

SESAM 2020 POLIKLINIKA

28.05 - 07.06 Slavutych, Ukraine

250 participants

30 workshops

11 days



TUTOR PACK



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EASA

EASA is a non-profit and decentralized structure, organized and led by volunteers. Its network currently consists of 49 European national teams, an International Team, and two teams of parallel organizations: NASA (National Association of Students of Architecture, India) and CLEA (Coordinadora Latinoamericana de Estudiantes de Arquitectura, Latin America).

EASA promotes a non-institutionalized form of teaching, learning, and exchange. The assembly exists officially since 1981, aligning itself with 60 years of development of alternative and radical pedagogies.

EASA promotes the discovery of territories and cultures by organising workshops in which the participants acquire new knowledge and skills through the practice of creative, intellectual, and manual activities. Through the workshops, the participants interact with the local context whilst addressing some of its characteristics.

The continuity of the Assembly is guaranteed by an annual gathering; the Intermediate National Contact Meeting or INCM, which is attended by the National Contacts or NCs, who play a representative role in their home country. During this meeting, the students discuss the role of EASA, its future development, and the location of the next summer assembly -an event which is also referred to as EASA.

SESAM (Small European Students of Architecture Meeting) is the name for all seminars and events within the EASA platform, besides the summer assembly or organizational meetings.

You can find more info about EASA community on its website:
<https://www.easanetwork.org/>



EASA Tourist 2019, Villars, Switzerland. Photo: Alexandra Kononchenko

EASA

1981: Liverpool, UK

1982: Delft, Netherlands

1983: Lisbon, Portugal

1984: Aarhus, Denmark

1985: Athens, Greece

1986: Torino, Italy

1987: Helsinki/Putikko, Finland

1988: Berlin, Germany

1989: Marseille, France

1990: Karlskrona, Sweden

1991: Verkhoturie/Kolomna, USSR

1992: Urgup, Turkey

1993: Sandwick, Scotland

1994: Liège, Belgium

1995: Zamosć, Poland

1996: Clermont-l'Hérault, France

1997: Denmark, Sweden and Norway

1998: Valletta, Malta

1999: Kavala, Greece

2000: Antwerp/Rotterdam,
Belgium/Netherlands

2001: Gökceada, Turkey

2002: Vis, Croatia

2003: Friland, Denmark

2004: Roubaix, France

2005: Bergün, Switzerland

2006: Budapest, Hungary

2007: Eleusina, Greece

2008: Dublin, Ireland

2009: Brescia, Italy

2010: Manchester, UK

2011: Cadiz, Spain

2012: Helsinki, Finland

2013: Žužemberk, Slovenia

2014: Veliko Tarnovo, Bulgaria

2015: Valletta, Malta

2016: Nida, Lithuania

2017: Fredericia, Denmark

2018: Rijeka, Croatia

2019: Villars-sur-Ollon, Switzerland

2020: Valga, Estonia

2021: Kragujevac, Serbia

SESAM

1992: Villafames, Spain

1993: Wiesenburg, Germany

1994: Cesis, Latvia

1995: Motovun, Croatia

1995: Bocairent, Spain

1995: Ptuj, Slovenia

1996: Belgrade, Yugoslavia

1996: Minsk, Belarus

1996: Leeds, UK

1997: Sinij Vrh., Slovenia

1997: Nida, Lithuania

1998: Basel, Switzerland

2000: Nesvizh, Belarus

2000: Komaron, Hungary

2001: Banjaluka, Bosnia and
Herzegovina

2001: Braslav, Belarus

2004: Nicosia, Cyprus

2005: Krusevo, Macedonia

2009: Rome, Italy

2010: Kaliningrad, Russia

2010: Sovata, Hungary

2011: Istanbul, Turkey

2012: Alps, Switzerland

2012: Rhodes, Greece

2016: Minsk, Belarus

2018: Chereja/Bila Cerkva,
Belarus

2020: Slavutych, Ukraine

SESAM 2020



Slavutych, 2019. Photo: Alexandra Polyakova

SLAVUTYCH

The location for SESAM 2020 is the city of Slavutych, purposely built to rehouse the workers of the Chornobyl Nuclear Power Plant (CNPP) after the explosion of the fourth reactor in 1986 — the worst nuclear catastrophe in history.

A new city was erected, not only to provide dwellings to those who had been evicted from Prypiat but also to heal them from the trauma they had survived.

As opposed to Prypiat, which represented the quintessential 'atomic town', a nuclear energy centered city with a strong focus on industrialization, building technology, and densification, Slavutych was planned as an exemplary eco-friendly and humanistic town.

The town was built in 1987 in record time by eight Soviet republics, each of which was responsible for building a district that then bore the name of its capital: Tallinn, Riga, Vilnius, Leningrad, Moscow, Tbilisi, Baku, Yerevan, Kyiv.



Prypiat



Slavutych

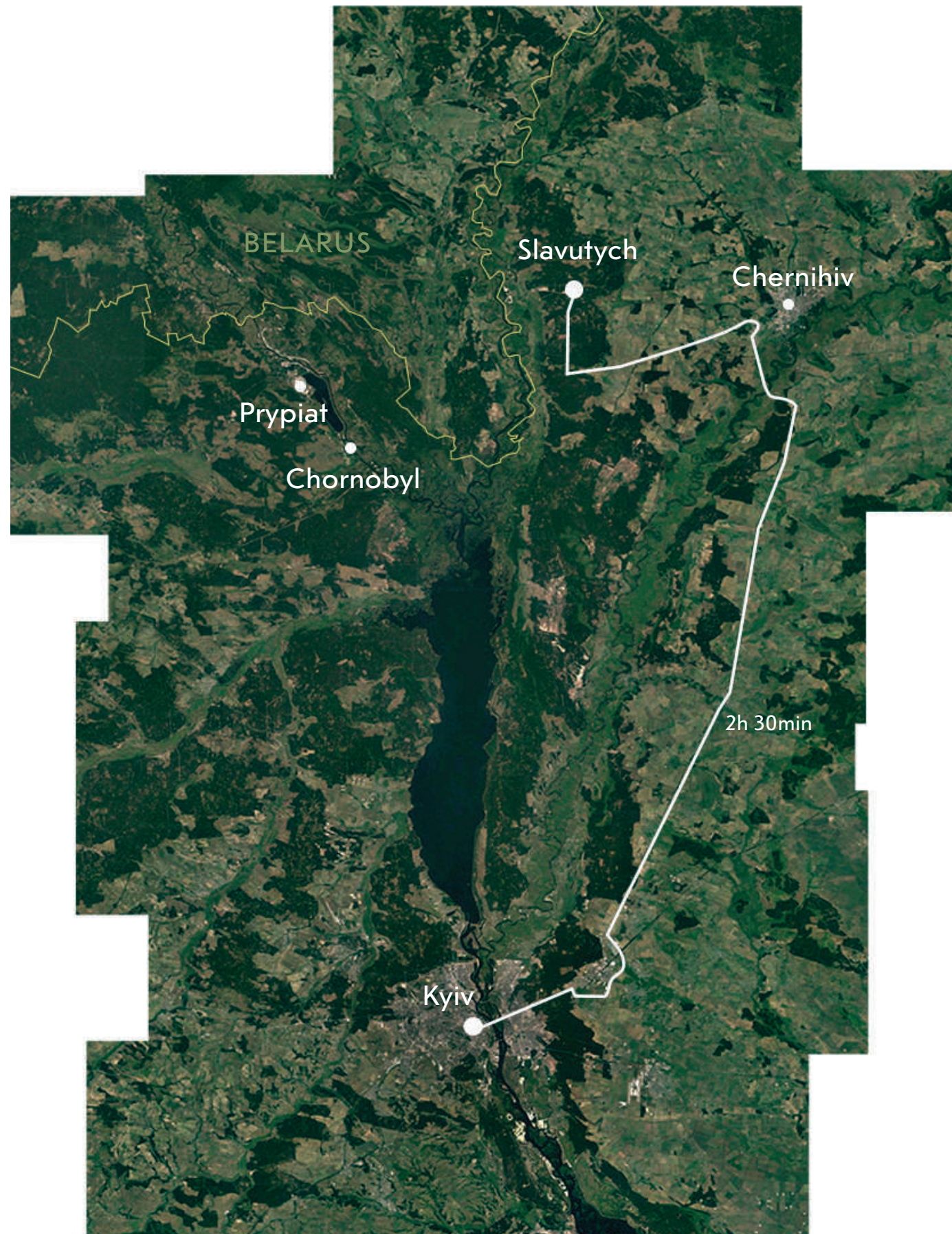
Materials, architects, masons, wallpaper, and fixings came to this location in the middle of the forest, in Northern Ukraine, and over 18 months they erected a city to accommodate 25,000 people.

Built at the cusp of post-modernity and the end of the Soviet Union, many architects designed quintessential late-modernist structures, with some postmodern twists, such as the reinterpretation of certain vernacular or classical styles and ornaments. That way the dwellings in the Yerevan district were covered with the characteristic Tufa pink stone from the Armenian capital, the façades in the Baku district had arabesque designs, or the single-family homes in the Vilnius district were reminiscent of traditional Baltic wooden cabin styles.

As in Prypiat, the population of Slavutych, originally consisting of Nuclear Power Plant workers and their families, was international, made up of individuals from every corner of the Soviet Union and beyond, who had come to work in Chornobyl. Therefore, the economy of the city continued to be closely linked to that of the Nuclear Power Plant, which was located 80km away, to protect the citizens of Slavutych from the effects of the radiation still lingering in CNPP and its surroundings.



Head of Slavutych municipality receives symbolic key from Tallin quarter. 1987. Courtesy of Slavutych museum



CNPP continued to operate until 2000 when the decommissioning process started. As the nuclear power plant gradually shuts down, Slavutych is rapidly becoming a post-atomic town, whose economy and social life depend less on nuclear energy.

Without the main industry articulating the economy of Slavutych, the city's identity and its future remain undefined. Yet, its significant role within contemporary World history, as well as its rich modernist architectural legacy, make this Northern Ukrainian town unique.

POLIKLINIKA

The building of poliklinika (polyclinic in English) is located in the city centre. Built based on population growth projections that never happened, the hospital occupies over 10 000 sq m.

Following the collapse of the USSR, the local municipality couldn't afford the main city hospital to work at full capacity, and the vastness of its spaces proved to be too expensive to maintain. In 2014, Poliklinika was indefinitely closed, and the health services moved to a smaller facility.

Over the past six years of abandonment, the building has been rapidly deteriorating.

The polyclinic was a prime example of the late modernist architecture designed to heal the psychological and physical trauma and wounds of those residents affected by the radioactive cloud.



In order to activate the space, and aligned with our intention of focussing on the architectural legacy of the city, we are going to use the 'poliklinika' (clinic, hospital) as a base of operations for SESAM 2020.

During the event, participants will not only inhabit the building but will also have the chance to use it as a space for workshops, where they can propose spatial experiments, as well as for various events.

Interventions inside the building will remain until the next event, creating a platform for experimentation on forms of habitation, interacting with empty spaces of the building, as well as re-thinking and reflecting on earlier interventions.

Through the activation of the hospital ruin, we are aiming to bring Slavutych back to avant-garde architectural discourse, where it was at the beginning of its creation when the city was designed by leading architects of eight different countries.



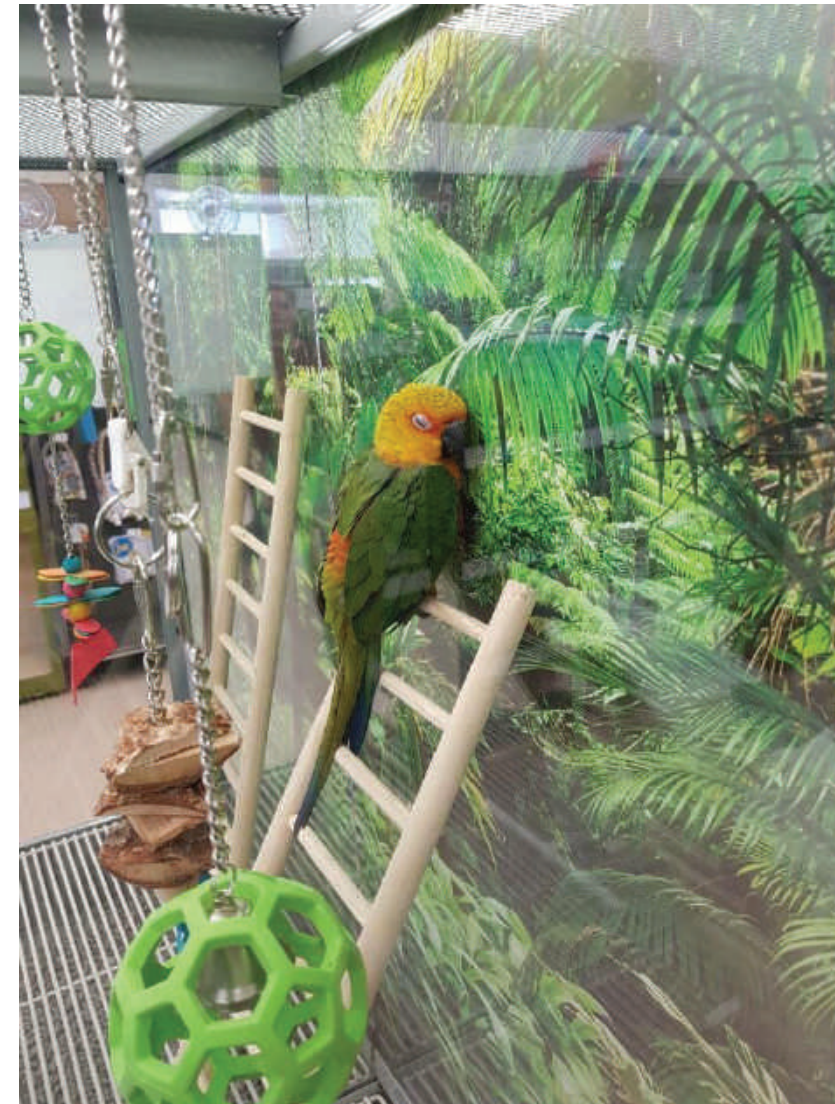
THEME

Healthcare

The concept for this year's SESAM, POLIKLINIKA, is focusing on healthcare, and its relation to architecture at the physical, methodological, and metaphorical levels.

The theme aims to question the methods used in architectural practice to diagnose and prognose a 'problem'.

We propose three anatomic planes through which healthcare -maintenance or improvement of health-, can be addressed during Poliklinika through workshops and other discursive exchanges: prophylaxis, diagnosis and therapy.



PROPHYLAXIS

— the action of stopping a problem from happening or arising.

The prediction of future issues and measures taken to solve them in advance as a method of architectural practice. Is prophylaxis the main purpose of modern architectural practice?

anticipatory actions, inoculation, exclusion, simulation, planing, environment, habit, system thinking, futurology.



DIAGNOSIS

— the identification of the nature of an illness, or another problem through the examination of certain characteristics identified as symptoms.

What is the process of defining a problem?
What are the reasons causing the disease?

analysis, investigation, evaluation, reaction



THERAPY

- the treatment intended to relieve, reverse, or heal a disorder.

Healing often involves confronting the injury, facing and revisiting the past.

*recovery, transition, movement, intervention,
resort, liquidation, memory.*



WORKSHOPS



SESAM 2018 Ex-Nihilo. Photo: Alexandra Kononchenko

Workshops are an essential part of any EASA and SESAM event. We encourage multi-disciplinarity and a context-based approach in workshops proposals. Any form of action is suitable within reason for exploring the theme in any of its directions. SESAM is a transformative event, not only for its participants but for the hosting city.

Wanting to provide a sustainable legacy, we particularly welcome projects that would take place within the building of the Polyclinic itself, as well as those who offer an 'aftermath' plan: how it will be used, or decomposed, or deconstructed, or maintained after the event. Care does not have an end date.

As these workshops are the focal points of EASA, they set a natural order to the event and connect the people involved as well as the other activities that take place during the assembly. In a way, it is these workshops that store the memory of the event as they are some of the main points on which EASA is remembered by and also the ones that keep alive the presence of the community after everybody leaves. But most importantly, they are the main tool to penetrate the theme to

its very depth, by different points of view, to turn it inside out, to make it reach each participant and everybody else inside or outside of EASA.

Traditionally, workshops in SESAM often fall within one of these categories. A workshop can also fall under several categories. Intending to push traditional architectural knowledge, we welcome

- Design and construction
- Theoretical / Analysis
- Arts and crafts
- Performance
- Media
- Technology
- Other

TUTORING

As a tutor at SESAM 2020, you take full responsibility for your workshop. It is up to you how to define its framework, methods, and schedule.

Tutors must take it to account that many participants are students and may not have experience using tools, therefore at least the basic training should be provided if certain tools are to be used.

SESAM is a unique event due to its diversity. Around 40 countries are present at the event every year. The diversity also comes from the mix of workshops, lectures and other activities.

In comparison to a typical summer school, where tutors have to follow a specific framework or teaching guidelines, EASA is an open platform that allows you to discover and experiment.

For people who have never attended EASA and SESAM before, it is a good chance to experience a sense of young architects' community. Socialising, making new friends and spending time with them, is an important part of every SESAM and EASA.



Tutoring at SESAM will enrich you both academically and socially. The immersive effect of the event is hard to describe in words, it is something that everyone has to experience and make their own opinion about.

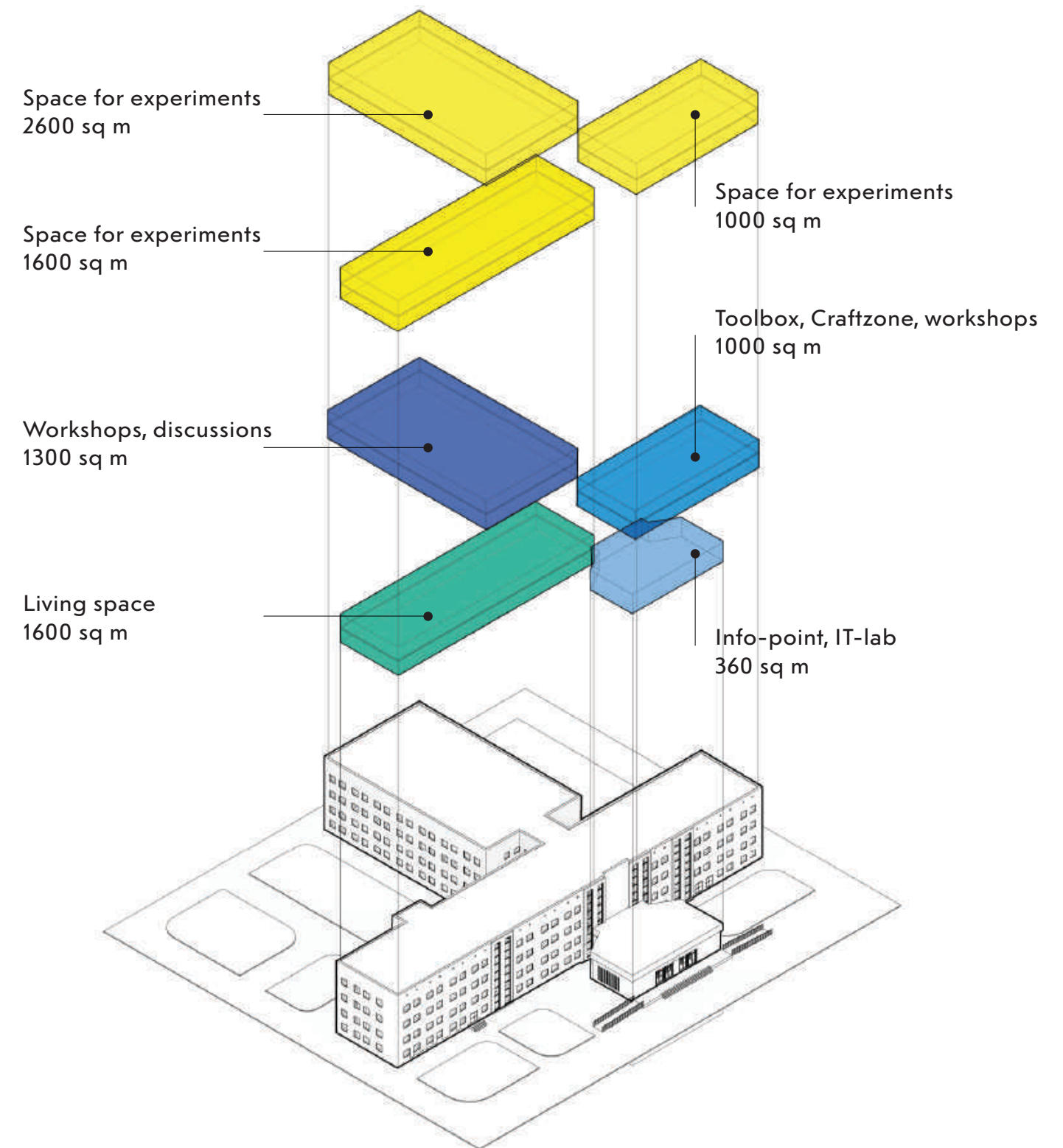
Selected tutors have to cover their transport to/from Kyiv, but will have their accommodation -in the same facilities as other participants and organizers-, as well as their meals will be covered.

Tutors will be provided with a budget to produce their workshops, up to a maximum of 300€. This money will be allocated to the purchasing of material or equipment the selected tutors deem necessary.

BASE CAMP

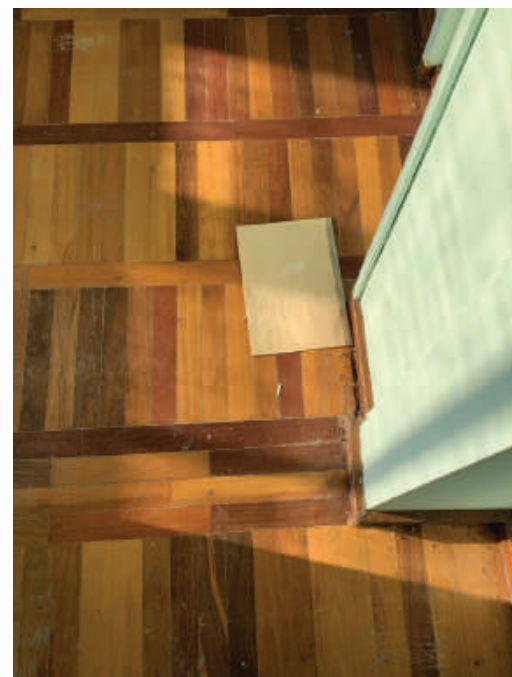
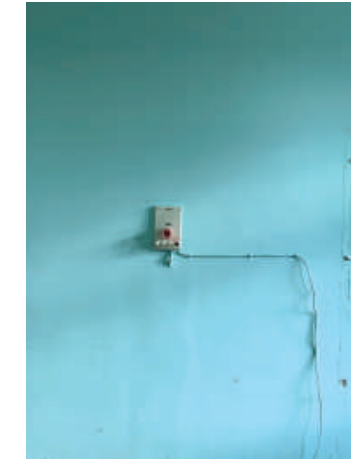
An abandoned hospital (Poliklinika) will serve as a base camp for SESAM 2020. It's lower floors will be inhabited by participants, tutors, helpers, and guests. There will be sleeping spaces along with all facilities for community needs.

The upper floors of the building will be available for workshops as indoor experimentation space.





The polyclinic was built with two indoor therapy pools and a series of interior gardens, as well as operation theatres, consultation rooms, administration blocks, etc. Some of these spaces are still in pristine condition, whereas others have been more affected by water leaks and the general abandonment of recent years.



Poliklinika has material palette that we encourage tutors to work with, reuse, and further explore during their workshops.

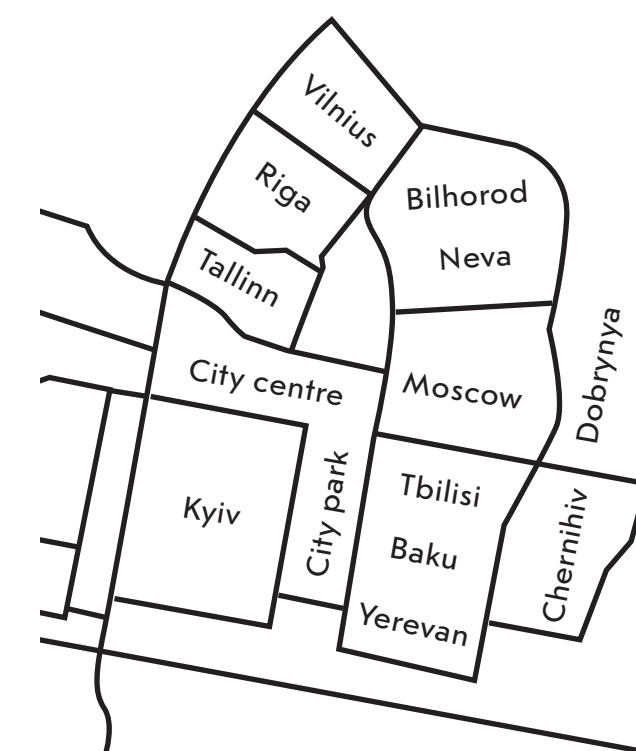
By using salvaged goods, we shift in value from waste to reusable material, not only reducing construction waste but also making an impact on the environment.

Preserving construction elements from the waste stream by recycling them, changing their material properties or giving the unusual appliance can open up new directions in architecture.

The same logic may be addressed to neglected buildings and spaces: valuing and empowering what exists as inspiration and motivation for future elaboration.



1. Poliklinika
2. Children School of Arts
3. Kotlovan (dry lake)
4. Cinematic Concert Hall
5. Museum of the City of Slavutych and CNPP
6. Railway station
7. Bus station
8. Krunk Kindergarten
9. Sports and Fitness complex (FOK)
10. Slavutych City Hospital
11. Marite Kindergarten
12. Rus` Department Store



Slavutych districts



Slavutych, 2019. Photo: Alexandra Polyakova

Whereas we encourage all workshop proposals to take place within the Poliklinika, and/or its immediate surroundings, we understand the need for a larger situational context. Where the city is located, and how does the abandoned clinic sit within a larger built constellation.

DISTRICTS

Currently, there are 13 districts in Slavutych: in addition to the ten original ones, three were added in the 1990s, referred to by locals as the 'sleeping districts'.

The districts are largely made up of low-rise modernist panel housing, around open courtyards, many of which with trees from the original forest that wasn't cleared in the construction of Slavutych.

Most neighbourhoods also have provisions for Single-family housing, as well as kindergartens, parks, etc. They are all connected with bike paths.



KOTLOVAN

The Kotlovan (pit in Russian), is a dugout area in the center of the city that was to become an artificial lake.

With the 1988 earthquake in Spitak, Armenia, Soviet funds drastically reduced and were redirected to build the Armenian city, leaving certain public projects in Slavutych unfinished.

Kotlovan is a popular place to hang out for youth, as well as a dramatic topographic feature in the centre of the city.

It is adjacent to Poliklinika.



SCHOOL OF ARTS FOR CHILDREN

Among many other cultural provisions in the city, the Children School of the Arts is to be highlighted, providing an auditorium, numerous rehearsal rooms, and vast performance spaces.



CINEMATIC CONCERT HALL

A large cinema hall situated in the centre of the city is able to accommodate up to 450 guests.



PLAYGROUNDS

The city has a large number of playgrounds. They can be found in every quarter: experimental playgrounds made of pre-fabricated concrete elements (popular at USSR at that time), as well as more expressive ones picturing characters from republics' fairy-tales.



FOK (ΦOK-1)

A number of sport facilities, known as FOKs, provide large halls for gatherings and sports competitions.

Fitness center in light metal structures (ΦOK-1) was a mass-production object in Soviet Union, which can be still found in many cities.



KINDERGARTEN

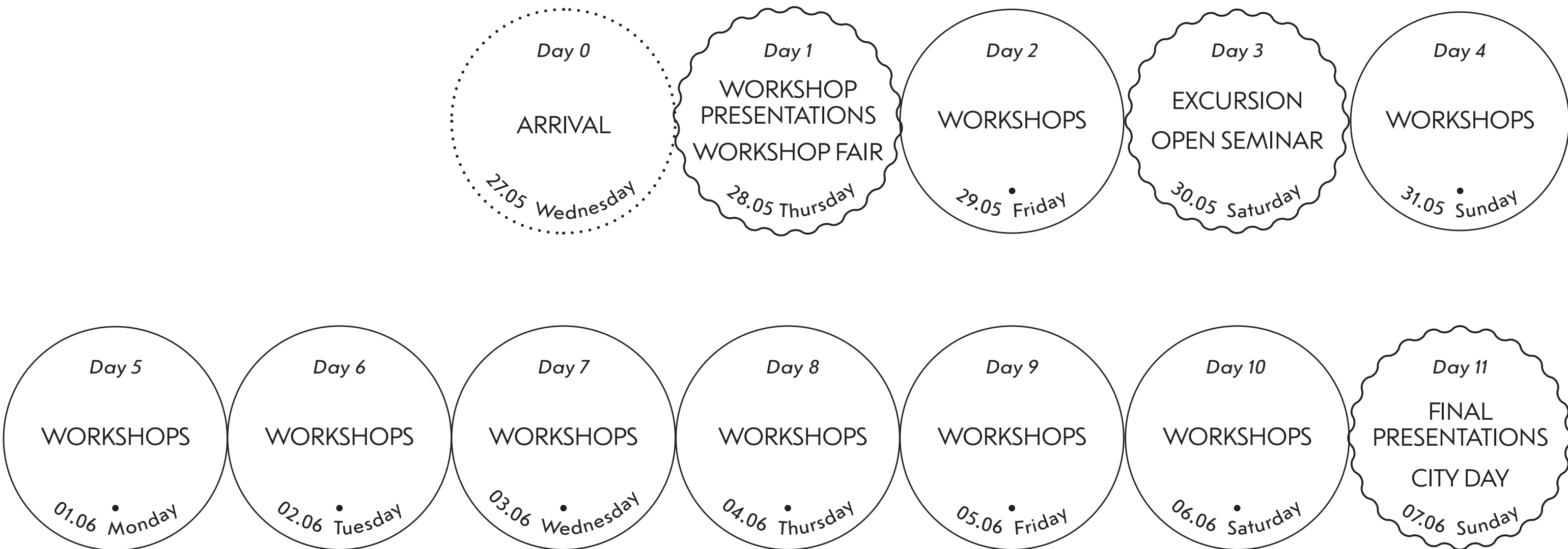
A number of kindergartens built in 1988 are architectural landmarks in the city, particularly the ones in the Riga and Yerevan districts.



GARAGES

The outskirts of the city are populated by garages, some of which have been turned into summer residences, or that are inhabited all year-round.





SCHEDULE

During the Workshop Presentations and the Workshop Fair participants learn about available workshops, and select the workshop they would like to take part in.

Tutors should take into account that due to the side events of SESAM 2020, such as visits to the Exclusion Zone, evening program, Final presentations, etc. there are eight full days that can be dedicated to workshops.

PARALLEL PROGRAM

During POLIKLINIKA, participants will have the opportunity to visit the Chernobyl's Exclusion Zone, as well as the abandoned city of Pripyat during one of the days.

This visit is voluntary, comes at an additional cost of 30€, and would need the confirmation of those interested in written form by April 24th 2020 latest.

Additionally, there will be lecture sessions about different aspects of contemporary and past Ukrainian architecture, a bar, and parties.

Slavutych City Day is an annual city-wide celebration on the first weekend of June. It is a period full of children's performances, exhibitions in different institutions, sport competitions, and a parade. The doors of Poliklinika will be open for visitors in the morning of the 7th June, to invite them to see the workshop results.



"Duga", Soviet over-horizon radar on Chernobyl-2 site.

APPLICATION

Anyone with a background in architecture, or other spatial-related practices is welcome to apply. Students- at any stage-, and recent graduates are strongly encouraged to apply. The important part is that you have skills, vision and enthusiasm to share with others.

The publication of the chosen workshops will include a short description (around 250 words) and an image of illustrative nature in square format.

Please submit a single pdf file in English to easaukraine@gmail.com with a subject line "workshop_application"

The pdf should be named as following:
TUTORCALL_workshopname.pdf

Your single-pdf application (max 5 pages) should include the following:

- Name of the workshop
- One image of an illustrative nature in a square format (workshop cover)
- Workshop description (around 250 words)
- Full names of tutors, dates of birth
- Contact e-mail(s)
- Your occupation and location
- Your EASA experience
- Your previous workshop experience in and outside EASA
- Your workshop location if you have one
- Your specific workshop timeline
- Your projected workshop results (if possible) illustrated in detailed plans, sections, and elevations in the case of construction workshops
- Your sponsorship and budget estimations
- Your plan of possible collaborations with other SESAM workshops
- Your ideal number of participants and their involvement

REGULATIONS

All applications should be submitted electronically and in English by Feb 17, 23:59 Slavutych TIME (EET , GMT+2)

Individuals and duos are welcome to apply. Teams larger than two are discouraged, but will be examined on a case to case basis.

We will announce the chosen workshops on the 24th of February 2020. All applicants will be contacted by that date.

After you have been selected we still expect you to keep working on the workshop before the event to achieve the best results. Construction workshops are expected to be in an active dialogue with us and the municipality to gain the necessary permits to hold the workshop.

Each workshop will receive up to 300€ for the production of the workshop (materials, equipment). This money shall not be spent on covering flights, nor fees. Workshops that exceed proposed budget are responsible to find self provided sponsorship. Basic construction tools (saws, drills, hammers, etc.) should not be counted in the budget : we will provide them.

We encourage tutors to find sponsorship for the workshop themselves and will be happy to write support letters if needed. Our sponsor pack can be found on our website and it is open for everyone's use.

SESAM is a non-profit student-run organisation, thus we kindly ask you to be realistic about your workshop budget.

After being notified, selected tutors will need to submit copies of receipts of their own travel arrangements (i.e. plane or train tickets to Kyiv), to confirm their participation in the event. Should they not be able to meet this requirement they need to contact EASA Ukraine team by e-mail immediately (easaukraine@gmail.com).

FEEES

Tutors pay no fee


Breakfast, lunch and dinner will be provided daily throughout the event (from 28th May to 7th June) to all participants, tutors and organisers, as well as basic accommodation and transport to and from Kyiv's airports and train stations to Slavutych on arrival and departure days. There will also be a series of additional activities, such as lectures, discussions, party nights, visits, and other non-formal exchanges happening throughout the week.

Timeline

January 2020

TUTOR CALL OPEN
14.01

February 2020

WORKSHOP APPLICATION
DEADLINE
17.02


SELECTED WORKSHOPS
ANNOUNSED
24.02

Participant Call open
26.02

March 2020

TUTORS REGISTRATION
DEADLINE
06.03


Participant Application deadline
09.03

Helpers Call open
09.03

Participants selected
14.03

Helpers Application deadline
14.03

Helpers selected
16.03

Participants and Helpers registration
and payment deadline
23.03

April 2020

WORKSOPS PLANNING


Skype-calls with organizers, planning
and confirming workshops technicalities,
funding, schedule, etc.

May – June 2020

SESAM 2020
POLIKLINIKA

28.05 - 07.06

APPENDIX



SESAM Intro



In November 2019 EASA Ukraine hosted Sesam Intro: an international meeting of potential tutors for SESAM 2020 Poliklinika. During three days, we did a tour of capital's most prominent modernist buildings, held SESAM 2020 Poliklinika presentation in Kyiv Academy of Arts and went to Slavutych to see main locations and meet with citizens and local authorities for a day of talks and discussions.

In this part of Tutor pack we will share some extracts from discussions, meetings with local authorities and citizens of Slavutych.

First impression

How your perception of Slavutych has changed after SESAM Intro?

"... I was feeling both "déjà vu" and "jamais vu", everything was like already experienced and at the same time – never seen".

"... In some places, buildings began to collapse, somewhere they are not used, but rather opportunities are reduced in response to a lack of demand than vice versa. If this city has a problem, I rather say it is not in an urban environment".

"... As we have a different urban culture, I have the feeling that I don't find Slavutych special for the same reason. I don't know what a soviet city looks normally like. I think the main surprise for me was to see that people seem to live differently. Quietly, and in their intimate space. Also after discussing with people of the team, they do not seem to care about the same things we do in western Europe. In the end, I'm not really curious about the architectural details, but more about the city's lifestyle".

"... Before SESAM intro, I found the theme Poliklinika very interesting and well-structured. During the Intro and after that I got more concerned with the question of whether the town and people want to be healed – so the process of healing can only go on when a 'patient' is willing to undergo it. So the pre-phase of the process came up to my mind – activating the interest in healing".

"... An urban park, where you can wander between the housing blocks. The buildings are spread and the public space is generous. So generous that you don't meet the inhabitants, you only see them from far".

"... When you discover a city by its pictures of buildings, you're interested in material things. When you discover a city through experience, and discussions, you're interested in society, experience, and people".

"... It has infrastructure core adjoining quarters, dissolving into the pine forest. There is no reason to use a car to get around Slavutych. The space is friendly to pedestrians. However seems like the amount of space exceeds the amount of life in Slavutych".

On theme and workshops

"... In the sub-theme of prophylaxis I think about the workshop that would work like a vaccination. Exploring the worst scenarios of the future, imagining abandoned, apocalyptic Slavutych, with no future would work as prophylaxis against happening so".

"... There are two things here for me: Architectural diagnostic: Study the cultural influences and show this valuable heritage to the people ... – I'm sure they're not aware how valuable this heritage is, otherwise why would they put insulation on the face like this?"

"... I was just thinking about the Pyramid [The Ghost of Piramida, by Andreas Koefoed] movie and how people described their lives there as really happy ones. I could not really understand why they were so happy, even though their way of living was not really special. I came to an idea that feeling of happiness came from their somehow unique perception of life (based on soviet ideas). And now, Slavutych citizens are living in the kind of same context as people from Pyramid. So, was trying to imagine what is the perception of "happy life" for locals now and how to balance it with capabilities of Slavutych. How to get that "happy" ambience. That is why I feel that there is a need to diagnose the relationship between locals and Slavutych. Their emotional attachments, needs, perceptions etc. For, as in medicine, I really can't come up with proper therapy idea until I get enough information on diagnosis.

"... During these events there was an exchange of ideas, thoughts, reflections on this context. After the event it is your job to take the best of it, ... Greek participants created for example an altar, as the one in the church was missing. A beautiful yet contemporary object, very well known now. Other small objects were also created and built... If you think about it, those are not much but we as participants lived through it, they lived through it, locals discovered that there are people who do things, people who care. In the end EASA is about people, you will see it yourselves! And this is what we will try to share with you".



Slavutych citizens about their city

"... There were around 12 000 people in Slavutych who worked at CNPP, ..., even a plumber you met earlier today used to work at CNPP. Department shops were departments of CNPP, everyone was connected to Chornobyl station, housing and everything city had belonged to CNPP..."

"... In the 90s decision of its[CNPP] closure influenced that decision to give us a special economic zone. We looked at other monocities, such as Lodz in Poland, for such places special economic zone is the only way to prevent complete devastation without putting huge investments. Back then they were only aiming for European union, they haven't closed their special zones, rather diversified them and developed. Here we had to build everything from scratch. The law had the main achievement in it for investments: you can bring industrial equipment here and you don't pay taxes for it. Why was it canceled? In 2005 there was a tendency to use special zones for making money, exploiting the law. To prevent an unfair market, it was all canceled. Many special zones were closed all around Ukraine as a result. Fighting the evil we lost a very good intention."

"... there were around 50 small businesses like that, it was the first attempt of demonopolization of the city. The special economic condition of the city allowed to buy equipment, the city invested too, working places were created. That production was in need. After the USSR collapse, economic connections were broken, the market was narrowed down. In 2000 special economic conditions were cancelled."

"... I know in the big city, like Kyiv, due to scale living a comfortable life is very difficult. On the contrary, Slavutych is a pedestrian size, has detached houses with private gardens right in the city centre. We need to encourage young families to come live here, many people are freelancers now, work remotely, for example, my relatives moved here back from Poland, with a child, for a more comfortable life in the city. It is very important. Children have numerous after school classes to attend of a very good quality within walking distance, my younger daughter goes to different classes around the city by herself, it is safe. And this quality of life here is the first thing we need to promote".



Photo: Alexandra Polyakova

Why do you live in Slavutych?

57 responses*

I moved here after Chornobyl Nuclear disaster	33%
I moved here for personal reasons	22%
I found a job in the city	18%
I was born in Slavutych	14%

How do you see Slavutych` future ?

58 responses*

Experimental eco-city	55%
University town, scientific research centre	47%
Sanatorium city	41%
Tourist destination	40%
Cultural centre, creative residences, festivals	38%
Sport base	30%
Business park	16%



Liquidator, Slavutych museum of CNPP. Photo: Tom Skipp

What is your favourite place in Slavutych?

57 responses*

Park	51%
Central square	25%
Dry lake [Kotlovan]	7%

Which place in the city you try to avoid?

56 responses*

Unfinished hotel building	68%
Around Poliklinika	50%
Dry lake [Kotlovan]	13%



Slavutych, 2019. Photo: Nika Popova



What do you appreciate the most in your city?

58 responses*

Infrastructure (schools, kindergartens, etc.)	67%
Nature	57%
Architecture	52%
Lifestyle	38%
People	31%

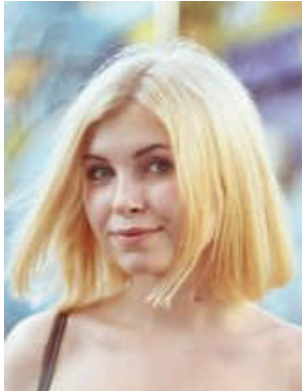


What bothers you about it?

57 responses*

Its uncertain future	72%
That young people are leaving	54%
Apathy 🍕	51%
Lack of jobs	37%
Poor transport connection [to other cities]	25%

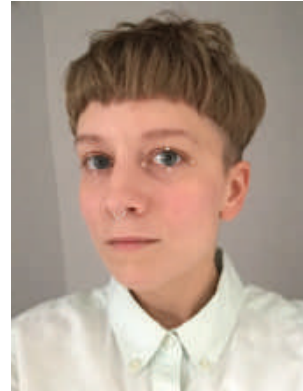
Team



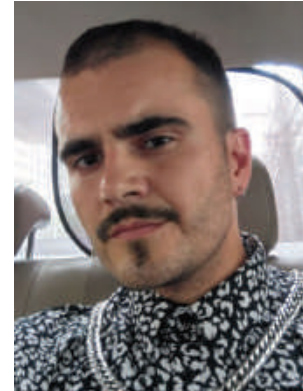
Liza Goncharenko



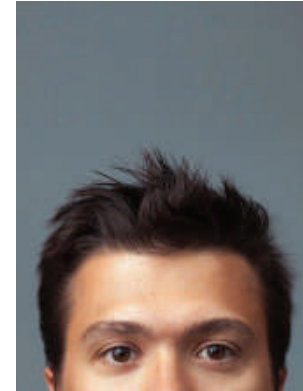
Yana Buchatska



Mariia Pastukh



Eduardo Cassina



German Mitish



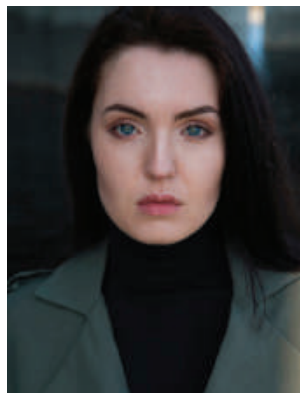
Alexandra Polyakova



Marina Zaiteva



Petro Didenko



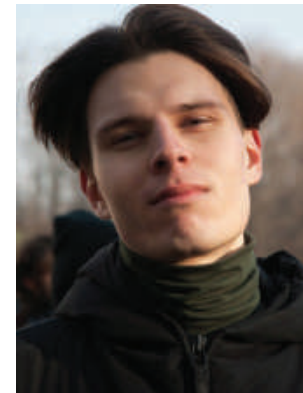
Darina Lisitskaya



Ivanna Lipych



Dmytro Mihejev



Vlad Afanasiev



Orest Yaremchuk



Kateryna Lopatiuk



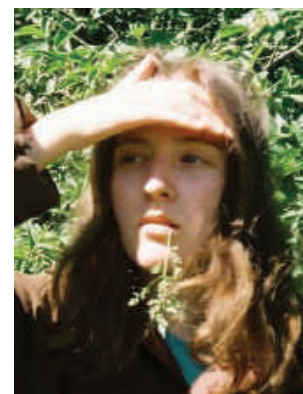
Roman Sakh



Kostiantyn Kuchabskyi



Eugene Bogira



Nika Popova



Anastasiia Parafeniuk

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easaukraine@gmail.com
sesam2020ukraine.com

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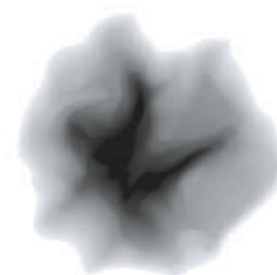
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