The Valley of Hot Springs in Reykjavik, the capital of Iceland, back then on the outskirts of the city. Until 1930 the main source of hot water for the city. For centuries the gathering place for women washing clothes and kids swimming. Today, a popular park with the largest swimming pool in the country, and home to Iceland’s national football stadium.

The Birth of Geothermal District Heating
Development of geothermal district heating began with the drilling of 14 shallow wells near the Laugardal hot springs in 1928. In 1930, hot water from these wells was pumped to a primary school in the east part of the city, followed by the national hospital, swimming pool and more than 60 private homes.

Geothermal Development at Svartsengi
In 1978, the geothermal power plant at Svartsengi (Southwest of Iceland) started operation. With now 6 individual units operating, the plant has played a crucial role in developing the skills and experience of Iceland’s geothermal sector both in drilling and power plant design.

Geothermal as Key Feature of Tourism in Iceland
From the Blue Lagoon, natural hot springs, the infamous Geysir, year-round swimming pools around Iceland, ice-free walkways in the winter, and geothermal plants, geothermal energy has become an elementary part of tourism in Iceland.

Geothermally Heated Football Halls
With the unpredictable weather in Iceland, affordable heating through geothermal allowed Iceland’s football clubs to build indoor training facilities that have pushed Iceland on the map of European and international football. With the number of football halls increasing, so did the ranking of Iceland’s national football team.