

Case study

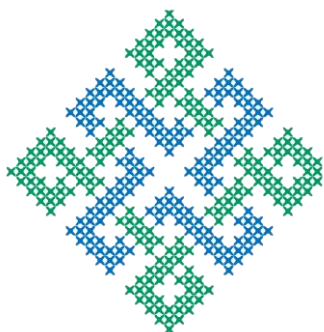
Hallormsstaskóli –
Hallormsstaða-School

Iceland



Hallormsstaðaskóli offers a unique learning environment where the intangible cultural heritage, creative sustainability knowledge and traditional crafts of previous generations are examined in a new light and linked together with new technology, scientific knowledge and contemporary ideological priorities.

The school is in east of Iceland, located in Hallormsstaðaskógur forest, the largest forest in the country. The forest plays a big part in the school's teaching approach.



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Education and Creative Sustainability



Culture and Wellbeing



Experimental Kitchen



Forestry

Education



The learning offered in the school has always been characterized by the ideology of sustainability, practical craft knowledge has been woven together with the ethics of using nature, science, local resources and sensitivity to contemporary times, society, culture and history.

The concept of sustainability is controversial and constantly evolving. At Hallormsstaðskóli, the seasons, weather and winds are considered, and issues that appear in the daily lives of students and staff. The challenges of the future require new thinking, active listening, creative solutions and an analytical approach. The school places great emphasis on wellbeing as the basis of transformation to sustainability. It regards it as important to raise awareness of responsibility and the consequences of modern lifestyle and consumption behavior. Understanding and relationship with the earth's ecosystem needs to be developed.

The educational approach places emphasis on sustainability in all areas and empowering learning methods. The school's goal is to graduate solution-oriented students with a solid knowledge base, the ability to communicate knowledge, work skills, and the courage and strength to try new ways.

Creative Sustainability



Empowerment



Green Friendly Approaches



Energy

Iceland is known for its renewable energy - almost every house in Iceland is heated by geothermal heating or electricity that is produced with hydropower.

Electricity in Iceland is mostly produced with hydropower.

The first wood furnace in Iceland was established in Hallormstaðaskógur in 2009, it is used to heat up buildings and a swimming pool.



Waste

With the latest amendments to the Icelandic law on waste management, a uniform classification system for recycling and waste management was established. This is important for the implementation of a circular economy in Iceland and a major step forward, as it has been shown that separate collection of raw materials leads to more and better sorting.



Social responsibility and activity

The school works closely with the local community. Collaboration with institutions, experts and experienced professionals is valuable, and the school emphasizes being a platform for interdisciplinary collaboration that is guided by creative sustainability and socially responsible innovation.

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