



2007

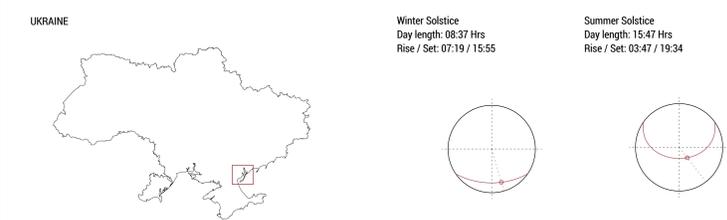
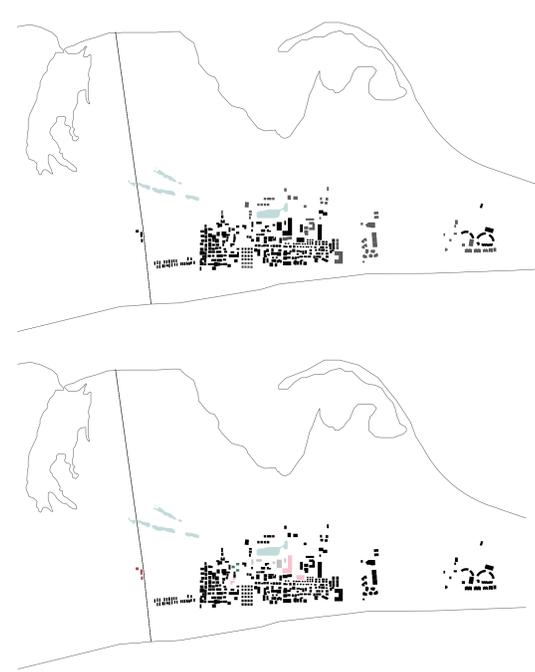
The tourist accommodation was mainly concentrated along the beach and the infrastructure located close to the main access road. The vacation houses were mainly one storey tall, low tech and with minimal footprint. A rough estimation of accommodation capacity per day ~ max. 1250 people*

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*

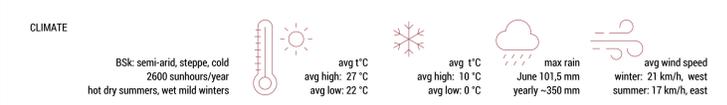
2021

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*



HISTORY

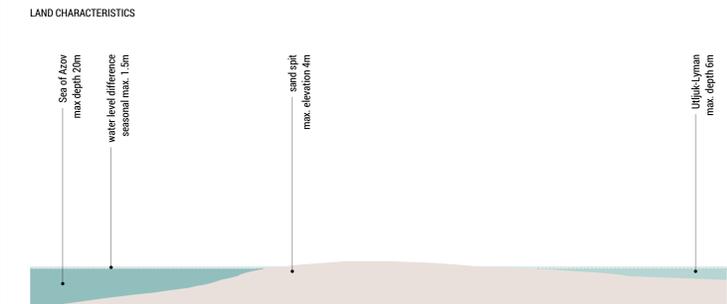
2 till 1 BC	19th century	1878	1927	1929	1950s	1960 - 1980	1970s	1993	present
settlement of scythians	fisherman village with 2 fish factories	lighthouse construction	Byriuchy Island gains status of a nature reserve	Byriuchy Island connected to the land with a sand formation after a storm	development of the tourist sphere, construction of tourist and vacation houses	construction of a president's vacation house	fisherman village is destroyed by a storm	Island became a part of Azov-Sivash National Nature Park, access was considerably restricted	constant growth of tourist area



Byriuchy Island is a reclaimed spit in the Azov Sea, since 1927 is part of the Azov-Sivash National Park. The island is a unique mixture of steppe and sea. It is home to many species of animals and birds, a place of rest for migratory birds, and in the Azov Sea there are many species of fish. The policy regarding the national park is kept secret, probably because in the depths of the island there is a presidential summer residence, built during the time of Khrushchev and visited in summer by the current president. The work of the national park is financed by the state, and since these funds are limited, it lacks the infrastructure that would allow a safe visit to nature by people from the mainland. The subject of this thesis is the situation on the border with the national park. Since the 1980s, tourism began to emerge there. In 2007 is when tourists started actively coming and accommodation for them built and by 2021 the number of visitors has doubled. Its quick development, which is approaching the border with the national park and also reaches the areas previously untouched by man. The current development is carried out using the cheapest and most environmentally unsustainable materials, has little regard for sun orientation and makes absolutely no use of renewable energy resources. At the border there is a fence which blocks like a wall the tourist area from the national park, while tourists bypass the fence and enter the territory of the national park along the coast.



192 bird species
63 mussel species
42 fish species



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

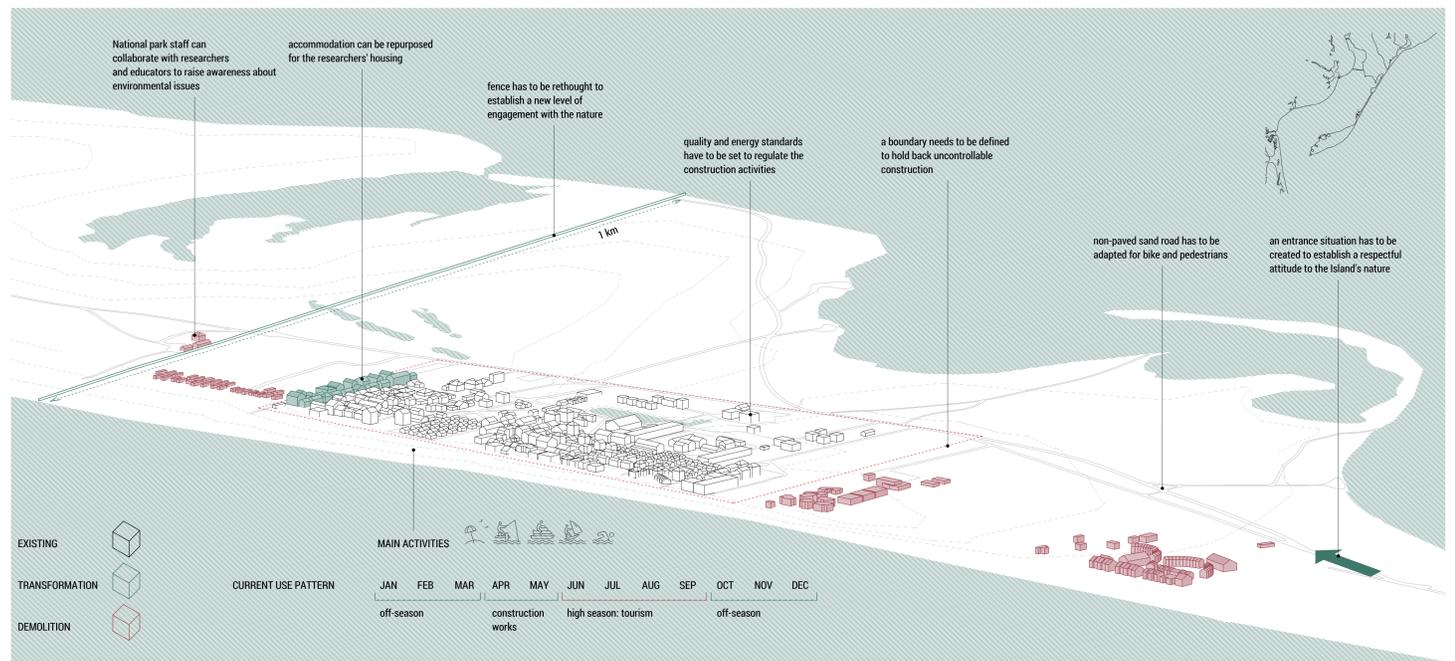
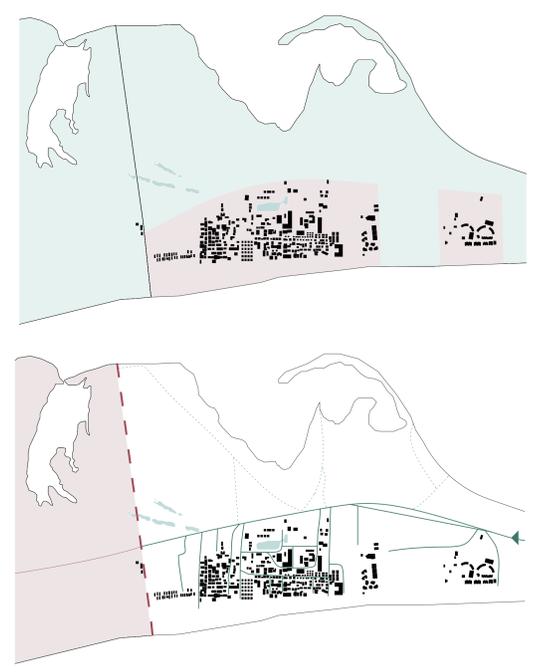
There are two main areas on the site, one is the tourist area where activities are concentrated and the other is steppe landscape

- 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 safaris, but not on regular basis

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



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

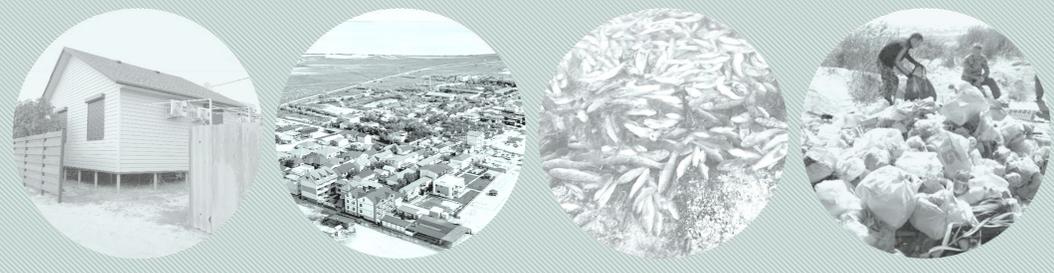
THREATS

- 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.

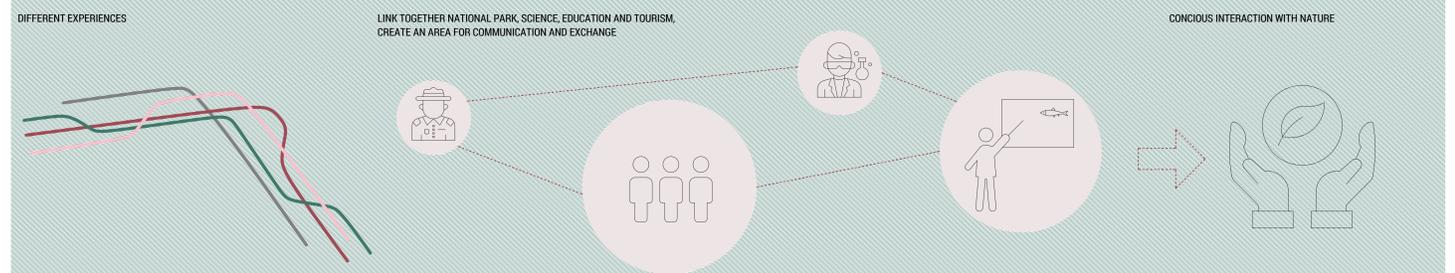


POTENTIALS OF THE AREA

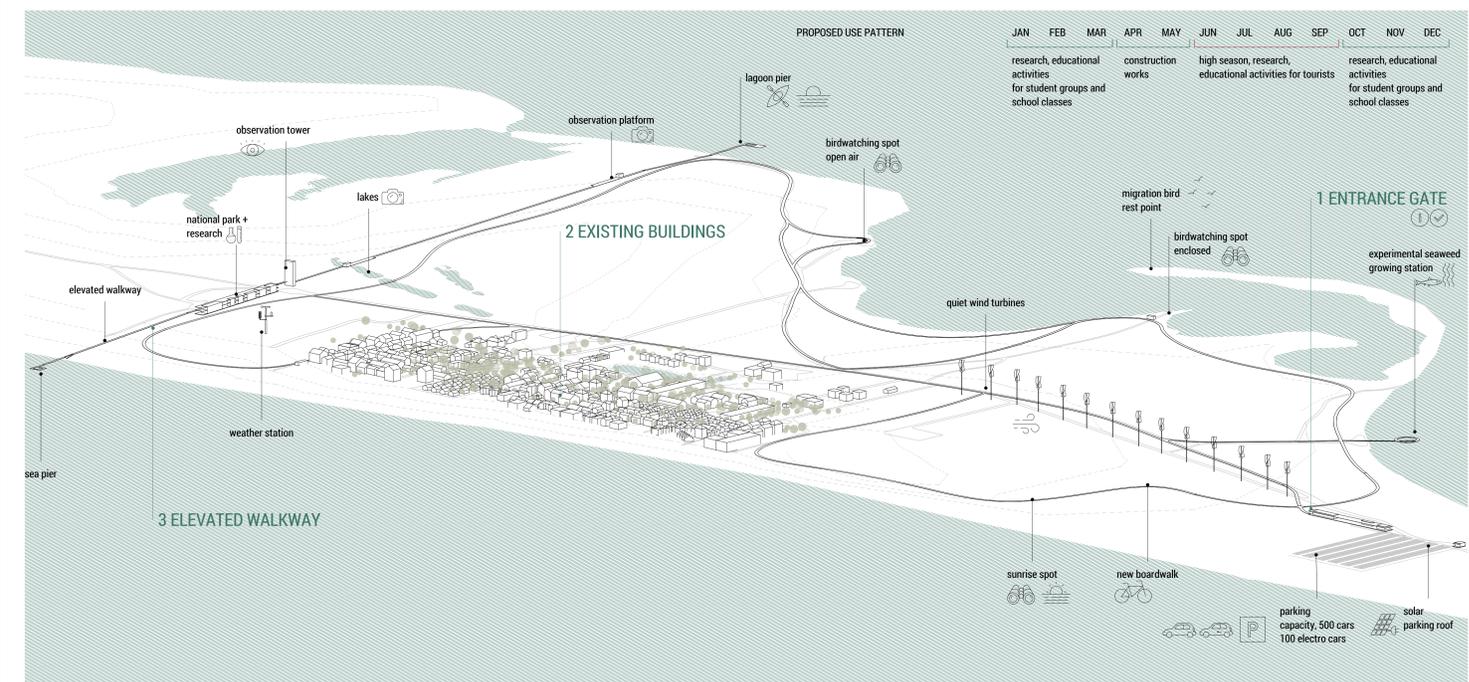
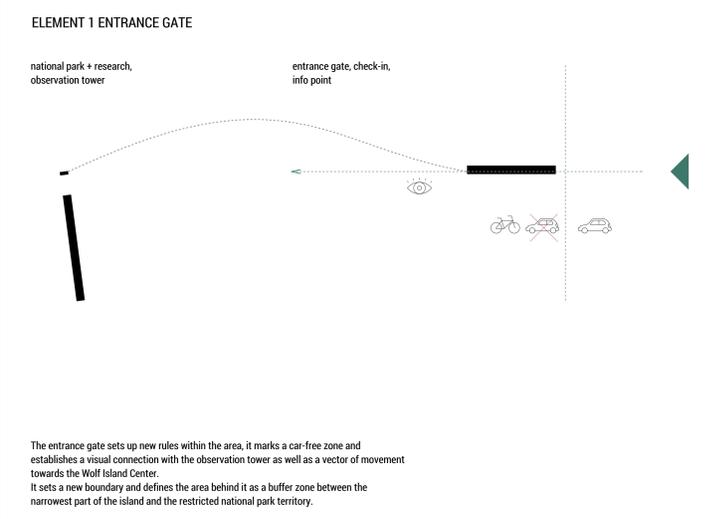
There is a big potential for exploration and research on Byriuchy Island, it can work in combination with the National Park as well as some educational activities for the visitors. The island can become a place for research, volunteering and conscious environmental-friendly tourism



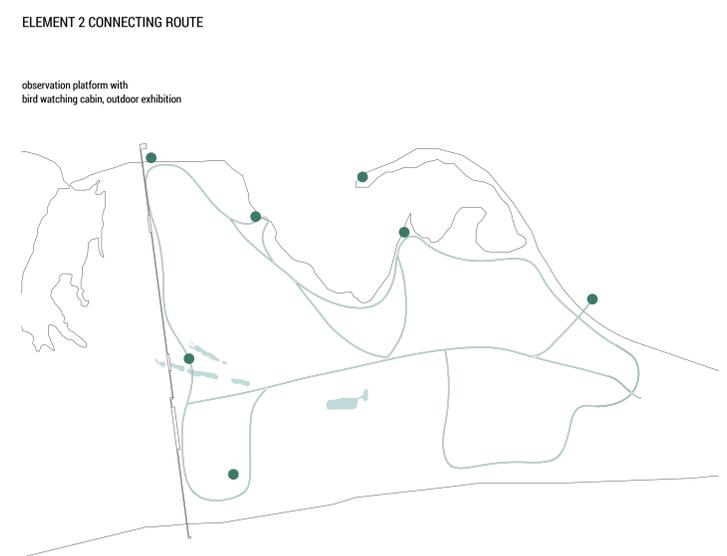
WHAT WILL THE TRANSFORMATION GIVE TO THE ISLAND?



TRANSFORMATION PROPOSAL LEVEL 1
built environment

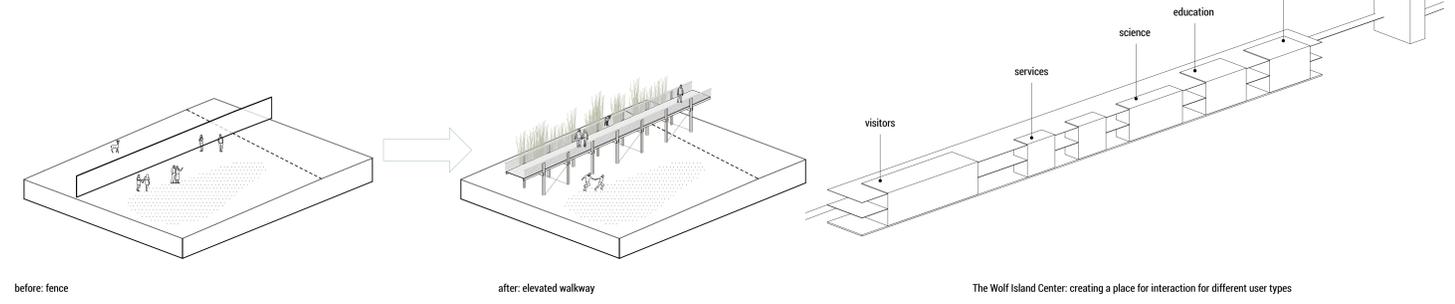


TRANSFORMATION PROPOSAL LEVEL 2
landscape

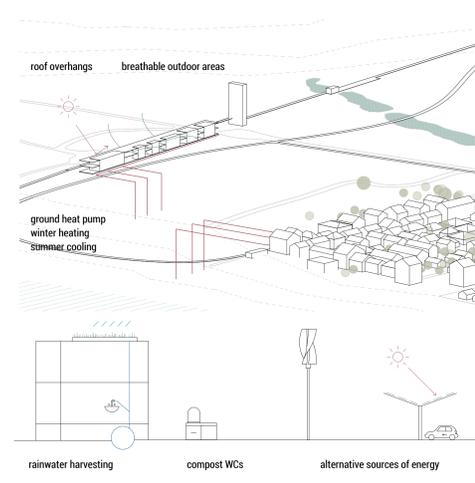


ELEMENT 3 ELEVATED WALKWAY

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.

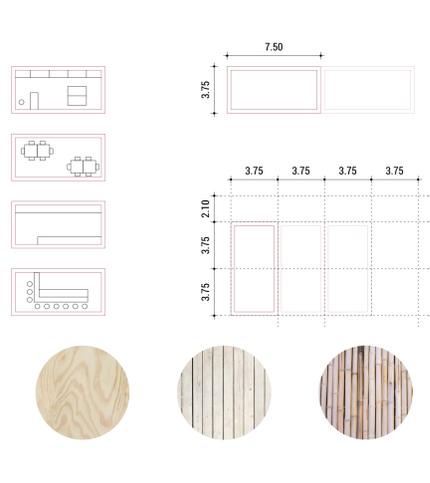


ENERGIEKONZEPT

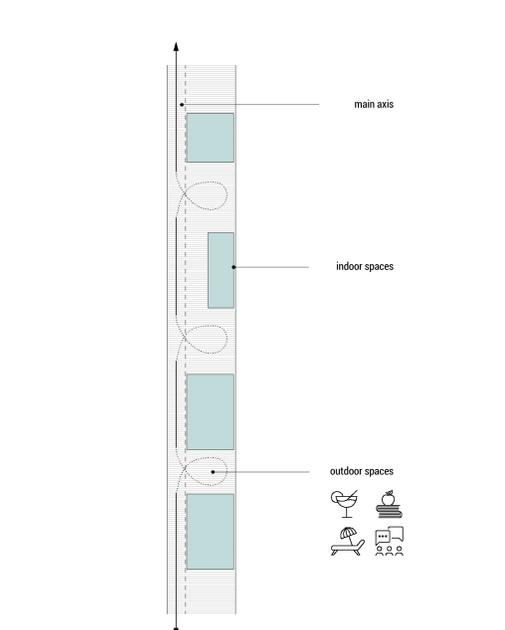


Large eaves of the roof, natural cross ventilation, and open circulations significantly improve the environmental comfort of the building. These intermediate spaces allow multiple circulations and varied uses depending on the solar route, the winds, and the seasonal changes. At least the three main renewable 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.

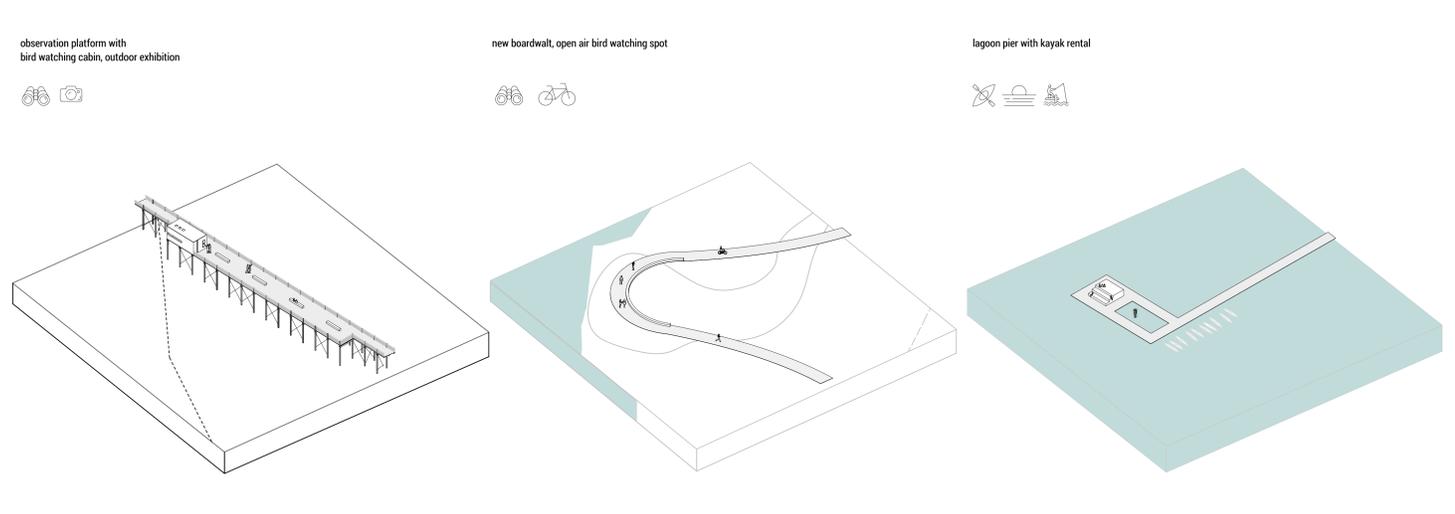
CONSTRUCTION AND MATERIALS



SEQUENCE OF SPACES



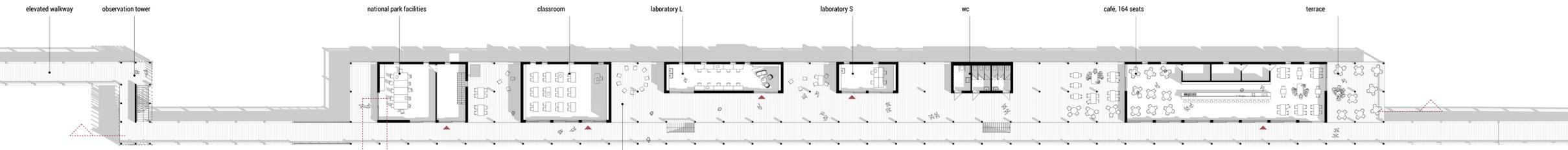
SEQUENCE OF MICRO EXPERIENCES



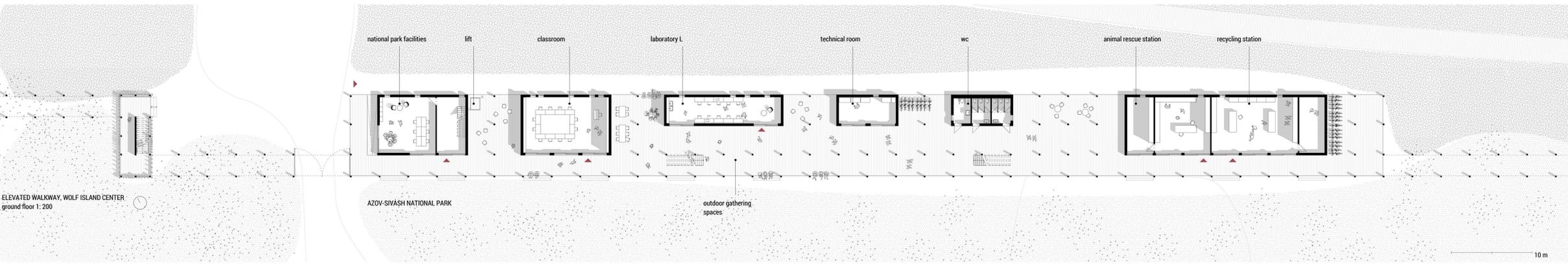
THE WOLF ISLAND CENTER

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.



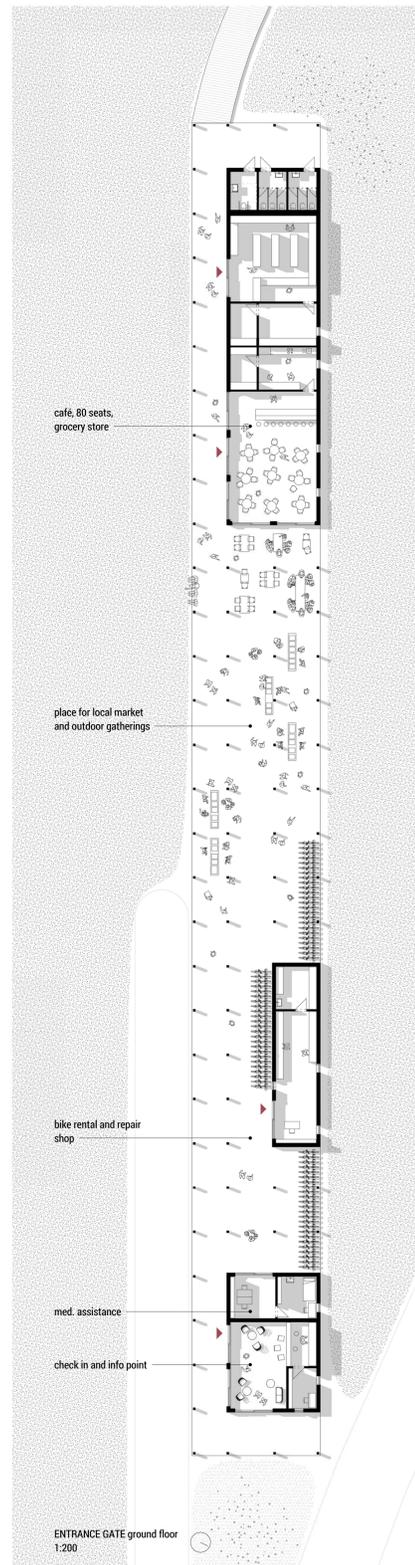
ELEVATED WALKWAY, WOLF ISLAND CENTER
1st floor 1:200

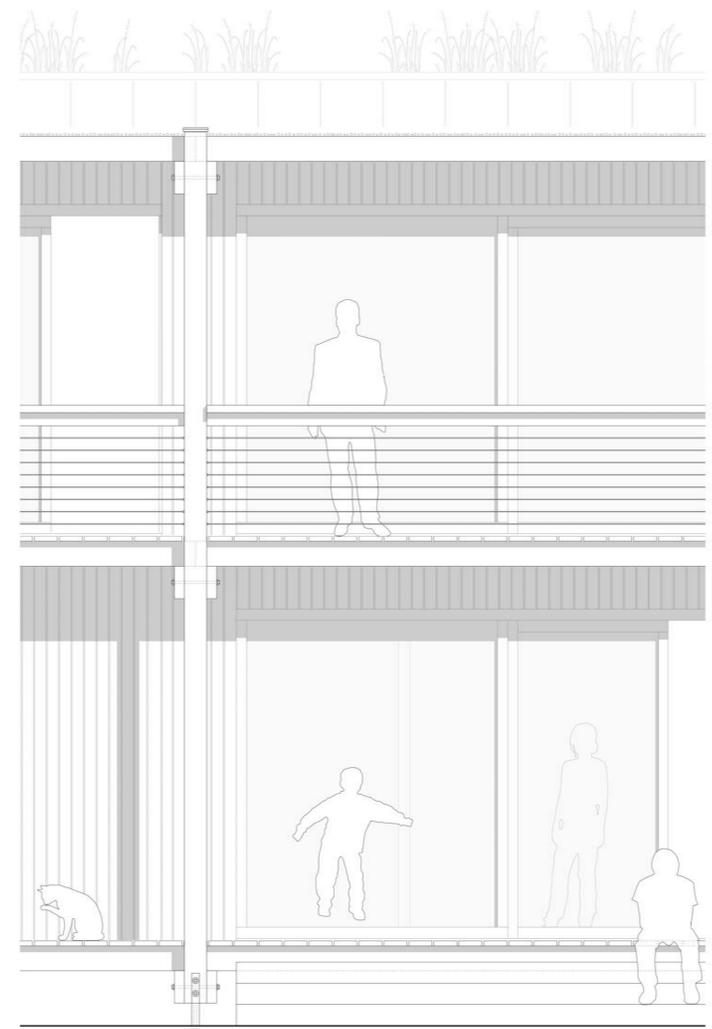
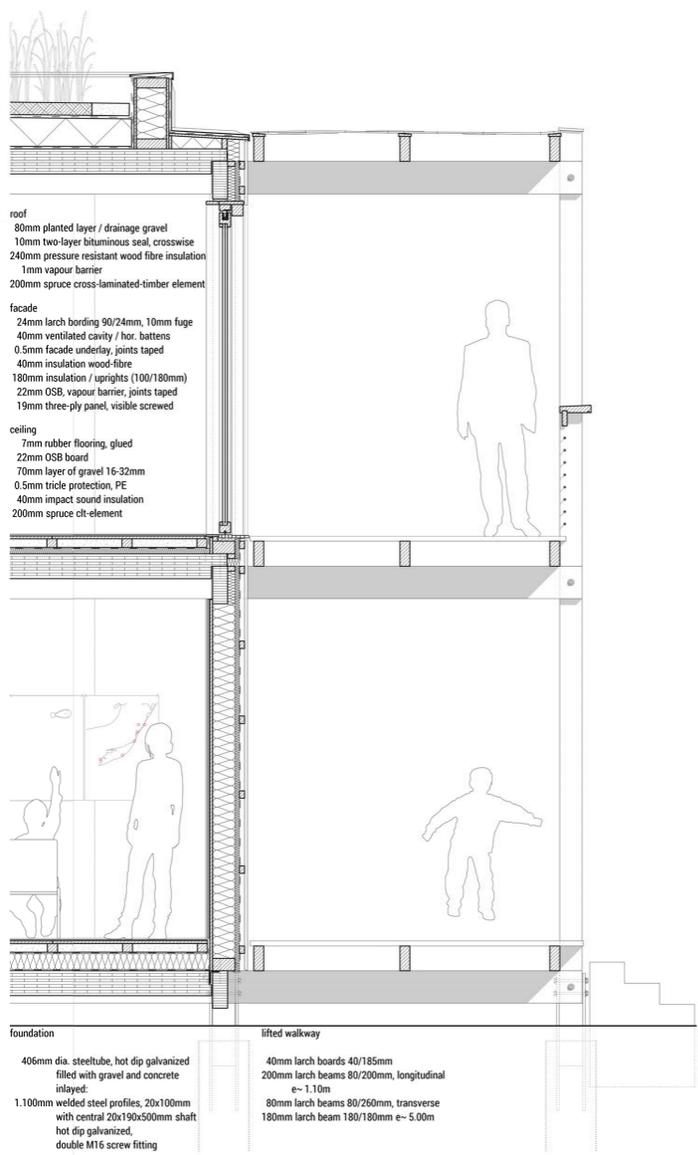


ELEVATED WALKWAY, WOLF ISLAND CENTER
ground floor 1:200



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





CONSTRUCTION PRINCIPLE 1:50

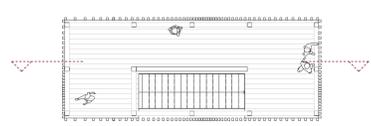
THE WOLF ISLAND CENTER facade section 1:20

OBSERVATION TOWER

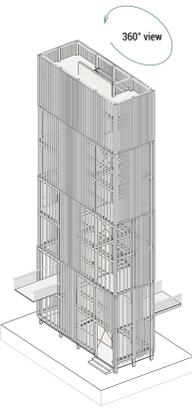
Situated on the main axis with the entrance gate, the tower marks the intersection of the national park and recreation zone, forming a landmark of the Wolf Island.
It is inspired by the surrounding nature, its soft colors and the overlapping layers of sand, water and steep vegetation with different transparency. 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



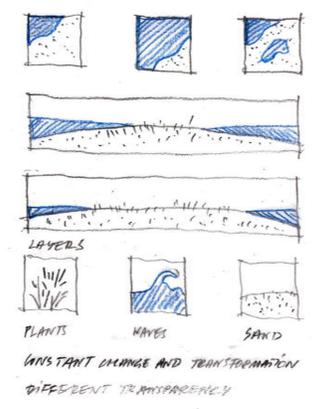
FACADE AXO 1:200



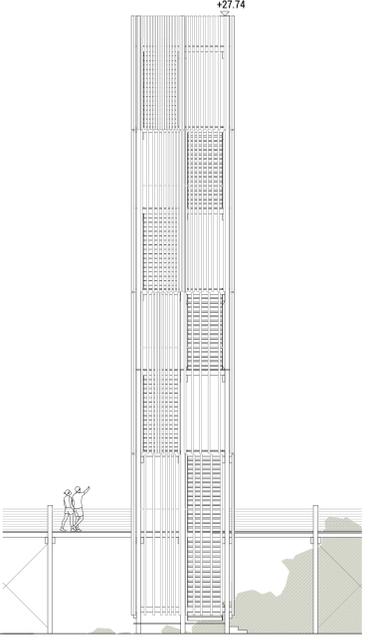
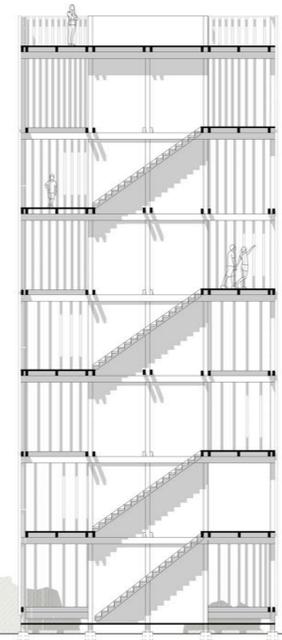
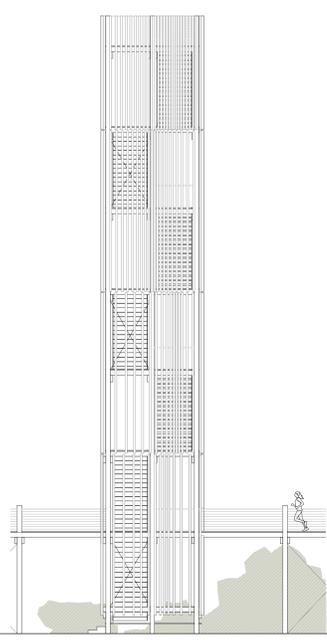
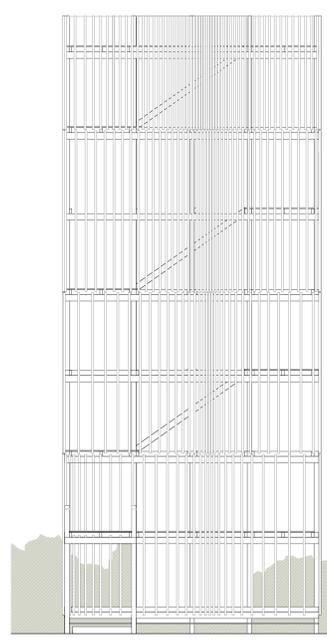
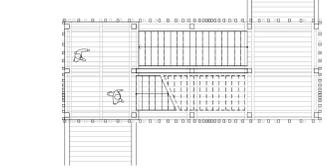
CONSTRUCTION AXO 1:200



INSPIRATION



OBSERVATION TOWER 1st floor 1:100



OBSERVATION TOWER elevations / section 1:100