## WV801

# Växjö (SE)

### LÄNKA

1



#### Fig. 1

Sweden's Smaland region is known for its blend of ecology and innovation, and Vaxjo, considered the commercial and cultural center, embodies this spirit of entrepreneurship and ecological awareness. The city's relationship with water and other resources has evolved over time, with a focus on restoring polluted lakes and transitioning to a fossil-fuel-free city in the 1990s. Vaxjo has been an early adopter of climate adaptation strategies and is now working towards the Sustainable Vaxjo 2030 vision, emphasizing carbon-neutral construction and holistic, care-based development approaches that bridge the gap between nature and culture.

The city's urban form includes a central hospital located at the edge of the city, near the intersection of the lake and the woodlands. This hospital has undergone continuous change and faces questions about its effectiveness as a contemporary care environment, especially considering the global importance of care in the wake of the COVID-19 outbreak and climate adaptation efforts.

Fig. 1 staring towards the Central Hospital site

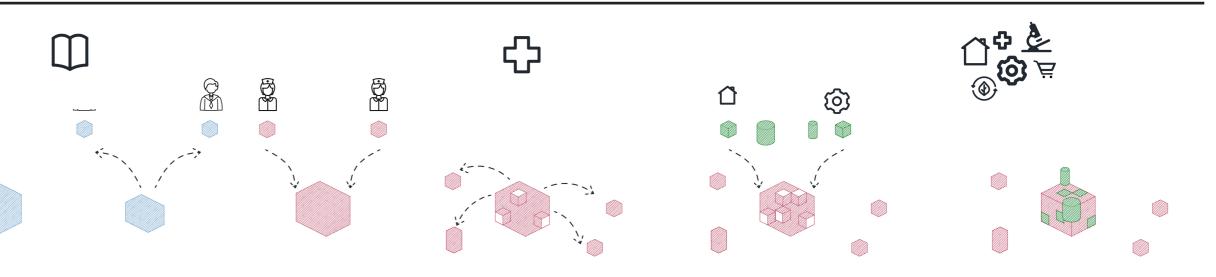


Fig. 2

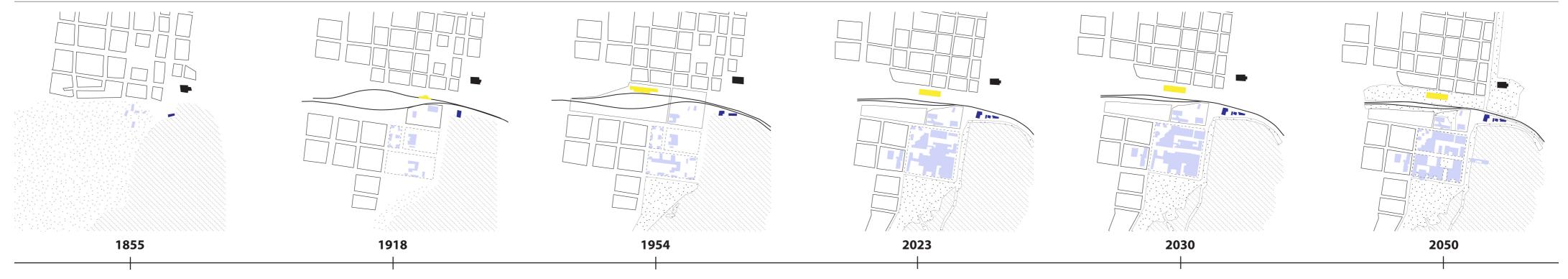
In this new vision of care, the hospital's future can play a significant role in the city's long-term goals by reimagining what a contemporary care environment should be. Care and wellbeing are seen as integral to everyday life, viewed as a relational process rather than a commodity. The hospital's redesign should consider relationships between buildings, landscapes, individuals, caregivers, and receivers, creating a more integrated and hybrid space that combines urban functions with care-oriented elements throughout the city.

The reenvisioning of the Central Hospital in Vaxjo focuses on three main aspects: connecting the site with the rest of the city, reusing existing structures, and designing new programmatic content for the site. The goal is to create a hospital that reflects the new vision of care, becoming an integral part of everyday life and seamlessly integrating care functions within the urban spaces of the city.

Fig. 2 Conceptual Diagram of Fragmentation



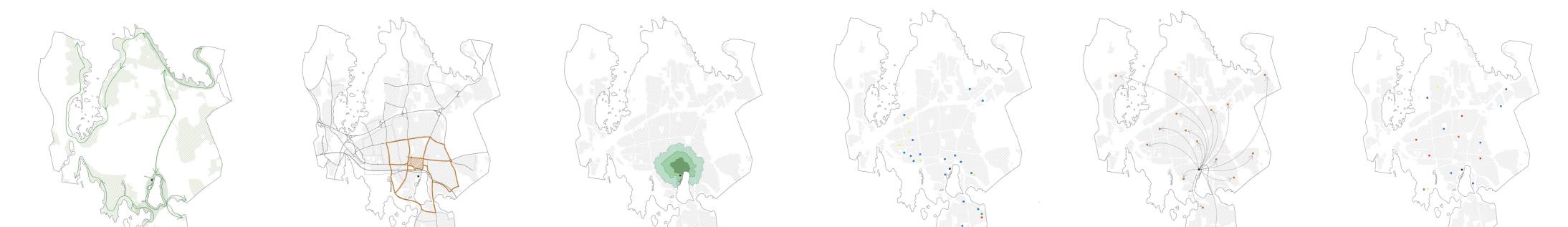
#### **EVOLUTION OF THE SITE**



The city starts off as a market town signified by the cathedral and the beginnings of a grid. This form is brought following a fire in 1843. The railway's introduction to the city in 1865 leads to a rapid growth in population. The south of the railway starts becoming integrated to the city, generating a new relationship to the lake. The first treatment plant is opened in 1927. The city becomes the fastest growing Swedish city. Developments in the south increase. The south marks its flexible nature when people coming back from war zones are treated in the temporarily transformed school buildings. The evolution of the hospital as a superblock detached from the rest of the city becomes clear. Simultaneously, the drive to become environmentally friendly creates a setting for reconsidering the future of existing building stock and the city. Guided by the Sustainability Vision 2030, the site is gradually transformed to a place where more permeability is created, hospital functions are revised and the lake is celebrated. Linkage is achieved through various strategies.

The urban form transforms to make permeability a feature of not the site but the whole city. Programmatic diversity and formal diversity are gradually reconciled, posing an alternative to the grid and the zoning legacy of the city's past.

#### **URBAN STRATEGIES**





**Hybrid Links** 

the lake all around.





Following the example of many cities in Northern

Europe such as Ghent and Belgium, the proposal

limits car use in the city by creating 6 restricted

traffic zones. Direct crossing between the areas

is forbidden, imposing the transfer through the

Vaxjo Ring

main roads.

- Main Roads 5 minutes

5-10-15

easily accessible.

10 minutes 15 minutes

Given the small size of the city, it is possible to

reach the main points in a short walk, consider-

ing the city center as a starting point, the site is

University
Sports
Site
Warehouses
Research on Sustainability

#### Stakeholders

The city already has an established network of initiatives sponsored from either the municipality or the community, that focus on a number of topics, from innovation centers to circular economy markets. All these stakeholders are interconnected and need physical spaces for activation.

#### Wellness

In the city there are already present a number of spaces for wellness, from sport centers to pharmacies to doctors offices. A preliminary study shows the areas that lack fast access to medical centers or sport facilities.

#### ·■->M ■ >m ■--- ■4 ■ ¥ ■4

#### Non-Human Life

Different species of animals require specific environments. Other than the bigger animals considered in this map, a big variety of insects, fish and amphibians inhabit the city and the waterfronts.

#### **DRIVERS OF FRAGMENTATION**

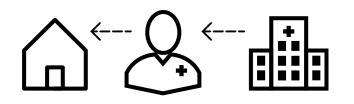
Using the already big transport arteries of the

city, the proposal connects the lakes of the area

through green and blue eco corridors, allowing

the movement of the flora and fauna between

the greener areas of the region and embracing



#### **Home Based Care Services**

Healthcare professionals, such as doctors, nurses, and therapists, visit patients' homes to provide medical assessments, treatment, and ongoing care. This approach is particularly beneficial for patients with chronic conditions, the elderly, or those with mobility issues who may find it challenging to travel to a hospital or clinic regularly.



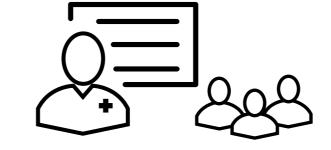
#### Telemedicine and Virtual Consultations

Leveraging telecommunication technologies, patients can access healthcare consultations, diagnosis, and treatment remotely. Video calls, phone consultations, or even Al-powered chatbots can be used to provide medical advice, monitor patients' health, and follow up on treatment progress.



#### **Integrated Health Apps and Devices**

Through health apps and wearable devices, patients can monitor their health metrics and share real-time data with healthcare professionals. This fosters continuous remote monitoring and early intervention when necessary.



#### **Community Health Workers (CHWs)**

Training and empowering community health workers can extend healthcare services directly to residents. CHWs act as liaisons between communities and healthcare facilities, providing health education and facilitating access to care. vero que doloriones ducil incid quo es aciducim



#### **Pharmacies and Medication Delivery**

Pharmacies can be equipped with telemedicine facilities to provide consultation services and medication prescription. Additionally, home medication delivery services can ensure patients receive their prescribed medicines conveniently.

#### **Mobile Health Units**

Equipped with medical equipment and staffed with healthcare professionals, mobile health units travel to various locations within the community to provide medical services. These units can offer primary care, vaccinations, health screenings, and health education.