largest garden lands were in Kringlumýri.



1970s

Plans were made to build a new town center in Kringlumýri

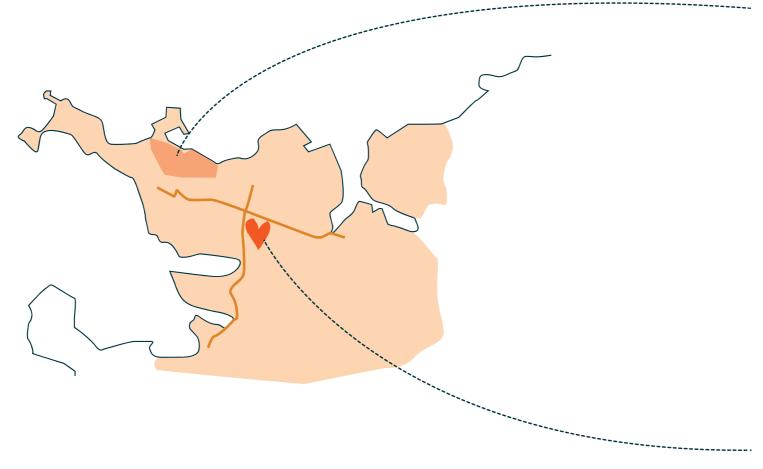


1980s

An American style shopping center was built in 1987, and the area started shaping into how it's known today.

Kringlan today

An essential part of local daily life





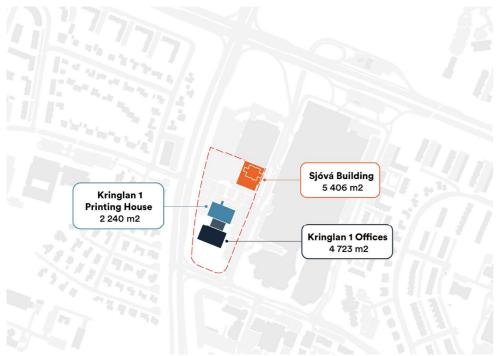
Reykjavik downtown is primarily a destination for tourists, nightlife and large cultural institutions. The new development around Kringlan can provide an alternative downtown, focused around the local daily needs.



Kringlan is placed at the heart of Reykjavik. It is highly visible and accessible with its placement at the intersection of two major roads, and will have the new BRT at its doorstep.

Kringlan shopping center is known and visited by practically every icelander, and has become an important local meetingplace i Reykjavik.

Around the site



Roads
Main Arteries
Bike Lanes



Existing Buildings (on site)

Road & Bike Networks

Green





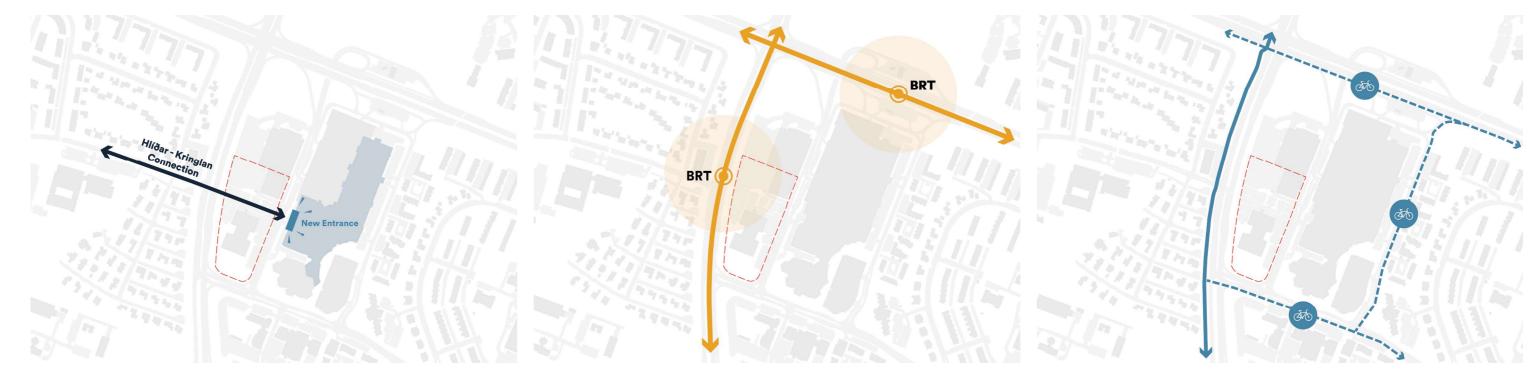


Functions

Entrances (pedestrians)

Parking + accesses

Future elements to consider



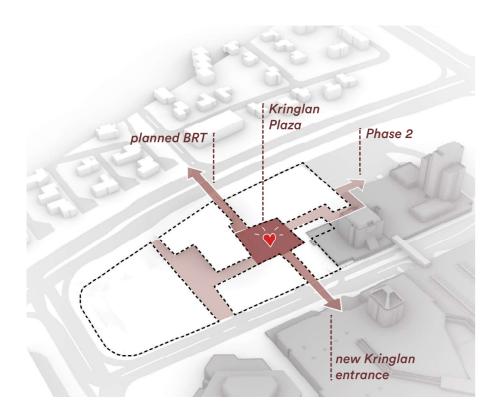
New Connection with the new Kringlan entrance

BRT (planned)

Bike Network (planned 2030)

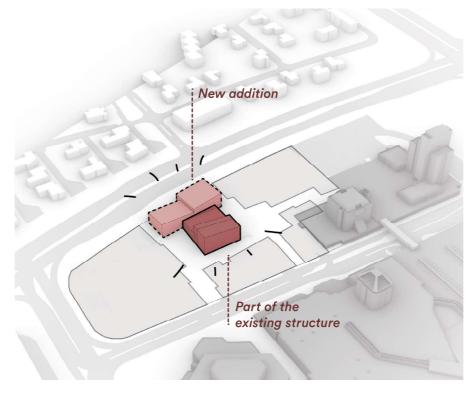


The key actions of the plan



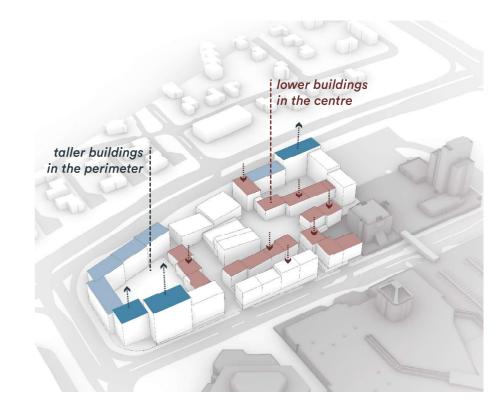
Creating quality public spaces and meaningful connections

Connecting Hamralid and Kringlan, placing a public plaza in the center of the development.



A landmark culture building sets the identity of the neighbourhood

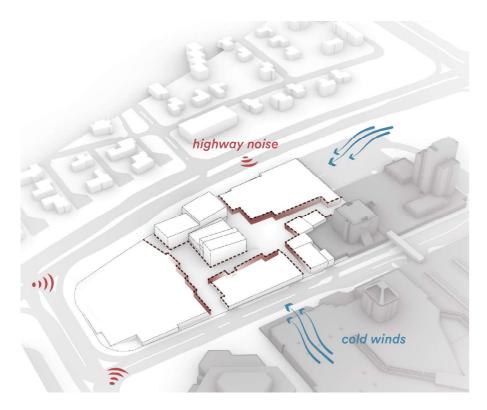
Transforming and extending the existing printing house



Optimizing the human experience around public spaces

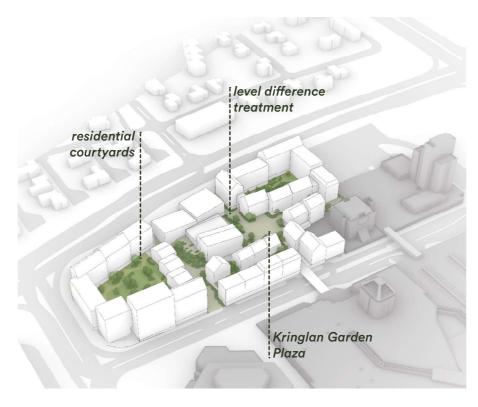
Varied heights to enhance microclimate and boost the human scale in public spaces

Shaping the character



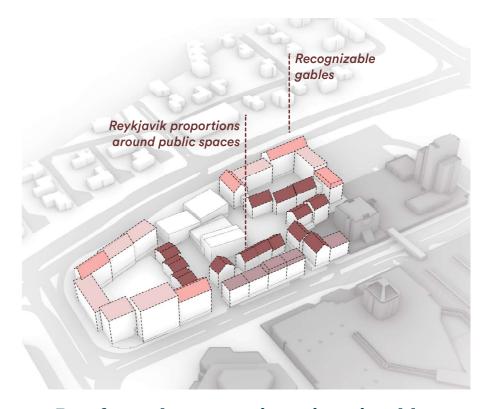
Setbacks and irregularity

provides shelter from the winds and the noise



Planting a garden

Maximizing the green experience in public spaces and courtyards



Roofs and proportions inspired by Reykjavik

to adapt to the Reykjavik proportions around public spaces



A new interpretation of old Reykjavik



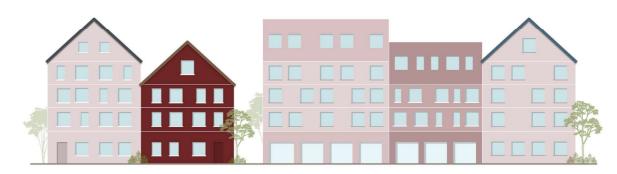


Colour Palette & Proportions





and defining the private and the public uses



Clear Volumes & Proportions

ensuring the perception of clear shapes and large openings that reflect the Reykjavik identity

Inspired by Icelandic Landscape Characters



Gardens of Reykjavik

The Courtyards are inspired by the gardens found in old Reykjavik, with fruit trees and bushes with flowers and berries.



Icelandic greenhouse culture

Greenhouses allow for the inhabitants to grow plants or vegetables as well share a dinner or host a community event.



Wild "gardens" of Iceland

The landscape in the streetscape is inspired by the wild flowers, bushes and trees of Iceland. This landscape is robust, has a low maintenace and can endure the pressure from a vibrant citylife.



Public spaces



Building Heights



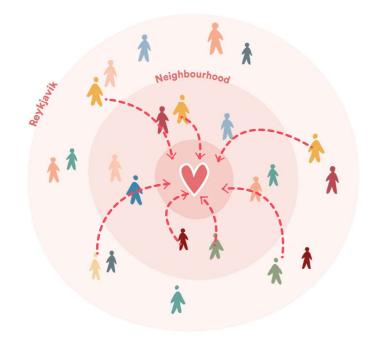
House of commerce







The Culture House



The culture house is at the heart of the development and plays a crucial role in giving the neighbourhood its character. The culture house also plays an important role in activating the neighbourhood by bringing visitors from both the surrounding neighbourhoods and from reykjavik at large.



The culture house should be open and inviting towards the plaza and make space for the activities to unfold outdoors when the weather is good. Outdoor events like seasonal markets or preformances can be arranged by the culture house on the plaza outside.



The culture house should have an inclusive program that is available to everyone, and makes it possible for the neighbors to get engaged.













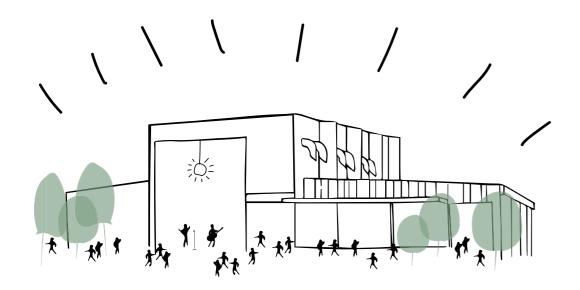




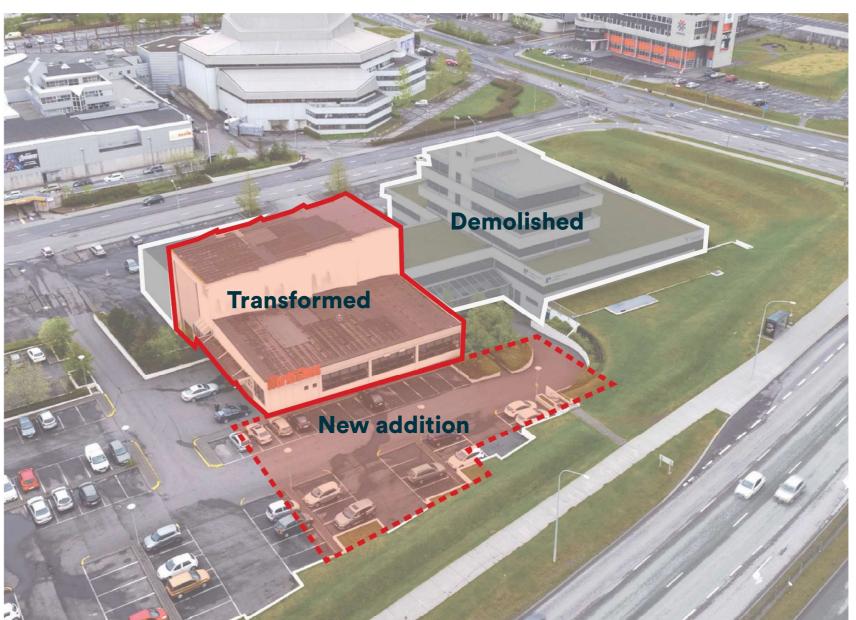


The primary function of the building could be a public library, however there are also many other variants and themes that could be the main tentant of the building.

The Morgunblaðið Building



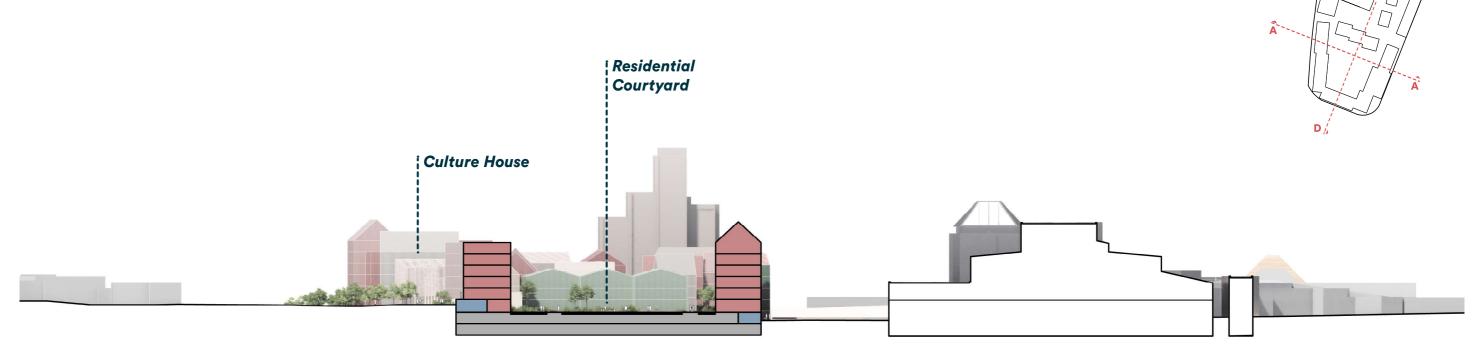
The old newspaper building is placed in the center of the plot and provides a great opportunity for partial transformation. While the office part of the building is not in good shape to be transformed, the printing house provides a great opportunity for transformation. The proposal suggests placing a culture house here, which will help anchor the development in the history of the site and give character to the new neighbourhood. Materials from the parts that are demolished should be reused on site.



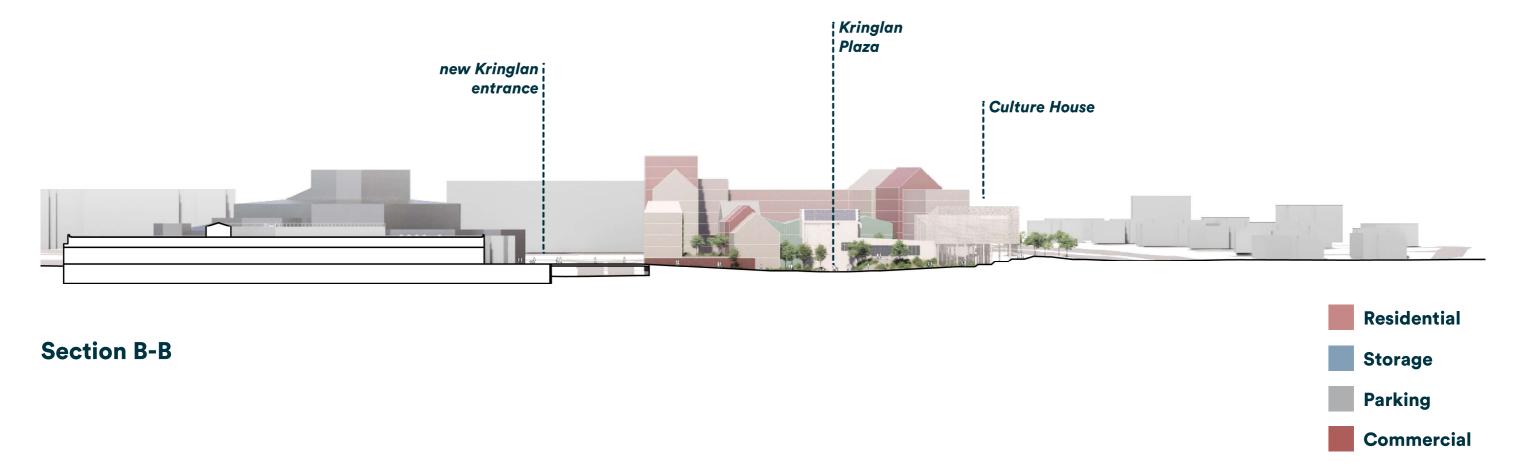




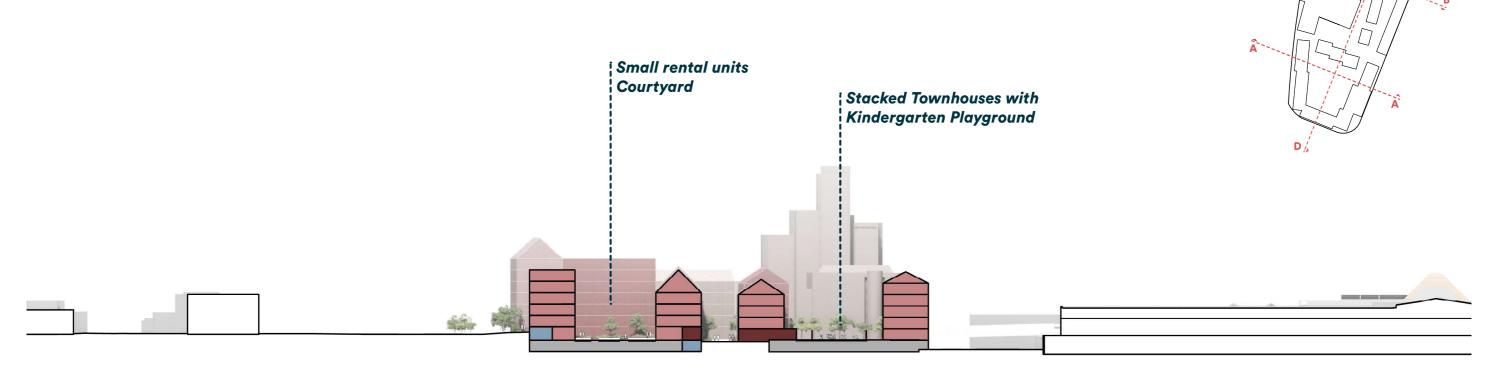
Site Sections



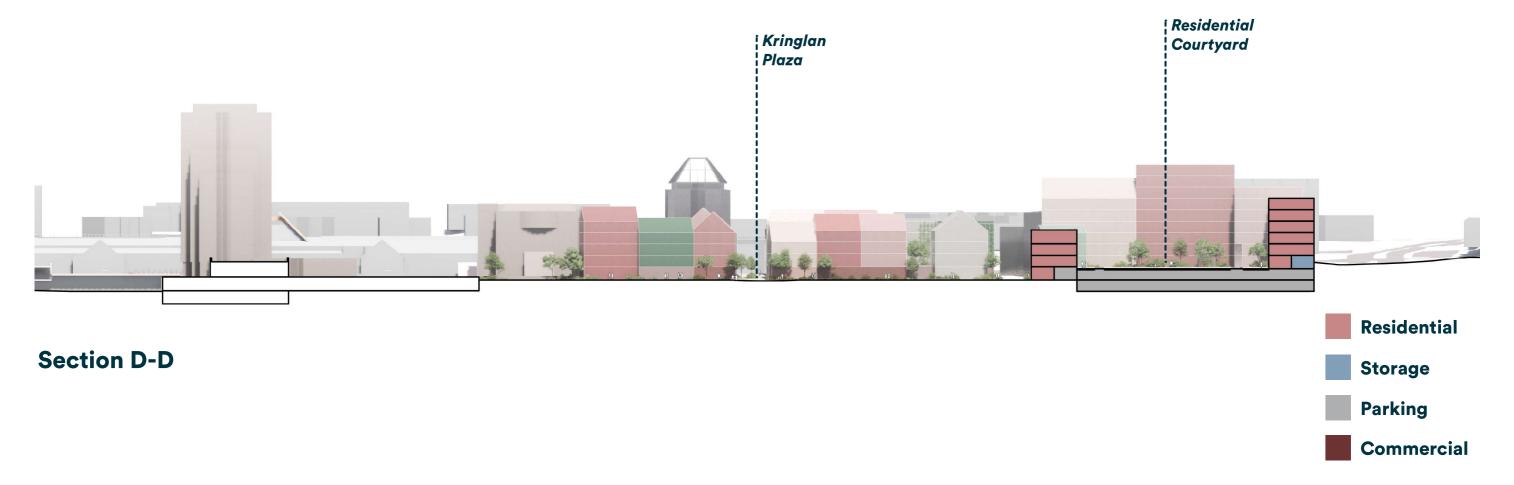
Section A-A



Site Sections



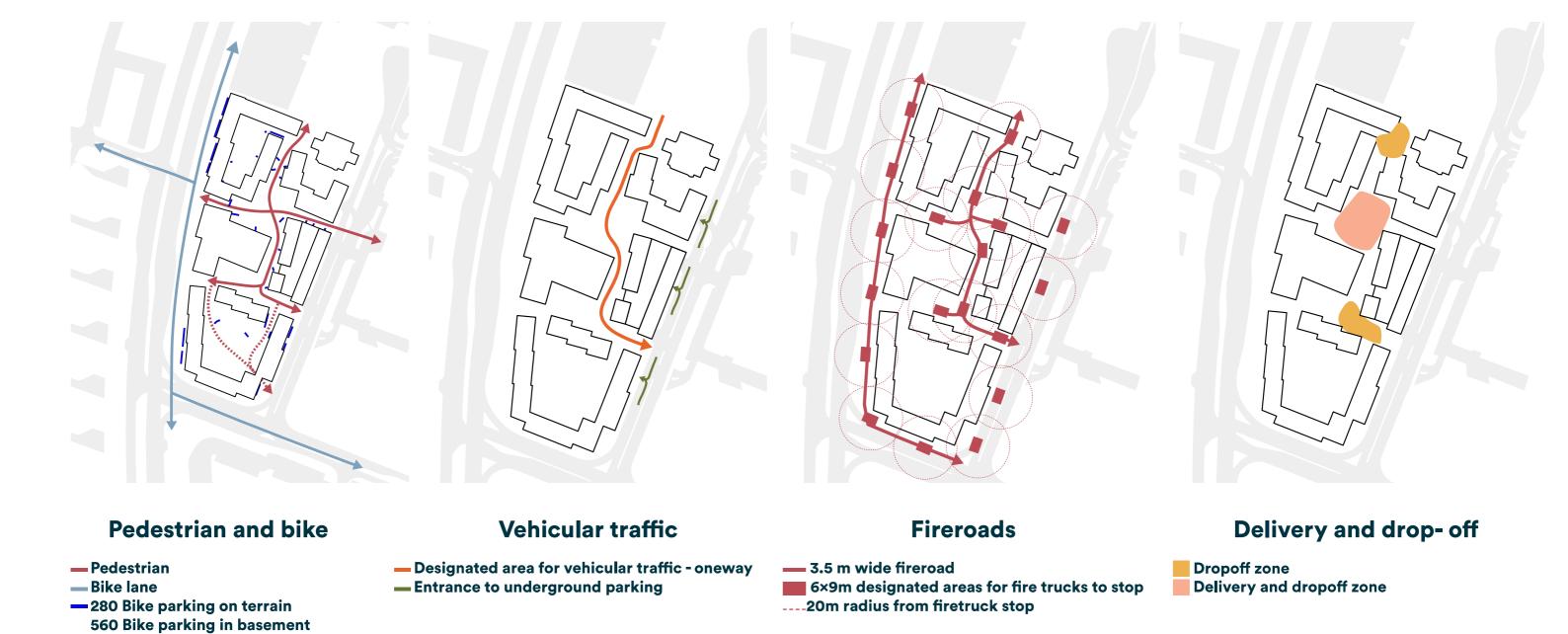
Section C-C





Elements of the plan **Culture House** with e.g. library Residential with Underground Parking and commercial program in part of podium Residential with Underground Parking **Smaller rental units** with commercial podium with potential mobility hub and/or gym **Stacked Townhouses** with commercial podium, and potential alternative for kindergarten location Kringlan Masterplan

Traffic



Arriving from Kringlan on the new bridge

Temporary activation

Before construction work starts, the printing house and the area in front could be activated. Temporary activation brings attention to the coming development and helps diversifying the public image of Kringlan while creating a strong identity for the place. It also helps getting the neighbourhood around Kringlan involved which benefits the long term activation of the site. The building would be used as it stands today and could function as a multi-fuctional event space, a temporary library, a pop up restaurant or provide spaces for start ups.















Phasing

Option 1 - Starting from the north



1. Temporary activation of printing house and space in front.



2. Housing to the north and plaza is built. Connection from Hamralið to Kringlan is established.



3. Rental units and culture house extension completes the area around the main plaza.



4. Southern block is built.

Option 2 - Starting from the south



1. Temporary activation of printing house and space in front.



2. Southern block is built together with the small southern plaza.



3. Printing house is completed together with the rental units.



4. The northern blocks, plaza and connection to Kringlan is the last step of the project.



Overview from southwest



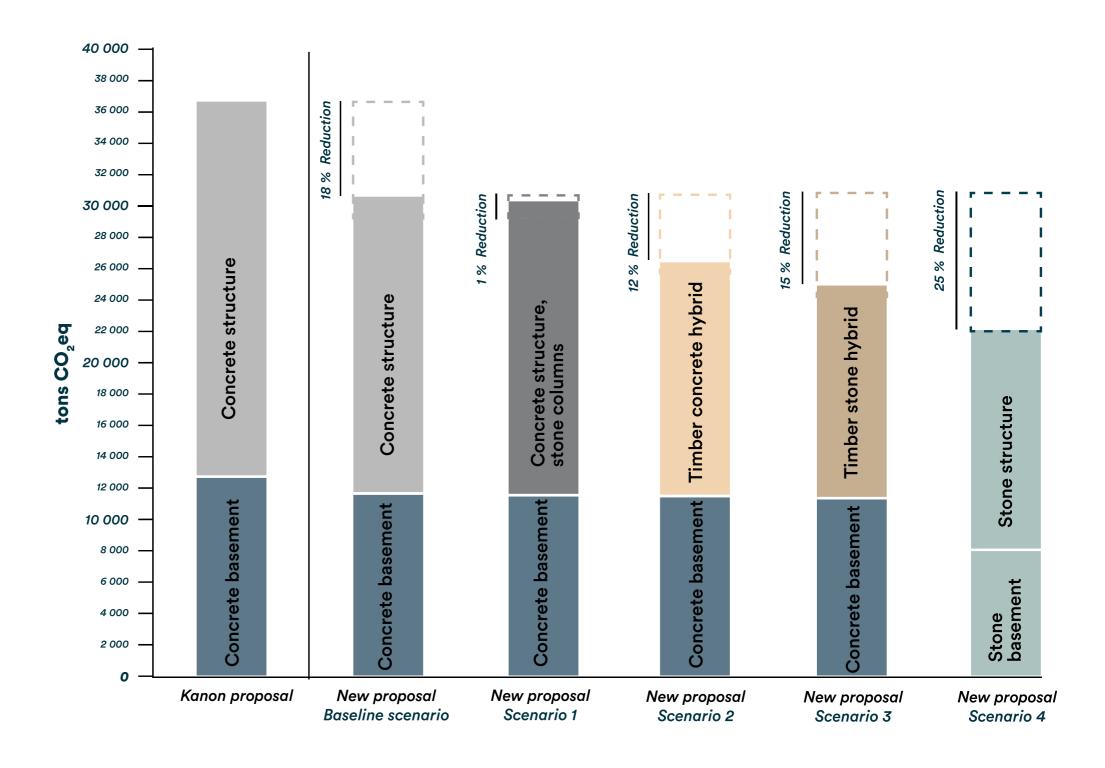
Carbon Comparison

To conduct early-stage carbon calculations, we rely on our Urban Decarb tool. Urban Decarb, a collaborative effort by Henning Larsen and Ramboll, enables us to leverage generic environmental data and estimate carbon emissions on an urban scale. It evaluates all buildings, based on their chosen structural materials and accounts for underground structures, providing a comprehensive view of environmental impacts in urban development. Transportation is included from estimated locations to Iceland.

An urban-scale LCA was conducted, comparing an older proposal with five variants of the HL proposal. These variants differ in their choice of structural materials above ground, with investigations into concrete, timber, and stone.

The LCA results reveal that the HL proposal, serving as the baseline scenario and incorporating a full concrete structure, reduces carbon emissions by 18% compared to the previous proposal. This is primarly due to the reduction in building footprint and underground structure.

Scenario 1, a basalt stone, material naturally occuring in Iceland, was introduced as structural columns for buildings under six stories. This resulted in a reduction of only 1%. This minimal impact is due to columns being a minor contributor to overall emissions, with major contributors being slabs, windows, external walls, or foundations. Transitioning to a timber hybrid structure led to a more substantial reduction of 12% in emissions. Furthermore, a shift to a full timber structure combined with stone columns showed an even greater reduction of 15%. It's important to note that underground structures contribute significantly to CO emissions, accounting for about 40% across most of the proposals. Lastly, a purely theoretical scenario 4 where all structural concrete is replaced with stone shows the biggest reduction of 25%, highlighting the carbon intensity of building with concrete.

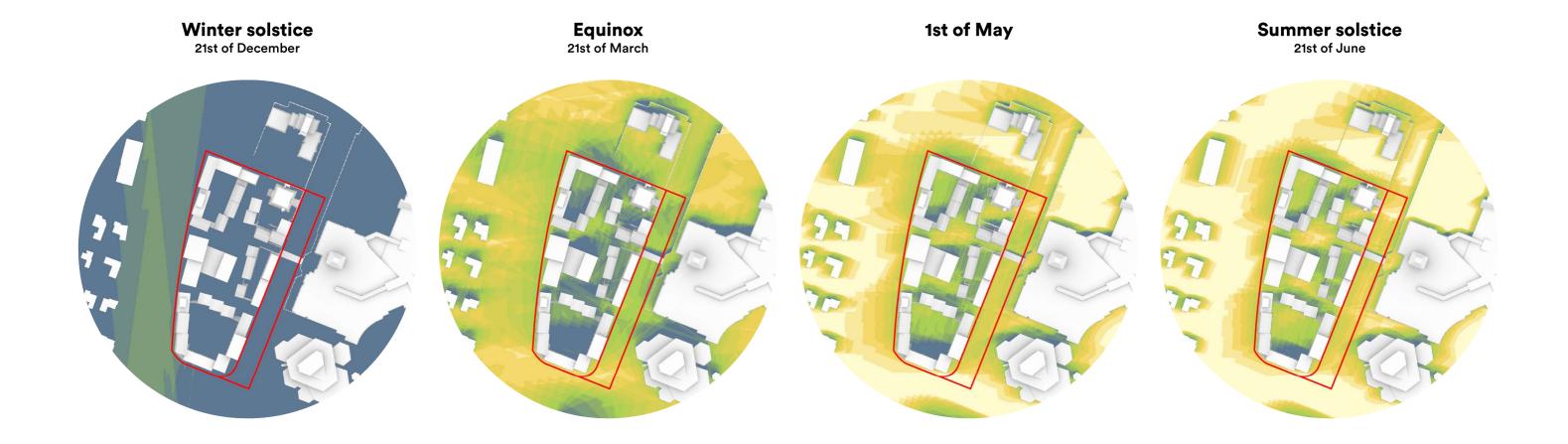


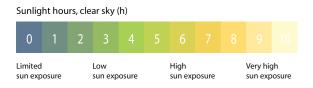
Henning Larsen 4



Seasonal sunlight hours

Direct sunlight from 8 am to 8 pm

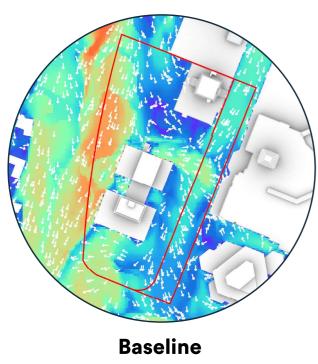


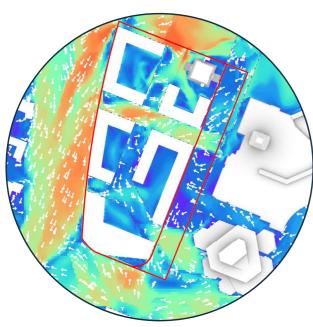




Wind results - from north



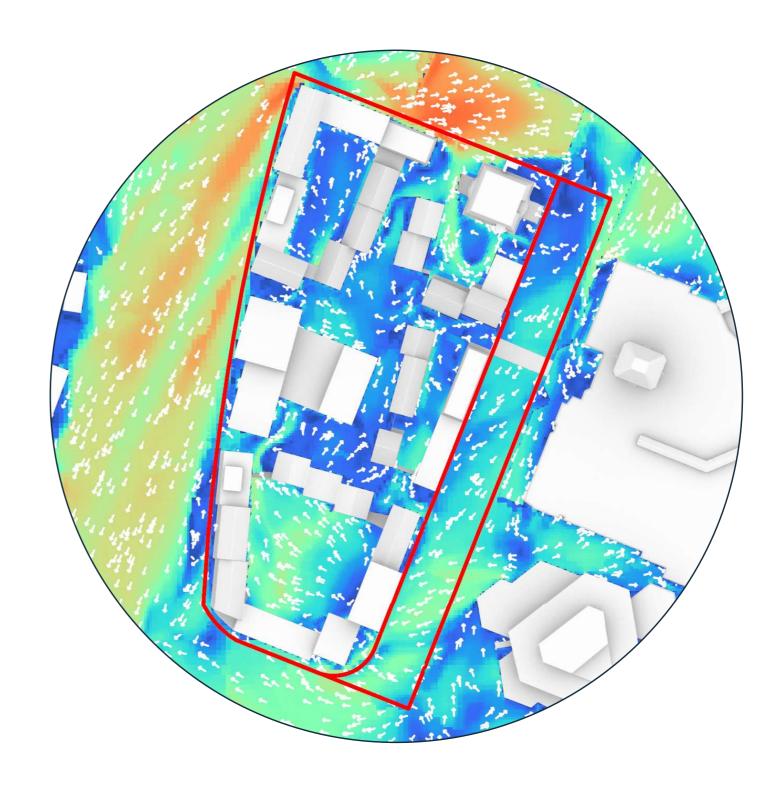




Old Proposal

Wind speed-up factor

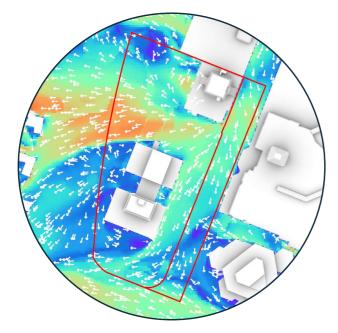




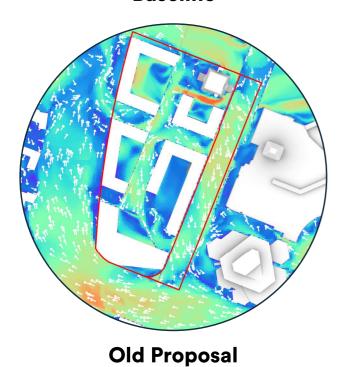
Current Massing

Wind results - from east



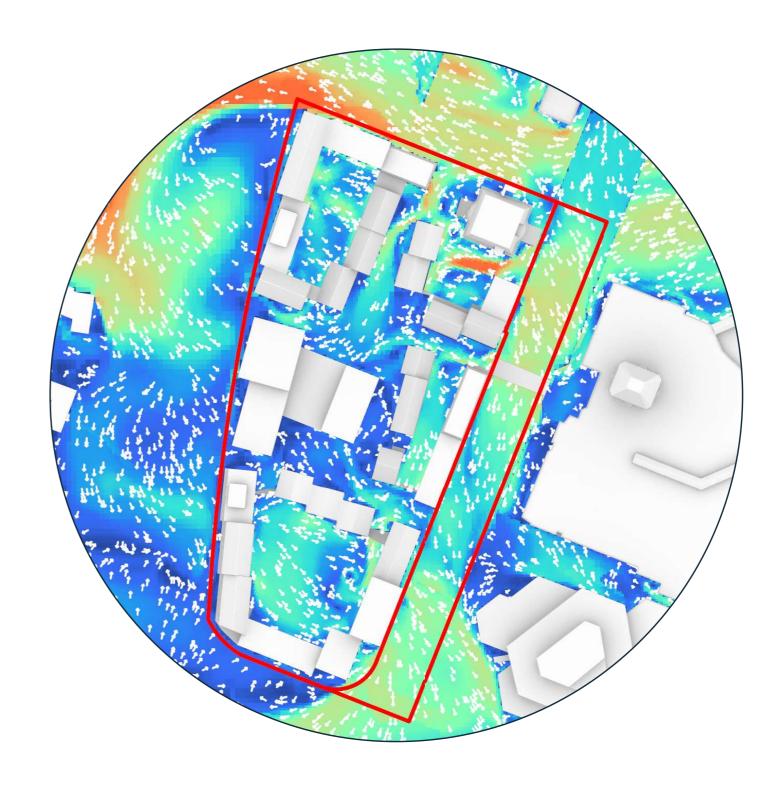


Baseline



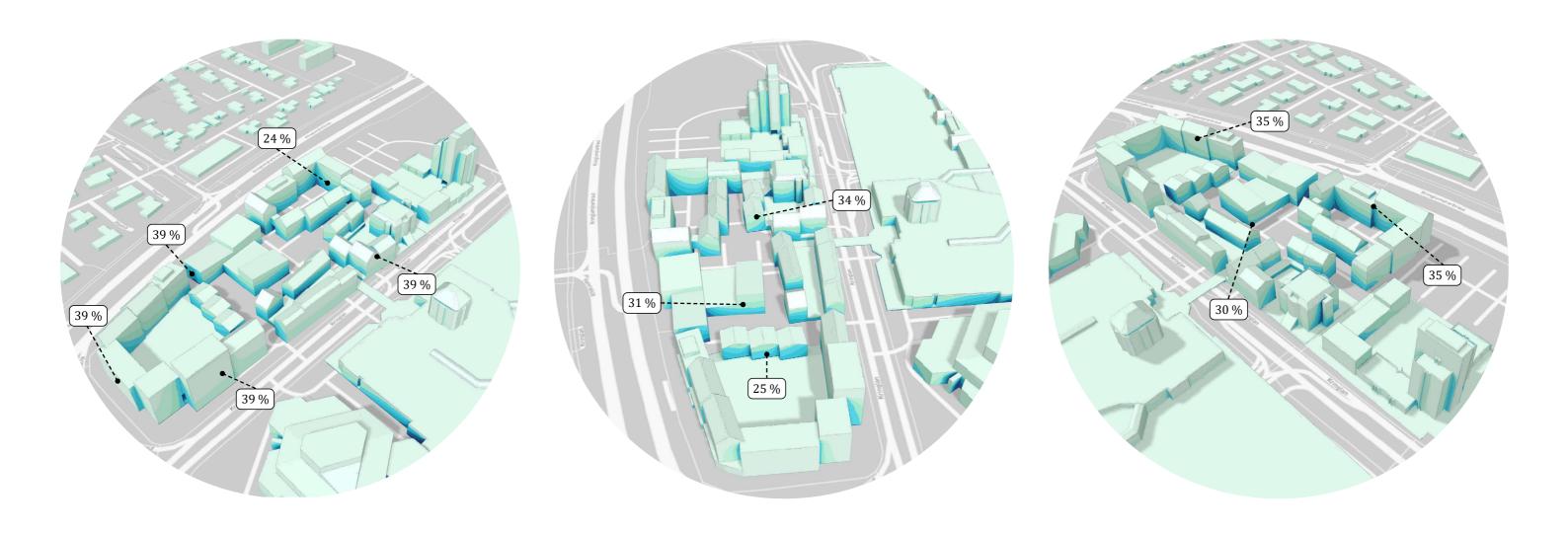
Wind speed-up factor

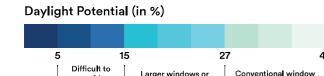




Current Massing

Daylight on facades

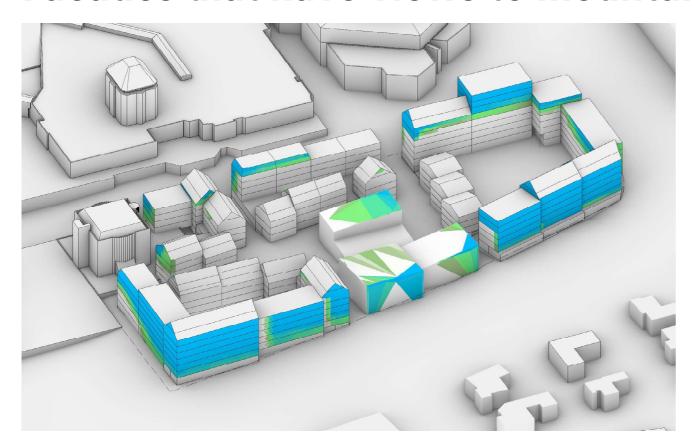


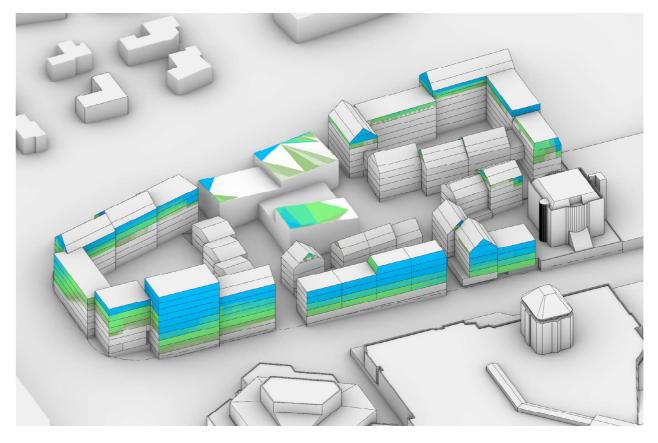


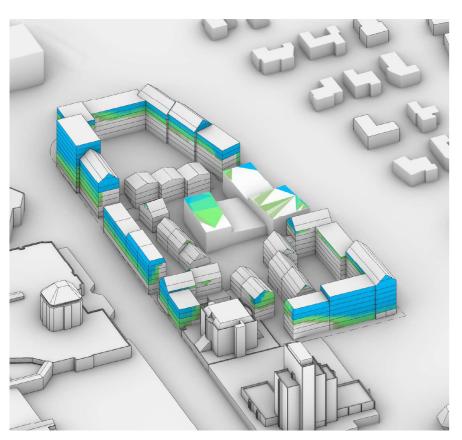


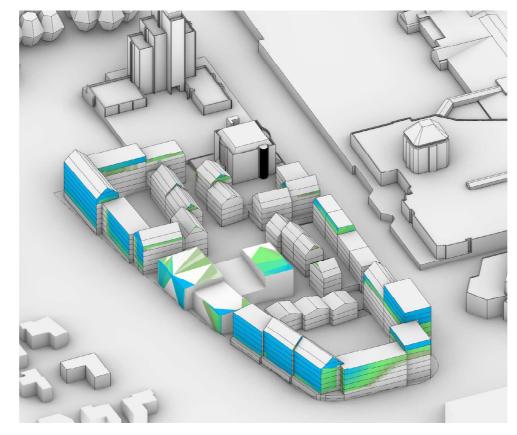
View analysis

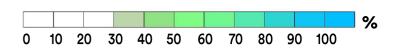
Facades that have views to mountains











Shadow studies

21. March

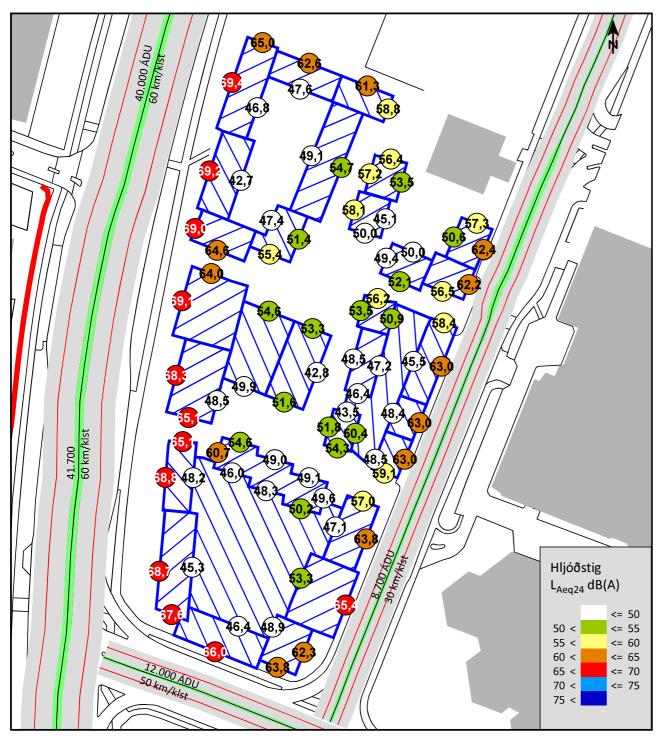


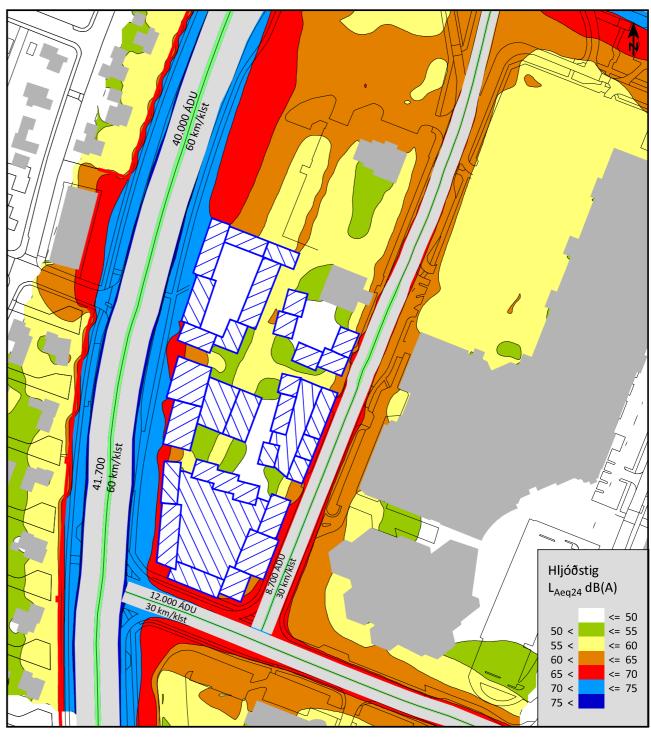
Shadow studies

21. June



Noise analysis







Kort 2

 $\mathsf{L}_{\mathsf{Aeq24}}\,\mathsf{dB}(\mathsf{A})$ Punktgildi hljóðstigs við húsvegg - hámarksgildi Dynlínur í 2m hæð

Forsendur: Umferðarspá árið 2030 (ÁDU) með breyttum ferðavenjum Hraði á Miklubraut og Kringlumýrabraut 60 km/klst

VSÓ	RÁÐGJÖF
BORGARTÚNI 20, 105 REYKJA	VÍK, SÍMI 585-9000, SÍMBRÉF 585-9010, NETFANG vso@vso.is

Kringlusvæði DSK

	Hljóðvistarreikningar Hámarksgildi við húsvegg Dynlínur			HANNAÐ/TEI YFIRFARIÐ SAMÞYKKT KT.	KN. SÓ SÓ	HBH / RÞ	Þ	
ı	KVARÐI	1:1500			REYKJAVÍK		8.7.2024	
ı	VERKNR.	24141		HL-Y-02				В



Purpose of the guidelines

With the following document, the purpose is to ensure a cohesive development and a unifying character of the new neighborhood. All this as a supportive document, yet as a continuation of the local plan, ensuring the understanding of the background of the project, the history, the vision as well as the design aspects imagined.

The following material is split into two chapters - one adressing architecture and one adressing landscape architecture. However, one is meant to support the other, acting together to create a coherent and well-functioning neighborhood.

Kringlan Masterplan - Design Guidelines

Henning Larsen

Vision

A vibrant garden city where communities thrive, rooted in the Reykjavik identity.

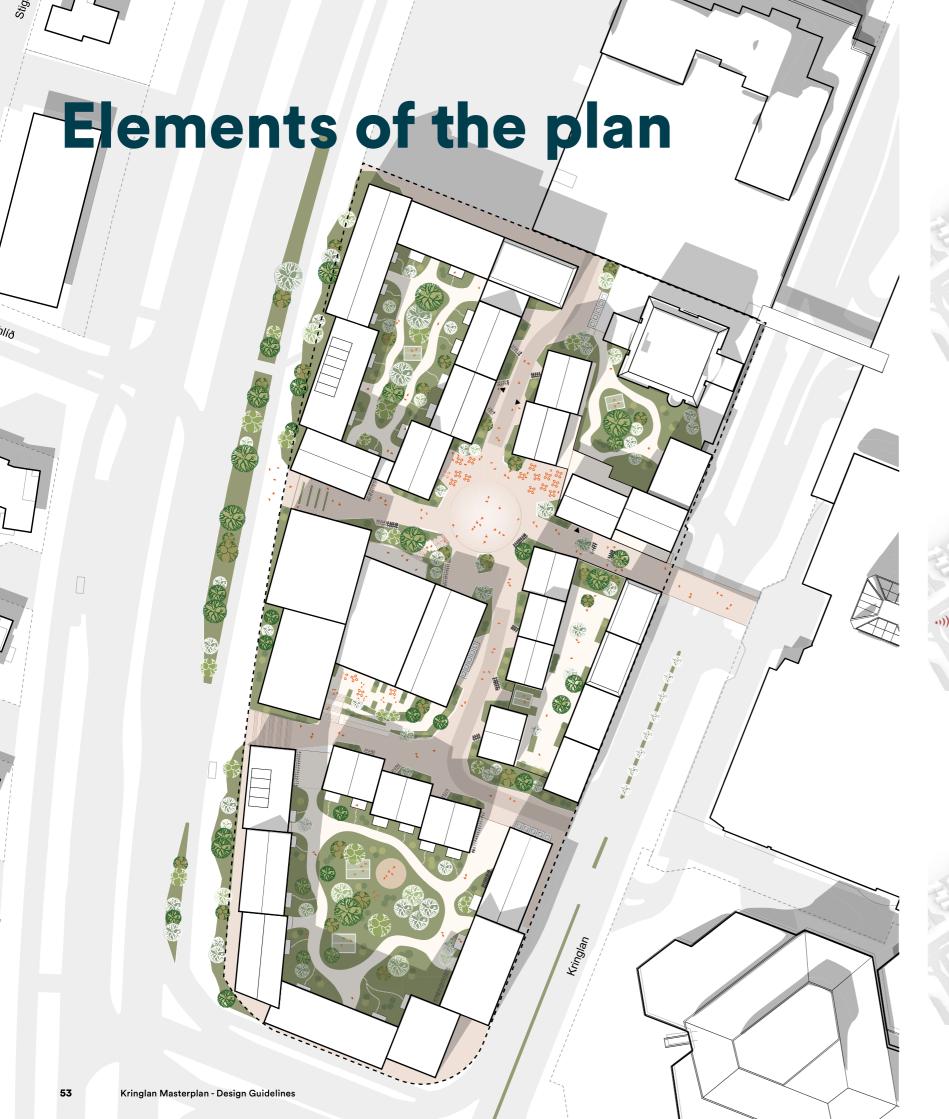


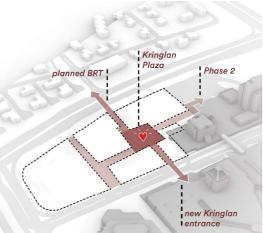




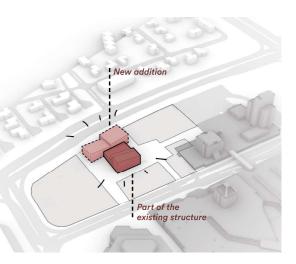
Strong communities

Reykjavik Identity

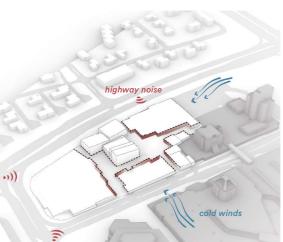




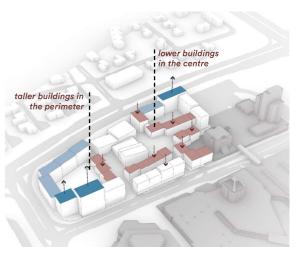
Creating quality public spaces and meaningful connections



A landmark culture building sets the identity of the neighbourhood



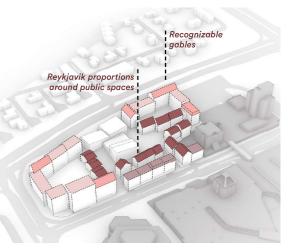
Setbacks and irregularity



Optimizing the human experience around public spaces



Planting a garden



Roofs and proportions inspired by Reykjavik

Henning Larsen