

Venues

Jahrhunderthalle Bochum / Turbinenhalle

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).

Mischanlage

Kokerei Zollverein, Areal C, Arendahls Wiese, 45141 Essen

The coke oven Kokerei Zollverein was built from 1957 to 1961 in cooperation with the coal-mine Zollverein. Every day, approximately 7,500 tons of coke were produced by processing roughly 10,000 tons of coal. In a separate mixing facility or Mischanlage, the different coal qualities were mixed so as to achieve the best possible coal composition for the coking process. The coal was put on the mixing machine's conveyer belt system connecting coal shelters and various chutes, thus running from the building's top floor down through five different levels all the way to the coke ovens located in the basement. Since 2001, both the coke oven Kokerei and the coal-mine Zollverein are part of the UNESCO world heritage. To this very day, the Mischanlage bears witness to its active past and especially the chute level is used as a venue for artistic and cultural events.

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.

Gebläsehalle / Kraftzentrale / Gießhalle

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.

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.

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 build in 1909. It served as the coal-mine's »electrical centre« and contained compressors, generators, and converters to produce compressed air and electrical energy.

Halde Haniel

Zuweg über Bergwerk Prosper Haniel, Fernewaldstraße, 46242 Bottrop

The rock dump Halde Haniel in Bottrop, near Oberhausen, is one of the highest dumps in the Ruhrgebiet with its peak rising up to 159 m. Mining for stone coal produces waste stones on the surface which must be dumped if not otherwise used. Halde Haniel is utilized by the active mining Prosper-Haniel and designed as a growing landscape structure. The elevation had erected a cross on its summit at 126 m in 1992 which was subsequently complemented with the Bergarena in 1999, a full circle amphitheater with seating for 800 spectators. Within the framework of the Ruhrtriennale, the Basque painter-sculptor Agustín Ibarrola set up the installation *Totems* made of more than hundred railway sleepers in 2002.

Maschinenhalle Zeche Zollern

Zeche Zollern II / IV, Dortmund, Grubenweg 5, 44388 Dortmund-Bövinghausen

Upon its opening in 1898, Zeche Zollern was the pride of the mining company Gelsenkirchener Bergwerk AG. Elaborate brick façades combined with opulent parapets and corner towers framing the green entrance courtyard are more reminiscent of an aristocratic palace than a mining pit. The architecture represents the transition from historicism to Jugendstil, which can be seen in the marble

control panels and the impressive entrance to the machine hall. This ›castle of labor‹ in the western part of Dortmund is undoubtedly one of the most beautiful and unusual testimonies to Germany's industrial past. The ensemble of buildings was already declared a historical site in 1969, just three years after closing, and today houses the Westfälisches Industriemuseum of the Landschaftsverband Westfalen-Lippe. It was the first industrial landmark in Germany.