



2007

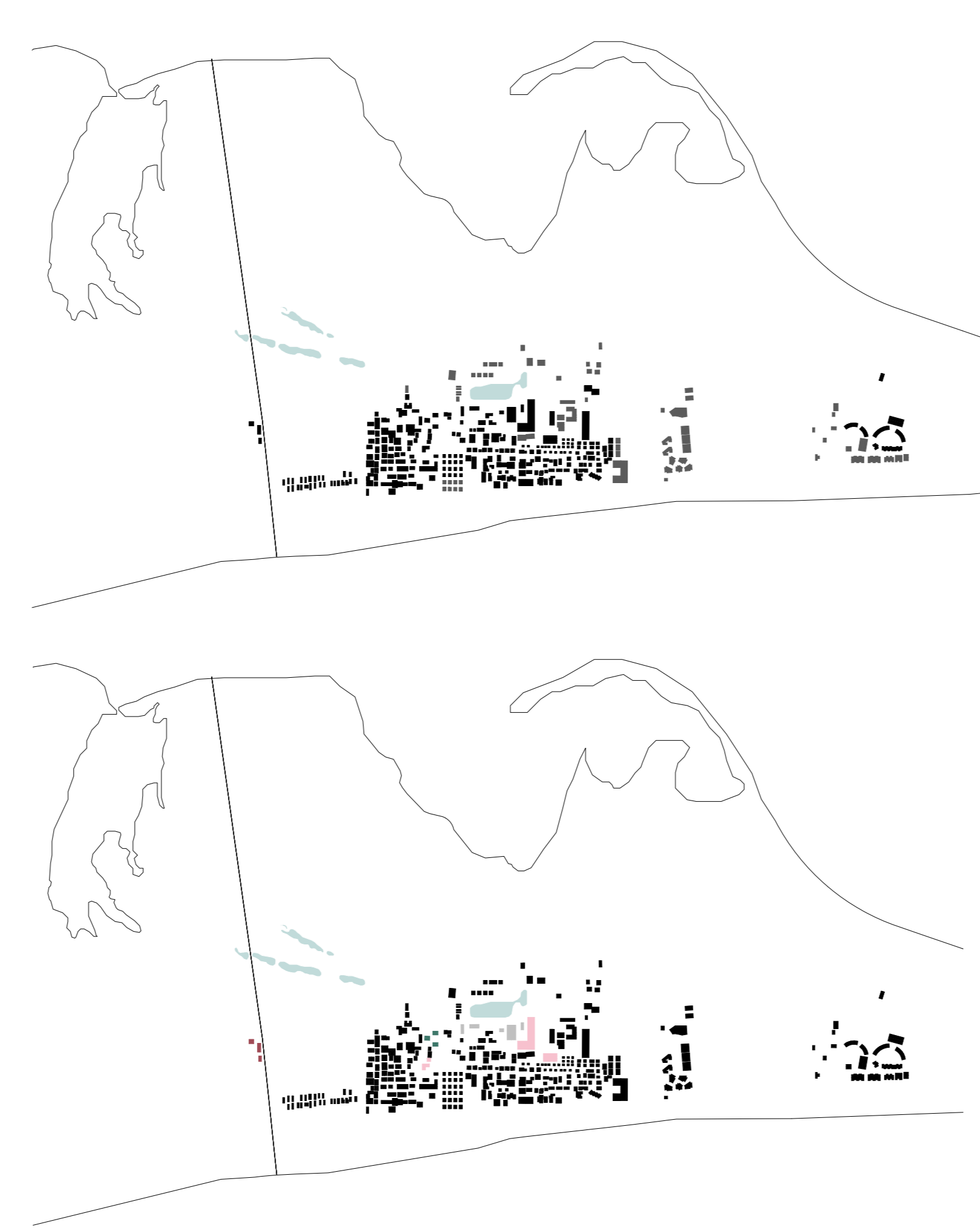
The tourist accommodation was mainly concentrated along the beach and the infrastructure located close to the main access road. The vacation houses were mainly one storey tall, low tech and with minimal footprint. A rough estimation of accommodation capacity per day ~ max. 1250 people*

2015

Active growth of tourist area began. New buildings emerged on the front beach line blocking the ones behind. A new hotel complex was built, further away from the main plot. Accommodation capacity per day ~ max. 2700 people*

2021

The growth of tourist area continues, invading already the area near the lagoon which remained untouched for a long time before. The amount of storeys increase and footprints of the buildings get larger. Accommodation capacity per day ~ max. 5000 people*



FUNCTIONS

Almost all buildings are tourist accommodation, the infrastructure is very basic and reduced to a minimum.

- hotels, vacation houses
- gastronomy
- workers accommodation
- unused buildings
- national park

AREA DISTRIBUTION

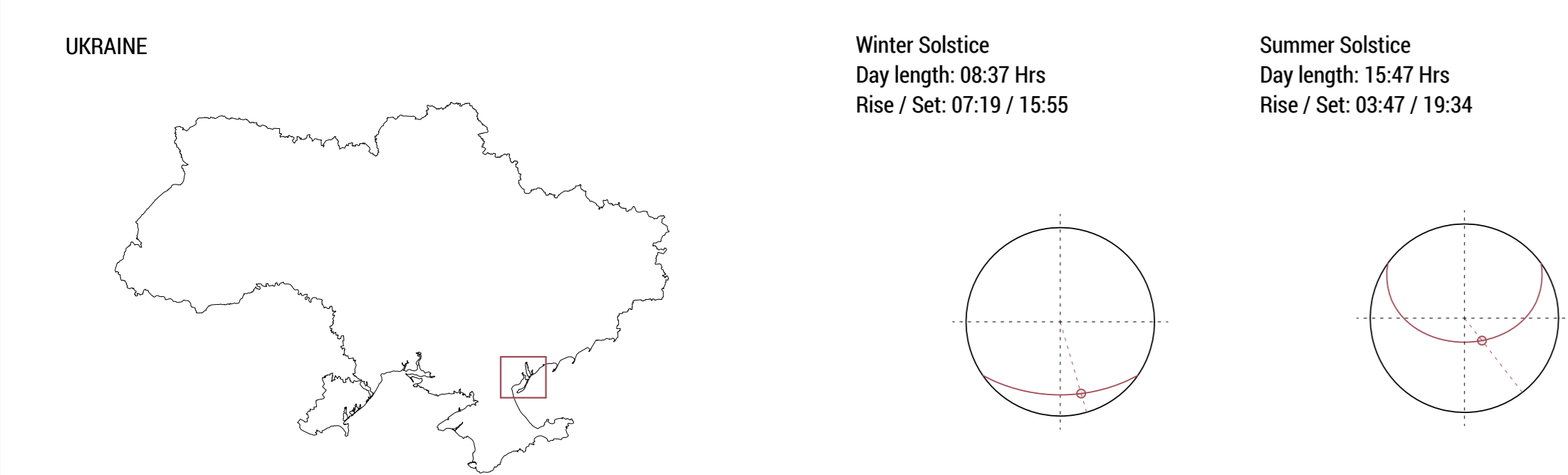
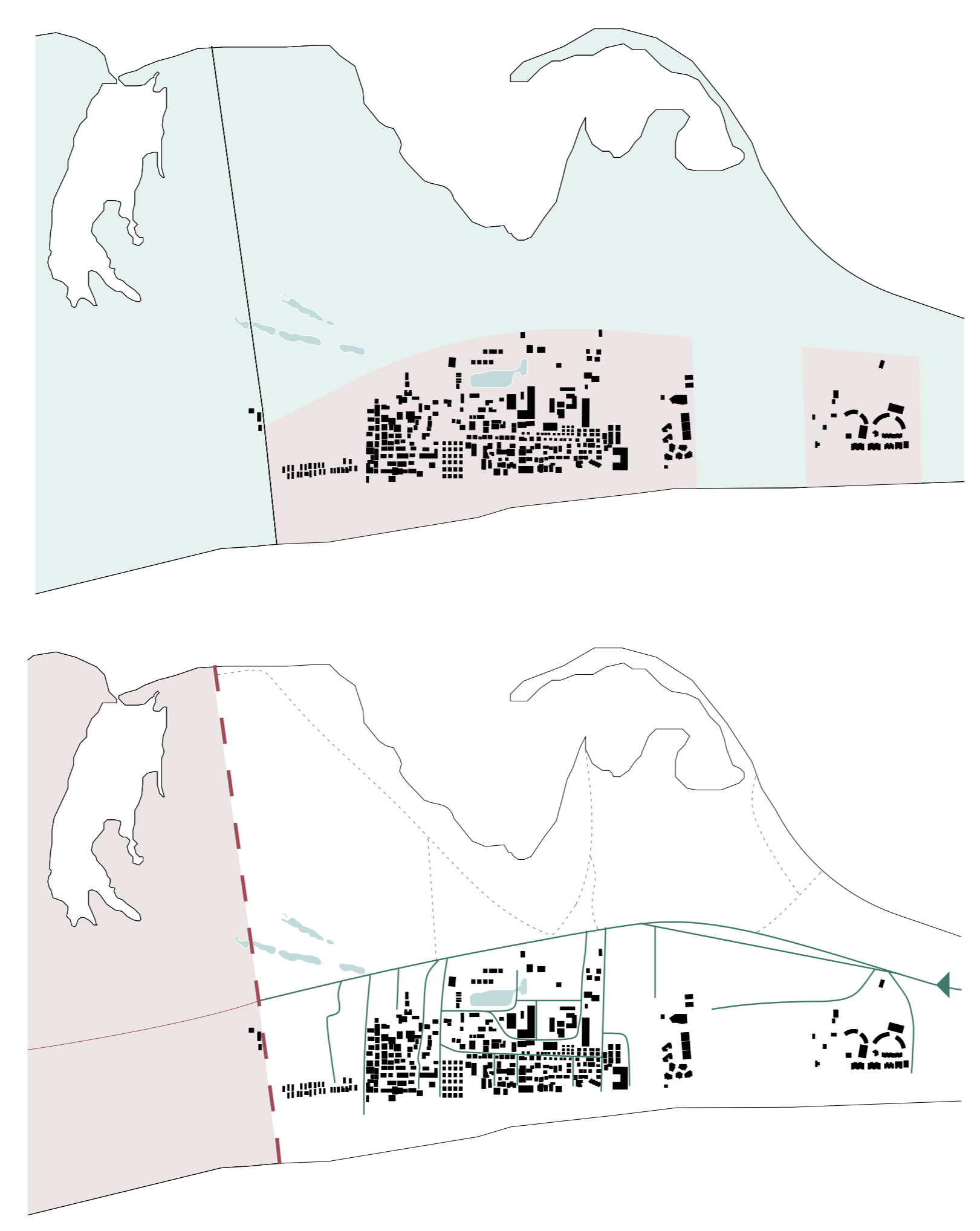
There are two main areas on the site, one is the tourist area where activities are concentrated and the other is steppe landscape

- silent
- loud

ACCESS

The main access to the area is from the mainland. The national park is closed behind a fence, the access is restricted and allowed from time to time for guided safari, but not on regular basis

- main access to the area
- access cars
- pedestrian path
- restricted access
- restricted area
- boundary - fence



HISTORY	lighthouse construction	Byriuchy Island connected to the land with a sand formation after a storm	development of the tourist sphere, construction of tourist and vacation houses	Island became a part of Azov-Sivash National Nature Park, access was considerably restricted
2 till 1 BC	19th century	1878 1927	1929 1950s	1960 - 1980 1970s 1993 present

settlement of scythians	fisherman village with 2 fish factories	Byriuchy Island gains status of a nature reserve	construction of a president's vacation house	fisherman village is destroyed by a storm	constant growth of tourist area
2 till 1 BC	19th century	1878 1927	1929 1950s	1960 - 1980 1970s 1993 present	present

CLIMATE
 BSk: semi-arid, steppe, cold
 2600 sunhours/year
 hot dry summers, wet mild winters

avg 1°C
 avg high: 27 °C
 avg low: 22 °C

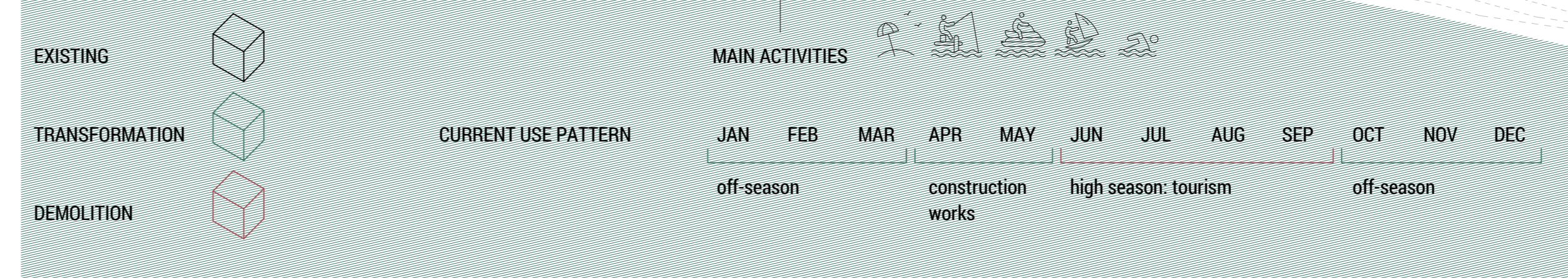
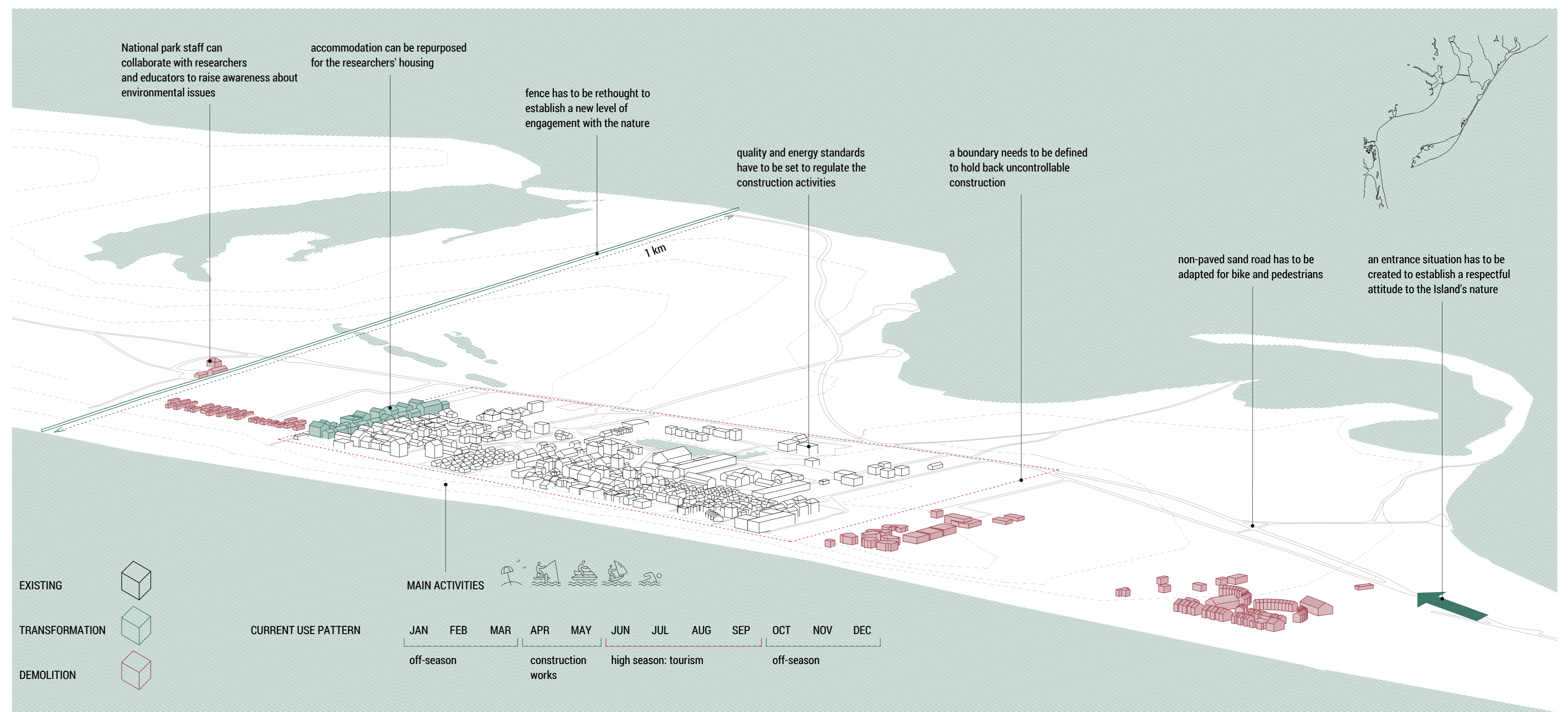
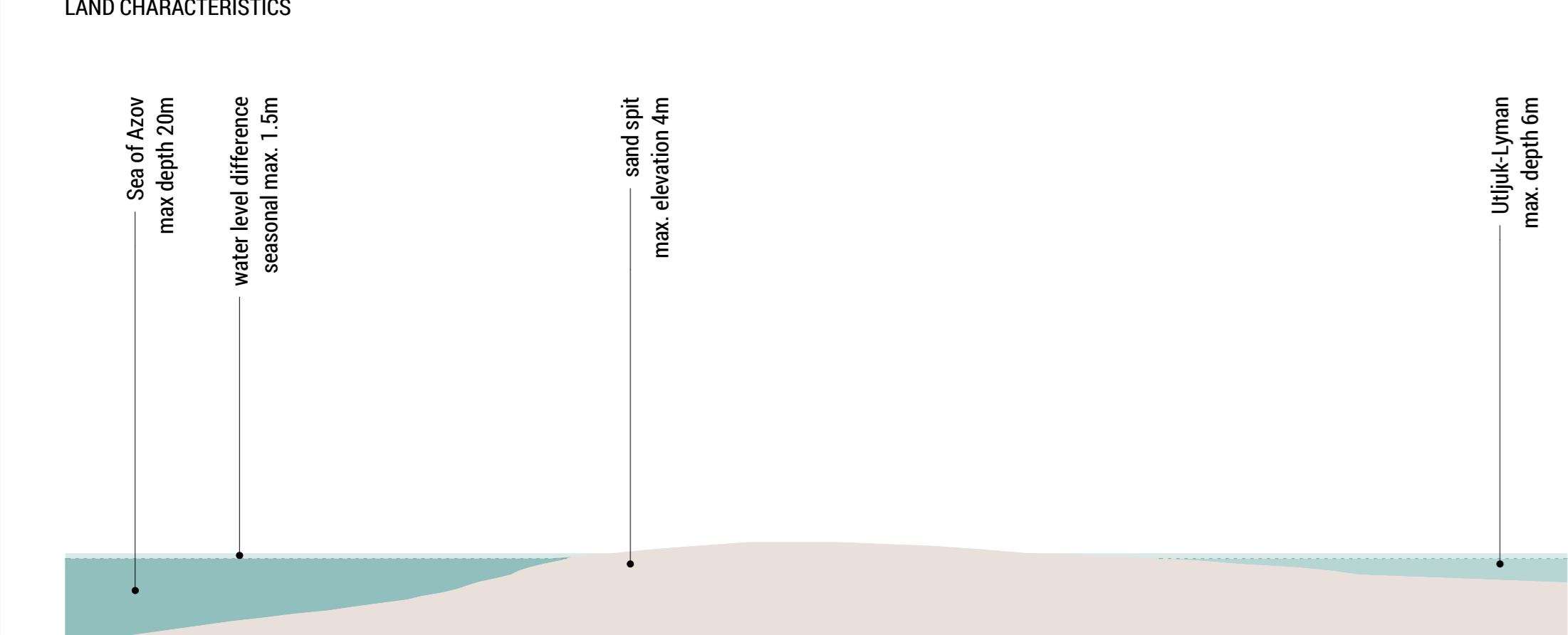
avg 1°C
 avg high: 10 °C
 avg low: 0 °C

max rain
 June 101.5 mm
 yearly ~350 mm

avg wind speed
 winter: 21 km/h, west
 summer: 17 km/h, east



192 bird species
 63 mussel species
 42 fish species



STRENGTHS

- location quality: beautiful pristine nature, sun and healing air
- unique flora, fauna and sea life
- conditions for alternative energy sources

WEAKNESSES

- vulnerability of nature
- lack of information about the island
- low awareness of population about climate change and the need for preservation of the environment
- low architectural culture in Ukraine in general, but specifically on the island
- pragmatic and partially opportunistic built environment, cheapest materials, not energy efficient

OPPORTUNITIES

- creation of an image of ecological island
- development of cooperation of the national park administration with educational and cultural institutions to spread the knowledge about the island
- boosting sustainability in the area (e.g. via plastic-free purchasing, electrification of vehicles and organising sustainable maintenance and management)
- engagement of the visitors of the Island into nature preservation activities

THREATS

- growing tourism destroying the secluded atmosphere of the place
- nature harming activities as a consequence of tourism growth
- failing waste management
- overconsumption of energy

S W O T

PROBLEMS OF THE AREA

No measures are currently taken to: control construction standards and quality. No collective effort is taken to preserve island's nature outside of the national park boundary and no collaboration with its visitors is being established to enhance sustainable recreation practices.

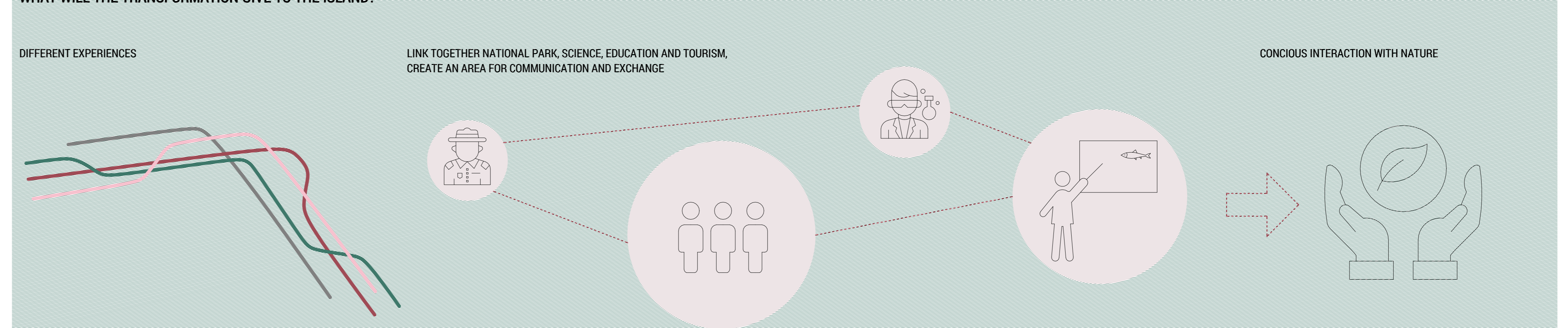


POTENTIALS OF THE AREA

There is a big potential for exploration and research on Byriuchy Island, it can work in combination with the National Park as well as some educational activities for the visitors. The island can become a place for research, volunteering and conscious environmental-friendly tourism

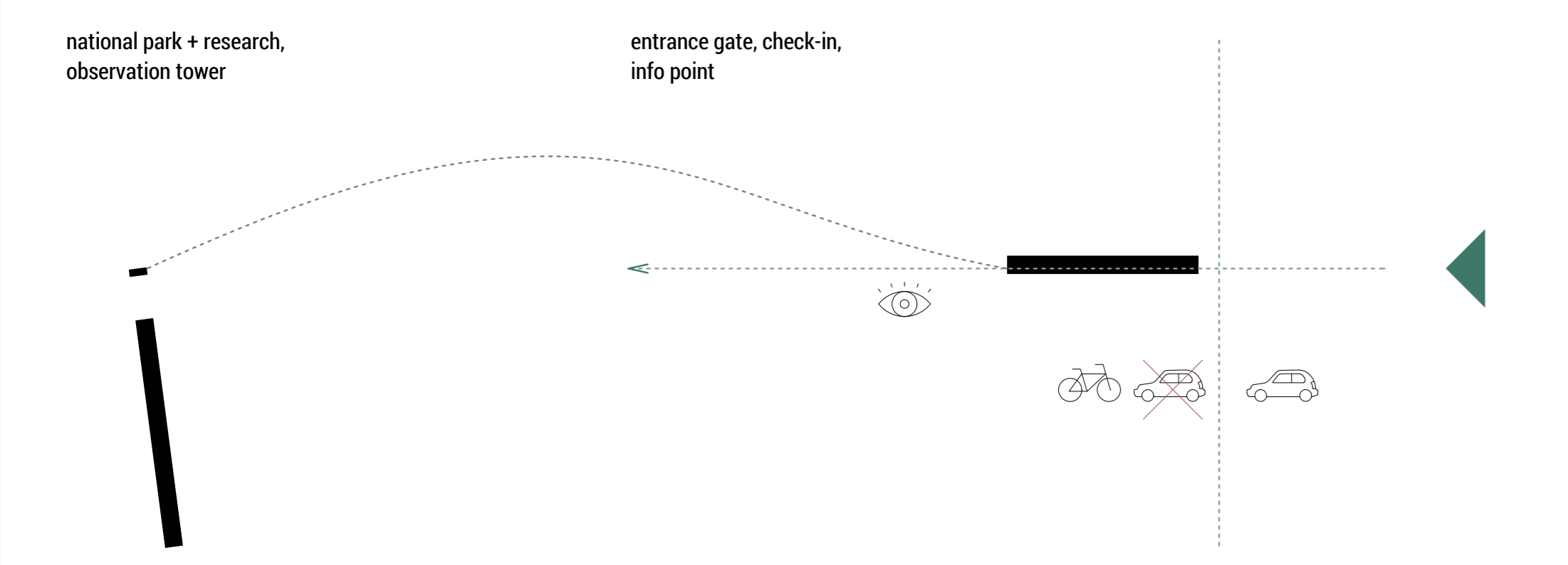


WHAT WILL THE TRANSFORMATION GIVE TO THE ISLAND?



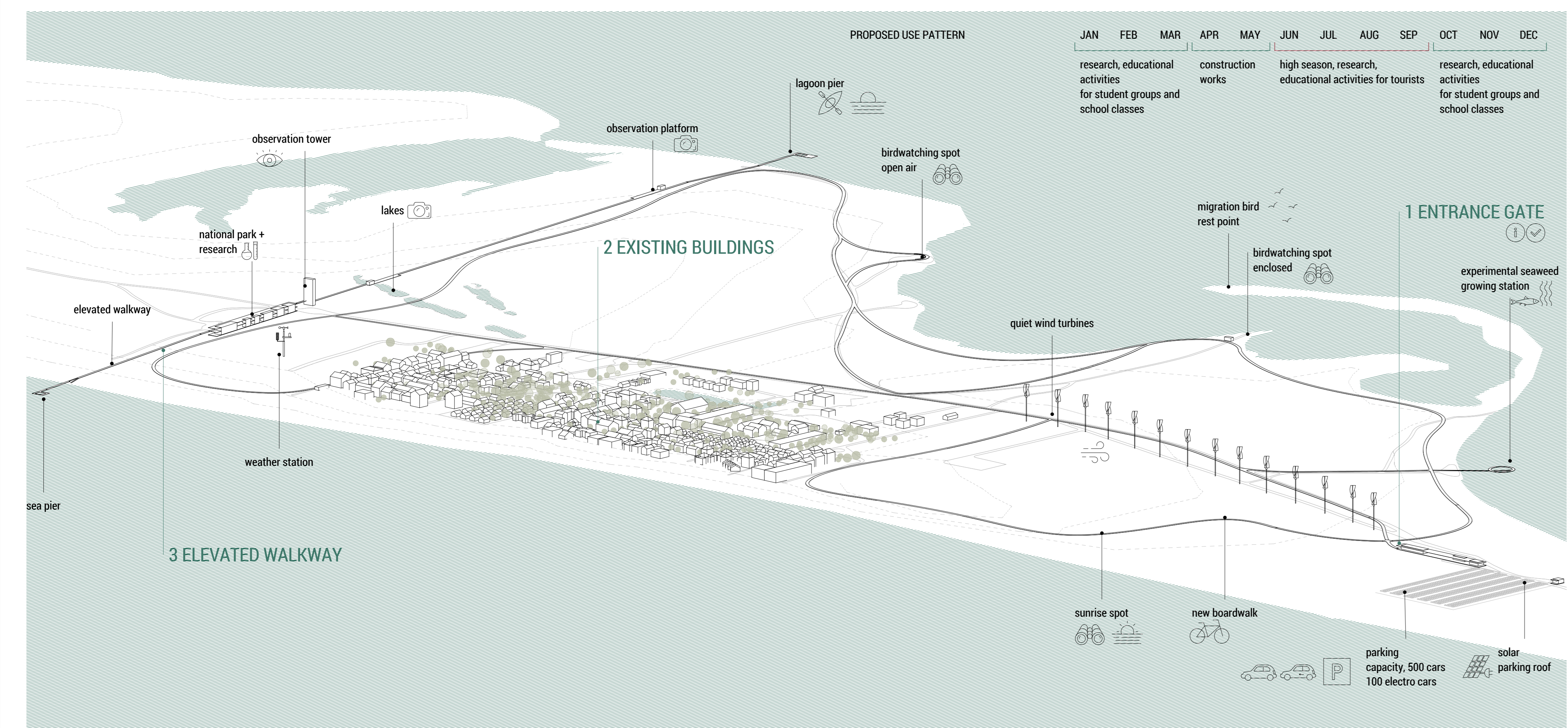
TRANSFORMATION PROPOSAL LEVEL 1
built environment

ELEMENT 1 ENTRANCE GATE



The entrance gate sets up new rules within the area, it marks a car-free zone and establishes a visual connection with the observation tower as well as a vector of movement towards the Wolf Island Center. It sets a new boundary and defines the area behind it as a buffer zone between the narrowest part of the island and the restricted national park territory.

ELEMENT 2 EXISTING BUILDINGS



TRANSFORMATION PROPOSAL LEVEL 2
landscape

ELEMENT 1 POINTS OF INTEREST

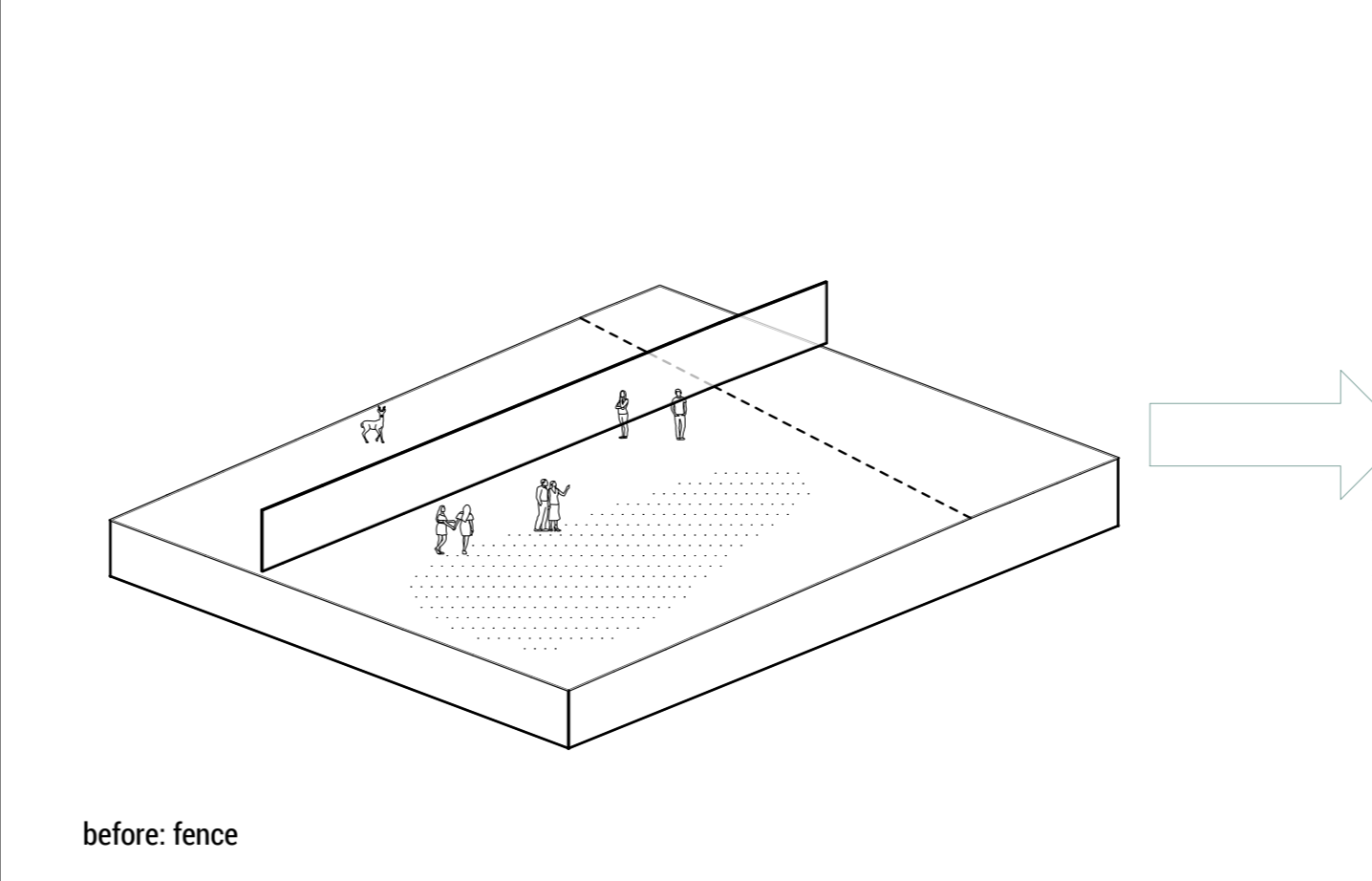


ELEMENT 2 CONNECTING ROUTE

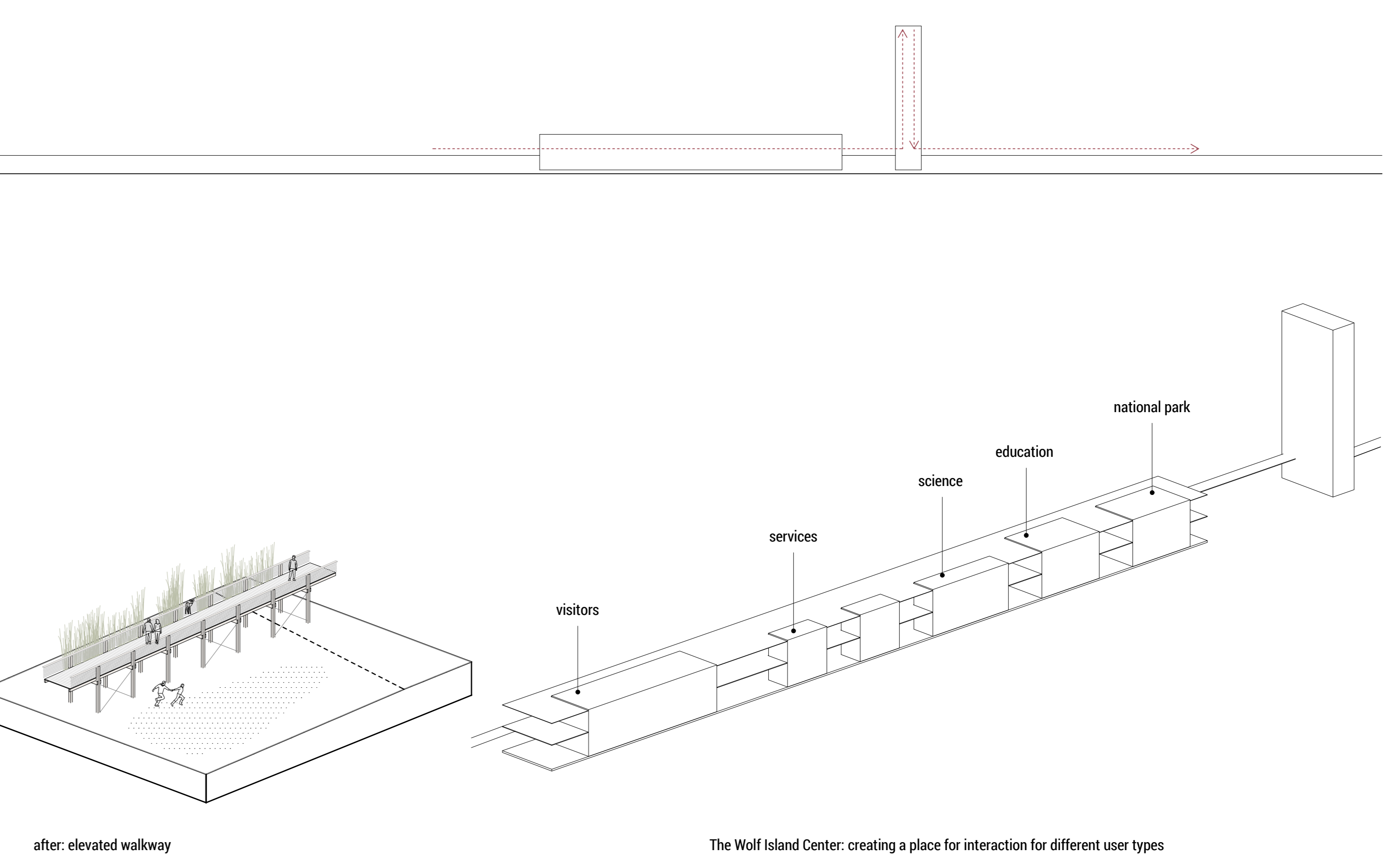


ELEMENT 3 ELEVATED WALKWAY

Horizontal and vertical
The horizontal elevated walkway is around 1km long, spanning over the soft soil and water, leaving the continuity of landscape uninterrupted. It also acts like a ruler that extends itself from the sea to the lagoon, through its straightness delineating the sectional change of the landscape below. Its stretched dynamic shape guides users to go from place to place and experience different situations, different landscape, feel the weather, time of the day, seasonal changes. The Wolf Island Center contains laboratories, classrooms, national park facilities, a cafe, and indoor and outdoor event spaces. The spaces are multifunctional, transformable according to needs, extendable. The vertical viewing tower is 27 meters tall, situated at the entrance to the national park, serves as a landmark for the place. It provides visitors with a bird-eye view of the island.

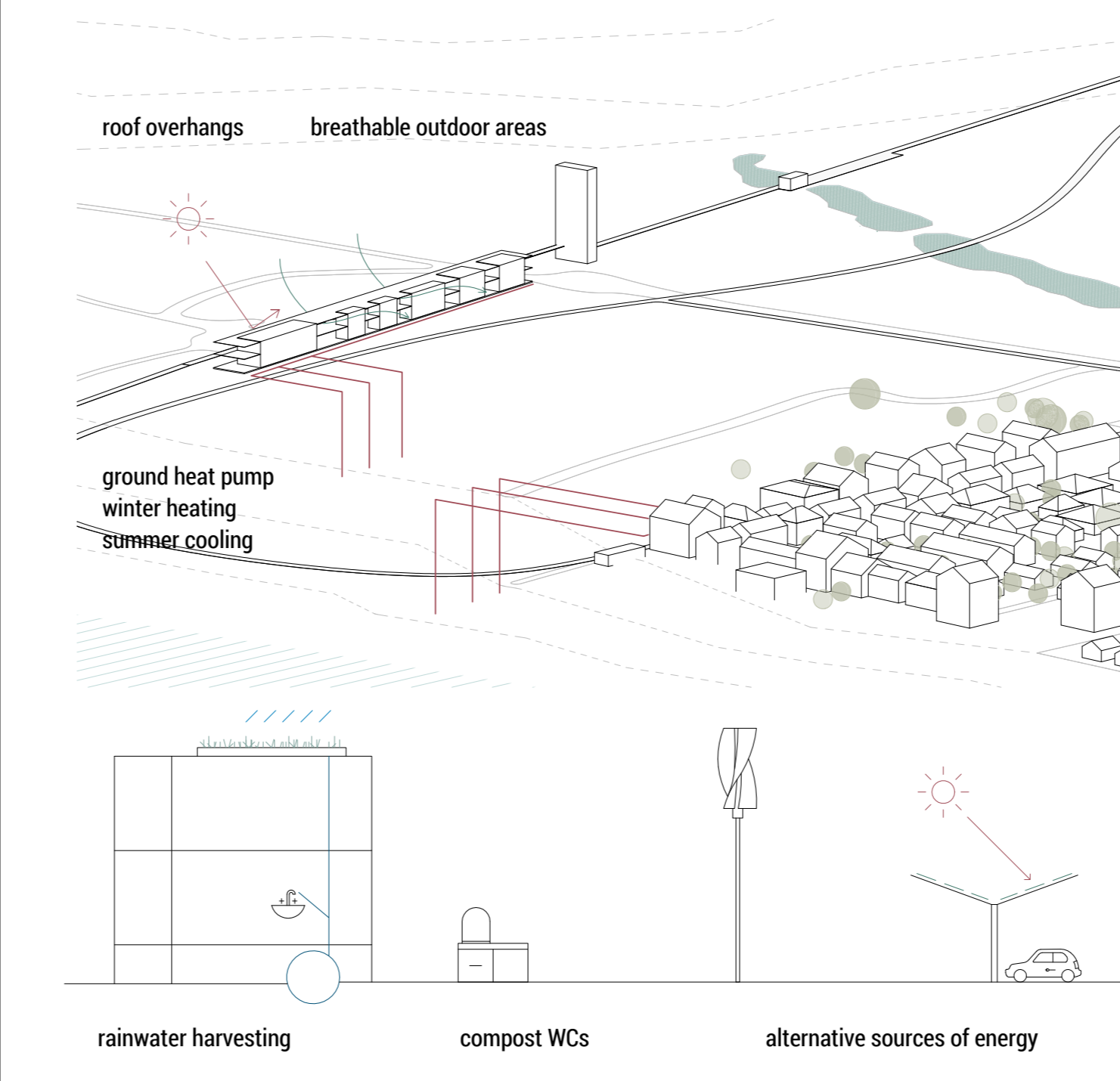


before: fence



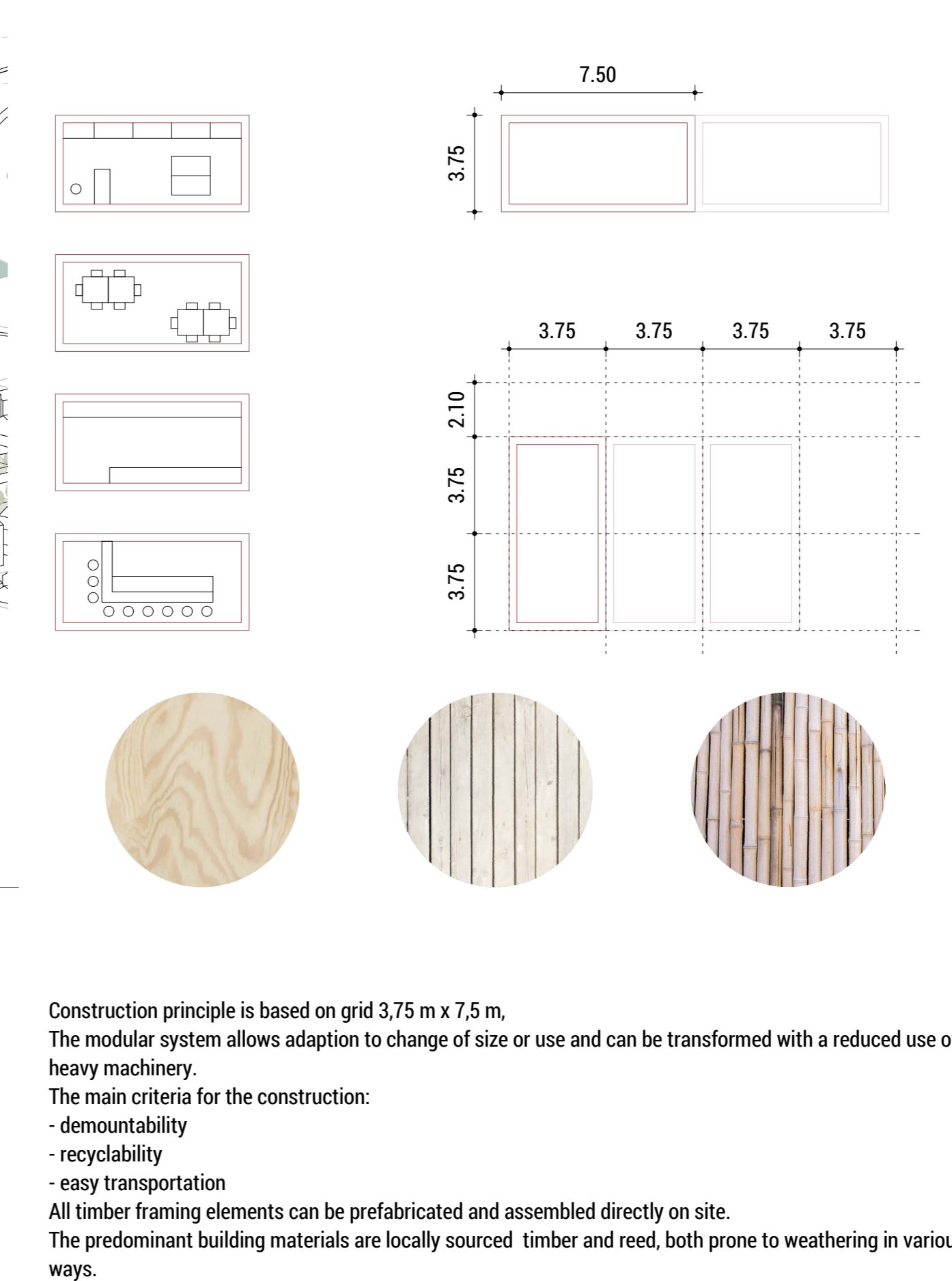
The Wolf Island Center: creating a place for interaction for different user types

ENERGIEKONZEPT

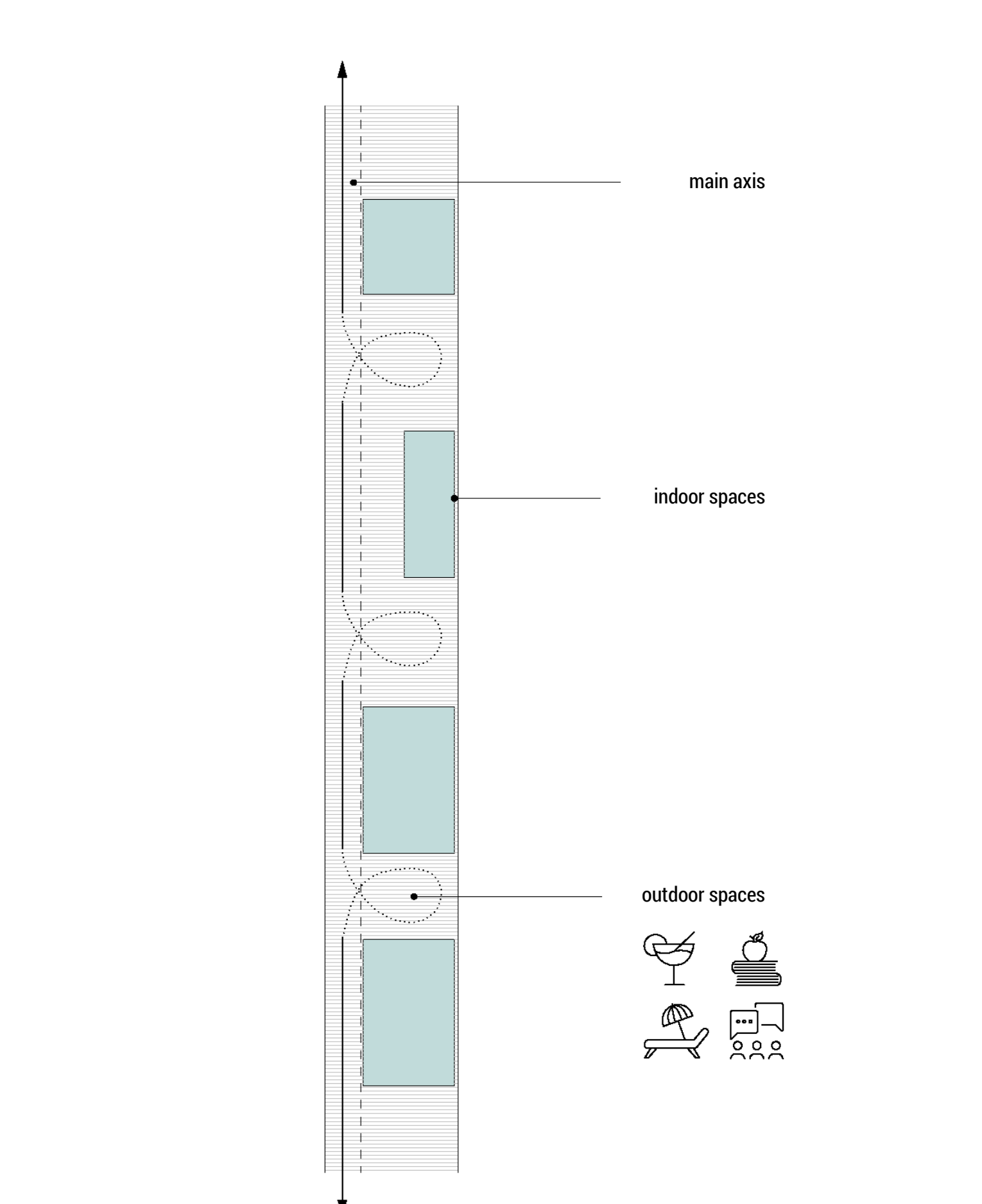


Large eaves of the roof, natural cross ventilation, and open circulations significantly improve the environmental comfort of the building. These intermediate spaces allow multiple circulations and varied uses depending on the solar route, the winds, and the seasonal changes. At least the three main renewable energy sources of the area can be integrated into the design to power existing as well as new buildings: ground heat pump for heating and warming water, quiet wind turbines and solar panels to generate electricity. Water-less Enviro-loos can be incorporated into the design. This is a dry sanitation system which uses heat from the sun and whirly bird extraction to turn sewerage into compost without the use of water, chemicals or electricity.

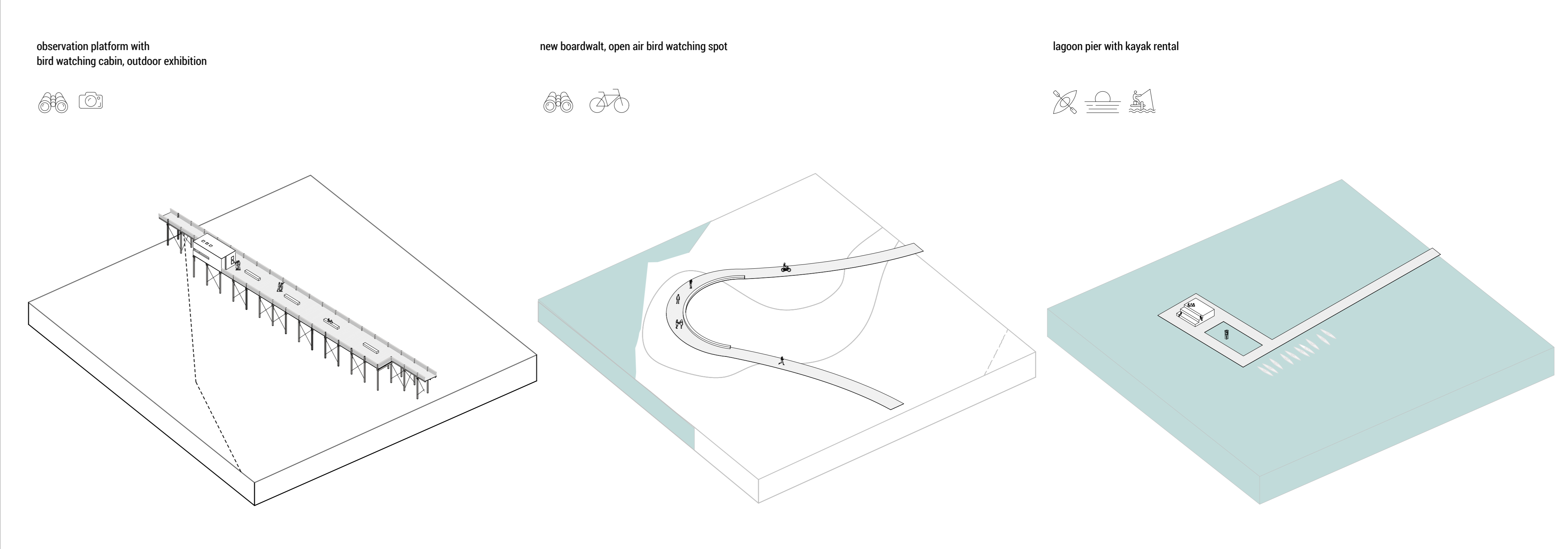
CONSTRUCTION AND MATERIALS



SEQUENCE OF SPACES



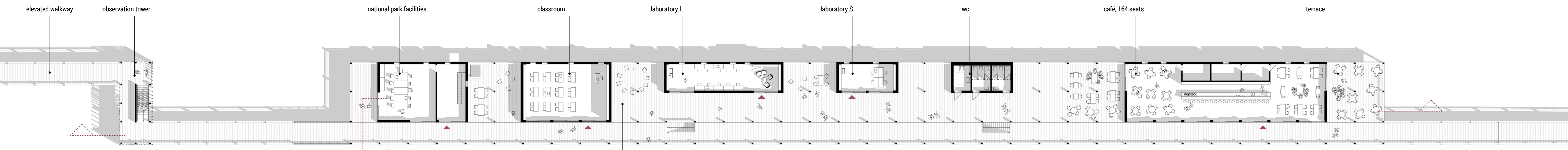
SEQUENCE OF MICRO EXPERIENCES



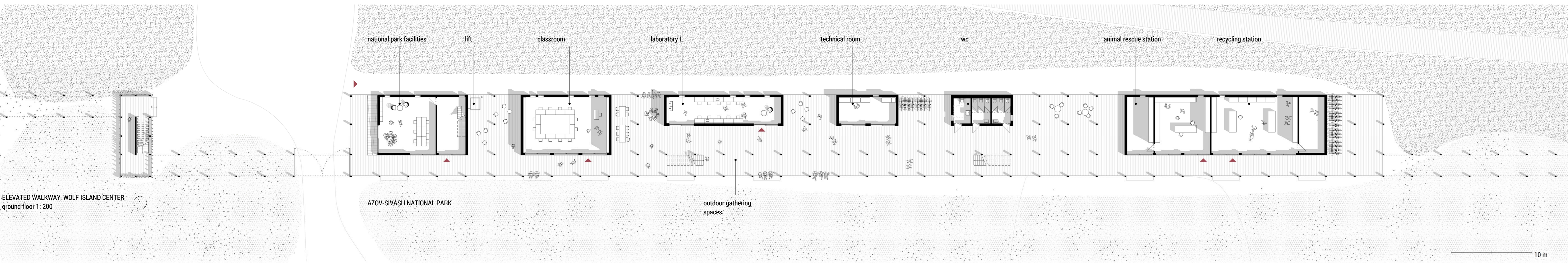
THE WOLF ISLAND CENTER

There is a mix of indoor and generous shaded outdoor to encourage users to spend more time in nature and open the views towards the Azov Sea, Utiuk-Lyman and the National park which was blocked before by the fence.

The functional program of the Wolf Island Center integrates mixed use spaces encouraging the communication between tourism, science, education and national park and activating different age groups.



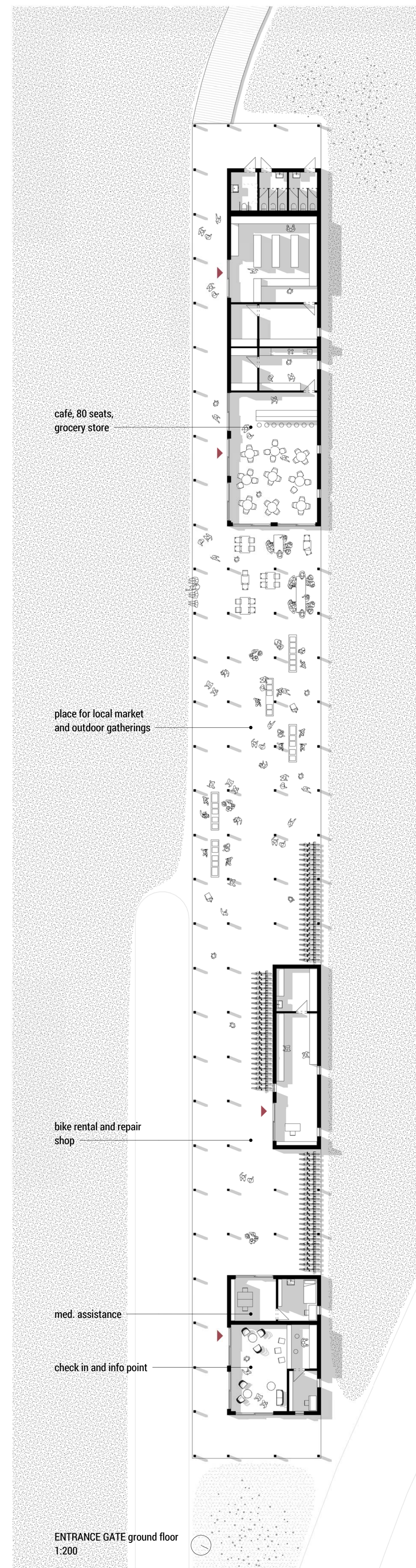
ELEVATED WALKWAY, WOLF ISLAND CENTER
1st floor 1:200

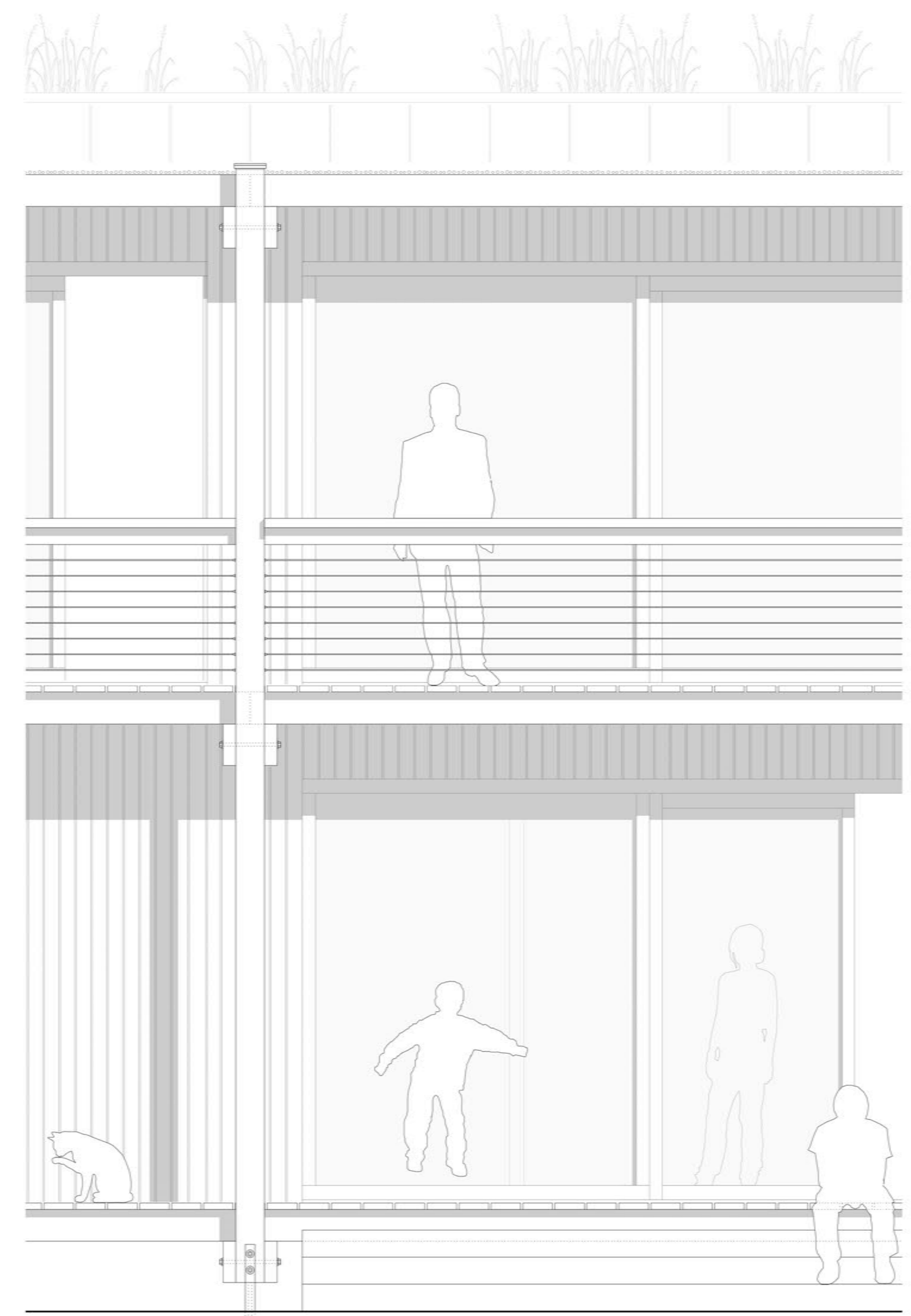
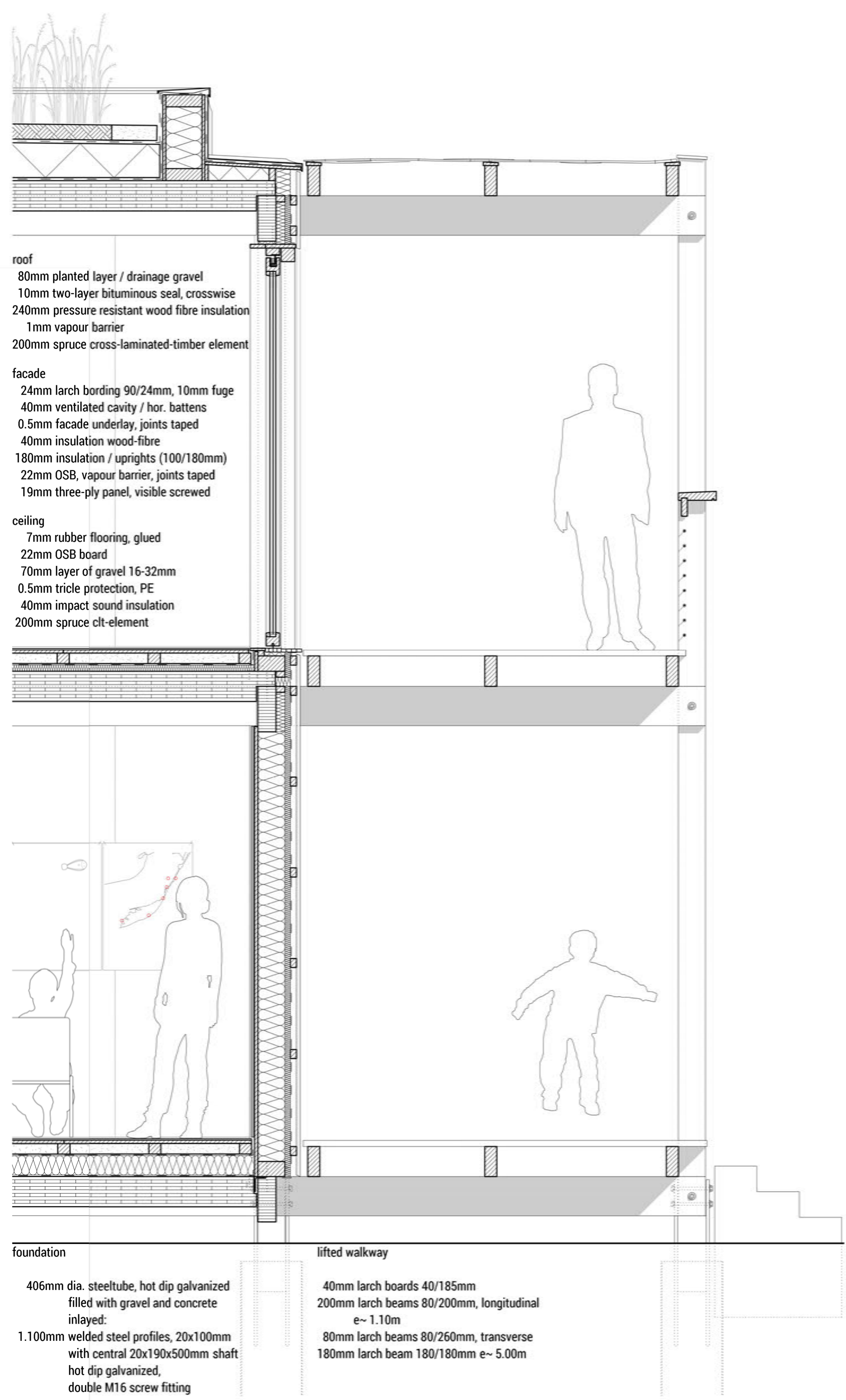


ELEVATED WALKWAY, WOLF ISLAND CENTER
ground floor 1:200



ELEVATED WALKWAY, WOLF ISLAND CENTER
south west elevation/ section 1:200



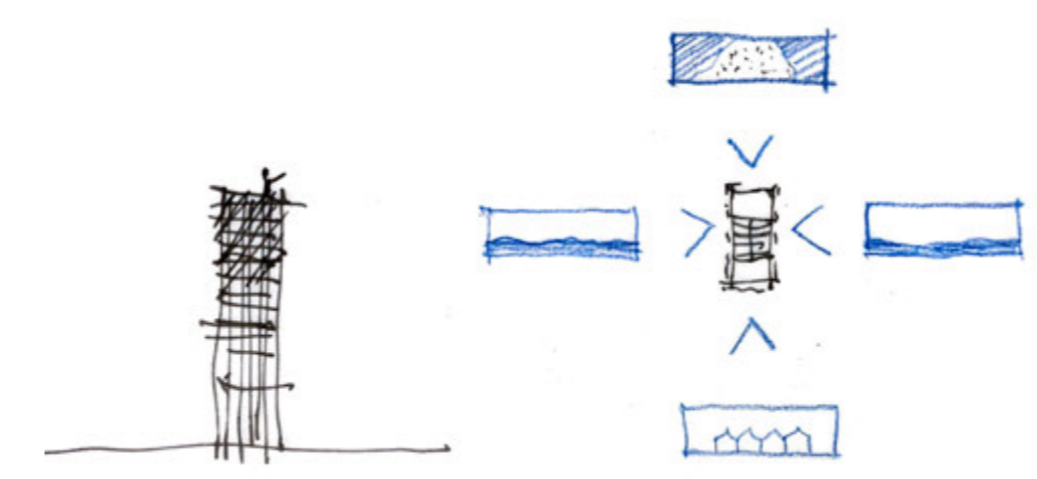


CONSTRUCTION PRINCIPLE 1:50

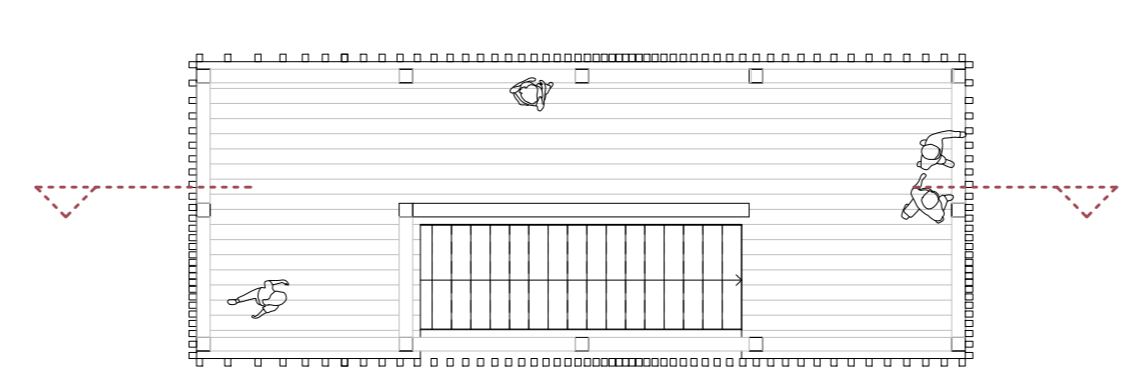
THE WOLF ISLAND CENTER facade section 1:20

OBSERVATION TOWER

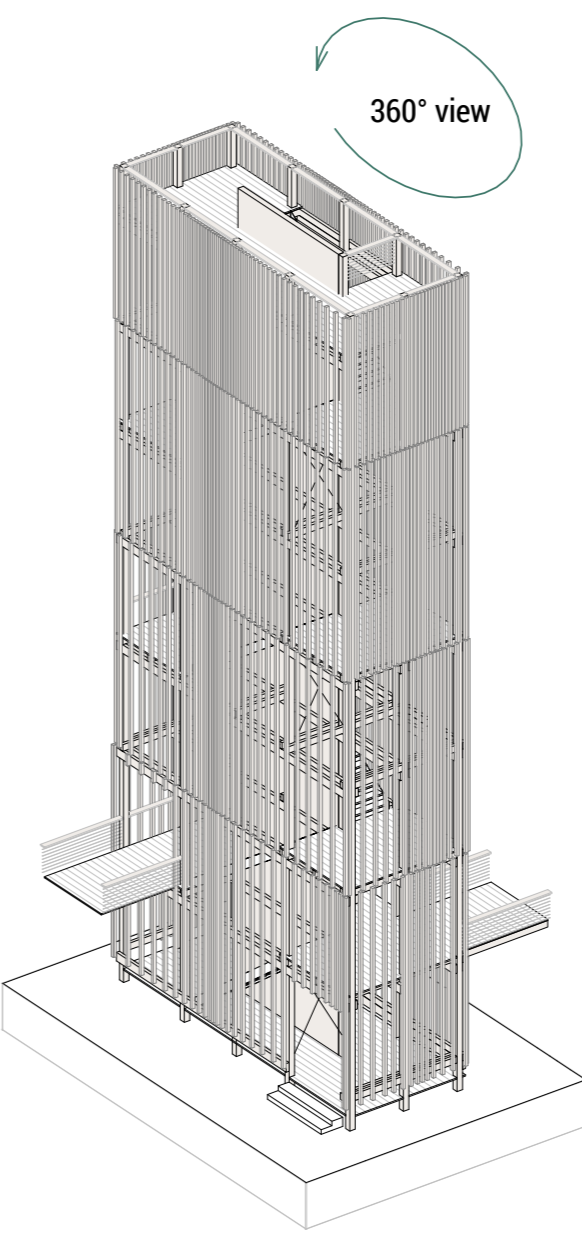
Situated on the main axis with the entrance gate, the tower marks the intersection of the national park and recreation zone, forming a landmark of the Wolf Island.
It is inspired by the surrounding nature, its soft colors and the overlapping layers of sand, water and steep vegetation with different transparency. The facade creates an interaction with a visitor by gradually opening and closing the views and forms different light and shadow plays. The further to the top you go, the denser is the distance between the wooden profiles, then the tower opens up towards the top and presents the visitors with 360° view of the Wolf Island.



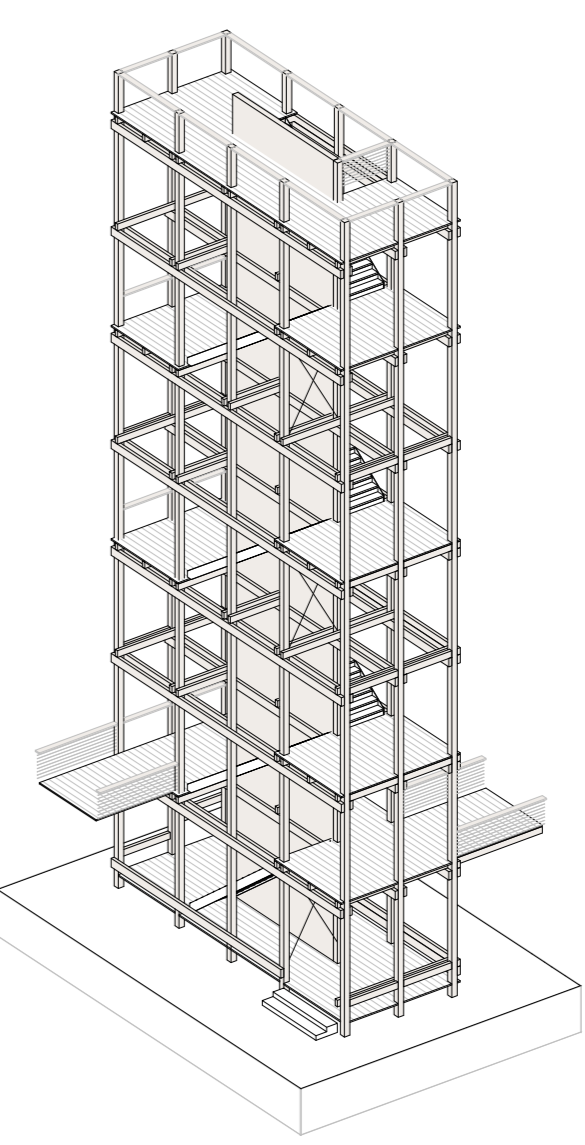
OBSERVATION TOWER 6th floor 1:100



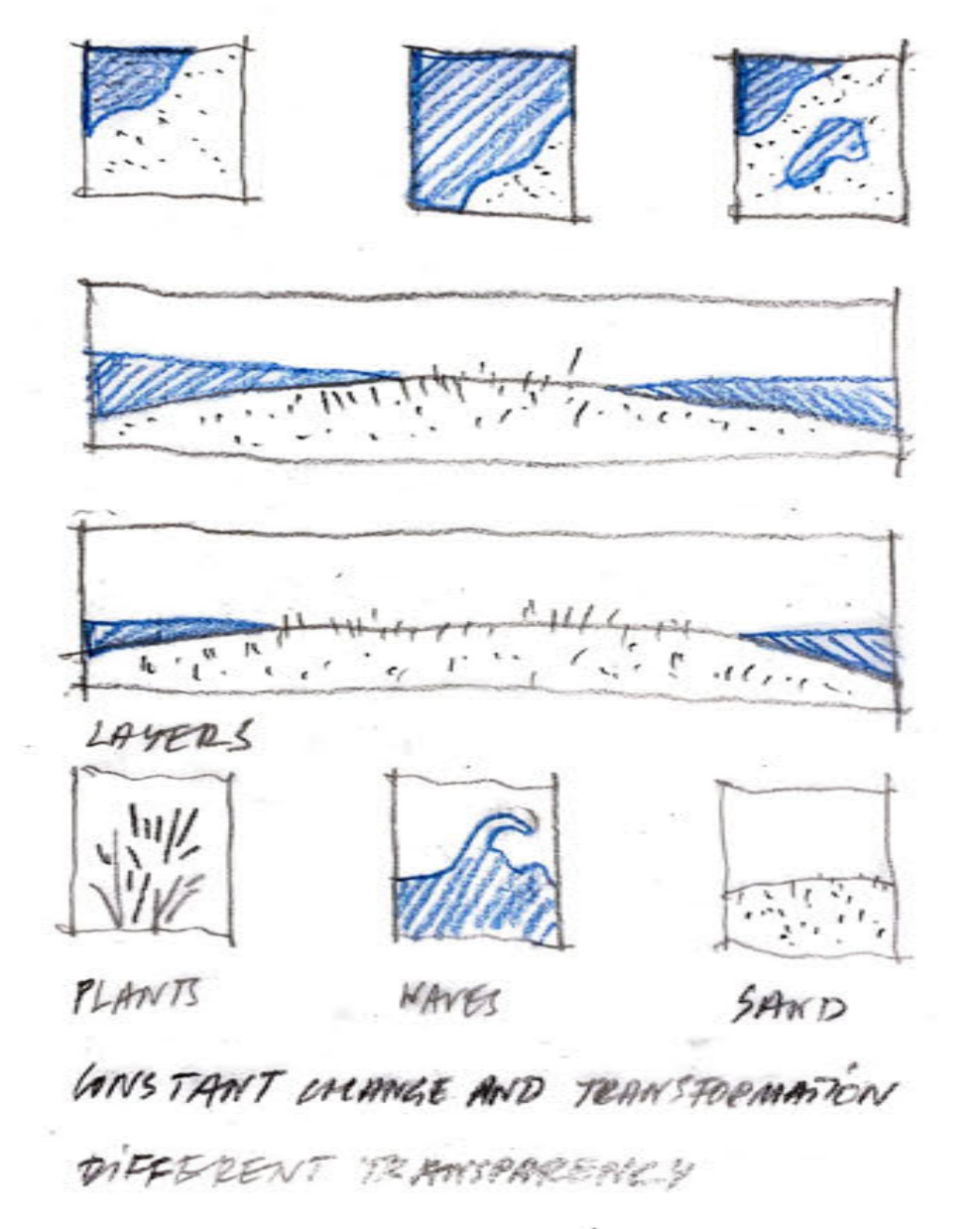
FACADE AXO 1:200



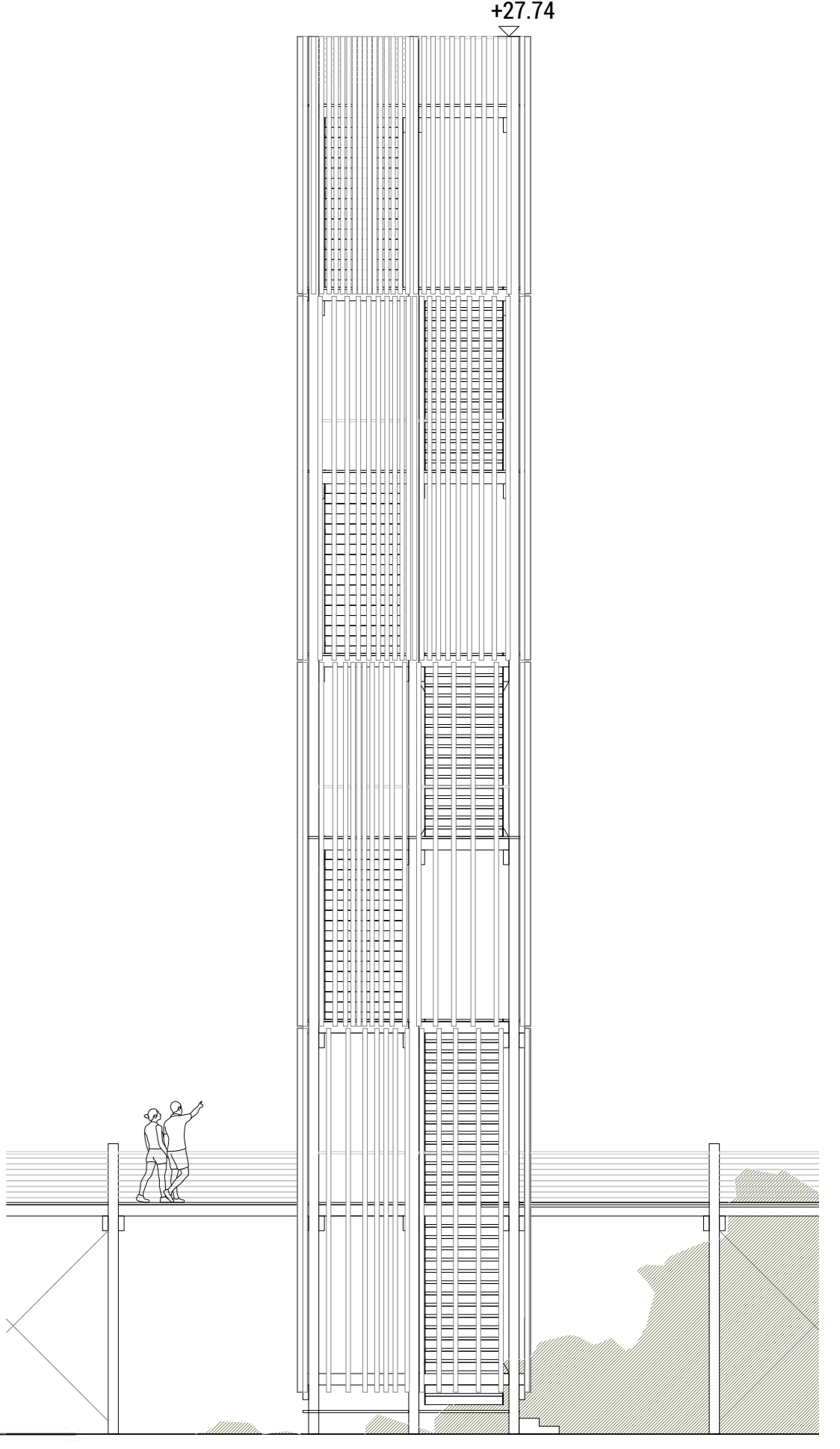
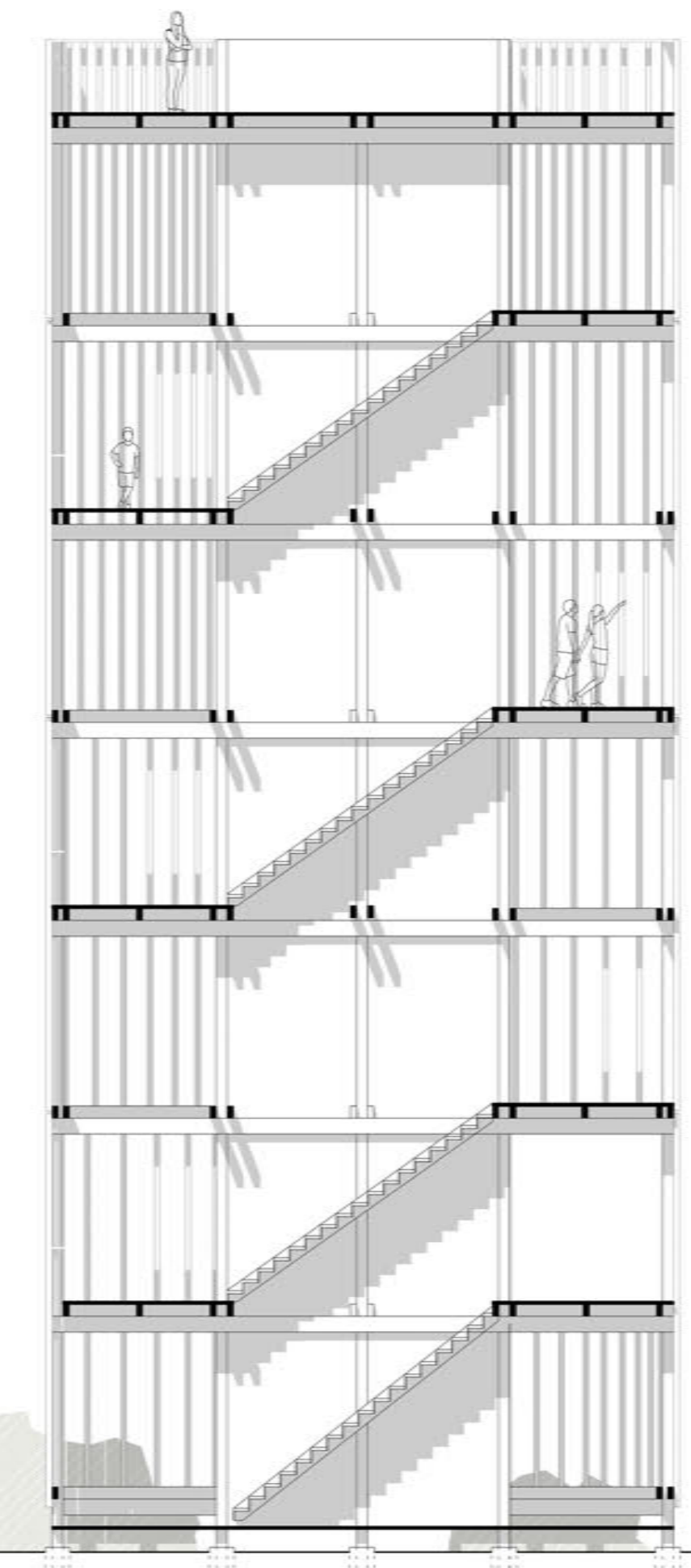
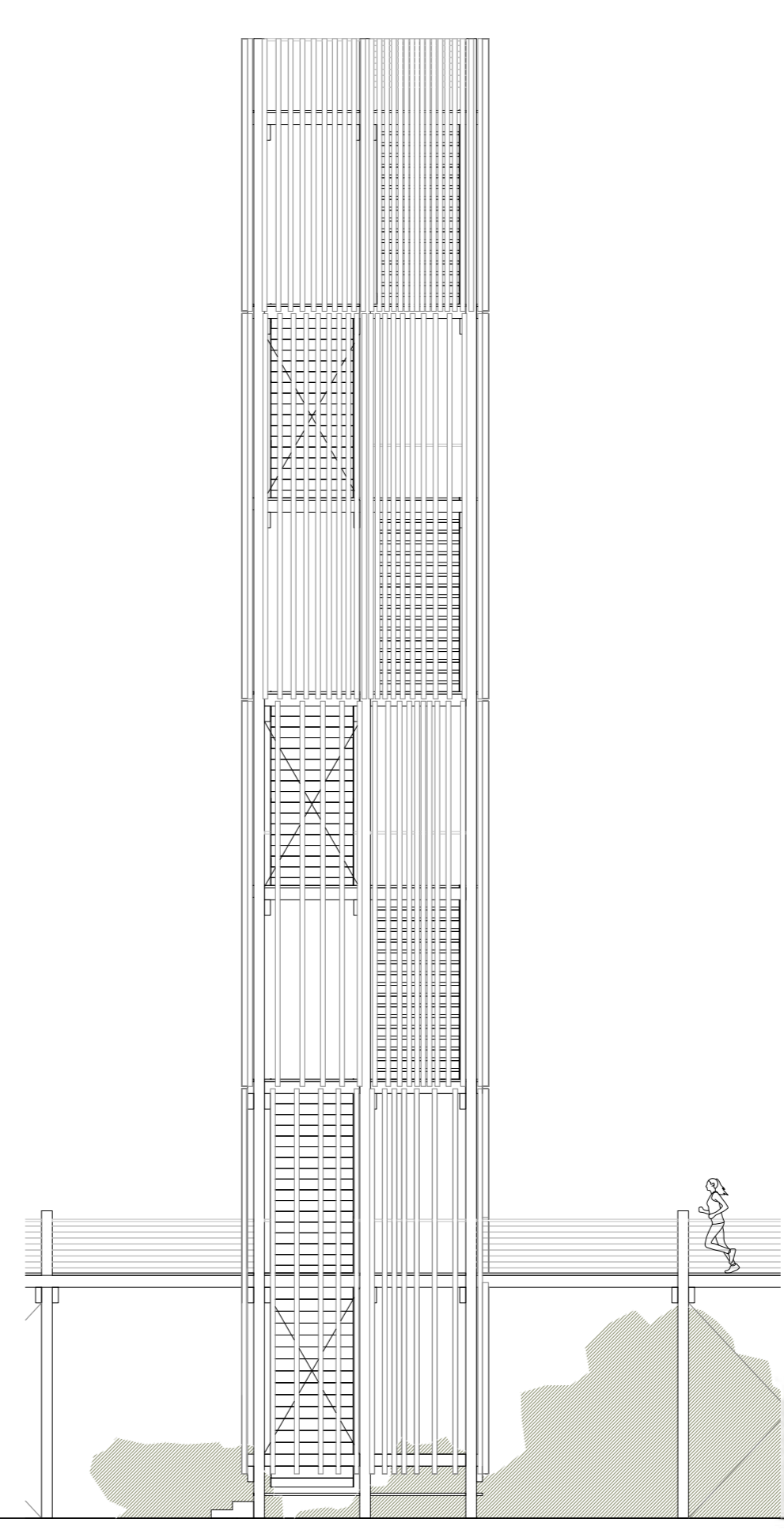
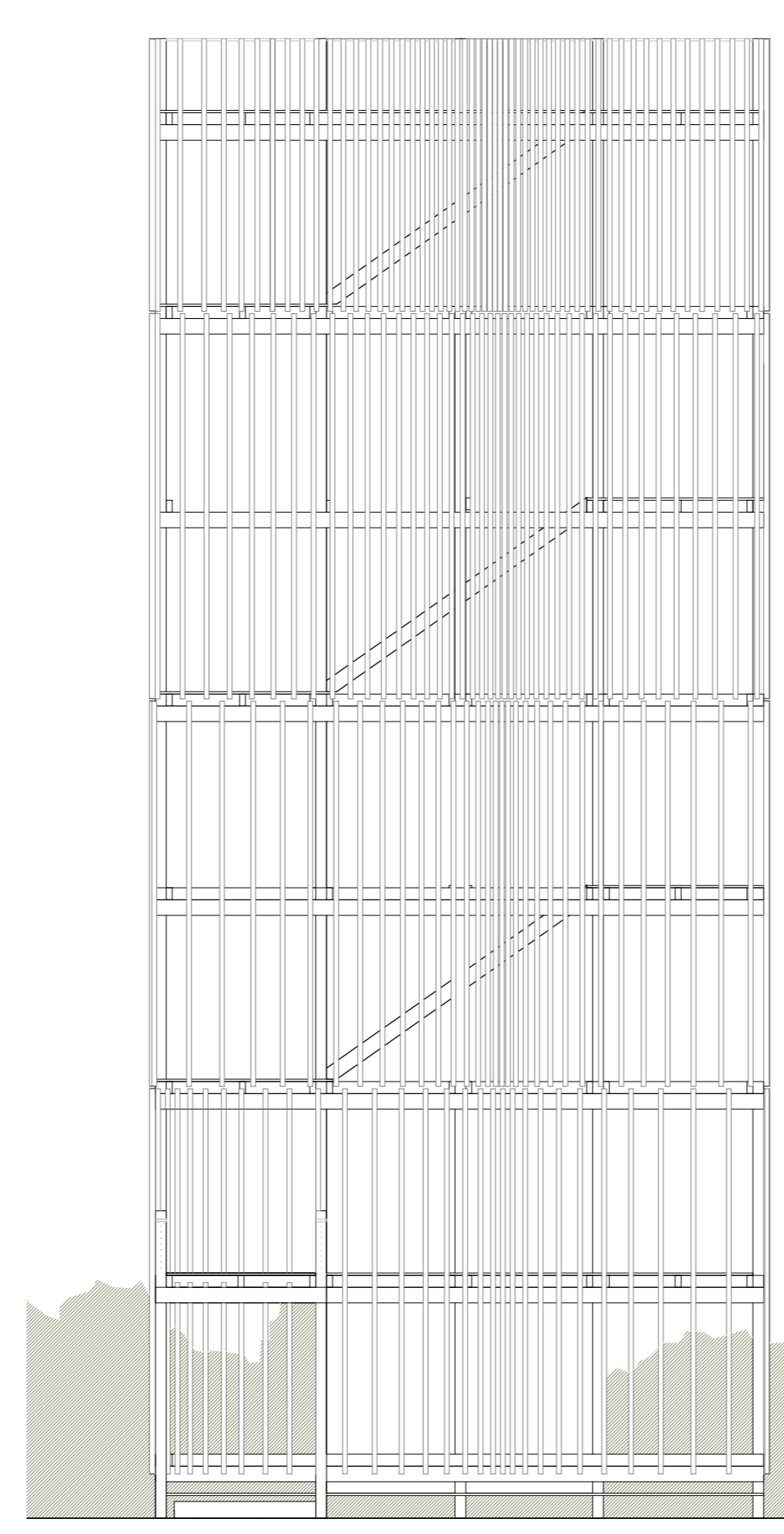
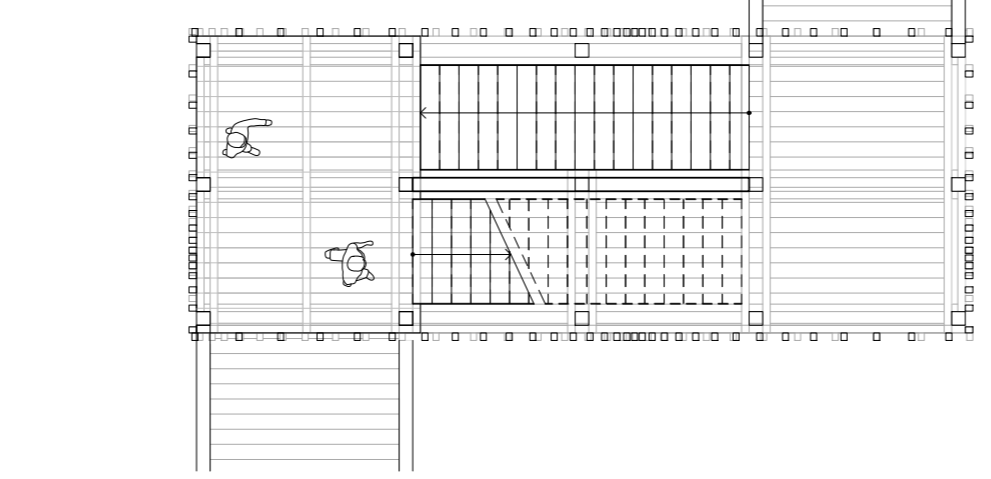
CONSTRUCTION AXO 1:200



INSPIRATION



OBSERVATION TOWER 1st floor 1:100



OBSERVATION TOWER elevations / section 1:100