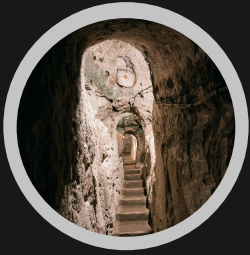
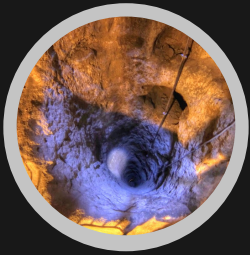


Underground Architecture Typology as Crisis Management

An Analysis Through Derinkuyu Underground City



A paragon of **ancient underground architecture** is the Derinkuyu Underground City (Derinkuyu) in Cappadocia, a volcanic plateau region in central Turkey. The structure is part of a **UNESCO World Heritage Site** where the special geology of the region, unique volcanic rock layers deposited over the past ~10 Myr, made possible the development of a **unique vast underground refuge**.



This paper analyses the features and context of Derinkuyu to create an underground architecture typology focused on crisis management. It explores the following questions: **As a precedent for underground architecture, what geological and architectural elements helped Derinkuyu achieve its aim of protection from crises? Considering Derinkuyu as an archetype, what is an underground architecture typology that can protect people from future crises?**

Pre-Crisis	
Understand the Full Implications of Your Risk Landscape	Prevent Crises, Manage Issues, and Prepare for the Worst
Crisis Response	Post-Crisis
Respond to, and Recover from Crises and Keep the Business Running	Learn, Rebuild, and Emerge Stronger

Conclusion

Thus, Derinkuyu, a paragon of ancient underground architecture in Cappadocia, achieves various functions regarding crisis management through its elements like location, social conditions, geological features, and structure – providing its inhabitants a place of refuge. These elements not only aided in preventing crises at the time, but also created the blueprints of today's structures. The future holds many problems regarding the climate and population, therefore, underground structures might be the way to prevent crises in the future, just like they did in the past.

