



The Lanferbach at Schüngelberg estate in Gelsenkirchen



Infiltration swale under construction. Water started to accumulate here even in the building phase.

poison flows out of a collective drain into a sewer. This opened up the way for water management in which rainwater from the Schüngelberg estate flows first through various purification stages and retention basins, and is then released in a controlled way into the restored and completely redesigned Lanferbach. Street water runs straight into the retention basins by the Lanferbach and seeps towards the stream through water-bearing strata.

A valuable biotope will develop along a length of just under 800 metres, but this is not all. In fact the estate residents have acquired a new park, which is used a great deal, especially by the large proportion of Turkish inhabitants. Steps intended as seats, built of re-used bricks, draw austere lines in the otherwise gently contoured park landscape. These are the meeting places, which are reached via winding pathways that adapt to the natural design of the park. And the final benefit from the new design is that existing harmful waste was disposed of safely, which at least for the residents of the Schüngelberg estate is not schissko-jedno – which is derived from the Polish wszystko jedno, and means roughly the same as 'jacket or trousers'.

Street water is filtered and purified in retention basins that are integrated into the design, then fed underground to the stream.

Along with the Rungenberg slag heap, which has now been planted, the Lanferbach now functions as a coherent public park area, and is used by the residents for all kinds of activities.



The bridge over the Lanferbach with its discreetly designed steps links the Schüngelberg, the Lanferbach and the Rungenberg slag heap.

