



BECOMING ODDA SMELTEVERK

master thesis in architecture by Styrkaar Hustveit and Martin Bergsmark Vodde, NTNU 2011



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Authors note

This report is a documentation of the work laid down in our master thesis in Architecture at the Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU) spring/summer 2011.

We have approached the conflict concerning the shut down factory Odda Smelteverk in Hardanger, Norway. In interaction with the local community a project has been developed and carried through on the factory site, taking measures to transcend the conflict and suggesting feasible modes for future actions.

This book is the minutes of the reflections made on the way, the inspiration that kept us going and the actual outcome on the ground in Odda.

We will use the opportunity to thank all the people we met in Odda making it possible for us to use the reality as our curriculum. Special thanks are directed towards Tor Henrik Manns ker for understanding the architectural approach, Nina Kongtorp for an open attitude and motherly concern, Hilde Gjester Hoel for asking the challenging questions, the Opp Odda group for great cooperation and Egil and Einar for being sporty and driving big machines. We wish to give a big thanks to all the participating students from Odda Videregående skule, especially Kim Andre Grøslund, Silje Iren Helgesen and Elise Marie Vestrheim for photographic documentation invaluable for this report.

Lastly we wish to thank our supervisors at NTNU Bjørn Otto Braaten and Hans Skotte.

Martin Bergsmark Vodde and Styrkaar Hustveit
Trondheim, 15.09.2011

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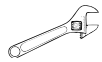
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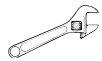
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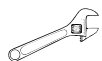
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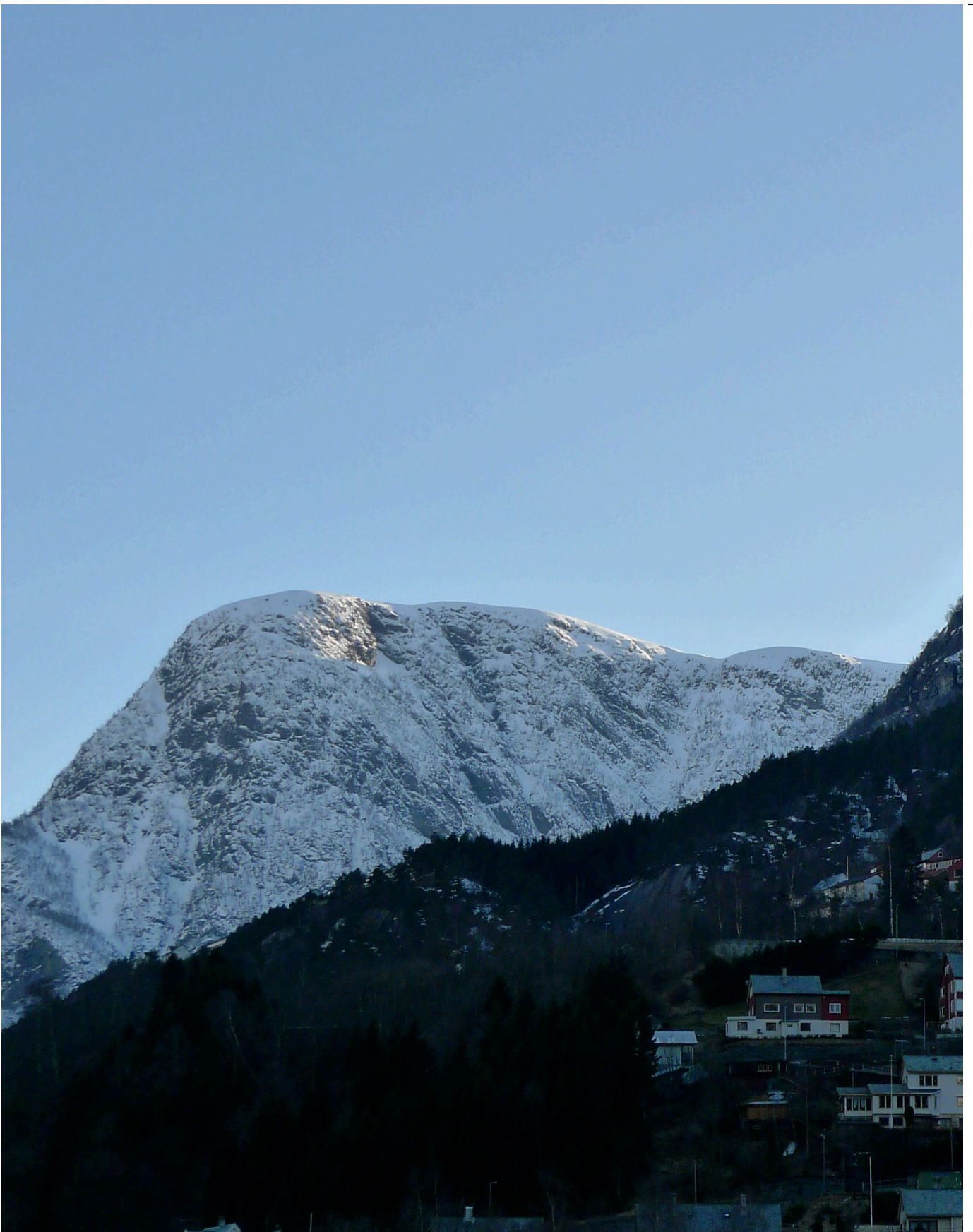
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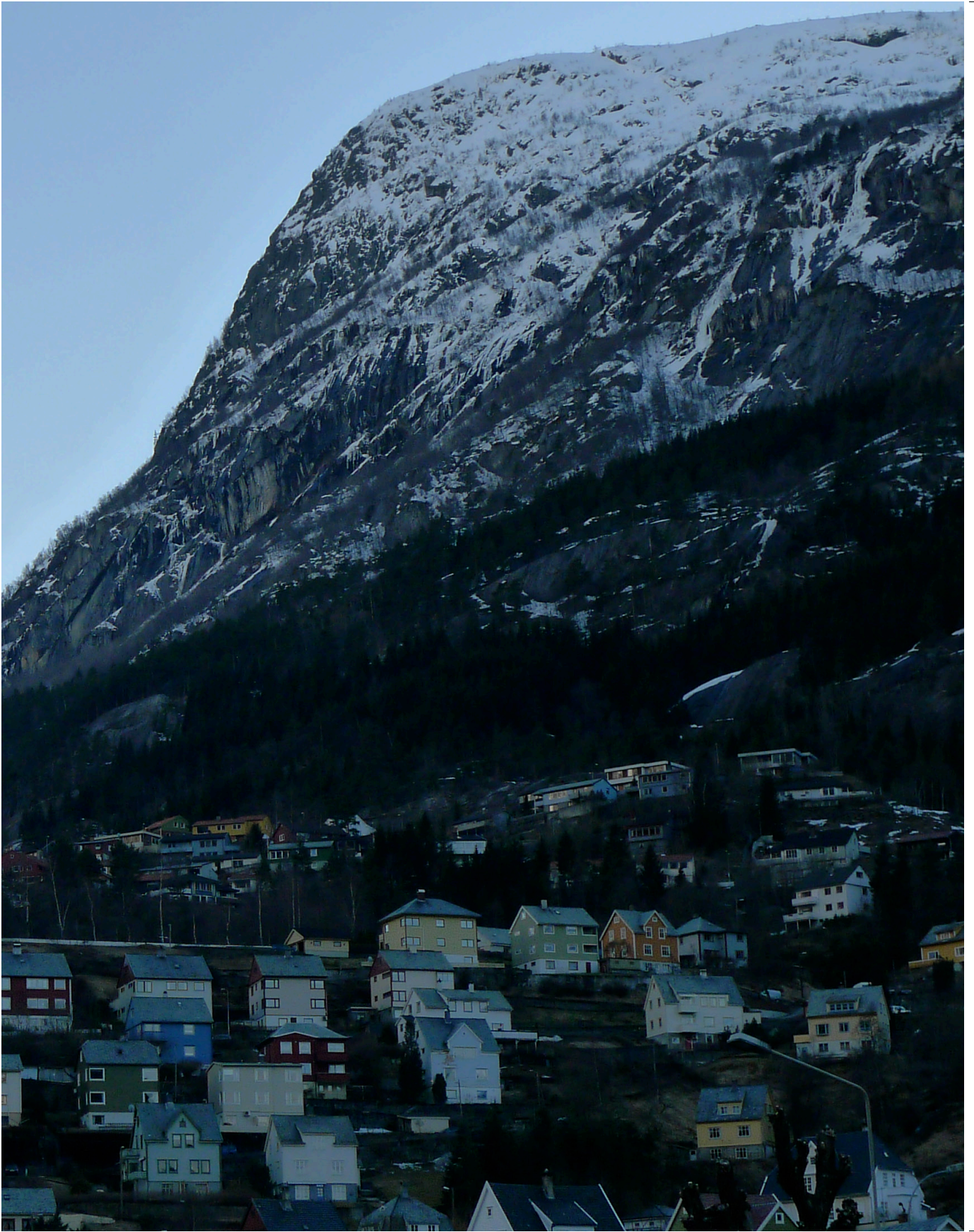
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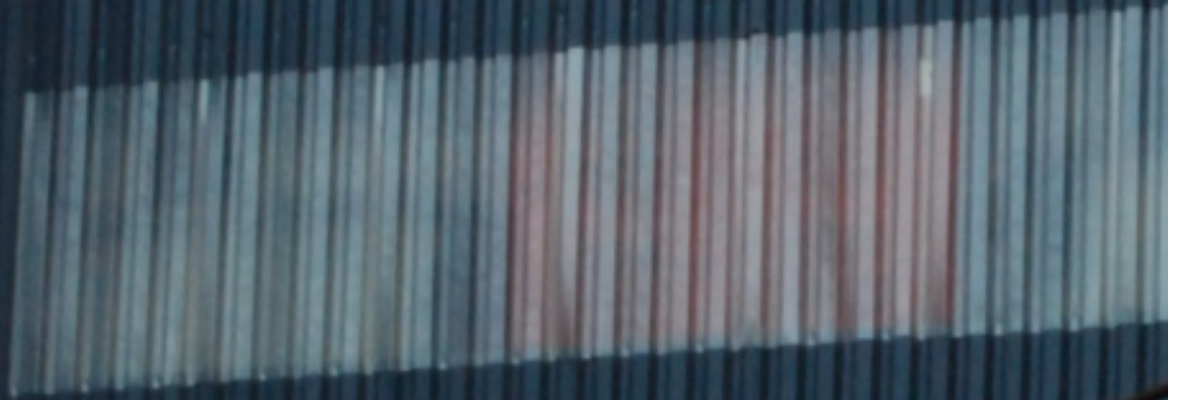






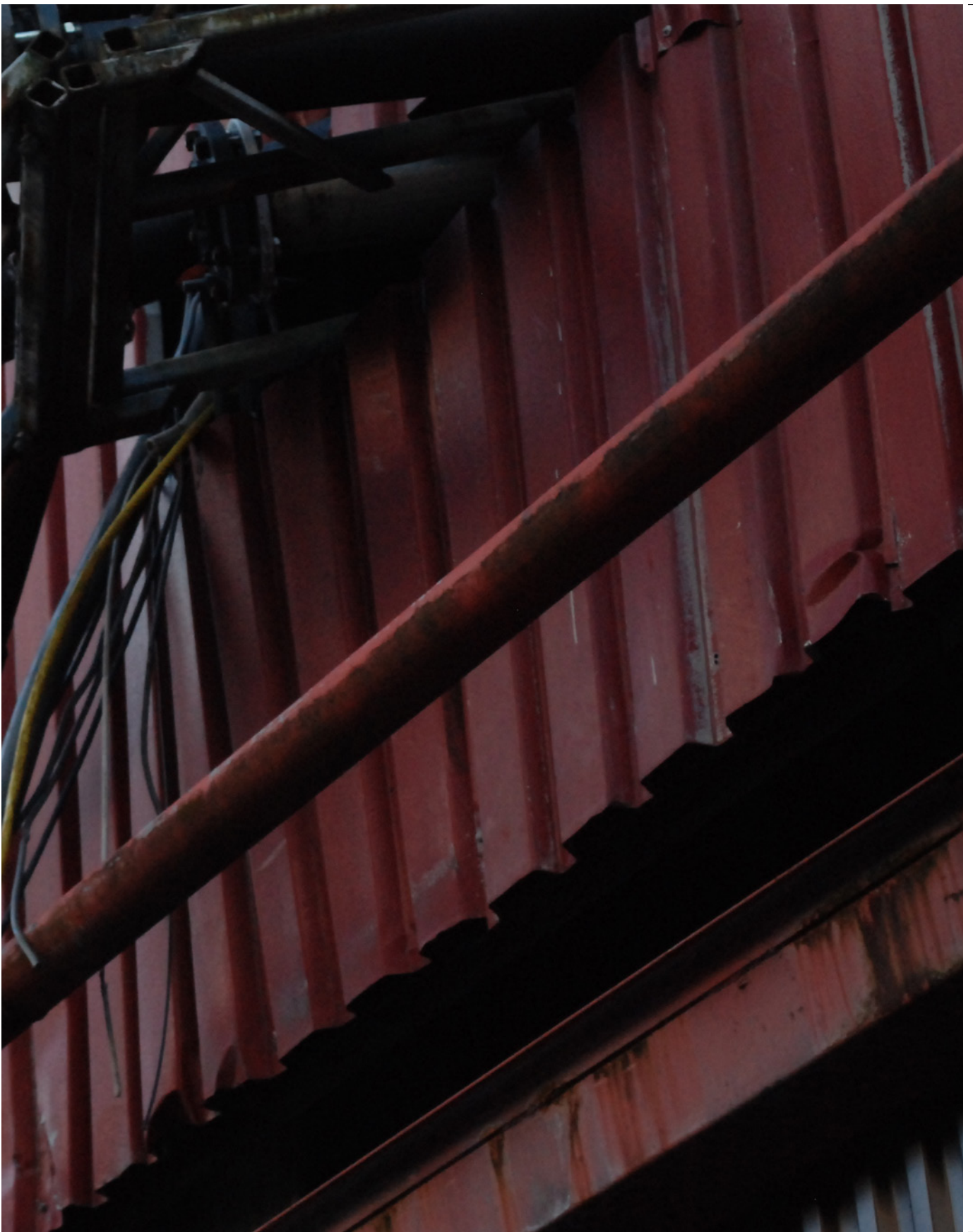












TRIST SOM
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Thomas
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INTRODUCTION



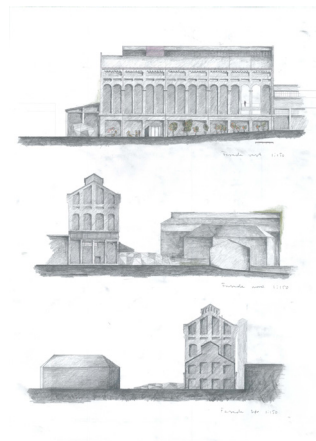
Reflections on a previous encounter with Odda

We first got to know Odda when we participated in the course AAR4551 Transformation in Built Environment held at NTNU, autumn 2010. This course started with an introduction to methods of documenting and analyzing built structures. Parallel to this was an introduction to the concept of cultural heritage focusing on what one might call the difficult heritage. That would be heritage that is considered historically important, but in one way or the other lacks consensus when it comes to preservation. Following this was a week of fieldwork in Odda. Here we were presented to Odda Smelteverk historically and performed documentation and analyses of selected buildings. This was in turn meant to give the foundation for a project where transformation seen in the light of building preservation criterias would be in focus.

While in Odda, we quickly got the feeling that the case of Odda Smelteverk was a highly complex one. On all levels, from the singular buildings and the state they were in, via the sheer size of the factory to the historical aura it all carried we would find vast, unexplored territory. If one adds to this the information we had gotten on local investors being in a clash with regional and national authorities on cultural heritage, the picture became overwhelming.

So how did we as students in architecture act facing this context? We started the work as intended gathering documentation. This meant gaining access to archives and measuring and photographing the actual structures. We would also conduct interviews with different stakeholders and former workers. Through this work we got the personal stories and views on Odda Smelteverk not present in any building detail or archive drawer. They added to the steadily growing notion we were getting that the case of Odda needed a deeper analysis than the mere assessment of cultural heritage values.

Upon leaving, the discussions were lively. Going back to Trondheim and start drawing was by some felt as unsatisfying. This was seen as retracting from reality to a closed academic sphere where making representations would be the modus operandi. The approach that intuitively made sense in such a complex situation was to let the answers and strategies be shaped by the forces at work at the place.



Above: Bath in Odda , project by Styrkaar Hustveit in AAR 4551

Pages 6-23: Photos from Odda Smelteverk, March 2011

What we were about to do can be seen as the typical way architecture is being taught: We were to make a representation on what was considered the relevant physical attributes of the site and the buildings to be transformed in maps and models. Based on these the project would emerge. In an ideal world without conflicting interests, and where everyone agrees upon what the ideal representation is, this method probably works well. It is not our intention to criticize this as a way to learn basic skills in architecture. Instead we wish to emphasize what effect surrounding forces - be it social, political, economical or cultural, actually has on the shaping of architecture. These forces do not easily lend themselves to simplistic representations. Bringing them into the equation not only heightens the possibility of the project to be realized, it also gives a more relevant answer to the unique challenges of a particular situation.

In the fieldwork we had experienced Odda as the real place it is. Leaving felt like taking a step backwards, moving away from highly dynamic reality to a static state only allowing abstractions. Still, we went back to Trondheim and made our projects.

Making a new approach

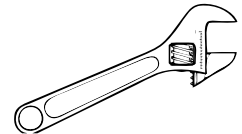
During the Christmas break, Odda was still in our thoughts. When January came we made contact with each other and decided that other plans for doing a master thesis would have to be put away. It seemed important for us to keep up an engagement for Odda, but we wanted to do things differently than the first time. First of all, the situation as we perceived it was unbelievable, we wanted to understand more of the reasons for how the society ended up being paralyzed. We needed to process our impressions from the autumn semester, preferably in a place outside the academic sphere. We decided to meet up in Marrakesh, Morocco and discuss these and other initial issues. Along for the trip we brought books on philosophy, with an intention to open our minds towards the task ahead of us.

It has been clear from the very beginning that during the work with this master thesis we wanted to be involved and practical. In which way this was going to happen, was a matter of incrementally making the right steps. Following common sense, it seemed really possible to make a positive contribution to the issue of Odda Smelteverk, but hearing stories on obstruction of projects from the recent past, we had worries. Maybe our approach towards Odda also would end up in nothing, but if so happened, at least we would make this visible.

In short we stated that we saw the final preservation of Odda Smelteverk as a starting point for a new round in Odda, and that we wished to act as catalysts trying to identify possible modes of acting facing the complexity of the situation.

About this report

A narrative over our actions in Odda structures this rapport. However, it starts with an introduction to Odda's industrial history as we believe this is important for understanding the situation Odda is in today. On strategic points in the narrative we have placed theoretical "windows" that allow for a reflection over our practise in theoretical terms. By juxtaposing concepts from theory to our practise and reflecting over it, we are able to introduce another style of thought and thus a wider image of the process working with the master thesis. We have entitled these short essays with an overall theme, theory and practise, and marked them with the symbol of a wrench.


















In the preliminary work we tried to give an overview of how we would relate to theoretical concepts, paraphrasing Massumi (Deleuze and Guattari, 1987, 15) in his introduction to "A Thousand Plateaus":

[We are] invited to lift dynamism out of [theory] entirely, and incarnate it in a foreign medium, whether it be painting or politics. (...) The question is not: is it true? But: does it work? What new thoughts does it make it possible to think? What new emotions does it make it possible to feel? What new sensations and perceptions does it open in the body?

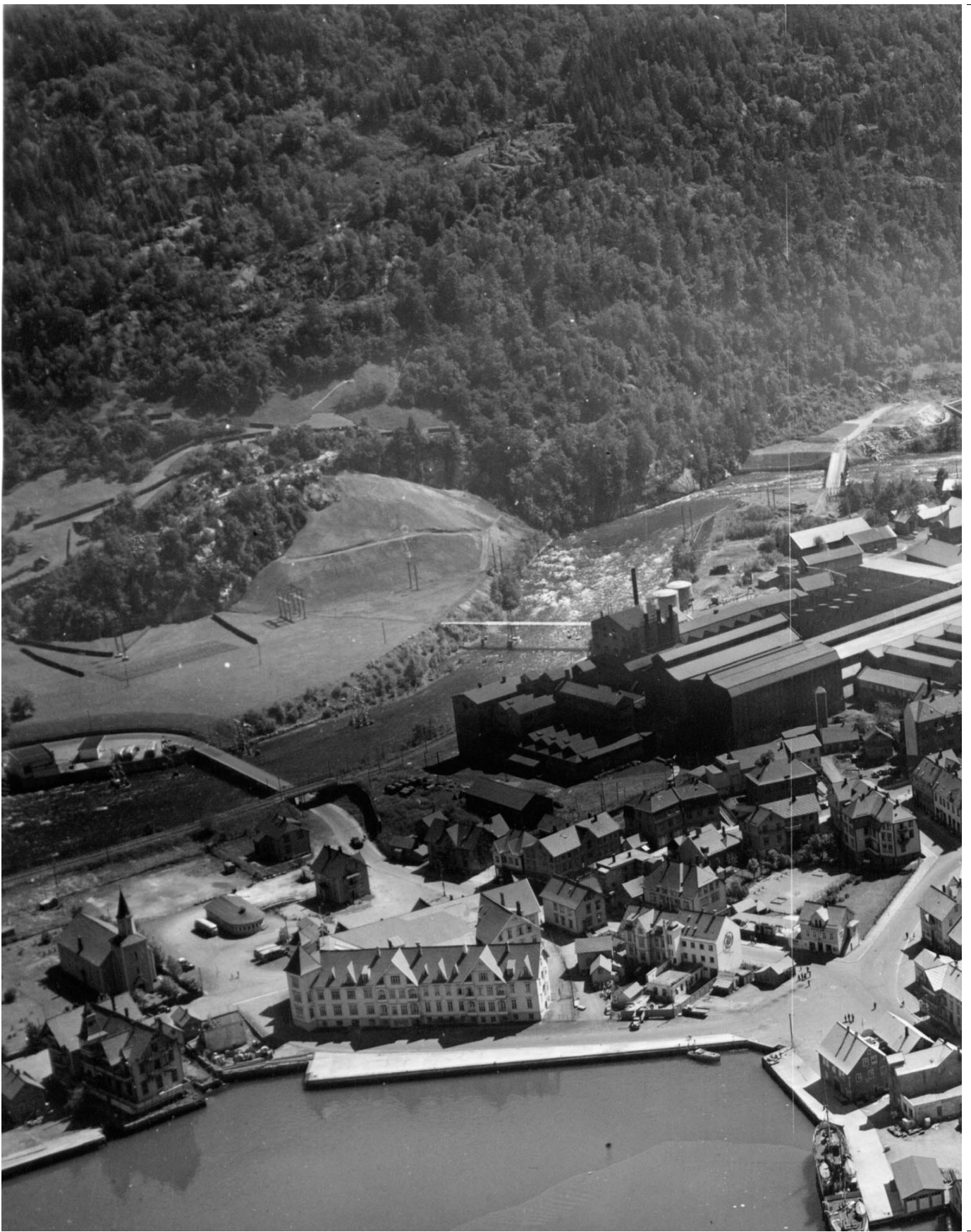
We decided that these would be the questions to ask when relating to theoretical concepts. And importantly we said that we would not test a hypothesis on the real world, which would be a method suitable for a closed, sterile and controlled environment only. We were set on interacting with other people in the full complexity of the world, and then relate to theory as a consequence of this.

Lastly we would like to stress another aspect of dealing with theory. We do not claim to have a complete overview of the concepts we found useful, neither of their implications to each other. We would like to call this approach faceted, rather than relativist.

Timeline

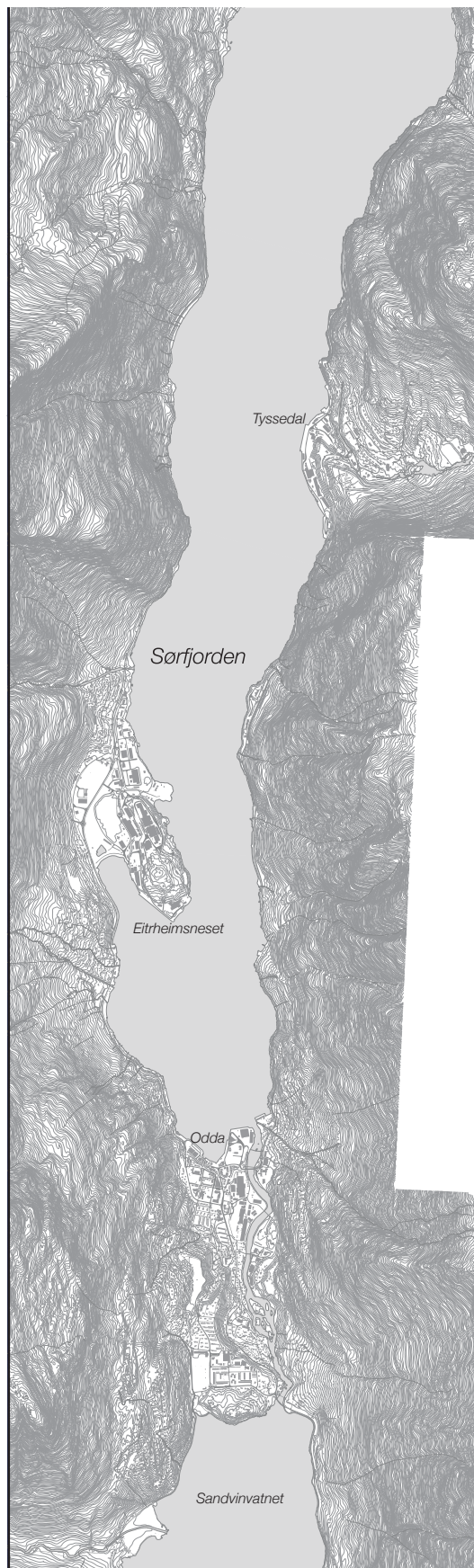
-  W13: Trip to Odda, meeting key stakeholders announcing our arrival and intentions.
-  W15: Submission preliminary work.
-  W16: Easter holiday.
-  W19: Leaving for Odda.
Meeting with municipality, idea of workshop surfaces.
-  W20: Meeting the high school. Collaboration on workshop is proposed.
Meeting with municipality. We get responsibility for workshop.
Stand at the grocery store.
-  W21: First chronicle in Hardanger Folkeblad.
-  W21: Meeting Johan Galtung and the Sabona group at Gardermoen.
-  W22: Formalization of cooperation between municipality and the high school.
-  W22-23: Organizing workshop, drawing project, getting materials.
-  W24: Ground work starts at site.
Meeting “foremen” for site inspection.
Day on urban development at the high school.
The working bee
-  W25: Afterwork.
-  W26: Second chronicle in Hardanger Folkeblad.
-  W27-28: Employment Odda municipality.
Last afterwork.
Project draft, ice skating rink.
Vernissage, Evening Works. Departure Odda.
-  W29-30: Vacation.
-  W31-36: Arrival Trondheim. Writing about it.







ODDAS INDUSTRIAL HISTORY



Page 31-32: Overview over Odda

Smelteverk 195x

Photo: NVIM archive

Map over Sørfjorden 1:50000

Odda is a municipality in Hordaland County, Norway. Situated on the western side of the Hardangervidda mountain plateau between the fjord Sør fjorden and lake Sandvinvatnet is the municipal centre, bearing the same name. The city centre is dominated by the now closed Odda Smelteverk (est. 1908), one of the worlds largest smelting plants at its time.

The importance of hydroelectric power

If it had not been for its connection to water in different forms, Odda as a town would probably not have existed. First of all, it is situated in the end of the Sør fjorden, an arm of Hardangerfjorden, giving it the possibility of an ice free harbor with connections to the open sea. However, this is merely a logistical advantage. The most important factor for Odda becoming the home of the worlds biggest smelting plant of its kind was its easy access to hydroelectric power. In 1906 the work started to tame the Tysso waterways into what would become among the first high-pressure power plants in Europe, namely Tyssefaldene.

The power plant was placed in Tyssedal, a chalet around six kilometers north of Odda. Tyssedal is placed under a steep mountain side giving little free area for expansion. Instead, one looked to Odda, a flat terminal moraine between Sandvinvatnet and Sør fjorden at the time only occupied by farms.

Foreign capital stood behind the initiative to establish the smelting plant. The British company Alby United Carbide Factories (former Sun Gas Company) was a producer of calciumcarbide, a prerequisite for making acetylene gas, which is widely used for welding and lighting purposes. In 1908 the plant was ready to start production in Odda. One year later, North Western Cyanamide Company, another British company, started production of calciumcyanamide, a substance used for making fertilizers. This factory was situated on the same site as the carbide factory, creating two parallel production lines within the same premises.

The depression in the 1920s also reached Odda and the two factories halted production in 1921. Approximately 1000 workers lost their jobs. However, in 1924 a new company, Odda Smelteverk (Odda Smelting Plant), was founded to continue production. In 1937 British Oxygen Company gained stock majority. They continued running it until 1998 when Phillip Brothers Chemicals took over. Steadily decreasing demand for carbide coupled with increasing electricity prices eventually led to a serious fall in the factory's profitability

during the later years. In 2002 production came to an end. In the year after, on the date 03.03.2003, the factory was finally declared bankrupt. 60 workers lost their jobs.

The factory and the town

More factories were to come to Odda in the years following Odda Smelteverk like the zinc plant at Eitrheimsneset (1924) and an aluminum plant in Tyssedal (1916). However, Odda Smelteverk, being both the first and the biggest was and remained the symbol of the transformative forces the establishment of industry in Odda had brought about.

The factory provided for the town on many levels, from urban planning via the erection of workers housing to the maintenance of parks. The impact on people's everyday life was big. If one did not work there oneself, one would either work with something connected to it or have family working there.

One could say that the factories added an international flavor to Odda. Whether Odda was doing well did not depend so much on its local or national connections, but rather on prices of raw material and demand of carbide worldwide. The fact that the factories had foreign owners also played a role. One interesting, if so only curious, result of this perspective is the French-Norwegian literary association founded in relation with the French-owned smelting plant in Tyssedal. (according to Randi Bårtveit, conversation May 2011)

Many of the workers had no former connection to Odda. The town developed a specific worker's culture, as opposed to the farmer's culture still very much alive in the immediate vicinity. The differences crystallized themselves in two community houses, one Folkets hus (The People's House) for the workers and Ungdomshallen (The Youth's Hall) for farmers which seldom shared visitors.

The factory brought with it a new way of life to Odda; it was a sort of instant modernization, looking forward more than backwards. Being a part of this created a strong identity with Social-democracy, Labour Party-dominance and techno-optimism as its attributes. One might say that the factory was the sapling in the carpet that made out every day life in Odda. When the factory was shut down, the sapling was cut off and the carpet collapsed.



*Worker at the smelting plant
Photo: NVIM archive*





MAKING THE CASE

Page 36-37: Debris found in the outskirts of Odda Smelteverk

Understanding the conflict

An estate manager was appointed with the mandate to sell away as much as much of the factory as possible to reduce the debt after the bankruptcy in 2003. In December that same year, workers from China arrived to dismantle the Cyanamide production line and ship it back to China; Odda still had an international flavour. Contentiously, the very same month the County Directorate for Cultural Heritage passed a bill stating that the production lines in the Carbide Factory were to be temporarily preserved.

Thus, lines were drawn on either side as capital interests and cultural heritage authorities sought to secure control over as much of Odda Smelteverk as possible. The fact that the bankrupt's estate manager objected the temporary preservation only points forward and sets the tone for the rest of this story: It became a pendulum swinging between preservation regulations and objections towards them. In the middle one would find the local authorities, Odda municipality, on one side wanting to attract investors, rarely seen possible with the factory still standing, and on the other side receiving clear signals from preservation authorities that Odda Smelteverk should be saved.

As the sides locked into their positions, the future became more and more uncertain. The conditions upon which one would act were either explicitly temporary or they had been objected upon and were in the process of being considered. If one adds to this the fact that the decay of the buildings was getting worse, it is easy to understand that investing money in the old factory was seen as risky business.

The battle over Odda Smelteverk also became deeply rooted in the local community. How did this happen? Firstly, one should consider the sheer size and proximity of the factory. Many people had seen it as an ugly, polluting and smelly neighbour, only accepting its existence as it made money. Now that it was shut down, one would also prefer it to be torn down. This forming ones opinions, it is easy to see why one took side against preservation. In time these views were personified by the group of local investors who formed the company Smelteverkstomta Næringsutvikling (hereinafter SNU) in 2007. They had bought most of the factory with the intentions to establish a 15.000-20.000 square meter shopping mall (Aggvin 2007). This side viewed the preservation authorities and their followers as causing the slow death of

Odda, obstructing “development” by replacing economical opportunities with museum activity.

On the other side we find the activists for preservation, officially represented by the State and County Directorates for Cultural Heritage. Locally the institution Norsk Vasskraft og Industristadmuseum (hereinafter NVIM), situated at the old power plant in Tysseidal, became the face of this side. Even though this institution, being a museum, had no legal authority it would become an active player in the years to come following the shut down.

The conflict developed into a static war. In Odda, being the small place it is, it pervaded most of the issues concerning urban development. Also at an interpersonal level it would have a devastating effect. (The fact that the conflict in turn made up a rich complex of themes for the surprisingly high amount of authors coming from Odda, is another story.)

At the end it would even become difficult to launch ideas or initiatives, regardless if they were concerning preservation or not. Any outcome would be taken as a victory for one of the sides. At the point of our entry to Odda, many had reached the stage were they could say “something must happen, no matter what!”



*Final bill of preservation 1:10000
(buildings marked in colour are
preserved)*

*Opposite: Timeline over the develop-
ment of the conflict.*

2011, 15. June: SNU gets dispensation from Odda municipality to tear down lime furnaces and coke driers, objects designated for preservation in the municipal development plan from 2008.

2011, 11. May: SNU objects the decision of 31. march.

2011, 4. July: Hordaland County Administration objects the dispensation given 15. june.

2011, 31. March: The final decision for preservation is announced by the state Directorate of Cultural Heritage, and Odda are put on the tentative World Heritage list

2010, 21. December: The State Directorate for Cultural Heritage recommends that Odda is withdrawn from the tentative World Heritage list due to lack of support locally.

2009, 25. May: SNU gets permission from Odda Municipality to tear down Ovn 1 and Ovn 2.

2009, 19. June: Odda Smelteverk together with Tyssedal, Rjukan and Notodden are placed on Norway's tentative list for UNESCO World Heritage status.

2008, 30. October: Odda municipality come up with a development plan for the site, assuming the tearing down of parts of the cyanamide production building and a new state highway through the site.

2007, 13. December: the Directorate for Cultural Heritage commence work on what is to become the final bill of preservation.

2007, 5. December: Odda municipality grants SNU permission to tear down various structures on the site.

2003, 03. March: Odda Smelteverk is declared bankrupt.

2003, December: production equipment from the dicyanamide line is being dismantled and shipped to Dawukou, China.

2003, 17. December: main structures in the production lines for carbide are temporarily preserved by the County Directorate for Cultural Heritage.

2004, 11. February: The State Directorate for Cultural Heritage supports the decision of 17. december after it has been objected by the bankrupt's estate manager.

2007, 23. August: A group of local investors buy most of the buildings and land on the factory site and form the company Smelteverket Næringsutvikling (SNU).

2007: A referendum was held in Odda whether or not to aim for UNESCO World Heritage status. The majority voted no. In spite of this, the municipality would later (2009) agree on becoming one of the nominees on Norway's tentative World Heritage list.

The entry point

How does one approach such a place? That depends on what one wants to achieve. We wanted to create a room for ourselves in which we could become actors in the debate on Odda Smelteverk. We wanted to participate. We felt that only by participating would we be able to meet the different stake holders on equal terms, as people entitled to have an opinion. This meant that our future actions in Odda could not be fixed on beforehand. However, it would be naïve not to realize that we had some intentions. Wanting to state these clearly, without fixating on future actions, became a challenge. We ended up saying that we saw the final bill on preservation as a new starting point meaning that the conditions upon which to act now were laid. We hoped to show that it was possible to come up with ideas and initiatives for Odda Smelteverk and finishing them, without it stimulating the conflict any further.

We had already been there before. This constituted both advantages and disadvantages when we were coming back. The advantage was that we had a good understanding of the background and history of the place, and we had been introduced to key stake holders who we could easily contact again. The disadvantage was that the last time we were in Odda we had clearly been acting within what we were now regarding as one of the sides in the conflict: The course we had been through had been dealing within the context of building preservation and the projects from this course had been sent back to Odda to be displayed in an exhibition initiated by NVIM. We feared that our coming back could be seen as a continuation of this track, excluding us from being able to speak naturally and openly with other stakeholders. It became imperative for us to promote a sort of neutrality. This was not only an instrumentalist decision about how we wanted be perceived from the outside. It was also meant to ensure that the results of our work was fixed on beforehand in the least possible degree. Therefore it was important not to take side in the conflict. In other words: However “biased by pedigree” we might have been coming from architecture school we had to be willing to risk our own inclination towards building preservation. Based on these thoughts we chose the municipality as the initial contact, as it appeared to be the most neutral stake holder.

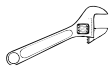
Another factor we wish to emphasize is what can be called the potential of commitment. The last time we were in Odda, we had only little time. Going back it felt valuable for us to be able to say that we were going to stay as long as necessary to finish whatever we started (within the limits of the master thesis). A practical condition that helped make this possible was the fact that we had a camper to our disposal. Having this we could stay in Odda without worrying about hostel prices or having to ask for economical support or a place to stay. The fact that we in time got to use a free office from the

municipality should however not be undervalued; it made the daily work a lot easier. But this office was offered us, we did not ask for it. This we actually believe is important because it means that we did not make our arrival and planned stay in Odda to a big happening on beforehand. How could we do so when we did not know what would come out of it? Another effect the camper had is that it made us visible; in time when people had gotten to know us, they could easily pop in for a cup of coffee. A lot of interesting information surfaced and many agreements were made during random conversations over coffee outside the camper



The camper parked outside the cynamide production hall.

Fruit blossom time in Odda is a colourful experience.



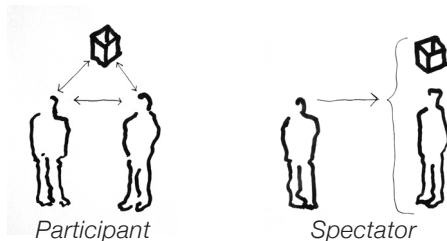
Participant and spectator

The Norwegian philosopher Hans Skjervheim (1926–99) took a clear stand in the scientific debate over positivism that was prominent in the 50's and 60's. In general terms Skjervheim opposed a trend to see humans and their society as a science like an all-embracing psychology or sociology would do. In Norway this is referred to as the conflict over positivism. He explains the terms; participant and spectator, in his essay by the same name from 1957:

[There is] () a distinction between participation, to let oneself be engaged, and to ascertain, or to objectify. If you treat what the other says as a fact, you are placing yourself on the outside of the theme and become a stranger in regard to it. If you objectify your surrounding world, the others and the society, you are placing yourself on the outside of them and they will appear as estranged, the estranged is exactly what one does not participate in, or is capable of taking part in.

Looking at things in this perspective - the society and other people will appear as determined, as following unbreakable laws of nature". When things appear like this, they are a function of your lack of participation, because from the participant's point of view everything is not determined, for he is part of deciding the events, determining them. (Skjervheim 1996, 80)

He exemplifies this by putting up a phrase from a conversation: The cost of living will rise, says one. I can respond in two very different ways to what he is saying. On the one hand I could direct my attention to the case that is addressed. This means that I am participating, or letting myself engage in his problem. This gives a three-part relationship between the other, the case and me, in which we share the case with each other. But I can also respond by not engaging in his problem, just ascertaining the fact that he is relating to the case. We have then a two-part relationship between me and my case. My case then, is the other in relation to his case, a fact. This is the spectator's point of view.



In our discussions on Odda we have frequently returned to these terms; participant or spectator. In our efforts we have been striving to reach a level of participation, thus being able to determine a different course of action for Odda Smelteverk. When we first arrived in Odda we had already decided to

do some actions that would establish us as participants in the society. Firstly we made a commitment to stay for a longer period of time, for as long as it would take, we started to say. Secondly we wrote a chronicle to the newspaper explaining the reasons we had for being there and describing our views on the case of Odda Smelteverk. In the time to come, in every conversation we had with various people proclaiming different opinions and suggestions for solving the case, we tried to stay in a participant's position relating to the case together with them. During our stay we kept an open door, both to our office and the camper we were living in, always prepared to make a pot of coffee and have a conversation. We believe that choosing to be participants has been crucial for the successful output we got in the end. Lastly we quote Skjervheim again, this time on the notion of what engagement means:

Let us take a look at what engagement means. It is not a property that we sometimes have and sometimes do not have, neither is it a feeling. It is not an activity that we sometimes pick up and other times leave on the ground. We cannot choose to be engaged, because we are in the world, hence already engaged, in something. Engagement is a primary structure in the human condition; it belongs to what Heidegger would call the humans "Geworfenheit". What we can choose is what we want to engage in, or we can let others choose for us, it could be the anonymous they, common sense, tradition, other people or "la conscience collective". The first thing to be chosen is to make your own choices. (Skjervheim 1996, 81)

Meeting the municipality and the high school

Since we were determined to let our actions be shaped in an interaction with Odda, we did not have a “packet of projects” to sell municipality officials and others. This was problematic as we probably were perceived as vague. Also we had nothing to promise, like a project or a road towards an end state for Odda Smelteverk. On the contrary we were claiming that Odda Smelteverk would probably never be finished and acknowledging this was probably the best way to get started. However, by presenting our analysis of the situation and the potential we saw in the the final preservation we gained sympathy for our approach. Another intention was simply about discovering existing initiatives. This part was important for us as projects coming into existence this way would already have a seed of will in them to be carried through. Also projects emerging from such a state would have an anchoring among the people who were to perform it.

In a meeting with the municipality it became clear that they had planned a working bee (*dugnad*) on the smelting plant. This was initially meant as a PR-stunt where members of the municipality board would join people and pick garbage. We suggested scaling it up so that what was done on that day actually could become a concrete building project. Launching this idea we argued along the following lines:

- We said that a (re)establishment of a relationship between the people in Odda and the factory was needed. By spending time on the factory and engaging physically in it this relationship could emerge.
- The conflict started with the factory. We wanted to show that it was possible to carry through a project on the factory site without taking side or stimulating the conflict further.
- Also we argued for the positive effect that lays in arriving at one's goals. There had been launched many projects for Odda Smelteverk, but few had been implemented. We wished to aim for something manageable and thus be able to reach it.

In terms of identifying partners we had a broad approach in Odda. However, we felt that the possibilities for collaboration would be higher at some places than others. Early in the stay we therefore looked towards the high school (Odda Vidaregåande Skule, OVGS).

The students had rarely entered the factory site. In addition, they were young when the smelting plant closed, leaving them with little direct memories of the all-embracing role it had in Odda. It would later become clear how hav-

ing only an indirect sense of history can be an advantage.

Meeting the headmaster, an opportunity appeared. The school was planning two “theme days” for the students not having oral exams. The contents was not yet fixed, but something along the lines of urban development and/ or entrepreneurship had been thought of. In praxis this meant that 100-150 students had two days with a theme very much suiting what we were looking for. The fact that these days were close to the municipal bee made it even more interesting. Although the scale of things started growing big, 150 students is a lot of people, we suggested a joining-together of the two. The headmaster reacted positively, and we agreed to make a sketch of how this could be organized. Incited by this sudden opportunity, we rushed to arrange a new meeting with the municipality.

In retrospect, it is clear how important it was that things could happen fast; having to wait can easily take the momentum out of a process as the lack of progress is very demotivating. The meeting with the municipality happened only two days after the school. This gave us just enough time to prepare properly while making the timespan from our last meeting not too long. Also, at the first meeting, we were probably perceived as vague, while this time we would have something concrete to put on the table. It might however be argued that we took the positive signals from the school for more than they necessarily were meant to be, but taking people literally proved to be efficient.

On meeting the municipality again, it would become clear that the initiative for the bee had been weak. Little had been planned except for the date and and a rough budget. Us, still enthusiastic from the meeting at the school, saw this all the more as an opportunity to scale it up to make it work with the plans at the school.

Seeing these signals of low commitment we became all the more determined to make it happen. We did not want this to be yet another initiative strangled at birth. This made us display a lot of goodwill when it came to accepting tasks and in praxis the main responsibility was taken over by us.

What was getting clearer and clearer was how rapid changes in approach we actually had to make when interacting with different people; the idea of a clean cut method seems far away.

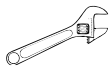


Opposite: Meeting Nina from the municipality and Hilde from the high school





ADJUSTING THE PATH



Considering Skjervheim's philosophy of science

We began the work with our master thesis in Morocco. We wanted time to get to know each other better and discuss how things should be done. The idea of a common platform gained relevance during our stay. We acknowledged that each of us probably had a platform, which was the basis for our stand when confronted with making decisions. As we were to make joint decisions in the time to come, we decided that making our separate platforms visible and trying to

create a common platform would be a good project to initiate. Any attempt to decompose the platform did not make sense, it turned out to be infinitely complex. In our conversations we touched upon a range of subjects, like - ethics, politics, music, religion, literature, art, philosophy, psychology and architecture. Apart from comparing and altering these points of view we were also travellers, confronted with practical choices and meeting people. This brought our indi-

vidual platforms to the fore.

In time we created a model for ourselves that we came to believe in during our work in Odda. We believed that the incarnation of concepts in ourselves was possible, and hence we spent time discussing concepts, trying to arrive at a mutual understanding of these. We also believed that the incarnated concepts created the basis for what might be called our intuition. The intuition was at work when we had to make decisions before we had time to reflect over them. It might also have been at work when we felt that one choice was more right than another without being able to clarify why.

Let us call this our own attempt to bridge the gap between theory and practise. After formulating this model we gained interest for looking at other models or definitions of the same topic.

This is a summary of Skjervheim's distinctions between theory and practise, written by friend and co-philosopher Jon Hellesnes (1999) in Skjervheim's obituary:

On the basis of theoretical sciences we can develop techniques to achieve rational goals or instrumental action. In this way, we can intervene in processes and direct them as we want. From physics we can develop engineering, from biology - gene technology. The theoretical sciences make us capable of anticipating and controlling events in our surroundings. The type of action that is developed this way has been labelled many things, but goal rational, pragmatic or instrumental is the most common. We evaluate them by their ability to effectively reach our goals.

Practical actions on the other hand do not have any theoretical science as their basis; neither can they have such. They are evaluated in a different way than the instrumental actions. Their basis of evaluation is moral standards and consideration for symmetry in the interpersonal field. In philosophy, already with Aristotle, the practical problems have been understood as the problems of interaction and contradiction between people and how they manage to solve them.

By principle it is impossible to solve practical-moral problems through instrumental actions derived from theoretical sciences, be it psychology, sociology or any other theory of systems. (...) The big mistake in our contemporary culture is exactly to overlook the distinction between practical and theoretical problems. One is led to believe that it is possible to develop theoretical sciences that cover the practical field and hence make it possible to derive some sort of technical or instrumental solution. One is led to believe that there is an instrumental solution to the problems of cooperation and communication. This is the so-called instrumentalist mistake.

Following this, his main argument is; you cannot treat people only as means, but rather, they are goals in themselves. Basically this means respect for the fact that we are different people with different views upon the world. There should be symmetry between people, as Skjervheim claims.

How do these distinctions apply to our process in Odda? We were students of architecture who had gained a relationship to the society in question. As outsiders to this society we saw that there were certain obstacles to development, or rather a destructive conflict prominent in the social sphere

of Odda. Without a pre-existing goal we entered their society with a clear motivation to be participants. We imagined there would be an immanent potential for action in Odda, meaning existing ideas that we could tap into. Returning to Skjervheim we ask; how do the two types of action described by him, relate to the action of urban planning?

We believe that there are practical problems as well as theoretical problems involved in the process of planning. It would be faulty to believe that one could solve issues of planning only by deriving instrumental solutions from theoretical sciences. This might be the

case in some examples of conventional top-down planning, but not in our case. Looking back at our experiences in Odda; we felt there was a rapid oscillation between practical and theoretical problems, and hence actions. At the practical level we tried to agree with people on what the legitimate goals for planning might be, and on the theoretical level we operated instrumentally to reach those commonly stated goals. We gained insight to the questions of legitimate goals from the Norwegian peace researcher Johan Galtung, and this will be further elaborated in another essay.

Random meetings and a stand at Coop

It was important to base the contents of the bee on real wishes expressed by people in Odda. We had already spoken to a number of people, but these were mainly working in the municipality administration and at OVGS. In order to reach others, we decided to have a stand at the local shopping mall. Equipped with a map showing the final bill of preservation, coffee and a poster stating "Let's start, Odda!", we spent one Saturday by the entrance of the grocery store speaking to whoever wanted to speak with us.

On this day the following things became clear:

- many people were not aware of the final preservation.
- most people had difficulties seeing any value in the factory.
- most people expressed a wish for more green zones in Odda.
- many saw a potential in the river Opo, which still had its lower part behind factory fences.
- many meant that in order to do something with the factory one would have to take big measures.



Meeting people at Coop

Later we would also also participate in a session at the local game fishing association (Fiskarlaget). This organization has a broad group of members, many of them with a former connection to Odda Smelteverk. Our main intention in meeting them was to inform about the bee and try to recruit foremen to lead groups of students at work. This proved to be difficult as few saw it possible to do anything relevant with the little means we had. As one of them, a former engineer from Odda Smelteverk, said: “You need a comprehensive plan for the entire area before you can start!”. At the same time, we also got the impression here that people wanted someone to act at the factory. Still, our arguments for acting in a small scale as a start facing this complexity did not come through.

On days with good weather, people would often join us at the lunch table outside of the camper. In these meetings, over a cup of coffee, the conversations ran easily. These random meetings were probably very important in shaping our perception of Odda as they were very casual and not necessarily directed towards our “academic interest” in Odda.

Writing the first chronicle

Trying to reach as many as possible, we also wrote a chronicle that was published in the local newspaper Hardanger Folkeblad. A main point in this was to be in charge of presenting ourselves and our views. Here we argued for the fact that we were not on any of the sides in the conflict. We also used it to present our analysis of the situation where we emphasized that the factory now had been preserved, and continuing the discussion on whether or not to tear it down did not make sense anymore. We also said that after eight years of uncertainty, the conditions were now finally laid, and it was time to do what many people had asked for, namely acting. The chronicle was rounded up with some propositions for small and concrete projects, inspired by the talks we had had with different people: removing remaining fences between the factory and river Opo, opening up passages between the factory and the pedestrian street and establishing a temporary park on an area currently used as a random parking lot. As a last point, we invited people to come to us if they had ideas that were concrete and achievable.

Opposite: Martin working at the office



Liability and academic work

As we see it, the role of being a student is well rooted in Norwegian society. By this we mean that most people have a fair idea of what students do and they have a certain set of expectations in meeting them. From our own experience we were always greeted with a considerable amount of goodwill and interest.

It is interesting to explore if we, as students, were treated differently from other formal actors when acting in Odda. In retrospect we do believe we had some advantages from this position. Why?

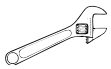
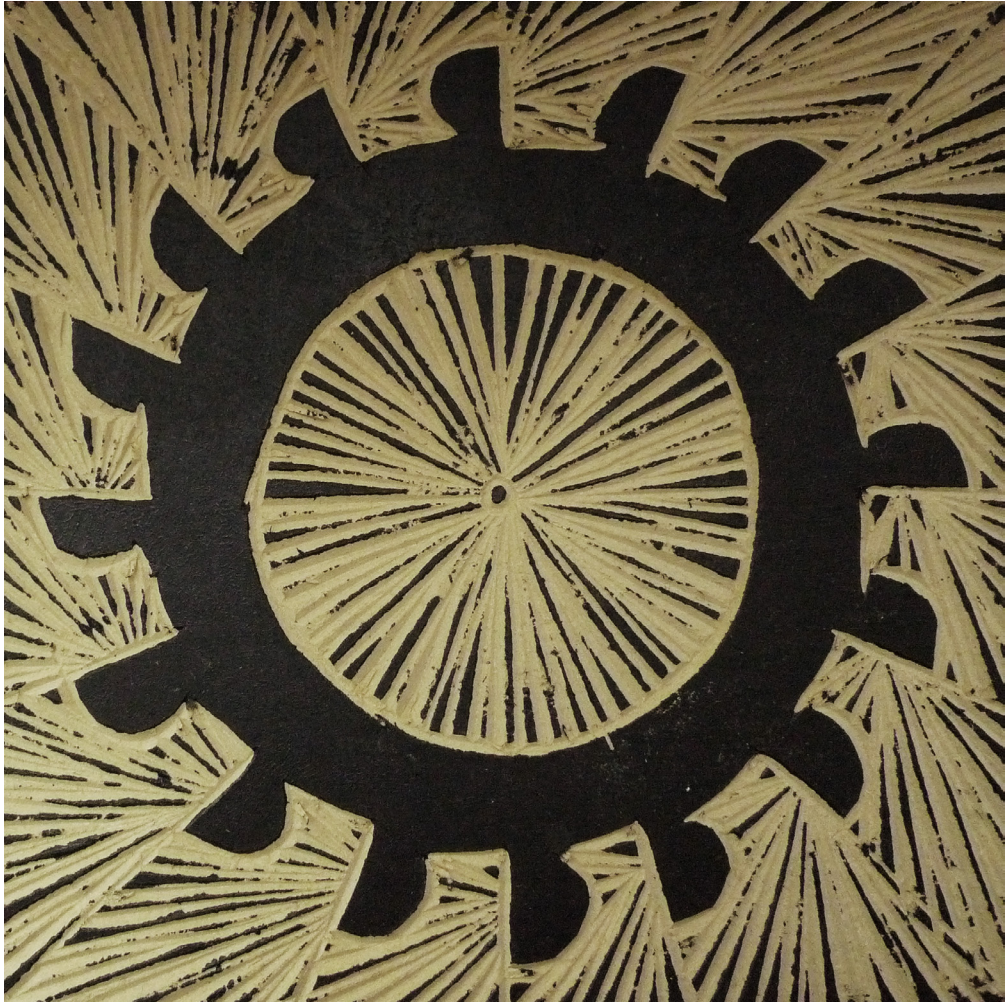
By being students we did not work for anyone. This meant that there was no economical agenda behind our actions: We were not consultants working for SNU to convince the municipality by making glossy perspectives of a shopping mall just as little as we were hired by NVIM to develop a museum path through the factory site. Confronted by the question: who pays for this work the answer would be: The Norwegian State Education Loan Fund (Lånekassen), effectively removing suspicion.

However, there is a possibly problematic side of student interventions. We believe there is a difference between the traditional student role and the role of an activist/practitioner. When students involve in reality by acting so that the course of things actually change, this distinction becomes unclear. We believe it is necessary to discuss the nature of this “threshold position”, not only because it implies some interesting potentials, but also because of its ethical dimension: Involvement in reality creates liability not possible to experience in any studio at school. In our case, we were dealing with a project that was reasonably manageable, and we felt quite sure that we were able to gather any loose threads before leaving. But what if something went wrong? At the most crucial point around 100 people were organized and up to 50 000 NOK had been spent on materials. A lot of people would have been disappointed if we failed to follow the project through, giving exactly the opposite effect of what we were hoping to achieve: It would become another project not reaching completion.

We argue for the value of being able to follow intuition and daring to go through with notions without necessarily knowing the full basis of them. However, this does not free us from responsibility and acknowledging the value of not creating false or too high expectations in Odda was important. Using the reality as a curriculum implied ethical considerations.

Opposite: Styrkaar and Ovn 3





Methodological input and the use of skills

A scientific method refers to a body of techniques for investigating phenomena, acquiring new knowledge, or correcting and integrating previous knowledge. To be termed scientific, a method of inquiry must be based on gathering empirical and measurable evidence subject to specific principles of reasoning. (Wikipedia 2011)

As we have already stated, the scientific method was not our *modus operandi*.

This does not mean that we have no drawn knowledge and inspiration from other people's experiences with cases comparable to ours. The closest we got to methodological input, came from Nabeel Hamdi and Reinhard Goethert. In their book on action planning they state:

() action planning is problem driven and exploits opportunities which presents themselves before work starts and as work

proceeds. Dealing with problems which stakeholders will prioritise and building on opportunities such as existing organisational structures, employment potentials or available skills, ensures that programmes at the outset will be recognisable as needed and tangible. New goals are set on the basis of what is achievable, which will be discovered as work proceeds. (Hamdi and Goethert 1997, 30)

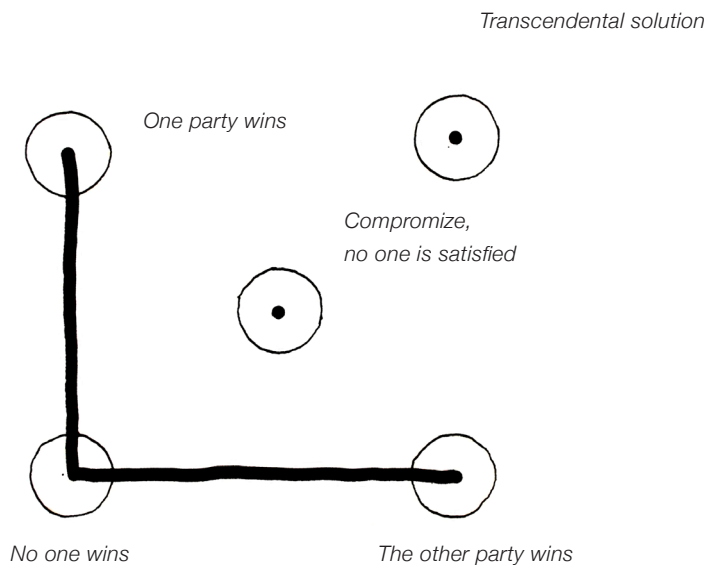
During discussions with people and presentations in Odda we sporadically referred to action planning as a term that could describe what we were doing. Although not methodically defining it as Hamdi and Goethert do in their book, we took inspiration and used models from the book to understand what we were doing ourselves. A good example would be this:

Starting points rather than end states become key. In this respect, experts act as catalysts, introducing the necessary methods and techniques, bringing ideas and experience from elsewhere, identifying further opportunities and possible courses of action, disseminating principles, helping to remove legal, legislative and other barriers which get in the way of getting things done, and often providing political legitimacy to local inhabitants. (Ibid., 31)

This understanding gave us the courage and strength to believe in ourselves. We could focus on a starting point even if we could not give good or relevant answers to what everyone was asking us for: the end state of Odda Smelting Plant.

Faced with a fragile situation created by conflict, another concept was applied by us, namely the one called the transcendental solution. It is crafted by the Norwegian

peace researcher Johan Galtung, who has gained international recognition for his work with conflicts. The concept is best explained by a figure, where the good solution to a conflict lies in the transcendental solution.



In the initial phase of our work with this master thesis we wrote a letter to Galtung, describing the conflict in Odda and our approach towards it as architects. As we suggested in the letter, it would have been a great honour for us if he was interested in conducting a workshop in cooperation with us, in Odda. Even though he currently lives abroad, we knew that his family originated from Jondal, not far from Odda, and that he had a cabin there. Getting the contact information to a Norwegian group working with him (SABONA) from an acquaintance, we reached Galtung. We were happy to receive his response; he could catch a flight from Geneva to Oslo and stay for one night, to discuss the possibility of going through with it. The local municipality was involved and agreed to pay his expenses as well as joining

the meeting with one representative.

During the meeting it became clear that we would be better off without his involvement. On the basis of what was said about the conflict in Odda, he realized that the effort needed to gain a positive effect in Odda would be greater than what he could afford. He was, after all, preoccupied with the conflict in Libya. However, we got a chance to speak thoroughly about his techniques for overcoming conflicts.

He spoke about the transcendental solution, and how to achieve it. Firstly one needs to make visible all goals involved, from all parties. Then one needs to start the work on legitimizing goals. Goals that are illegitimate should not be complied with. When you have an extensive list of legitimate goals you can start the creative process. A suggestion, he said, that is based on legitimate goals from both parties and at the same time presents something new, might be a transcendental solution. An idea for such a solution can in turn be carefully proposed to the involved parties, making them able to act on this idea.

But how is it possible to determine whether a goal is legitimate or not? In the second chronicle published in *Hardanger Folkeblad* on the 29th of June, we describe the whole transcendental concept and encourage people to start thinking in those terms, assessing goals like this: There comes a point when otherwise legitimate goals no longer are legitimate. This occurs when they give disproportionately bad consequences for others. To give an example, a group of stakeholders expressed that they wanted to object the decision on final preservation. When they were asked why, trying to reveal the goal, the answer was that they

had nothing to lose. (*Hardanger Folkeblad*, 22.08.2011) We would say that this was an act that had disproportionately bad consequences for others, resulting in yet another period with uncertain preconditions and waiting, while the reasons given for objection would most likely not lead to anything. However, discussing the legitimacy of goals, it was easy to put oneself in the position of a judge looking downwards. It was important that these discussions were taken in the state of participation, as defined by Skjervheim.

Defining the content of the working bee and its exact location was a process of gathering legitimate goals. After suggesting some ideas in the first chronicle, published on the 18th of May, we spent time gathering other ideas that our initiative might have triggered. It seemed to us, after meeting informal representatives from both sides in the conflict, that a goal could be aimed for: Opening the site towards the river and making it possible to access the already established path that ran along it. As well as making a place for youth to hang out and do physical activities.

We often speak of how by studying one gains knowledge. In this context, we instead wish to propose the use of the word skills. Knowledge can often be linked to some notion of knowing the truth, thus implying that one clearly sees both the final goal and the way to it. We did not feel it like this in Odda. Instead skills were used when wanting to reach a goal agreed upon.

We used our skills to identify and create awareness of the actual possibilities we saw inherent in the situation in Odda. An example of this can be how we identified the site for the bee to happen on, another can be how we showed that it was possible for all stu-

dents to participate in building by designing the project in mainly pre-cut modules. These

are the kind of skills we have picked up during our studies in the field of architecture.



Johan Galtung, Ingvild Ystanes from the municipality and us.





THE WORKING BEE

*Page 64-65: From the working bee
16th of June 2001, photo: Elise Marie
Vetrheim*

Choosing the site

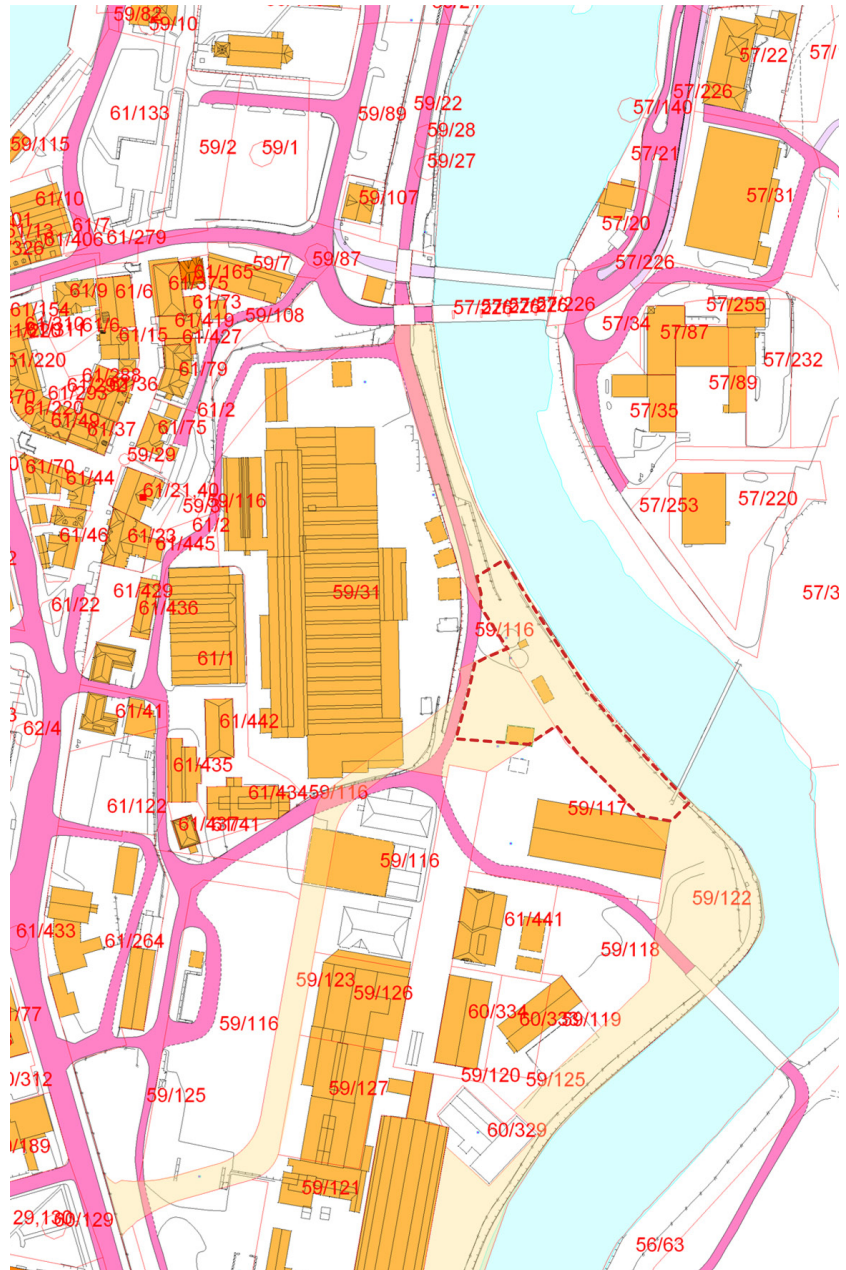
Based on the process we had with finding legitimate goals together with people in Odda, we started to look for a site. We were mainly looking for a suitable place to break through the fence barrier and make a connection between the factory site and the footpath that ran along the river. The height difference between these levels was approximately six meters all the way along this border. A main parameter in this respect would be that the terrain was not too steep, and at the same time rising to a somewhat strategic position inside the factory. We wanted the new footpath to be visible and come into use quickly.

Walking up and down the edge of the factory site and subsequently the riverbank, we noticed a fold in the existing terrain that sloped quite perfectly between the two levels. Running along it was an avenue of birch trees. In fact, the whole sloped area we were looking at had a dominance of beautiful birch trees. In addition to this we found some bushes of wild roses, as well as a yew (*Taxus baccata*, "barlind"), which is preserved and categorized as a vulnerable species in Norway. There is rich vegetation on the factory site in general and the main reason for this is large-scale use of limestone in the production of carbide. The stone was crushed on-site and shattered around as the years went by, providing nutritious soil for many species. In recent years there has been no maintenance or cutting of trees which in turn has led to an explosive growth.

On the top of what was now considered to be a possible new footpath there was the factory. The footpath would launch off from a place in-between an old concrete foundation and two oil tanks. The oil tanks were clear-cut cylindrical volumes with signs of wear and tear, but still in shape to present a fascinating tone of green colour. Plainly speaking we found them beautiful. More importantly we became increasingly sure that this was the place we were looking for. The concrete foundation seemed to have belonged to an old garage, but was in its current state a perfect starting point for planning a resting place. It was placed as close as possible to the sloped area, overlooking a long stretch of the river course.

We thought a resting place would give added value to a footpath, as well as being a visible marker on the factory site for the start of a new walking route. Between this concrete foundation and the road, which was close by the main intersection of roads on the factory site, there was something like a meadow. We liked the character it had and did not really see any need to

change it, other than establishing some stepping-stones to reach the resting place and footpath. We were convinced and went back to our office to consult the cadastral map.

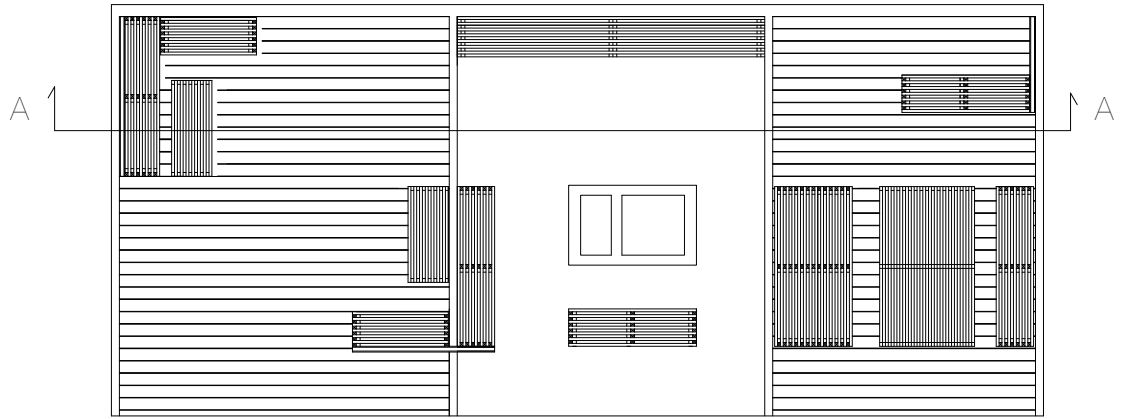


Cadastral map showing our site and what is owned by Odda municipality

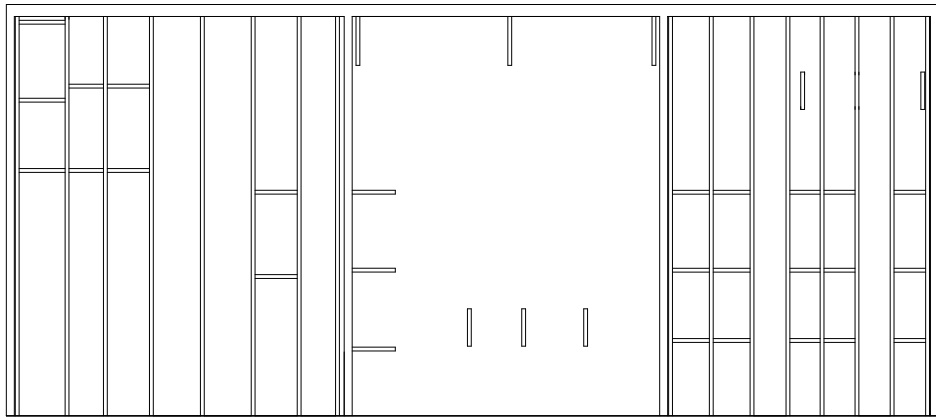
The map shows that the municipality own this particular piece of land. Apparently they had bought it to accommodate a new state highway, which has been a prominent topic in the discussions over urban development in Odda. The available land that the factory represents was seen as a chance to divert the state highway outside the centre of the town, but as this solution is in conflict with the UNESCO application, nothing has happened. We had already spoken to the biggest landowner on the factory site, namely SNU, who had approved of our initiative as long as it had the character of cleaning up. We felt that our plan would stretch the limits of “cleaning up”, and were relieved to learn that the municipality would be the landowner in charge.

Our next move was to invite representatives from the municipality to a site inspection. We shared our ideas and were met with a surprised, but positive response. Did we actually think it was possible to complete such a project in only one day? The guys with the practical experience said no. And they were right, we would not have been able to do it if it were not for them offering to do some of the heavy-duty work by machines on beforehand. Something else happened as well during this site inspection. We discovered another old concrete foundation in the outskirts of the site. An intuitive idea was to clean it up properly and add some basketball hoops and make it a playable court. Street basket on industrial land, it had a nice ring to it.

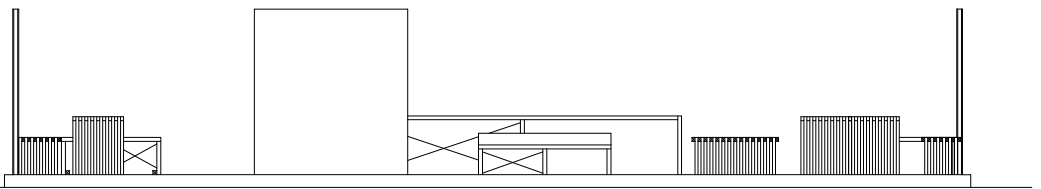
Discussing ideas on-site proved to be an efficient way to generate more of them. The representative from the municipality was well aware of a decision made by local politicians, stating that there should be established activities for youth inside the factory area. This meant that money could be gathered from another budget, to finance such a basketball court. He even suggested another activity, namely a beach volleyball field, which was a popular activity among the local youth. We were asked to incorporate it in the project, and had no problems with doing so. Keeping in mind that students at the high school would perform most of the work, it felt good to be able to give something back to them. We could only hope that the chosen activities would be well received. It felt like new possibilities had emerged, and talking it over back at our office, we felt confident it would not contribute to the conflict any further.



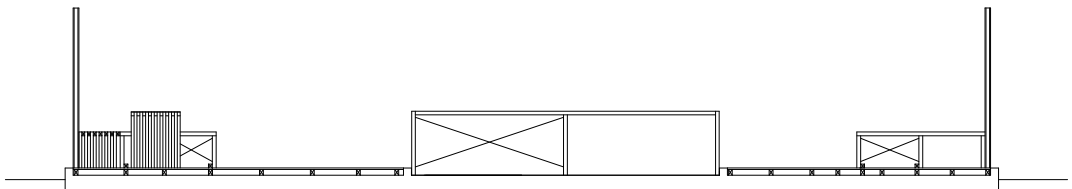
Plan 1:100



Beam distribution 1:100



Elevation 1:100



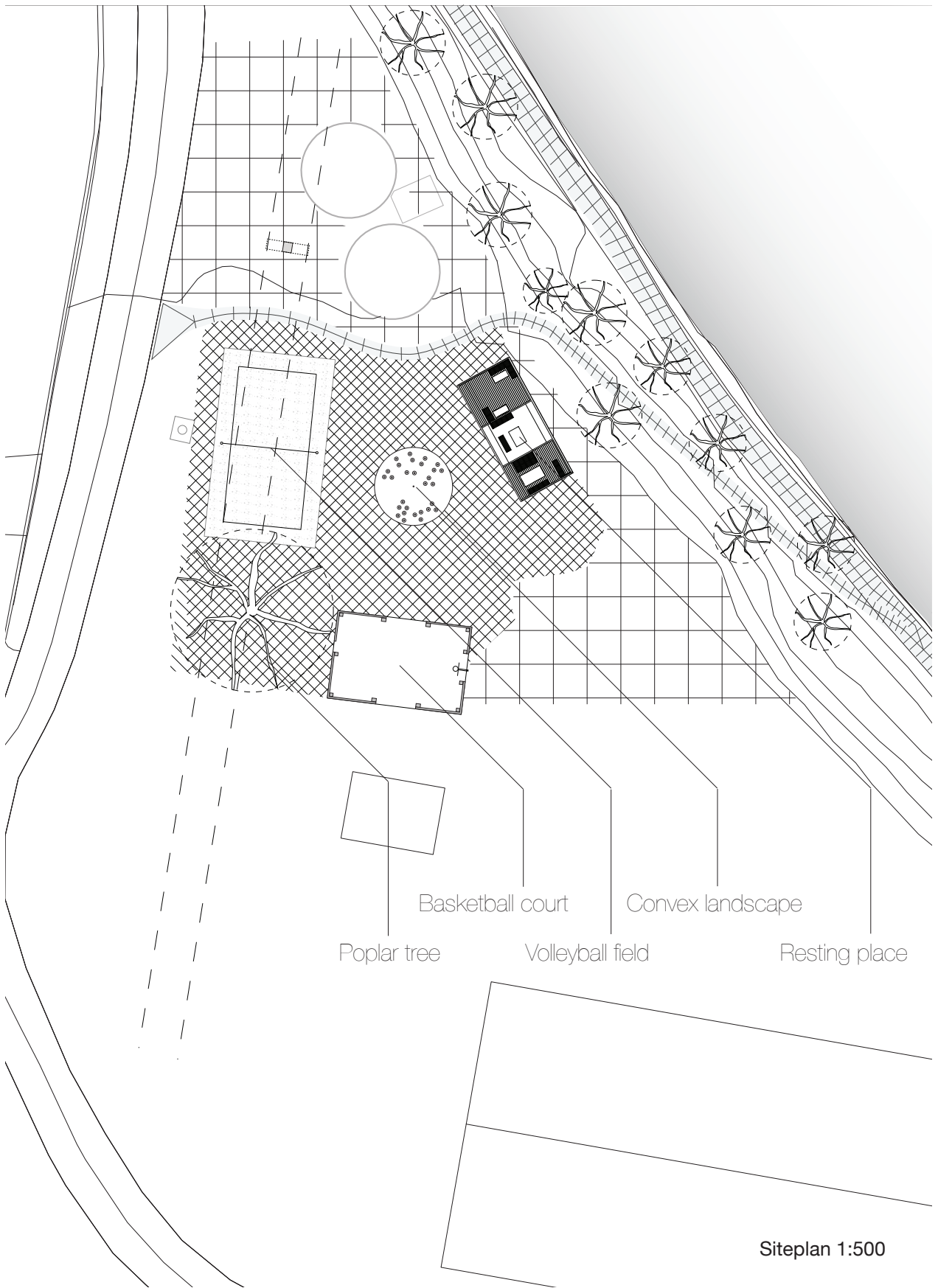
Section A-A 1:100

Designing the project

In the following days we spent our time designing the project. A main task was to give shape to the resting place. The concrete foundation was already framed and divided in three parts by concrete stripes, approximately ten centimetres high. We decided to floor the outer two sections with wooden boards, and leave the middle one in concrete, as this would be more suitable for a barbeque and fireplace. We also wanted the resting place to contain a kitchen workbench as we saw this as something that many public barbeques lacked. Another intention was to make it flexible in use for different groups of people, as well as encouraging people to socialize and share. This resulted in different groupings of benches and tables, where most of them have the capacity to be reached by wheelchairs as well. You can be in a group of friends based around one table, but will then have to share the workbench and barbeque with other people that might be there. As the evening falls there is a possibility to make a fire in the barbeque and the benches used to sit around tables work in the opposite direction as well, joining groups of people around the fire.

For the workbench, tables and benches, we decided to use a thin-dimensioned wood and created an interlocking system based on threaded rods. We decided to limit the different lengths of wood used, so that it would be easier for the students at the school to cut, and even pre-fabricate. We took our drawings of the resting place to the teacher at the course in carpentering. Talking it over with him and his students, we decided that it would be a good idea if the wood was delivered to the school in the week before the bee. They would cut the proper lengths and drill holes for the rods, so that most of the work on the bee would be assembly work. We spoke to the teacher in the mechanics department as well, he would take his students to weld and cut the rods in their respective lengths. The thin-dimensioned wood is cheap, and became even cheaper as we chose to use the non-impregnated type. We had a budget for the whole workshop totalling at 50 000 kroner, and made our decisions accordingly.

We gained faith that it might be possible to complete the project in only one day, or at least reaching a satisfactory completion. At a larger scale we were occupied with other design issues. We had a bigger site to arrange now, covering about a thousand square meters. The foundations, oil tanks and a huge poplar tree were fixed entities. The poplar tree was in such a position that it marked the entrance to our site; it just needed some maintenance and shaping. The only floating element in the plan was the beach volley field. We had to ask ourselves the question, what do we want to achieve? It was important for us that the whole site was compact and that using either element planned for would contribute to the others.



Basketball court

Convex landscape

Poplar tree

Volleyball field

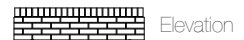
Resting place

Siteplan 1:500

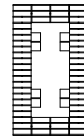
The final decision fixed the field in such a position that all the elements on the site formed a “square” together. In the middle of the square we had an idea to create a circle of convex landscape, with enough inclination to be a comfortable place to sit, offering a 360-degree view to the activities that would be performed on the site. As a geometrical shape we thought it would communicate well with the cylindrical tanks and decided to incorporate it in the project. All in all we hoped this configuration would multiply the qualities of each individual element to create a more interesting whole.

We were keen on strengthening another dimension of the design as well; the connections made between our planned project and the rest of its surrounding world. Being at such a distance from the mountains in the west, they were possible to perceive in another manner than in the city centre. The distance would also ensure the evening sun to last a bit longer than in the street cafés in the centre. The immediate context of the factory was also interesting, as the main lines of sight focused on the shed roofing of the “Cyanamide”, as well as the roadway with old brick houses leading down to the enormous shelled roof. These were some of the elements that had initiated the preservation process in the first place, so we felt happy to have staged them into our setting.

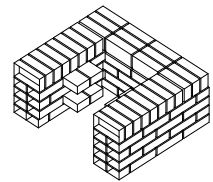
The last element that needed a design was the barbeque. We heard rumours that there was a pile of old bricks from a demolished building, in which we could help ourselves to what we needed. We had also made contact with a mason, whom was doing restoration-work and had agreed to lead the work with the barbeque on the site. We started collecting stones one evening, and gathered enough to make a nice barbeque. The next day we made a sketch of how it might look, and went to him to start a dialogue. As we spoke he added some of his ideas, and started talking about how he would make the seams in the same way as the other old brick buildings on the factory site. We left him in charge of the barbeque-project, and were confident it would make a good result.



Elevation



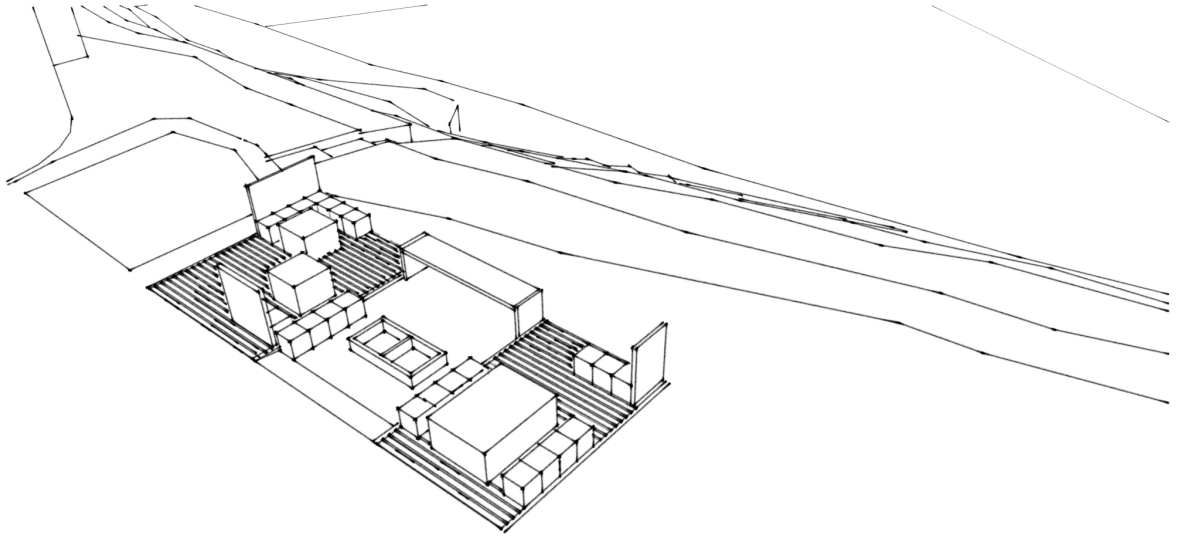
Plan



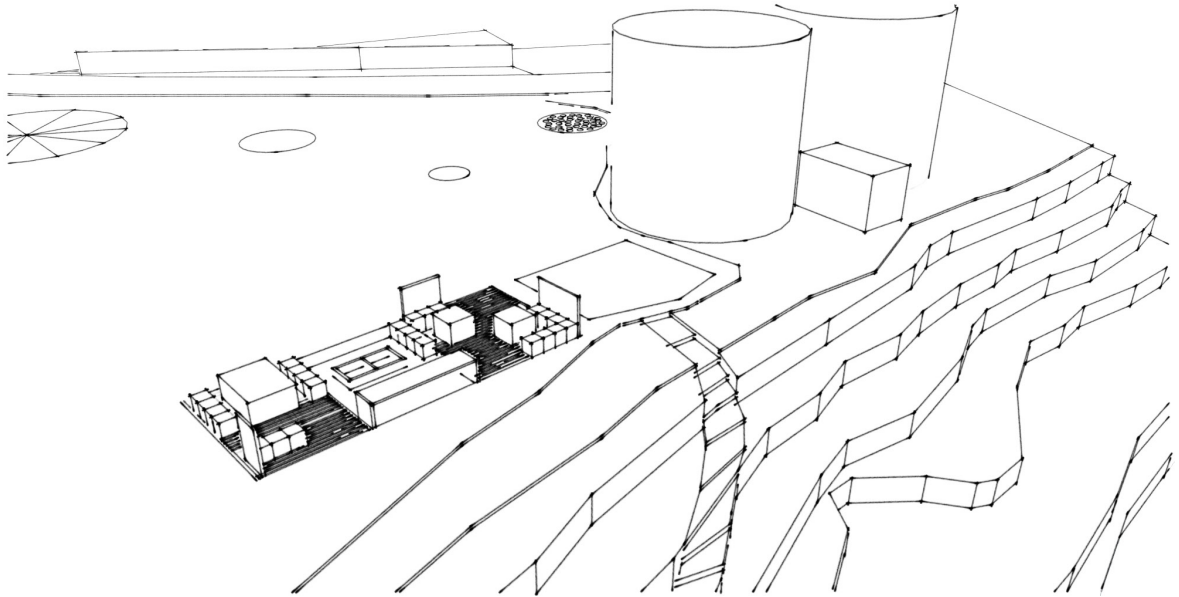
Axonometric
section



*Top: View from site towards south
Bottom: View from site towards west
Opposite: Illustrations used in meetings with the municipality*



View from south-west



View from south-east

Organizing the bee

We quite quickly established a schedule that proved to be valuable throughout the planning process. For us, it functioned both as a means to understand what needed to be done in detail as well as being able to delegate responsibilities. All participants in the planning group were included in a mailing list, and got updated versions of the document continuously. This gave everyone an overview of the process, and its progression. Agreeing to take responsibility for a task was now under the surveillance of the whole group, proving to be efficient as some had a tendency to be a bit slow.

The important issues were settled in meetings. The value of talking things over face to face cannot be underestimated. We believe that the ethical implications of your promises become all the more binding as you relate to other people directly. We used this argument upon ourselves to give a reason for why we saw it as important to stay in Odda. The face value of meetings with all involved parties ensured that A would eventually lead to B as promised. The meetings became an arena for presenting a vision of a result from the bee, and in doing so keeping it open for the others in the group to contribute as we went along.

A main concern in the planning process was to gather competent people who could lead groups of students. The intention was to have teachers from the school and workers in the municipality contribute to this task. To start with there were some rounds of negotiation between the municipality and the high school about how many people they could each contribute. We had been both polite and careful up to this point in the process, but needed to shift our style of communication towards the end, as the whole process would collapse if there was a lack of leaders. We actually ended up suggesting to cancel the whole thing, if there was not enough commitment for going through with it. It seemed to us that both the municipality and the high school were of the opinion that the other party should contribute in a larger scale. As this sounded all too familiar, we had to put our foot down, call them up separately and ask for a direct commitment that they could afford, not relative to the other party's contribution.

Our ideal intention was to get representatives from both parties in the conflict to contribute in the bee. As the main working force consisted of students from the high school, we figured they were a heterogeneous group with both points of view. They proved to be liberal in their views, and most renounced the conflict as it was handled by adults. An opportunity to actually do something, without having to listen to talk was well received. At the end of the day they seemed proud of the result they had achieved and were ready to go home and state securely a different point of view than their parents.

Den Store Smelteverksdugnaden 16. Juni 2011

Oppgave	dato	Tid	Utført	Ansvar	Kommentar
Dugnadskomite					
Pelle Gangeskar	pelle.gangeskar@odda.kommune.no			Dugnadsgeneral	
Liv Eiril Evensen	liv.evensen@odda.kommune.no			Leder Opp Odda	
Tor Henrik Mannsåker	tor.h.mannsaaker@odda.kommune.no			Teknisk Elat	
Strykkaar Hustveit	strykkaar@stud.nhm.no			Arktektstudent	
Martin Vodde	vodde@stud.nhm.no			Arktektstudent	
Hilde Gjester Hoel	hiloe@hfs.no			Koordinator Odda Videregående Skule	
Leif Arne Løvareide	lelv@hfs.no			Lærer Odda Videregående Skule	
Rolf Bøen	rolf.boen@odda.kommune.no			Forurensing og miljø (OK)	
Kjøreplan for Den Store Smelteverksdugnaden					
Pr. 08.06.11/MV_SH					
Økonomi og bestillinger					
Lage mengdeberøring og budsjett	Frist: 6.juni		OK	Martin og Strykkaar	
Utarbeide oversikt over tilgjengelig verktoy	Fortløpende			Martin og Strykkaar	Tilbud meldes inn til M & S
Skaffe manglende verktoy	Fortløpende 16.juni			Allie!	Slesge, Valse
Bestille Container	Uke 23			Tor H.	
Skaffe Gravemaskin/ gjøre avtale	Uke 23		OK	Tor H.	
Bestille lifesteint og mørtel	Onsdag 15.juni på lager hos Moter			Martin og Strykkaar	Avklare med Jan Rune hva han vil bruke..
Bestille Festeemiddel, skruer, spiker, beslag, betonganker	Uke 23		OK	Martin og Strykkaar	
Bestille materialer - Tre	Uke 23		OK	Martin og Strykkaar	
Bestille jord	Uke 23			Pelle / Tor H.	Ta avgjørelse Onsdag 08.30 med Pelle
Bestille grus	Uke 23			Pelle/Einar Rise	
Bestille sand	Uke 23			Tor H./Einar Rise	Det ligger noe på tomta, er det nok?
Bestille volleyballnett og merking av bane	Uke 23		OK	Egil Dvergsdal	
Bestille basketballnett	Uke 23		OK	Pelle / Dvergsdal	
Etterbeid oppgjør økonomi	Uke 25			Pelle / Liv Eiril / Tor H./ Martin og	
Skaffe Hansker og ørepropper til 130 elever	Uke 23			Pelle?	
Forarbeid organisering					
Planlegging i arbeidsgrupper	14.juni			Hilde m lærere	Skjer Onsdag på skolen ifm med forelesninger
Tilrettelegging og avklaring samale med arbeidsledere	14.juni	14-15	OK	Martin og Strykkaar	Oppmøte utenfor Smelt cafe, alle arbeidsledere må stille
Lagring av verktoy som er klart til bruk på dugnadsdagen	Fortløpende			Martin og Strykkaar	
Utarbeide oversikt - ARBEIDSEDERE	Fortløpende		OK	Martin og Strykkaar	siste avklaring fredag 10.juni Odda produkter
Skaffe tilstrekkelig med arbeidsledere	Frist: 10.juni		OK	Allie!	3 snekkere og 1 murer!
Beskrive arbeidsgrupper og tiltak	Frist: 8. Juni		OK	Martin og Strykkaar	
Lage overordna situasjonsplan	Frist: 8. Juni		OK	Martin og Strykkaar	
Reise ut på testplassen	Frist: 10. Juni		OK	Martin og Strykkaar	
Kontakte Ove Turvett for åpning av reserverlager i tilfelle regn	10.juni			Pelle?	Skisse grill til Jan Rune fredag morgen
Bestille mat og drikk, organisere baking	14.juni			Hilde/Rannveig/Marianne	Sponsing? Spar?
Skaffe griller minimum 3 tannegrill (?)	14.juni			Pelle/Hilde/Rannveig/Marianne	Hilde har kontroll, vaktmester kjører ned fra OVGS
Invitere formannskap til å besøke dugnaden la dagen	snareset		OK	Liv Eiril	
Planlegge/gjennomføre og ha jury til navnekonkurranse	16.juni			Pelle	Lansere konkurransen på grillfest?
Praktisk / Riggig før dugnad					
Stikke ut og markere tomt	10.juni			Martin og Strykkaar	
Instruere gravemaskinfører på stedet	Fortløpende			Martin og Strykkaar	
Gravearbeid, avskraping lørring på flate	08.juni		OK	Samsen	
Gravearbeid, gravemaskin på sti	13. / 14. juni			xx Hansen	Tor H. Lager avtale
Merke trær som skal stå igjen	13. / 14. juni			Martin og Strykkaar	Finn egnet merking
Kjøre til jord	Frist: 15.juni			Einar Rise	Martin og Strykkaar tar imot
Kjøre til grus	Frist: 15.juni			Einar Rise	Martin og Strykkaar tar imot
Utlussing av container	Frist: 15.juni			Einar Rise	Martin og Strykkaar tar imot
Utlussing av flisbukter	Frist: 15.juni			Per Olav Uthe	Martin og Strykkaar tar imot
Utlussing av trematerialer	Frist: 15.juni		OK	Eier avtale	
Markere opp avfallstasjon	Frist: 15.juni			Martin og Strykkaar	
Drenere betongfundament med borr	Frist: 15.juni		OK	Martin og Strykkaar	Slagdnill og borr fra Tarjei Vangen
Utlussing av strømaggregat og nødvendige kabler	Frist: 15.juni			Tor H.	Bæres bort fra teknisk etat 2 mann
Aggregat med 3 fase fra NVIM	16.juni			Terje Kolbotn	Bir levert på morgenen dugnadsdagen
Innkjøp av volley og basketballer	14.juni			Pelle	
Fundamentgraving for stolper til volley/basket	14.juni			Egil	Martin og Strykkaar kan instruere gravemaskinfører etter avtale
Gjennomføring formidlingsdag OVGS					
Forelesning formidling "Action Planning" som strategi	15.juni	12.15 - xx		Martin og Strykkaar / Hilde	Det ble en flott dag med knirkelitt opplegg!
Forelesning byutvikling i Odda	15.juni	12.15 - xx		Pelle/Rolf/Arild (?)	Hvilket lokal skal benyttes? Skaffe prosjektor og mac overgang
Debat	15.juni	12.15 - xx		Hilde	Hilde inviterer
Gjennomføring dugnadsdag					
Oppstilling i grupper på den nye parkeringsplassen foran Ovn 3	16.juni	08.30		Pelle / dugnadsgeneral	Velkommen vi/Pelle, Dele ut beskrivelse og verktoy
Oppstart arbeid på postene	16.juni	09.00-11.00		Arbeidsledere	
Lunsj	16.juni	11.00-11.30		Hilde/Marianne/Rannveig	Bakst? Kaffe og vann på stasjon låne bil/ikke rundt til lagene?
Oppstart arbeid etter lunsj	16.juni	11.30-14.00		Arbeidsledere	
Bortkjøring av søppel	16.juni	hele dagen		Tor H.	
Avslutningsseremoni og grillfest	16.juni	14.00-15.00		Allie	Innlevering og sjekk av verktoy! Grilling og underholdning + politikere?
Evt. ferdigstilling av snekkerarbeid / volleyball / basket	16. / 17.juni	kveld		Frivillige	
Presse					
Kontakte NRK Hordaland, Hardanger Folkeblad, Radio Folgefonn	Uke 23			Pelle	Merk: Vi holder igjen og inviterer på dagen

Lastly we would like to mention the people who involved themselves voluntarily. We had a cup of coffee one day with the manager of the Smelting Plant in Tyssedal, Eramet. He would willingly send a few guys from his staff to contribute in the bee. They would bring angle grinders and go to work with cutting down the fences. As we came to discuss the conflict over urban development in Odda he presented his views to us; the main participants in the conflict have played out their role, he proposed. Their public statements contain connotations of such a character that polemics will be ever increasing. He called for a professionalized organisation that could handle the process in a more orderly fashion, while being careful not to make purely expert decisions without legitimacy.

The local leader of the garden association (*Hagelaget*) also involved herself. She proved to be the plants best friend on the bee. At one point she risked her health in front of the digger to save a bush of wild roses, they both survived. Being a representative of the older generation in Odda, she was happy to spend the day with young people, sharing her knowledge on the local flora. Another honourable mention should go to a participant from the local game fishing association. As we had already presented our ideas to this group of people, they were positive but not really interested in making a contribution. As the actual day came along, one of their members showed up after all. He had brought his own angle grinder and had extensive experience with it from being a sheet metal worker. After the day had passed we just ended up calling him the joker in the pack. He would run the whole day between all different working groups, solving any issue containing metal. In short these volunteers were invaluable.

The events on the 15th and 16th of June

The original idea from the school was to arrange a day with the overall theme of urban development, which was to be held on the school at 15th of June. On this day we were invited to talk about the working bee, its objectives and why doing it like this was a good idea. There would be other contributors as well, presenting their take on urban development in Odda. This presented a chance for us to think things through again, and we ended up arguing for the project in terms of “action-planning”. We presented it as if the outcome of our joint venture would in turn inform the formal planning and be of relevance for the development of the whole site. But most important it would be a starting point.

Opposite top: Jennifer Karslen from the garden association,

photo: Elise Marie Vestrheim

Opposite bottom: Oddbjørn Helle from the game fishing association,

photo: Elise Marie Vestrheim

On the morning of 16th of June around one hundred people had showed up to make their contribution to the realization of the project. In the last minute,



we managed to free ourselves from direct responsibility for our own groups of students, hence enabling us to have a more flexible role. During the day, we solved all kinds of small unforeseen issues, like making emergency visits to the building supply store and at some point even involving the fire department because we were in need of a wash down of the basketball field fundament.

The day went by in a whiff, without any serious injuries, stupid mistakes or bad incidents. The goal of near completion was reached. People were playing both basketball and volleyball with big smiles on their faces. Getting ready to round off the day we even got a visit from the politicians in the municipality, they seemed pleased and amazed to see the kind of buzz that was created. Receiving some joyful outbursts of acclaim we started to realize that the day had been a success.

Our next worry was how to get the last bit of the job done. As we felt that we already had made a contribution to the municipality, actually doing work someone could have been paid for, we were not immediately interested in doing the last portion of work pro-bono. Our idea was to instruct the department of parks and recreation on how to complete the task. But faced with this unforeseen task on top of what was already planned, they got capacity problems. The solution ended up with us getting paid for the task, as a summer job, doing the remaining work. It consisted of some carpentering, treatment of wood and sowing the grass. Quite pleasant work anyway. As a part of our summer job we were also asked to make a design project, focusing on a self-chosen part of the plant. As we had heard from different people that they saw a potential for an ice skating field, we decided to work with that. It was designed for completion in the same manner as we had already done with the resting place/footpath, but not intended for us to be initiators. We presented the drawings of this project together with our collages in an event called a vernissage in our office on the last evening before leaving



Illustration of ice skating rink

































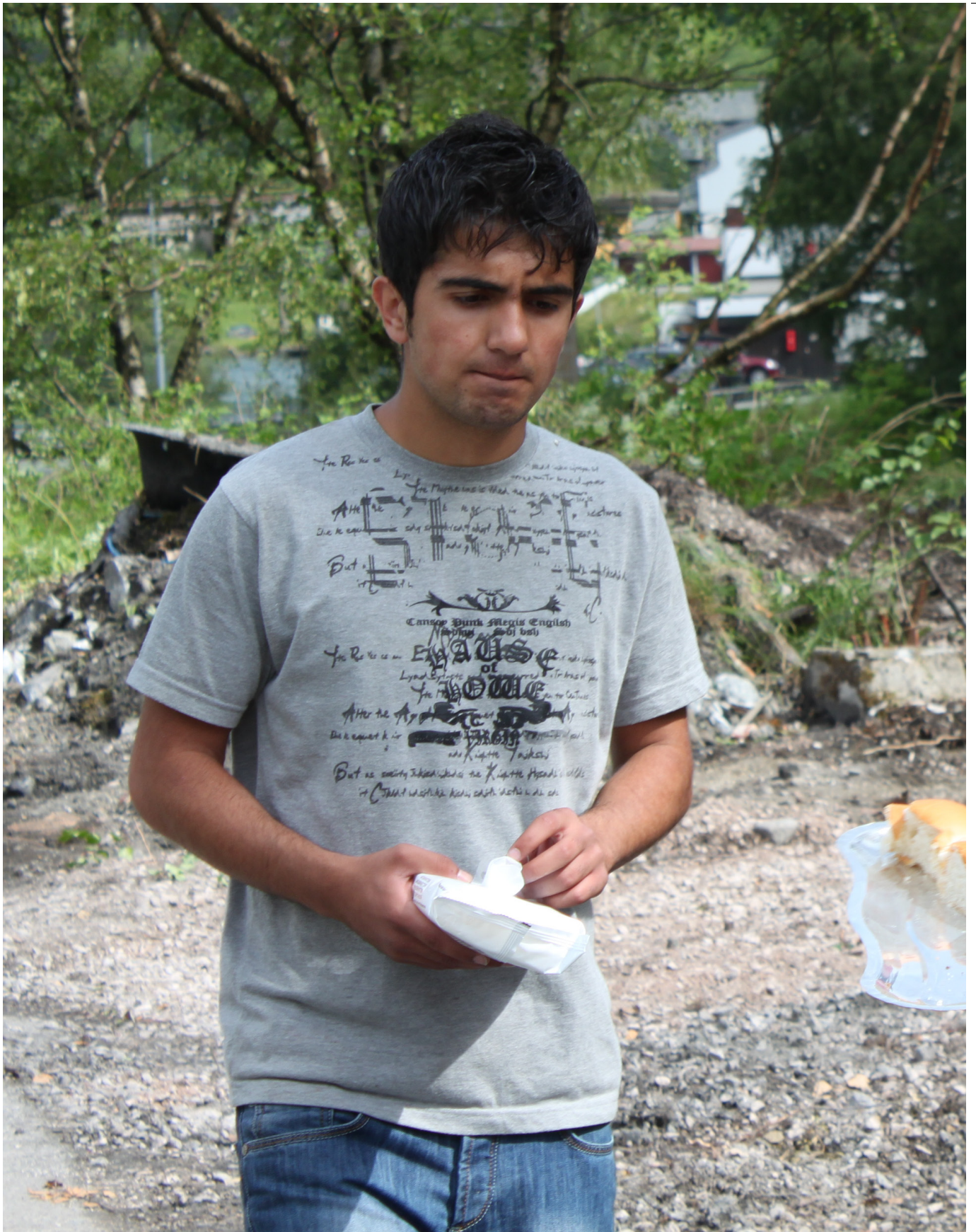




















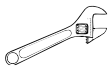
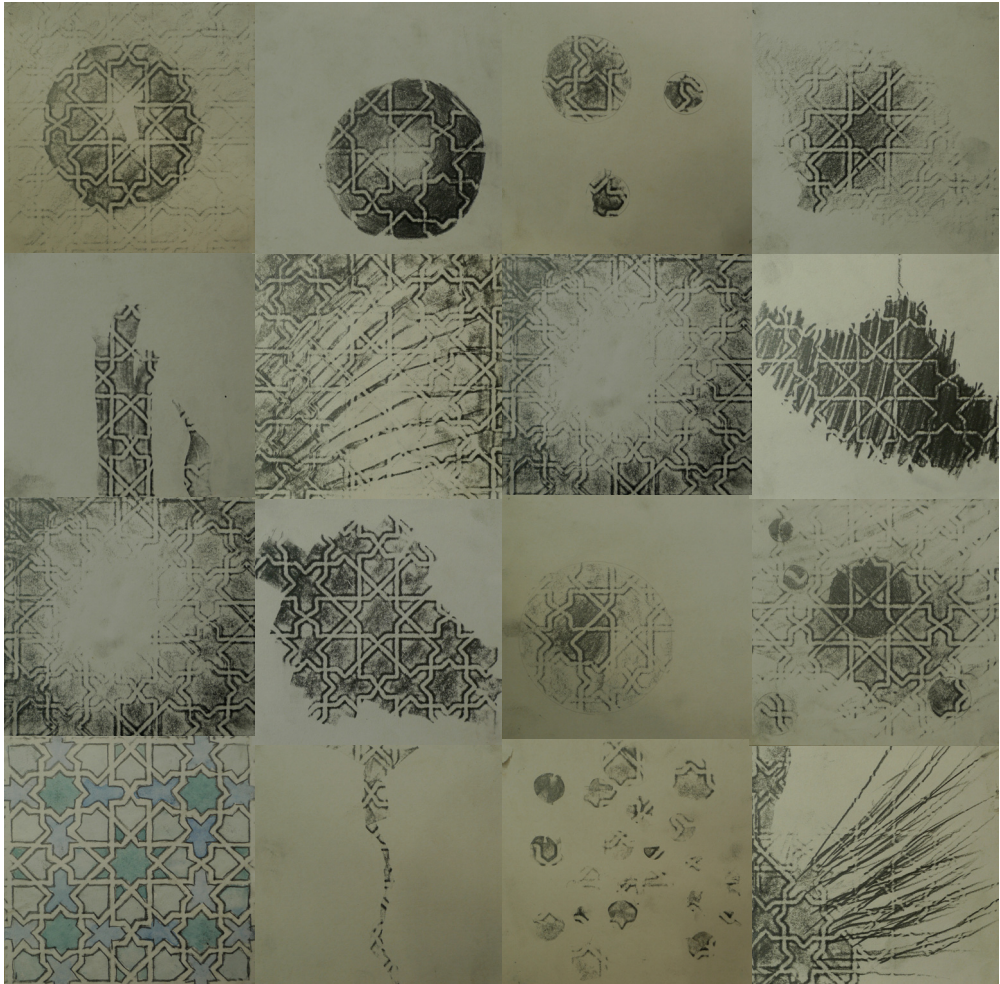












Inspiration and Gilles Deleuze

Let us start this section by introducing a source of inspiration for the work with our master thesis, the controversial French philosopher Gilles Deleuze (1925-95),

Gilles Deleuze will be remembered as a philosopher, that is, as a creator of concepts. (...) he will also be remembered as a stutterer, as someone who stutters as he speaks and writes, in his effort to make speech and, even more important, lan-

guage, begin to stutter. Finally, he will be remembered as the thinker of "the outside". (Boundas 1993, p.1)

The important point here is that he was a creator of concepts, and not one who can present the final insight into the world. So, what is inspiration anyway? Could it be something that positively affects you to do something else? In the case of being an architect, some experience that makes you

want to go to work with architecture, to create? We have a notion that the act of creation is linked to desire. Deleuze co-authored four books with Felix Guattari, who was a psychoanalyst, social theorist and radical activist. Their first cooperation resulted in the work "Anti-Oedipus" (1972), which is a tour through some of the most prominent concepts of modern thought. In the book, they make a huge amount of links between philosophical concepts and concepts produced by artists of all different genres. Their main arguments in the book run along the lines of psychoanalysis and the concept of desire, shifting the perspective on both:

The traditional understanding of desire assumes an exclusive distinction between "production" and "acquisition." This line of thought which has dominated Western philosophy throughout its history and stretches from Plato to Freud and Lacan understands desire through the concept of acquisition, insofar as desire seeks to acquire something that it lacks. This dominant conception, Deleuze and Guattari argue, is a form of philosophical idealism; the importance that it gives to the notion of lack, Foucault explains, places desire under the category of the Negative. Alternative conceptions, which treat desire as a positive, productive force, have received far less attention; the ideas of the small number of philosophers who have developed them, however, are of crucial importance to Deleuze and Guattari's project: principally Nietzsche's will to power and Spinoza's conatus. (Wikipedia 2011)

As the contributors to this Wikipedia entry concludes, Deleuze and Guattari see desire as a positive and productive force. In "Anti-Oedipus", they even go so far as to describe a desiring-machine, which as such, is a

basic structure in their (machinist) universe.

We think that Lawrence and Miller have a more accurate evaluation of sexuality than Freud, even from the viewpoint of the famous scientificity. It is not the neurotic stretched out on the couch who speaks to us of love, of its force and its despair, but the mute stroll of the schizo, Lenz's outing in the mountains and under the stars (...). (Deleuze and Guattari 1983, 321)

As they state here, Lenz is a good example of the "schizo", and hence a more true expression of desire as a productive force, than the neurotic stretched out on the couch. This might also illustrate our point, that artists' concepts are an integral part of their philosophical universe. Lenz is a reference to Jakob Lenz (1751-92), a writer and poet from Latvia, whom was associated with Goethe and the Sturm und Drang group. But their reference is not to the work of Lenz, but rather to the work of Georg Buchner (1813-37), who reinvented Jakob Lenz as a literary figure.

In Jakob Lenz's real life, he dealt with mental problems and exiled himself from the aristocratic circle he had become part of. He decided to walk from Germany to Moscow where he wanted to settle. During this walk he made a short stop in the Vosges mountains in Waldesbach, where a priest named Johan Friedrich Oberlin made entries in his diary about the strange behaviour of the traveller Lenz. On the first night, for example, Lenz disturbed the neighbours in the middle of the night by climbing into the fountain and splashing about in it like a duck (Oberlin 1778, 85, cited in Ballantyne 2007, 61). In turn Georg Buchner uses the diary of Oberlin to imagine how things may have looked from inside Lenz's head and writes the short

story "Lenz" (1835). As Deleuze and Guattari state:

A schizophrenic out for a walk is a better model than the neurotic lying on the analyst's couch. A breath of fresh air, a relationship with the outside world. Lenz's stroll, for example, as reconstructed by Buchner. This walk outdoors is different from the moments when Lenz finds himself closeted with his pastor, who forces him to situate himself socially, in relationship to the God of established religion, in relationship to his father, his mother. While taking a stroll outdoor, on the other hand, he is in the mountains, amid falling snowflakes, with other gods or without any god at all, without a family, without a father or a mother, with nature.

What does my father want? Can he offer me more than that? Impossible. Leave me in peace" Everything is a machine. Celestial machines, the stars and the rainbow in the sky, alpine machines all of them connected to those of his body. The continual whirr of machines. "He thought that it must be a feeling of endless bliss to be in contact with the profound life of every form, to have a soul for rocks, metals, water, and plants, to take into himself, as in a dream, every element of nature, like flowers that breathe with the waxing and waning of the moon." To be a chlorophyll- or a photosynthesis-machine, or at least slip his body into such machines as one part among others. Lenz has projected himself back to a time before the man-nature dichotomy, before all the co-ordinates based on this fundamental dichotomy have been laid down. He does not live nature as nature, but as a process of production. There is no such thing as either man or nature now, only a process that produces the one within the other and couples machines together. Producing-machines, desiring-machines everywhere, schizophrenic machines, all of

species life: the self and the non-self, outside and inside, no longer have any meaning whatsoever. (Deleuze and Guattari 1983, 2)

It is no big secret that many creatives alike have made use of their desires in order to keep production going. As an architect we believe that you have your own responsibility to keep a level of inspiration up, and hence a desire to create and do your work. Let us give another introduction to Deleuze's world, which might put the rest of this essay into context:

Deleuze's thought cannot be contained within the problematics of the now fashionable textual allegory. The main thrust of his theoretical intervention is in the articulation of a theory of transformation and change or, as he likes to say, of a theory of pure becoming which, together with a language adequate to it, would be sufficiently strong to resist all identitarian pressures. It is this relentless effort to articulate a theory of transformation and change, that motivates Deleuze to replace Being with difference, and linear time with a difference-making repetition. (Boundas 1993, 1)

The first sentence about the textual allegory is pointing to the fact that Deleuze and Guattari do not believe in the notions that language structure all of human culture as proclaimed by the structuralists. Rather, they perform a critique of what they see as a rigid system, and are on this account taken to be post-structuralists, although refusing such a label themselves. Instead they are concerned with articulating a theory of transformation and change. And even more interesting, the proposition presented in the following sentences; replacing Being with difference, and linear time with difference-making repetition. It seems both challeng-

ing and stimulating; but is it possible at all to think like Deleuze? Or might the relevant questions rather be, like Massumi proposes in the introduction to “A Thousand Plateaus” (Deleuze and Guattari 1987, 15): *what new thoughts does it make it possible to think? What new emotions does it make it possible to feel? What new sensations and perceptions does it open in the body?*

One thing is certain; during the work with this master thesis we did not make an overall sense of Deleuze’s philosophy. But on the other hand, we sure had fun being engaged with it. Some of the concepts and the numerous possibilities of ways to understand them, were especially part of our discussions. We found yet another proposition from Massumi’s introduction helpful:

You can take a concept that is particularly to your liking and jump with it to its next appearance. They tend to cycle back. Some might call that repetitious. Deleuze and Guattari call it a refrain. (Deleuze and Guattari 1987, 15)

Refrains may be loosely defined as the rhythmic pattern through which organisms and their surroundings co-produce and maintain diverse ecological systems. (Holland et al. 2009, 12)

If we look upon concepts in this way, we imagine them as something that has a capacity to adapt, not fixing them once and for all. Rather they appear as a specific species, with certain attributes, resilient to different environments accordingly. Trying to get a notion of the concept becoming was a main task we set out for. Let us go through a few of its appearances and see what it might have done to us:

We might be tempted to think of becoming in terms of where or who we are when we started and where or who we are when we end up. But becoming is not about origins, progressions and ends; rather, it is about lines and intensities, modes of expansion, propagation, occupation, contagion, peopling” (ATP: 239). To put this another way, Deleuze and Guattari have described the movement of becoming as rhizomatic, a term that refers to underground root growth, the rampant, dense propagation of roots that characterizes such plants as mint or crabgrass.

() *For example, the rhizomatic roots of mint plants may break through a seemingly impenetrable concrete retaining wall, one molecule at a time; the detachment of each concrete particle by the collocation of a plant particle has its own singularity. The molar configurations of plant and wall are multiplicities that the molecular lines of becoming may move through and beyond, recomposing each into a plant-wall.* (Stivale 2005, 100)

As this presented quite a vivid image of how one might think in terms of becoming, we were tempted to act on the notion we had got. Almost like drinking a serum, we started to speak in a different terminology. But to be able to go deeper, we had to consider more aspects:

() *it is the immanence of becoming that is the most critical aspect of becomings. Deleuze’s philosophy is often called a philosophy of immanence because it is concerned with what a life can do, what a body can do when we think in terms of becomings, multiplicities, lines and intensities rather than essential forms, predetermined subjects, structured functions or transcendental values.*

And finally the warning, not to take upon it with too much ease, because becomings as such are meant in a very profound way:

() becoming is non-representational: Becoming is certainly not imitating, or identifying with something; neither is it regressing-progressing; neither is it corresponding, nor producing. Becoming is a verb with a consistency all its own; it does not reduce to, or lead back to, appearing, being, equalling or producing (ATP: 239)

[Because] () becoming moves beyond our need to know (the truth, what is real, what makes us human); beyond our determination to control (life, nature, the universe); and beyond our desire to consume or possess (pleasure, beauty, goodness, innocence). So becoming offers a radical conception of what a life does. (Stivale 2005, 99-102)

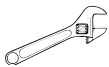
Reflecting over our process in Odda, we have entitled our thesis "Becoming Odda Smelteverk". The only reason we can give for this is the mere fact that we were stimulated talking in terms of becoming Odda Smelting Plant. We saw that the emergent consequences of our actions in Odda were collocating with the physical structure of the Smelting Plant, detaching some parts of it and replacing it with others. Not to produce an end state of the Plant, but rather to contribute to its becoming, hopefully to allow for more intense multiplication, as others might let their bodies slip into the machine it is.

Or we could make the argument differently; and say that our encounter with the concept of becoming was a becoming unhinged. A disruption from our normal mode of thought, de-conceptualising us and by having produced this effect; forcing us to reconceptualise in a manner that really made sense to us.





THE WAY AHEAD



Growth, development and prosperity: the image of the perfect.

We live today in the age of partial objects, bricks that have been shattered to bits, and leftovers. We no longer believe in the myth of the existence of fragments that, like pieces of an antique statue, are merely waiting for the last one to be turned up, so that they may all be glued back together to create a unity that is precisely the same as the original unity. We no longer believe in a primordial totality that once existed, or in a final totality that awaits us at some future date. We no

longer believe in the dull grey outlines of a dreary colorless dialectic of evolution, aimed at forming a harmonious whole out of heterogeneous bits by rounding off their rough edges. (Deleuze and Guattari 1983, 46)

It took close to five years for the municipality to come up with a development plan for the factory site after the bankruptcy. This has been seen as an indication on the legal framework for planning and the local

planning apparatus in Odda not being up for the challenge. The fact that their capacity was not being expanded following the bankruptcy has been used as an indication that the case was not dealt with professionally. However, we wish to propose that the real issue in Odda, and other places, is not so much how the local planning authority is organized, but sooner a question of how one apprehends reality. Stating this, the interesting question is not how one dealt with the challenge of Odda Smelteverk, but rather how one perceived it.

An interesting link is what one might call the positivist heritage. By positivist we mean the belief that one, by using scientific methods, is able to explain how and why physical and human events occur. This also means that, as long as one has sufficient empirical data, one is able to predict the consequences of actions. More to the point: Odda as a town came to be because of the factory, as a prerequisite for it. In that respect, the town was in itself an instrumentalist act: Based on the size of the factory, one could calculate how many workers there would be, from this again one would know how many houses there would have to be built, easily leading one to dimension the capacity of infrastructure and so on. In time such social planning would not only serve the fulfilment of economical goals but also operate with projections of educational, cultural and social needs.

In Norway, the positivist view, with its inherent techno-optimism, peaked in the 1950s. However, we believe there are still remains of this way of thinking in planning culture and the case of Odda shows how it does not cope well with unpredictability.

With the closure of the factory a very fundamental part of Odda, this be economically, socially and culturally, had been pulled away. The thought of this being restored was an appealing one; what everyone could agree on was to again bring about growth. However, no investor, foreign or Norwegian, stood ready to bring the 160 decares back to life. Instead one had what appeared to be a group of local investors with little money hoping for quick profit and bureaucrats dealing only in criteria of cultural heritage value. None of these were easily looked upon as able to fill the void after the factory. At the end the municipality administration got stuck with the issue of straightening the path for investors to once again bring about growth to the place.

What we are trying to say is how visions of pre-set goals often leads to the making of plans decoupled from what the real factors are. As a rhetorical point we might say that by having only ideas of what is perfect one loses the possibility to make something good out of here and now. We could see this happening in Odda: glossy projects illustrations were being made to convince whoever needed convincing that Odda Smelteverk could be so and so lively, pretty, lucrative and so on. But the actual situation was an enormous, shut down factory no one willing to bet money on. The distance between these two would only lead only to fatigue.

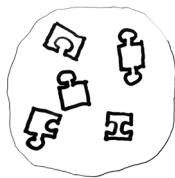
As Edward Banfield, cited by in Action Planning for Cities (Hamdi 1997, 17), says:

When solutions are offered without specification of the means by which they are to be reached, it must be presumed that the means if any exist have yet to be discovered and that the solution is therefore infeasible.

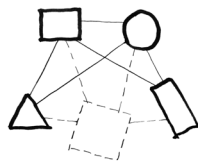
Apart for the problem of pre-setting goals with little regard for the road towards them, there is another interesting critique to be held against overly instrumentalist planning acts: It sets as a prerequisite the ability to foresee. Regarding many things this might very well be possible. For instance is it easy to say the capacity of water pipes necessary to build when one knows the amount of houses to be served, this is a pure mathematical function. But foreseeing is difficult when it comes to human actions and relations. Not to mention what happens if things do not run as planned. The issue became very clear in Odda where the preconditions for the factory site were explicitly unsettled for many years. So where does this leave us standing? A quotation from Deleuze and Guattari might put us on the track of something:

We believe only in totalities that are peripheral. And if we discover such a totality alongside various separate parts, it is a whole of these particular parts but does not totalize them; it is a unity of all these particular parts but does not unify them; rather it is added to them as a new part fabricated separately.” (Deleuze and Guattari 1983, 46)

Deleuze and Guattari, as we understand them, redefine totality into an interplay that can emerge between partial objects. And it is only through this interplay that it makes sense calling them a whole.



Totalizing whole



Interplay

In other words: where the positivist planners put one project next to another in order to reach the goal which is not more than the mere addition of the parts, the input from Deleuze and Guattari suggests that something more can come into existence *between* the projects. They are not made to fulfill an idea of a former oneness just as little as they are made to make a new one. Instead, we presume only what we know; the projects will exist next to each other, and they can have an effect on each other. This calls for a different way of planning, a way where learning how the different projects effect each other becomes key. This learning can in turn be used to inform us when making the next project.

Does this make it possible to see Odda in a new way? First of all it points towards the fact that the factory never was a complete, finished thing; it was constantly changing as new buildings came to be and old ones were torn down. However, the factory was perceived as a whole, we know exactly what we speak of when we say Odda Smelteverk. This whole came of the way the different parts of the factory (this be buildings, units, production lines) worked together. Having this view suggests that there is little reason to wait until an all embraced totality for the smelting plant has been planned before starting to use it; this totality will anyways only emerge on the way between the different projects as they emerge. To simplify: All we know is that the step we are taking will affect how we take the next one. Then, creating awareness of this interaction becomes maybe the most important role for the planner.

Considering a part

A piece of work has been laid down in Odda. Assessing its value can be done by asking two questions: In which way was it valuable for us, as students of architecture? And, what is its value for people, visiting and living in Odda?

For us, it has meant a lot in terms of reflecting and learning. Being able to get direct feedback by intervening in the real world (as opposed to the academic) has been a somewhat new experience. Recognizing the constraints, grasping the complexity and forming a feasible strategy have been the kind of challenges we have spent most our time on. Acknowledging the ethical dimension of doing such a work, likewise.

In Odda the work has another value; young people have transformed a specific part of Odda Smelting Plant into “a place”. A bodily relation between them and the plant was created. The place is now prepositioned for others to experience it similarly. Our own observations confirm that more people are moving about on the factory site as a result of this intervention. In terms of architectural quality, we have little regrets for the decisions we made. Taken into account the conditions we were operating in, we made the best of it. A satisfactory level of precision was also reached in the construction of the project, even though most of the people had no formal training for it. The layout on the site was thought upon and carried out in such a way that it has high connectivity, making it easier to keep going with the development of site.

The next question to ask is: does the work laid down indicate anything about a possible way ahead for Odda?

In the short essay about methods we write about the guidelines we were operating along when dealing with Odda Smelteverk. The different elements here, such as identifying starting points, finding legitimate goals and seeking a transcendental solution, were valid as a way of acting, when faced with the situation in Odda. The feasibility of these concepts is probably the closest we can come to a conclusion in this report. We would like to emphasize that they should not be seen as universal principles. Rather, they were conceived in a very specific context and time scope and as Odda Smelteverk gradually changes so should the principles on how to act. When the situation in Odda and the conditions on the Smelting Plant change, as they already have with our project, we should spend time on getting a new understanding before deciding on what the next step should be.

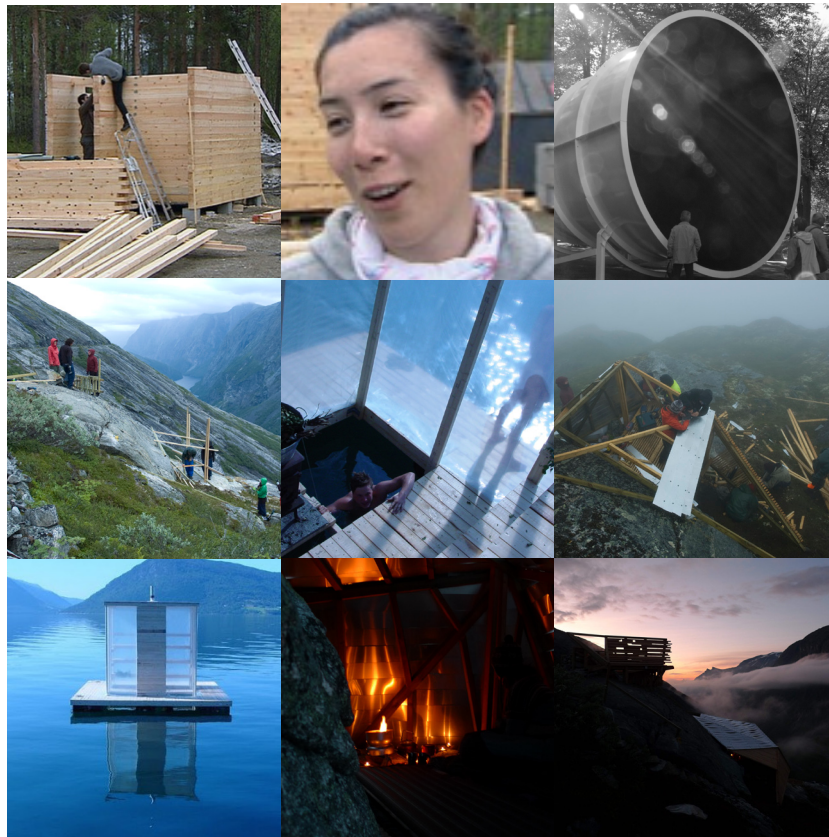
We argue that planning has to contain more than the mere addition of singular projects. We suggest instead that the way projects, or parts, relate to each other and their surroundings should be the main subject of study. Once aware of these possible interactions, we can use them for planning the next step, thus maximizing the interplay between parts. We have initiated the making of a project in Odda, and while we were still there, we had ideas on how to follow up in the same track as we had laid out:

- On the working bee, we saw that focusing on natural qualities was something that easily got people's approval. The factory as it stands can appear as a hard and somewhat hostile structure (few people we spoke to in Odda saw an esthetic value in decay). By introducing green elements, as we argued for in the second chronicle in *Hardanger Folkeblad*, this can change. Such a park can easily be a temporary occupation of the site, meeting the constraints of unsettled preconditions.



*Temporary park, reference project by
Torben Schönherr landscape architect,
Denmark*

- We also talked about an idea for a potential collaboration between OVGS and any of the three architecture schools in Norway, preferably Bergen School of Architecture (BAS) as it is the closest. The point of this would be to once again engage young people in building projects on the factory site and using the creative potential in young architects. The workshops could be conducted along the riverbank, one plot at the time, in compliance with an overall strategy. The municipality would provide finances, as well as shape the overall strategy, developing the riverbank to a beneficially low price. The event could be annual, for instance hooking up with the Literature Symposium happening every October.



Reference projects made by students, badstue Rindal NTNU, hornet Trondheim NTNU, badstue Rosendal Sami Rintala and BAS/KhiB, shelter by Ingrid and Christoffer with NTNU and AHO

Considering the whole

Even if we argue for an incremental approach, where one project is made based on the learnings of the prior, we still believe there is need for overall discussions on what one wants with Odda Smelteverk. Such discussions have already been taken, culminating in the final bill of preservation. It took eight years, and as we have known all along: only half of the population accept it as their future “whole”, and are therefore not willing to work for realizing this state in the best possible way. Instead, they are still fighting for an opposite direction “whole”. The incremental mode is feasible when the discussions of a whole have come to a halt. Keeping in mind that any part, no matter how small, has its relation to a whole, we quote Claire Colebrook in her guidebook to Deleuze’s philosophy:

Life is an open whole because it is at once the totality of all events and relations – a whole – but a totality that alters or has new potentials with each new relation.

(Colebrook 2006, 45)

We can only hope that the particular project we initiated in Odda can set a new spark for more discussions concerning the whole of Odda Smelteverk. We were aiming for the actualization of a project, meaning the construction of an actual project, not producing more visions on paper for the conflict to escalate over. At the same time it can be seen as an example of how fast one can move, and how far it is possible to reach, by aiming for something legitimate and manageable. Once again we let Nabeel Hamdi do the talking, presenting his review of his own methods:

It is about building densely interconnected networks, crafting linkages between unlikely partners and organizations, and making plans without the usual preponderance of planning. It is about getting it right for now and at the same time being tactical and strategic about later. This is not about forecasting, nor about making decisions for the future. But it is about the long range, about making sure that one plus one equals two or even three, about being politically connected and grounded, and about disturbing the order of things in the interests of change. (Hamdi 2004, xix)

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Photoseries

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APPENDIX

TIPS

Hardanger Folkeblad

Tips redaksjonen: Sentralbord:
53 65 06 20 | 53 65 06 00

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Hardanger Folkeblad

— først og fremst



BESØK. Martin Yodde og Styrrkaar Hustveit tar imot oddinger som har ideer om små tiltak som kan gjøres på smelteverksitomta. De sitter klar i campingvogna si ved Vitensenteret.

Inviterer oddingene

Sauer ER ålreite....

— Sauer er ålreite dyr, var det ein som sa. Det er eg samd i. Men kva med lamma, dei søte små du veit? Dei er totalt dumme!

— Eller er dei det?

.....

Også i år har eg teke ut HMS og HMSS-permisjon (heime med sau og heime med sjuk sau). Lembinga gjekk svært greitt og no spring det 48 nyfødde, søte, små spretne ulidottar rundt på bakkane på Sekse.

Torsdag kveld opplevde eg noko som derimot heldt på å få meg til å totalt endra syn på nettopp dei.

Denne kvelden skulle eg flytta saueflokken frå eit beite til eit anna som ligg på andre sida til gjerdet. Det er berre til å opna den breie grinda, så stroymer saueane på.

Dei byrja som normalt, å slafsja i nytt, saftig gras. I ein slik situasjon gløymer saueane alt rundt seg. No er det om å gjera å finna det aller beste av det beste før nokon av dei andre gjer det. Saueane er like oss menneske, også på den måten.

Fyrst når dei er gode og mette, og har tråla det nye området, kjem dei på at dei har lam. Kan henda er det også byrja å sprengja litt i juret, og det er tid til å få letta litt på trykket?

Men kvar var dei? Jau dei vart ståande att på andre sida av gjerdet. Sjølv om opninga var tre-fire meter brei, var dei ikkje i stand til å finna han.

Me var tre personar og ein hund. Litt etter litt klarte me å få dei aller fleste lamma gjennom. Men to av dei klarte smetta seg vekk.

Gong på gong fekk me dei på veg mot opninga i gjerdet. Men like mange gonger bråsnudde dei i ein

til Smelteverket

Arktiktstudentene Martin Vodde fra Røyken og Styrkaar Hustveit fra Vinje har inn tatt smelteverksrådet med campingvogn. Hit inviterer de alle oddinger til å komme med innspill og ideer på enkle tiltak som kan gjøre på Smelteverkstornita.

Svein Knutsen

svein@hardanger-folkeblad.no

Studentene ble «tent» på smelteverket da de sammen med 15 medstudenter var i Odda i forbindelse med at NTNU hadde valgt Odda som case for et byutviklingsprosjekt.

Masteroppgave

Nå holder Vodde og Hustveit med på en masteroppgave der hensikten er med å få «luftslott» ned på jorda

og komme med realistiske løsninger for hva som kan skje på smelteverkstomta på relativt kort tid.

– Vi skal ikke fortelle oddingene om hva som bør skje på smelteverkstomta. Vi tar ikke stilling til verken kjøpesenter eller riving. Ja, eller nei til UNESCO. Men vi ønsker å bidra til at noe skal skje. I stedet for å tenke på en ferdig plan, ser vi fredningsvedtaket som et utgangspunkt for små og enkle tiltak som egner seg godt som dugnadsarbeid, sier de.

Startpunkt

– Vi vil hevde at små startpunkt er det som må til for at vi skal komme videre, sier de to arktiktstudentene.

– Det finnes flere små tiltak som lett kan gjennomføres uten at de ødelegger for større prosjekt. For eksempel park på området mellom

ovn 3 og Røldalsvegen, sier de.

– På 17. mai var vi en tur nede ved elva og så hvor fint område det var der. Stå mot Opo finnes allerede. Alt vi trenger er å fjerne gjerdet, kanskje hugge noen trær og plante litt blomster, sier Martin Vodde og Styrkaar Hustveit til Hardanger Folkeblad.

Dugnad

Campingvogna er strategisk plassert ved siden av Vitensenteret. Campingstolene står på plenen, og kaffen kommer raskt på bordet. Studentene er klar til å ta imot innspill.

– «OppOdda» har planer om en smelteverksdugnad. Vi håper å få inn mange ideer som kan realiseres under dugnaden, sier Martin Vodde og Styrkaar Hustveit til Hardanger Folkeblad.

Lite fylkesvegmidler til Indre Hardanger

Hordaland fylkeskommune har løyvd 30 millioner kroner ekstra til opprusting av fylkesvegnettet. Odda og Eidfjord får ingenting, mens det er løyvd 1 million til eit prosjekt i Ullensvang.

– Med ekstraløyving på 30 millioner kroner i 2011 tek Hordaland fylkeskommune eit godt steg i rett lei med opprusting av fylkesvegnettet, seier fylkesordførar Torill

Selsvold Nyborg. Dette kjem fram i ei pressemelding frå fylkeskommunen.

– Vi får i år gjennomført ei lang rekke mindre, men viktige tiltak på fylkesvegnettet i heile Hordaland. Det vil føra til tryggare vegar og betra framkomstillhøve mange stader, seier fylkesordføraren.

Ekstramidiane vil gå til i alt 27 prosjekt. Største einsakidsaum er 4,5 mill. kr til Fv 314 Bulken-Hamlagrø der det skal gjennomføres kantforsterking på ein 7 km

lang strekning. I tillegg vil det gjennom det ordinære vedlikehaldsbudsjettet verta gjennomført legging av nytt dekke på strekninga.

Til prosjekt i Odda, Ullensvang og Eidfjord er det løyvd 1 million kroner til reinsking og sikring mot isnedfall på Fv 550 Flateskorv.

Til utskifting og oppsett av nye rekkverk på fylkesvegvar i Voss og Hardanger er det sett av 2,5 millioner kroner og i Sunnhordland 1,5 millionar kroner.

eller rnoisset retning, og i ein svrmiande fart.

Til slutt gav me opp. Me let grinda stå opne, og vona at lamma tok til vit og fann opningen sjolve.

Eg tok feil. To timar seinare, stod dei framleis på feil side og skreik etter ei mor som framleies ikkje var mett, tydelegvis.

No var eg åleine og det var byrja mørkna. Men med den nyinnkjøpte gjetarstaven, vona eg å kunna hanka dei inn. Men dei var håplause å fanga. Med høge hopp og "Donald Duck"-fart gjennom lufta, glapp dei frå meg gong på gong.

Sinne og avmakt kjempa side ved side inne i meg. Og ei stund vart eg klar over at eg nett der og då kunne ha vore i stand til å drepa.

Så kom hjelpa. Heil uventa. Ein av dei vaksne sauene må ha sett forvillinga mi. Han -eller rettare sagt ho (som forresten heiter Kurt og er kalla opp etter ein kjend røyleggjar) - kom gjennom porten.

Saman med sine egne to lam, kom han nærmaast inn for å henta dei to rømlingane. Og like etter kunne alle saman lufta gjennom den breie opninga.

Klokka var no kvart på midnatt og eg tenkte:

– Sauer er eigentleg ålreite dyr.
– Men lamma?

– Dei vert også snart vaksne - og dermed ålreite. Så får me heller leva med at dei i mellomtida oppfører som tullingar utan retningsans.



No kan me starte, Odda!

Kronikk

*Martin Vodde og Styrkaar Hustveit
arkitektstudentar*

Me skal i dette stykket syne korleis fredingsved-taket for Smelteverket 31. mars i år kan vera eit skilje i debatten om kva ein skal gjera med Smelteverket. Vidare vil me freiste føreslå korleis ein, heilt konkret, kan gå vidare og med enkle hjelparåder koma langt på veg.

Me er to studentar frå NTNU som no held på med masteroppgåva vår i arkitektur. Tysdag førre veke køyrde me bubblen vår inn på smelteverket i Odda, og der kjem me til å vera eit par månadar framover. Om du vil diskutere Smelteverket i eit byutviklingsperspektiv, er du hjartleg velkomen på kaffi hjå oss!

Mykje har blitt sagt og meint om Odda Smelteverk etter kon-kursen 03.03.03. Åtte år har gått sidan då



gatt stuam ut, og temperaturen har vel vorte noko lågare i det som tidvis har vore ein oppheita debatt. Mogleg det er slik at folk flest har gått lei. Ja, for at saka er ferdig kan det ikkje vera; Smelteverket ligg der, i store trekk, som det låg den dagen det blei slege konkurr.

Korleis femner ein om noko so stort som Odda Smelteverk? Det er ikkje lett å seia. Etter konkurransen fekk Odda brått tilgjenge til ein heilt ny del av byen. Korleis skulle ein forhandle seg til det? Spørsmålet var vanskeleg nok i seg sjølv. Når kompleksiteten auka gjennom stadig sterkare interesse frå næringsmiddelindustri, blei saka nærast uoverskodelig. Viast er åtte år lenge, men tydelegvis ikkje lenge nok.

Opp i gjennom har det kome fram mange planar og idear for korleis ein skal gå fram. Felles for alle er at det har basert seg på at anten blir Smelteverket freda, eller so vert det rive. Det er vanskeleg å koma til semje når utgangspunkta er so ulike. Dette såg me i praksis med reguleringsplanen for Smelteverket, som blei presentert som eit enormt politisk kompromiss. Kompromiss er jamleg eit ord ein knyter noko positivt til, ein set likskapsteikn mellom det og semje. Men kompromisset er ikkje semje, det er i staden ei lunka, halvgod løysing, eit slags minste felles multiplum som i røynda manglar legittimitet.

31. mars i år kom Riksantikvaren med det endelige freidingsvedtaket for Smelteverket. Om dette er eit godt eller dårleg vedtak, veit me lite. Og

om det var rett eller gale å i det heile frede Smelteverket vel me å ikkje tenkje so mykje på. I staden er me interesserte i realiteten. Og den er at fredingsvedtaket føreligg. Med dette får me eit heilt nytt utgangspunkt.

Gjennom fredingsvedtaket vert diskusjonen som har gått om Smelteverket so langt gjort irrelevant. Me seier ikkje at han har vore utan verdi, den innsikta ein har skaffa seg i saka gjennom ein lang debatt er tvert om verdfull kunnskap i det vidare planleggingsarbeidet. Det me meiner er at freidingsvedtaket rokkar ved sjølve utgangspunktet for diskusjonen; det er ikkje lenger eit spørsmål om riving eller vern. No er Smelteverket freda, og spørsmålet blir: kva potensiale ligg i det?

Ei førestilling om eit ferdig restaurert Smelteverk med badeland, kjøpesenter, høgskuledrifter er ei fint bilete. Og slike førestillingar tener ein viktig funksjon i det å vise moglegheitane, skape ambisjonar og formulere mål. Men, som med dei fleste luftige planar: me trur ikkje på dei før me får sjå dei. Sjølv om det er slik at ein aldri må sløppe biletet av det gode frå auga, kan det vera utmat-

tande å stadig måtte førestille seg framtida roseraud når notida er cyanamidgrå. Ja, det kan til og med vera farleg: Med førestillingar om det perfekte går ein glipp av mogleheten til å få det fint her og no. I staden burde ein sjå over kva det er ein har. Og om fredingsvedtaket var eit godt eller dårleg vedtak bryr me oss som nemnt ikkje om, poenget er at det føreligg og er eit stabilt utgangspunkt for det overblikket ein etter kvart kan danne seg.

Men kva gjer ein so? Spørsmålet er like aktuelt som det var 03.03.03., og Smelteverket er framleis like uoverskodelig. Ja, for Smelteverket er stort. Alt for stort. Som ein jamleg må gjera når ein står andsynes store og samansette problem, er det her og mogleg å bryte det opp i mindre delar, og gå laus på kvar av dei etter tur.

Sjå til dømes på elvebreidda. Smelteverket har sidan det stod ferdig stengt resten av Odda ute frå elva. Stien langs elva finst allerete, alt me treng å gjera er å fjerne dette gjerdet som berre hadde noko for seg medan Smelteverket enno var i drift. Det er mogleg ein også skulle hogge nokre tre, planere litt og plante blomar, då kunne vorte fint. Og det frigjerande

ved denne tanken er at det treng ikkje anten vera industri- eller kjøpesenter i Cyanamiden for ein set i gang.

Det finst rikeleg med liknade små og større ting ein kunne sjå for seg. Eit prosjekt, moglegvis noko meir ambisiøst enn det førte, men likevel fullt mogleg: Park på området mellom Ovn 3 og Røldalsvegen. Her er det i dag vekselvis betong og asfaltdekke, og som det jamleg vert med store, flate plassar utan annan bruk har også denne vorte parkeringsplass for ymse reidskap.

Smelteverket er velsigna med ein grunn utan ureining, og bryt ein opp det harde dekket er det ikkje mange dagane med planeringsarbeid før ein kunne taka til med å plante. Det beste av alt er at ein slik park ikkje treng å vera permanent; ser ein seg betre tent med staden utparsellert til tomter seinare, so er det heilt greitt. Framtida er, som kjent, vanskeleg å seia noko om. I staden veit me ganske mykje om det me har, som i dette tilfellet er ein samst eit ynske midt i byen, samt eit ynske om å gjera Smelteverket til ein god stad å vera.

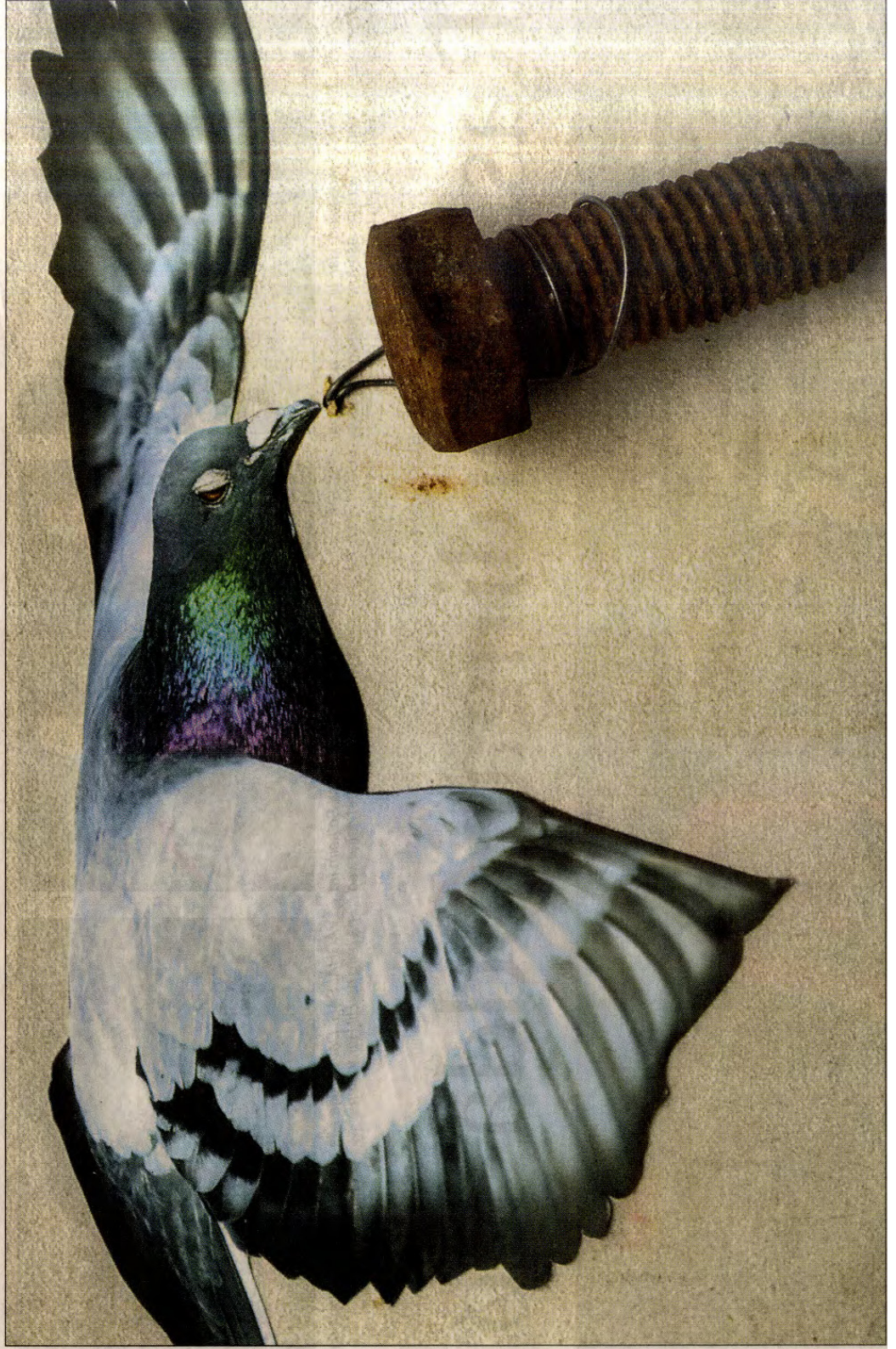
I tillegg til det ovannemnde

kan me heilt kort nemne inn- og resepsjonsparti for bygging det er aktuelt å starte omvising i, oppmåling og markering av moglege tomter for kjøpesenter, etablering av passasjar frå gågata til Smelteverket, utescene, grillplass med langbord for store fester, skate-rampe og so vidare.

Ei liste over slike konkrete startpunkt kunne vorte lang. Felles for dei alle er at dei er små, enkle og billige tiltak, og dei eignar seg for dugnadsarbeid. Poenget med det er at dei viser korleis Smelteverket kan bli teke i bruk, smått om senn, utan at ein treng sitje og vente på at ei førestilling om det "ferdige" skal vera oppfylt. Det fine med dei er at dei ikkje nødvendigvis utelukkar eller hindrar dei større tiltaka ein måtte finne på å gjennomføre på Smelteverket. Ja, i staden vil me hevde at slike små startpunkt nett er det som må til for at me skal kunne klare å gange vidare mot noko stort. For å koma nokon stad må ein leggje i veg.

«Noko må skjje!» har vore eit av fyndorda mykje nytta når ein har snakka om Smelteverket. Me seier oss samde i det, og svarar med dette: «Ja, so lat oss setje i gang!»





Byplanlegging på Smelteverket

Kronikk

I løpet av få timer torsdag 16. juni ble en tett skog og et par gamle betongfundament gjort om til en gangvei mot Opo, rasteplass med grill, basket- og volleyballbane midt inne på Smelteverket. Hvordan var dette mulig? Hvorfor har det ikke skjedd før, og hva kan vi lære av det? Vi vil i denne kronikken rette søkelys på hvordan en med enkle midler utførte et stykke byplanlegging på Smelteverket, samt vise hvordan en kan benytte seg av metoden til å sette i gang andre og kanskje større prosjekter?

Først av alt, en stor takk skal dere ha, alle som bidro med sitt for at dagen ble en suksess. Opo med sin vakre lyd og slungne løp kom endelig til sin rett i samspill med Smelteverksomtata. Ikke bare er det mulig å benytte seg av gangstien som følger eleven, men der stien møter Smelteverket har det blitt laget til et «sted»-tilrettelegg for ballspill, rast og grillmat.

Vi våger å påstå at det har blitt et vellykket prosjekt, det interessante spørsmålet å besvare er: hvorfor det? La oss begynne med menneskene, engasjementet til ungdommene i arbeid var uovertruffent, det må finnes en innbygget dugnadsånd i Odda. Når først arbeidet var i gang opplevde vi scener der folk på tvers av alder, vennegjenger og studie-

retninger virkelig jobbet sammen – det var klima for samarbeid, slik det gjerne blir i praktisk arbeid. I etterkant av prosjektet har vi hatt mange hyggelige møter med menneskene inne på «Oljetankplassen», vi tror at plassen er i bruk og vil forsette å være det fordi ungdommene har laget den i stand selv. En bakenforliggende grunn til at prosjektet lot seg gjennomføre var at det gikk raskt og var billig – rett og slett. Men det er ikke alt, vi mener også at ved å bryte ned det store og uoverkommelige prosjektet «Smelteverket» til et lite og overkommelig prosjekt «Oljetankplassen» fikk vi tiltaksløst som belønning, ikke bare nok et «luftslott» med tiltaksløst som respons. Hvis vi dweler litt lenger rundt de bakenforliggende årsakene til prosjektets suksess og drister oss inn på en tankegang som kan videreføres til fremtiden argumenterer vi som følger: Odda har en lang og vond tid bak seg som har vært preget av en eskalerende konflikt. Det har nå gått så langt at folk er lei, mistenkeliggjør hverandre, (spiller et spill der målet er blitt «å ta rotta på de andre».) Det mangler gjennom-siktighet i diskusjonen om Smelteverket, det foregår for mye i kulisserne – resultatet er liten tiltro til den ene eller andre parten. Vi mener at det finnes mål som er legitime og mål som ikke er legitime. Det er legitimt å ville tjene penger, det er legitimt å ha ønsket om å

ta vare på den lokale historien. Men det kommer til et punkt der de legitime målene ikke lenger er legitime og det inn-treffer når konsekvensene av dine mål har en uforholdsmessig dårlig konsekvens for andre. Disse ikke legitime målene må synliggjøres og tas ut av diskusjonen omkring hva man skal gjøre med Smelte-verkstomta i fremtiden. Vi mener altså at dugnadsprosjektet lyktes fordi det baserte seg på legitime mål. Opo er en flott elv, ungdom trenger aktiviteter i sentrum, folk vil ha nye turmuligheter i sentrum, noe må skje på Smelteverket – og så videre. Prosjektet trenger slett ikke å være unikt, det finnes nemlig mulighet for lignende prosjekter i hopetall inne på Smelteverksomtata.

Poenget vi prøver å lage er: hvis man baserer seg på legitime mål, plukker vekk de som ikke er det – tenker både og ikke enten eller, ja da kan vi begynne med idédugnaden. La oss lete etter overskridende løsninger ikke lunkne kompromisser. Å foreslå en overskridende løsning vil si å innføre noe nytt, som kan forene de legitime målene på begge sider av den opprinnelige konflikten. Å krangle seg frem til et kompromiss betyr at ingen blir fornøyd og tiltaket har verken forankring eller legitimitet. Ikke gi dere før det «nye» favner over alle de nødvendige legitime målene.

Det er ingen løgn at Smelte-

verket er en betent sak. Vi valgte derfor med Smelteverksdugnaden å la den såre lemmen ligge. Isteden sikta vi på siden av konflikten og tok for oss et område og et tema de fleste kunne gå med på. Nettopp dette med overkommelighet er det siste temaet vi ønsker å komme inn på. I den videre utviklingen av Smelteverksomtata tror vi at det må satses på overkommelige prosjekt – ja det sier seg jo selv. Hvorfor ikke lage i stand en helårs skøytebane? På fundamentet utenfor det gamle Dunklageret oppstod det jo nærmest en av seg selv sist vinter. Det trengs ikke mer enn et helårsdekke som kan klikkes på plass i løpet av kort tid. Senere kan det flyttes til en annen plass om det skulle bli behov for arealet til annen bruk. Videre kan man tenke seg en midlertidig park, som strekker seg i en smal stripe fra der det store røde røret stikker ut av Cyanamiden og hele veien på fremsida av Ovn 3. Det må selvfølgelig være lys og musikk til skøyteanlegget, noen benker og trær i parken. Kanskje den kunne deles inn i groner og fylles med annet program også. Skateområde, drivhus, klatrevegg - her er det ikke fantasien, men virkeligheten som setter grensene. Vi håper på nivået for hva som er overkommelig er stigende i Odda.

Til de som nå måtte etterlyse en helhetlig plan vil vi si følgende; vi tror ikke på de ferdige

Skrrevet av Strykaar Hustveit og Martin Bergsmark Vodde, arkitektstudenter



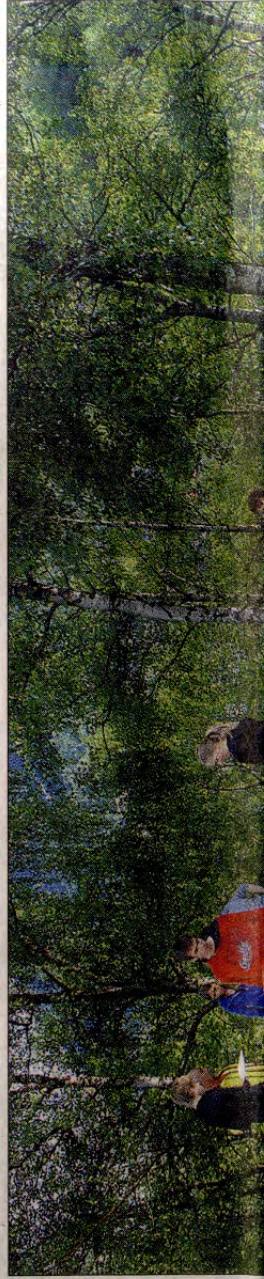
RYDDING.
Ungdommene har gått grundig til verks. Her fjerner Rebekka, Ingwill og Suzanne ugrass langs bygninger.



RYDDET SKOG.
Stien langs elva ble ryddet for trær.

Dugnad gir nytt liv på smelteverket

I løpet av bare en dag har smelteverkstoma fått ny park med ovnsgrill, grøntanlegg, sandvolley og kurvball. Gangstien langs Opoelva er ryddet. Trær og gjerder er fjernet. Resultatet av en imponerende innsats



av 150 skoleelever.

Svein Knutsen

svein@hardanger-folkeblad.no

Et unikt samarbeid mellom Odda vidaregåande skule, Odda kommune, OppOdda og to artitektstuderenter forvandlet i løpet av torsdag sist uke store deler av smelteverksområdet til et innbydende sted hvor barn, ungdom og eldre kan trives.

Elevene ryddet skogen og fjernet gjerdet langs Opoeelva, laget til en flott rasteplass, grillplass, og grøntarealer, og tok ellers for seg bygg for bygg, ryddet og fjernet ugrass, ting og tang.

Plan

Det er arkitektstudentene Maritim Vodde og Styrrkaar Hustveit som har laget tiltaksplanen.

Dette er de to studentene som har holdt til i en campingvogn på smelteverkstomta og som har invitert oddingene til å komme med gode forslag til enkle tiltak som kan gjøres på smelteverksområdet. Det er også de som har koblet en planlagt dugnad i regi av OppOdda med en dugnadsdag på skolen. Odda kommune stilte også med flere folk.

Dette var et tiltak som rektor ved Odda vidaregåande skule Hilde Gjester Hoel ser på med blide øyne:

«Vi ønsker å være en samfunnsaktør, bidra til at det skjer noe positivt og utviklende», skriver rektor i en mail til Hardanger Folkeblad.

«Det at ungdommer «går løs» på et område på tomte er flott. Her er de med og bidrar med noe viktig og de lager en plass for seg selv. Ca 150 personer er engasjert, og dette er elever som ikke har kommet opp i munntlig eksa-



GRILLPARK. Her er ungdommene i ferd med å bygge Oddas nye grillpark.

men. Jeg vil også berømme yrkesfaglærerne», skriver rektor.

Smia

En gruppe ungdommer jobbet sammen med Terje Kollbotn med å tilrettelegge smia for å gjøre den klar til Smedfestivalen.

En gruppe under ledelse av Arild Traa laget film og dokumentasjon. En gruppe jobbet med byutvikling som tema. Nina Kongtorp ledet en gruppe som har litteratur som tema og Terje Nesse har orientert om regulering og samferdelsprosjekt. I tillegg har det vært kulturhistoriske vandringer under ledelse av Terje Kollbotn.

«Vi må heller ikke glemme ei

flott gruppe elever som har gått rundt i Odda og plukket søppel. De har også gjort en flott innsats», skriver rektor Hilde Gjester Hoel i mailen.

Imponerende

Jeg er imponert over den innsats ungdommene har lagt ned og hva de har fått til, sier UNESCO-rådgiver Arild Traa til HF.

Nå har vi fått åpnet opp smelteverksområdet og gjort det til en attraktiv plass for familier hvor det er mulig å ta med seg grillmat og slå seg ned på de nye benkene, sier Traa til HF.

PS. Det er nå også asfaltert en parkeringsplass med plass til omlag 100 biler inne på smelteverksområdet.

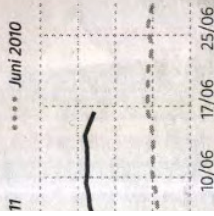


SANDVOLLEYBALL. Resultatet av elevinnsatsen har blant annet blitt denne fine sandvolleyballbanen som elevene straks tok i bruk.

PRIS & BØRS

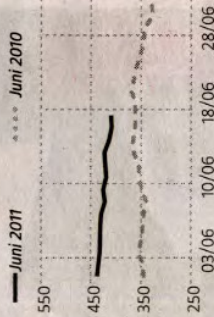
OLJE

Inneværende måned i år og i USD



OSLO BØRS

Oslo Børs hovedindeks innværende måned i år og i flor



GASS

Inneværende måned i år og i USD



ALUMINIUM

Inneværende måned i år og i USD/tonn



LAKS

Ny parlamentarisk leder

OSLO: Hans Olav Swersen tar over som parlamentarisk leder i KrF etter Dagfinn Høybråten. 44-åringen fra Troms har vært parlamentarisk nestleder i partiet siden 2009. Den stillingen overtar Line Henriette Hjemdal, etter at Swersen ble forfremmet ved valg fredag. Høybråten, som har hatt det parlamentariske ledervervet siden 2005, blir partiets representant i Stortingets presidentskap. **NTB**

Fikk milliardkontrakt

ULSTEINVIK: Utstyrsleverandøren Rolls-Royce Marine har sikret seg ordrer for rundt 1 milliard kroner for levering av framdriftssystem til offshore konstruksjons- og drillskip.
 – Ordrene er et bevis på vår suksess når det gjelder å levere innovative og svært effektive framdriftssystemer, sier Anders Almestad, leder for offshore-avdelingen i Rolls-Royce. **NTB**



FABRIKKDUGNAD: Et par hundre elever fra Odda «sjoinet» opp smelteverket foran sommeren.

FOTO: KAI-INGE MELKERAAEN

Pusset opp

BØRSVINNERE

Verdiendring i prosent siste børsdag	16,67
Nio Security	7,14
Faktor Elendom	6,10
Sevan Marine	5,58
ABG Sundal Colliers Holding	5,21
Diagenic	

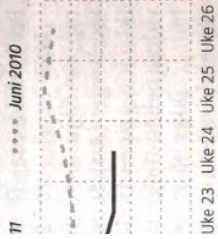
BØRSTAPERE

Verdiendring i prosent siste børsdag	-6,53
Copeinca	-5,17
Petrolia	-5,03
Norwegian Energy Company	-4,74
Birdstep Technology	-4,29
Renewable Energy Corporati.	

LOKALE SELSKAP

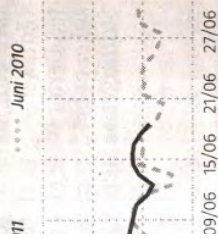
DNB NOR ASA	2,50
Kurs: 76,50 - Markedsverdi: 124603,11	
Bank og finans	
EIDESVIK OFFSH.	-
Kurs: - - Markedsverdi: 1085,40	
Shipping	
GREEN REEFERS	0,04

aks inneværende måned i år
kjespris i NOK/kg



STRØM

Inneværende måned i år og i
fore/KWh



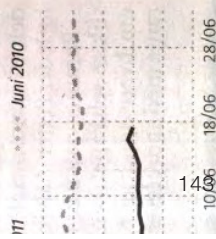
EURO

ærende måned i år og i fjor -
00 NOK



USD

kursutvikling inneværende
og i fjor



Kurs: 0,89 - Markedsverdi: 78,20

Shipping

0,24

NORSK HYDRO

Kurs: 38,48 - Markedsverdi: 78359,54

Energi- og metallproduksjon

-3,00

SOLSTAD OFFSH.

Kurs: 110,00 - Markedsverdi: 4234,65

Shipping

-0,75

SPAREB1 SR-BANK

Kurs: 51,75 - Markedsverdi: 6584,62

Bank og finans

-0,50

STATOIL

Kurs: 131,40 - Markedsverdi: 418199,65

Energiproduksjon

-

TIDE ASA

Kurs: - - Markedsverdi: 494,05

Samferdsel

-

WILSON ASA

Kurs: - - Markedsverdi: 738,78

Shipping

FOND: 5 PÅ TOPP

Norske fond best avkastning i prosent
siste uke

FORTE Norge	-1,66
Omega Investment Fund	-1,68
First Generator	-1,79
Nordea Norge Verdi	-1,87
Danske Inv Nor Vekst	-1,90

FOND: 5 PÅ BUNN

Norske fond dåligst avkastning i pro-
sent siste uke

DnB NOR SMB	-3,82
Storebrand Verdi	-3,61
Storebrand Vekst	-3,23
ODIN Norge	-3,19
Handelsbanken Norge	-3,16

VALUTAKURSER

Pris i NOK pr. enhet
*) Pris i NOK for 100

kurs	Endring	Valuta
5,86	-0,01	Aus. dollar
* 105,50	-0,13	Danske kr.
7,87	-0,01	Euro
* 6,86	-0,07	Jap. yen
5,63	-0,03	Kan. dollar
8,92	-0,08	Br. pund
* 650,21	-8,64	Sv. francs
* 85,64	0,04	Svenske kr.
5,51	-0,08	US dollar

©NTB/OBI/Nord Pool/Reuters/Fish Pool

smelteverket

Fem lass jord, en
stabel impregnert
plank, 200 elever
og minst like
mange pølser.
Sånt blir det action
av.

Tekst: **KAI INGE MELKERAAEN**

ODDA: Akkompagnert av dis-
komusikk fra en avdanket
russebil, dumdret «Den store
smelteverksdugnaden»
gjennom gårdsdagen i Odda.

Tilskottet være 35–50 kommu-
nale tusenlapper, ivrige elever
på Odda vidaregåande skule-
og ikke minst to arkitektstu-
denter som så muligheter,
skjedde det en rekke under-
ta den omstridte fabrikktom-
ta torsdag.

Sandvolleyball og gangsti

For der ble det hugget trær,
rigget ny beplantning, laget
arena både for kurvball og
sandvolleyball. Blant annet.
Ny gangvei mot elva er også
laget i en fei. Noen var også
i full gang i smia, for øvrig
Norges største, som i august
skal være arena for nordisk
mesterskap i smedkunst.

Blant vrimmelen av arbeid-



KJEMPEFORNØYD: Ingrid Svensson, Julie Marie Eigestad, Sunneva Røg-
de og Mari Skiele ser ny boltplass i Odda sentrum to form på rekordtid.

dette var en ganske kompli-
sert sak med mange mening-
er, sier Styrkaar Hustveit. De to
arkitektstudentene oppdaget
at en rekke mindre ting lar seg
gjennomføre uavhengig av
lokale stridigheter.

Glad i det grønne og elva

Mens oddingene er fykende
uenig om verdensarv, riving
og kjøpesenter, oppdaget
arkitektstudentene at alle
liker det som er grønt, og elva.
Gjennom prosjekt Opp
Odda, som har som målset-
ting å bringe mer optimisme,
pågangsmot og positivitet inn
i oddasamfunnet, ble en vrim-
mel av små ideer meislet ut
sammen med arkitektstuden-
tene.

Gårdsdagens maurtueakti-
vitert tyder på at noen har truf-
fet blink.

kai.inge.melkeraaen@h-avis.no



