

SPEYER CATHEDRAL

World Cultural Heritage since 1981

Engineering geological conditions and problems:

The cathedral of Speyer is founded in Quarternary fluvial sands and gravels of the river Rhine.

Problems of foundation or building ground are not known.



Speyer Imperial Cathedral

Other information:

Speyer's magnificent Romanesque imperial cathedral is the town's famous landmark, visible for miles around.

The cathedral was not dedicated until 1061, although building work began under the Salian Emperor Konrad II around 1030. Speyer's imperial cathedral is laid out in the form of a Latin cross. It is one of the largest and most important Romanesque buildings in Germany, the place where the Salian emperors chose to be entombed.

The imposing triple-naved vaulted basilica is the culmination of a design which was extremely influential during the 11th and 12th centuries. The cathedral's hallmarks are the balanced distribution of its East and West ends and the symmetrical arrangement of four towers at the corners of the body of the structure formed by the nave and transept.

References on studies already performed:

Source: Geologisches Landesamt Rheinland-Pfalz.