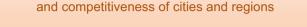
FORTE CULTURA

Capitalising of fortified heritage for sustainable development and competitiveness of cities and regions









From secret area to public space.

Petersberg View From The South



Around 1638. Benedictine monastery of St. Peter and Paul (1060-1803). In spatially dominant position to the beginning of the fortifications from 1664.



Around 1778. Coexistence of the monastery and fortress (1664-1803). Demolition of the monastery buildings 1814 and 1828.



Around 1900. View from the cathedral tower to the Petersberg. In 1970. Unrealized planning for the Petersberg:

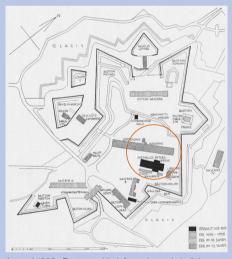


- High-rise hotel as a city crown should extend beyond the Cathedral and St. Severi



"Goal [for the Petersberg] is the, ... widest possible opening for the citizens and guests of the city."





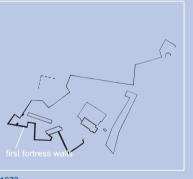
 $1828 \ \text{and} \ 1831 \ \text{partly}$ on the ground of the ancient monastery.

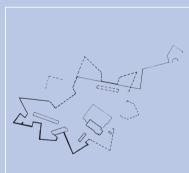


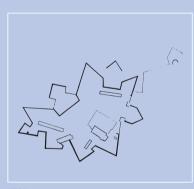


Inner Structure

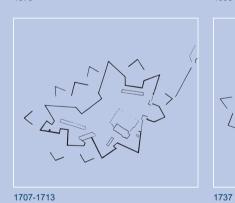




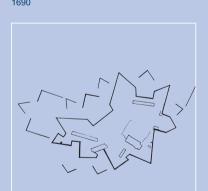




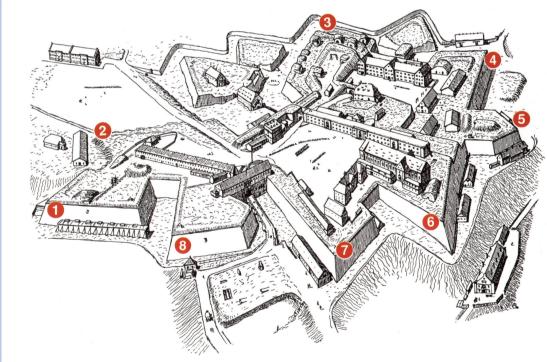
1704



1707-1713



From 1664 to 1737. Development phases of the bastions and outworks of the fortress. The Monastery St. Peter is gradually surrounded by the fortress walls that took up parts of the city wall in itself.



The floor plan of the fortress core is an irregular polygon that was formed from eight defense units (bastions). Martin (1), Gabriel (2), Michael (3), Johann (4), Franz (5), Philipp (6), Leonhard (7) and Kilian (8). The expansion between the tips of the bastions Johann and Martin (North-South-direction) is approx. 640m. Distance between the tips of bastions Philipp and Michael (East-West-direction) is approx. 440m.



Constructional **Development Of The Fortress**