



The former colliery Holland 3/4/6 in Wattenscheid offers an architectural feature: The locker house of miners and the administrative buildings from 1921 are the oldest remaining works of the style-defining industrial architects Fritz Schupp and Martin Kremmer. They grouped the brick buildings as three-winged system designed around a courtyard and designed the buildings in the tradition of neo-classicism. The total complex Holland 3/4/6 origins from the second major foundation phase of mining after the German-French war. In 1872 shaft 3 was raised as a supplement to the colliery 1 / 2 from the late 1850s, directly incurred outside the city limits to Gelsenkirchen-Ückendorf, which went into production 1880. Two years later, the new colliery became a cookery with the first by-products recovery plant for the separation of ammonia and tar in Germany. In 1900 the shaft 4 followed, shortly after that the air shaft 5 and in the 1920s as a new main hoisting shaft the shaft 6. Since the 1950s until final closure in 1983, the mine was of particular importance as the central production site of a network of various mines and mine fields in the area of Gelsenkirchen and Essen. The interim name "Holland / Rheinelbe-Alma" refers to this situation. Also the machine room of shaft 6 is preserved and restored like the headframe of the shaft 4. The German scaffolding struts with signature "Holland" likewise comes from the pen of Schupp and Kremmer but initially stood in Essen Zollverein 4 and was only moved to Wattenscheid in the late 1950s. The other surface facilities were demolished in the late 1980s after the abandonment of the colliery. The administrative and chewing building now houses the TGW - Technology and Start-Up Centre Wattenscheid.