

INTRODUCTION

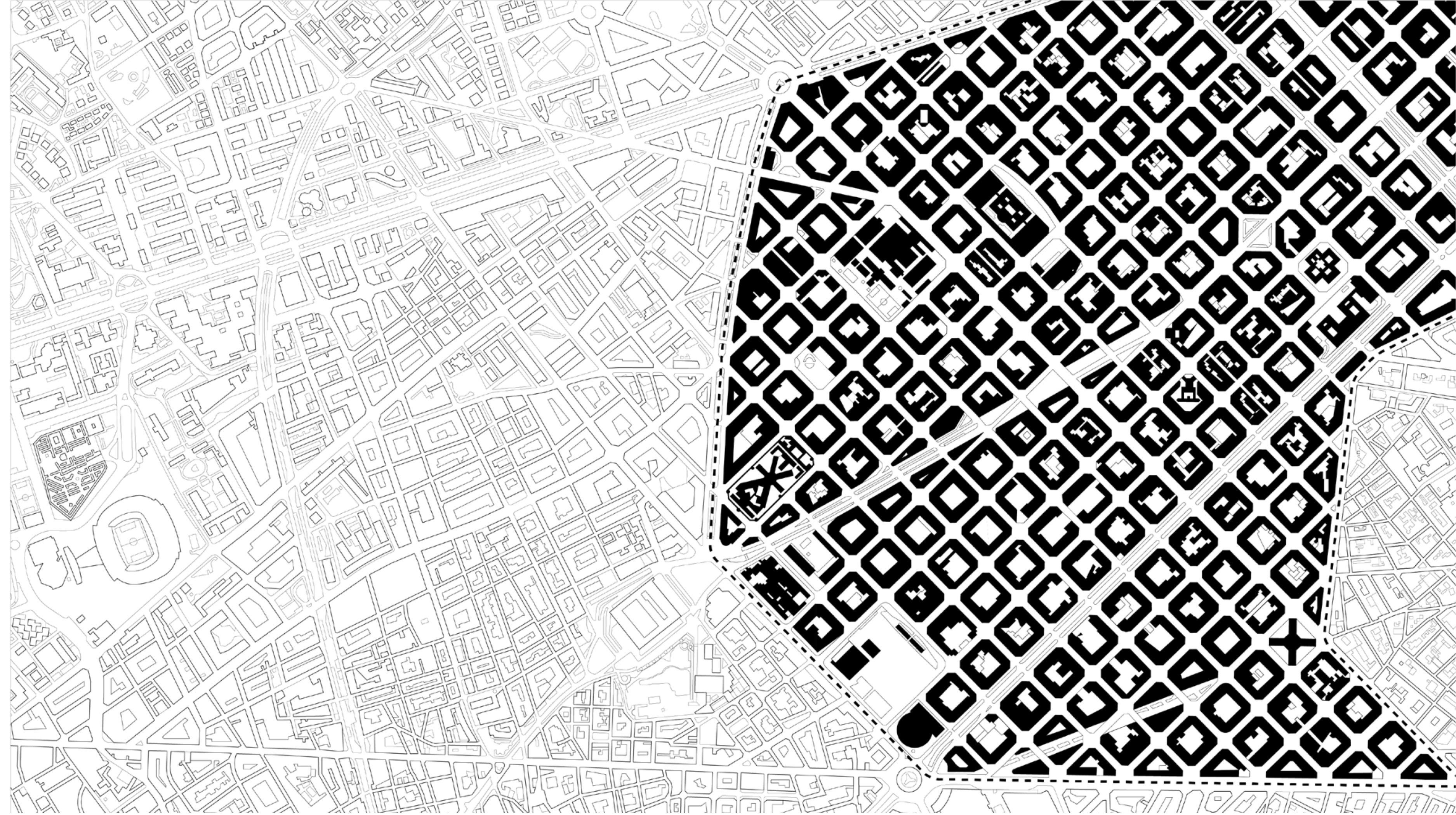
The Model was erected on the outskirts of Barcelona in 1904, and conceived with the aim of being an exemplary prison by then. The prison occupied two blocks of the Eixample and launched an innovative architectural design in the form of a panopticon: starting from a polygonal central body - where the vigilantes were located - six galleries were born radially.

Within more than 100 years, La Model was served as a prison and went through many historical moments. After its closure in 2017, how to integrate the old prison into the city was under the discussion. Following its closure and transfer to the City Council, a new stage of opening is now beginning. The recovery of this unique space for the city and for public use is a unique opportunity for Barcelona, an opportunity for urban regeneration that will leave behind more than a century of hermeticism. Today, La Model is going to be a socio-cultural and multipurpose facility, open to everyone, which hosts various temporary activities to start this integration of the prison in the city.

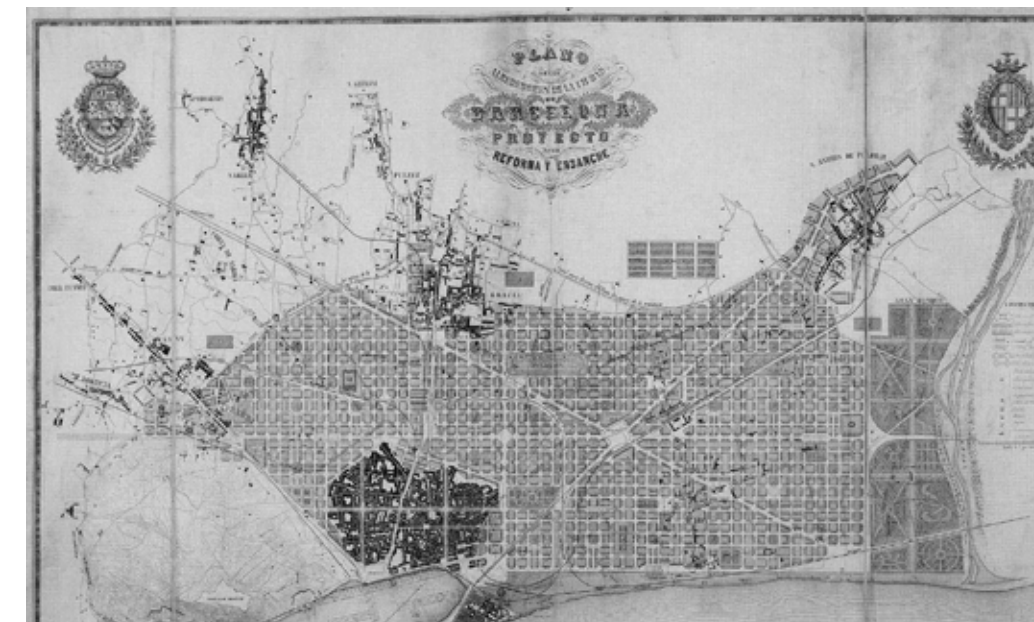
BARCELONA



EIXAMPLE

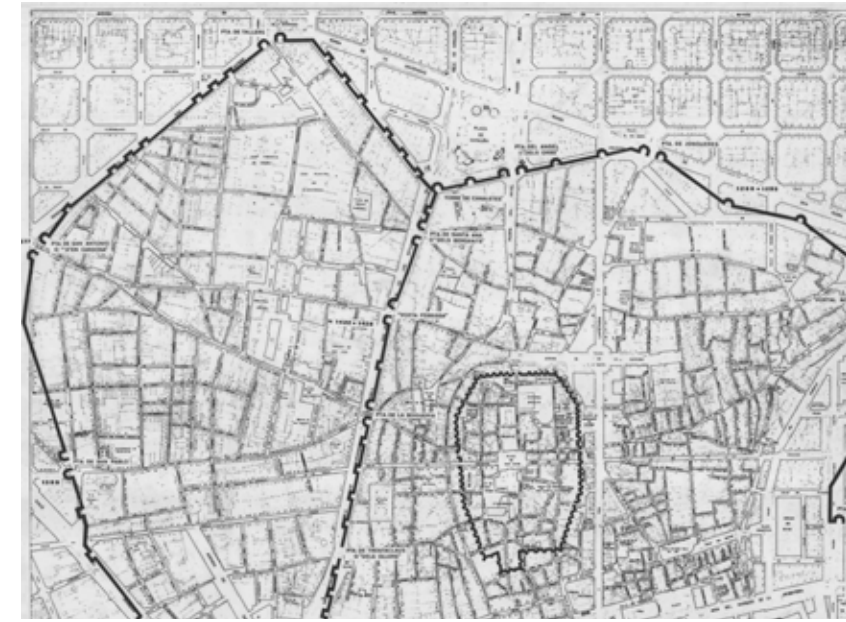


Ildefons Cerda and the Plan for Eixample

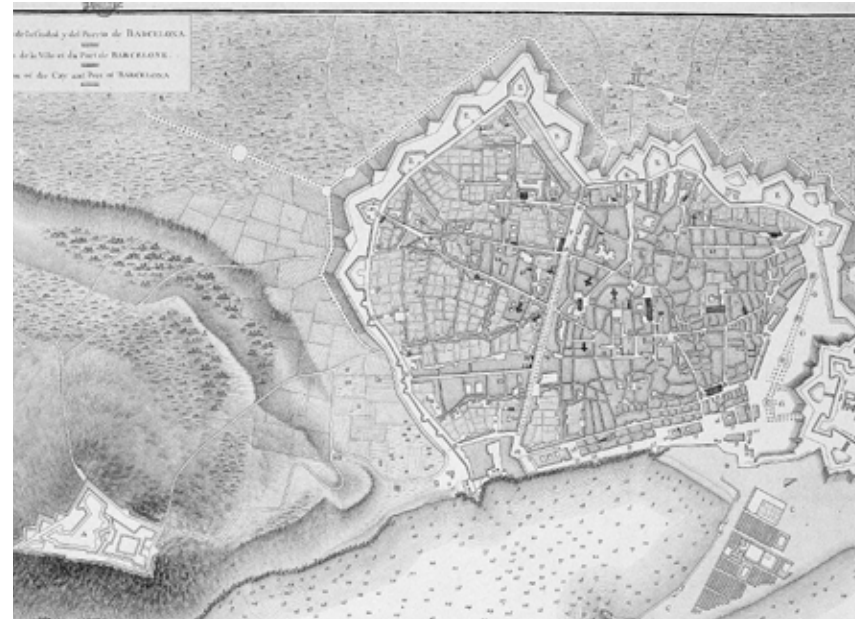


Ildefons Cerda was a Spanish urban planner and engineer who designed the 19th-century "extension" of Barcelona called the Eixample. Because of his extensive theoretical and practical work, he is considered the founder of modern town planning as a discipline, having coined the new word "urbanization".

The evolution of Barcelona's wall



An extended wall was built in 1250, and then in the 15th century, the wall was expanded again to encompass the new Raval neighborhood. The part of the plain outside the wall was used for agriculture to provision the city.



In 1714, Philip V built a fortress citadel forbidding Barcelona to grow beyond its medieval walls. By the middle of the 19th century, population density was the highest in Spain, working conditions were miserable, sewage was out of control, water was dirty, and the city was struck by a series of cholera epidemics and riots.



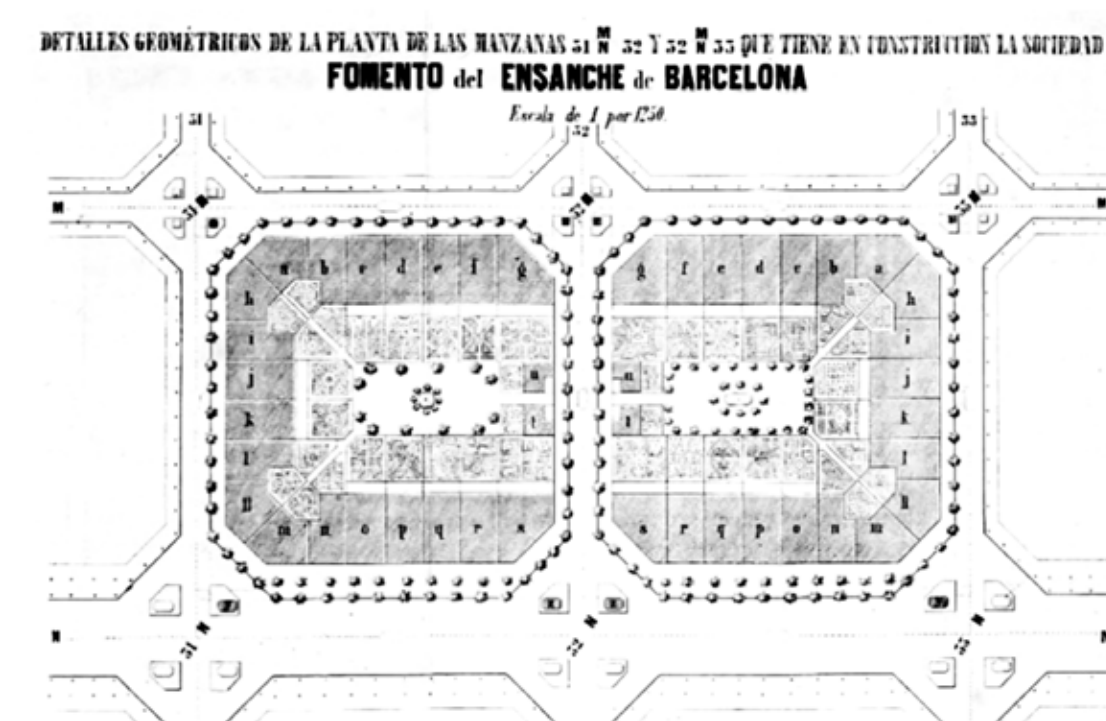
By 1854, when the Spanish government finally gave permission to take the wall down, it was one of the most hated structures in Europe. Townspeople immediately went at it with crowbars and pickaxes; it took 12 years to completely remove it.

TYPOLGY IN BARCELONA

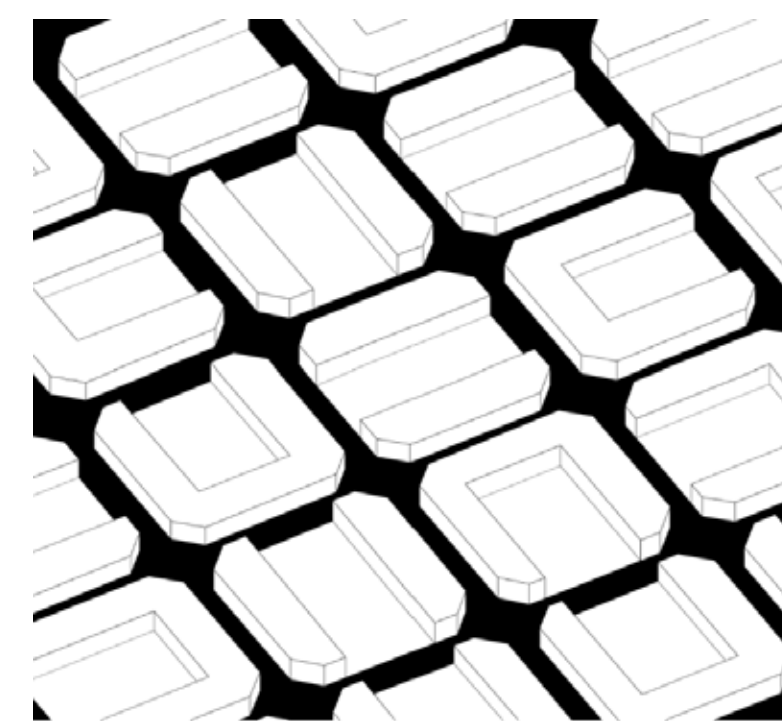


- Old Town - Eixample - 20th Century City - Industrial Area - Suburb Area

Original Proposal

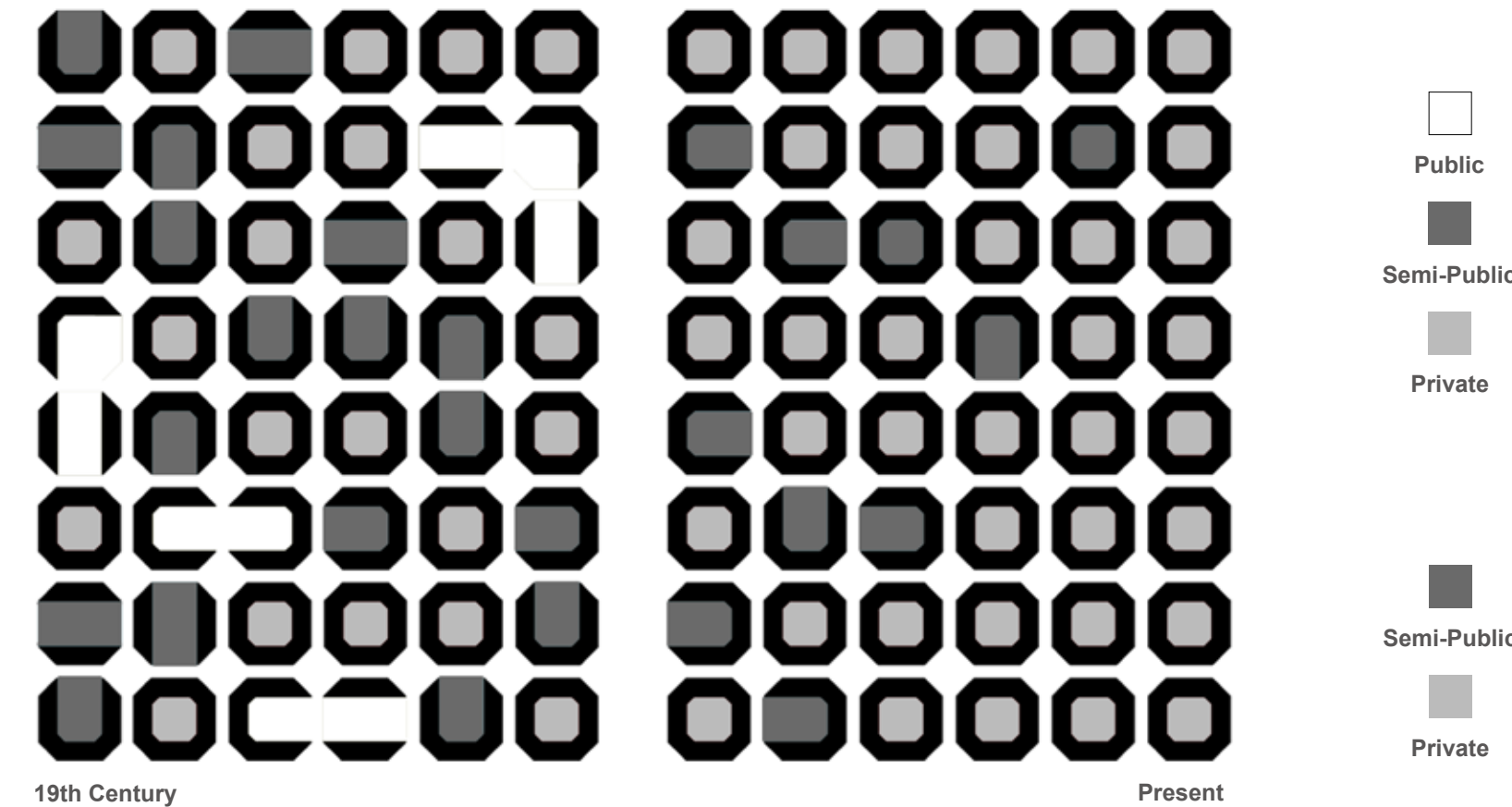


The pattern of regular rectilinear blocks (exactly 113.3 by 113.3 meters, for 12,370 square meters, with at least 800 square meters for gardens).



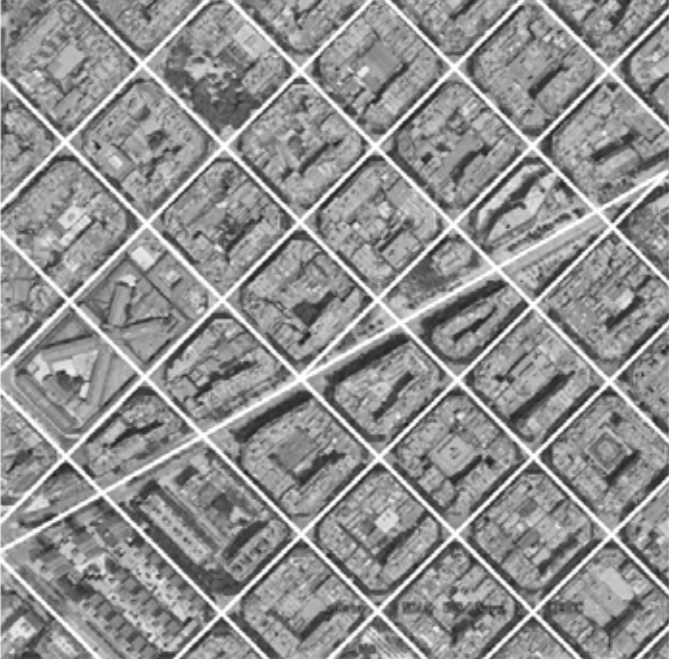
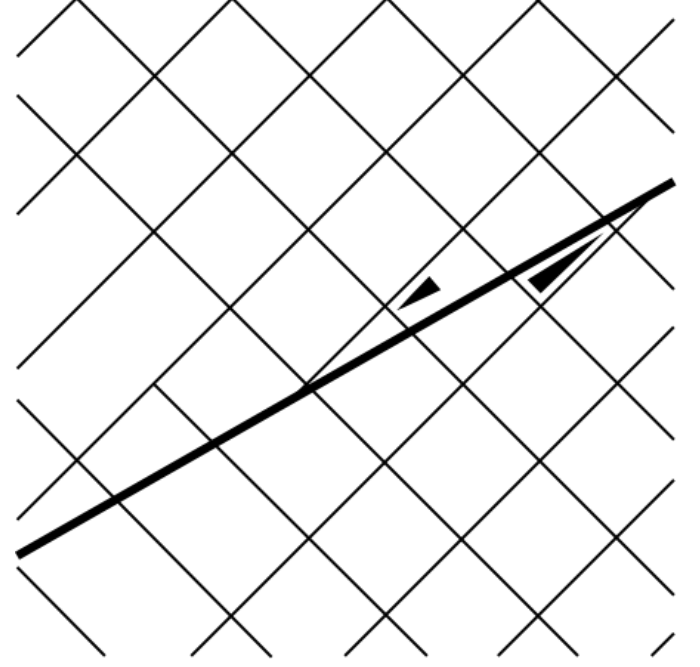
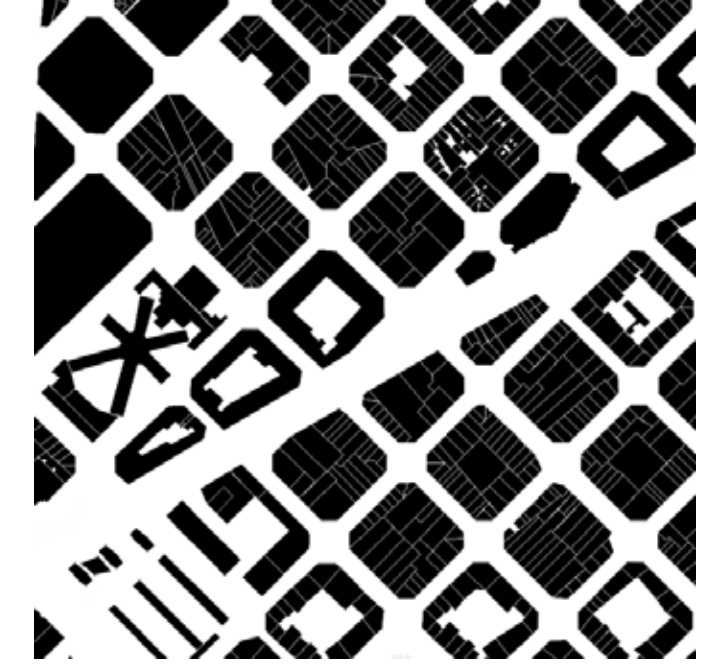
10 meters wide for the streets and the height of the blocks is less than 16 meters.

Block Characteristics

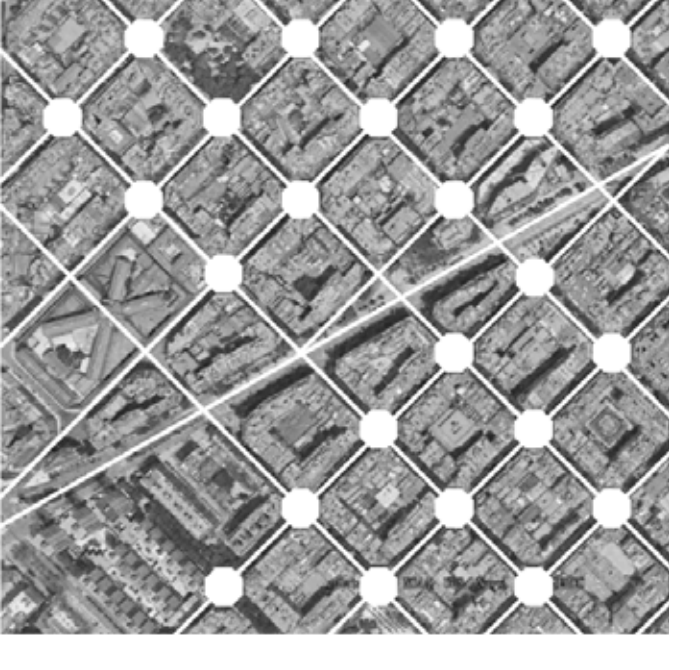
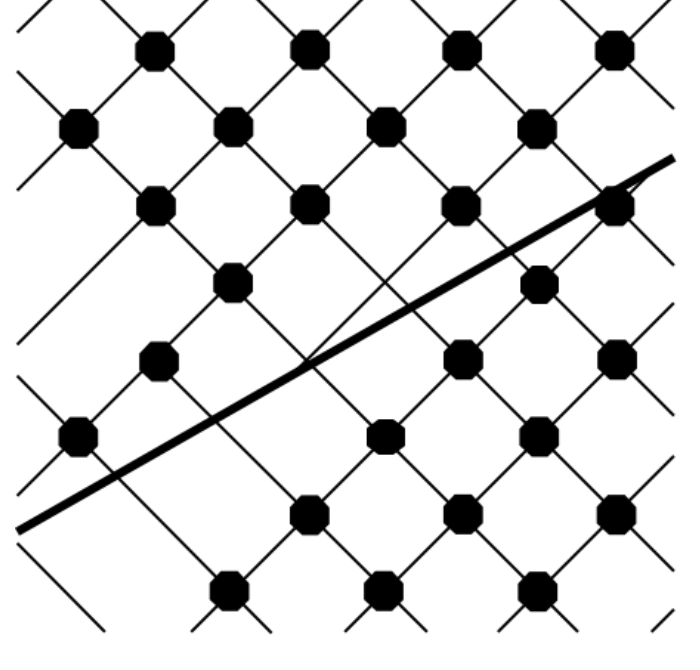
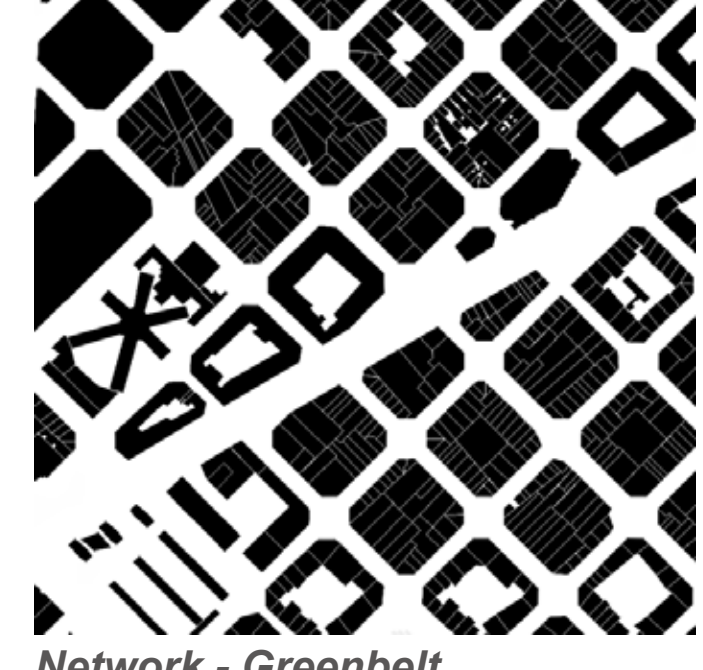


19th Century Present

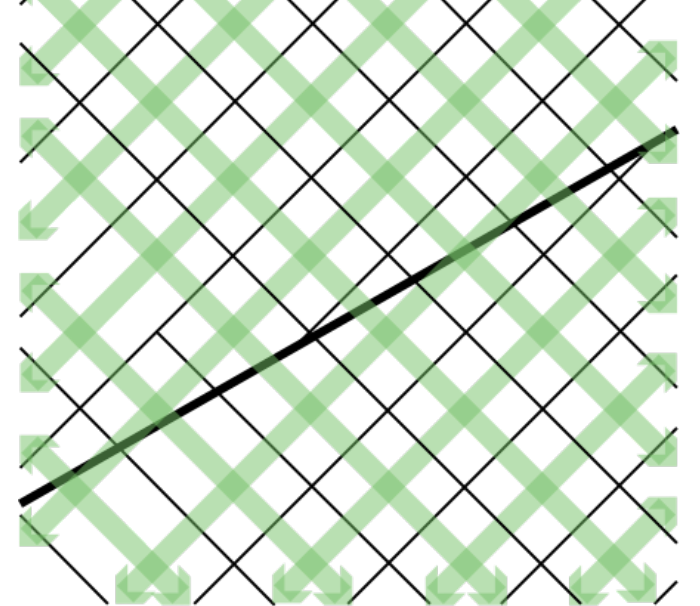
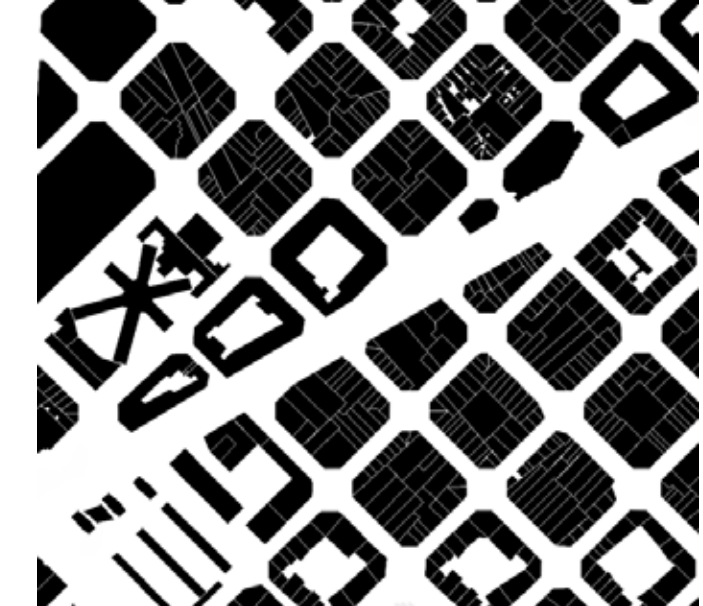
Network - Street



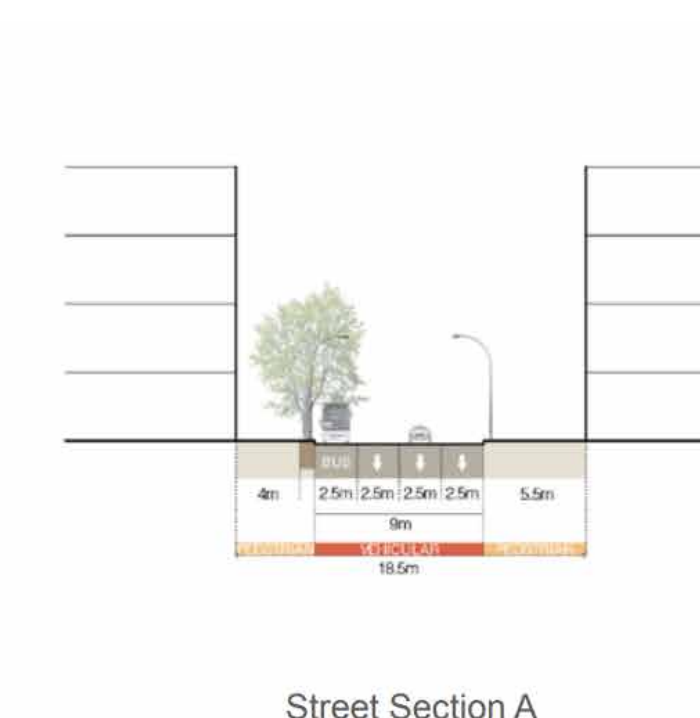
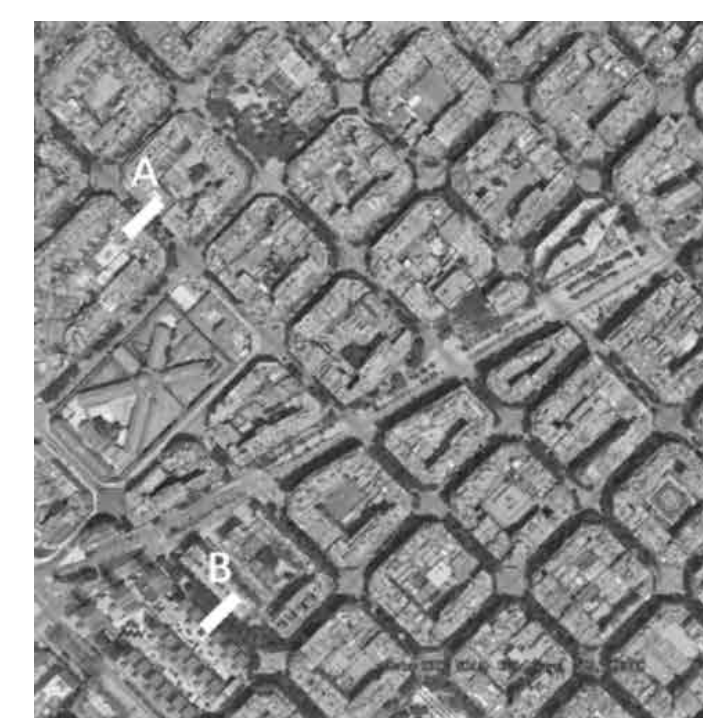
Network - Square



Network - Greenbelt



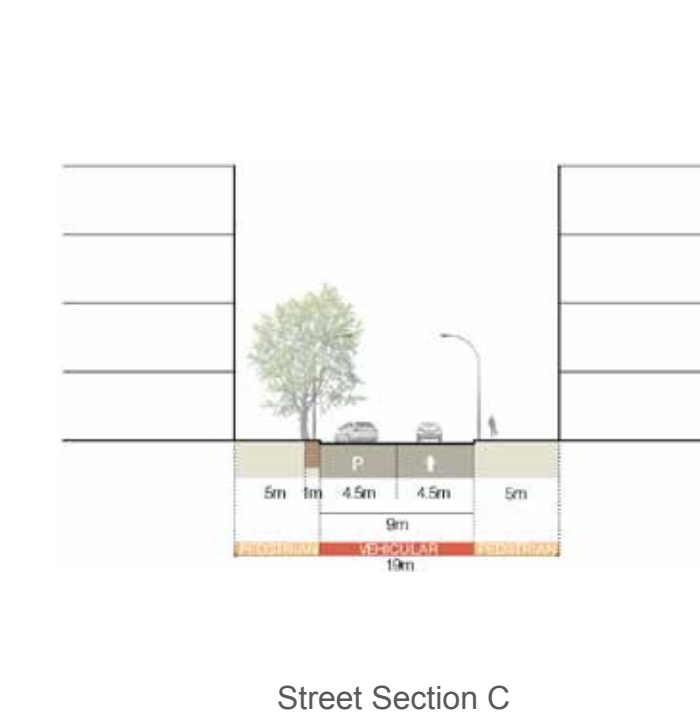
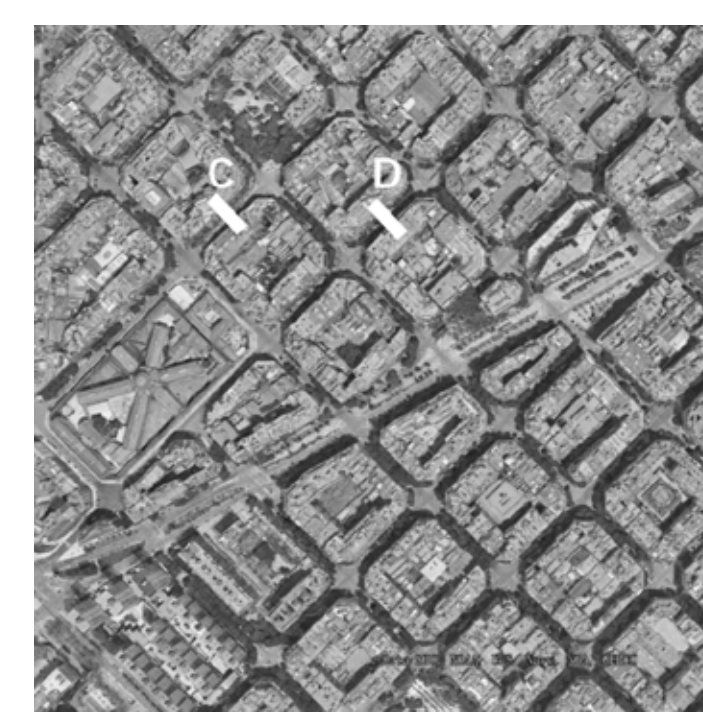
Street Sections



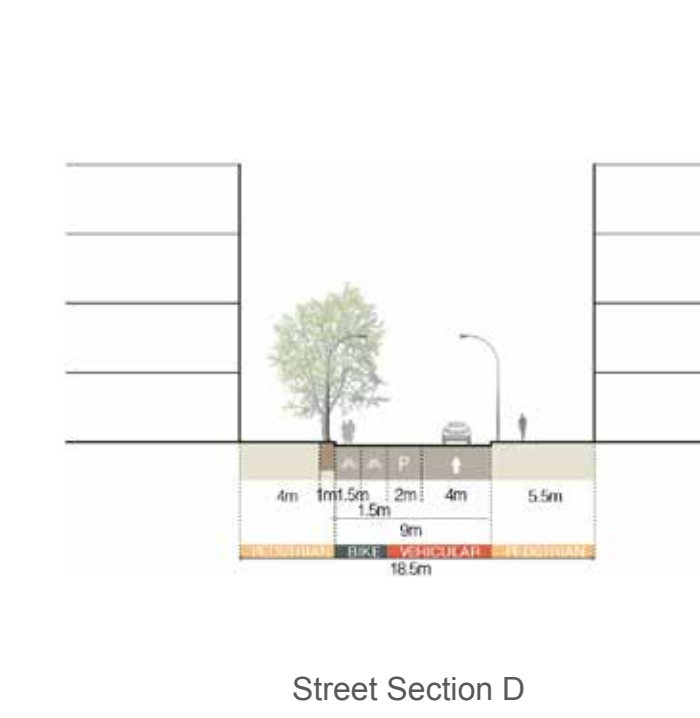
Street Section A



Street Section B

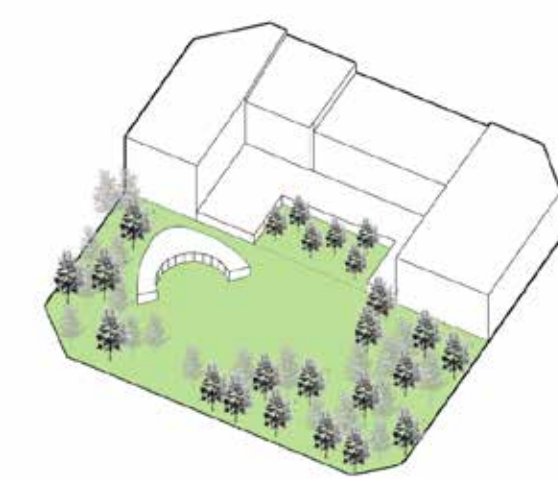


Street Section C

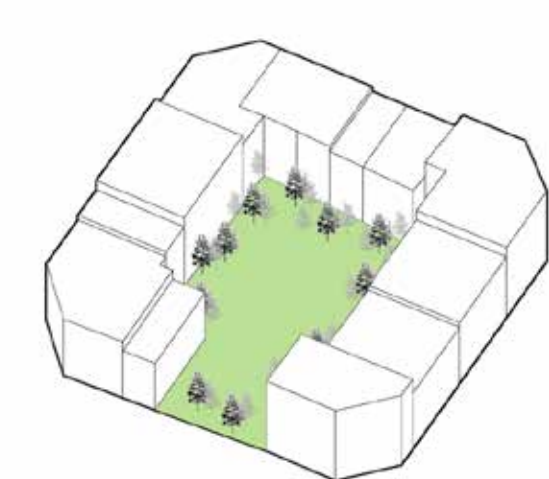


Street Section D

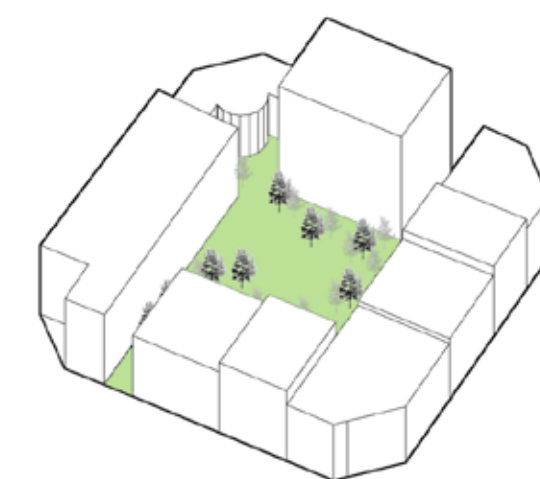
Green Space in Blocks



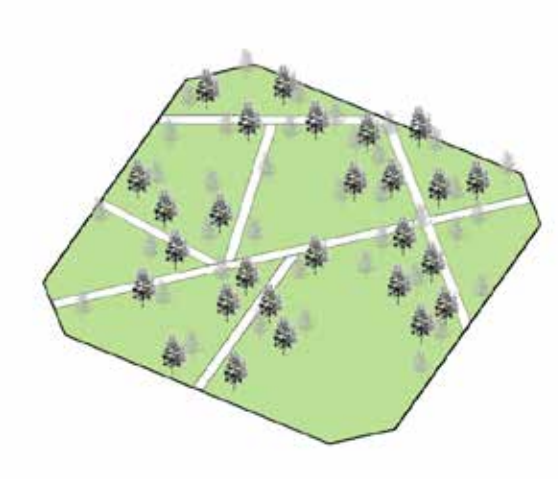
1. City square



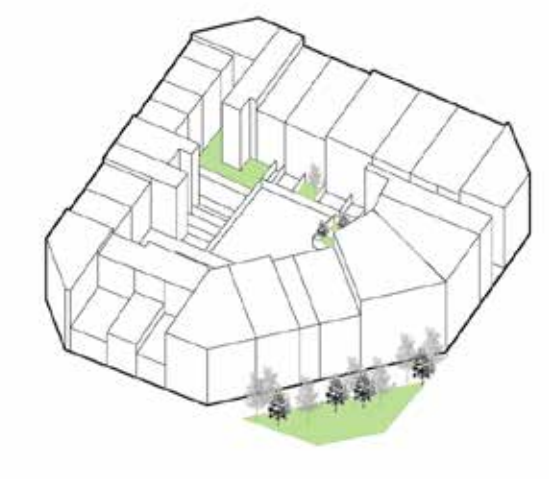
2. Semi open courtyard



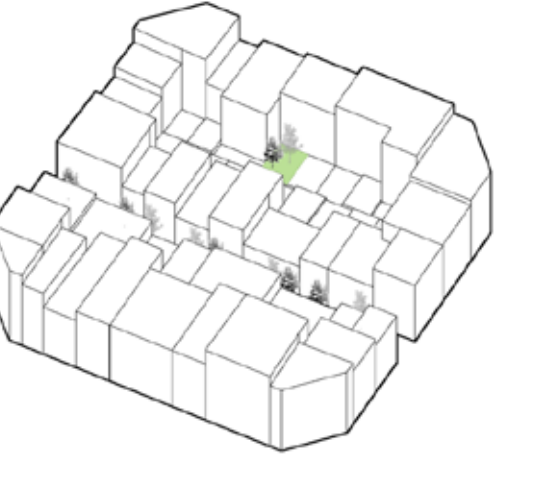
3. Inner Courtyard



4. City Park

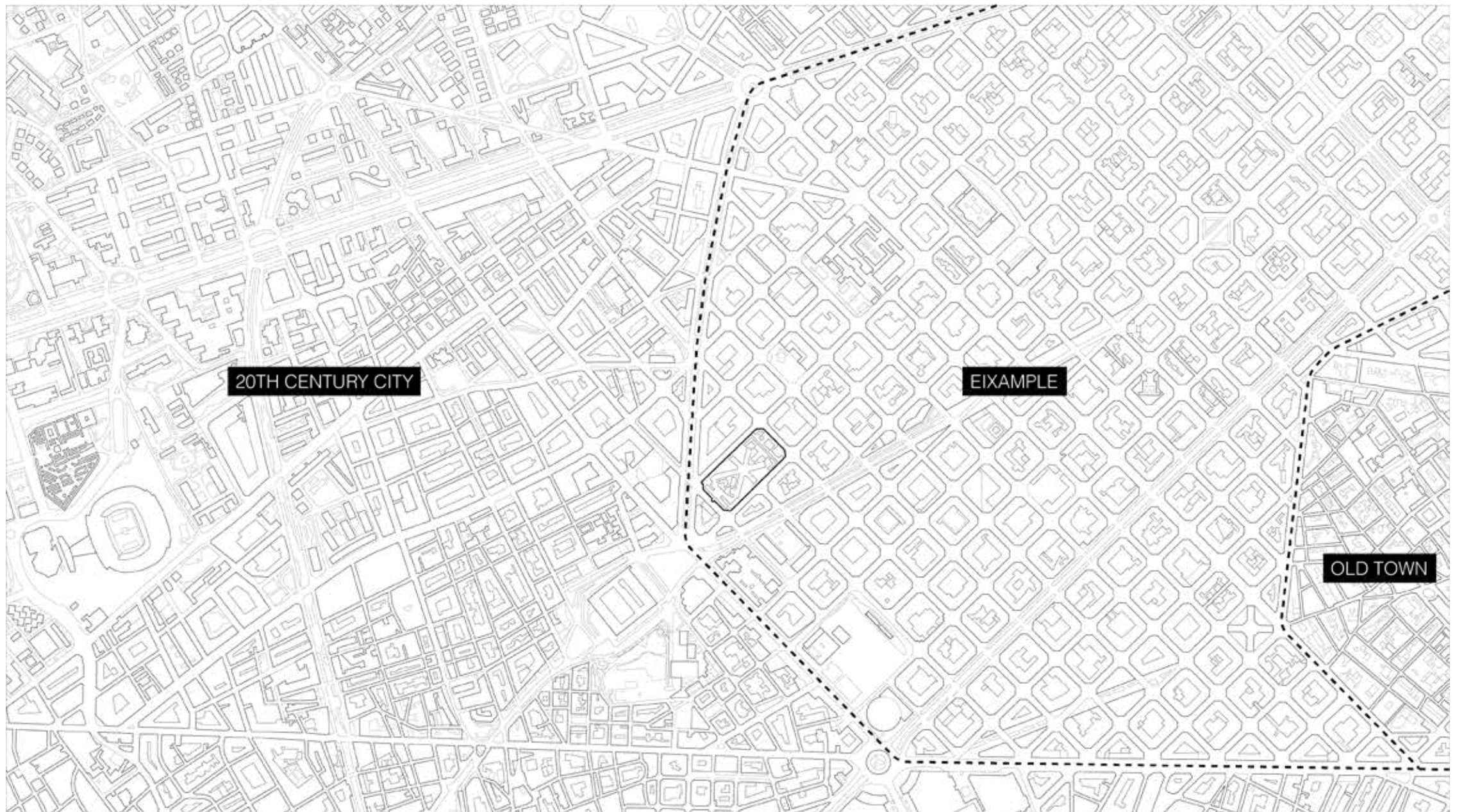


5. Roadside green space

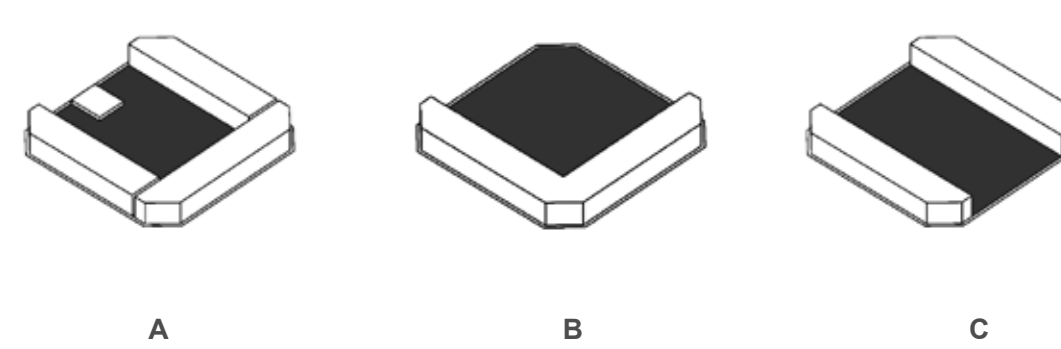


6. Cut block

SITE LOCATION



Original Typology of Blocks

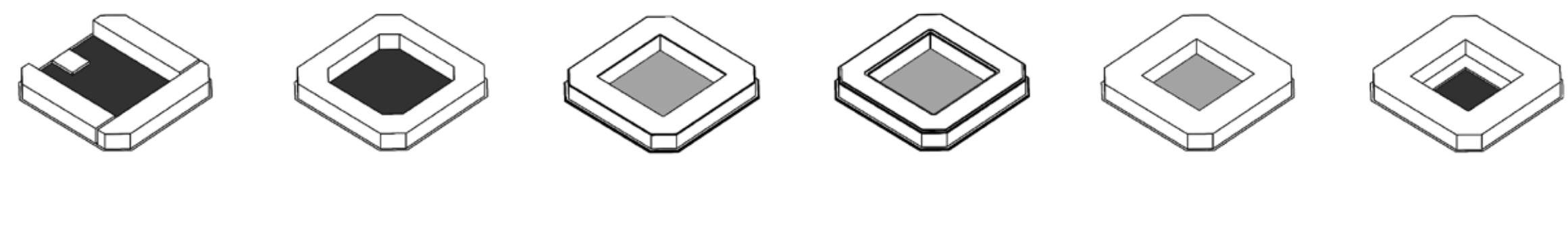


A

B

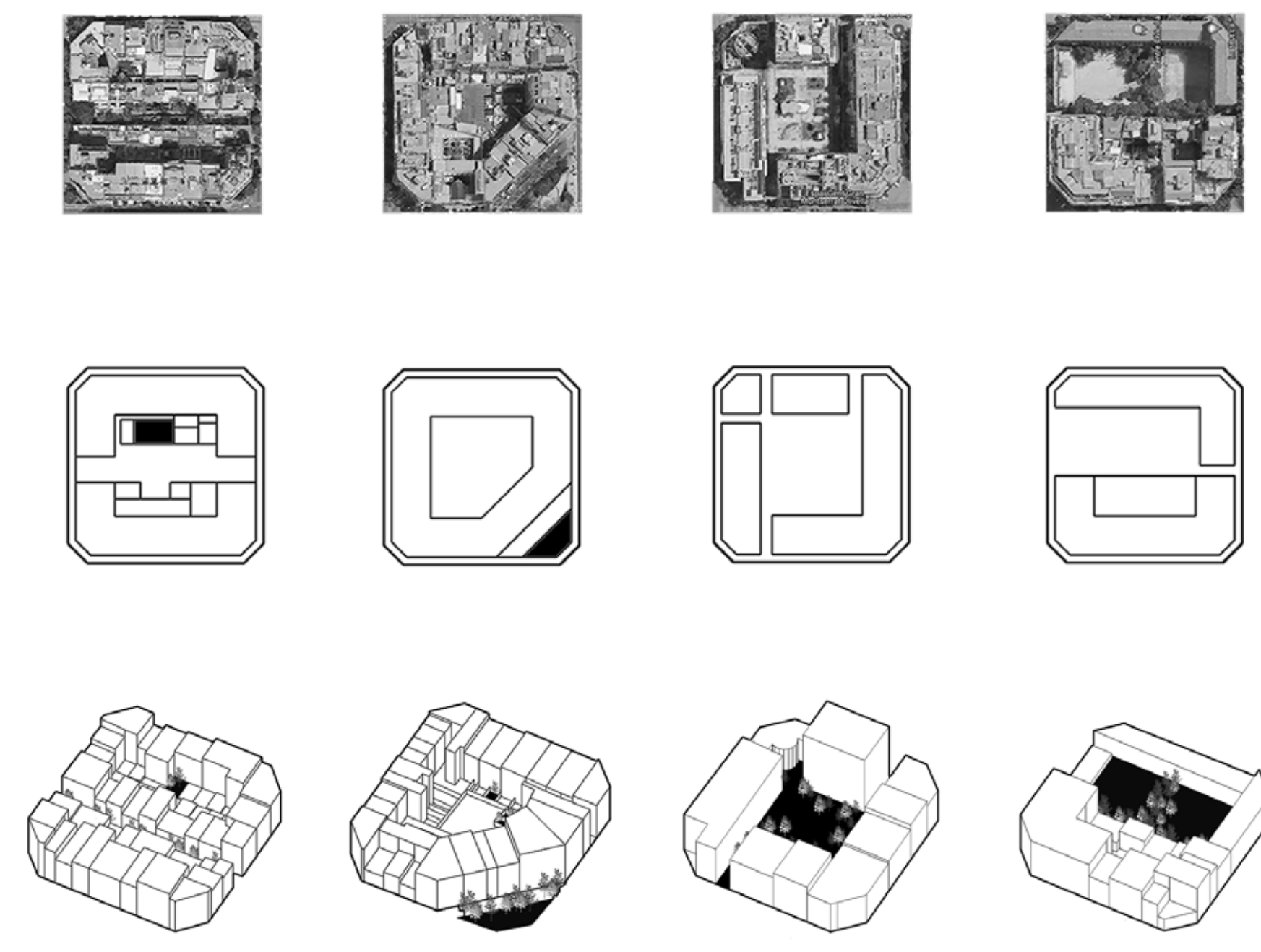
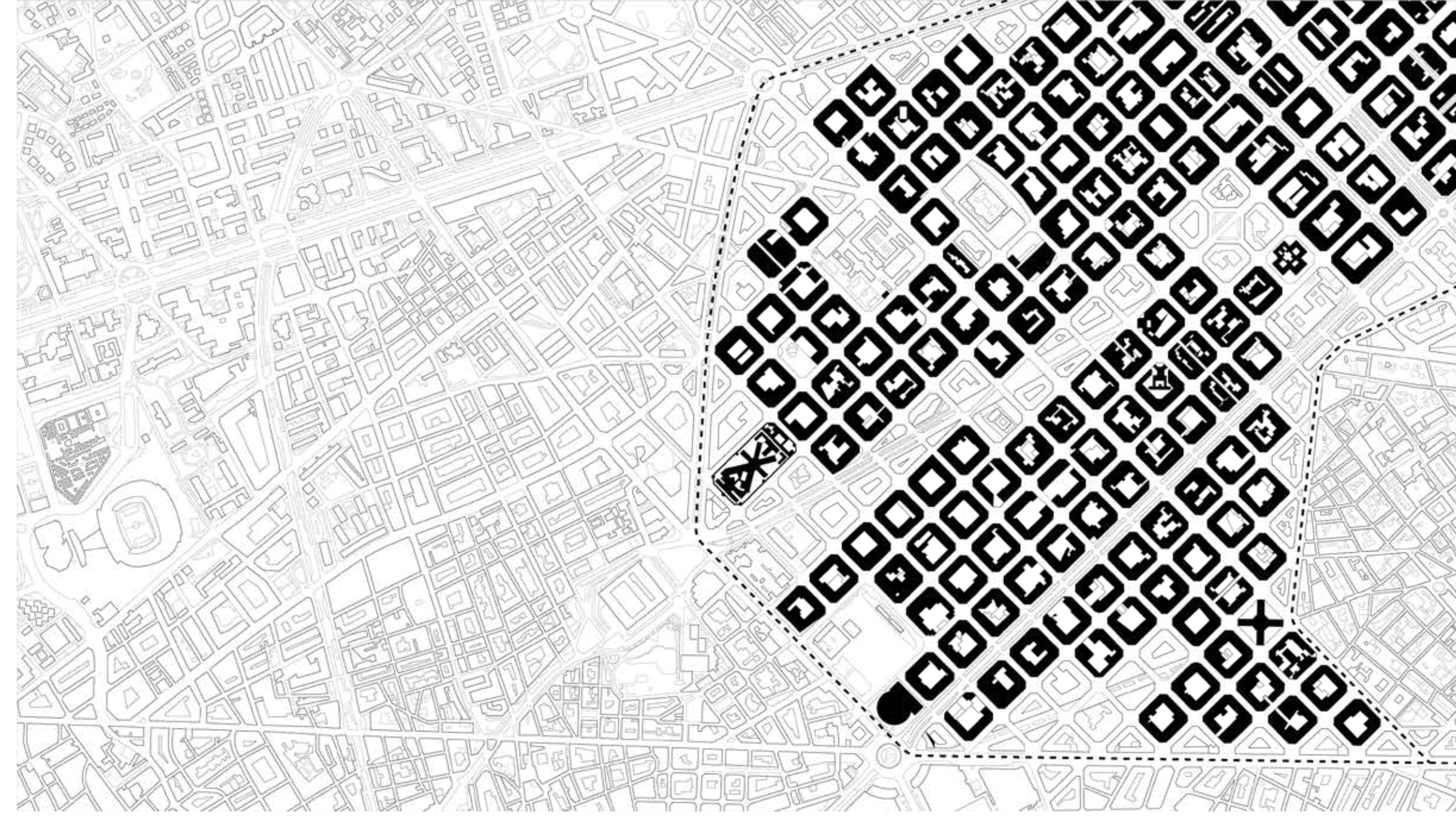
C

Practical evolution of Blocks

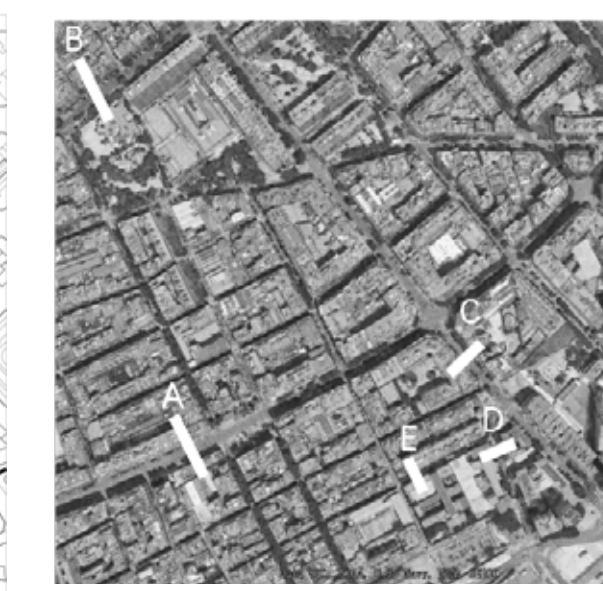
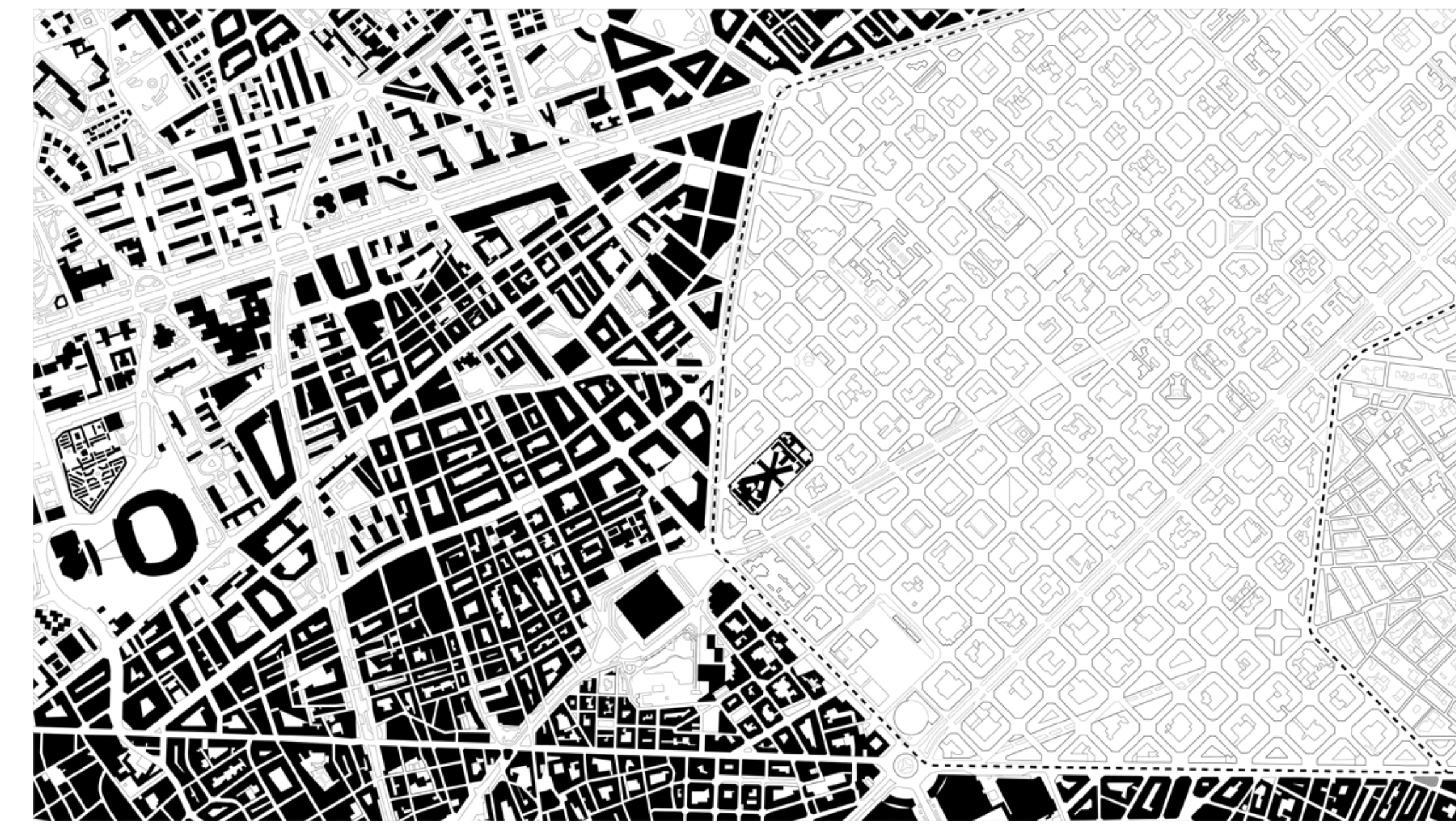


1859 Ample green and public spaces GFA: 21,654 sqm FAR: 1.8	1860 Enclosed public made private GFA: 34,885 sqm FAR: 2.8	1891 Courtyards paved GFA: 69,835 sqm FAR: 5.7	1924 Structure added GFA: 98,343 sqm FAR: 8.0	1976 Ornamental strapping GFA: 57,438 sqm FAR: 4.7	1988 Some courtyards reclaimed GFA: 56,045 sqm FAR: 4.6
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Typical Blocks

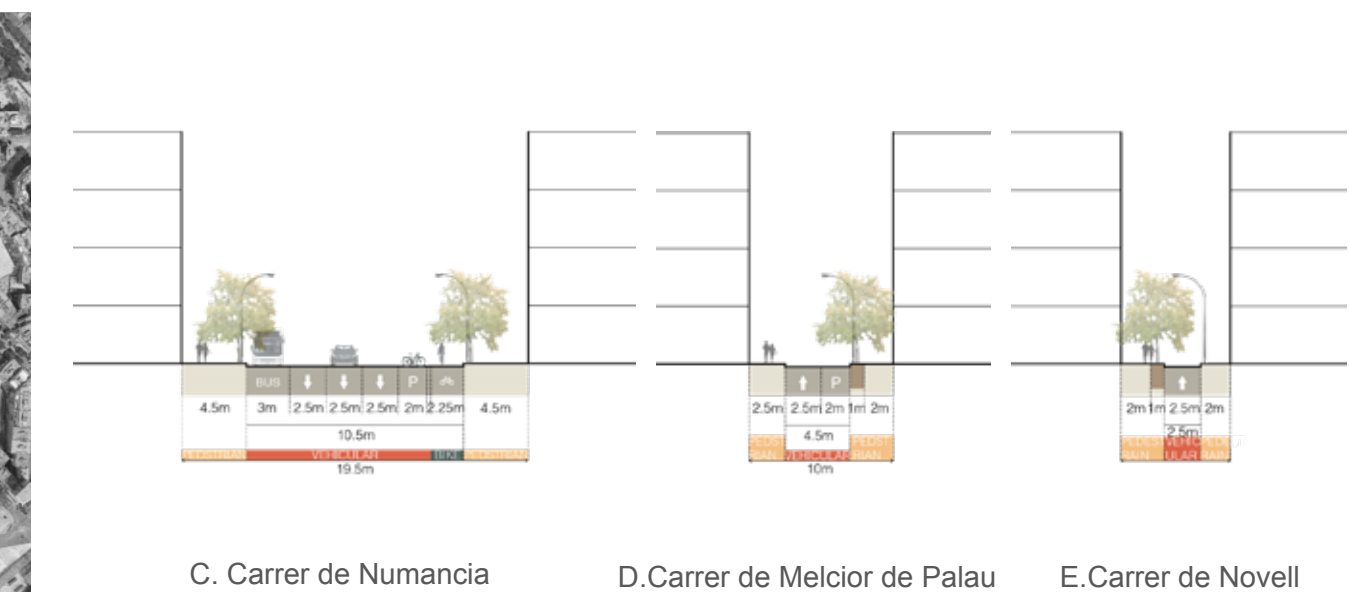
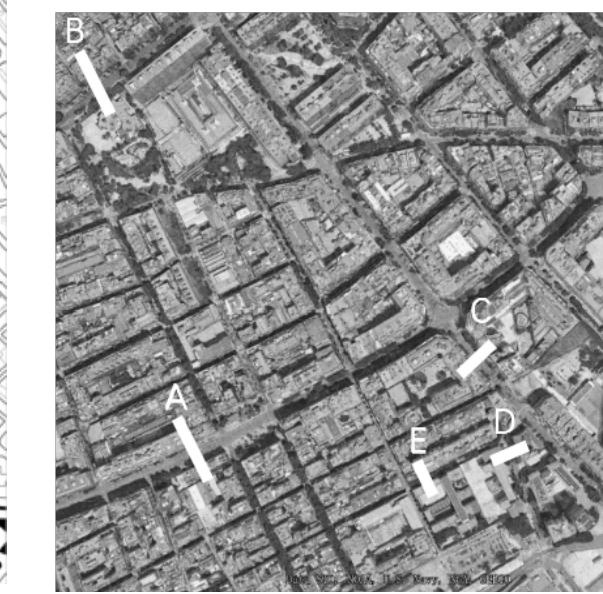


20th Century City



A. Av. de Madrid

B. Travessera de les Corts

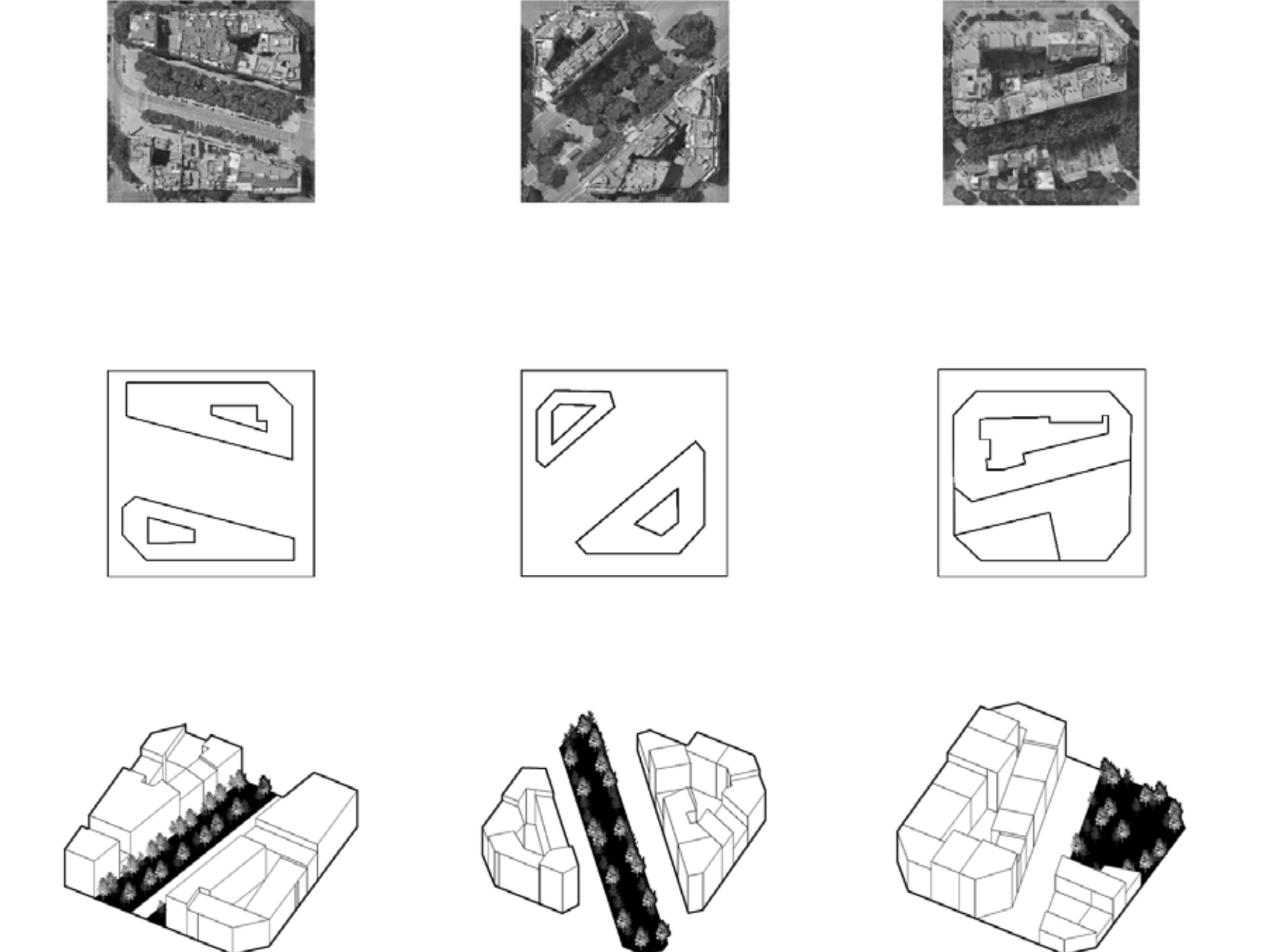


C. Carrer de Numancia

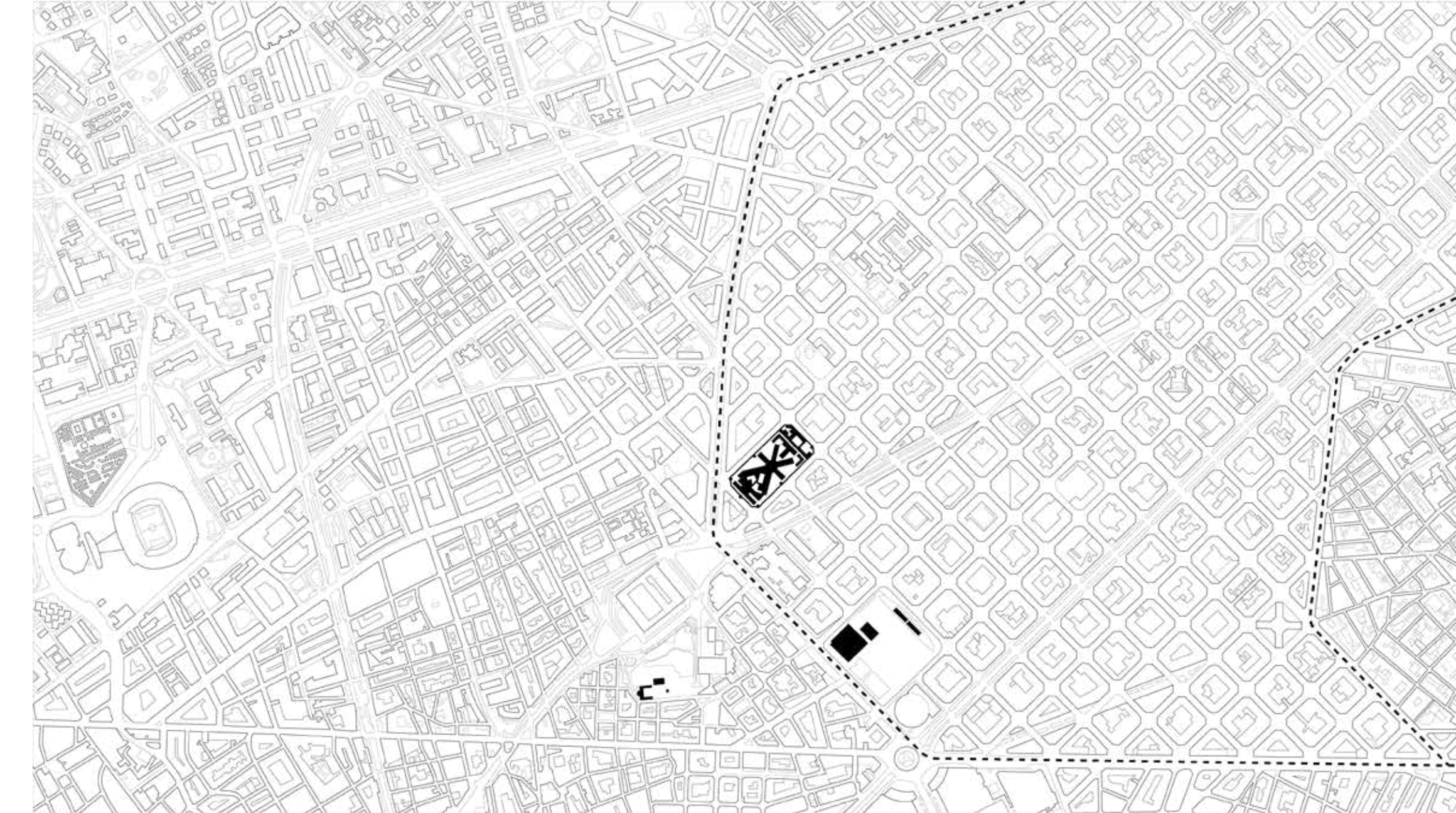
D. Carrer de Melcior de Palau

E. Carrer de Novel·la

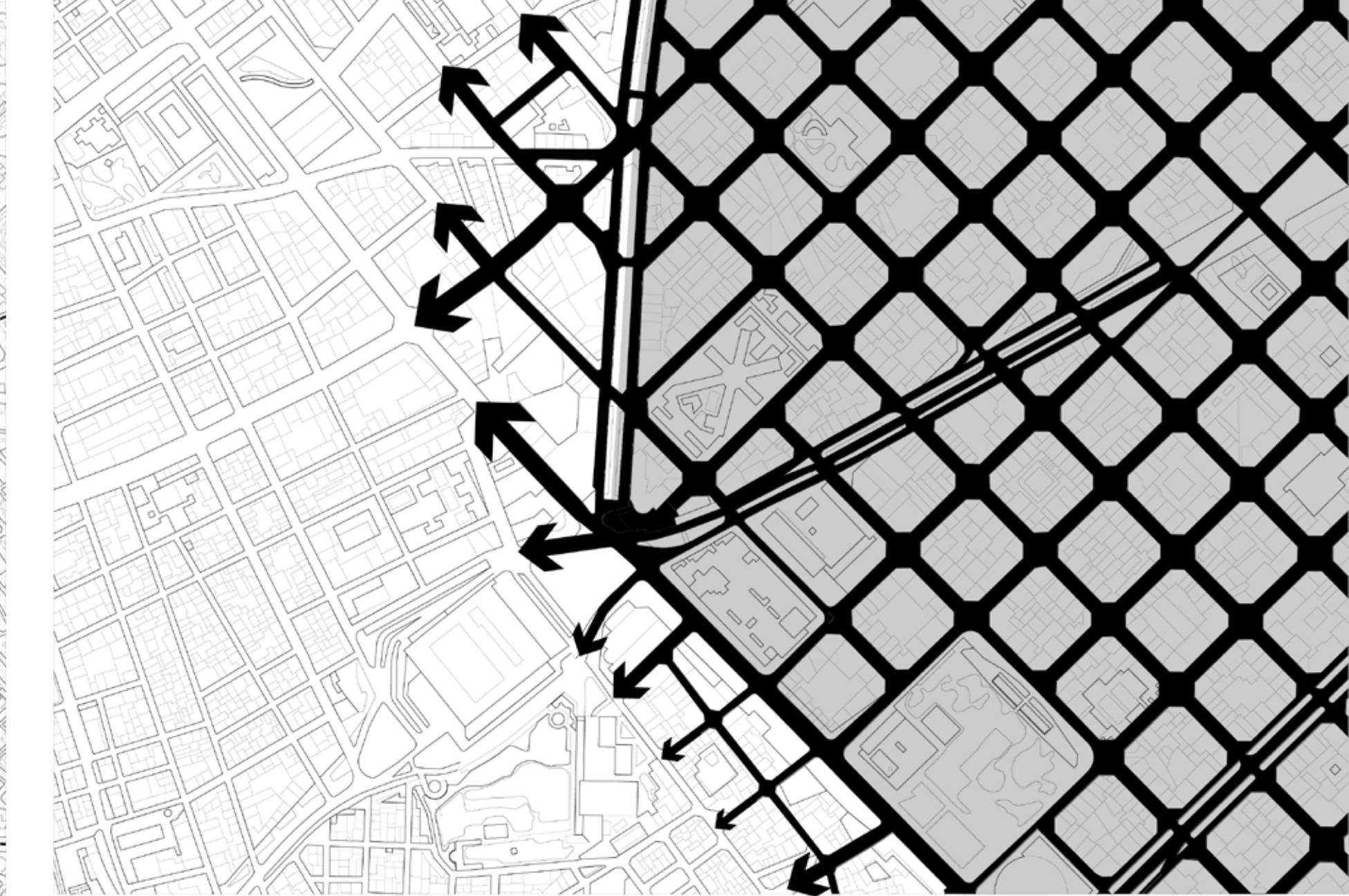
Cutted Blocks



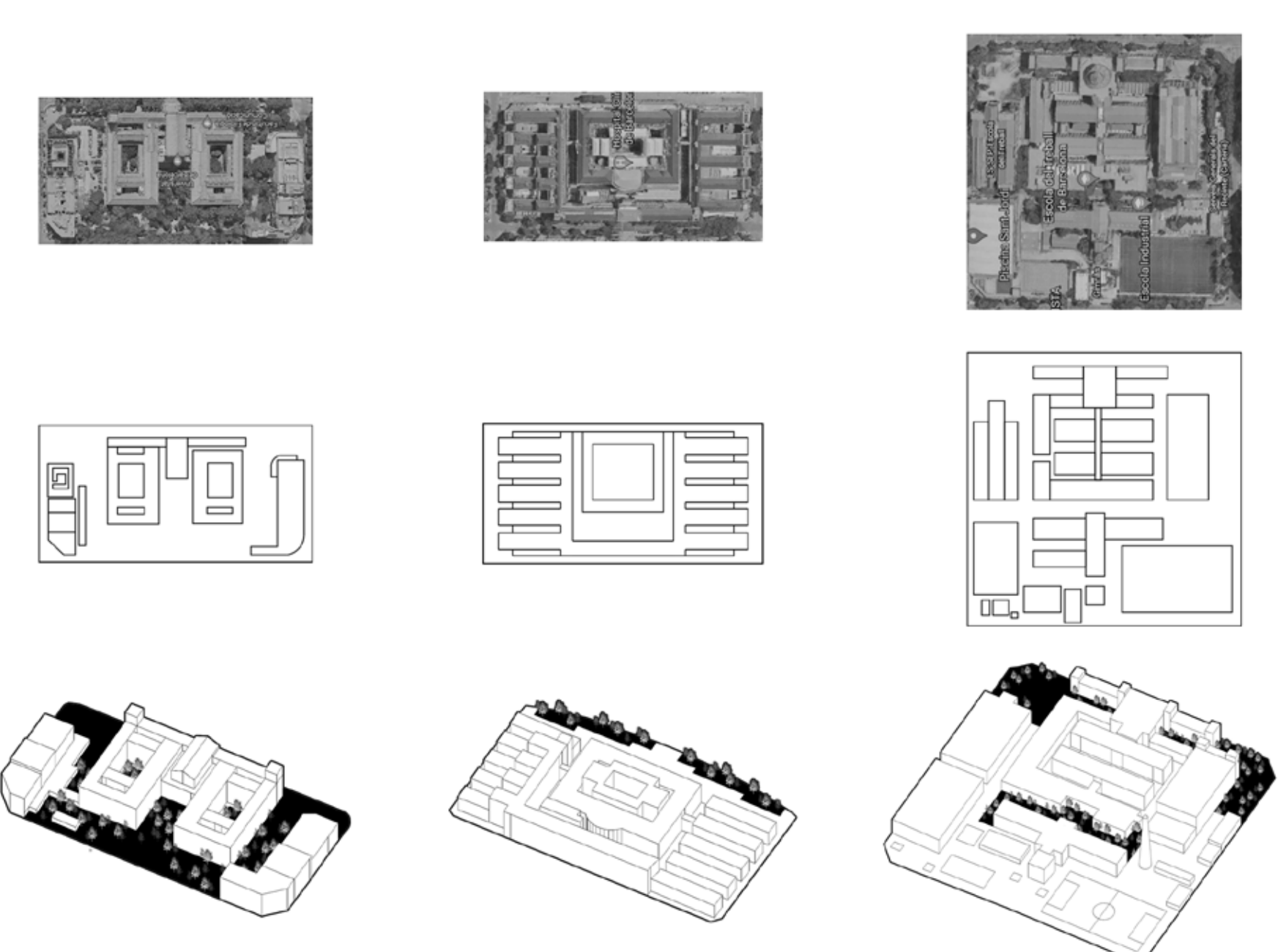
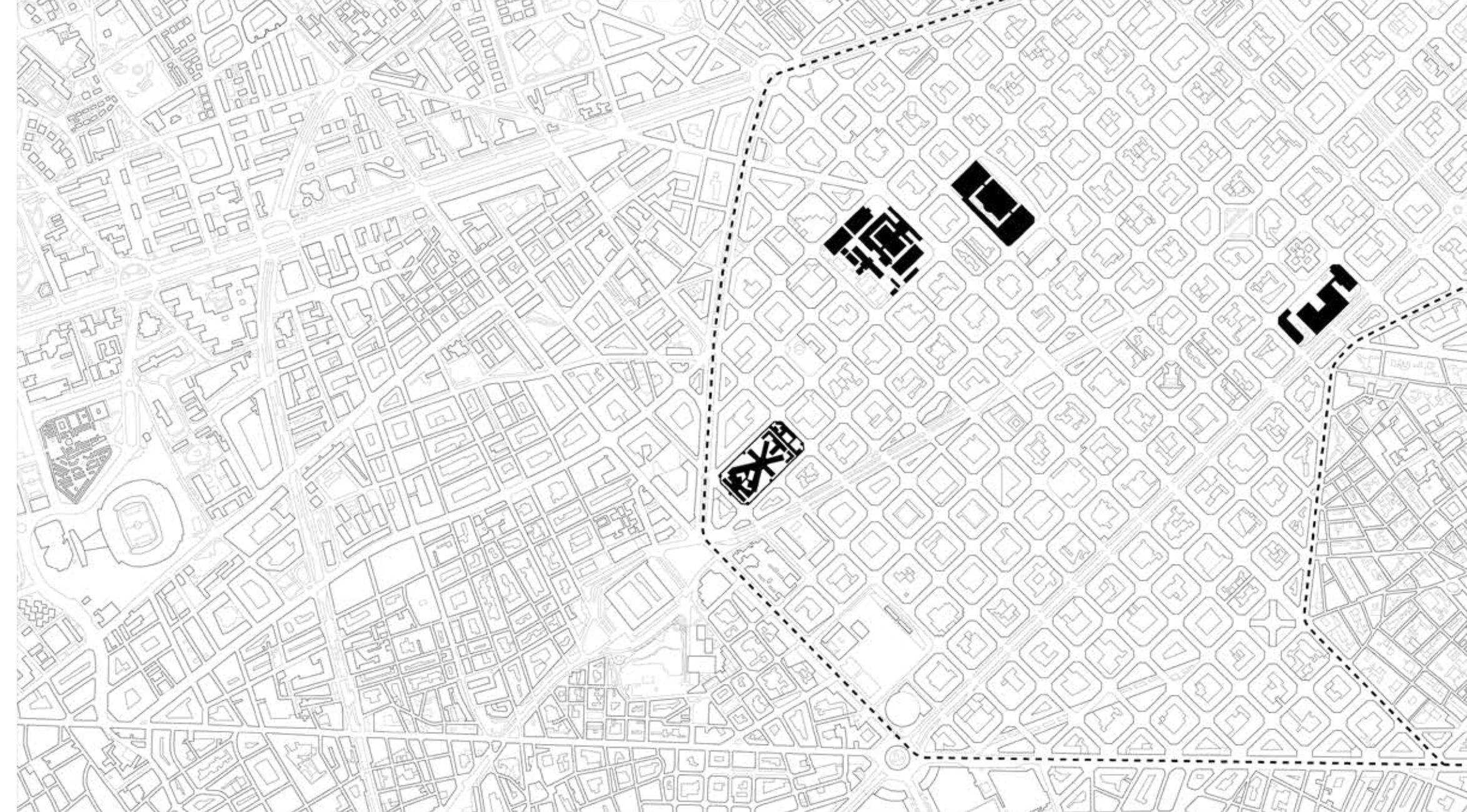
Parks



The extension of Eixample block pattern



Large Blocks



Espanya Industrial Park

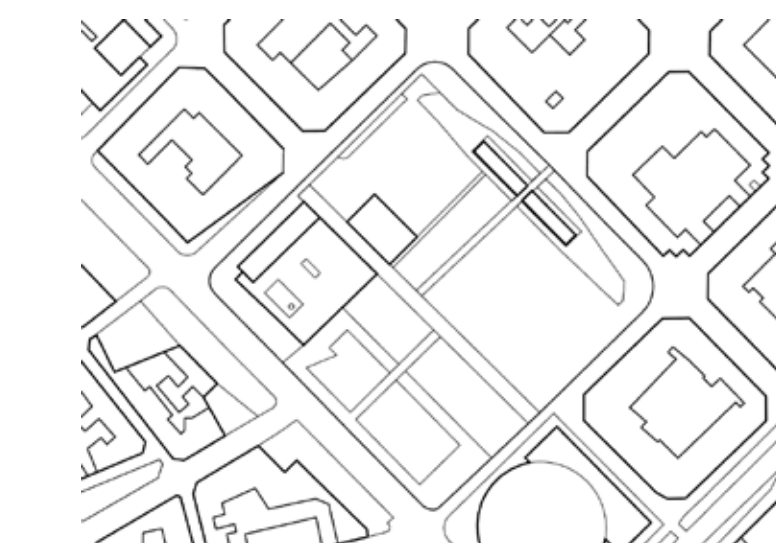


A reclaimed land in 1980s to change it from an abandoned industrial area in to a public park.

Espanya Industrial extends along a wide esplanade below hilly ground covered with long rows of steps. Those at the side of Plaça dels Països Catalans end at the lake which skirts around almost half of this green space.

Area: 35788 m²

Joan Miró Park



It is the first park where a new use was given to urban spaces with obsolete facilities.

A comfortable public space that visited by the citizens everyday with their family members.

Area: 57445 m²

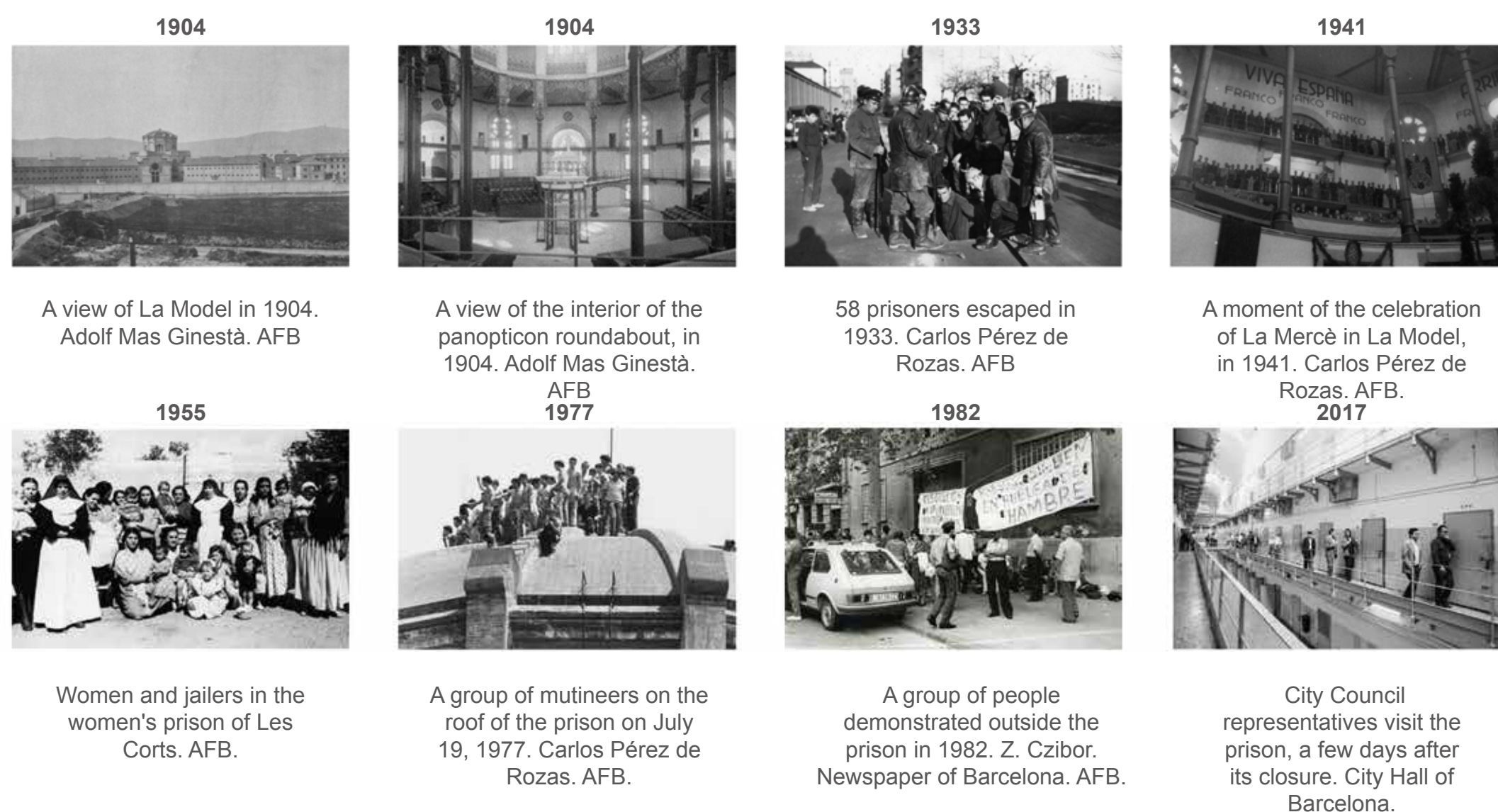
Green Space System



ii. SITE- LA MODEL

- Site Condition

History



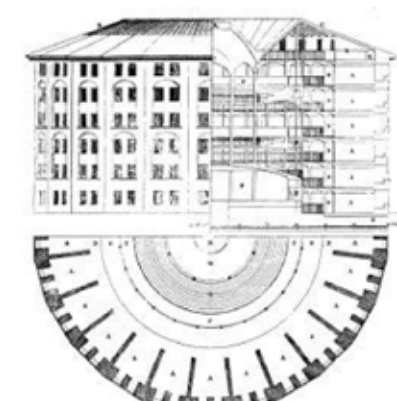
The panopticon is a type of institutional building and a system of control designed by the English philosopher and social theorist Jeremy Bentham in the 18th century.

The word panopticon derives from the Greek word for "all seeing" – panoptes. The concept of the design is to allow all prisoners of an institution to be observed by a single security guard, without the inmates being able to tell whether they are being watched.

In 1812 persistent problems with Newgate Prison and other London prisons prompted the British government to fund the construction of a prison in Millbank. Based on Bentham's panopticon plans, the National Penitentiary opened in 1821.

In 1975 Foucault used the panopticon as metaphor for the modern disciplinary society in Discipline and Punish. He argued that the disciplinary society had emerged in the 18th century and that discipline are techniques for assuring the ordering of human complexities, with the ultimate aim of docility and utility in the system.

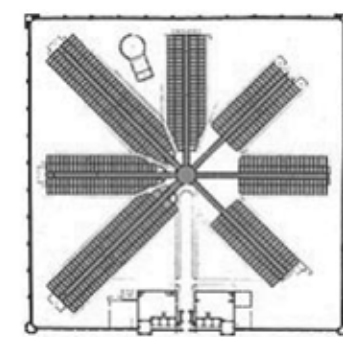
Panopticon



Plan of Jeremy Bentham's panopticon prison, drawn by Willey Reveley in 1791

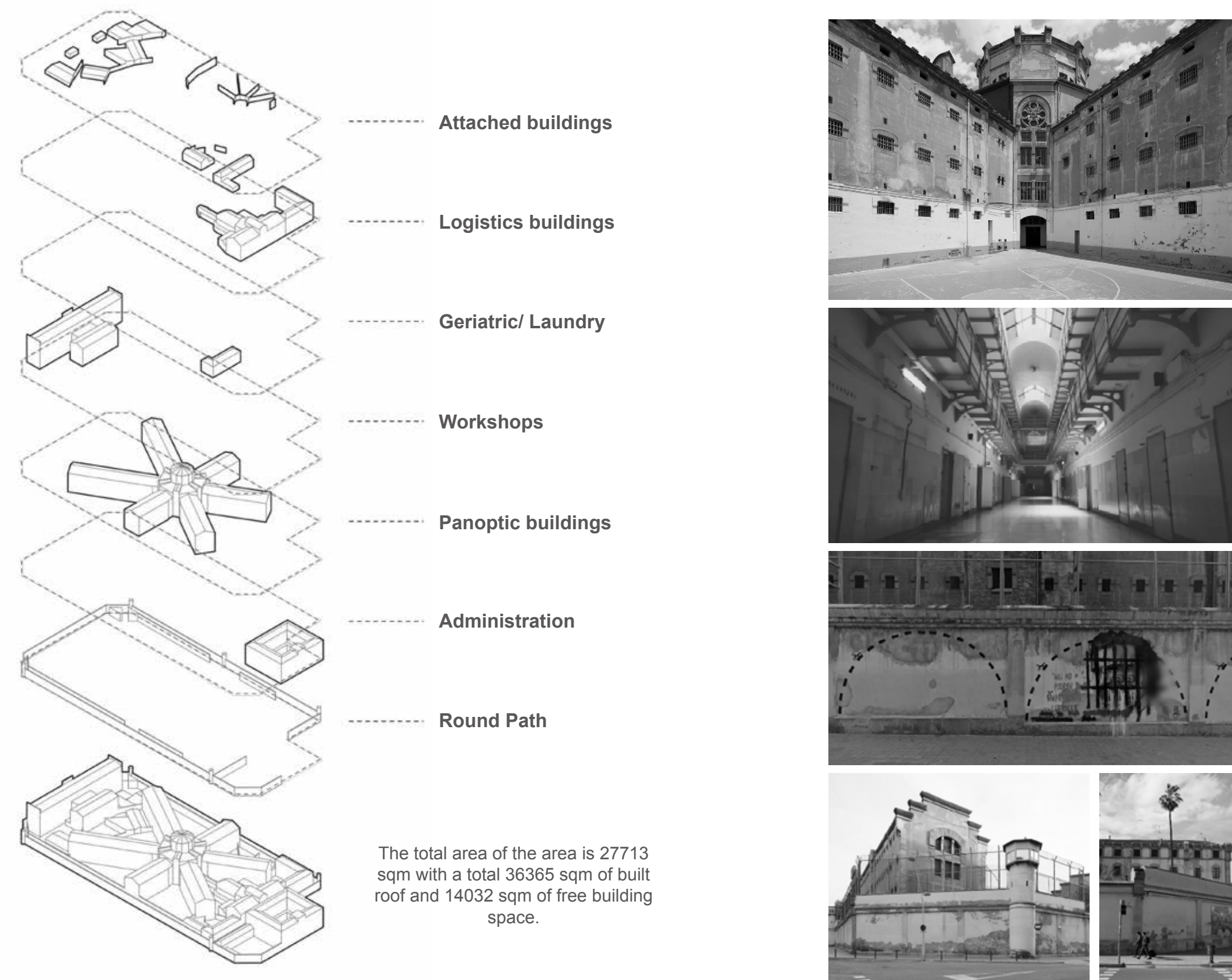


Plan of Millbank Prison: six pentagons with a tower at the centre are arranged around a chapel.

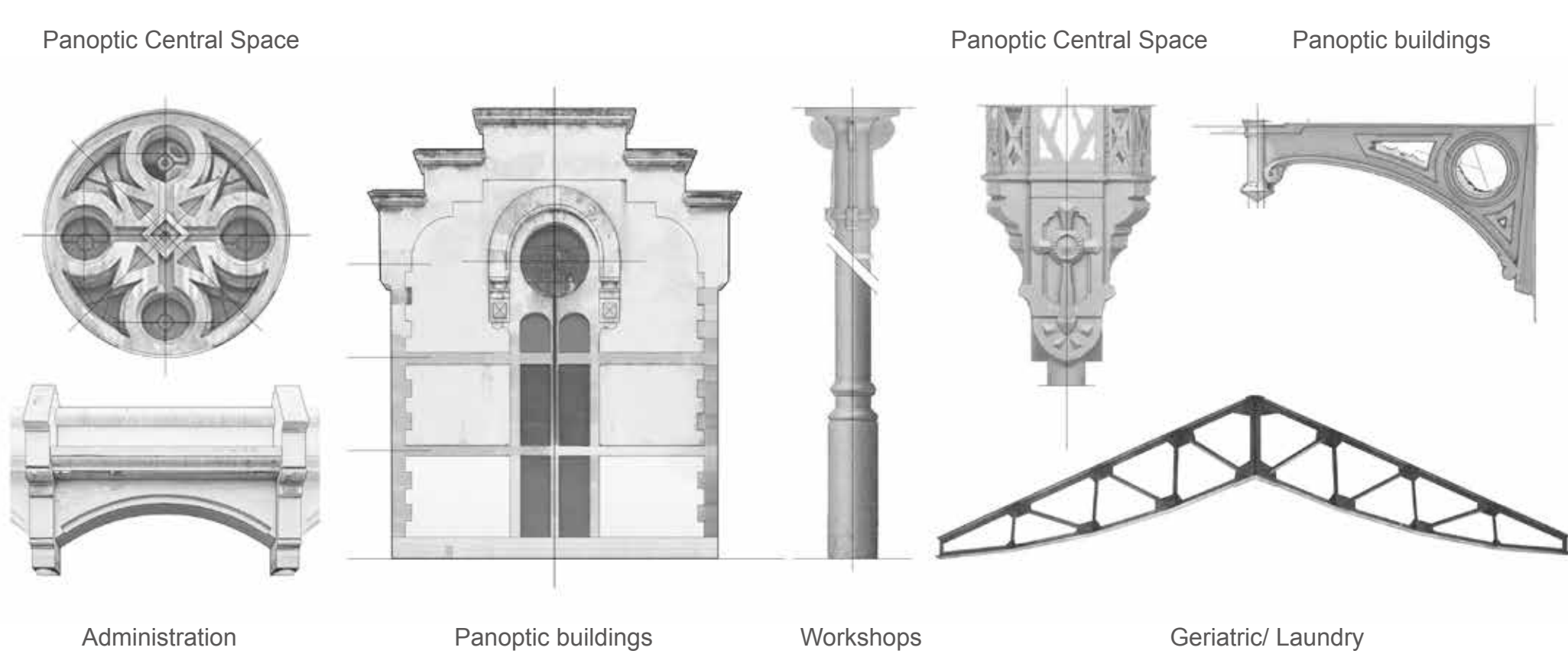


Annotated floor plan of Eastern State Penitentiary in 1836

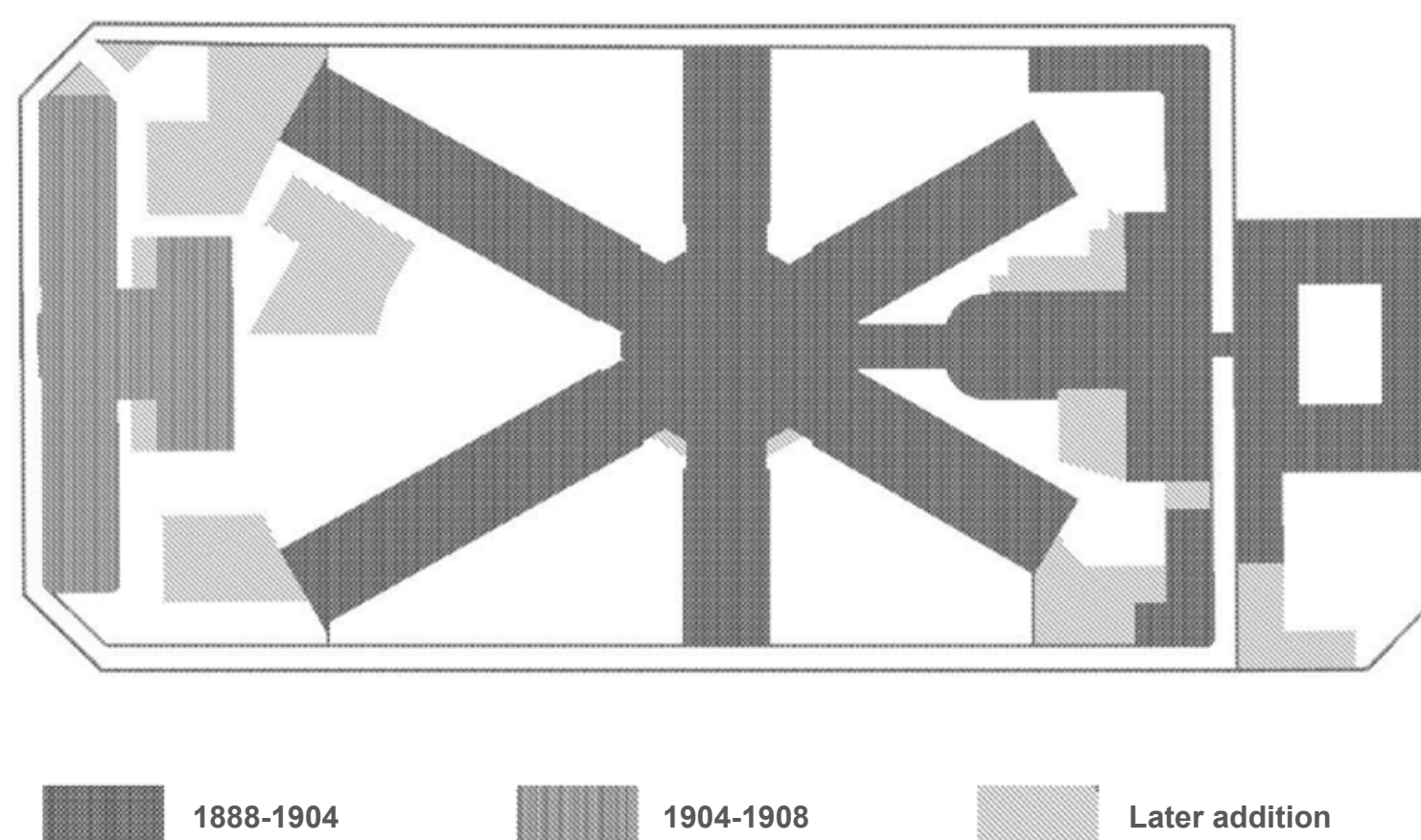
Existing Functions



Architectural Elements



Construction period



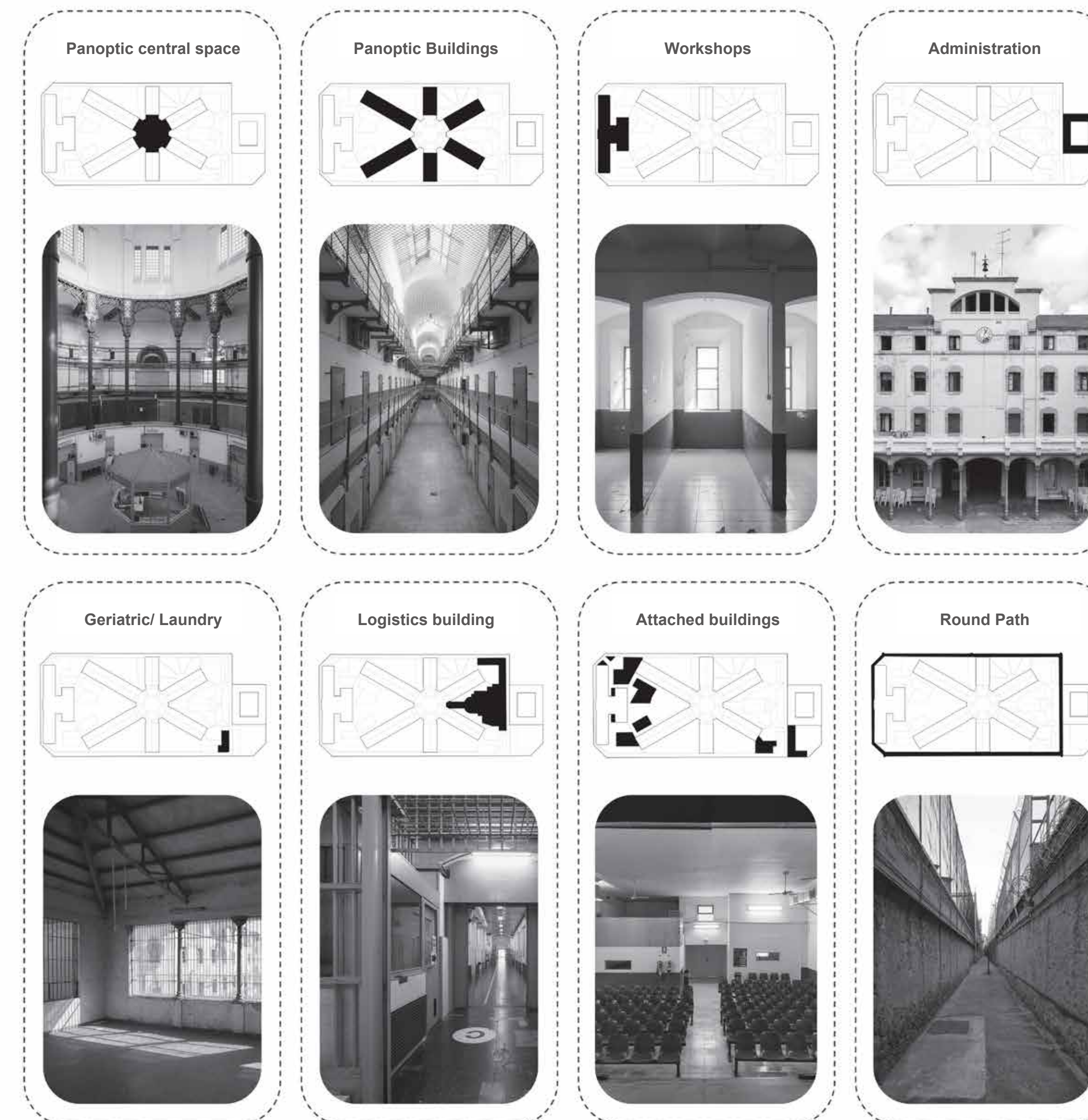
In 1882 Salvador Vinyals and Josep Domènech i Estapà began to propose a first preliminary project that was to serve as the model for the new Barcelona penitentiary.

On June 3, 1888, the official start of works took place. In 1890, with the works already started, a series of modifications were made to the project.

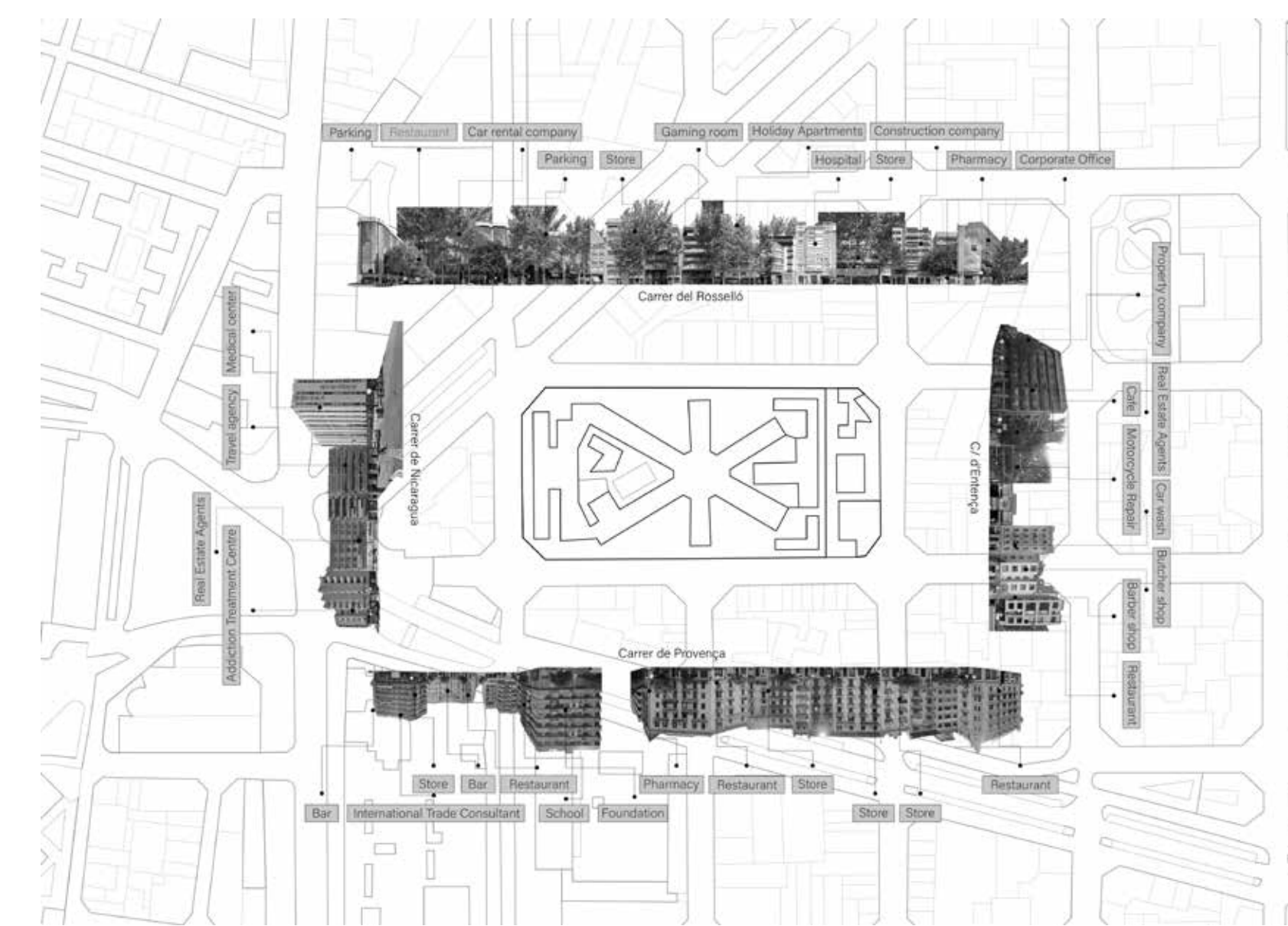
After the inauguration (1904), the construction of the building was completed in 1908, and which greatly changed its final design with respect to the original preliminary design.

As can be seen in the image, the prison has undergone numerous actions that have involved both the addition of new buildings and the transformation of the original buildings.

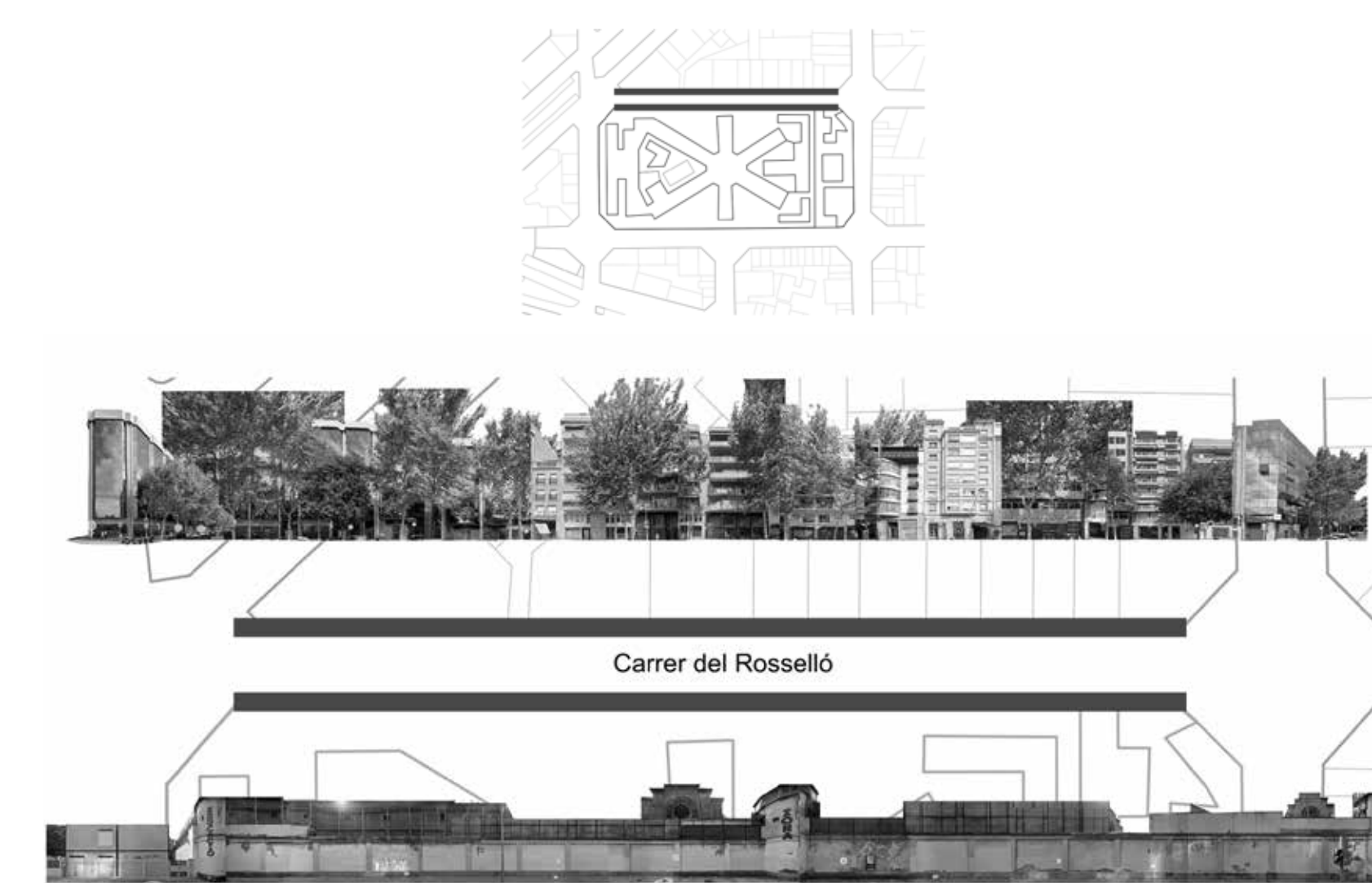
Building Status



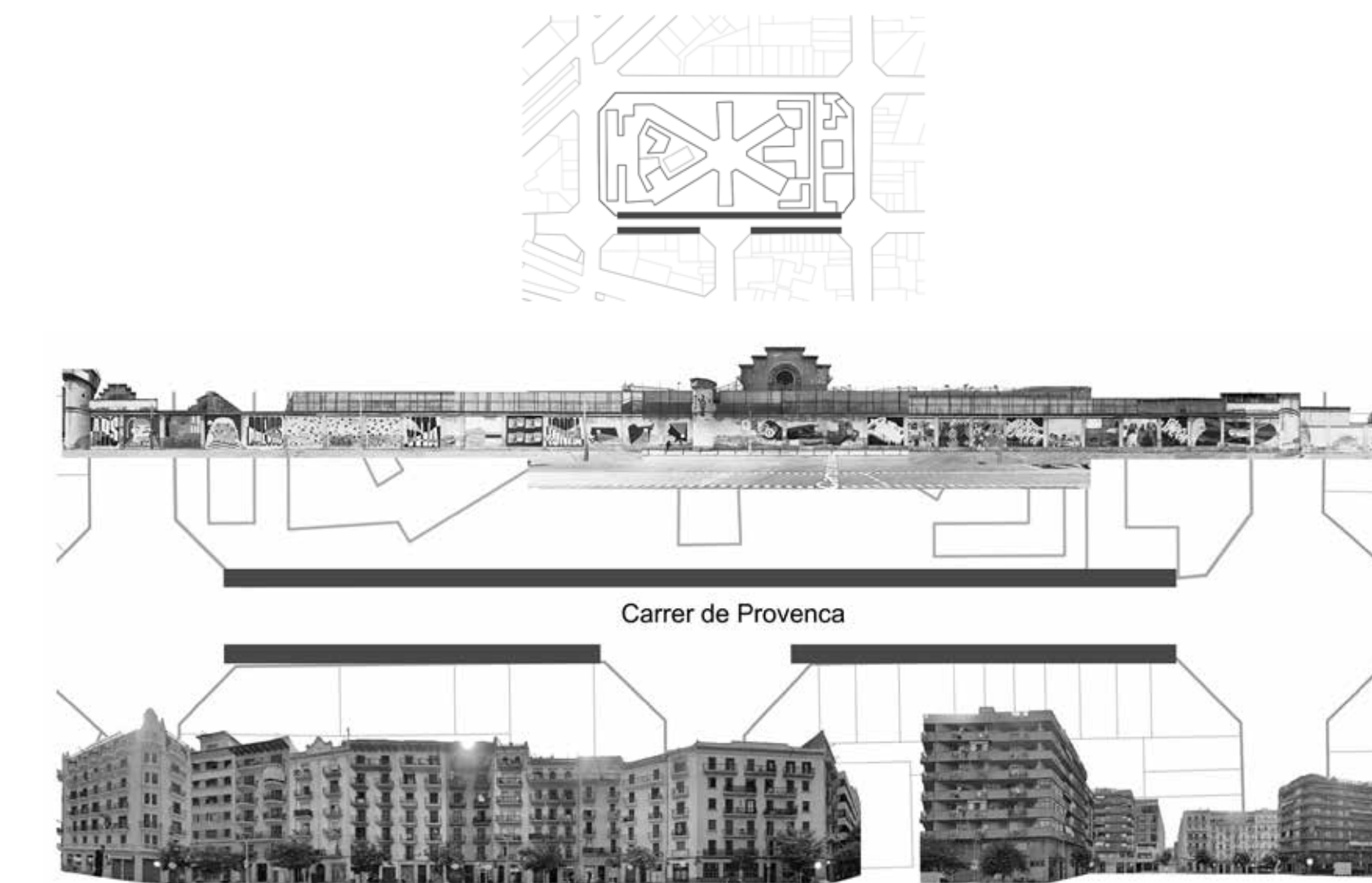
Surrounding Context



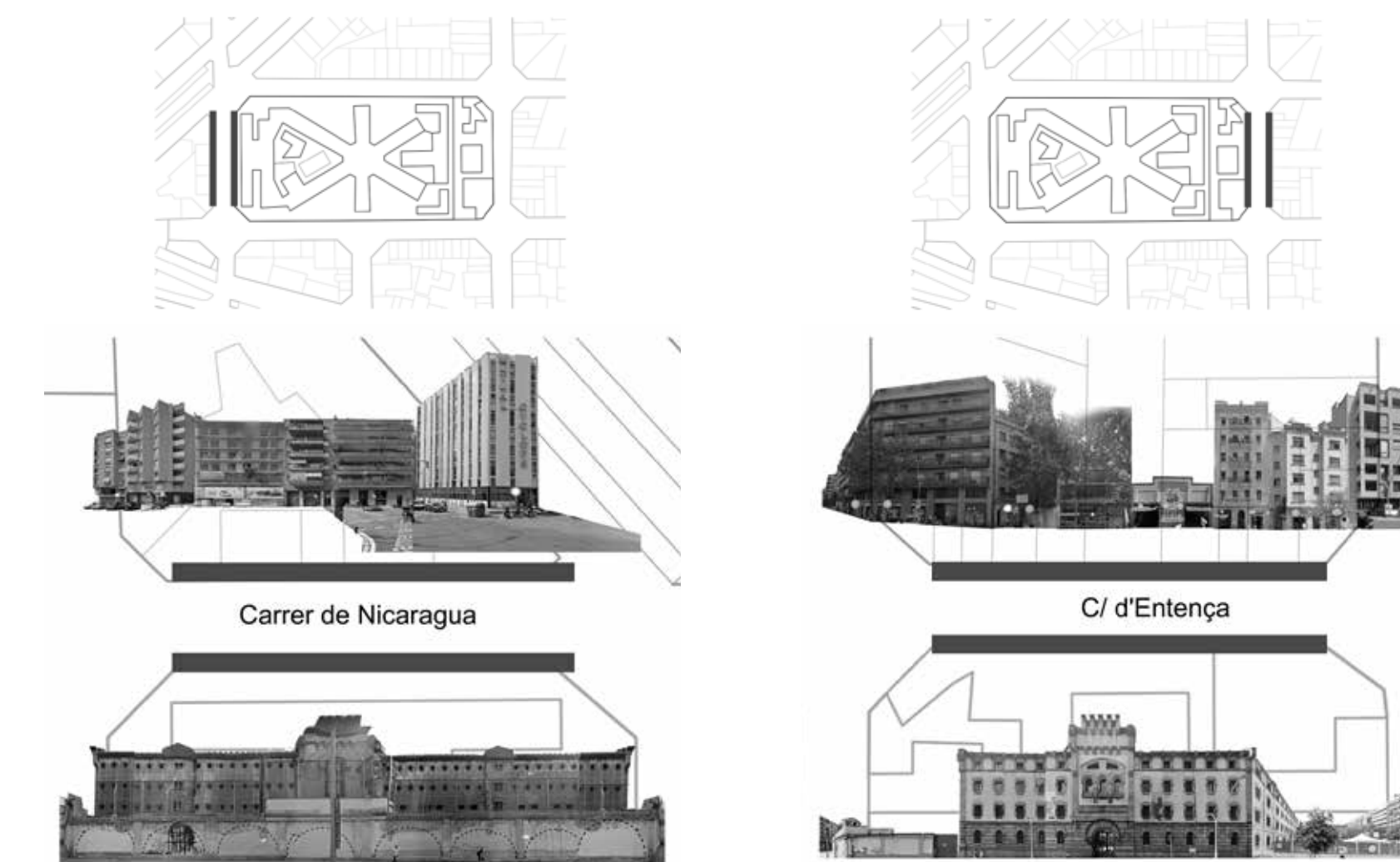
Street Façade 1



Street Façade 2



Street Façade 3&4



Road Sections



iii. PROPOSAL

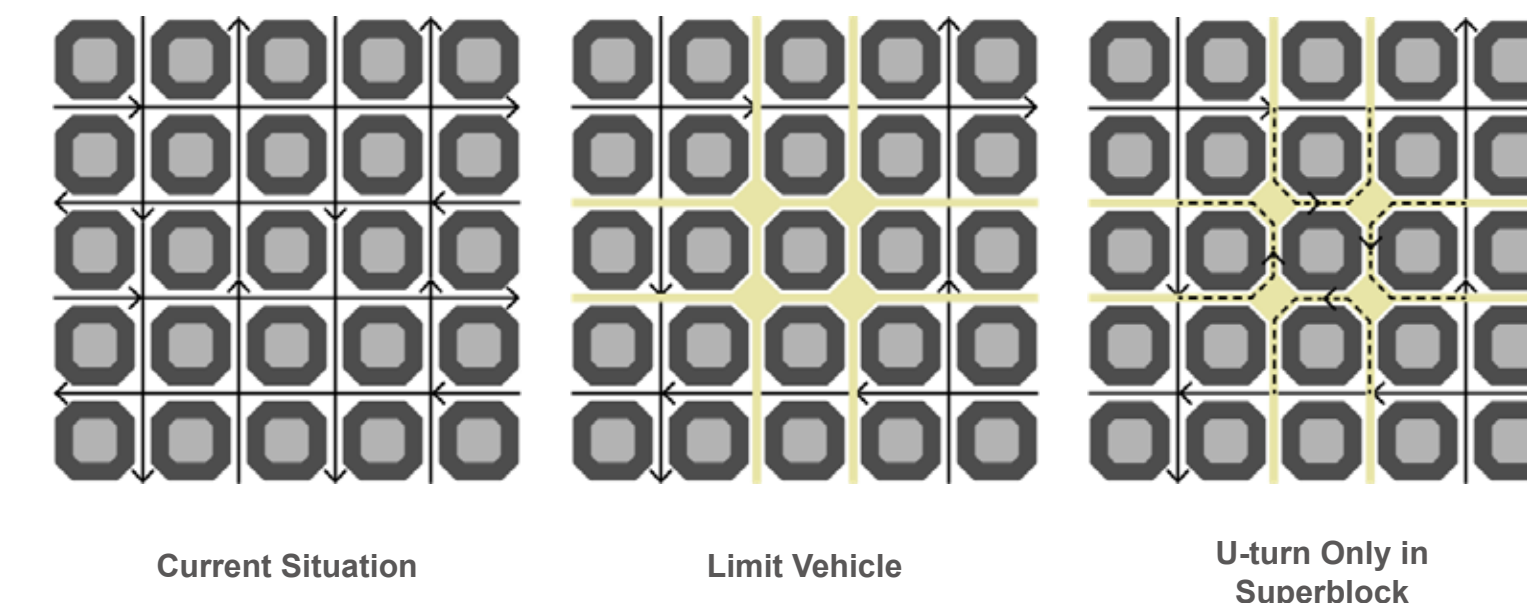
Urban Threats



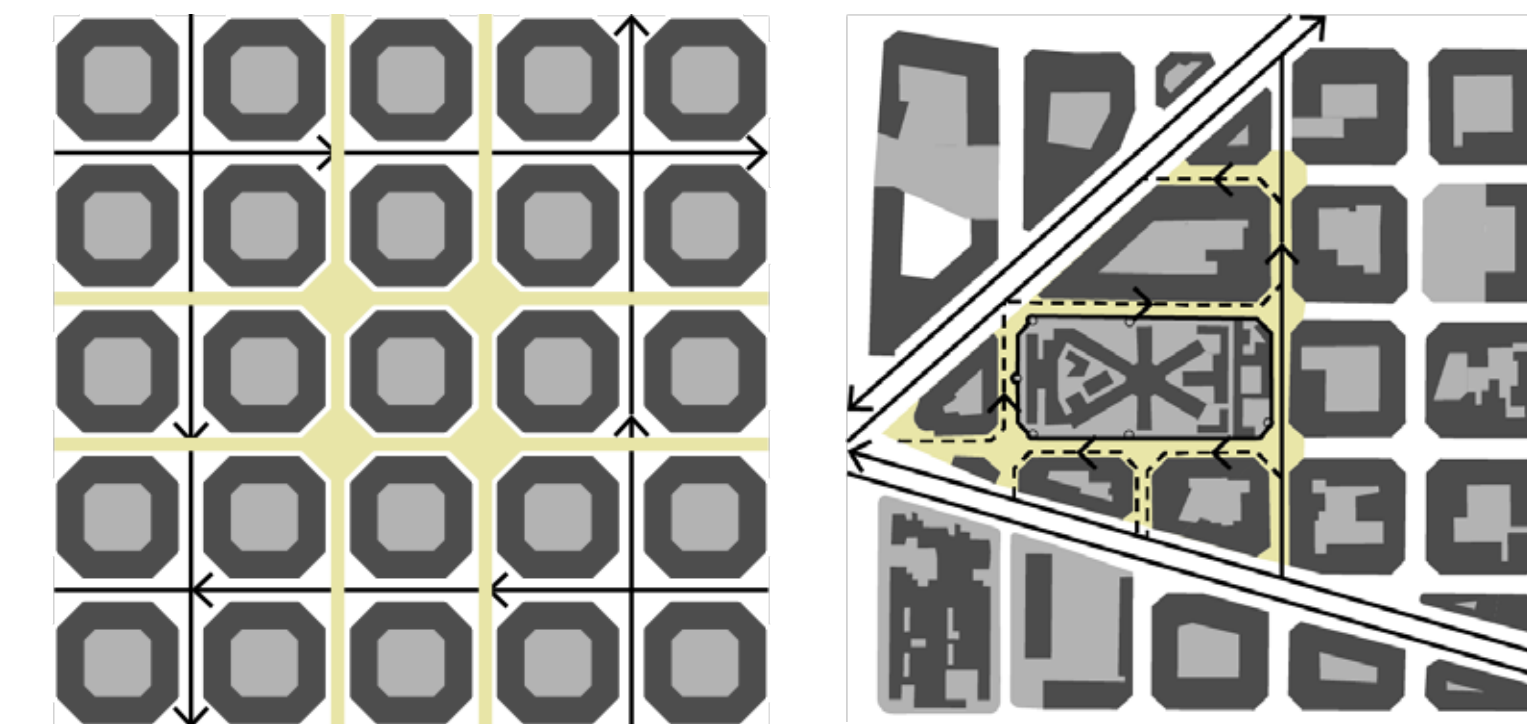
"SUPERBLOCK"

The superblock (in physical terms) is composed of a set of basic roads forming a polygon or inner area (called intervia) that contains within it several blocks of the current urban fabric. This new urban cell has both an interior and exterior component.

The interior (intervia) is closed to through vehicles and open to residents, primarily. The exterior forms the basic road network on the periphery, and is approximately 400 metres wide for use by motorized vehicles.



Application



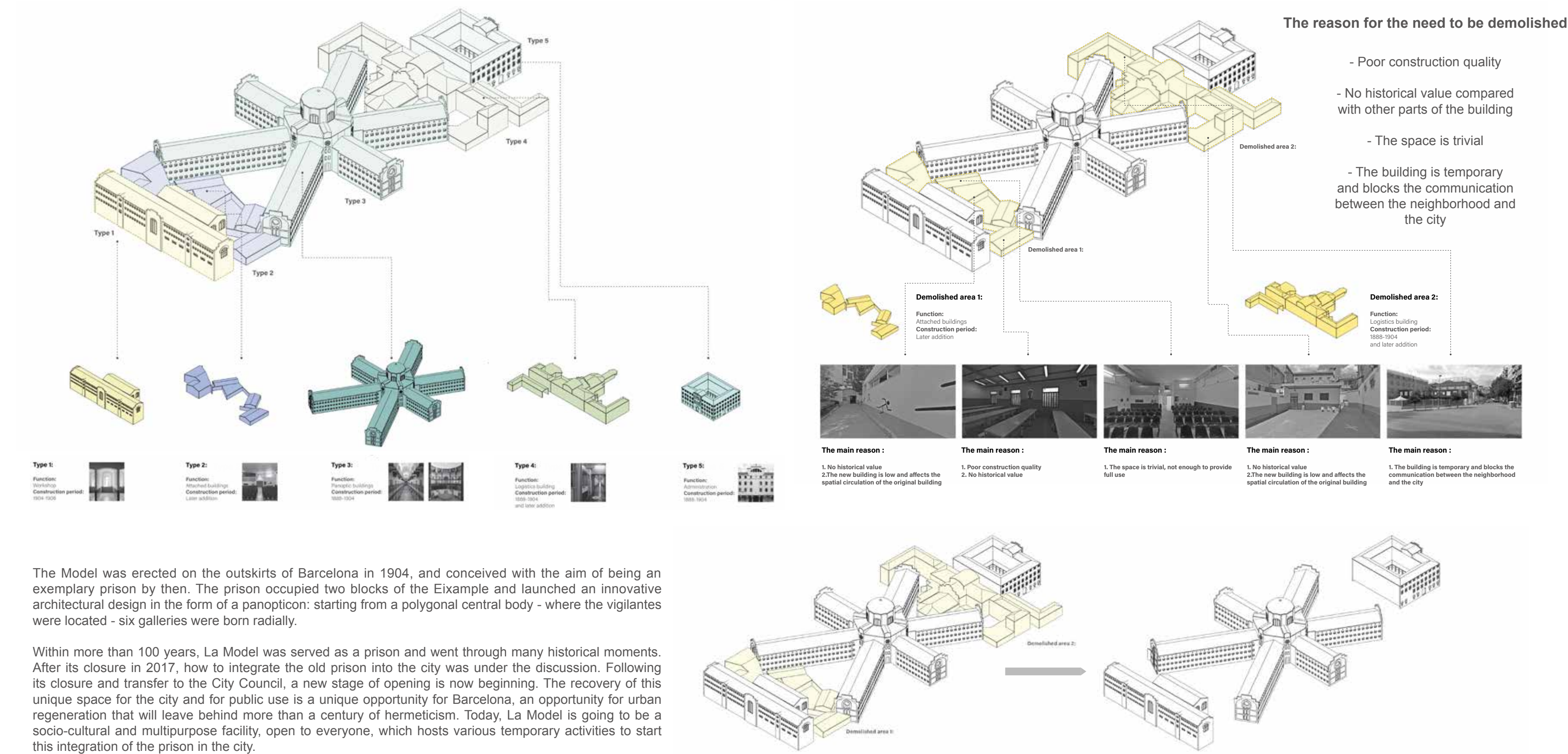
Site Application



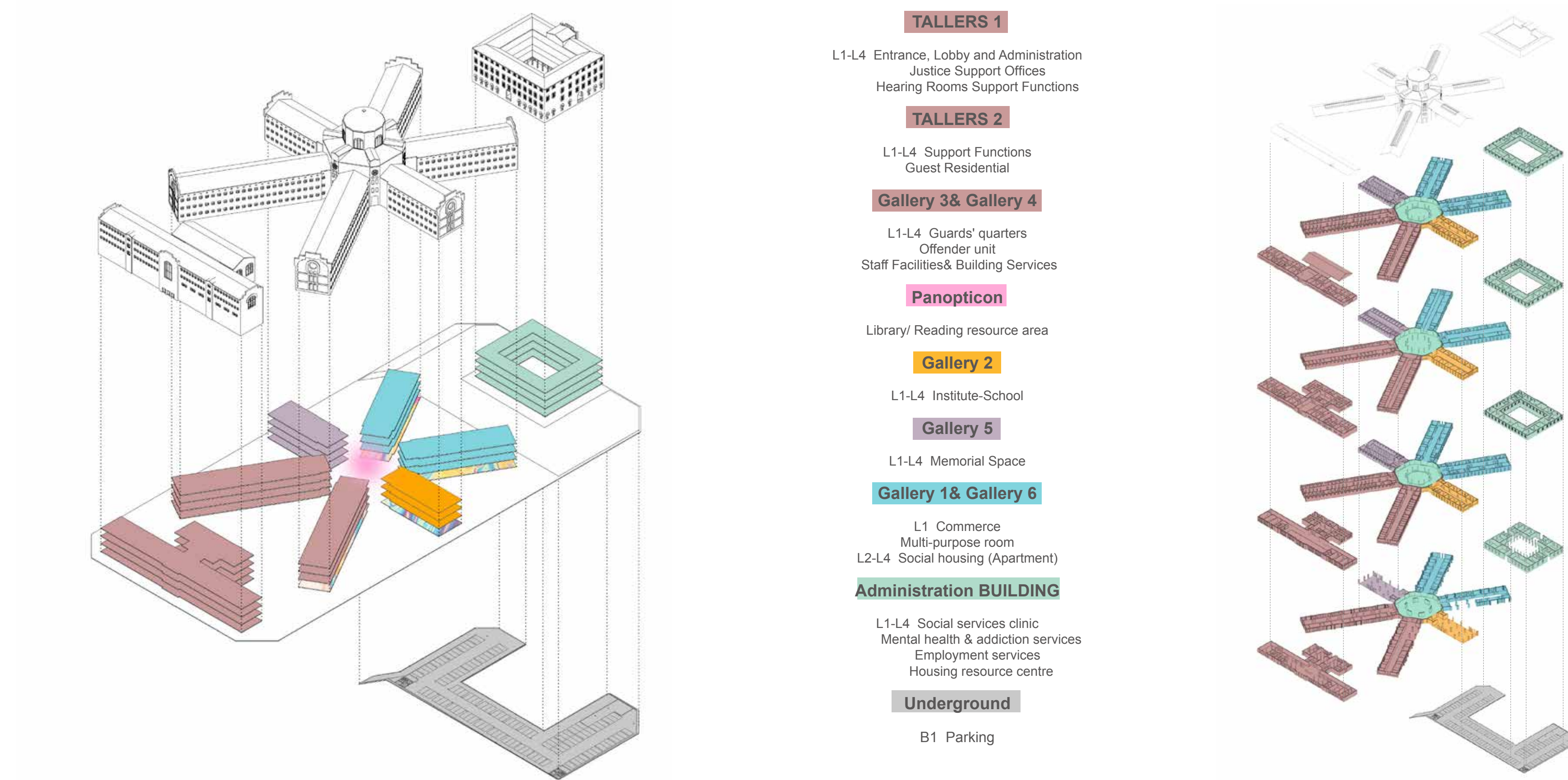
Strategy

1. Creating an educational platform to provide prisoners with more opportunities for education.
 - Better integration into society
 - Reduce crime rates
2. Multifunctional space, create more communication.
 - To help them better integration into society
 - Reduce crime rates
3. Redesign of building functions, circulation and openness.
 - Relatively open to prisoners
 - Redefining public safety and relative freedom
4. Preserving the original form and spatial relationship of La Model.
 - Protecting La Model in terms of heritage and memory
5. By demolishing part of the wall, converted the closed and opaque space into an open space to urban uses.
 - Better integration into urban

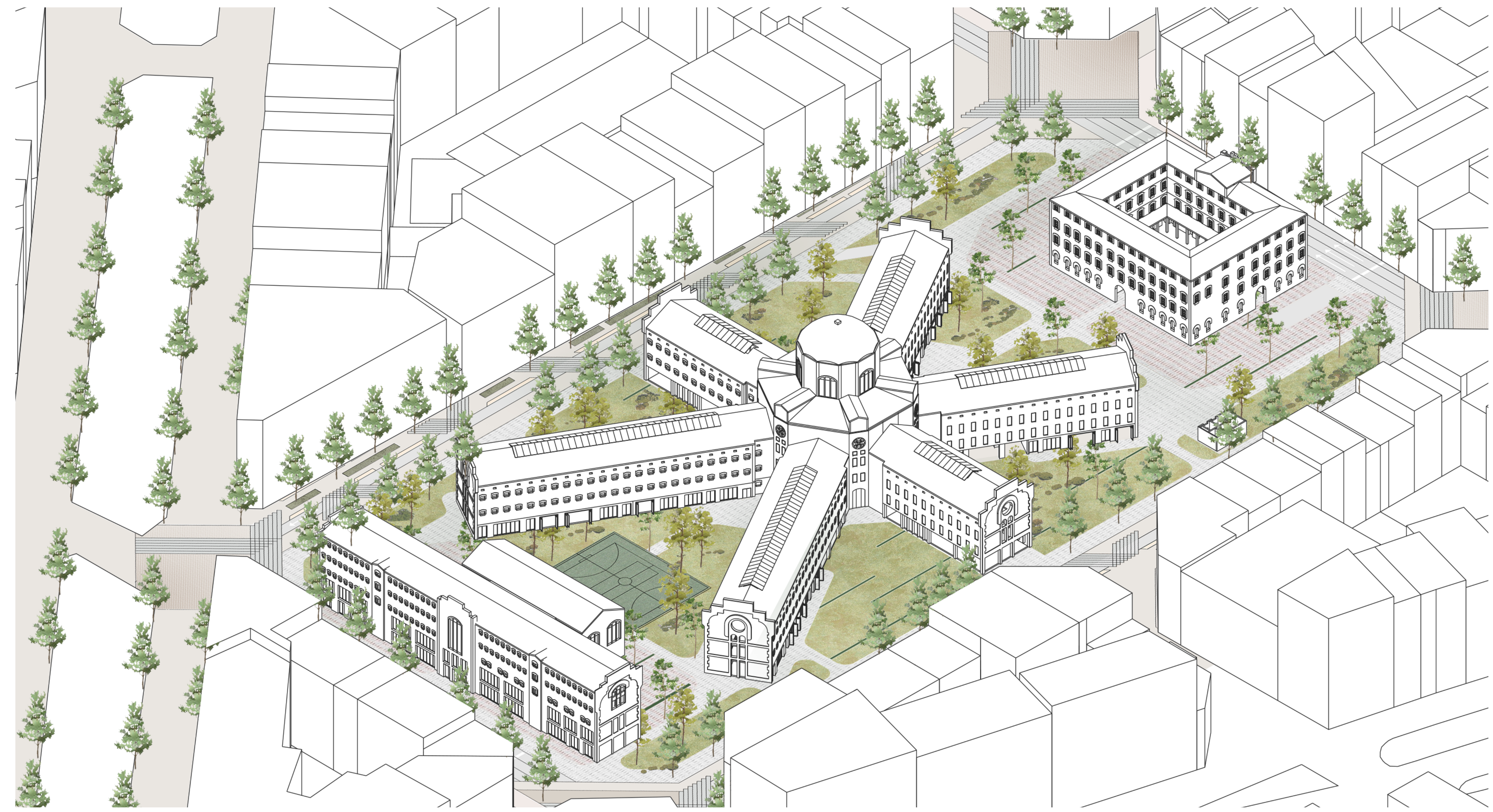
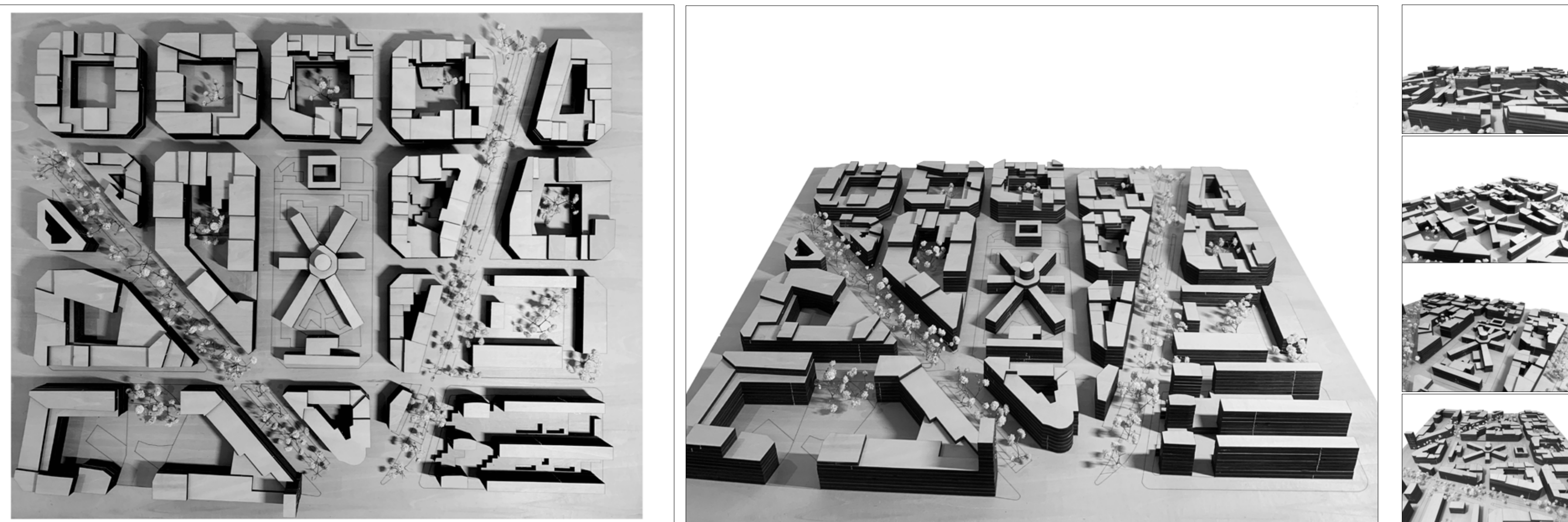
DESIGN PROCESS
CLASSIFICATION



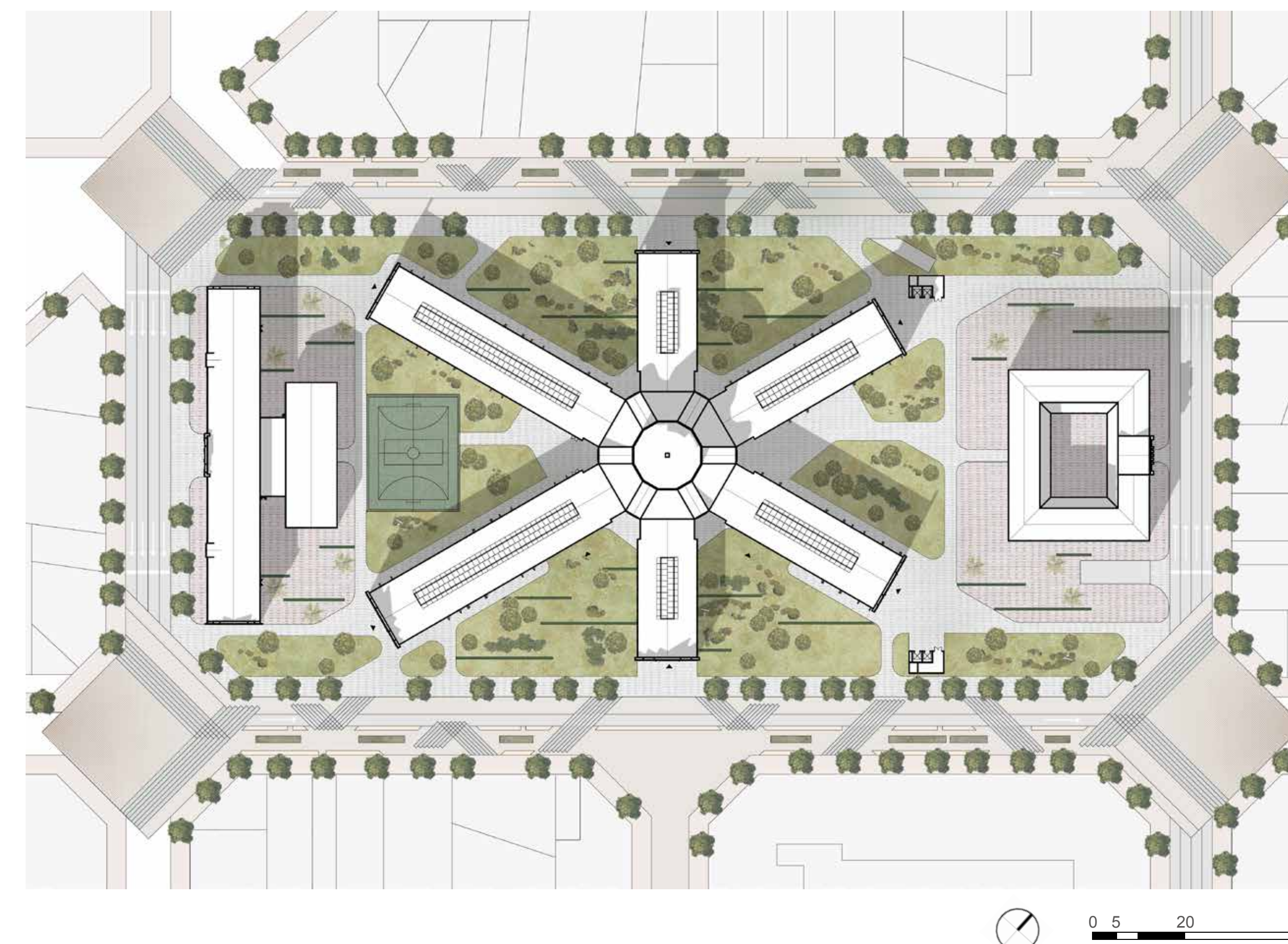
FUNCTIONS



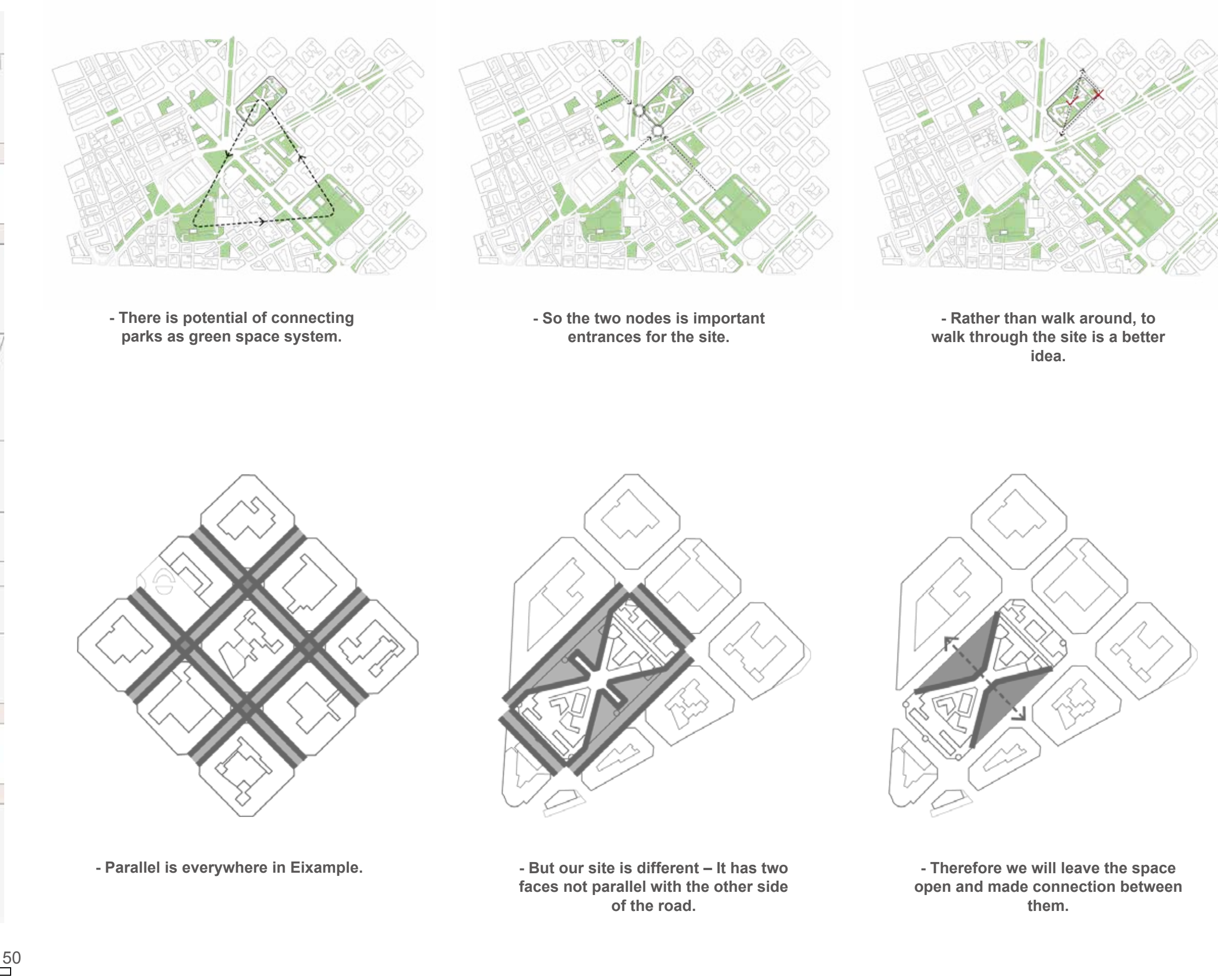
PHYSICAL MODEL



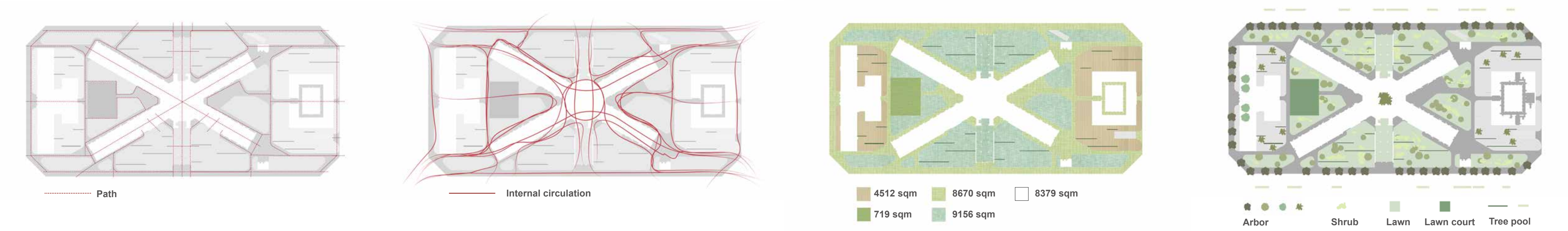
MASTER PLAN



ANALYSIS

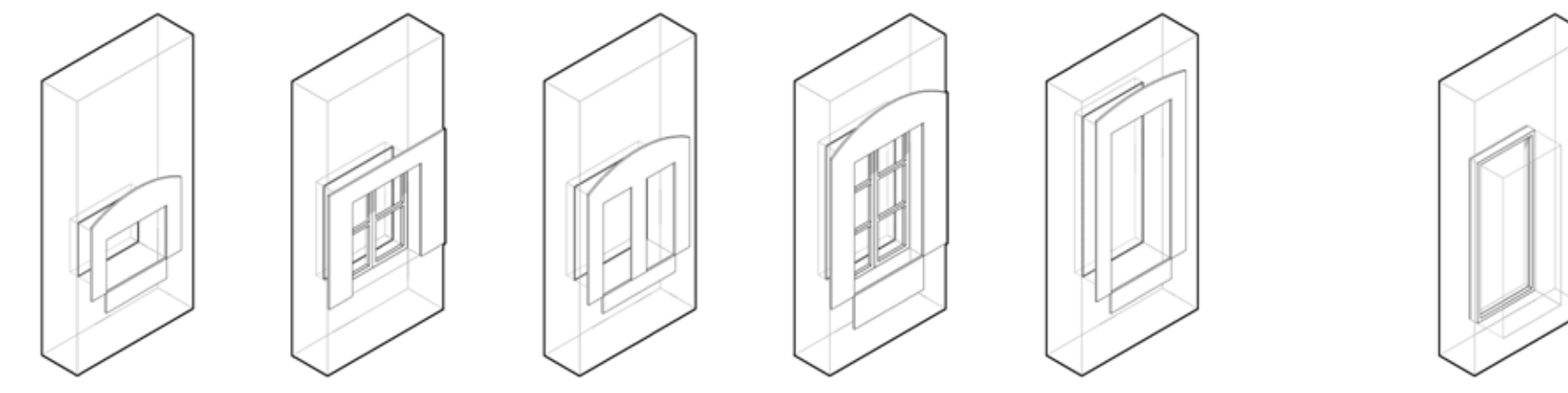


ANALYSIS





FACADE DETAILS

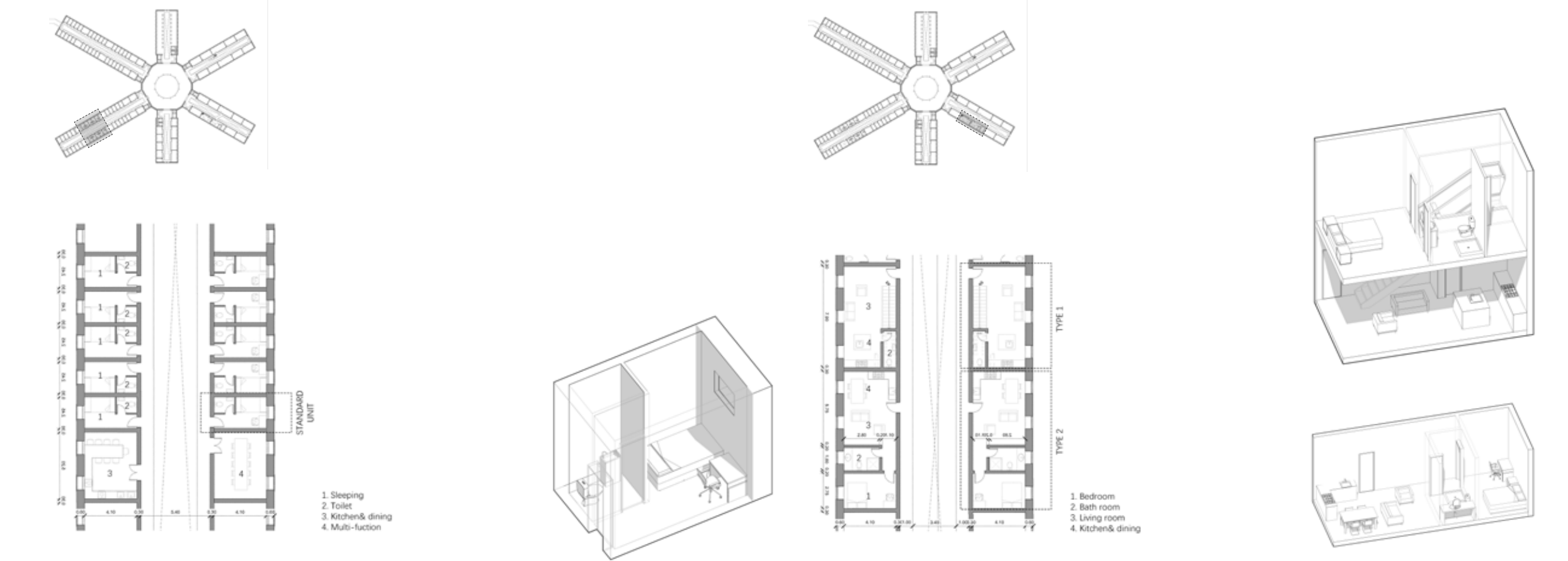


Existing

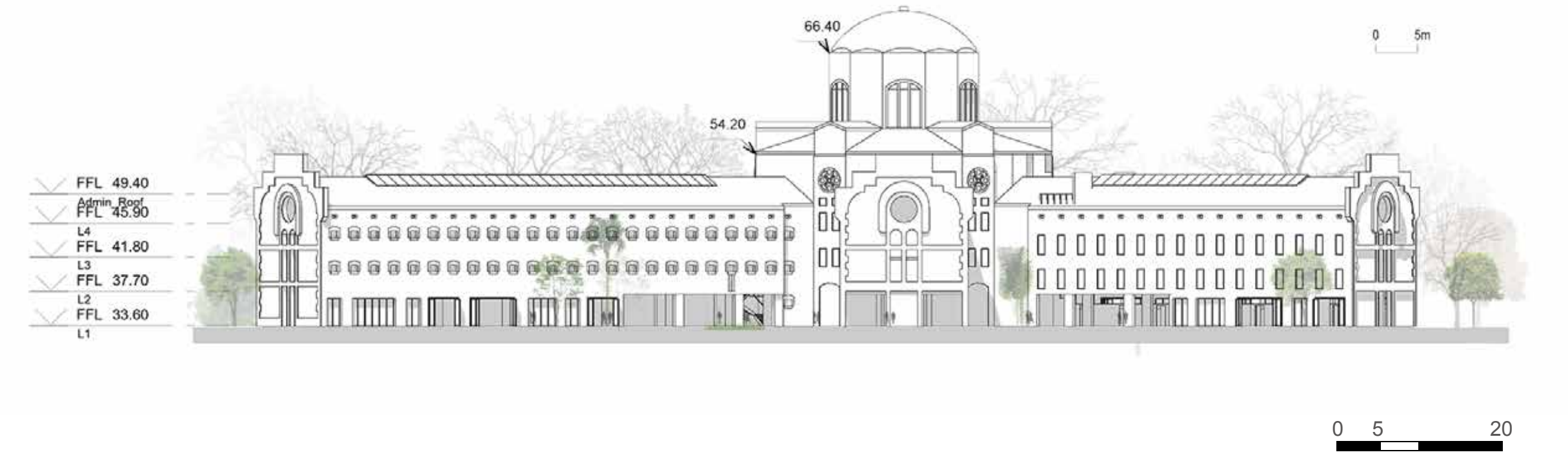
Adding



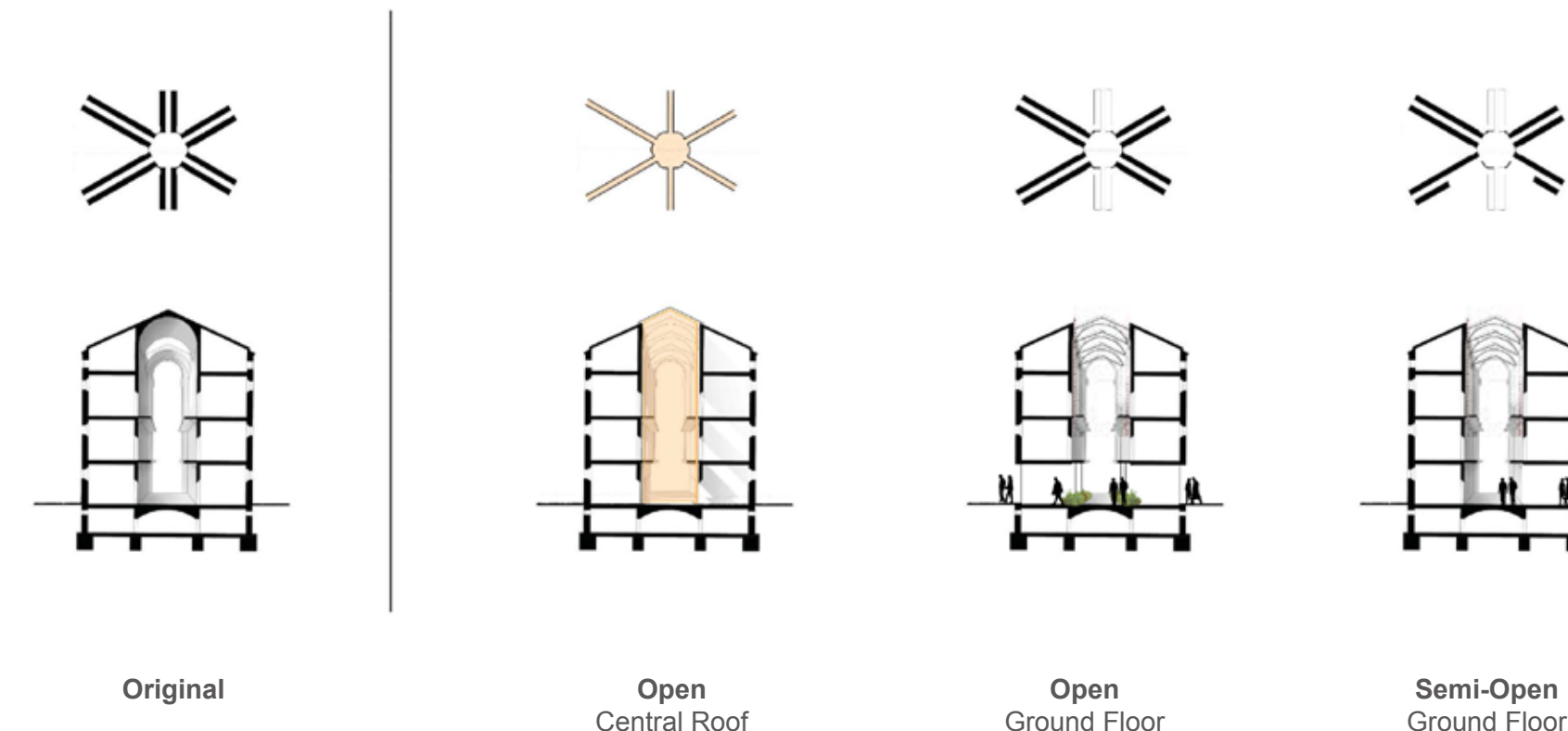
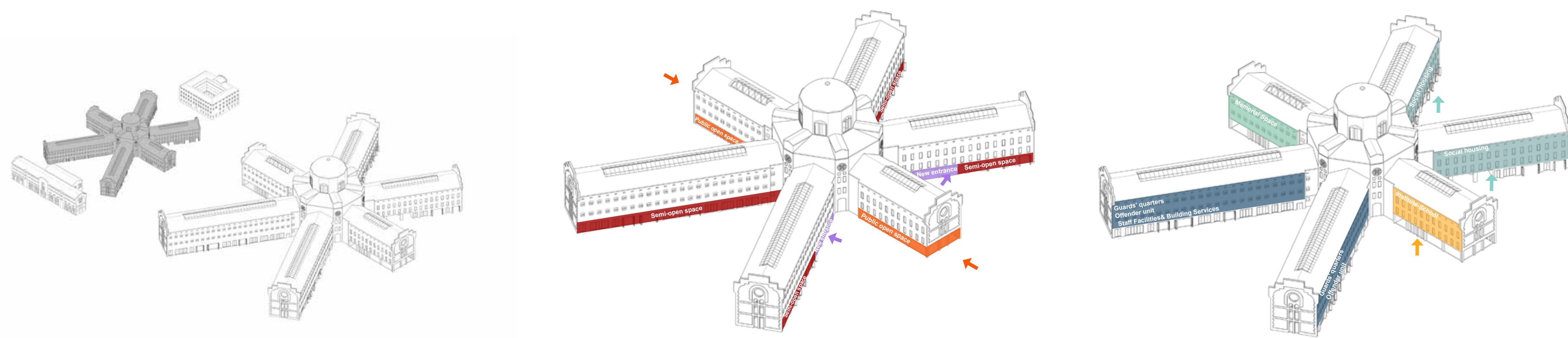
PLAN DETAILS



FACADES



DESIGN PROCESS



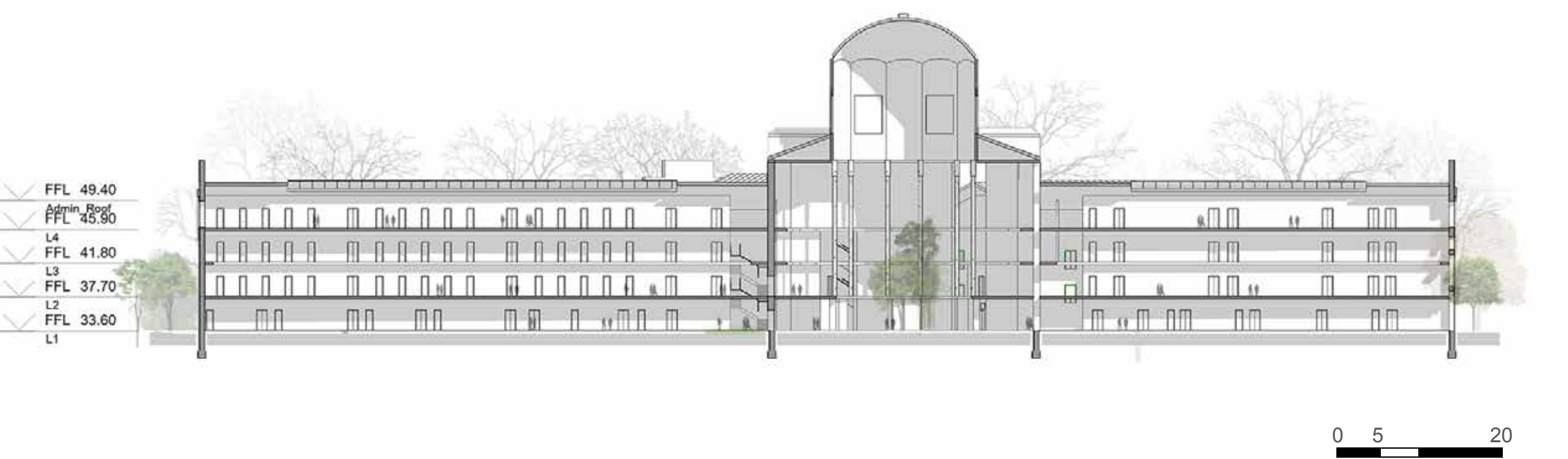
Original

Open Central Roof

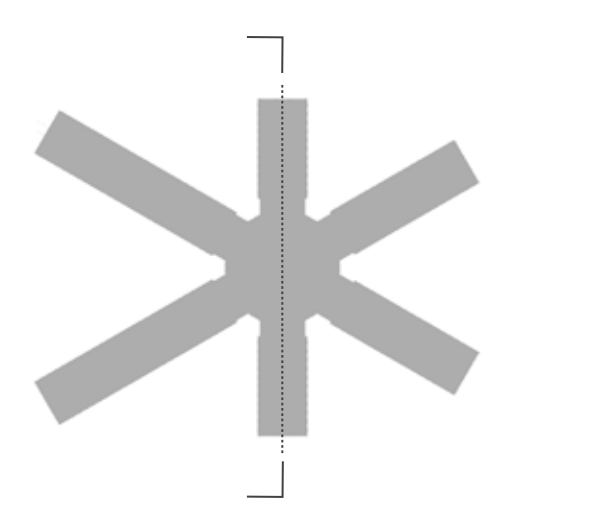
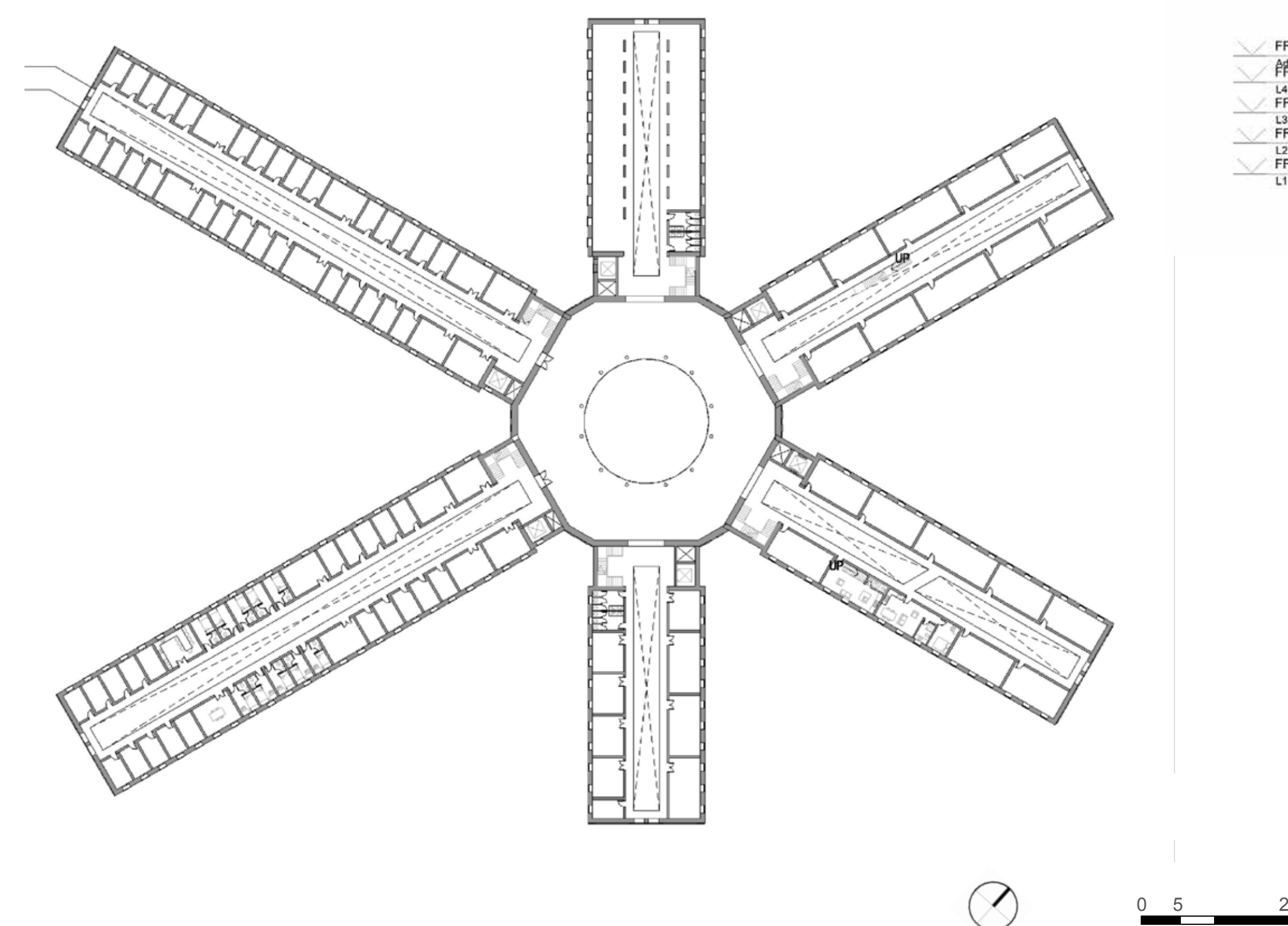
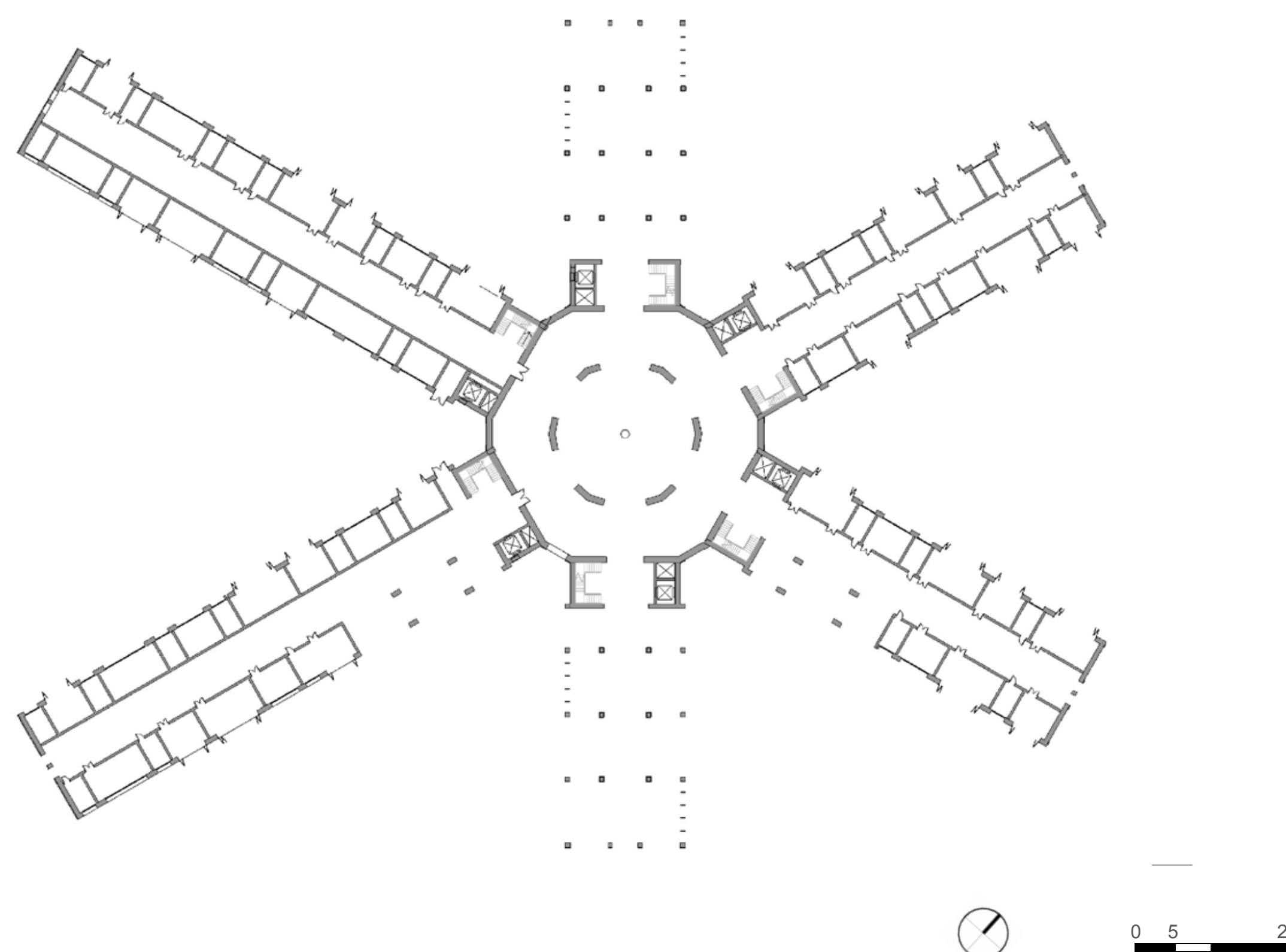
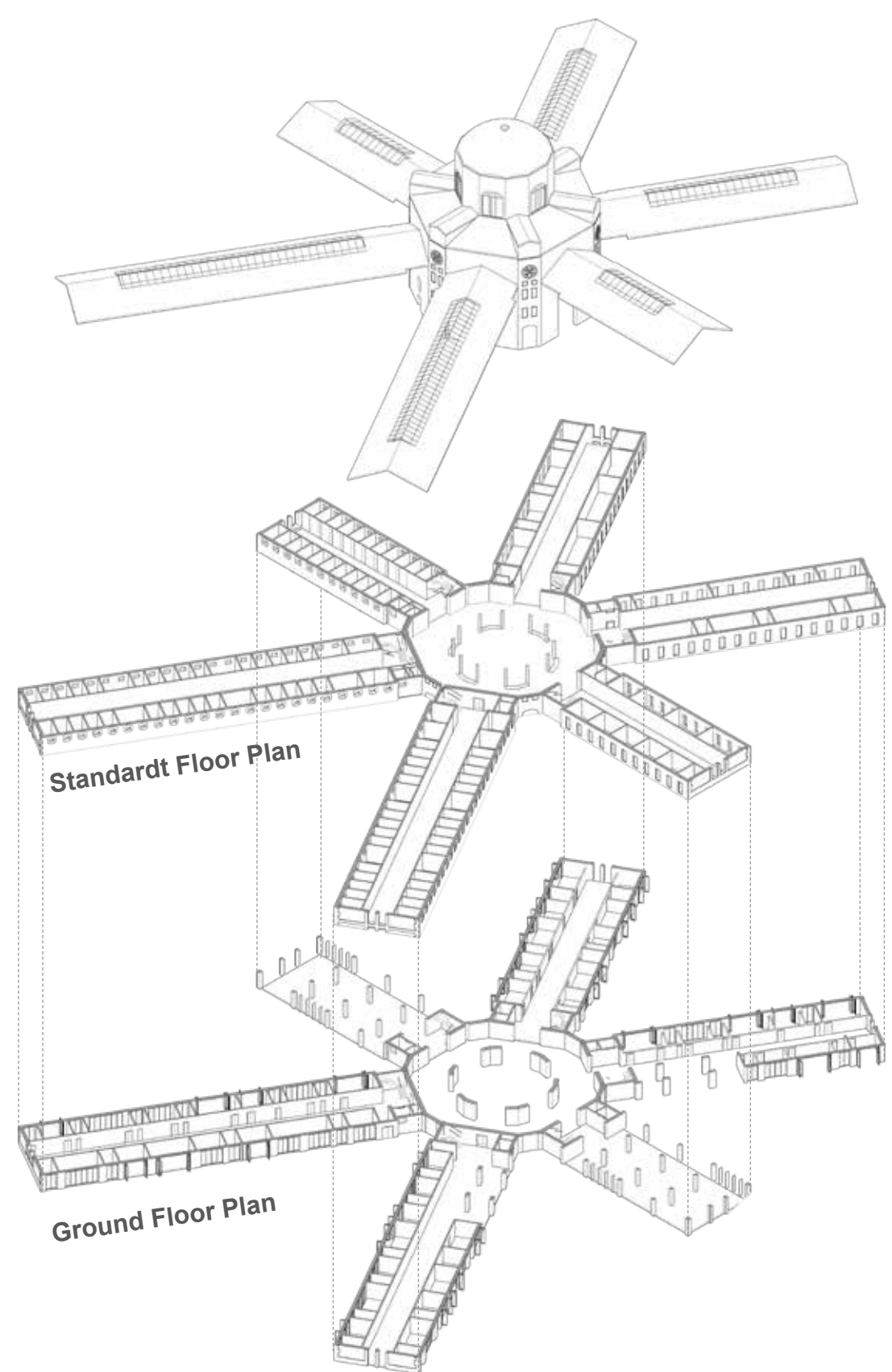
Open Ground Floor

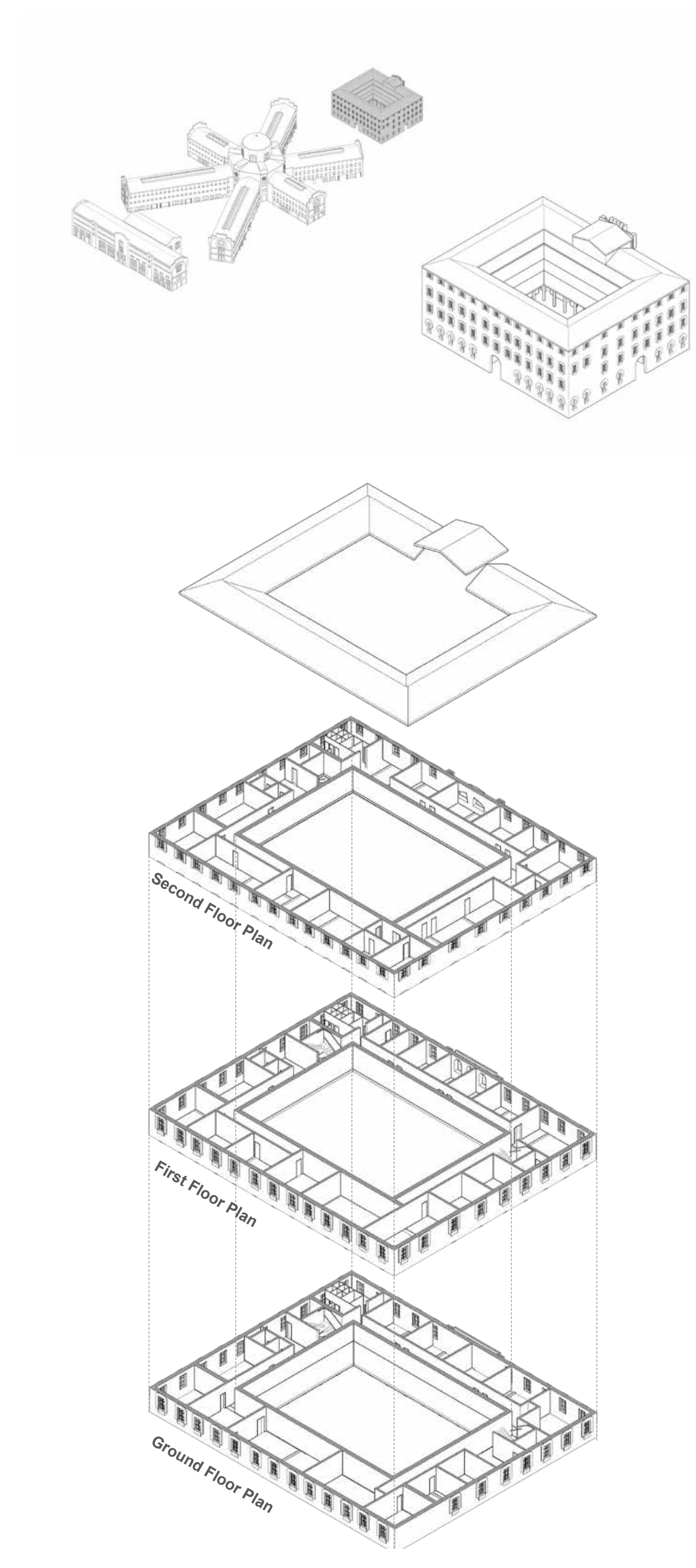
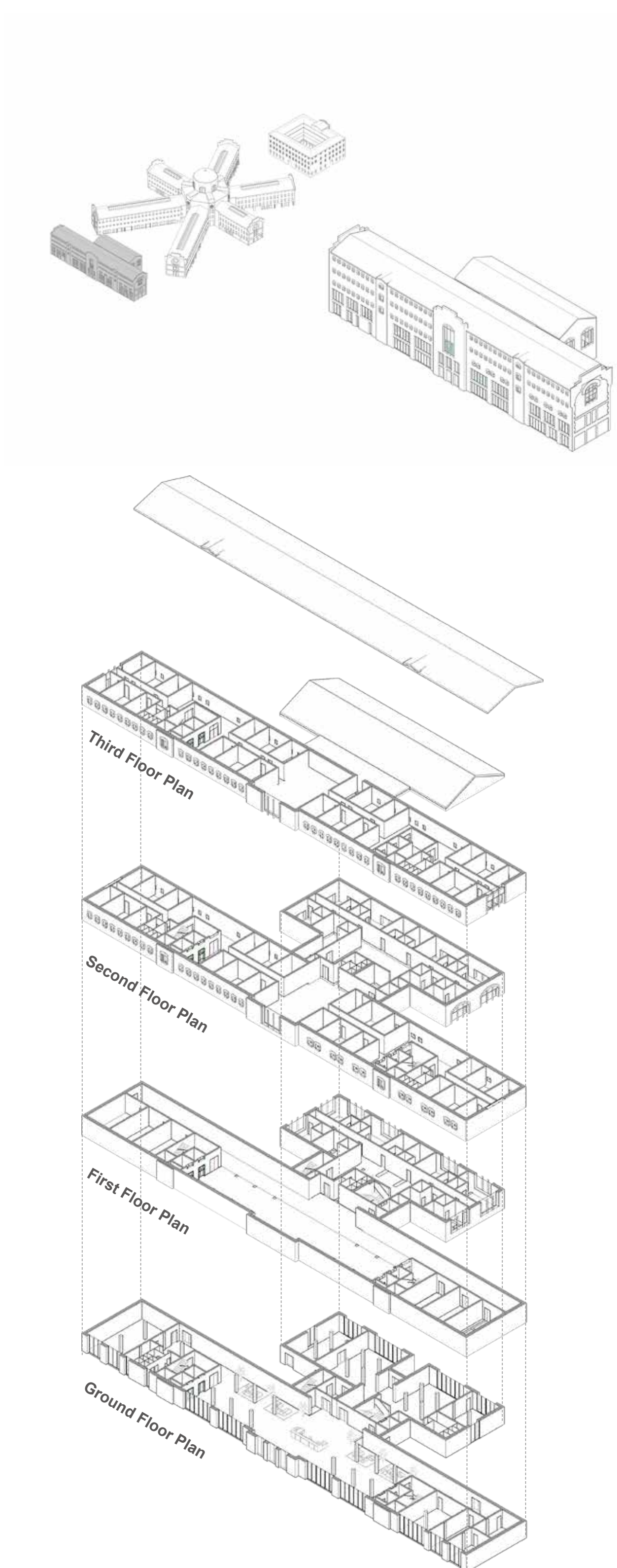
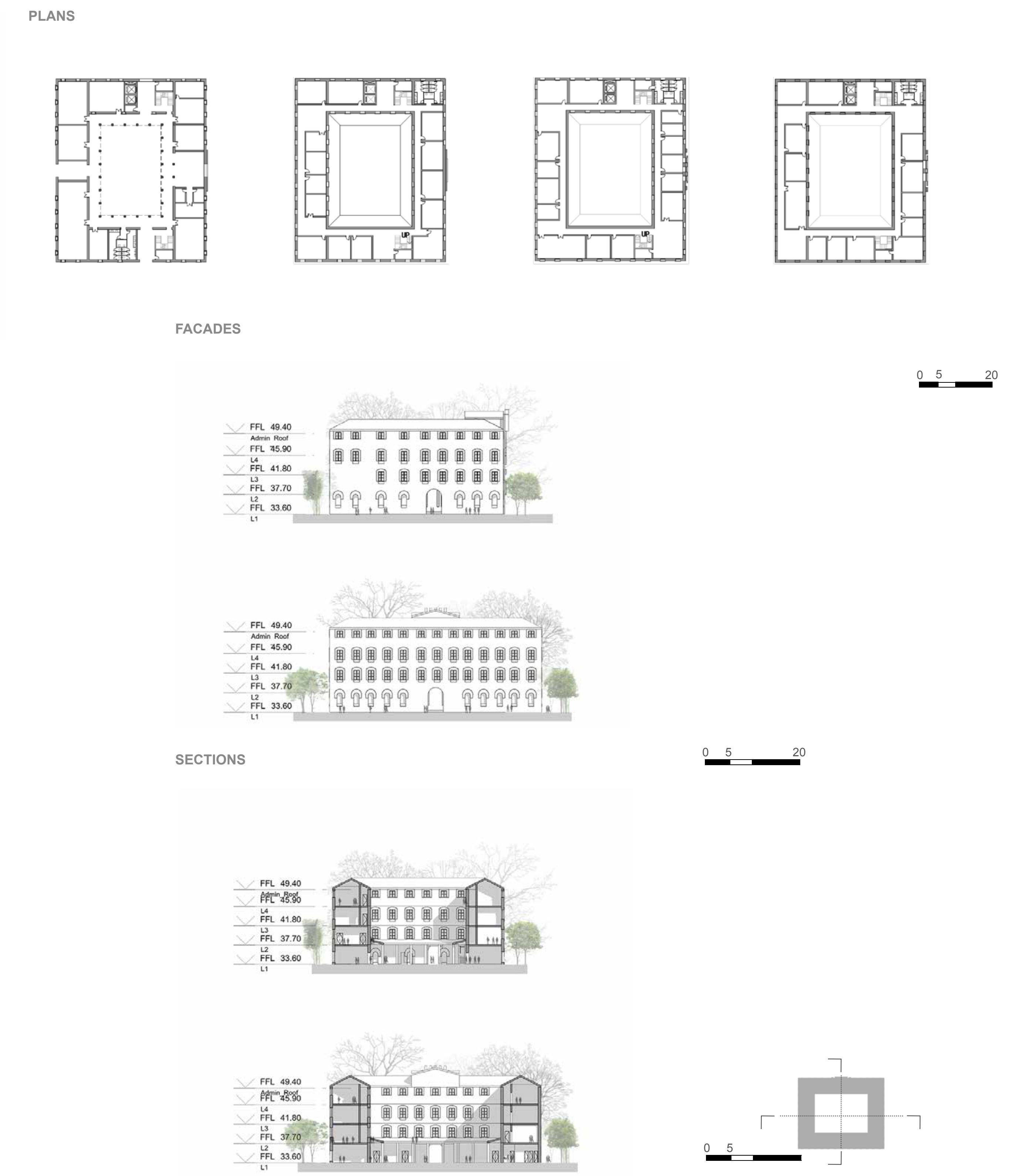
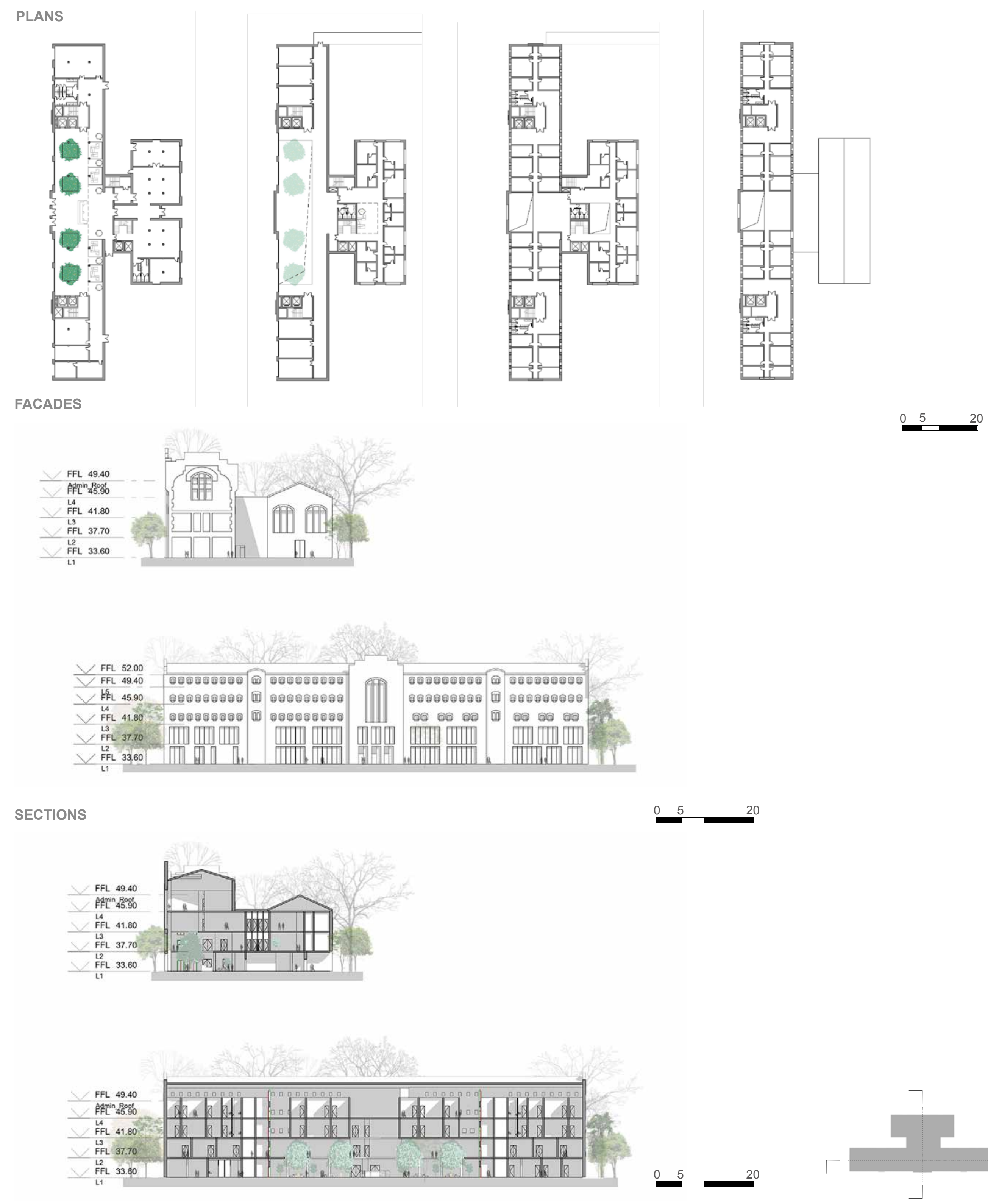
Semi-Open Ground Floor

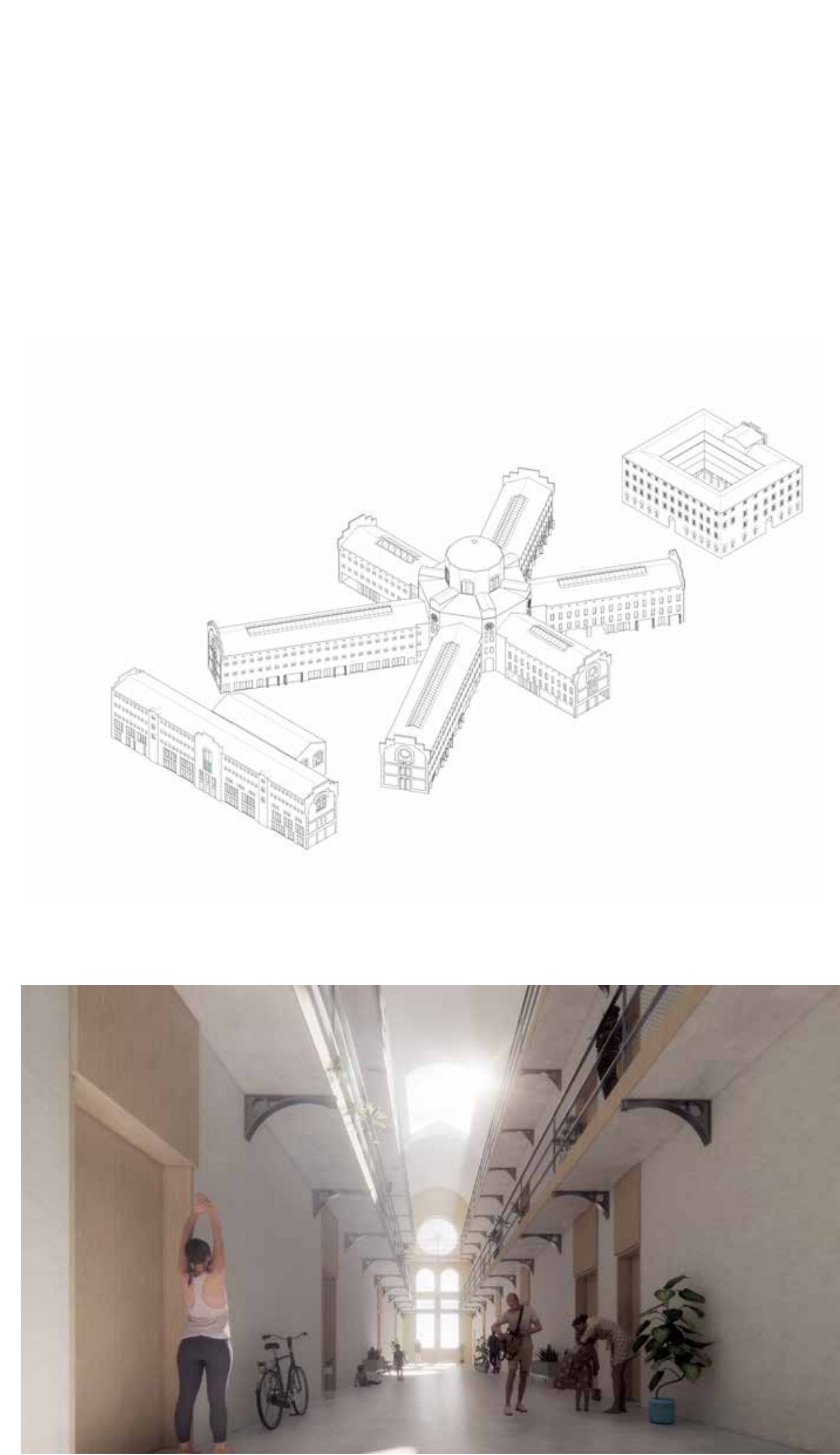
SECTIONS



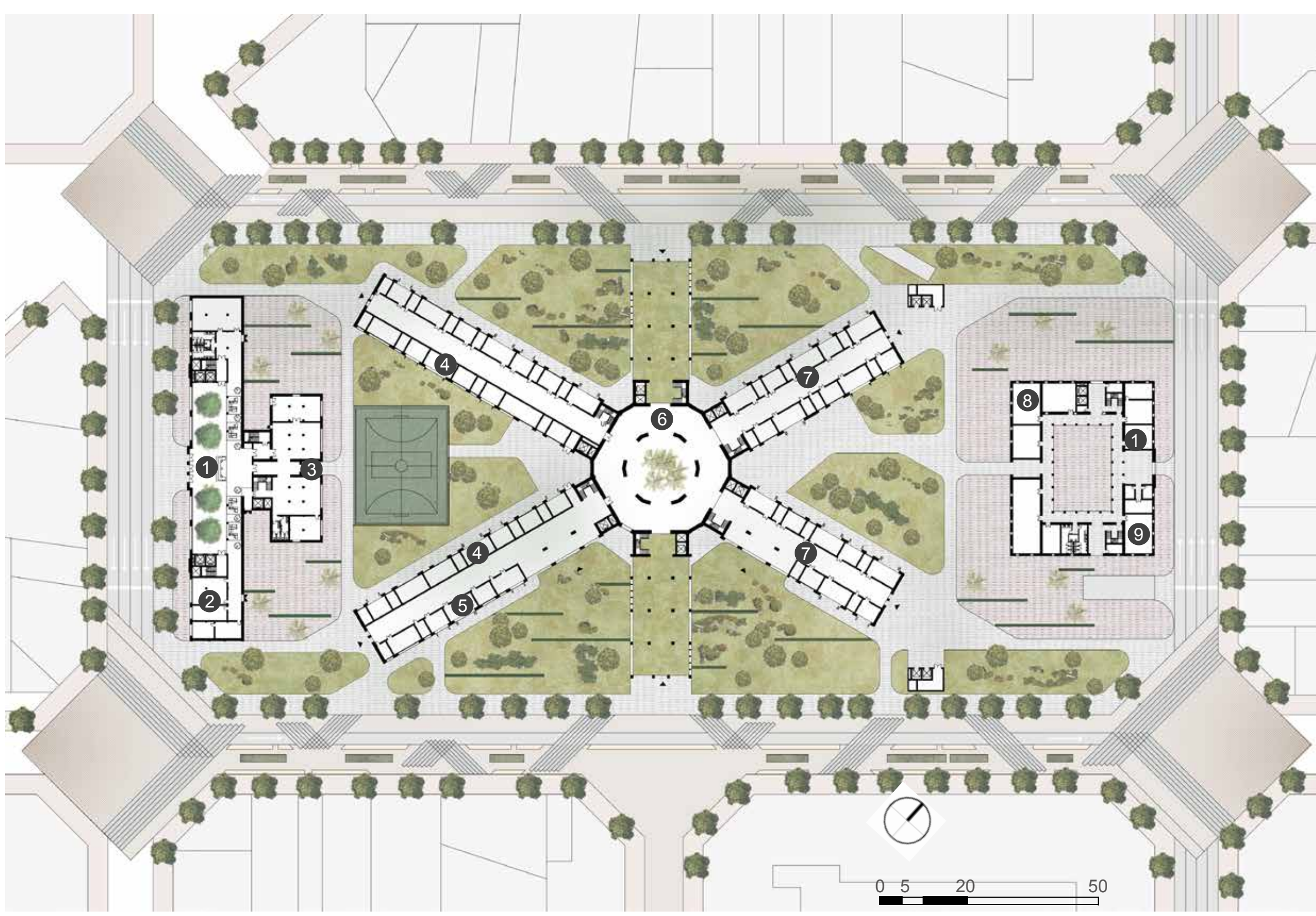
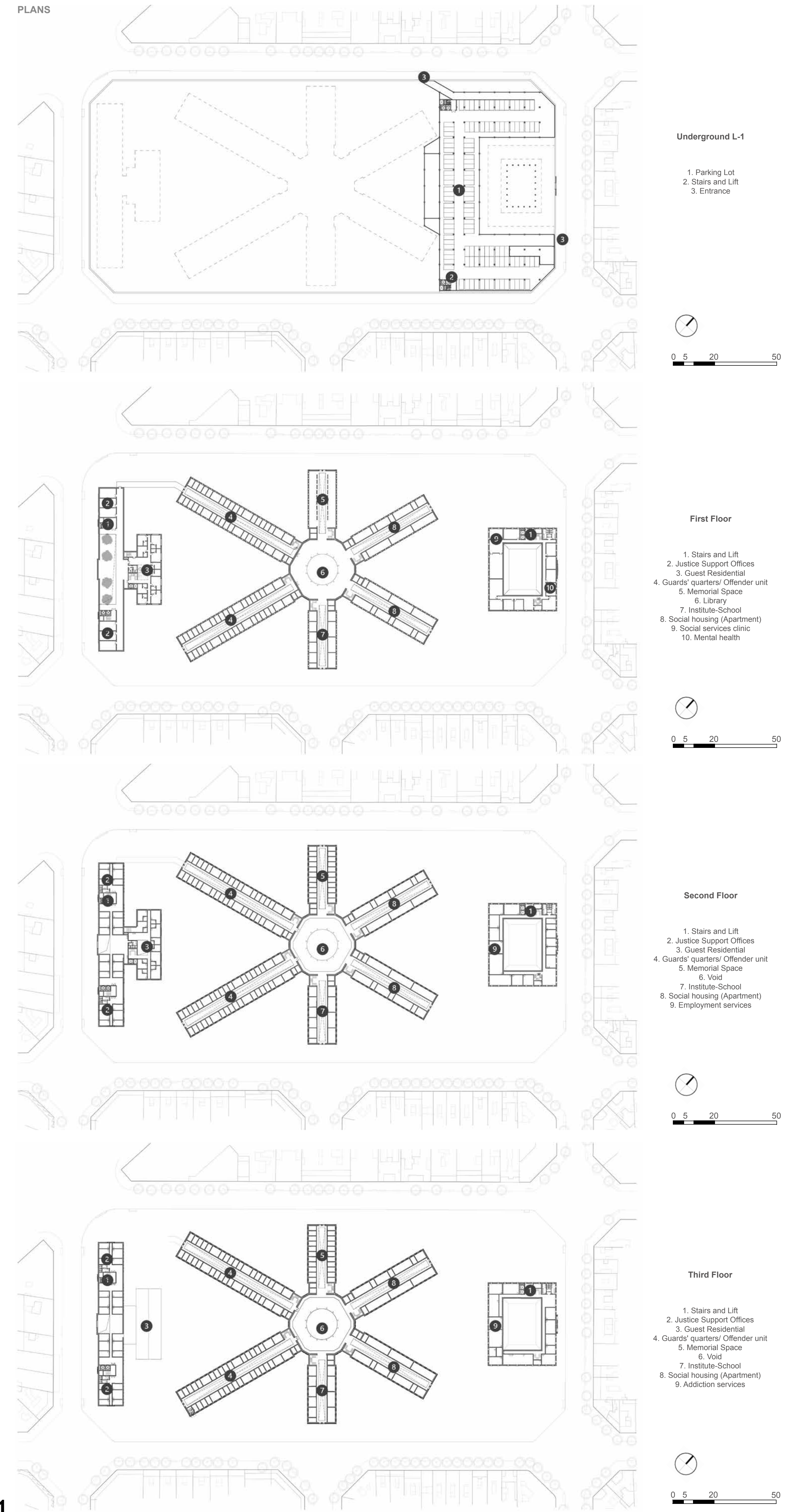
PLANS



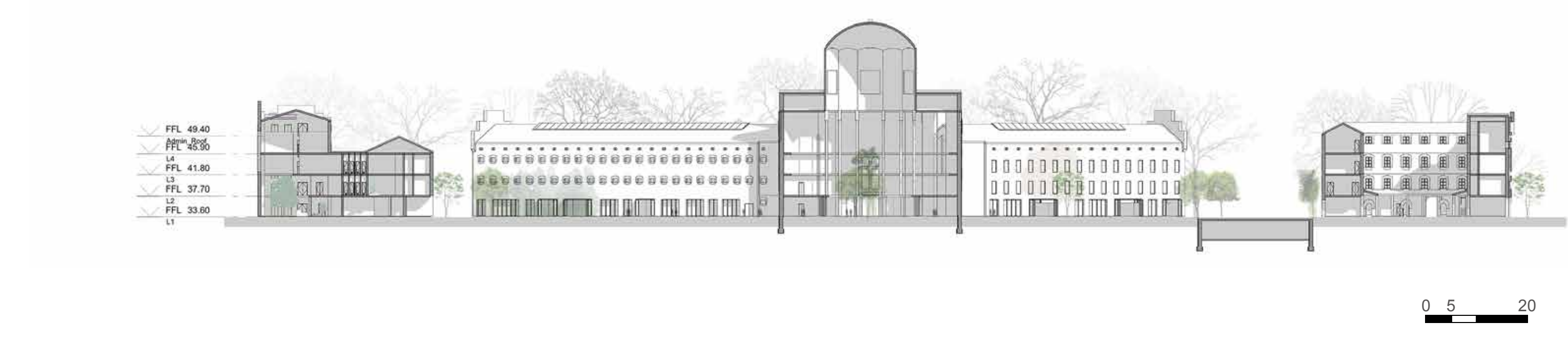




PLANS



SECTIONS



Ground Floor

1. Entrance, Lobby
2. Hearing Rooms
3. Guest Support
4. Guards' quarters/ Offender unit
5. Commerce
6. Open Space
7. Commerce/ Housing resource centre
8. Social services clinic
9. Mental health

FACADES

