

Kulturhistorien

Granitbrydning i Vang gennem 100 år /Granite quarrying in Vang over 100 years

1896

Stenhugger Jacob Mogensen, fra Nylars, sælger sit stenhuggeri i Rønne til "De forenede Stenhuggerier" og lejer nogle matrikler af Ringemarken og danner "Vang Stenhuggeri". Mogensen så muligheder i at udvikle området til en Klondyke som guldgravereventyret i Amerika. Vang by udbygges de følgende årti som følge af stenindustrien.

Stone mason Jacob Mogensen, of Nylars, sells his mason's yard in Rønne to "De forenede Stenhuggerier" and rents a few properties in Ringemarken to form his stone-masonry business "Vang Stenhuggeri". Mogensen saw an opportunity in developing the area that resembled North America's Klondike gold rush. The village of Vang grows up in subsequent decades as a result of the stone-working industry.

1898

En større ordre til Københavns Rådhus gør det nødvendigt at lave en forstrand langs kysten med spor til hestetrukne tipvogne. Stenmateriale fragtes til en "stenbane" ved havnen, hvor stenen bearbejdes. Ca. 50 mand er ansat som granitstens-/finstenhuggere, brostenshuggere og arbejdsmænd. Tipvognsporet nedlægges i 1906 efter stormskader.

A large order for the building of Copenhagen Town Hall necessitates the building of a foreshore along the coast with a track for horse-drawn tipping waggons. Stone material was conveyed to a "stone track" on the waterfront where the stone was processed. Around 50 men were employed as granite masons, sawyers, sett masons and labourers. The tipping waggon track was abandoned in 1906 after extensive storm damage.

1907-1928

Granit fra Vang anvendes ved opførelsen af Christiansborg. Nationalmuseets kolonnade ud mod Stormgade hugges i Vang-granit på en stenbane ved Allinge. Det giver arbejde til mange. Vang er en af arbejderbevægelses stærke bastioner på Nordbornholm.

Granite from Vang is used to build Christiansborg Palace (the Danish parliament building). The National Museum's colonnade along Stormgade in Copenhagen is carved out of Vang granite on a stone track near Allinge. This creates many jobs. Vang is one of the labour movement's strongholds in North Bornholm.

1911

Mogensen går i kompagniskab med "Københavns mekaniske Stenhuggeri". Selskabet går fallit, og Mogensen sælger sin andel i Vang til "Holm og Strøberg".

Mogensen forms a partnership with the company "Københavns mekaniske Stenhuggeri". The company goes bankrupt and Mogensen sells his shareholding in Vang to "Holm og Strøberg".

1941

"A/S De danske Granitbrud" overtager.

"A/S De danske Granitbrud" takes over.

1969

Vang Granit A/S etableres af Tholstrup fra København i samarbejde med Kosangas. Ca. 60 mand producerer godt 500.000 tons skærver om året frem til 1975. Eksporten går til Tyskland.

Vang Granit A/S is founded by Tholstrup of Copenhagen in collaboration with Kosangas. The 60-some employees produce more than 500,000 tonnes of crushed stone a year up to 1975. The products are exported to Germany.

1972

En ny råstoflov betyder stramninger i reguleringen af stembrydningen. Miljøhensyn bliver en folkesag, som står i modsætning til brydningsinteresser.

A new Danish mineral resources law tightens the regulation of stone quarrying. Environmental considerations become a widespread concern and run contrary to quarrying interests.

1975

Produktionsanlæg, brud og rettigheder sælges til Niels Petersen der driver det videre i samarbejde med den lokale entreprenør Poul Larsen.

The quarry, production facilities, and rights are sold to Niels Petersen, who continues its operation in collaboration with local contractor Poul Larsen.

1980'erne

Der leveres store mængder stenmateriale til Storebæltsforbindelsen. Kløften til havet laves så lastvogne kan køre i pendulfart til Vang Pier, der udbygges med dækmole. Der arbejdes i døgndrift.

Large volumes of stone material is supplied to the Great Belt tunnel-and-bridge project. A seaward cleft is opened up in the quarry to enable lorries to shuttle between the quarry and Vang Pier which is enlarged with a jetty. Granite is quarried round the clock.

1985

Ringebakkeudvalget nedsættes med det formål at frede området og regulere granitbrydningen. En fredning gennemføres ved en frivillig aftale med Superfos, der nu er ejer.

A Ringebakke Committee is appointed for the purpose of preserving the area and regulating the granite quarrying. The preservation scheme is implemented by a voluntary agreement with Superfos, which is now owner.

1992

Superfos Construction a/s overtager Almæløkkebruddet og Vangbruddet. Der brydes bl.a. sten til sikring af tyske kanaler frem til årtusindskiftet. Bornholm er toneangivende inden for granitproduktion. Der investeres i dyrt produktionsudstyr, da der fortsat er leverancer til Storebæltsbroen. Brydningen beskæftiger 80-100 mand.

Superfos Construction a/s takes over the Almæløkke and Vang quarries. Stone is quarried for purposes like the reinforcement of canals in Germany up until 2000. Bornholm is trend-setting in the field of granite production. Investment in costly production equipment is made, as stone is still being delivered to the Great Belt Bridge. The quarrying operation has 80 to 100 employees.

1999

Superfos afhænder Superfos Construction a/s til den svenske entreprenørkoncern NCC. En ny råstoftiladelse gør, at det ikke længere er muligt at udskibe i døgndrift. De bornholmske eksportforhold udkonkurreres af norske og svenske leverandører.

Superfos sells Superfos Construction a/s to NCC, a Swedish construction group. A new raw materials permit stipulates that it is no longer possible to load products round the clock. Bornholm's export conditions are out-competed by Norwegian and Swedish suppliers.

2004

Almæløkkebruddet er nu afviklet og NCC Roads A/S stopper ny brydning af sten i Vang granitbrud. Salg af brudt og sorteret stenmateriale fortsætter i Vangbruddet.

The Almæløkke quarry has now been wound down, and NCC Roads A/S stops stone quarrying in Vang quarry. The selling of quarried and sorted aggregate continues at the Vang quarry.

2011

NCC indgår aftale med Bornholms Regionskommune som overtager og indretter området til natur og friluftsliv i et projektsamarbejde, Mulighedernes Land, med Realdania.

NCC enters into an agreement with the Regional Municipality of Bornholm, which takes over and equips the area for nature-related and recreational activities in collaboration with Realdania in a project entitled "The Land of Possibilities".



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Further details about Bornholm's granite-quarrying era are available on:

<http://www.bornholmsmuseum.dk/graniteventyret/kort/kort-vang/>