The Culture of Landscape Transformation: From an Off-Limits, Open Sewer to the New Emscher Valley

Ben Tendler

Summary

The arrival in 2010 of a major international public art exhibition on the Emscher Island, a 34 km-long slither of land between the Emscher river and the Rhine-Herne Canal in the Ruhr area of Northern Germany, was a clear sign of the continued transformation of what had previously been a no-go area. The industrialization of the Emscher valley had not precluded the return of nature or of culture.
As the Ruhr region became the industrial center of Europe during the latter decades of the nineteenth century, coal mining and heavy industry swiftly encroached on the Emscher valley, causing subsidence and disrupting the river Emscher’s drainage systems. Floods intensified the threat that heavily polluted waters posed to a growing and increasingly dense population. The Emschergenossenschaft (Emscher Cooperative), founded in 1899 and something of a precedent setter for future ‘riparian cooperatives’ (Cioc 2002: 82), responded at the beginning of the twentieth century by straightening the Emscher’s lower reaches, canalizing its tributaries, and building dykes. The best part of a century later, the same Cooperative oversaw a project that signalled an about turn: the renaturalization of the Emscher.
Valued at € 4.4 billion, this is one of the largest projects of its kind in Europe. An international construction exhibition opened in 1989, and plans for the Emscher Landscape Park emerged. A diverse mixture of civic, regional and European backing flowed in and, by 2010, a large-scale public art exhibition had appeared on the Emscher Island. The island itself is the product of a previous landscape transformation event, namely, the Rhine-Herne Canal, completed in 1914. A case of infrastructure, environmental, and art history in the making, this confluence of events provides much food for thought with regard to the relationship between environment and society.

Contemporary artists displaying works at Emscherkunst.2010 (29 May–18 September) found various ways of reflecting upon the chosen site. Beginning at the eastern end of the Island and travelling west, Mark Dion (USA) converted an old gas tank into an observation station looking out on the Herne Sea, complete with information on the lake’s native species.
The work further explores several themes that reoccur in Dion’s oeuvre, regarding which, the observation station (Blind/Hide: The Mobile Birding Unit, 2000) at the Tijuana River Estuary Reserve on the Mexico-United States border is a case in point. All rights reserved © Roman Mensing / EMSCHERKUNST.2010. Used by permission.

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Inside Dion’s Society of Amateur Ornithologists. Many of the items that furnish the hide were sourced from local flea markets.

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It would be hard to imagine a more striking contrast to the tenor of much of the Emscher valley’s environmental history over the past two centuries than the description of *Walking House* in the work’s ‘manual’: “a modular dwelling system that enables persons to live a peaceful nomadic life, moving slowly through the landscape or cityscape with minimal impact on the environment.” The tongue-in-cheek approach may well help rather than hinder serious thinking about collecting rainwater, growing one’s own food, solar-heated hot water, composting toilets, and CO2 neutral heating. Creator N55, a Danish artists’ group, has provided for all of these.
Since 1997, the artist group Observatorium is committed to create relationships between art, landscape and society.

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Rotterdam-based artists’ group Observatorium incorporated their characteristic concern for relations between art, landscape, and society in Waiting for the River. A wooden bridge of approximately 38 meters long, housing three pavilions, provided space to reflect upon the prospect of the renaturized river flowing through the site, once the Emscher conversion project completes. Visitors also had the option of staying overnight.
From a site exhibiting the scars that extractive industries left behind to one where interested parties congregate to exchange knowledge and ideas on an altogether different future: could this be indicative of the kinds of landscape transformation and cultural shifts required to stem the tide of other, yet more threatening environmental crises?

The author would like to thank Regina Sasse for her talk on Emscherkunst.2010 at FORUM TutzingKultur, which inspired him to explore the Emscher valley further.

Further readings:


**Related links:**

- Emscherkunst http://www.emscherkunst.de/
- A film by Saschko Frey on Mark Dion’s work for Emscherkunst http://www.labkultur.tv/node/1701
- Part 5 of an Emscherkunst film series, featuring Observatorium’s *Waiting for the River* http://youtu.be/aAFy7PSoEpc
- Estuaire, partner project and model for Emscherkunst http://www.estuaire.info/

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Ben Tendler
Ben Tendler graduated from the University of Bristol in 2000 with a First in English. He then worked as a writer, researcher, and editor at a London publishing house until 2006, when he moved to Regensburg. In 2009, he completed an MA in Comparative European Ethnology at the University of Regensburg. A comparative study of the representation of migration history in museums in London and Berlin was the subject of his MA dissertation. Ben has since worked on a range of projects, both on- and offline, as a research assistant at the University of Regensburg, and as a freelance translator and copywriter. He joined the Rachel Carson Center in 2011 and currently coordinated the Multimeda Library, a key component of the RCC’s Environment & Society Portal, until 2013.