

Venues

Jahrhunderthalle Bochum / Turbinenhalle / Dampfgebläsehaus

An der Jahrhunderthalle 1, 44793 Bochum

The history of Bochum's Jahrhunderthalle began in 1903. At the heart of the cast steel company ›Bochumer Verein für Bergbau und Gußstahlfabrikation‹, a monumental steel construction was erected. For more than 60 years, the impressive hall with its 9.000 square meters, the so-called Gas Power Centre, supplied the plant and the urban settlement Stahlhausen with energy. In 2003 – exactly 100 years after its completion – the Jahrhunderthalle Bochum was handed over to its new destiny as a central festival theatre of the Ruhrtriennale and as an ›assembly hall for art« (Gerard Mortier).

Gebläsehalle / Kraftzentrale / Gießhalle / Hochofenstrasse

Landschaftspark Duisburg-Nord, Emscherstraße 71, 47137 Duisburg-Meiderich

The ›Aktiengesellschaft für Hüttenbetrieb‹ was founded by August Thyssen in the north of Duisburg in 1902. By the year 1908, the 200-hectare site was home to five blast furnaces as well as a pit, a sintering plant, a coking plant and a foundry. The Gebläsehalle or blasting hall forms part of the former steam blasting plant, a complex dating back to the works' beginnings. It is 50 metres long by 12.4 metres wide and still contains four of the electric turbo compressors used to produce the furnace blast needed to smelt iron-ore. The Kraftzentrale or central power plant was built between 1906 and 1911. 170 metres long, 35 metres wide and 20 metres high, it is one of the largest industrial buildings in Metropole Ruhr. Its six gas blowers produced furnace blast and ten high power gas engines, powered by blast furnace gas, once drove the dynamos producing electricity for the plant as well as for the adjacent works housing. In 1965 the machines fell silent and were later scrapped. The hall itself was used to store equipment right up to the mid- Eighties. In 1997, after a seven-month long overhaul, the Kraftzentrale reopened its doors as a multifunctional location for cultural events.

Lehmbruck Museum

Friedrich-Wilhelm-Straße 40, 47051 Duisburg

Lehmbruck Museum is well known throughout Europe for its outstanding collection of modern international sculpture. Commencing with the life work of Wilhelm Lehmbruck (1881 – 1919), who is one of the most important German sculptors of classical modernism, the world of art in Lehmbruck Museum encounters sculpture from all over the world, including primitivism and cubism, abstraction and expressionism, constructivism and minimalism. In addition to about 100 sculptures, 40 paintings, 900 drawings and 200 graphics of Lehmbruck's estate, an exhibition space of 5000 square meters shows works of Pablo Picasso, Ernst Barlach, Käthe Kollwitz, Constantin Brâncusi, Salvador Dalí, René Magritte, Joseph Beuys, Henry Moore, Niki de Saint Phalle, or Richard Serra. This great collection is complemented by Germany's most eminent works of Alberto Giacometti as well as by an exquisite collection of German painting ranging from the turn of the century until the 1960's. The museum is surrounded by the 100 square meters Kant-Park which includes more than 40 sculptures of artists like Henry Moore, Hans-Peter Feldmann, Magdalena Abakanowicz, or Meret Oppenheim. The linkage of inside and outside, of building and Kant-Park, which continues across the so called Skulpturehof, expresses the museum's principal of ›Art for everyone‹. A lot of sculptures expressing this idea can be encountered in the cityscape of Duisburg.

Museum Folkwang

Museumsplatz 1, 45128 Essen

The Museum Folkwang founded 1902 soon developed into one of the most important museums of modern and contemporary art in the world with an outstanding collection of 19th century art and classic modernism, painting after 1945, photography and poster. Distinctive feature is also its collection of Ancient and non-European Art. The collection activity and exhibition program of the Museum Folkwang includes all artistic media, bringing their most important exponents from the art world to Essen, Germany. A new building by David Chipperfield Architects opened in 2010.

Lichtburg Essen

Kettwiger Straße 36 (Fußgängerzone), 45127 Essen

The legendary Lichtburg – located in the heart of the city of Essen – was and is Germany's largest film palace with 1,250 seats. At its opening in 1928 the cinema was regarded as Germany's most modern film theatre. The famous auditorium was completely destroyed by fire in 1943. Its renovation in the style of the 50s made the cinema one of the most elegant film theatres in the country. For decades it has held film galas and national and international premieres. Now with protected building status, the Lichtburg was thoroughly refurbished and restored from March 2002 to March 2003 and fitted with the latest in cinema and stage technology.

Salzlager

Kokerei Zollverein, Areal C, Arendahls Wiese, 45141 Essen

The salt warehouse or Salzlager built in 1958 belongs to the ›white side‹ of the coke oven plant Kokerei Zollverein and provides space for gas cleaning facilities and processing of by-products from the coke production located on the ›black side‹. The Salzlager is part of a three-section complex of buildings with the ammonia plant, the salt warehouse or Salzlager, and the loading dock. Up until the 1980s, this place was used for producing a fertiliser produced from ammoniac and acid sulphur. During its last years of production up until the coking plant was shut down in 1993, the Salzlager and the salt factory were used as a warehouse. Contemporary art projects and theatre productions continuously contribute to the reinterpretation of the facility. The specially adapted Salzlager of the coking plant now hosts Ilya and Emilia Kabakov's room installation *Palast der Projekte*.

PACT Zollverein

Schacht 1/2/8, Areal B, Gebäude 45, Bullmannau 20a, 45327 Essen

Upon completion of the coop of the biggest coal-mine of the Ruhr area, the mining shaft or Schacht 1/2/8 becomes the centre and pivotal point of events for miners of the Coal Mine Industrial Complex or Zollverein. The coop is a dressing and washing room with a capacity of up to 3.000 miners. The so-called white coop is where the miners leave their street clothes and put them in baskets, whereas the black coop is used for work clothes, the baskets are subsequently pulled towards the ceiling. The coop was modernized in 1964 and remained in operation until coal-mining was altogether stopped in 1986.

Maschinenhaus Essen

Zeche Carl, Wilhelm-Nieswandt-Allee 100, 45326 Essen

The Maschinenhaus Essen is part of the former pit Carl that was instituted 1855. The brick building was built with a base area of 14 x 20 metres in the year 1990 as a location for the steam machine manoeuvring the conveyor cage. 1929 the coal extraction was ceased. Until 1970 the pit Carl was in operation for man-and material riding and for ventilation.

Maschinenhalle Zweckel

Frentroper Straße 74, 45966 Gladbeck

The impressive machine shop or Maschinenhalle of the former coal-mine Zweckel in Gladbeck was built in 1909. It served as the coal-mine's ›electrical centre‹ and contained compressors, generators, and converters to produce compressed air and electrical energy.

Directions to the venue can be found at www.ruhrtriennale.de