

# TILBURG

## Movement in Time

Corridors as an adaptable framework

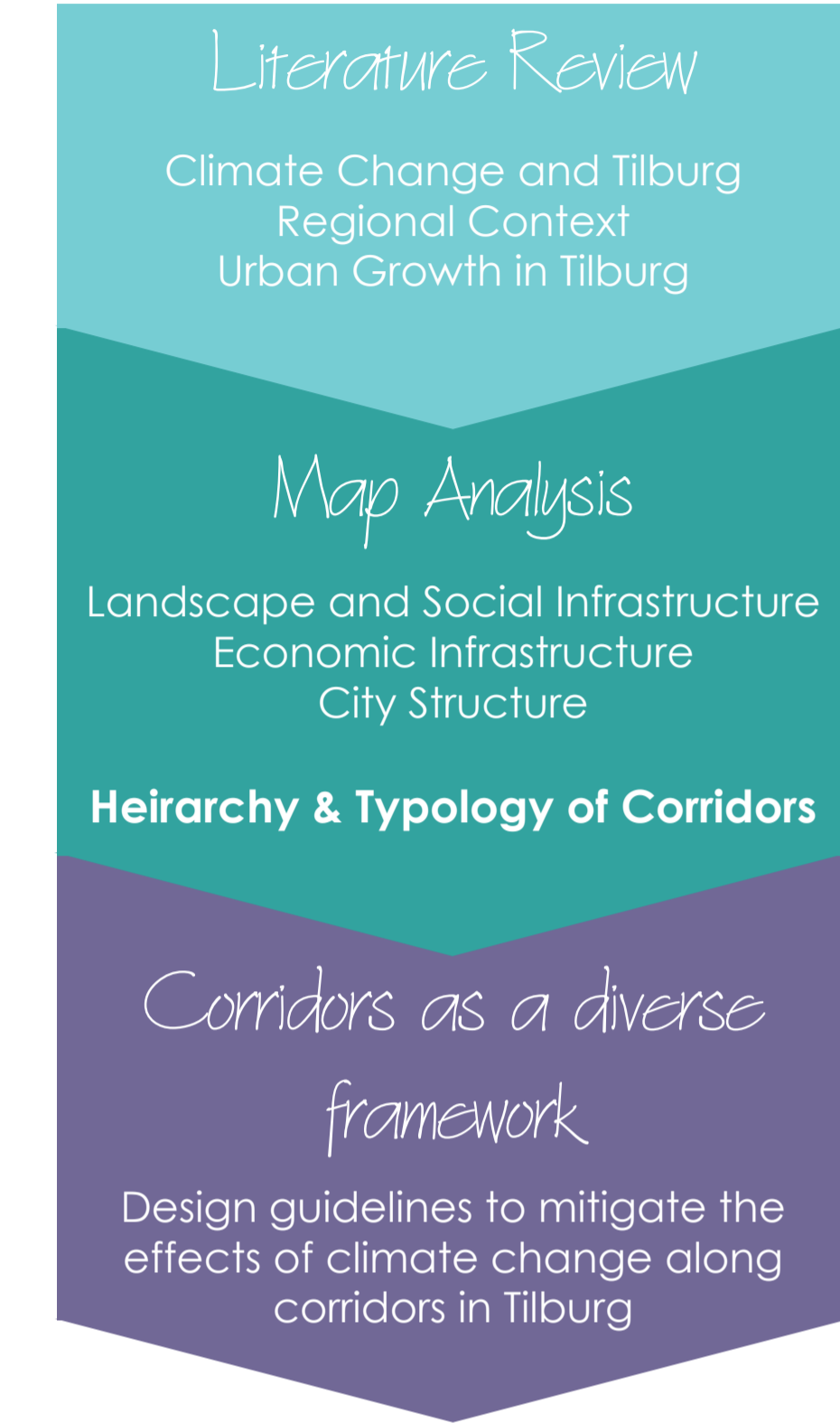
The intersection of the effects of climate change, urbanism and communal action provides an opportunity for architects and planners to reinforce the complex system of cities by challenging current norms and empowering residents with tools to influence spatial form that they interact with.

Our choices in Urbanism, will define not only the physical nature of our communities but will also prescribe our environmental footprint as well as frame our social opportunities and underwrite our economic future. Yet, architectural and urban design are often missing from the proposed remedies for climate change, job growth, and environmental stress: it is the invisible wedge in the pie chart of green solutions', said Peter Calthorpe in his book *Urbanism in the Age of Climate Change*.

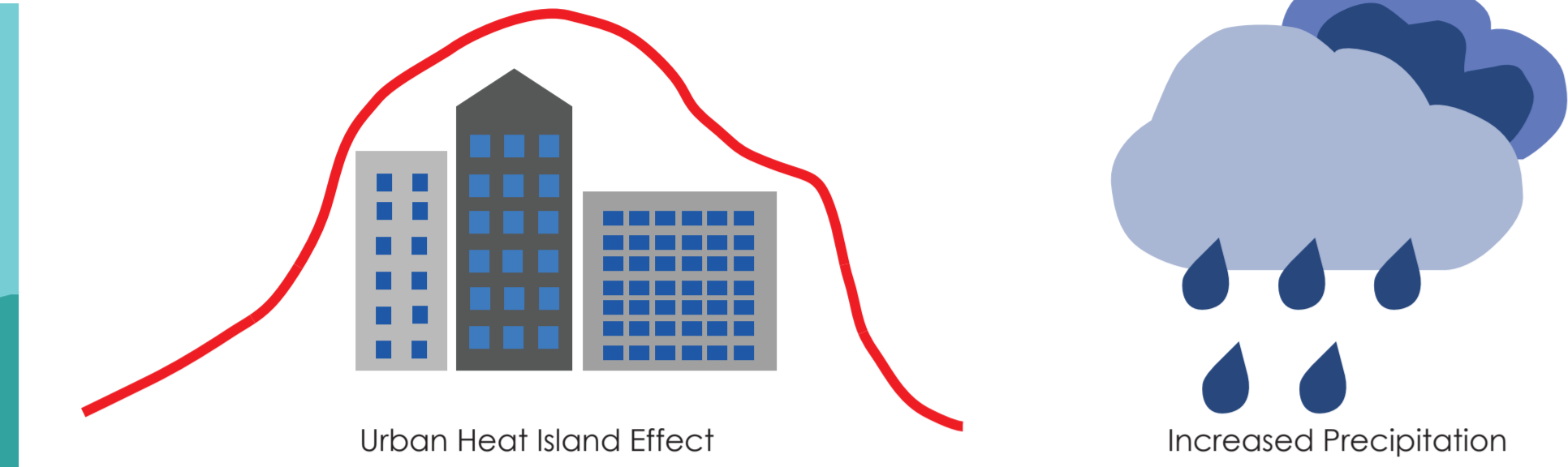
Urbanism is a pivotal point in this journey as it represents both a conservation strategy as well as a lifestyle change. Through urban form analysis, the project explores designing for resilience and diversity in our cities so that we are better equipped to deal unforeseeable changes in the future. An interpretation of corridors as an adaptive framework in cities is explored within the context of Tilburg, Netherlands.

Going forward solutions that demand a conservative use of current resources while pushing consumers to change their habits

### Project Methodology

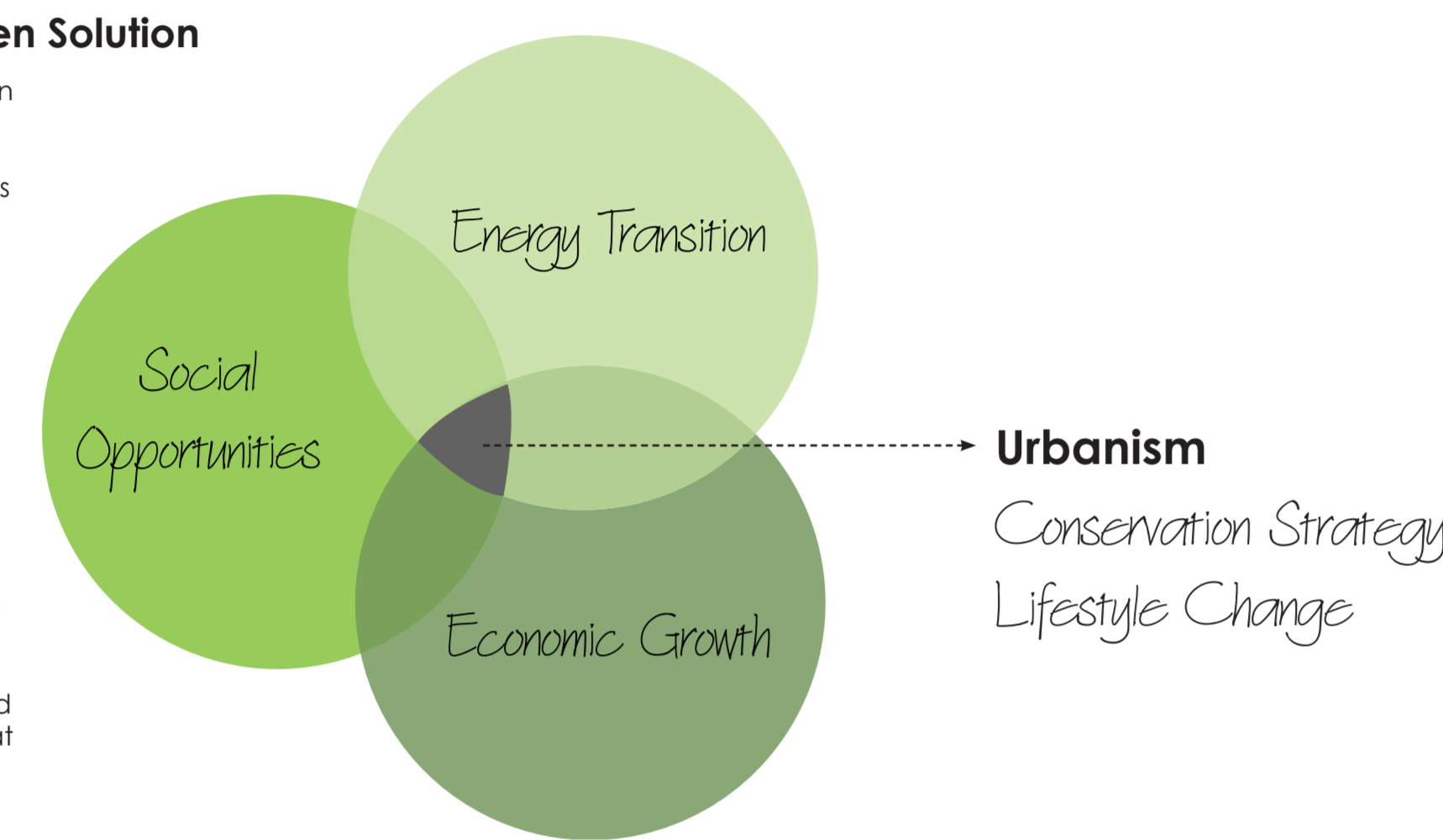


### Effects of Climate Change in Tilburg



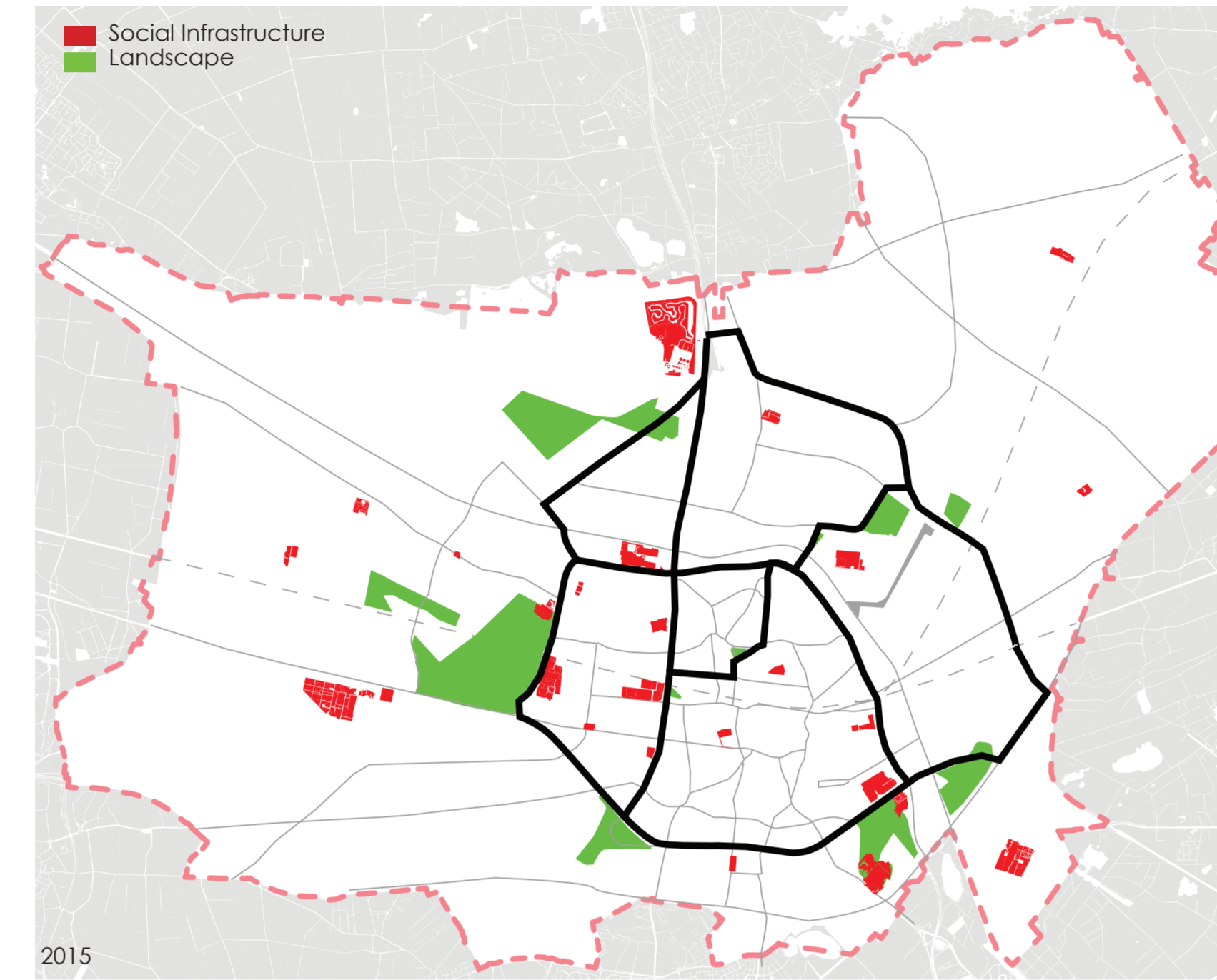
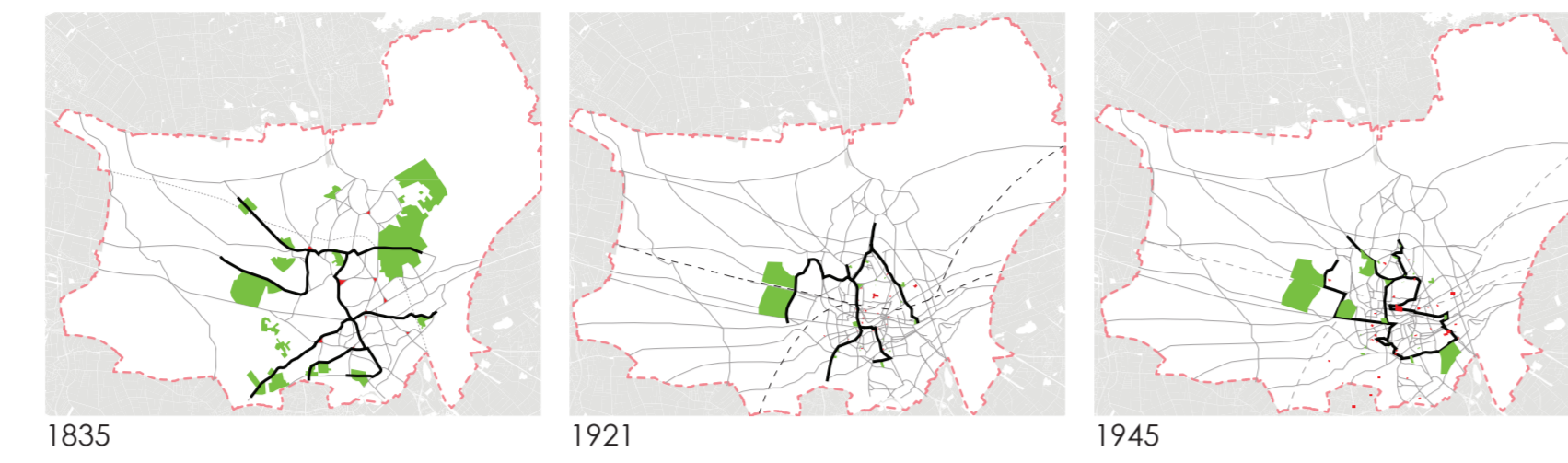
### Urbanism as a Green Solution

Urbanism is at the intersection of green solutions to battle climate change. Energy transition, social opportunities and economic growth intersect in urban areas and can be addressed through designing an adaptable urban form. Urbanism can be used as a tool to introduce a conservation mechanism in a city as well as impact a lifestyle change for its residents. Sustainable design approaches that make systems more comprehensive are the solution to battle climate change going forward. At the crux of it, these design solutions emphasize the need of creating environments that can adapt to unforeseeable change.

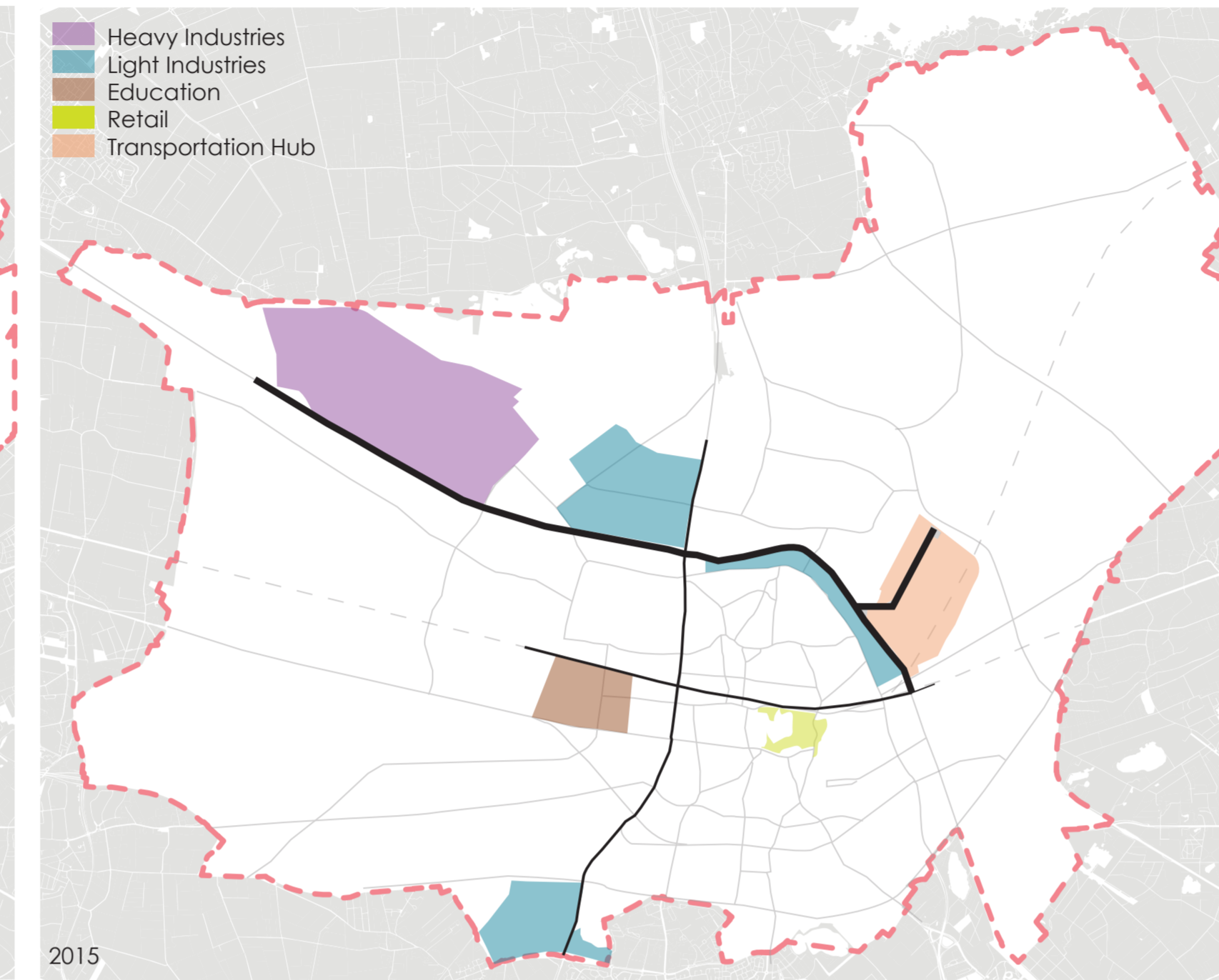
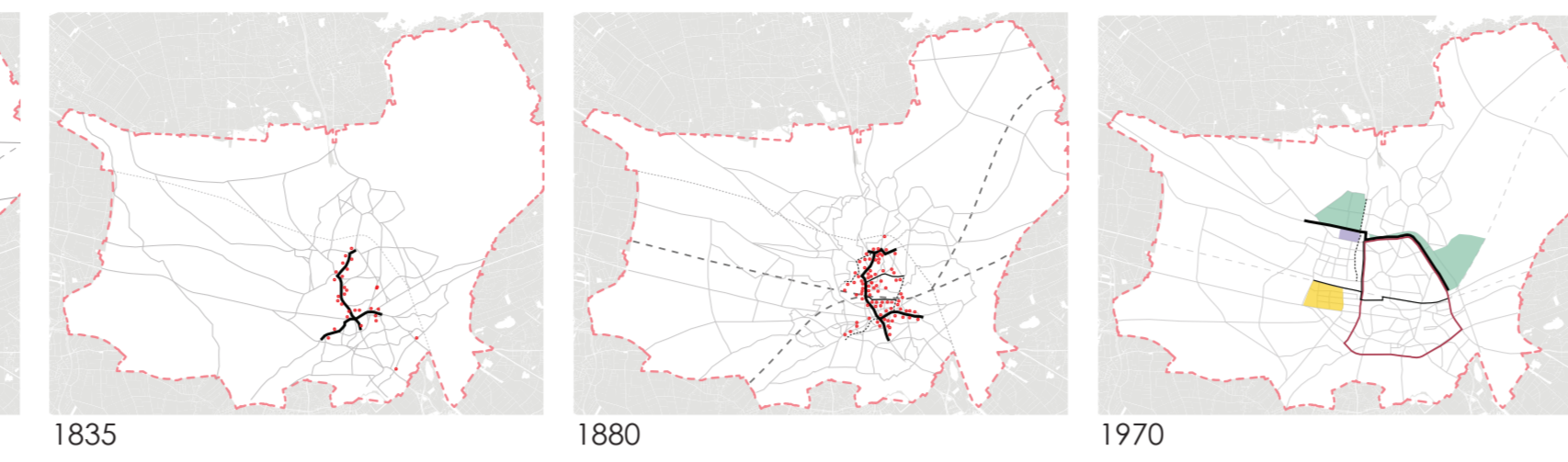


## Map Analysis

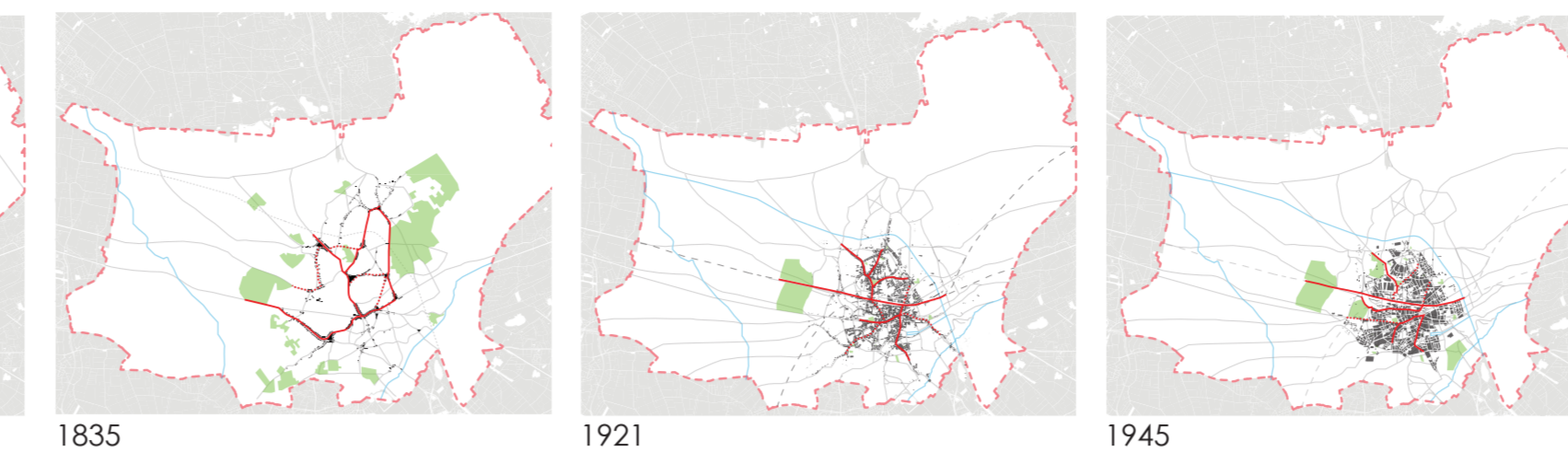
### Landscape and Social Infrastructure



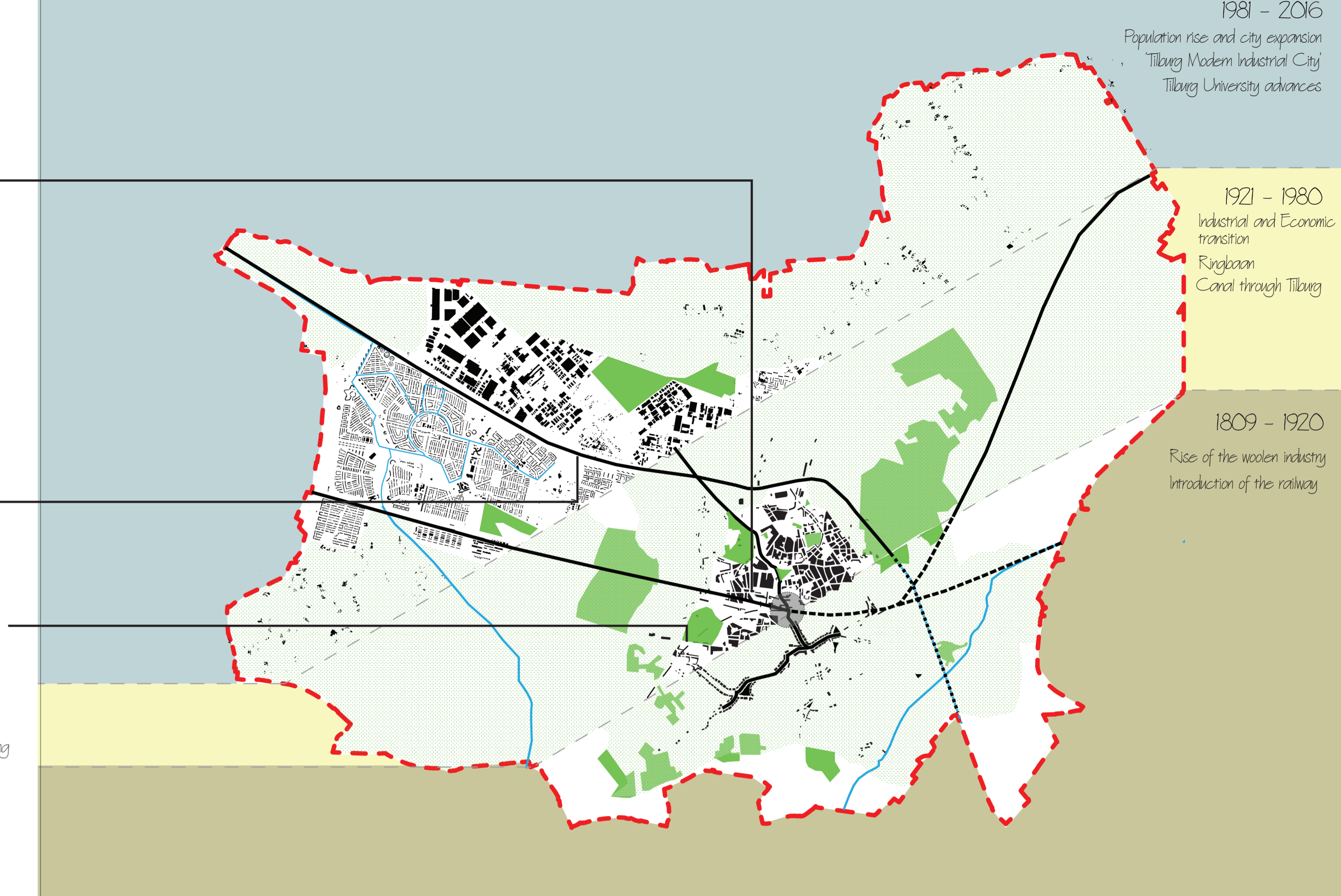
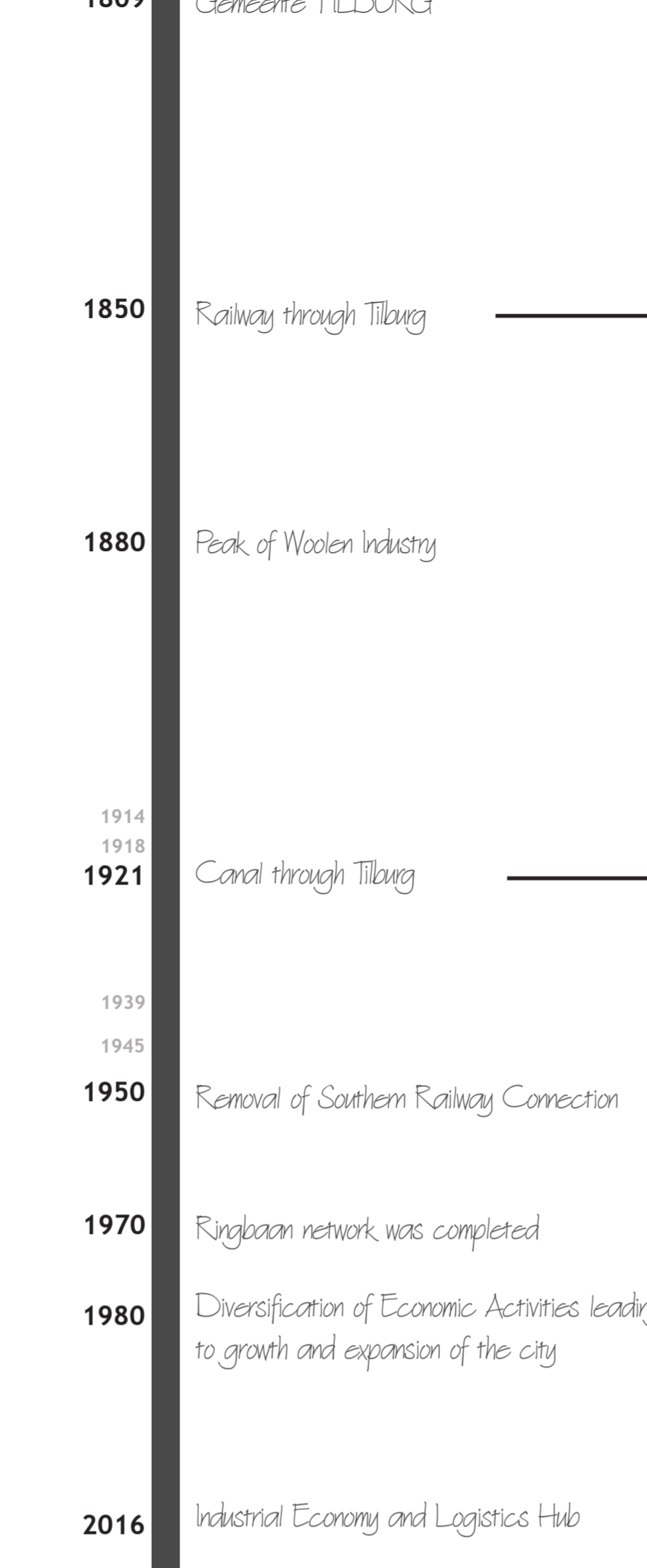
### Economic Infrastructure



### City Structure



## Movement in Time



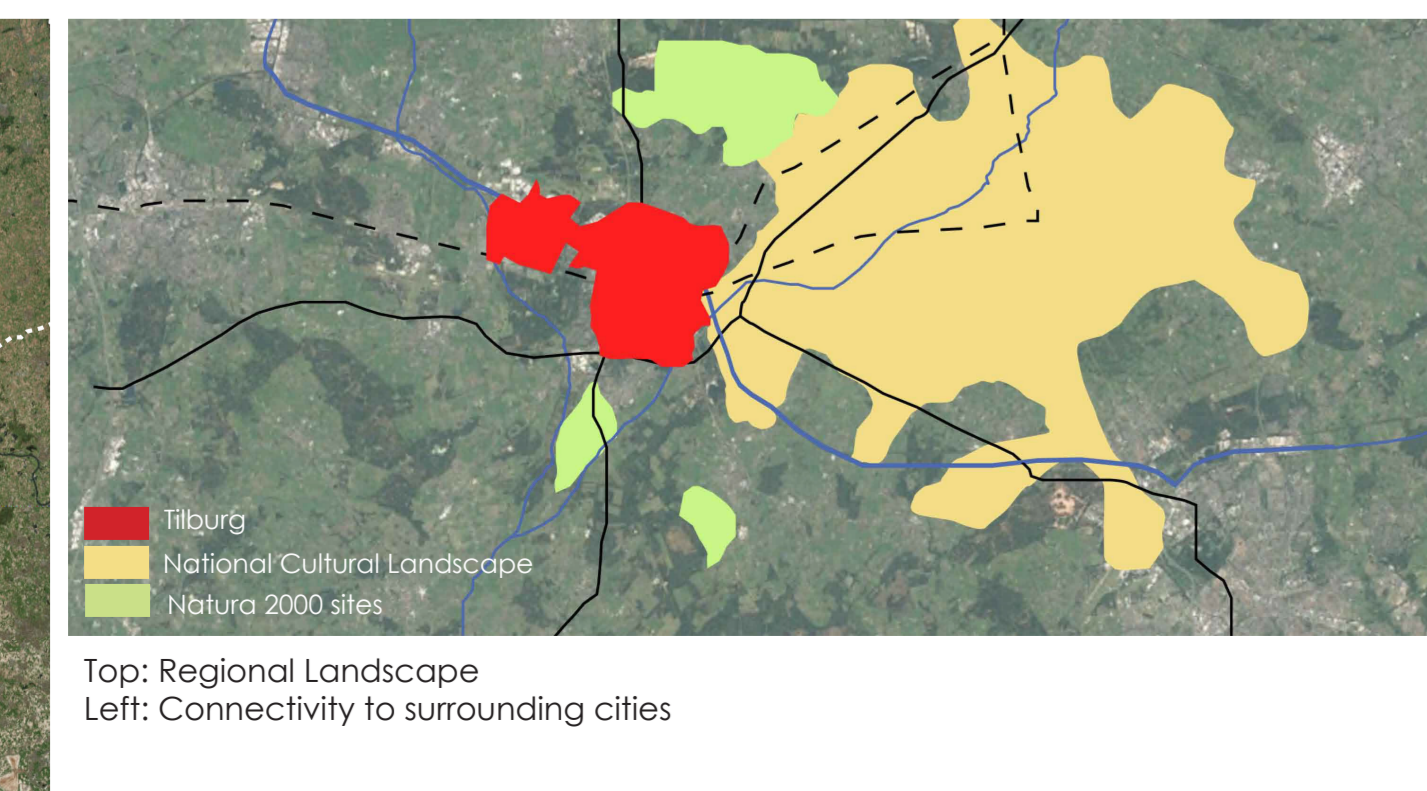
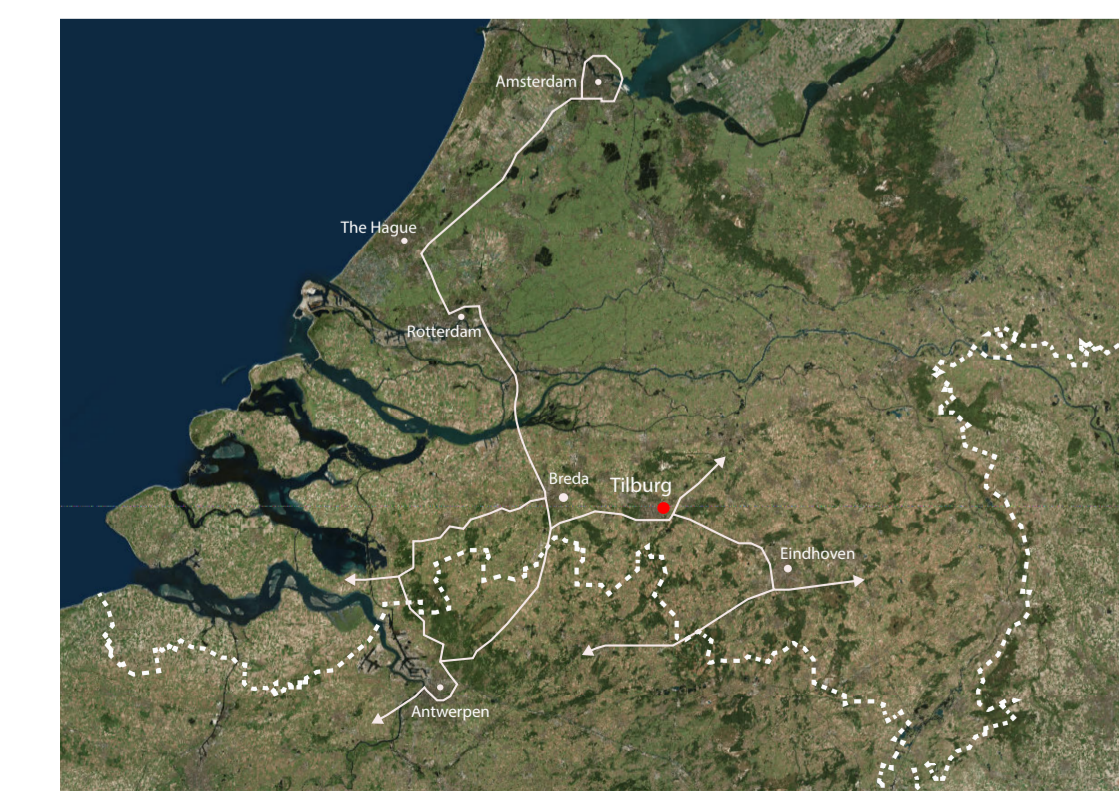
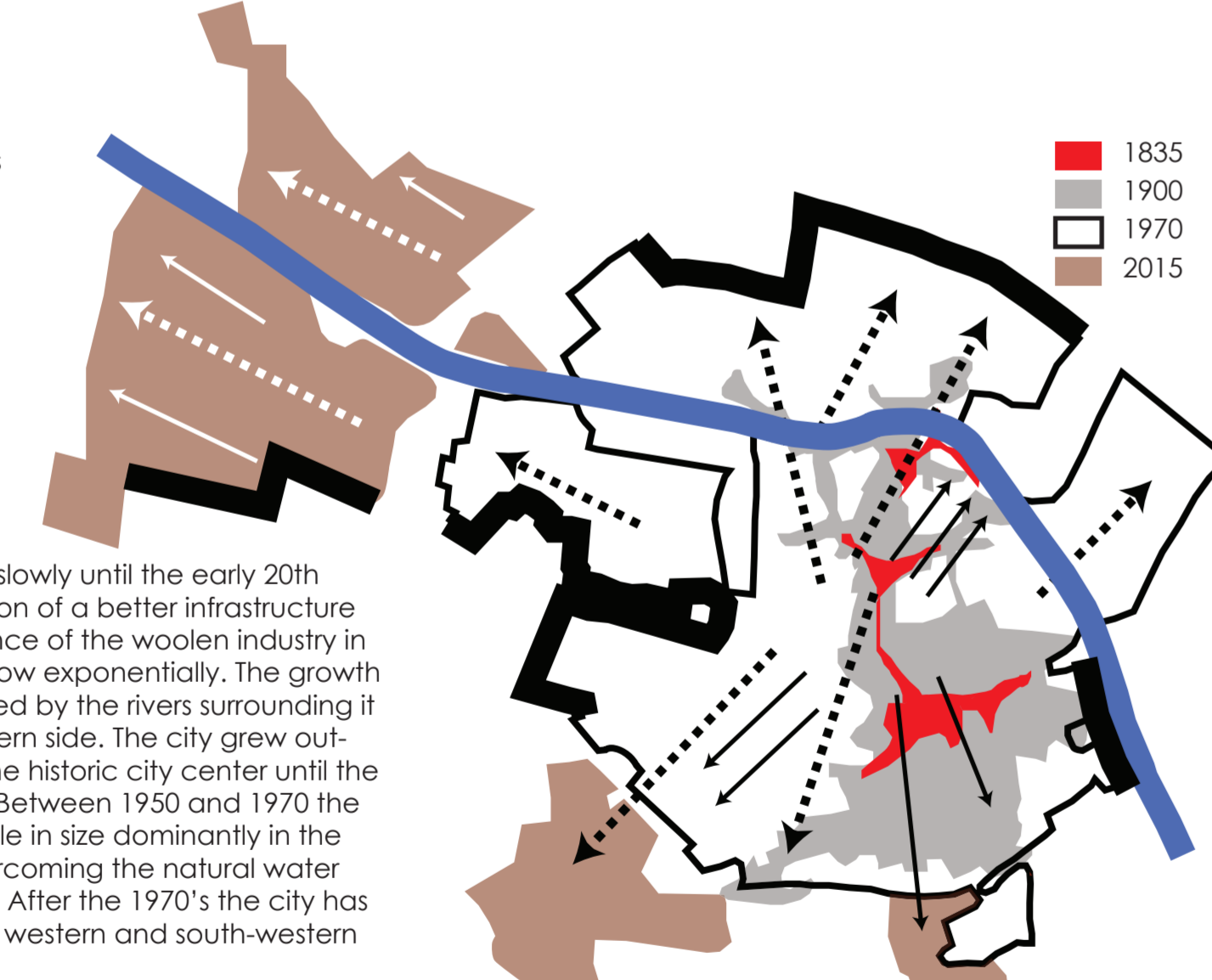
### Regional Context

Tilburg is a city in Noord Brabant province of South Holland. It is the second largest city in the province of Noord Brabant and the sixth largest city in the Netherlands. As Tilburg is centrally located among the Benelux countries (Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg), it enjoys the advantage of being well connected to neighboring cities and serves as a logistics hub in the region.



Tilburg expanded relatively slowly until the early 20th century. After the introduction of a better infrastructure system and the predominance of the woolen industry in Tilburg, the city began to grow exponentially. The growth direction of Tilburg is restricted by the rivers surrounding it along the eastern and western side. The city grew outward in all directions from the historic city center until the middle of the 20th century. Between 1950 and 1970 the city expanded almost double in size dominantly in the north-western direction overcoming the natural water and landscape boundaries. After the 1970's the city has marginally expanded in the western and south-western directions.

### Urban Edge



## Corridors as a diverse framework

Theories over time demonstrating the varying role of corridors



## Designing a framework for adaptation

Mitigating the effects of climate change / Design strategies as per classification of corridor typology

