

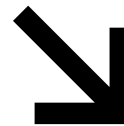


route'industriekultur'

EX PLO RER PASS



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Map Legend

Parking spaces	Food and drinks	Change of perspective
Public transport	Bicycle hire	ERIH Anchor Point
Accessibility	RuhrKultur.Card	

DEAR EXPLORERS



Dear explorers, dear visitors to the Industrial Heritage Trail, The Ruhr Metropolis' industrial-cultural heritage is its distinguishing feature. Over a total distance of 400 kilometres, the Industrial Heritage Trail links 27 anchor points, 17 panorama points of the industrial landscape and 13 housing settlements. The Explorer Pass is an indispensable companion on your journey. Among other places, it leads to the Zollverein UNESCO World Heritage Site along panoramic vistas such as the Hoheward Tip and the oldest

worker settlement in the region, the Eisenheim Settlement. We hope you enjoy your excursions along the trail and wish you many exciting adventures!

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Karola G.-Netthöfel'.

KAROLA GEISS-NETTHÖFEL
Regional Director of the
Ruhr Regional Association

INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE TRAIL

150 years of industrial culture on a 400-kilometre route. Blast furnaces, winding towers, gasometers and factory buildings.



HERITAGE Blast furnaces and headframes, gasometers and factory halls: the Industrial Heritage Trail, a project by the Ruhr Regional Association (RVR), is a 400-kilometre-long route that leads past all important testaments to the 150-year industrial history of the Ruhr Area.

The trail explores the unique heritage of the Ruhr «Revier» and combines the most important sites at which industrial history and structural transformation come to life: 27 anchor points – the highlights of the Ruhr Metropolis' industrial heritage, including Zollverein in Essen, the only UNESCO World Heritage Site of the Ruhr Area, 17 panorama points – stunning vistas of the industrial landscape of a wholly unique quality and 13 settlements – sites at which you can feel how the people of the Ruhr Area used to live in the shadow of headframes and blast furnaces.

**Ruhr Regional Association
Industrial Heritage Trail**
routeindustriekultur@rvr.ruhr

TOPICS Coal and steel are the two pillars that once made the Ruhr Area the largest mining region in Europe. Yet, other related topics such as energy, traffic, chemistry and water – as well as architecture – also come to life through various offers along the trail. Individual theme trails such as No. 19 of the worker settlements offer a total about 1,000 sites.

ORIENTATION How can you recognise the Industrial Heritage Trail? Brown signs with white writing show the way. The anchor points are marked with obvious yellow objects with signalling effect.

At nearly every anchor point as well as at the panorama points and settlements along the trail, you can find at least two slabs: one with explanatory texts on the trail and for contextualising the site within the theme trail and another slab with information on the site itself. Information boards on the history and significance of the site are also provided at most other locations along the trail.

EXPLORER PASS



Discover the industrial heritage of the Ruhr region and all our 57 highlights.

THE PASS If you want to experience something, you first have to know where there is something to experience. The Explorer Pass is your ideal companion: it provides an overview of all those extraordinary testaments to the Ruhr Area's industrial past that jointly make up the Industrial Heritage Trail – 27 anchor points, 17 panorama points of the industrial landscape and 13 significant settlements.

SURROUNDINGS The Ruhr Area is very compact. There are multiple sites and potential activities in the vicinity of each point of interest that wonderfully round off your journey of discovery. The new Explorer Pass lists possible destinations within a 5-kilometre radius that all belong to the theme trail sites. Paying a visit will be worthwhile!



RUHR. VISITOR CENTER

A fascinating place as a starting point for experiences in our region.



INFO The Ruhr Metropolis offers numerous cultural and touristic points of interest, events as well as individual and guided tours. The Visitor Center at this central location provide an overview as a first point of contact. This center provides all the important information as well as tickets, flyers and brochures to those who are interested – specifically for all highlights along the Industrial Heritage Trail.

The Ruhr.Visitorcenter is located at the Zollverein in Essen, the only UNESCO World Heritage Site of the Ruhr Metropolis. To be more precise: the site is located at an elevation of 24 metres in the former coal washing plant. A 55-metre-long escalator ascends inside the largest building at Shaft XII.

Ruhr.Visitorcenter
Gelsenkirchener Straße 181
45309 Essen
+49 201 246 810
info@
zollverein.de

PORTAL After arriving at the Portal of Industrial Heritage, visitors go on a multi-media journey along the Industrial Heritage Trail and through the Ruhr Metropolis.

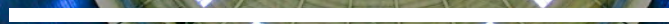
Innovative information stations provide tangible information as to the role that the anchor points along the trail played in the past and for what they are being used today. This is especially true of the tactile models, which are specifically designed for people with limited sight.

Additionally, there are also display cases with unusual objects from the industrial history of the region. The portal is also an important photography site for the Ruhr Area: temporary exhibitions deal with the transformation of the Zollverein, the surrounding districts as well as with structural change.



ANCHOR POINTS

12



75

GERMAN



MINING MUSEUM BOCHUM

SITE The German Mining Museum is the largest museum of its kind worldwide and also accommodates the Leibniz Research Museum for Geo-Resources.

HISTORY The museum was founded on 1 April 1930. The representative new construction of the museum, decreed in 1935 according to the designs of the industrial architect Fritz Schupp, is characteristic for its appearance today. From its humble beginnings as a Historical Mining Museum, the museum has developed into the world's largest mining museum over the course of more than 90 years.

Deutsches Bergbau-Museum Bochum
Am Bergbaumuseum 28
44791 Bochum
+49 234 58 77 126
service@
bergbaumuseum.de

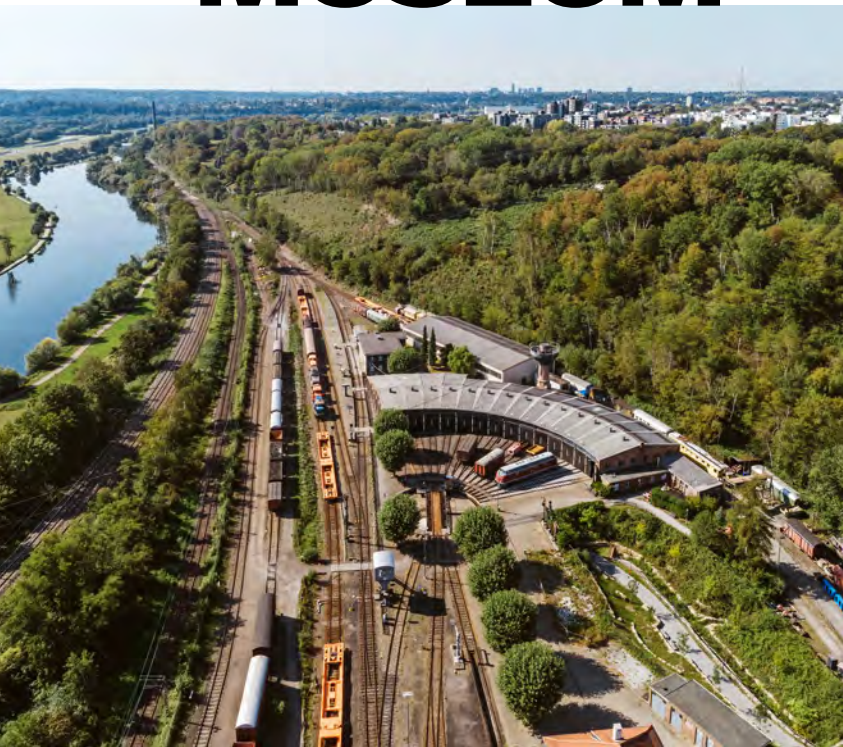
Connection
Junction Point 88



ACTIVITY The four tours on black coal, mining, mineral resources and the arts lead visitors through the permanent exhibition above ground. The demonstration mine below is modelled after an actual mine. 20 metres below the surface, visitors can gain insight into black coal and iron ore mining. The man-hoist simulator gives people a sense of what it was like to travel in a pit cage. A wonderful panoramic view opens up at the top of the headgear. Guided tours as well as workshops for children and adults are also offered. The museum offer is complemented with special exhibitions.

SURROUNDINGS The Königsgrube Settlement provides the opportunity for a walk through the former colliery settlement. A brewery tour is also possible at Privatbrauerei Moritz Fiege; for those interested in culture, we recommend the play-house.

RAILWAY MUSEUM



SITE Railway Museum Bochum with its historic roundhouse in the former train yard is the largest private museum of its kind in Germany.

HISTORY Since 1969, unique steam, diesel and electric locomotives and wagons of different railway eras have been given a new home here.

Eisenbahnmuseum Bochum
Dr. - C. - Otto - Straße 191
44879 Bochum
+49 234 49 25 16
info@
eisenbahnmuseum-bochum.de

Connection
Junction Point 87



ACTIVITY In an area of 70,000 square metres, more than 120 rail vehicles from 1853 up until today are on display. Locomotives and wagons are prepared for the exhibition, and some are even made fit to drive again. Visitors have the opportunity to go on special rides, for example with the historic Wismar railbus, the museum train, or enjoy Christmas market rides. Special day trips, for example to active steelworks or old industrial sceneries are offered. Several times a month, the Ruhr Valley Railway runs, along a picturesque railway line. Museum festivities, special offers for children, ride-alongs in the driver's cab or museum workshops further expand the offer.

SURROUNDINGS The listed Birschel Mill – located along an old Ruhr towpath – is one of the first industrial grain mills. The Friedlicher Nachbar Colony in the district of Linden or the areas surrounding the impressive Villa Baare in Wattenscheid offer ideal opportunities for an urban walk.



BOCHUM

JAHR HUNDERT HALLE



SITE The Bochum Hall of the Century with its wholly unique industrial architecture provides the venue for numerous cultural events and is also the locale of the show «Urbanatix» as well as the site of the «Historical Funfair» and the urban ice-skating rink «EisSalon Ruhr». Moreover, it is the central location of the renowned music and theatre festival «Ruhrtriennale».

HISTORY The impressive building was built in 1902 as an exhibition hall for Bochumer Verein for the Industrial and Commercial Exhibition in Düsseldorf and was then used as a gas power station for Bochum Cast Steel Works. The airy steel construction and the open space highlight the engineering skill at a time when technical equipment was only available to a limited extent.

ACTIVITY The Pumping Station with its visitor centre and bicycle hire is the central contact point. Guided tours to the Jahrhunderthalle and its underground world as well as the Westpark and the bicycle tours start from here.

SURROUNDINGS Visitors can also explore the West Park on their own. In the north-west, the Erzbahnschwinge bridge marks the beginning of the cycle path to the Ore Railway Trail that connects interesting points of interest of industrial heritage between Bochum and Gelsenkirchen. A detour to the Hannover Colliery and the adjacent Dahlhauser Heide Settlement is recommended.

Jahrhunderthalle Bochum

An der Jahrhunderthalle 1
44793 Bochum
+49 234 36 93 100
info@
jahrhunderthalle-bochum.de

Besuchszentrum im Pumpenhaus (RUHR.Infolounge)

+49 234 36 93 111
infolounge@
jahrhunderthalle-bochum.de

Connection

Junktion Point 29



BOCHUM

DASA WORKING WORLD



EXHIBI TION

SITE The prize-winning experiential DASA Working World Exhibition in Dortmund deals with various aspects of the relationship between human, technology and work that have massively shaped the Ruhr Area as a developed mining and industrial region.

HISTORY The DASA Working World Exhibition started out in 1980 by decree of the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs: the Federal Institute of Occupational Safety and Accident Prevention (BAU) in Dortmund was commissioned with the establishment of a permanent exhibition on occupational safety. In 1993, the DASA exhibition was partially opened, and since 2000, it has included consistently changing exhibition units.

DASA Arbeitswelt Ausstellung
Friedrich-Henkel-Weg 1-25
44149 Dortmund
+49 231 90 71 26 45
besucherdienst-dasa@baua.bund.de
dasa-dortmund.de

Connection
Junction Point 51



ACTIVITY Visitors can experience the working worlds of yesterday, today and tomorrow in a multimedia format, for example in the flight or truck simulator, but also «tangibly»: as operators of an excavator, in a walk-in ambulance from Dortmund or in the «DASA Drome», which extends right through a warehouse. Extraordinary temporary exhibitions result in regular attendance records.

SURROUNDINGS The transformation of the working world of Dortmund can be observed at the site of the former Phoenix-West Blast Furnace. Visitors who want to know where the industrialist families once lived should visit the Ostparkviertel quarter where they can marvel at the old villas of industrialists. Recreational opportunities await at the Fredenbaum Park, the oldest municipal park in the Dortmund area.





COKING PLANT HANSA



Stiftung Industriedenkmalpflege und Geschichtskultur

Emscherallee 11
44369 Dortmund
+49 231 9311 22 33
info@
industriedenkmal-stiftung.de

Connection

Junction Point 62



SITE The Hansa Coking Plant in Dortmund-Huckarde beckons explorers of any age into its enchanted cosmos of rusty steel, dark-red brick and opulent industrialism.

HISTORY In 1928, the Hansa Coking Plant was commissioned as the centrepiece of the economic network of Dortmund's mining industry. Since 1998, the most important production areas of the coking plant have been listed as historical monuments.

ACTIVITY Today the «old lady» still exudes a lot of rough charm. For example, visitors are absolutely amazed when, on guided tours, one of the five once steam-powered gas compressors is activated. The popular guided night light tour as well as the adventure tours «Nature and Technology» provide a captivating experience for the whole family all year-round. Visitors are transported into the exciting historical world of the mining industry and the world of coal and coke. Based on its combination of nature, architecture and technology, the coking plant is especially popular as a destination for both children and adults. Visitors can explore the monument and also learn something along the way.

SURROUNDINGS Located in the Unionviertel quarter, an excursion to Haus Schulte-Witten is well worth the visit. We also recommend the Dortmund Museum of Natural History to those who have energy to explore more. The cultural centre Kulturort Depot in a former tramway workshop offers a highly varied cultural programme.

COLLIERY ZOLLERN



SITE Zollern Colliery – also referred to as Schloss der Arbeit («castle of labour») – is among the most beautiful testaments to Germany's industrial history.

HISTORY Coal was first extracted at the Zollern II/IV Colliery in 1902. The Gelsenkirchener Bergwerksgesellschaft, as the owner, had commissioned the renowned architect Paul Knobbe to plan the facility as a representative model colliery. It is hardly conceivable that the ensemble was to be torn down after its decommissioning in the 1960s. As the first industrial building in Germany, the machine hall of the colliery with its art nouveau portal was listed as a heritage building in 1969. A fundamental rethinking in regard to dealing with the industrial heritage of the Ruhr Area took root over the following years.

**Zeche Zollern
(LWL-Industriemuseum)**
Grubenweg 5
44388 Dortmund-Bövinghausen
+49 231 69 61 111
zeche-zollern@lwl.org
zeche-zollern.de

Connection
Junction Point 59



ACTIVITY As part of the LWL Industrial Museum, Zollern is bringing the living conditions of miners and their families to life. Visitors can ascend the headgear or get an authentic impression of the work of miners on the guided tour in the «Montanium», an underground multimedia world. Special guided theme tours and offers for children further expand the programme. The colliery also provides a venue for numerous exhibitions, cultural events and festivities.

SURROUNDINGS The Zollern Tip can be explored on biological excursions as well as independently. Visitors can also take a walk through the adjacent Landwehr Colony.



INNER HARBOUR DUISBURG



SITE The eventful history of the Duisburg Inner Harbour offers an example of successful structural transformation. The lively city district on the water presently combines (industrial-)cultural, working and residential areas.

HISTORY Located north of the old city, it first served as a reloading point for coal, then as a trading site for construction timber and pit prop, and ultimately as «bread-basket of the Ruhr Area» since the largest mill industry in Germany was based here around 1900. Grain shipments from all over the world arrived here in order to feed the population of the Ruhr Area, which was growing immensely due to industrialisation. After the Second World War, the inner harbour lost its strategic importance.

Kultur- und Stadthistorisches Museum Duisburg
Johannes-Corputius-Platz 1
47051 Duisburg
+49 203 28 32 640
ksm-service@stadt-duisburg.de
stadtmuseum-duisburg.de

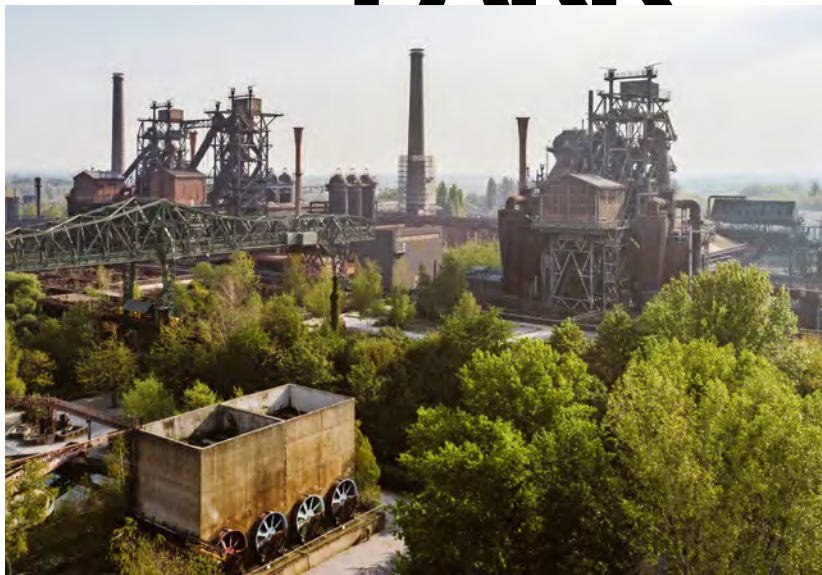
Connection
Junction Point 30



ACTIVITY Today, the former granaries are home to a marina, a diverse gastronomic scene and museums, amongst these the renowned MKM Museum Kuppersmühle of Modern Art and its «New Ströher Collection», the Culture and City History Museum and its Mercator treasure chamber as well as. Moreover, guided tours on the history and architecture of the site are also offered here.

SURROUNDINGS At the Steiger Schifferbörse dock, visitors can take a round trip through the Duisburg Harbour – passing the Rhine Orange sculpture, which designates the Ruhr estuary as it flows into the Rhine. An excursion on foot or with the bike is worthwhile.

LANDSCHAFTS PARK



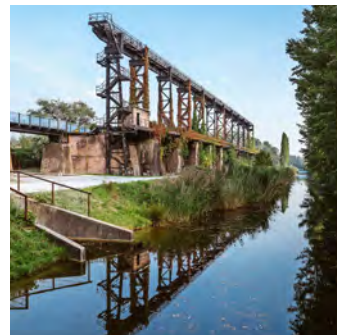
DUISBURG NORD

SITE The Duisburg-Nord Landschaftspark surrounding the decommissioned Meiderich Iron and Steel Works is a symbol of structural transformation and above all a fascinating urban oasis.

HISTORY In 1901, August Thyssen commissioned the construction of the iron and steel works in the coal fields of the Gewerkschaft Deutscher Kaiser Colliery. After an eventful history, including its near complete demolition in 1944, the plant closed down during the steel crisis in 1985. In the 1990s, the area became one of the most important projects of the International Building Exhibition (IBA) Emscher Park.

ACTIVITY The observation platform on Blast Furnace 5 is accessible day and night, and, due to the light installation by artist Jonathan Park, also offers a popular photo motif at night. Visitors can explore the area on their own on numerous cycling and hiking paths. The site also offers extraordinary sports facilities: visitors can climb in the ore bunkers, dive in the gasometer and balance on a high rope in Cast House 2. Every year, numerous events, such as thematic or guided torchlight tours make the park a hub for art and culture.

SURROUNDINGS The Bergmannsplatz Colliery Settlement is located in the Neumühlviertel quarter. The bridge landscape Ruhraue beckons for a walk at the city limits to Mülheim. It is worthwhile to take a look at the Werhahn Mill at the historic Speicherzeile (storage site).



Landschaftspark Duisburg-Nord
Emscherstraße 71
47137 Duisburg
+49 203 42 91 919
info@
landschaftspark.de

Connection
Junction Point 25





MUSEUM OF GERMAN



INLAND WATER WAYS

**Museum der Deutschen
Binnenschiffahrt**
Apostelstraße 84
47119 Duisburg
+49 203 483 94140
service@
binnenschiffahrtmuseum.de

Connection
Junction Point 27



SITE The Museum of German Inland Waterways is the largest museum of its kind in Germany. Since the late 1990s, it is located at the former Ruhrort Baths.

HISTORY The museum moved to the art nouveau building, which is listed for preservation, after the previous location – the Ruhrort Town Hall – had become too small for the exhibition.

ACTIVITY Multimedia presentations as well as detailed models and numerous exhibits relating to inland shipping are offered on three levels, allowing visitors to immerse themselves in the world of inland waterway transport. The museum ships displayed outdoors also provide insights into the world of harbour and shipyard workers, the lives of mariners' families on board or of mariners on land and the impact of industrialisation. Further exhibition areas deal with passenger navigation and Rhine romanticism, transshipment techniques at the harbour, the history of the Duisburg-Ruhrort harbours, the German canal system as well as river and sluice engineering. The tjalk «Goede Verwachting», a transport sailing vessel from 1913 located in the former indoor swimming hall, is an eye-catcher.

SURROUNDINGS Shipping is also the theme of the Haniel Museum, located in the oldest building of Ruhrort, the former residence of industrialist Haniel. At Museum Küppersmühle, visitors can marvel at modern art and also learn about the art of brewing in a guided tour of König Brewery.

UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITE



ZOLL VEREIN

SITE The Zollverein UNESCO World Heritage Site is both a monument and symbol for the structural transformation of the Ruhr Metropolis and offers space for various cultural and recreational activities. It is home to the dance and arts centre PACT Zollverein, Choreographisches Zentrum NRW, a site of the Folkwang University of the Arts and also accommodates the Ruhr Museum as one of the most renowned museums of the region.

HISTORY The architect duo Schupp and Kremmer, who designed the Central Shaft System 12 with its striking double-trestle headframe, is inseparably linked with the myth of Zollverein. In 1986, the colliery was closed down, and in 1993, the coking plant's furnaces were extinguished. In the 1990s, the Zollverein became the model project of the International Building Exhibition (IBA) Emscher Park; in 2001, it was awarded the status of a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

ACTIVITY Guided tours, also with former cokers and miners, concerts as well as theatre and festivals, award-winning design in the Red Dot Design Museum, the plant's swimming pool, and the most unusual ice-skating rink in the world near the coke ovens are some of the attractions: the Zollverein programme is unique. Those who like to be active can explore the industrial nature of the Zollverein Park on cycling and jogging paths.

SURROUNDINGS Shaft 12 and shaft 1/2/8 are located here at the main facility. Colliery 3/7/10 has become an event location; the entrepreneurship centre Triple Z was established at Colliery 4/5/11, and a new housing settlement was developed on the land of Colliery 6/9.

UNESCO-Welterbe Zollverein
+49 201 246810
info@zollverein.de

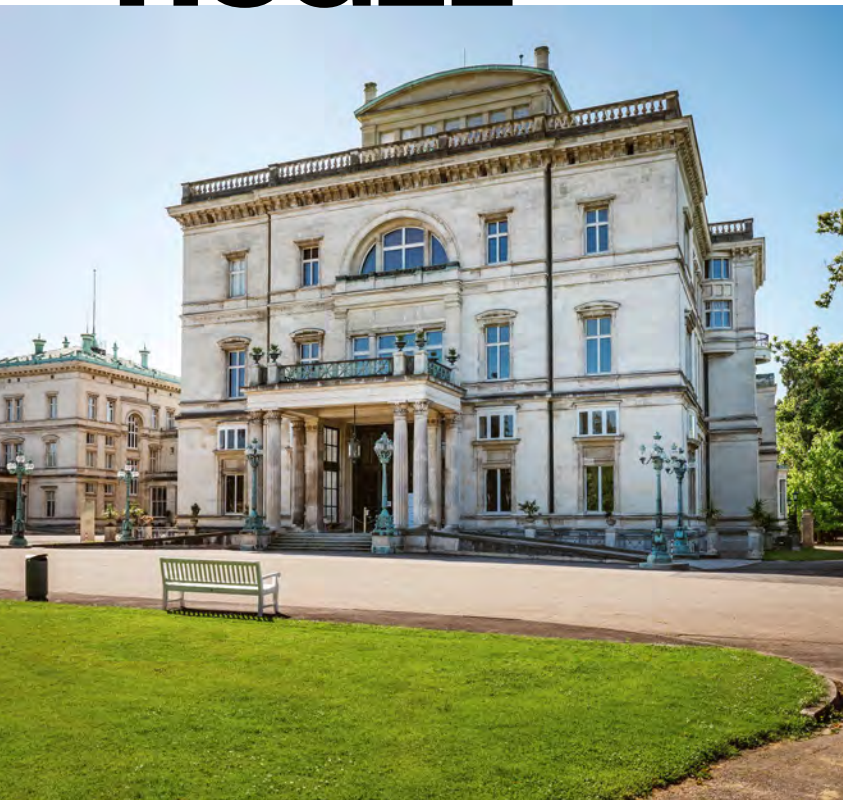
Ruhr Museum in der Kohlenwäsche
+49 201 24681444
info@ruhrmuseum.de

Gelsenkirchener Straße 181
45309 Essen

Connection
Junction Point 59



VILLA HÜGEL



SITE Villa Hügel, built according to the designs of steel industrialist Alfred Krupp, provided a highly sophisticated residence and served as a representation of the Krupp family and company. The villa, situated in a park with a size of 28 ha, is regarded as a symbol of 19th century industrialisation in Germany.

HISTORY In 1873, the Krupp family moved into the estate where they hosted emperors, kings, scientists and artists. Today's interior design is characterised by extensive remodelling, which took place in 1913/1916. Until 1945, the villa with its 269 rooms served as residence for the family and was then confiscated by the Allied Coal Control Council.

Villa Hügel

Hügel 1
45133 Essen
+49 201 61 62 90
+49 201 1884 823
office@
villahuegel.de

Connection

Junction Point 52



ACTIVITY The building has been open to the public since 1953 and has since then made a name for itself beyond the region with its exhibitions and cultural events. Visitors can marvel at the magnificent interior of the villa, which vividly reflects the lifestyle of wealthy, upper-class families in the German Empire. The «Historic Krupp Exhibition» gives visitors an insight into the history of the Krupp family and company as well as into the Alfred Krupp von Bohlen and Halbach Foundation, which is the current owner of the estate.

SURROUNDINGS The Brandenbusch Settlement was established for attendants in the immediate vicinity of the villa. The cemetery of the Krupp family is located in the Bredeneeysee Local Recreational Area is also not far.

NORD STERN PARK



SITE On the occasion of the National Garden Show 1997, a fallow area with a size of 100 hectares was transformed within a few years into an impressive park landscape on the premises of the Nordstern Colliery.

HISTORY Over the course of northbound migration of the Ruhr Area mining industry, the first coal mine north of the Emscher was established in 1866: the Nordstern Colliery. The site experienced its biggest growth with the establishment of the central coking plant built by Fritz Schupp in 1928, but ultimately shared the fate of many other Ruhr Area collieries during the coal crisis: the coking plant was closed in 1967, followed by the colliery in 1993.

ACTIVITY The transformation of the site is presented in the exhibition in the Nordstern Tower. The gigantic statue, the «Hercules of Gelsenkirchen» by Markus Lüpertz on the roof of the tower cannot be missed. Various recreational activities in the park include an authentic visit to a mining gallery, cycling and running paths, rock climbing, a «children's land» with an adventure playground, an adventure-learning farm, boat excursions, places to eat and drink and an amphitheatre with open-air stage. The almost 100-metre-long twin-arch suspension bridge over the Rhine-Herne Canal is another impressive landmark.

SURROUNDINGS Nordstern was also associated with the Consolidation Colliery in Gelsenkirchen, which is worth a visit. Those interested in cubic design will enjoy the listed Vittinghoff Settlement in Schalke.

Nordsternpark

Welcomecenter im Nordsternurm
Nordsternplatz 1
45899 Gelsenkirchen
+49 209 359 79240
info@
nordsternurm.de

Connection

Junction Point 90



OPEN- AIR MUSEUM



SITE At the edge of the Ruhr Area in a picturesque landscape, the Hagen Open-Air Museum offers lively insights into the craftsmanship and technology of the 18th, 19th and 20th century in a space of 42 hectares.

HISTORY The idea to collect technical monuments dates back to the 1920s. The project was implemented from 1960 on, and the LWL Hagen Open-Air Museum was officially inaugurated in 1973.

ACTIVITY The wind, water and forests of the Mäckingerbachtal valley provide important energy site factors for the «old» trades within half-timbered houses. Nails, ropes or cigars are manufactured in historic workshops as visitors look on. Here, baking, forging, printing and brewing take place. Keller Bier, naturally cloudy and unfiltered, is served in the brewery parlour and on the museu patio. In addition to daily handicraft demonstrations, the museum offers an extensive educational programme with workshops for all ages. Regular temporary exhibitions, guided tours and special events including garden days, fall and Christmas markets are also held here.

SURROUNDINGS Various villas of famous architects from the beginning of the 20th century beautify the Hohenhagen Garden City (Am Stirnband) including the listed industrialist villa of paper manufacturer Emil Hoesch. The Cuno Settlement in Hagen-Wehringhausen from the 1920s is also worth a visit.

LWL-Freilichtmuseum Hagen
(Westf. Landesmuseum für
Handwerk und Technik)

Mäckingerbach
58091 Hagen
+49 2331 78 070
freilichtmuseum-hagen@lwl.org
lwl-freilichtmuseum-hagen.de

Connection
Junction Point 71



HAGEN



HOHEN HOF

SITE Hohenhof is one of the few preserved artistic syntheses of art nouveau. Since 2015, the installation is part of the «Iconic Houses» network, which lists the most outstanding worldwide architectural houses of the 20th century under monument protection.

HISTORY Every last detail of the building and former residence of the cultural reformer and Museum Folkwang founder Karl Ernst Osthaus has been conceptualised. Two years of building time from 1906 to 1908 were needed until the vision of Belgian architect Henry van de Velde was realised: each room is a carefully selected composition with specifically manufactured furniture, fabrics and world-class works of art, among these a tile triptych by Henri Matisse and the large-format painting «The Chosen One» by Ferdinand Hodler. Throughout its turbulent history, the building also accommodated a reform school, hand-weaving workshop and a maternity clinic.

ACTIVITY Hohenhof is an external branch of Osthaus Museum Hagen. Besides the, for the most part, preserved original living spaces, the museum of the «Hagen Impulse» offers an overview of the activities of the founder of Museum Folkwang, Karl Ernst Osthaus. Special exhibits round off the collection.

SURROUNDINGS Art enthusiasts will enjoy a visit to the Osthaus Museum Hagen. The extraordinary crematorium by architect Peter Behrens in Hagen-Delstern is an impressive result of the Osthaus' initiative.

Hohenhof
Stirnband 10
58093 Hagen
+49 2331 207 2740
kultur@stadt-hagen.de
osthausmuseum.de

Connection
Junction Point 66



MAXI MILIAN PARK



SITE The Maximilian Park is the first renaturated colliery site in Germany. For a long time, it was a neglected industry wasteland with dilapidated colliery buildings. In 1984, the first regional garden show in North Rhine-Westphalia was held here. The glass elephant is the emblem of the park and region. The largest butterfly house in NRW beckons visitors to explore a tropical paradise.

HISTORY In 1902, rich bituminous coal deposits have led to the implementation of sinking measures at the Maximilian Colliery. However, the colliery's further history was characterised by severe gas and water ingress accidents, resulting in its decommissioning. Nature reclaimed the premises due to wars and economic crises in subsequent years. An impressive and unique park was established as the first LGS in Hamm on an area of 22 ha. Art and landscaping, restoration and overgrown nature have been combined as old buildings have been integrated into a newly designed landscape. The glass elephant – the former coal washing plant transformed into a walkable sculpture – was created in the process.

Maximilianpark Hamm GmbH
Alter Grenzweg 2
59071 Hamm
+49 2381 98 21 00
info@
maximilianpark.de
Connection
Junction Point 12



ACTIVITY Extraordinary adventure playgrounds such as the Valley of a Thousand Waters are exciting for both young and old. Cultural events, markets and exhibitions enrich the park life throughout the entire year. Germany's largest planting of perennials and grasses by the internationally renowned garden architect Piet Oudolf invites you to floral forays.

SURROUNDINGS Visitors can reach the three vantage points of the tip landscape of the Sachsen Colliery on winding paths. The Hamm Spa Park also beckons visitors to stay and enjoy. At the graduation house, you can enjoy the health benefits of humid and salty air.

HEN RICHS HÜTTE



HATT INGEN

SITE The giant blast furnace of Henrichshütte Iron and Steel Works Hattingen overtowers the landscape. The site has meanwhile been converted into a historical museum of iron and steel.

HISTORY The 55-metre-high blast furnace was extinguished more than 30 years ago. Today, it is the oldest preserved furnace of its kind in the Ruhr Area. In the heyday of Henrichshütte, 10,000 people earned their livelihoods here, producing coke, iron and steel. The founding of the iron and steel works in 1854 marked the beginning of a tremendous success story and enormous economic expansion, but also left behind visible impacts on the landscape.

**Henrichshütte Hattingen
(LWL-Industriemuseum)**
Werksstraße 31–33
45527 Hattingen
+49 2324 92 47 140
henrichshuette@lwl.org
henrichtshuette-hattingen.lwl.org

Connection
Junction Point 86



ACTIVITY Since 2000, visitors to the LWL Industrial Museum can follow the «Path of Iron» and learn about the former tough working conditions at Henrichshütte. The subject of industrial nature has also been firmly established within the museum concept with the «Green Path» and the «Iron and Steel Works Safari». The museum mascot «Ratty» explains technical details to children. Guided torchlight tours at night offer a special experience.

SURROUNDINGS Downstream along the Ruhr, the towpath below the Isenberg Mountain still has its original surfacing. At the historic Blankenstein Sluice and the Stiepel Waterworks, visitors can take the educational path on the subject of water. You can also follow the course of the first railway in the German-speaking area by taking the Rauendahler Schiebeweg path.



COLLIERY EWALD



SITE As a versatile site of the future, the Ewald Colliery is a symbol of successful structural transformation: in addition to companies from the logistics and hydrogen industry, the travesty theatre RevuePalast Ruhr and, prospectively, the Motorworld Ewald Colliery/Ruhr as a «space for mobile passion» are located here.

HISTORY From 1877 to 2000, coal was extracted at the Ewald Colliery. Dwindling profits due to the recession of 1873, disruptions in the rock strata and water penetration hindered the development and gave rise to the name Zeche Elend (colliery of misery). Following the Second World War, the Ewald Colliery became one of the most productive collieries in the Ruhr Area.

Zeche Ewald

RVR-Besucherzentrum Hoheward
Werner-Heisenberg-Straße 14
45699 Herten
+49 2366 18 11 60
hoheward@rvr.ruhr
hoheward.rvr.ruhr

Connection

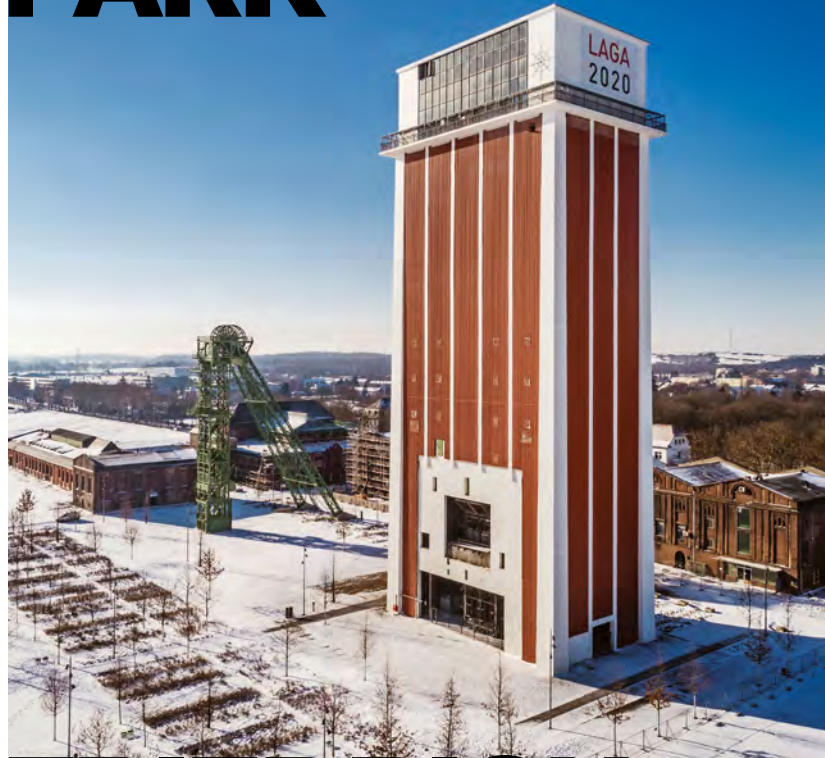
Junction Point 43



ACTIVITY The RVR Hoheward Visitor Center is located in the colliery's former Lohn- und Lichthalle (gathering hall). The interactive exhibition «New Horizons – On the Trail of Time» combines the topics of energy, seasons, planets as well as facts about the horizon observatory and the sundial at the Hoheward Tip. Visitors may explore the listed colliery facility on the Ewald Promenade or within the context of a guided tour.

SURROUNDINGS Mining enthusiasts can view the astounding headgear of the adjacent Recklinghausen II Colliery. Guided tours below ground are possible at the Recklinghausen Training Mine. Emscherbruch Park as well as the Rhine-Herne Canal beckon visitors to enjoy nature on bike or foot.

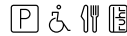
COLLIERY PARK



FRIEDRICH HEINRICH

Colliery Park Friedrich Heinrich
Friedrich-Heinrich-Allee 81
47475 Kamp-Lintfort
+49 2842 9030871
tourismus@kamp-lintfort.de
kamp-lintfort-tourismus.de

Connection
Junction Point 12



SITE In 2021, Colliery Friedrich Heinrich was added to the Industrial Heritage Trail as the 27th anchor point. The only industrial monument on the trail west of the Rhine offers a wonderful combination of nature and industrial culture.

HISTORY Developed on the «green meadow», the colliery substantially influenced urban development. In 1907, a large-scale double shaft system with a coking plant that was unprecedented at the time in the Ruhr mining industry was built there. The round-arched false windows, representative façades and boulevards with plane trees are visually striking. In 1958, Friedrich Heinrich created the first fully mechanically operated colliery in the Ruhr Area.

ACTIVITY Since decommissioning of the mine in 2012, green spaces were created and a zoo was integrated for the Regional Garden Show 2020. Meanwhile, the colliery buildings are being used as apartment units, ateliers and for higher education. Visitors can view the winding tower, the educational gallery, the miner's house and explore the City and Mining Information Centre. After its expansion, the Schirrhof (industrial management site) will become a place for art and culture.

SURROUNDINGS The Pattberg Colliery in the east is a point of interest for technology enthusiasts: the production machine for Shaft 1 as well as the transformer are from the year 1912 and illustrate the early development phase of these machines, which were once part of the largest facilities of their kind. A newer transformer from 1962/63 can also be viewed.

CHEMICAL PARK MARL



SITE The Marl Chemical Park is the only anchor point that is also purely a production site. It is located in the northern Ruhr Area and can be accessed via the A52 (exit Chemiepark Marl).

HISTORY The Marl Chemical Park is one of the largest chemical sites in Germany and concurrently the largest production site of Evonik. The industrial grounds extend over an area of more than six square kilometres as more than 10,000 employees work at the site. In addition to Evonik, its subsidiaries and participating interests, the chemical park also accommodates other companies. About 100 production facilities are located within a compact material and energetic compound and are, for the most part, operated around the clock. More than four million tonnes of produced materials leave the sites of the chemical park annually.

ACTIVITY Tours of the Marl Chemical Park are only possible upon consultation. Further information is available on the website.

SURROUNDINGS The adjacent Auguste Victoria 3/7 Mine is being dismantled since 2020 in order to make room for an industry and trade park. South of the chemical park, the Marl-Brassert district, first established from worker settlements, is an ideal location for a walk. More information on regional development is available at the City and Local History Museum at the water mill in Alt-Marl.

Chemiepark Marl
Informationszentrum
Lipper Weg 235
45772 Marl
standortkommunikation-marl@
evonik.com
chemiepark-marl.de

Connection
Junction Point 75





AQUARIUS WATER MUSEUM

SITE The prize-winning Aquarius Water Museum combines modern media technology with historic architecture and offers an extraordinary museum experience relating to all aspects of the liquid element.

HISTORY Water was an indispensable resource for the heavy industry of the Ruhr Area. In 1893, when the municipal waterworks was no longer able to meet the demand of the pipe and rolling mills and collieries, August Thyssen commissioned the construction of the Wasserwerk Thyssen & Co. GmbH and a 50-metre-high water tower – both were transferred into the ownership of RWW Rheinisch-Westfälische Wasserwerksgesellschaft mbH in 1912.

Aquarius Wassermuseum
Burgstraße 70
Gerd-Müller-Platz 1
45476 Mülheim an der Ruhr
+49 208 4433 390
aquarius@rww.de
aquarius-wassermuseum.de

Connection
Junction Point 4



ACTIVITY After the water tower was decommissioned in 1982, the RWW opened the Aquarius Water Museum ten years later. By using a chip-card, visitors can directly experience a world of water at 30 stations on 14 storeys. Using your own smartphone, you can discover current topics such as climate and water protection in an entertaining way. The panorama tower offers a wonderful 360° view of the Ruhr landscape.

SURROUNDINGS The park of the adjacent Styrum Castle is accessible at any time. An excursion to Lock Island on which the historic Mülheim Ruhr Lock and Water Station are located is worthwhile. Thyssen Park and the Thyssen Villa are nearby. The cultural event venue Ringlokschuppen and the Camera Obscura located in the water tower are other possibilities for an excursion.

GASO METER OBER HAUSEN



SITE Since its decommissioning in 1988, the 117.5-metre-high Gasometer Oberhausen site has been transformed into one of the most extraordinary exhibition venues in Europe.

HISTORY Europe's largest disc gas tank from the 1920s initially stored blast furnace gas produced at Gutehoffnungshütte Ironworks (GHH) and, later on, gas from the coking plant in Osterfeld. The conversion into an exhibition hall took place in 1993/94 as part of the International Building Exhibition (IBA) Emscher Park. The fixing of the gas pressure disc at a height of 4.20 metres created a more than 3,000-square metre space above and below. A 100-metre-high air-space extends above the level of the disc and provides ample space for extraordinary installations.

ACTIVITY The ride in the interior glass lift ensures spectacular views into the depths below. The view from the roof offers an expansive panorama of the western Ruhr Area. The current exhibition «Fragile Paradise» shows the beauty of nature and the impact of civilisation on the environment. The visually stunning journey progresses through earth's eventful climate history and depicts the change of animal and plant life with prize-winning photos and videos.

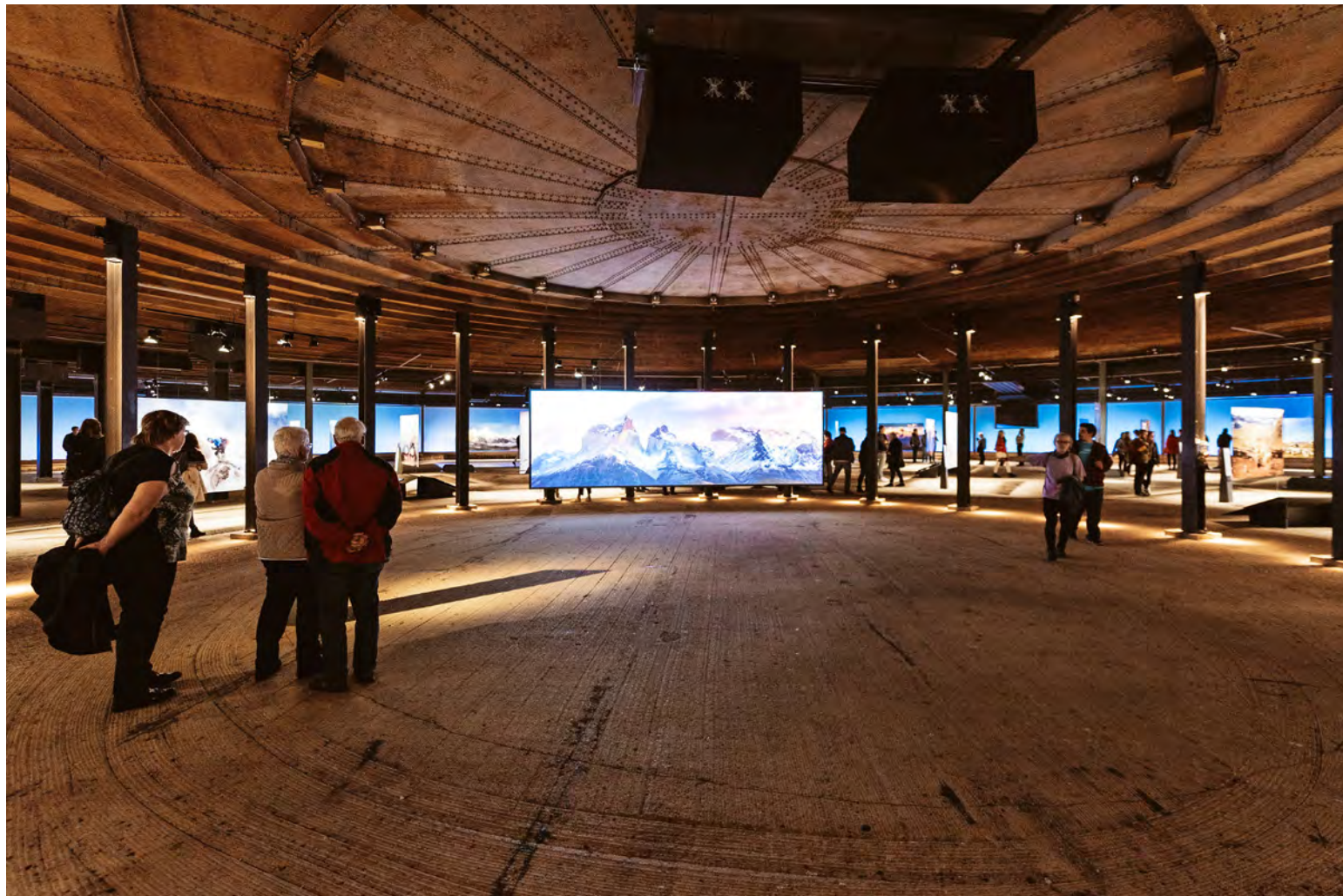
SURROUNDINGS The Grafenbusch Settlement nearby was built for higher-up employees of GHH. The RVR Visitor Center Haus Ripshorst provides information about the Emscher Landscape Park.

Gasometer Oberhausen

Arenastraße 11
46047 Oberhausen
+49 208 85 03730
info@
gasometer.de

Connection
Junction Point 9





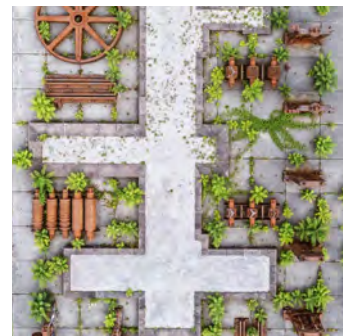
PETER BEHRENS BUILDING



SITE More than 350,000 objects are stored at the warehouse of the LVR Industrial Museum, which is located at the former main warehouse of the Gutehoffnungshütte Iron and Steel Works (GHH).

HISTORY Bauhaus architect Peter Behrens designed the imposing building in 1920, which now bears his name. Up until the final abandonment of the steel site in Oberhausen in the 1990s, the GHH corporation stored all spare parts and consumables necessary for operation there. In 1993, the Rhineland Regional Association acquired the building, restored it and has used it since 1998 as a centralised warehouse.

ACTIVITY Visitors can get a glimpse of the collection during guided tours and workshops. In addition to temporary exhibits, the permanent exhibition «Peter Behrens – Art and Technology» on the fifth storey features models of the most important buildings of the German architect and designer as well as objects from the art nouveau period and of industrial design. During the restoration phase of the LVR Industrial Museum Alternberg Zinc Factory, the Peter Behrens Building provides an alternative Anchor Point location.



SURROUNDINGS Those interested in cultural events will want to check out the theatre «Theater an der Ruhr» in Solbad Raffelberg. The Raffel Park is listed as a historic garden. For cyclists, we recommend the Green Path along the former railway line between Oberhausen and Duisburg. The Frintrop Rail Park has a surprising steppe-like vegetation.

**Peter-Behrens-Bau
(LVR-Industriemuseum)**
Essener Straße 80
46047 Oberhausen
+49 2234 99 21 555
info@kulturinfo-rheinland.de
industriemuseum.lvr.de



ST. ANTONY IRON WORKS



SITE St. Antony Ironworks is the oldest ironworks in the Ruhr Area and among the most important historic testaments to the early industrial development of the region.

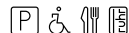
HISTORY The blast furnace at St. Antony was first lit in 1758. From that time on, iron was smelted at this location for 120 years. Following the death of the first owner, Franz Ferdinand von der Wenge, Gottlob Jacobi took over. The modernisation measures implemented by Jacobi paved the way for one of the largest mining corporations of its time: Oberhausen Gutehoffnungshütte Ironworks (GHH).

ACTIVITY As the locale of the LVR Industrial Museum, the ironworks tells the story of the beginning of the iron and steel industry, of significant innovations and of the harsh lives of the people that worked there. Adjacent to the museum in the former director's residence of the ironworks, visitors can discover relics from the early time of the plant in the first industrial-archaeological park in Germany. 3D animations and film sequences virtually reconstruct the ironworks. Staged guided tours with the ironworks' director Jacobi as well as an amusing chat with Chatbot Antonia are an integral part of the programme of the former ironworks.

SURROUNDINGS GHH established the Stemmersberg Settlement in the Osterfeld district, which was one of the largest of its kind. Miners who extracted coal for GHH at the Sterkrade Colliery lived there. The preserved headgear is definitely worth a visit.

St. Antony-Hütte
(LVR-Industriemuseum)
Antoniestraße 32-34
46119 Oberhausen
+49 2234 99 21 555
info@kulturinfo-rheinland.de
industriemuseum.lvr.de

Connection
Junction Point 9



SUB STATION



RECK LING HAUSEN

SITE This anchor point is concurrently a modern industrial production site, museum and heritage building. The «Time Travel Electricity – the German Electricity Museum» at Substation Recklinghausen presents the cultural, social and technological history of electrification in a space of 2,500 sqm.

HISTORY At its inauguration in 1928, the buildings of the substation were state-of-the-art structures of industrial architecture. Despite modifications, the technical standard was no longer maintained in the 1980s. It was, therefore, decided to renovate the historic building and, at the same time, convert the facility.

ACTIVITY Based on the topics of energy, grids, mobility and human-machine interactions, visitors can learn about the visions that humans have always associated with electricity. The phenomenon of electricity and its generation are explained. In the vehicle hall, various vehicles are presented. Industrial, agricultural and household examples elucidate changes to everyday life and the working world due to advancements in electrical engineering. People are invited to participate in various experiments and interact with objects.

SURROUNDINGS The museum is connected to the Recklinghausen City Harbour via a bridge where, among other things, a small beach bar can be found. The Triangle Hochlarmark Settlement is a pleasant location for a walk. For those interested in trains, we recommend the Herne Railway Station, which opened in 1847 together with the Cologne-Minden railway.

**Zeitreise Strom –
Das deutsche Elektrizitätsmuseum
Zeitschalter gGmbH**
Uferstraße 2–4
45663 Recklinghausen
+49 2361 984 22-16/17
info@
zeitreisestrom.de

Connection
Junction Point 89



LINDEN BREWERY



SITE The Linden Brewery was a regional brewery rich in tradition. Today, it provides vibrant cultural and educational offers as it accommodates the Centre for Information and Education (zib), the culture and communications association Kultur- und Kommunikationszentrum Lindenbrauerei e. V., the independent «Narrenschiff» theatre, the education and training initiative «Werkstatt» and the health-care centre of the district of Unna.

HISTORY Coal, steel and beer: the «typical triad of the Ruhr Area» is above all based on success stories like the story of the Linden Brewery. What began in 1859 as a simple family business, evolved into a brewing company with a legendary reputation.

Zentrum für Information und Bildung, I-Punkt
Lindenplatz 1
59423 Unna
+49 2303 10 37 77
zib-i-punkt@stadt-unna.de
kultur-in-unna.de
lindenbrauerei.de
lichtkunst-unna.de
unna.de

Connection
Junction Point 57



Several mergers, most recently in 1971, between Dortmunder Hansa-Brauerei as the owner at the time and the Dortmunder Actien-Brauerei finally marked the end of the traditional brand.

ACTIVITY The Unna Center for International Light Art is internationally renowned. The first-rate collection with works by James Turrell, Mischa Kuball and Jan van Munster is held deep underground in the former vaulted cellars of the brewery. Visitors can explore permanent and temporary exhibitions via guided tours – special offers are available for the youngest ones. Above ground, cultural events as well as food and drink services of the Linden Brewery round off the anchor point's offer.

SURROUNDINGS The picturesque Westfriedhof cemetery right next door invites you to linger and take a deep breath – among beech trees, plane trees and overgrown graves from previous centuries.

SHIP LIFT



HENRICH ENBURG

SITE The Henrichenburg Ship Lift is the largest building along the Dortmund-Ems Canal and one of the most extraordinary museums of the Ruhr Metropolis. In 2012, the museum was distinguished by WDR as the most popular industrial monument in North Rhine-Westphalia.

HISTORY With an impressive lifting height of 14 metres, the multifoat ship lift in Henrichenburg was a technological marvel of its time. In 1899, Kaiser Wilhelm II officially inaugurated the ship lift and the first inland shipping route from the seaports into the Ruhr Area known as the Dortmund-Ems Canal. The engineers were faced with the daunting challenge of constructing 15 locks and overcoming an elevation difference of 70 metres between the Ruhr Area and the North Sea.

ACTIVITY Since 1992, the ship lift of the LWL Industrial Museum provides a comprehensive overview of the history of inland waterway transportation. An exhibition on the «Franz Christian» barge provides insights into the living and working conditions on board. Illustrative models also allow children to gain an understanding of the ship lift. A water playground provides fun and exercise.



SURROUNDINGS The Henrichenburg Ship Lift is part of the Waltrop Sluice Park with its ship lifts, sluices and an appealing canal landscape. At the Hermann Grochtmann Museum in Datteln, located in the former Dorfschulenhof, a permanent exhibition on municipal history and the canal is on display.

Schiffshebewerk Henrichenburg (LWL-Industriemuseum)

Am Hebewerk 26
45731 Waltrop
+49 2363 97 070
schiffshebewerk@lwl.org
schiffshebewerk-
henrichenburg.lwl.org

Connection
Junction Point 32



COLLIERY NIGHT INGALE



SITE The Muttental valley is regarded as the «cradle of Ruhr mining». No other location in the Ruhr Area is better suited to visually track the transition from manual crafts to industrial mining than the Nightingale Colliery.

HISTORY After coal was initially extracted here in horizontal galleries, sinking of the first deep shaft began in 1832. Until 1850, Nightingale was seen as the most efficient colliery of the Ruhr Area. However, 40 years later, it was no longer able to keep up with other modern large-scale shaft mines. In the 1980s, the building was listed as a heritage building and converted into an industrial museum.

Zeche Nachtigall
(LWL-Industriemuseum)
Nachtigallstraße 35
58452 Witten
+49 23 02 93 66 410
zeche-nachtigall@lw1.org
zeche-nachtigall.lw1.de

Connection
Junction Point 85



ACTIVITY Visitors can follow the eventful history of the site in various exhibition areas. Replicas such as a small colliery or a Ruhraak (flat-bottom boat for transporting coal) beckon visitors to explore the expansive area. The exhibition at the Hercules shaft deals with the difficult working conditions of miners in the 19th century. The natural coal seam in the mine makes the working atmosphere underground palpable.

SURROUNDINGS Early Ruhr mining is also the topic of the nearby mining hiking trail. The Ruhr Viaduct that spans the river Ruhr in Witten as a railway bridge is another impressive testament to industrialisation in the region. Those who like to be active can cycle along the Ruhr to Lake Kemnade.

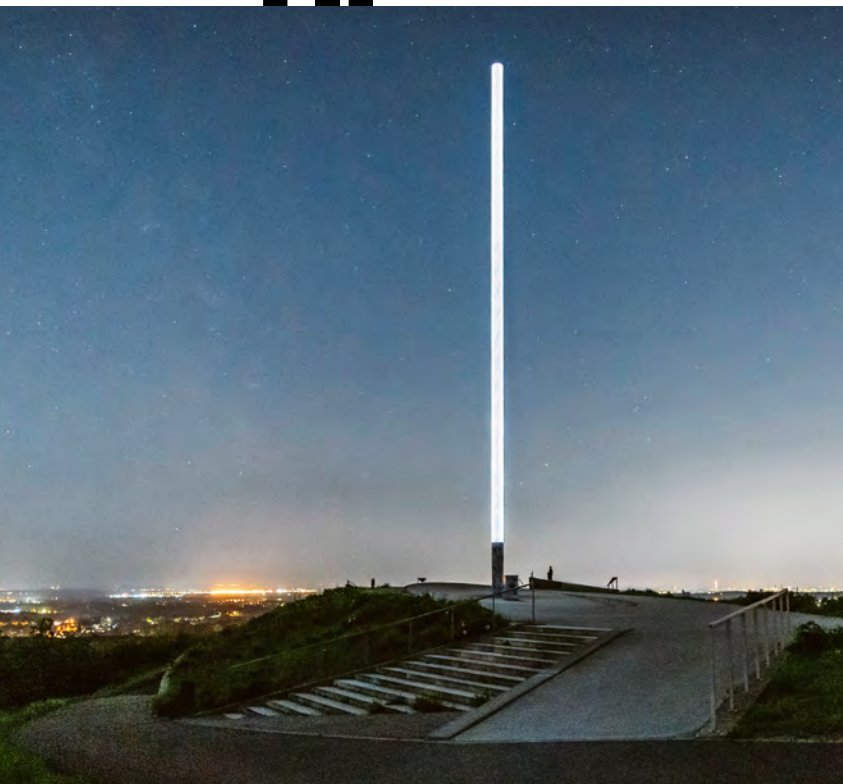




PANO RAMA 76—119



GROSSES HOLZ TIP



Halde Großes Holz

Waldstraße
59192 Bergkamen

Connection

Junction Point 19

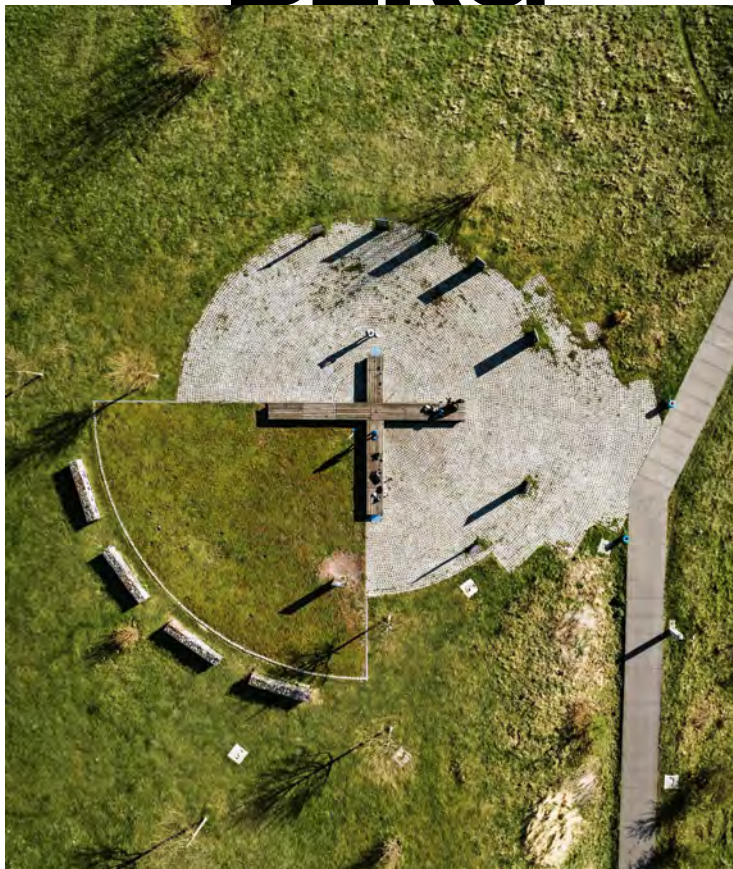
SITE The tip is a good example of landscape design: it has meanwhile been elaborately developed both horticulturally and artistically. With an area of 140 hectares it has become a large-scale, natural local recreational area.

HISTORY The Großes Holz Tip was created from the mining materials of the surrounding Monopol Colliery and Haus Aden. As a large grey hill in the middle of a beech forest, it substantially changed the surrounding nature.

ACTIVITY A network of more than 40 kilometre long paths for walking and cycling weaves through the area. From the peak platform Adener Höhe (148-metre elevation), visitors can enjoy a wonderful view over the eastern Ruhr Area as well as into Münsterland and Sauerland. On top of the plateau, the 33-metre-high «Impulse» installation, a luminous column by Maik and Dirk Löbber, rises into the sky. It is made of steel columns illuminated by thousands of LED lights, creating a truly special atmosphere at night.

SURROUNDINGS This single-trestle two-storey headframe above the former Grillo Shaft System of the Monopol Colliery has been preserved as one of the few remaining installations of its kind. Those interested in settlements will be drawn to the D-Zug Settlement, which was built around 1900 on the seigneuries of old Gutes Haus Rünthe. For nature enthusiasts, we recommend the Beversee Conservation Area – the mountain lake was created by mining subsidence.

TIPPELSBERG



HISTORY How did Tippelsberg Mountain form? Are these the remnants of Giant Tippilus who fell to the ground here? Or are they clumps of clay he brushed from his boots? Or is it a former building rubble disposal site – consisting, among other things, of excavated material from the construction of the U35 line – which was in operation for 14 years, and then designed and renaturated in 2007 as a green area?

SITE The facts: Tippelsberg Mountain is a landmark 40 metres above street level in the districts Riemke, Bergen and Grumme – and one of the most popular viewpoints of the region. At the tip, several steles with eyelets look out on points of interest such as three football stadiums. And then there are the large footprints. Perhaps from Tippilus after all?

Tippelsberg
Hiltroper Straße
44807 Bochum



ACTIVITY The summit plateau provides a far-reaching view of Bochum, Herne and larger parts of the middle Ruhr Area. The site offers a great view all year-round but especially on New Year's Eve or during the Cranger Carnival when fireworks are set off.

SURROUNDINGS Further west beyond the B226 and not far from the Hanover Colliery, an ensemble of three privately built settlement houses from the 1890s are worth a visit. Up to ten families lived in the three buildings «Am Rübenkamp». The «Colosseum» from 1911/12 – a massive supporting wall of the integrated iron and steel works Bochumer Verein – accommodates offices and other rooms and is located west of the inner-city of Bochum.



SITE Longitudinally along the ascent of 185 metres, there are 15 stations of the cross, each depicting a Christian and a mining motif. At the top, a wonderful view of the former Prosper-Haniel Mine and the north-western Ruhr Area opens up. Not far from the amphitheatre BergArena, one can see the arrangement of railway crossties, the «Totems», painted by Agustín Ibarrola in 2002.

HISTORY The tip is part of the Prosper-Haniel Mine, which emerged in 1974 from the Prosper and Franz Haniel Collieries. At the end of 2011, the mine produced 3.1 million tonnes of black coal. The fill deposits were therefore enormous. Thus, two records were established: Prosper-Haniel was the last active mine in the Ruhr Metropolis as it only closed at the end of 2018, and it is also the highest walkable tip.

Halde Haniel
Fernewaldstraße
46242 Bottrop

Connection
Junction Point 16

ACTIVITY The mostly greened tip is a popular destination, offering many recreational possibilities – like walking, jogging and kite-flying. Thousands of Christians also gather there each year on Good Friday.

SURROUNDINGS Industrial history and nature converge at the Osterfeld Colliery, which was established in 1873 and whose remaining buildings are part of the park for the Oberhausen Regional Garden Show (OLGA) 1999. Toward Bottrop lies Revierpark Vonderort, a park with a large playground, sports fields, a skater hall and a swimming pool.

HANIEL TIP

TETRA HEDRON



Tetraeder
Beckstraße
46238 Bottrop

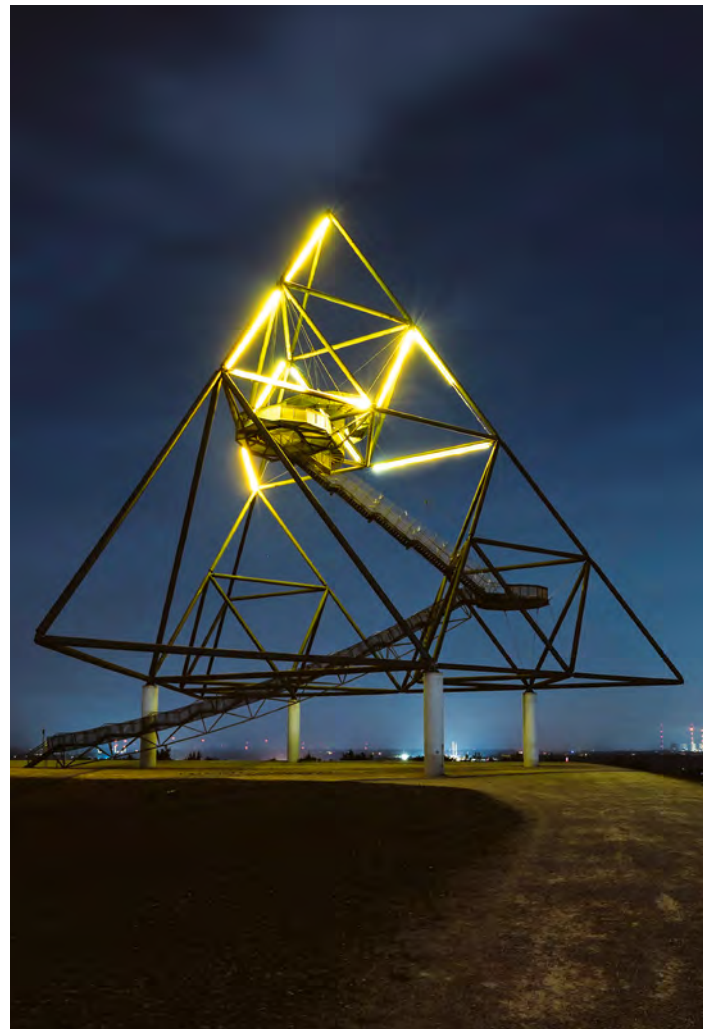
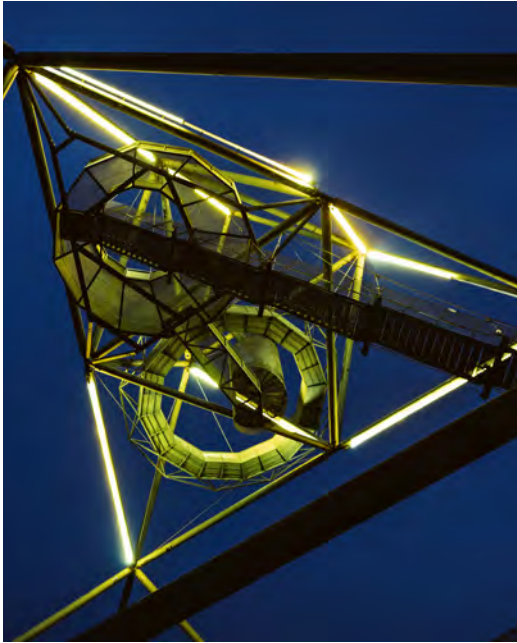
Connection
Junction Point 5

HISTORY The Tetrahedron can be found at the tip «Beckstraße», which has a height of 65 metres and belongs to the Prosper-Haniel Colliery, one of the largest in the Ruhr Area. Deposits were made from the early 1960s to the 1980s, and it has since then been turned over to RVR.

SITE At the tip, four triangles create the «tip experience Emscher view» in the middle of a lunar landscape. This walkable pyramid – known as the Tetrahedron – was created by Artist Wolfgang Christ for the International Building Exhibition (IBA) Emscher Park. At night, the seemingly floating top transforms into a light signal that can be seen from afar.

ACTIVITY Climbing the colossal 50-metre-high observation tower is worth the effort: if the weather is clear, one can see all the way to Duisburg. The extraordinary steel construction also invites visitors to discuss topics such as artistic design, space, geometry and symbolism.

SURROUNDINGS From the Tetrahedron, one can get a good view of the still active Prosper Coking Plant in the south, which is not open to visitors. The second-largest coking plant in Germany with about 490 employees and 146 furnaces produces about two million tonnes of coke per year. The Dickmann Villa with its imaginative stucco décor is located further west. Built in 1903, following the example of the English country house, it combines late gothic and art nouveau forms.



SCHWERIN TIP



HISTORY The tip was filled by the Graf Schwerin Colliery, which commenced coal production in 1875 and ceased its operations in 1967 after multiple mergers. Citizens and planners developed a transformational concept together with local sculptor Jan Bormann. In 1993, the tip became the first realised landmark of the International Building Exhibition (IBA) Emscher Park.

SITE The tip is located near the spring of the Deinighauser Bach at the highest elevation in Castrop-Rauxel. It is crowned by Bormann's «Sun Dial», a walkable sculpture consisting of five-metre-high steel rods and an inclined shadow caster. The artwork signifies the importance of the sun for miners.

Halde Schwerin
Bodelschwingher Straße 96
44577 Castrop-Rauxel

Connection
Junction Point 76

ACTIVITY Visitors who ascend the tip will be rewarded with a fantastic vista over Castrop-Rauxel. From there, the structural relics of the former Erin Colliery can also be seen: the headgear over Shaft 7 as well as the hammerhead tower over Shaft 3.

SURROUNDINGS A visit to the Erin Colliery, founded by Irishman Thomas Mulvany in 1866 is definitely worth a visit: the headgear from the year 1953, the hammerhead tower from 1921 – the oldest in Westphalia. At the Lothringen Tip, the 220-metre-long light installation «Over Town» can be seen. The former Teutoburgia Colliery is embedded in a «forest of artworks», which, in addition to modern sculptures, also follows the layout of torn-down buildings.



TELEVISION TOWER



FLORIAN

HISTORY The television tower was built for the National Garden Show 1959, for which two green spaces, a landfill site and a wild allotment garden area were consolidated into the new Westfalen Park. Dortmund architect Will Schwarz won the bid to build the observation tower. With financial assistance from the German Federal Post Office, which used the tower as a directional radio site and the company Hoesch, which provided steel and cement, the, at the time, highest tower in Germany with a height of 220 metres was built. After an inconclusive naming competition, the tower was named Florian (patron saint of gardeners). Celebrating its 40th anniversary in 1999, a 58-metre-long necktie decorated the tower shaft, which, in 2001, earned an entry into the Guinness Book of Records as the longest necktie in the world.

Fernsehturm Florian

An der Buschmühle
44139 Dortmund

Connection

Junction Point 47



SITE As a highly visible landmark, the tower is characteristic for the city's skyline. In connection with Westfalen Park, Florian is a popular destination for families.

ACTIVITY From the observation platform, visitors have a breathtaking far-reaching view over the industrial-cultural landscape of the eastern Ruhr Area into Münsterland and Sauerland.

SURROUNDINGS Park enthusiasts will want to head to Romberg Park. The walk around Lake Phoenix is beautiful. Hoesch Museum sheds light on the steel industry's significance for Dortmund.

HOHEN SYBURG



Hohensyburg
Hohensyburgstraße
44265 Dortmund

Connection
Junction Point 63

HISTORY Hohensyburg Castle, also called Sigiburg Castle or Syburg Castle is a castle ruin from the Middle Ages, situated on Syberg Mountain in the Ardey Hills. The castle, erected around 1100 in a strategically advantageous location on the steep west hillside of Syberg Mountain was destroyed in 1287. Today, the ruin accommodates a memorial to the fallen. In 1902, the Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial was built: a 34-metre-high tower with the emperor in front on horseback, flanked by Otto von Bismarck and Count Helmuth von Moltke. At the highest point of Syberg Mountain, a 20-metre-high octagonal building was erected in 1859 in memory of the first governor of the province of Westphalia, Ludwig von Vincke, which is presently being used as an observation tower.



SITE All points of interest are located nearby on Syberg Mountain – approximately 100 metres above the Hengsteysee reservoir further south, which was dammed up in the 1920s.

ACTIVITY From here visitors can enjoy a beautiful view of the Ruhr valley, the estuary of the Lenne river and Lake Hengsteysee. To the west one can see the Koepchenwerk Power Plant, one of the first pumped-storage power plants in Germany. Hohensyburg Casino also offers a variety of cultural, dining and event opportunities.

SURROUNDINGS Mining enthusiasts can follow the Syberg Mining Path. Architecture enthusiasts should take a look at the impressive Herdecke Ruhr Viaduct.

ALSU MER BERG



HISTORY In the past the mariner and fishing village Alsum was located there. As of 1892, the Gewerkschaft Deutscher Kaiser Mine used the area as a coal loading site. The area flooded time and time again and threatened to sink into the Rhine due to mining subsidence. After its destruction in the Second World War, the site was not reconstructed. Then, in 1954, the city council of Duisburg decided to fill the area with rubble and create a tip there. Today, the hill Alsumer Berg is green and provides a local recreational area.

Alsumer Berg
Alsumer Steig
47166 Duisburg

Connection
Junction Point 22

SITE The former rubble disposal site on the Rhine offers an interesting panoramic view of the Ruhr Area – especially in the dark: the north of Duisburg, the Hamborn group of blast furnaces of thyssenkrupp Steel as well as buildings designed by Fritz Schupp create an ocean of lights in which the glow of blast furnaces is visible from afar.

ACTIVITY Especially in the evening, the impressive view of the (industrial) landscape attracts photographers from all over Europe. The area is also ideally suited for walking and cycling.

SURROUNDINGS The worker settlement in the Dichterviertel quarter on the other side of the Rhine in Hamborn is definitely worth a visit. In Ruhrort, the Haniel Museum offers information on the industrialist family and especially on inland waterway transportation. The former Ruhrort Town Hall, built in the new baroque style, in which Max Haniel once lived is also worth seeing.



TIGER & TURTLE



MAGIC MOUNTAIN

HISTORY The Anger Park, an attractive recreational area, has been established at the site of the zinc works MHD Sudamin, which was decommissioned in 2005. The walkable large-scale sculpture «Tiger & Turtle – Magic Mountain» constitutes a highlight in multiple respects. This spectacular roller-coaster shaped landmark at the Heinrich Hildebrand Höhe (35 metres above street level) opened in November 2011.

SITE The about 20-metre-high installation by Hamburg artist duo Heike Mutter and Ulrich Genth can be walked entirely apart from the looping. From afar, the installation looks like a swift roller coaster. Up close, visitors will discover that they have to walk carefully and slowly feel their way forward. Thus, the name: swift tiger and relaxed turtle. At night, the landmark is illuminated.

ACTIVITY Those who venture up high are rewarded: a panoramic view of the industrial-cultural landscape of the western Ruhr Area awaits.

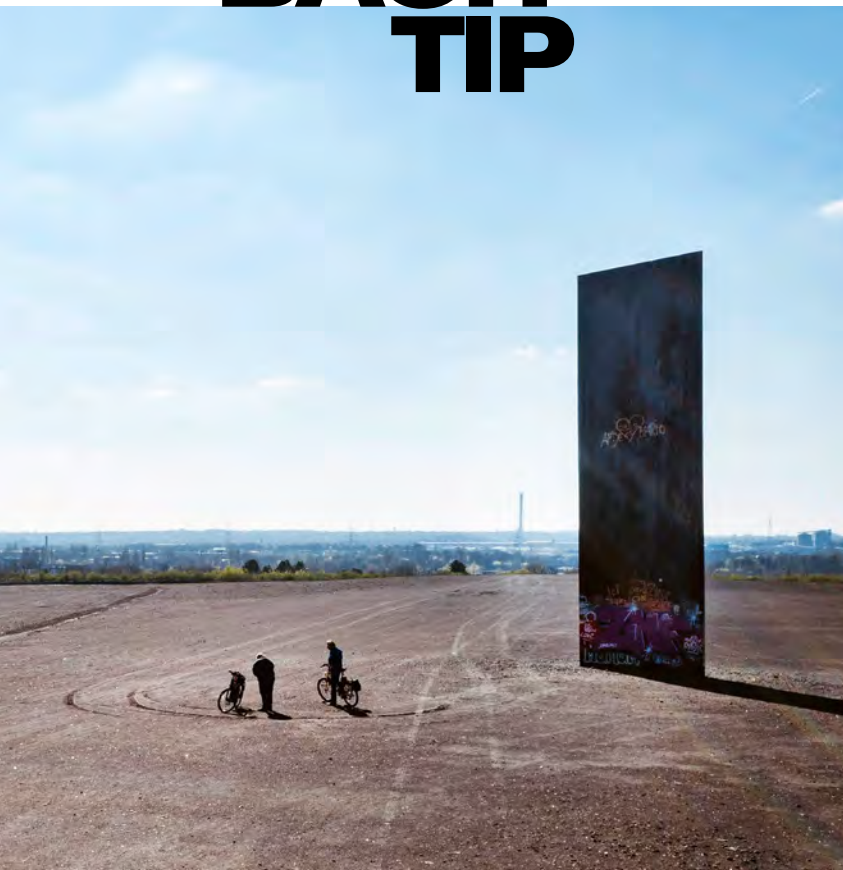
SURROUNDINGS The Hüttenheim district in the south-west encompasses the impressive facilities of the tradition-steeped Krupp-Mannesmann Steel and Iron Works (HKM), dating back to a steelworks from 1909. Today, the company with nearly 3,000 employees produces four million tonnes of steel per year. The Hüttenheim Settlement from 1911/12 bears the main characteristics of the garden city movement. In 1986, the settlement was listed under monumental protection and renovated.

Tiger & Turtle – Magic Mountain
Ehinger Straße
47249 Duisburg

Connection
Junction Point 35



SCHUREN BACH TIP



HISTORY Until the 1950s, the rubble from coal production at the Zollverein Colliery was almost completely utilised to fill in hollow spaces underground. However, the volume increased to such an extent that a different storage site was needed, and the Schurenbach Central Tip was created as a consequence.

SITE Today, the tip extends over 48 hectares between the Rhine-Herne Canal and the A42. In 1998, on the occasion of the International Building Exhibition (IBA) Emscher Park, Richard Serra created an ellipsoidal tip plateau consisting of grey rubble, which resembles a lunar landscape. In the middle, he placed a 15-metre-high, 70-tonne tower over a rolled-steel slab anchored more than 13 metres deep in the ground, the «slab of the Ruhr Area».

Halde Schurenbach
Emscherstraße
45329 Essen

Connection
Junction Point 61

ACTIVITY Visitors can ascend via the forest park or directly by climbing 267 steps. Mountain-bikers can take the «Slab Trail» – a six-kilometre-long circular route across the neighbouring Eickwinkel Tip. Standing on the barren plateau, the artwork has a magical appeal. The panoramic vista is impressive.

SURROUNDINGS Keep a view for the remnants of collieries. One of these is the Bottrop Prosper II Colliery with its striking Malakow Tower. Visitors who are interested in settlement culture can take a detour to the Hegemannshof Worker Colony in Essen.

RHEIN ELBE TIP



HISTORY The Rheinelbe Colliery was decommissioned in 1928, yet its tips remained operational. The last deposit at Rheinelbe Tip was made in 1999. Subsequently, the site was transformed by landscape artist Herman Prigann into an experiential landscape on the occasion of the International Building Exhibition (IBA) Emscher Park.

SITE Below the elevated plateau, green and forested areas contrast with the dark tip roof above. Vegetation was not planned – rather nature was allowed to take its course. Thus, an important habitat for numerous plant and animal species has developed, which is under management of the Rheinelbe Forest Station at the former substation of the colliery.

ACTIVITY Spiralling paths and an about 10-metre-high «stairway to heaven» lead up to the tip plateau. The tip consists of stacked cement blocks from a Dortmund colliery, reminiscent of an Aztec temple. At the foot of the tip, Herman Prigann created installations in the «Sculpture Woodland» that give the appearance of torn-down industrial facilities.

SURROUNDINGS Nature enthusiasts will also discover a biodiverse flora and fauna in the protected Königsgrube Park, which is located on fallow land of the former Königsgrube Colliery. Those interested in architecture can take a trip to the Dahlbusch Director's Villa in the Rotthausen district – the villa combines classicist and baroque elements.

Halde Rheinelbe
Leithestraße 144–148
45886 Gelsenkirchen

Connection
Junction Point 48

RUNGEN BERG TIP

Halde Rungenberg
Schüngelbergstraße
45897 Gelsenkirchen

Connection
Junction Point 64



HISTORY Built up from the spoil of the Hugo Mine, the Rungenberg Tip is one of the biggest in the Ruhr Area. Together with remains of the Hugo 2/5/8 Shaft System and the adjacent Schüngelberg Settlement, the mighty barren tip has been a worthwhile destination since 1999.

SITE Its distinctive shape is due to artificial deposits according to the design of architect Rolf Keller: two pyramids, formed from black mining material. The overall picture is completed by the «Night Signal» sculpture by artists Klaus Nocolak and Hermann EsRichter: on specific occasions, two giant spotlights positioned at the tips of the pyramid cross their beams and thereby continue the geometric shape.

ACTIVITY Walkers can explore the tip via multiple paths, which ascend in large loops or they can climb the approx. 300 steps to the top. Art enthusiasts will find the «Rail Plateau» consisting of 5,500 rails interesting.

SURROUNDINGS Only a few buildings of the Hugo Colliery have been preserved. The Small Museum is located in the adjacent and beautiful Schüngelberg Colliery Colony. Mottbruch Tip has created an artificial volcano landscape between the B224, the A2 and the Gladbeck district Brauck. The area of the Westerholt Colliery – created in 1907 by the Prussian State – is currently being developed within the context of a large-scale inter-communal project.

KISSIN GER HÖHE

Kissinger Höhe
Zum Bergwerk
59077 Hamm

Connection
Junction Point 5



HISTORY In 1969, the Ost Mine (East Mine), named after its location in the eastern Ruhr Area, was formed from the merger of multiple formerly independent collieries. The mine remained active until 2010. As a spoil tip, Kissinger Höhe was built up between 1974 and 1998 and was given over to the public following a redesign.

SITE The site has a size of 39 hectares and a height of 55 metres. 17 kilometres of hiking paths have been created, and 500,000 trees and bushes planted – industrial nature at its finest. Together with other tips as well as a shaft, it forms the «tip family» of Lippe Park.

ACTIVITY The network of paths is ideal for hiking and Nordic walking. Visitors can ascend the orange observation tower and enjoy a beautiful view or take photographs. An educational mining trail with a mine trolley and cable sheave has also been established.

SURROUNDINGS Further north-east, the former Radbod Colliery with an impressive view awaits: three headgears stand next to each other on an almost empty surface with opposing machine houses. A little further onward, visitors can marvel at the Hamm Sluice from 1914, which was restored after the war. Railway vehicle enthusiasts will be excited about the Local Transport Museum on the former production site Mooskamp in the north-west of Dortmund; historic trams and trains as well as buses and trucks can be seen there.

LANDSCAPE PARK



HOHEWARD

HISTORY The large-scale Hoheward Tip was created in the 1980s due to the merging of the Ewald and Emscherbruch Collieries. 180 million tonnes of material were deposited, condensed and modelled into a 151-metre-high mountain landscape, which made it the largest tip of the Ruhr Area. Together with the adjacent Hoppenbruch Tip it covers about 220 hectares and forms the largest tip landscape in Europe.

SITE Hoheward, Hoppenbruch and the forested area Emscherbruch shape the Emscher Landscape Park. From the Recklinghausen side, the spectacular Dragon Bridge leads to the tip – a network of paths continues on to the summit. A large sun dial and a horizon observatory await at the top. The sun dial consists of two steel pipe arches with a diameter of 90 metres and a lower area in the middle.

Landschaftspark Hoheward
Werner-Heisenberg-Straße 14
45699 Herten

Connection
Junction Point 42

ACTIVITY Astronomy and geography enthusiasts can observe constellations from the plateau. The Hoheward Visitor Centre (Lohn- & Lichthalle (gathering hall) at the Ewald Colliery) offers guided tours over the tip. The interactive permanent exhibition «New Horizons – Tracking Time» can also be seen there.

SURROUNDINGS In the Ruhr Area, 14 Malakow Towers have been preserved. One of these – from 1871 – stands on the premises of the former Unser Fritz Colliery near Grimberg Harbour. A large winding pedestrian and bicycle bridge extends over the canal: the Grimberg Sickle.







Halde Pattberg
Pattbergstraße
47445 Moers

Connection
Junction Point 49

HISTORY Spoil tip rocks were deposited at Pattberg Tip from the 1960s to the 1980s. Since 1997, the courses of streams have been renaturated, forest areas enlarged and biotopes, orchards and hedges cultivated.

SITE The tip extends across about 40 hectares and dominates the otherwise flat Lower Rhine landscape. Its highly visible summit cross is reminiscent of the first ecumenical church service held at the tip on 23 August 1991.

ACTIVITY Well-developed cycle and hiking paths provide an easy ascent to the 75-metre-high plateau. From there, visitors can enjoy impressive vistas of the Ruhr Area, the Lower Rhine landscape and the surrounding towns. The view from the top also elucidates the severe impact that industry and transportation have had on the region. The tip is particularly popular among hang-gliders and model airplane pilots. In the future, the «Dragon Hill» will be expanded with leisure activities for families. Water sports activities on the surrounding quarry ponds, opportunities for paragliding and hang-gliding and further cycle, riding and hiking paths are envisaged.

SURROUNDINGS Repelen Settlement, which is listed for preservation and was built in the 1930s for mining families is also part of the Pattberg Colliery. At Kamp-Lintfort, Friedrich Heinrich Colliery impresses with its boulevards and old settlement that is listed for preservation.

PATTBERG TIP

RHEIN PREUSSEN TIP



HISTORY The tip has been formed from the spoil of the Rheinpreußen Colliery. The first mine founded by Franz Haniel on the left side of the Rhine produced black coal from 1876 to 1990. Today's tip area was originally a quarry pond, which was filled as of 1963 and ultimately built up. Thus, Rheinpreußen was one of the first systematically greened tips of the region and was completed in 1998.

SITE The tip rises 72 metres above its surroundings and is crowned by a 90-tonne overdimensional miner's lamp. The walkable 30-metre-high light installation «Miner's Lamp» by artist Otto Piene is an homage to the mining past of the region. More than 60 lamps illuminate the outer body in red. The colour red represents the energy of coal and steel embers – the driving forces of economic development in the region.

Halde Rheinpreußen

Gutenbergstraße
47443 Moers

Connection

Junction Point 17



ACTIVITY The artwork also serves as an observation platform and offers impressive views. The Dragon Festival is held on the premises once a year. Together with the Norddeutschland and Pattberg Tips, Rheinpreußen is part of the circular cycle tour Haldencross.

SURROUNDINGS Further south, the Rheinpreußen 4 Colliery offers particularly good insights into the structure of collieries around the turn of the century. At the Moers Castle Park in the south-west stands the more than 400-year-old mill Aumühle – the oldest preserved building of the city.



BERGER MEMORIAL



ON THE HOHEN STEIN

HISTORY The striking Berger Memorial, consisting of Ruhr sandstone was erected in 1903 in honour of the Witten industrialist and Reichstag politician Louis Berger (1829–1891). In the 1920s, the adjacent park included one of the largest open-air stages in Germany. Today, nothing is left of the once famous complex, which drew audiences from the entire region.

SITE The 20-metre-high observation tower is located on the eastern Hohenstein hillside, 130 metres above the Ruhr at an especially beautiful section of the river between Wetter and Witten.

ACTIVITY Inside the tower, a spiral staircase leads to the observation platform. Here, visitors can enjoy a wonderful view of the Ruhr valley, the Hohenstein hydropower station and the elongated railway viaduct extending all the way to the Nightingale Colliery in the Muttental valley.

SURROUNDINGS A visit to the Mining and Field Railway Museum Theresia Colliery in Muttental is well worth a visit. At the final stop of the Muttental railway that also starts there, a walkway leads to the Miners' Prayer House. The former meeting place is the last of its kind in the Ruhr Area. Further upstream along the Ruhr, an unobstructed view into Sauerland is possible from Harkortberg Mountain. Nearby at a steep hillside, foundry owner Carl Bönnhoff built the Villa Bönnhoff in 1901/02, which is listed as a heritage building today.



**Berger-Denkmal
auf dem Hohenstein**
Hohenstein
58453 Witten



SETTLEMENTS

120 ————— 153

DAHL HAUSER HEIDE



HISTORY The Dahlhauser Heide Settlement, colloquially also referred to as «Kapps Colony» was built by the Krupp company in two building phases between 1907 and 1915 on the premises of the former Dahlhausen Manor east of the Hanover Colliery. Its name is based on the widespread cultivation of cabbage (Kapps) as one of the staples of miners.

SITE The Kapps Colony was a model settlement: it combined the idea of the garden city with the Heimat-style (vernacular style) and the feel of a village. It was shaped like a horseshoe around a central park facility with slightly curved connecting streets. Residents benefited from kindergartens, schools, community halls, the Krupp welfare programme and a beer hall. Among the 351 original buildings, twelve basic types in over 40 variations can be distinguished – a romantic and idyllic national heritage scene.



SURROUNDINGS The southern district of Stahlhausen is the birth place of Bochumer Verein (BV), which was established in the middle of the 19th century. The city's oldest Stahlhausen Settlement is located near the plant and was built by BV for its workers from 1860 on. Further north in Herne, the Flottmann Halls are an excellent example of the transformation of industrial sites into cultural locations: where mining hammers used to be manufactured and sold, visitors can now experience events and exhibitions.

Dahlhauser Heide
Hordeker Heide
44793 Bochum



GARDEN CITY WELHEIM



Gartenstadt Welheim

Flöttstraße
46238 Bottrop

Connection

Junction Point 62

HISTORY From 1913 to 1923, a settlement in the style of a garden city was established near the Vereinigte Welheim Shaft Mine. The residential structure of the miners' settlement also changed when coal extraction ceased in 1931. During the Second World War, Welheim was severely devastated by air raids as it was surrounded by industrial facilities. After reconstruction, the city was modernised over time.

SITE The colony with accommodations for 2,700 residents and 650 buildings is one of the largest garden cities in the northern Ruhr Area and also one of the most diverse with 40 different types of houses. The winding streets, grouped houses as well as numerous gardens and green spaces convey a sense of vitality and emotional security – even though apartments often only had a size of 35 square metres. Officials lived in better furnished buildings in a separate settlement beyond the mine railway.

SURROUNDINGS A well-preserved colliery settlement, which is listed as a historical monument, is located on the other side of the B224 roadway in the district of Karnap in Essen. The Berne Park on Emscher Island along the Emscher cycle path is also worth a visit. The old wastewater treatment plant was renaturated and converted into an arts park. Further north in Gladbeck, the leisure facilities at Haus Wittringen offer a local recreational site with wooded areas and parking spaces as well as several sports areas and the moated Wittringen Castle.



OLD HOUSING COLONY EVING



HISTORY The Old Housing Colony Eving was built in two phases between 1897 and 1902. Its purpose was to provide a home to worker families of the Vereinigte Stein and Hardenberg Colliery. During the boom at the end of the 1890s, workers were especially recruited from eastern provinces. Running water, stove heating, separate entrances, stables and gardens – at the time, the colony offered the best living conditions relative to its low rent. A kindergarten, a home economics school, a bathhouse, a washing facility and a library were located in the public welfare building.

SITE The miners' settlement in the north of Dortmund is made up of eight different building types. The façades of the semi-detached, four and six-family houses are plastered with red brick and partially clad with half-timber ornamentation. At the centre of the settlement stands the now listed Welfare Building at the Nollendorfplatz with a ring-shaped alignment of Steiger houses (foremen's houses).

SURROUNDINGS Mining enthusiasts should travel a bit further and to see the Gneisenau Colliery in the neighbouring Derne district. The old Harbour Office is another often-photographed landmark in the north of Dortmund. Further toward the inner-city, the Dortmund U is a point of interest – architecturally but also on account of its interesting cultural offers. In the nearby Brewery Museum, you can learn all there is to know about Dortmund brewing culture.

Alte Kolonie Eving
Körnerstraße
44339 Dortmund

Connection
Junction Point 54



SETTLEMENT



RHEIN PREU SSEN

HISTORY Initially the workers for the Rheinpreußen 1/2 Colliery came from surrounding areas. When more and more workers were recruited from other regions, Gewerkschaft Rheinpreußen established a large worker settlement between the shafts. Over the years, 1,200 apartments were torn down. A bitter fight ensued over the remaining houses: in 1982, residents even went on hunger strike – with success. Since 1985, the settlement is the property of an association of residents and listed under monumental protection.

SITE With its front and kitchen gardens as well as attached commercial buildings, the colony offers an image of a typical industrial settlement. Although the mostly right-angled street pattern seems more traditional, the alternating facade and roof design, the arrangement of semi-detached and detached houses, the tree-lined alley and the accentuation of the corner houses in Südstraße exemplify a departure from the schematic work colonies of the 19th century.

Siedlung Rheinpreußen
Schlägelstraße
47198 Duisburg

Connection
Junction Point 17

SURROUNDINGS The true-to-the-original restoration of the Meerbeck Colony in the 1980s, which was one of the largest worker settlements in North Rhine-Westphalia preserved these buildings for its residents. The water tower in the Vinn district in the south of Moers was completed in 1901 – today, events and conferences are held there.



HISTORY The early Krupp worker settlements near the cast-iron factory have a rather strict and schematic appearance. However, the Altenhof II Settlement, which was created in three building phases from 1907, 1929 and 1937, was designed more loosely. It aligns itself more readily with the hilly landscape and was inspired by the English garden city movement. In 1991, partial areas of the settlement were listed under monument protection.



SITE Altenhof II consists of a core of simplified low plaster buildings without half-timber construction. The building types are highly varied and surrounded by gardens and verandas. Thus, the settlement with its hilly, winding streets offers a picturesque and harmonious setting.

SURROUNDINGS A little further west, Gruga Park – established in 1929 in the occasion of the Great Ruhr Garden Exhibition- invites to take a side trip to this green jewel. Culture enthusiasts will be especially excited about the Hundertwasser House. In an area with a historic mining tradition – the first «coal burrowing facilities» date back to the year 1566 – and a little bit further south-east on the banks of the Ruhr, the Carl Funke Colliery and Settlement are worth a visit. Only the headgear, production machine house and gatekeeper house of the colliery have been preserved. The types of buildings of the colony are characteristic of residential construction for workers around the turn of the century.

Altenhof II
Von - Bodenhausen - Weg
45133 Essen

ALTEN HOF II

MARGA RETHEN HÖHE



HISTORY The Margarethe Krupp Foundation commissioned the construction of the Margarethenhöhe Settlement between 1909 and 1935. The settlement was, at the time, pioneering and accommodated up to 16,000 residents. While workers' apartments had thus far been reserved for «Kruppians», persons outside of the Krupp company were also allowed to live in this settlement – and initially made up half of the population. During the Second World War, the settlement was substantially damaged but built up again until 1956.

Margarethenhöhe
Stensstraße
45149 Essen

SITE Behind the gatehouse at the street Am Brückenkopf lies the most representative part of the settlement along Steile Straße. It leads directly to the market Kleine Markt, which is surrounded by greened Laubengang houses (connected apartment-style houses). The former Kruppian welfare institution, designed in the classicist style still stands there as well as the representatively designed inn Gasthaus zur Margarethenhöhe, which presently accommodates a hotel-restaurant. In Stensstraße, a model apartment can be viewed.

SURROUNDINGS In the Westviertel quarter in Essen, the original Krupp company building offers insights into the history of the family and company: the half-timbered house is a true-to-the-original replica of the building constructed in 1818/19 for the operational manager. Family members also took up residence in the house time and again or had offices there. Further west in Mülheim, the historically valuable Mausegatt Settlement demonstrates how monumental protection and contemporary living are not necessarily mutually exclusive.





FLÖZ DICKE BANK

HISTORY The Flöz Dickebank Settlement, formerly called Ottlienaue, was established in 1868 for the Holland, Alma and Rheinelbe Collieries. Over the years, the settlement conception changed under the influence of the garden city movement and the design became more sophisticated. Thus, multiple houses along Knappschaftsstraße were arranged around a courtyard in 1910/11. In 1974, a citizen initiative prevented the pending demolition of the settlement. It was then carefully modernised in the years 1977 and 1979.

SITE The semi-detached and four-family houses at Virchowstraße between Bochumerstraße and Ottlienauestraße are among the oldest. The company built a separate quarter for its foremen on the other side of Bochumerstraße in the area of Stephanstraße and Rudolfstraße. The worker settlement initiative later converted a former washhouse into a meeting place.

SURROUNDINGS Not far away in Essen-Kray, the Bonifacius Colliery is definitely worth a visit – especially the old Lohnhalle (gathering hall), reminiscent of a cathedral. The Mechtenberg Landscape Park with its fields and orchards is close by as well as the Bismarck Tower in Essen at the peak of the mountain. In the exact opposite direction in Herne, visitors can find the Pluto Colliery, which is among the most significant collieries in the region with its double-trestle headframe.

Flöz Dickebank
Flöz Dickebank
45886 Gelsenkirchen

Connection
Junction Point 48



SETTLEMENT



SCHÜNGELBERG

Siedlung Schüngelberg
Schüngelbergstraße
45897 Gelsenkirchen

Connection
Junction Point 64

HISTORY After the Hugo Colliery had already established worker settlements east of the plant railway, the Schüngelberg Settlement was developed on the western part of the settlement from 1897. Instead of building the same type of houses in a row, the garden city model was pursued during the expansion phase in 1903/1904. Highlights include the gateway building at the entrance and the small square in the middle of Gertrudstraße. Further building phases followed. In the 1990s, 310 apartments were restored according to monumental standards, in which many miners still live today.

SITE Surrounded by a shaft system, colliery railway and tip, the Schüngelberg Settlement is immediately recognisable as a mining settlement. It combines various building styles and settlement designs. The settlement is regarded as a masterpiece of IBA Emscher Park as it combines the restoration of old existing buildings with a remarkable new building project.



SURROUNDINGS In Gelsenkirchen-Mitte stands the Graf Bismarck 1/4 Colliery, built in 1868, of which the coop and administration buildings – architectural masterpieces from the year 1905 – have been preserved until today. The coop now accommodates a community centre for cultural events. A special eye-catcher also exists in the Horst district: At the beginning of the 1950s, the Nordstern Tower as the centrepiece of the former Nordstern Colliery ensemble was built there. At the top stands the 18-metre-high «Hercules» sculpture by Markus Lüpertz.

Lange Riege
Riegenstraße
58091 Hagen



LANGE RIEGE

HISTORY Lange Riege, once seat of the Eilpe Blade Smithy, can look back on a history spanning more than 300 years. In 1665/1666 – long before the first signs of industrialisation in the Ruhr Area – Friedrich Wilhelm zu Brandenburg, great elector and sovereign of the Mark county, commissioned the construction of these workshops including eight craftsmen apartments. However, the smithy was not able to assert itself in the long-term against the competition from Bergisches Land.

SITE Lange Riege is regarded as the oldest worker settlement in Westphalia. It differs significantly from later mining and steel worker colonies. Half-timbered houses provide an especially idyllic and rustic atmosphere. Even though individual buildings have undergone some changes over the course of centuries, they still represent a unique historic building ensemble.

SURROUNDINGS A little further west at the Ennepe, stands one of the most beautiful historic villas in Hagen: the Villa Post was built in 1892 by merchant Wilhelm Karl Johann Diederich Post near the family's own hammer mill. The style is late-classicist following the Renaissance style. The city garden with its winding paths, pond and parking garage is located within walking distance. It was founded in 1884 by the citizens of Hagen and is still mostly in its original state.

SETTLEMENT TEUTOBURGIA



Siedlung Teutoburgia

Schadeburgstraße
44627 Herne

Connection

Junction Point 37

HISTORY The Teutoburgia Settlement was established between 1909 and 1923 near the eponymous colliery. The connection between the settlement and colliery did not last long: the mine was shut down in 1925. However, the preserved headgear remains the landmark of the lovingly restored miners' settlement.

SITE A varied street scene, diverse architecture and much green – the influence of the garden city movement is palpable in the settlement. From alley-like Baarestraße, small residential streets continue on in harmonious loops. Due to numerous variations, none of the predominantly semi-detached and terraced houses seem to look alike. A special feature is the Teutoburgiahof courtyard built after the First World War: a block of houses where the street practically goes through the inner courtyard.

SURROUNDINGS Further south, the Bochum district Gerthe has been shaped until today by the Lothringen Colliery. A special architectural masterpiece is the machine house of Shaft 1. Further to the east after Castrop, history, sports and nature converge: near Haus Goldschmieding, there was a horse-racing track with natural obstacles following the English model whose essential features are still preserved today. From 1875, races were held as 30,000 spectators looked on.

OLD SETTLEMENT



FRIEDRICH HEINRICH

HISTORY The stock company Friedrich Heinrich purchased sufficient spaces in order to create two settlements near the shaft system: a smaller settlement for the families of officials and the old settlement for worker families. Thus, a separate district of the town later called Kamp-Lintfort was created in multiple building phases from 1907 to the 1930s as well as one of the largest colliery colonies of the Rhine-Westphalian industrial area with a size of 76 hectares. The old settlement is listed under monumental protection and has been developed into one of the most beautiful parts of the city with high living quality.

Alt-Siedlung Friedrich Heinrich
Ebertstraße
47475 Kamp-Lintfort

Connection
Junction Point 12

SITE The settlement's location is an expression of social hierarchy: houses for officials were built east of the colliery, behind the villas of the plant directors. The worker colony was located west, behind the colliery. The oldest houses of the settlement have been arranged loosely on the large properties with gardens and stables and exhibit little variety. In contrast, the later settlement areas are more diverse – also due to the fact that multiple construction firms were involved.

SURROUNDINGS An impressive baroque garden, a vineyard and other beautiful gardens are located in the north-west of the city at Kamp Abbey from the 12th century. The about 100-metre-high Norddeutschland Tip with the highly visible Hallenhaus (hall house) on the plateau is located south-east in Neukirchen-Vluyn.





ZIETHEN STRASSE

Ziethenstraße

Jägerstraße
44532 Lüden

Connection

Junction Point 20

HISTORY A typical housing colony from the late 19th century is located in the south of Lüden at Ziethenstraße: miners of the Preußen Colliery lived in 52 identically designed terraced houses. Since there had been hardly any modernization the standard of the apartments was at a low level for a long time. In light of the little expenditure and great public interest in preserving the colony, the houses were comprehensively renovated.

SITE The former stables are located at the back of the simple brick buildings at which lateral toilet houses originally stood. The local infrastructure was also expanded: thus, Harpener Bergbau-AG, had to, e.g., pay for the construction of schools and even for maintaining a police station, which included funding the salaries of police officers.

SURROUNDINGS A local recreation area is nearby: on the premises of the Preußen Colliery, the Seepark Lüden Recreational Area opened in 1996 with Lake Horstmarer See at the centre. Another colony worth a visit is located in the north of Lüden: the Victoria Settlement was created under the influence of the garden city movement and has, among other things, its own bathhouse. Further east in Oberaden, the Haus Aden Colliery is part of the new «Aden Water Town» – a residential, commercial and recreational area that is one of the major urban planning projects in the Ruhr Metropolis.

EISENHEIM



Eisenheim
Berliner Straße 12–16
46117 Oberhausen

Connection
Junction Point 9

HISTORY Hüttengewerkschaft und Handlung Jacobi, Haniel & Huysen developed the Eisenheim Settlement from 1846, which makes it the oldest worker colony in the Ruhr Area. An expansion followed in the middle of the 1860s; the settlement was expanded to its present size between 1897 and 1903. In the beginning of the 1970s, demolition loomed, and so the Eisenheim citizens ensured the preservation of their settlement with one of the first citizens' initiatives in the region.

SITE Already in 1948, the master craftsmen houses along Sterkrader Straße were torn down. The citizens were able to prevent further demolition in the following decades. 38 houses were restored up until the 1980s and are listed under monumental protection today. Regular guided tours are offered. The LVR Industrial Museum in the former washhouse offers insights into the history of and life in the settlement as well as into the fight for its preservation and renewal.

SURROUNDINGS Beyond the A3, the railway line and the Emscher river in the Buschhausen district, the old Baumeister Mill from 1848 has been transformed into a cultural monument with an event hall and restaurant. South of the Rhine–Herne Canal, the Kaisergarten with a grove, meadows, a lake and an animal enclosure demonstrates just how green the Ruhr Area can be. At its north-east corner, architecture enthusiasts can witness something special: the extravagant, winding spiral bridge «Slinky Springs to Fame» designed by artist Tobias Rehberger.





ACCESSIBILITY



The route offers an inclusive experience without hurdles – open for all senses and all people. A warm welcome!

	disabled parking	disabled toilet	Accompaniment recommended	Wheelchair for hire	Palpable objects	Guides for the blind	Sound documents	Guides for the hearing impaired
German Mining-Museum Bochum	●	●	●				●	
Railway Museum Bochum		●	●		●			
Jahrhunderthalle Bochum	●	●	●				●	
DASA Working World Exhibition	●	●			●	●	●	●
Coking Plant Hansa	●	●	●		●	●	●	
Colliery Zollern	●	●			●	●	●	●
Inner Harbour Duisburg								
Landscape Park Duisburg-North	●	●	●		●			
Museum of German Inland Waterways	●	●			●	●		
UNESCO-World Heritage Site Zollverein	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Villa Hügel		●	●	●				
Nordstern Park	●	●	●			●		
Open-Air Museum Hagen	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Hohenhof								
Maximilian Park	●	●		●				
Henrichshütte Hattingen	●	●	●	●	●		●	●
Colliery Ewald	●	●	●	●				
Colliery Park Friedrich Heinrich	●	●					●	
Chemical Park Marl	●	●	●					
Aquarius Water Museum		●	●				●	
Gasometer Oberhausen	●	●	●	●		●		
Peter-Behrens-Building	●	●		●				●
St. Antony Ironworks	●	●	●	●		●	●	●
Substation Recklinghausen	●	●			●	●	●	
Linden Brewery	●	●	●					
Ship Lift Henrichenburg	●	●	●		●		●	●
Colliery Nightingale	●	●	●	●	●		●	●

CHANGE OF PERSPECTIVE

Experience the history of the Ruhr region in an app.



HISTORY The stories behind the history – of the people who lived during these times – must be uncovered in order to bring history to life. Our free app «Perspektivwechsel» offers this unique opportunity.

What did everyday life and work look like? What worries and plans for the future did the people have? What gossip made the rounds in the neighbourhood? What family dramas took place?

In collaboration with historians, we created fictitious personas who could very well have lived in the region at the time. Our digital guide allows you to listen to their reports at selected sites, put yourself in their shoes, see the world from their perspective and rediscover long past stories anew.

Like a guiding thread, these stories connect the four experiential areas: the Muttental valley in Witten, the Ore Railway Trail in Bochum, Zollverein in Essen and Ruhrort in Duisburg, which can be explored on foot or by bike. Every experience is based on a certain historic time of the Ruhr Area – from the beginnings of professional mining to the peak of industrialisation.

EXPERIENCE The focus is always on the experiential factor: visitors do not experience history in a closed building or a traditional museum. Rather they explore the past individually in an expansive area without access limitations and completely independent of guided tours and opening hour restrictions. Even the routes are not strictly fixed and only serve as orientation. In addition to the audio stories of the digital guide, you will find information boards at individual stations that help you find your way.

Perhaps you already regularly use the streets and paths between our individual stations in your everyday life but had no idea who lived there before and what moved the people during this time?

APP Download the app for free, put on your headphones and discover – you have never experienced the Ruhr Area like this before!

→ industriekultur.guide



TRAIL BY BIKE

A dense network of over 300 kilometres of cycle paths connects the highlights of the Ruhr region.

VARIETY Well-developed, mostly off the beaten track and perfectly signposted thanks to the junction system: Over a length of 300 kilometres, the Industrial Heritage trail by Bike combines the impressive industrial history of the anchor points with modern cultural and leisure activities, urban discoveries and unique natural experiences. Embedded in the radrevier.ruhr, it offers the best conditions for varied day tours, family excursions, weekend trips and cycle tours.

NETWORK The wide-meshed network of the Industrial Heritage trail by Bike is signposted with its own route signet as part of the red and white signposting in North Rhine-Westphalia: a red logo with a winding tower. Within this network, the route connects the absolute highlights of industrial culture in the Ruhr Metropolis. The circular route also includes nine former railway lines, spectacular bridges and nature experiences along the Emscher, Lippe and Ruhr rivers. You can access the GPX track of the «Premium Trail of Industrial Heritage by Bike» via the website.

→radrevier.ruhr



RUHR KULTUR CARD



Museums, stages and festivals.
58 cultural highlights throughout
the Ruhr region with just one card.



DISCOVERY Go on a cultural voyage of discovery with the RuhrKultur. Card: With the annual culture card, art and culture fans have the ideal opportunity to experience the diverse cultural landscape of the Ruhr region at reduced rates. The RuhrKultur. Card is valid for all Ruhr art museums, the Ruhr theatres, renowned cultural events and many other «cultural treasures». For a whole year, card holders also receive one-off free admission to 14 anchor points on the «Industrial Heritage Trail». This way you can explore all facets of the Ruhr cultural region along the «Industrial Heritage Trail».

COMPANION Whether Gasometer Oberhausen or Folkwang Museum Essen, Ruhr Museum or Ruhrtriennale: the RuhrKultur.Card offers 58 exciting cultural experiences from art and culture to science and history. For the price of 49 euros, tickets to Ruhr theatres and cultural events are available at half price. At all other cultural partners of the RuhrKultur. Card, admission is free of charge with the card.

→ ruhrkulturcard.de

EUROPEAN ROUTE OF INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE

Discover Europe's milestones
in industrial history.



WHAT IS ERIH? Where is the first factory in history? The largest steam engine ever constructed? What was everyday life like underground, on the assembly line, after work? The industrialisation of Europe changed the face of our earth. Thousands of industrial monuments and museums bring this era to life today. The «European Route of Industrial Heritage» (ERIH), one of more than 40 cultural routes of the Council of Europe, connects this rich industrial heritage to an exciting voyage of discovery across the continent.

Highlights are the 100 + anchor points with their attractive mix of guided tours, multimedia experiences and outstanding events. Regional and thematic routes open up entire industrial landscapes and make the European connections of industrialisation visible. The result is a wide-ranging offer with industrial culture «to touch».

→erih.net



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Subject to changes

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