DEEP UNDERGROUND CHALLENGE

OFFICIAL REVIEW REPORT

Project: BELLOW GROUND, BEYOND LIMITS

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1. Project Description

According the authors, this project invites people to reconsider their relationship with the world — not from above, but from deep within the earth.

Placed in Ihlara Valley, Turkey, authors propose a place carved into the ground, it visually and physically merges with the landscape, using circular form as one of the nature most balanced shapes.

Project provides the use of daylight as a core of the design, tranfered by light shafts into underground, shaping as source of illumination and a tool for creating atmosphere.

The projects proposed construction methods as water jets over blasting methods promoting sustainable construction practice. Rather then concrete a locally excavated stone was use for walls and boundary reinforcement.

The results is underground space, which serve as an object, shows visitors, that underground places can serve as an layered, sensory environment in harmony with nature.

The construction is circular on the surface, with entrance hidden in the landscape, with central light shafts. Bellow ground, double circular rooms are provided.

2. Evaluation by Criteria

Criterion	Assessment
Relevance to the Deep Underground Concept	The project provides the object in natural spot, designed as an underground facility, following the basics of the underground construction, by taking into account the local material properties and construction

	tecqnues, provided by Deep underground Concept. .
Geology	The location of the project is Ihlara valey, Turkey. The valley of Ihlara was shaped by faulting and crustal extension within the neotectonic regime of Anatolia. Major fracture systems are often orientated in NE-SW direction. Ihlara's geology is dominated by volcanic rocks from Miocene eruptions. The main geological units' outcrop in the region are the Paleozoic Bozçaldağ formation, the Pliocene Göstük ignimbrites, the Karakaya volcanics, the Selime tuffs, the Kızılkaya ignimbrites, the Pleistocene Hasandağı volcanics, and Quaternary slope debris, travertine, terraces, and alluviums. Bedrock materials materials are not ideal, but acceptable for facility, constructed according the deep underground concept.
Sustainability	Facilities are meant to use dayligth and local material for construction.
Benefit to the Community	The proposal envisions an object in the natural spots, which doesn't compromise the natural beauty. Moreover, it's a place to show visitors the advantages of the underground constructions.
Use of Modern Technologies	This project provides an use of modern construction techniques, as water jets.
Feasibility of Construction	The realization of this object is feasible using modern construction techniques, as water jets.
Quality of the Design	The design contend the detailed description of construction elements of the facility.

Quality of the Presentation	The project consists of a description sheet poster with comments. All submitted material clearly communicates the author's ideas and intentions.

3. Conclusions

This project clearly used the leads, provided by Deep Underground Concept, how to construct the underground construction, by using circular shapes, daylight transfer, local materials and water jets as excavation techniques.

This proposal could create an unique place for visitors, an underground construction, which does not compromise the nature, and can present of benefits of the underground construction.

From this perspective, *Bellow ground, beyond limits project * is a significant project.

For this reason, the jury grants this project a second award.