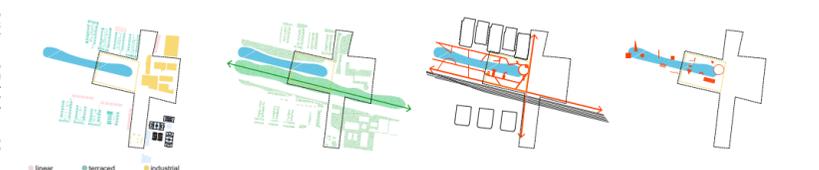




The urban fabric of Tilburg West is a palimpsest (Andre Corboz, 1987) on which the traces of post-war urbanization insist, with its Kemissas and an intense network of green and blue mixed with buildings formally heterogeneous, but functionally homogeneous.

The project plot is located in an interesting morphological context: in the North, the classic Dutch terraced houses, characterized by two-storey buildings with a strong relationship with the street and the backyard. To the south, there are modernist linear blocks, with five floors above ground and a strong horizontal organization. To the east, large industrial buildings (factory box), introverted, that do not communicate with the city around.

The idea of the project stems from the desire to maintain the genius loci of the area, reinterpreting the morphologies that already exist on the context, organizing the Super Block around the lake and connecting it to the urban paths.



How to formalize the density and how will the future inhabitant of Tilburg live in a dense city? The spatial research "Density-Mode d'Emploi" springs from these questions, finding in the Super Block the answer.

Despite the traditional Tilburg block, this is not an introverted courtyard block, as there are strong cuts open towards the city. The project has two strong elements: the podium - an urban machine - and three blocks sitting on top that reflect the character of the context (terraced houses, linear blocks, tower).

The podium hosts all the functions open to the public (cafes, restaurants, gym, music halls, offices, co-working, incubators, etc.). It is crossed by a continuous gallery that constitutes the extension of the public space inside the building.

The blocks have profoundly different characters, but they are united by the grating of living circulation spaces, in which the inhabitants can gather.

