

# Breaking the Cycle

- A RENOVATION PROJECT AT THE EDGE OF EIXAMPLE IN BARCELONA -



LM-4 SUSTAINABLE ARCHITECTURE AND LANDSCAPE DESIGN  
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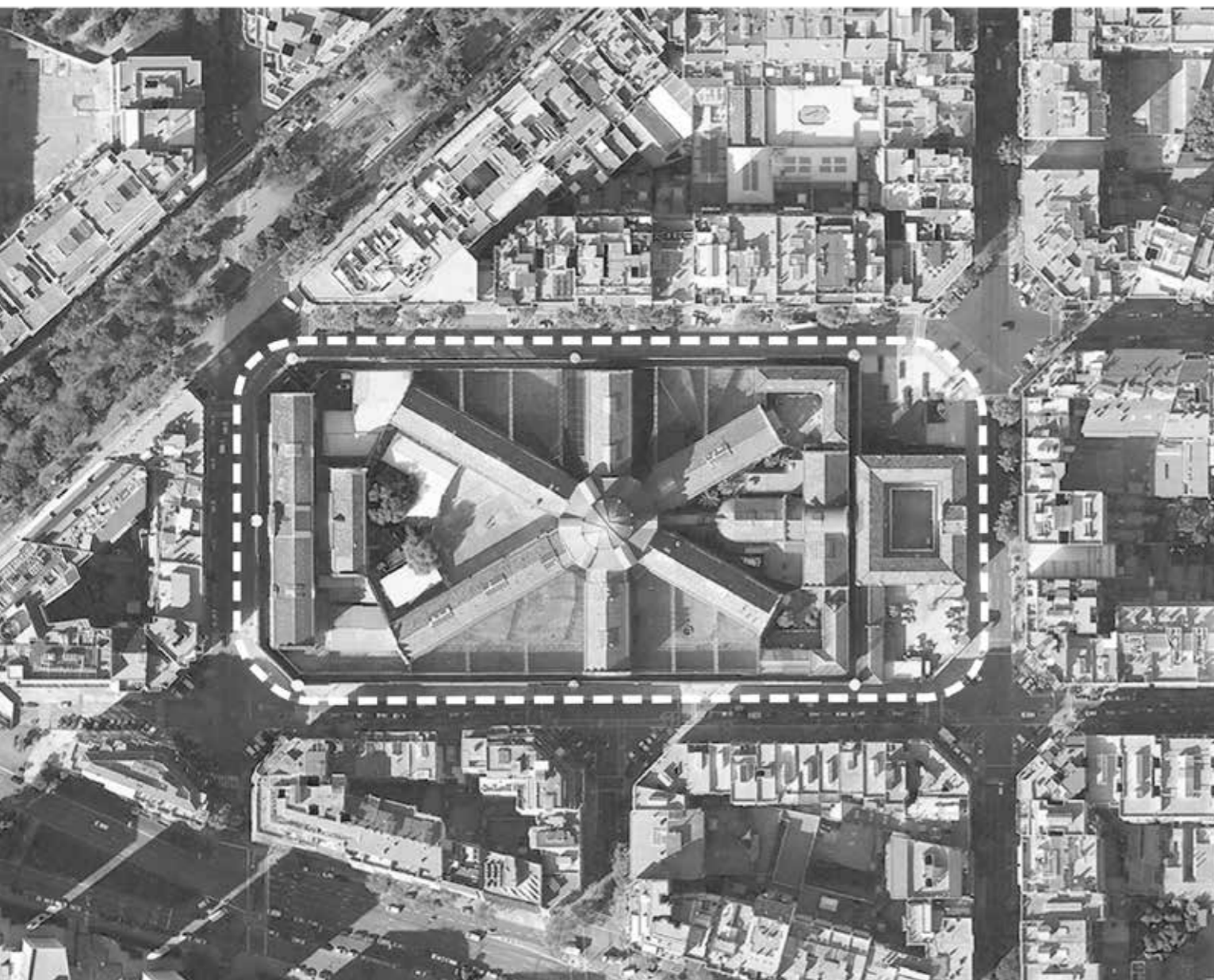
**POLITECNICO**  
MILANO 1863

SCUOLA DI ARCHITETTURA URBANISTICA  
INGEGNERIA DELLE COSTRUZIONI

Design Thesis Journal submitted to the  
School of Architecture in partial fulfillment  
of the requirements for the degree of

MASTERS OF SUSTAINABLE  
ARCHITECTURE&LANDSCAPE DESIGN  
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Under the supervision of Prof. Karin Elke Hofert Feix



## ***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.

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- Types Of Existing Typology In Barcelona
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  - Urban Scale: Eixample
    - History
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    - Block
- Urban Scale: Les Corts/ Sant Montjuic
  - Urban Scale: Parks

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  - Design Process, Explosion Diagram, Plan, Facade, Section, View
- La Model
  - Design Process, Plan, Facade, Section, View



## **i. URBAN CONTEXT**

- Barcelona Urban Typology
- Types Of Existing Typology In Barcelona
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  - Urban Scale: Parks

## i. URBAN CONTEXT

- Barcelona Urban Typology



## i. URBAN CONTEXT

- Types Of Existing Typology In Barcelona



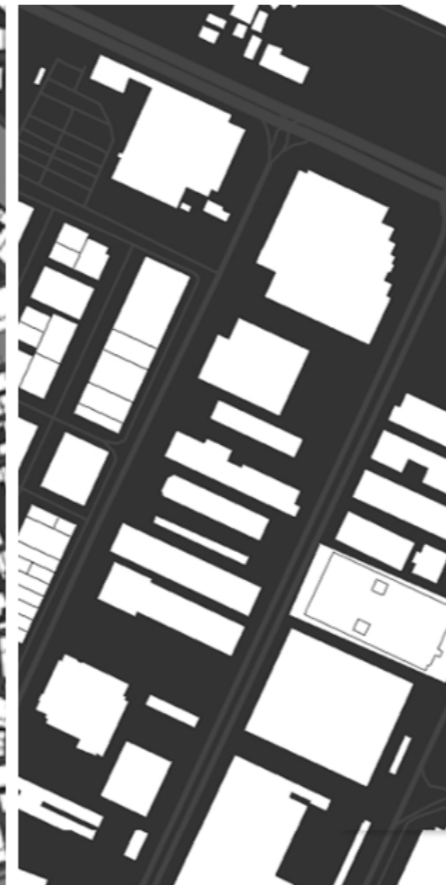
- Old Town



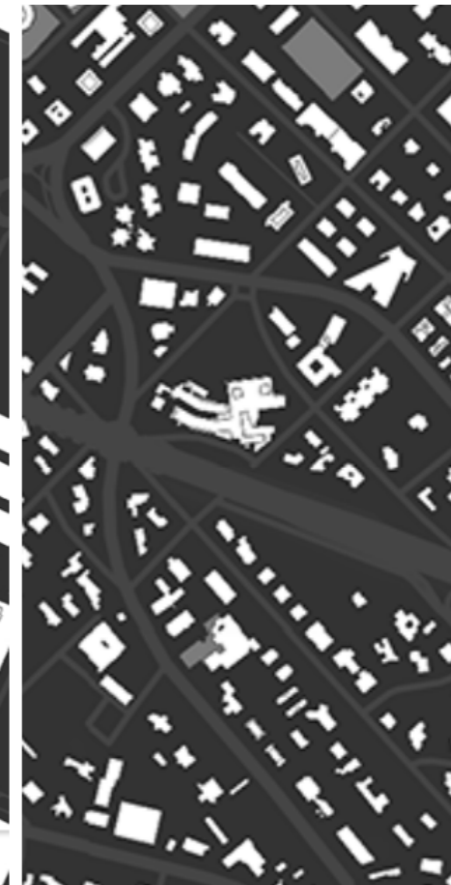
- Eixample



- 20th Century City



- Industrial Area

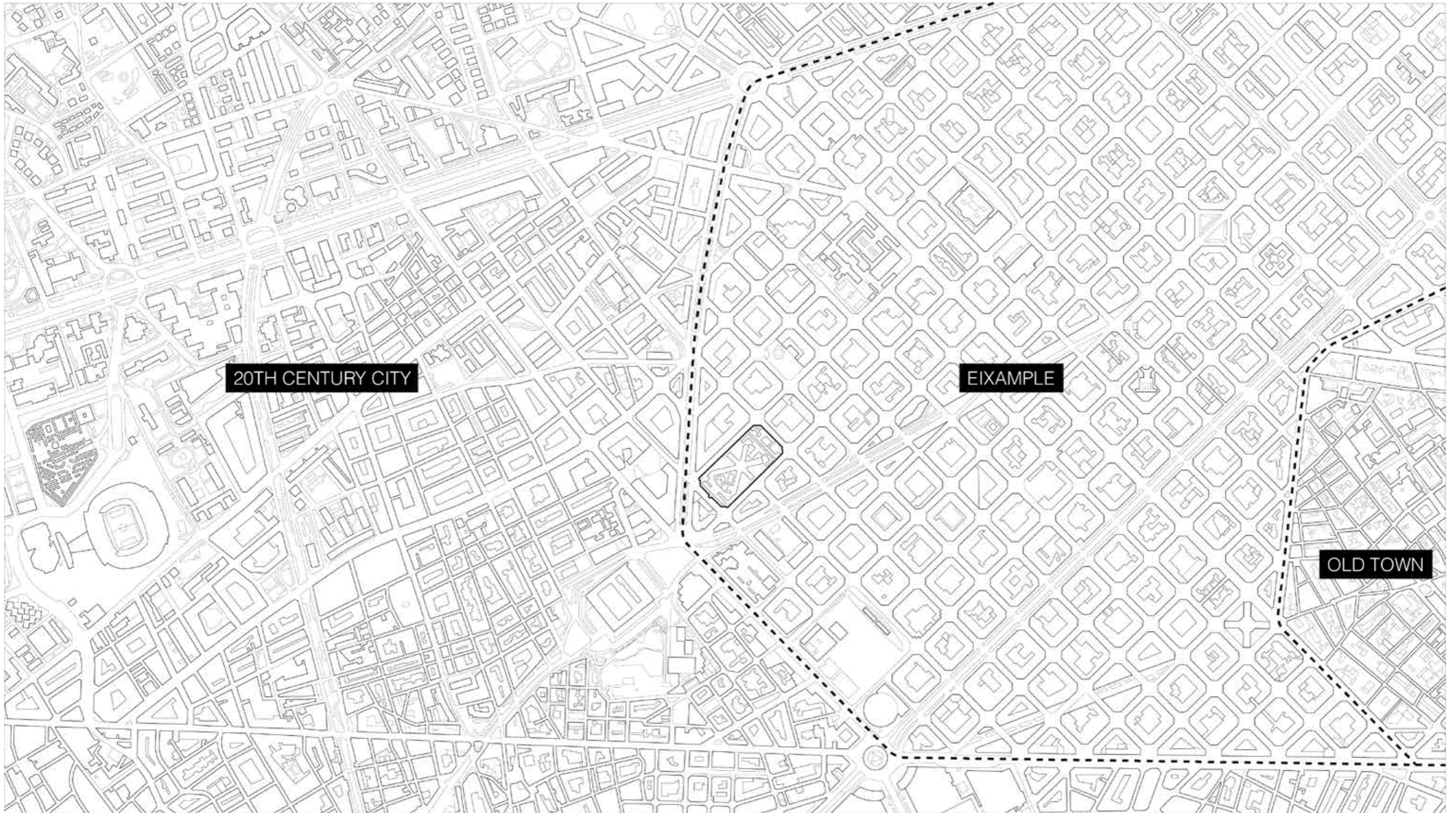


- Suburb Area



# i. URBAN CONTEXT

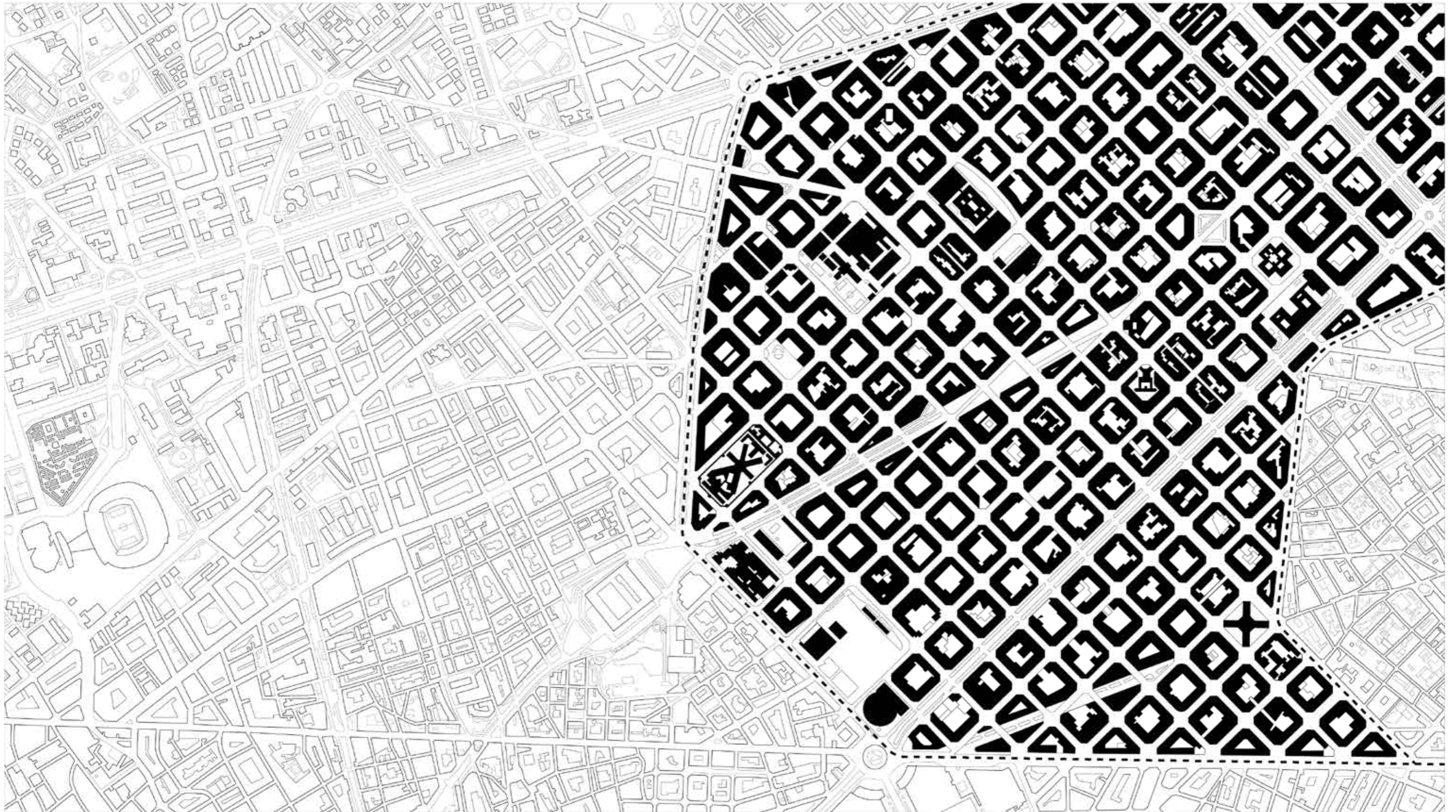
- Site Location





## i. URBAN CONTEXT

- Urban Scale: Eixample

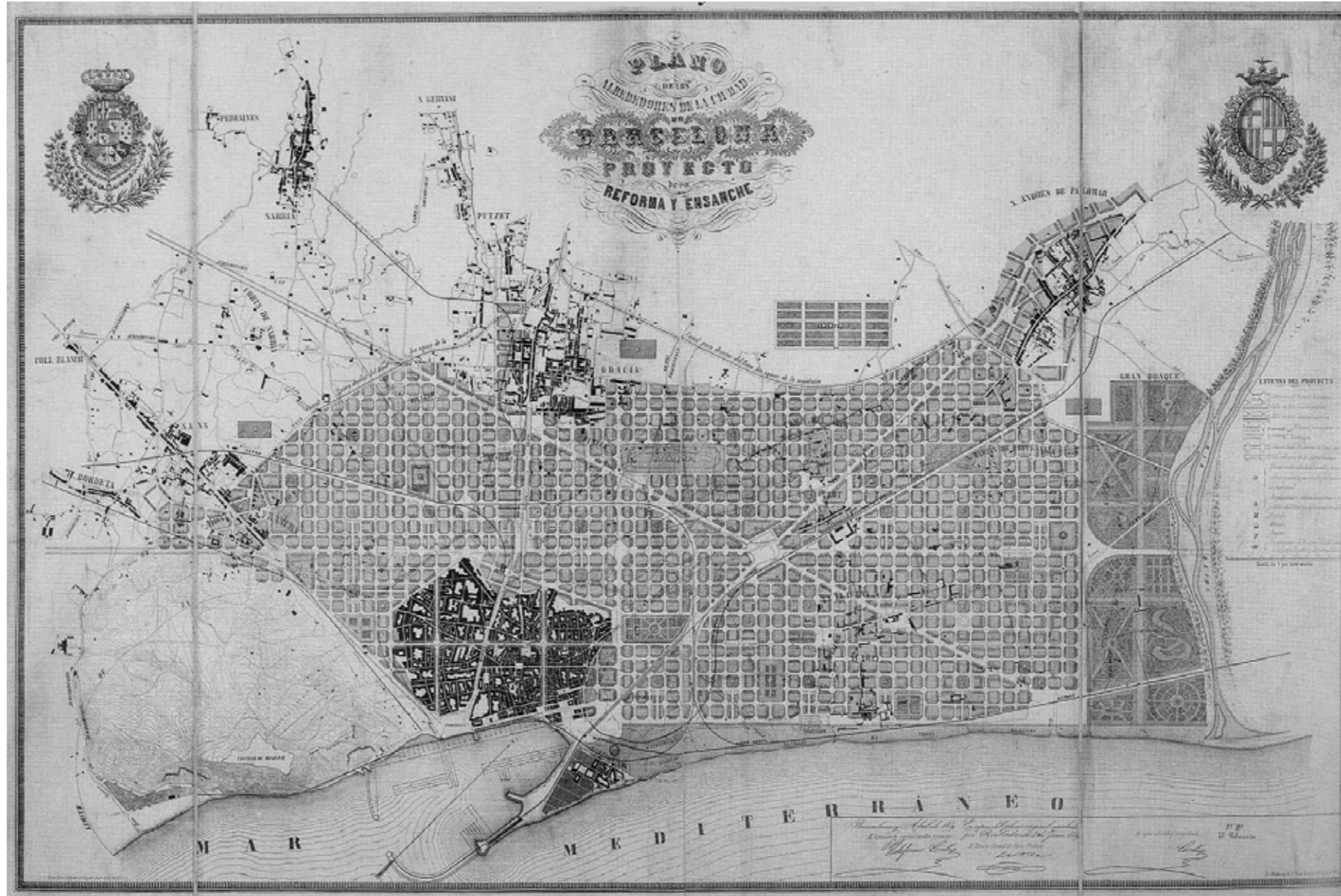


The expansion area block

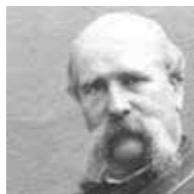


## i. URBAN CONTEXT

- Urban Scale: Eixample  
History



Original project of the Cerdà Plan



Ildefons Cerdà and the Plan for Eixample

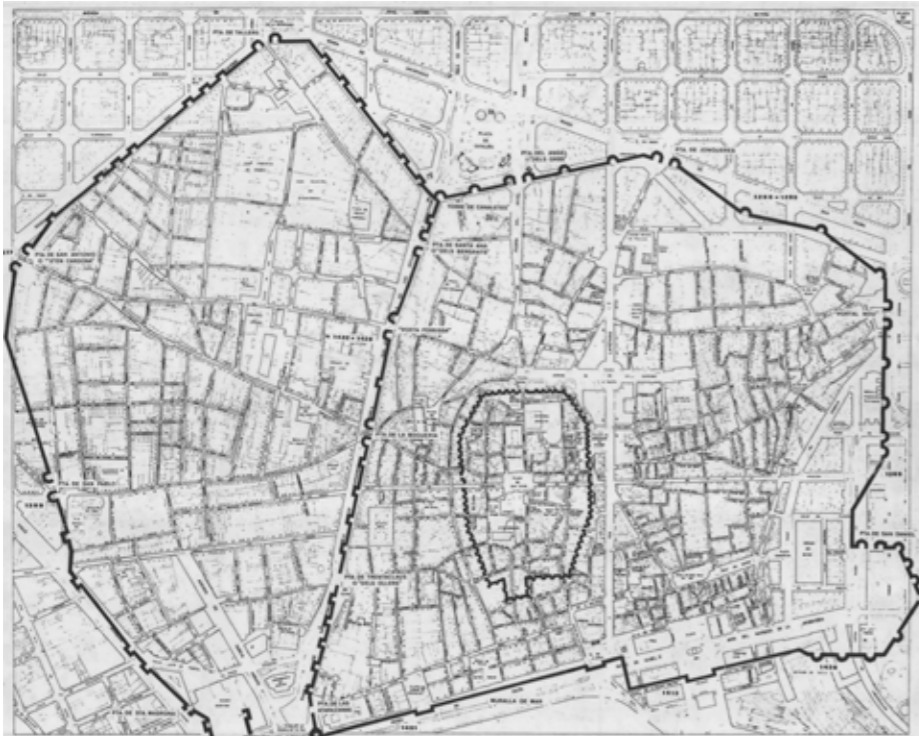
**Ildefons Cerdà** was a Spanish urban planner and engineer who designed the 19th-century "extension" of Barcelona called the Eixample. Because of his extensive theoretical and practical work, he is considered the founder of modern town planning as a discipline, having coined the new word "urbanization".



## i. URBAN CONTEXT

- Urban Scale: Example  
History

### The evolution of Barcelona's wall



An extended wall was built in 1260, 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.



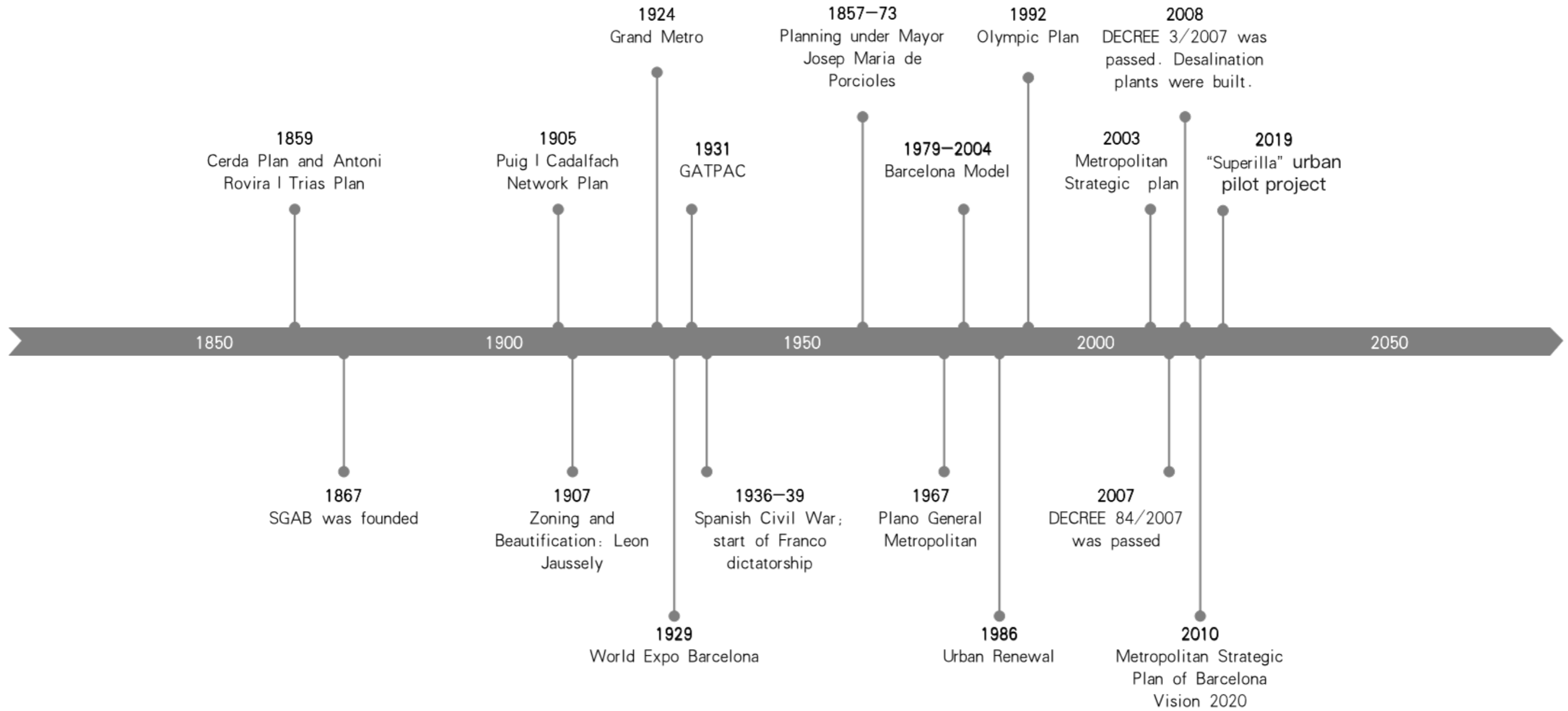
In 1714, Philip V built a fortress citadel to forbid Barcelona to grow beyond its medieval walls. By the middle of the **19th century**, population density was the highest in Spain, working conditions were miserable, sewage was out of control, water was dirty, and the city was struck by a series of cholera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

# i. URBAN CONTEXT

- Urban Scale: Eixample  
History

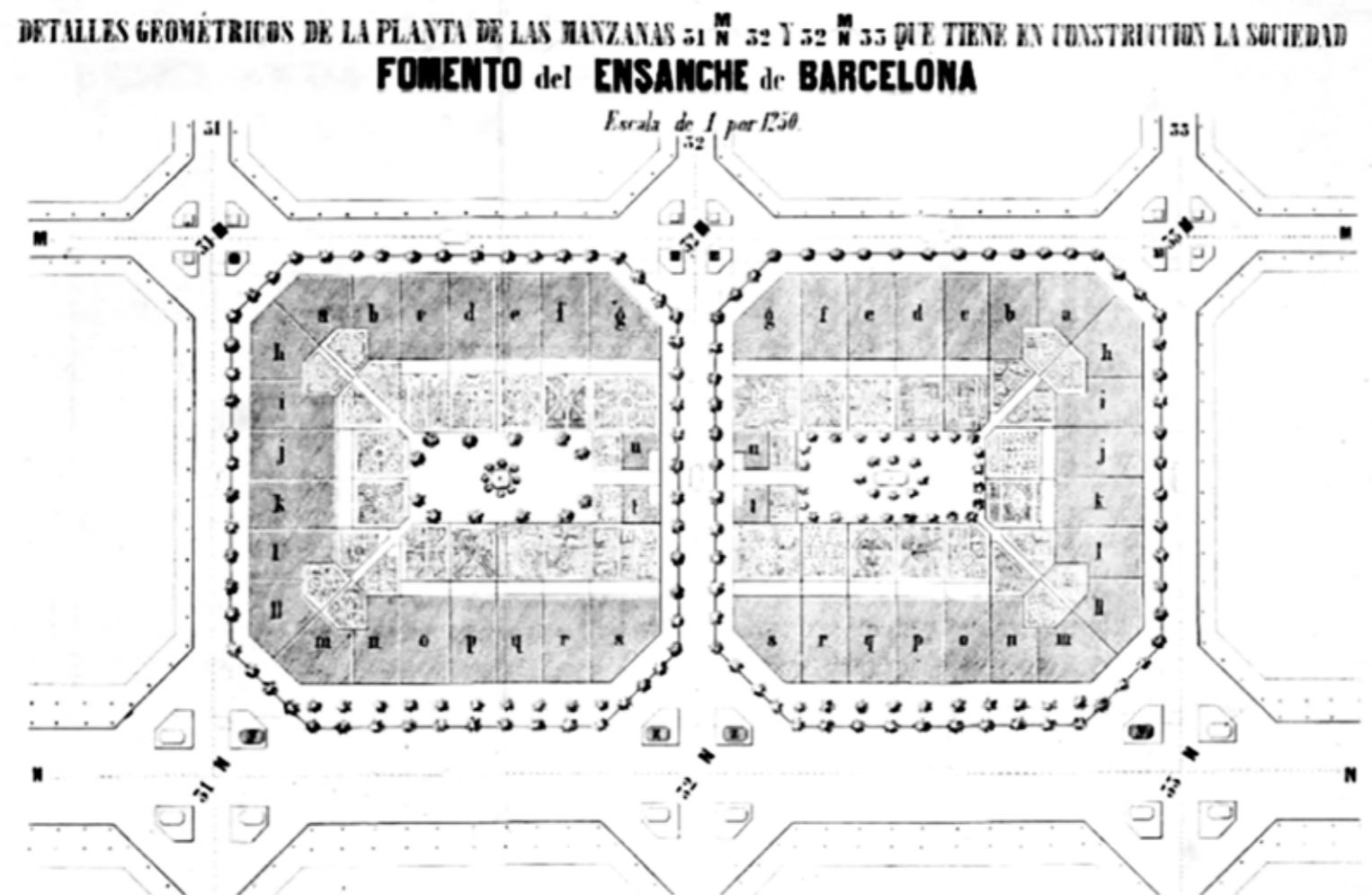


Significant Events in Urban Planning of Barcelona

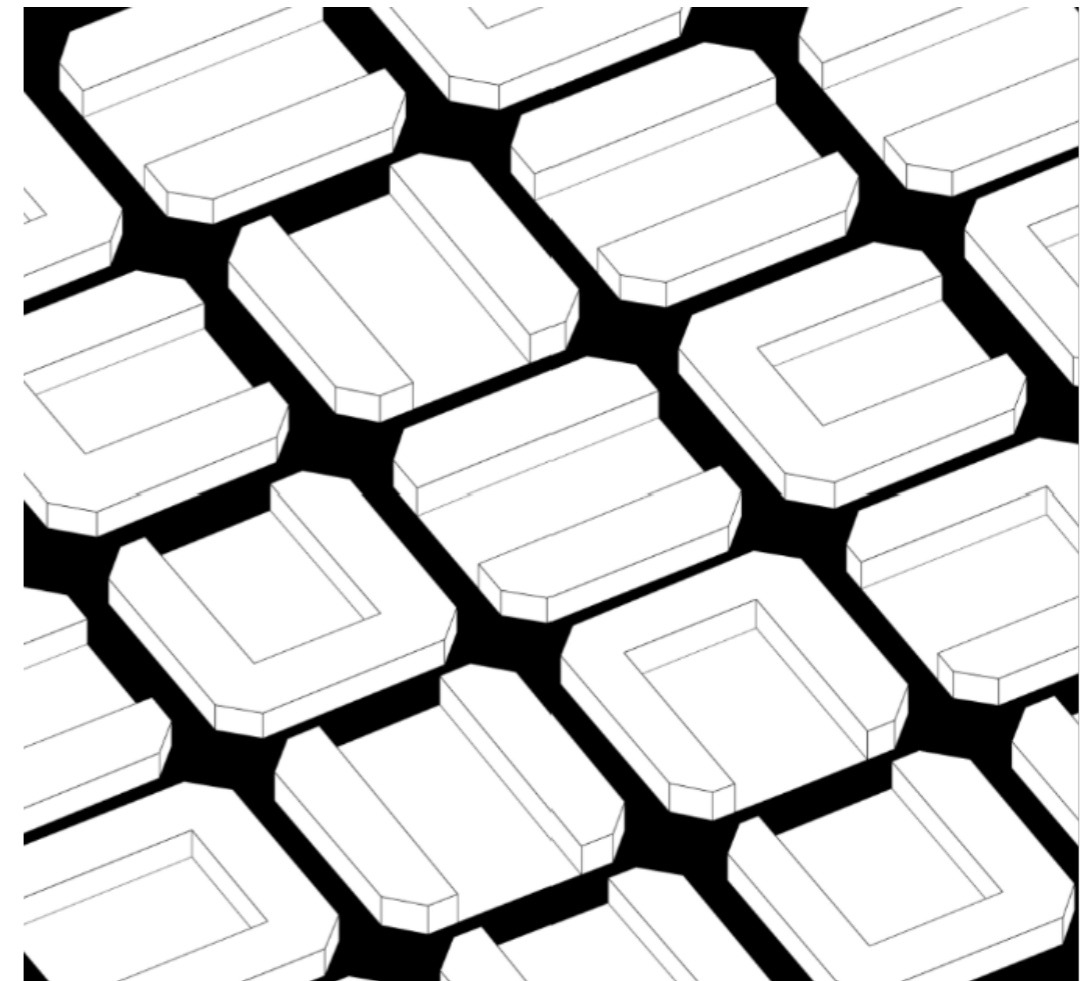
## i. URBAN CONTEXT

- Urban Scale: Eixample  
History - Original Proposal

### The Grids



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).

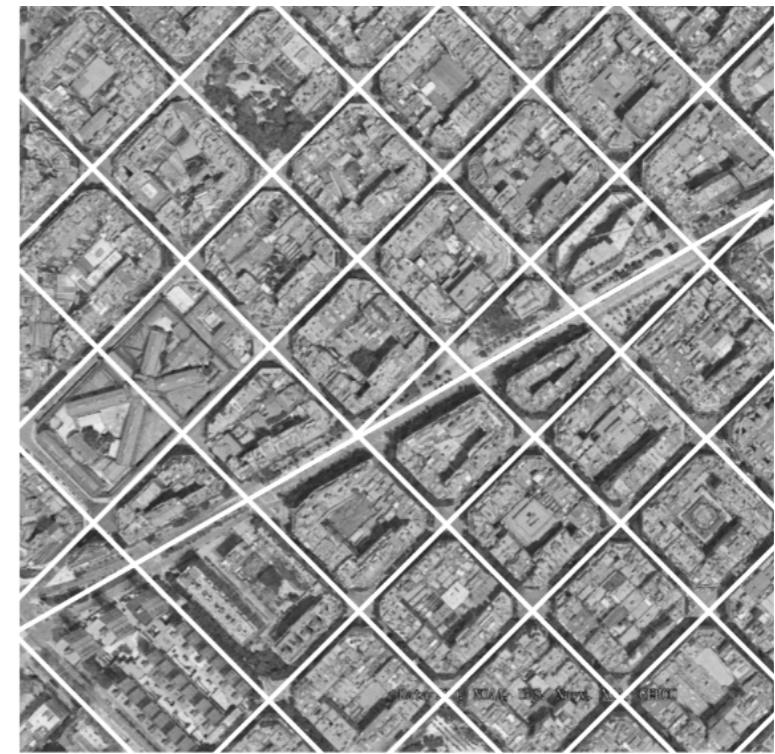
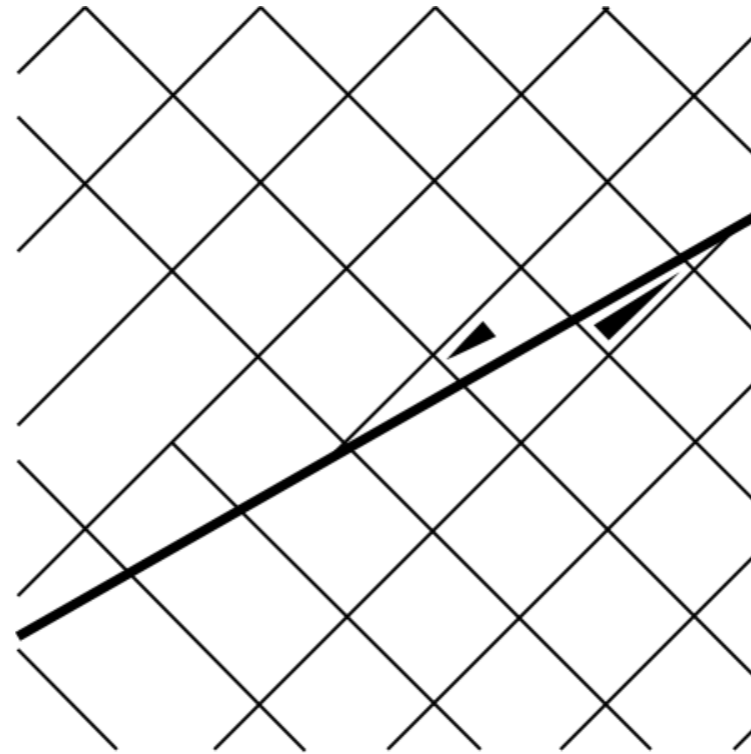
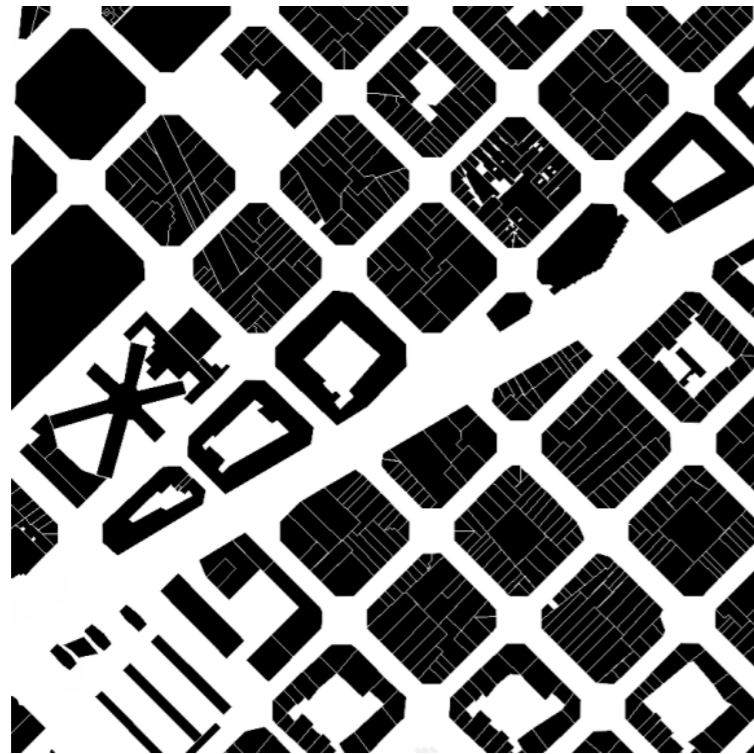


10 meters wide for the streets and the height of the blocks is less than 16 meters.



## i. URBAN CONTEXT

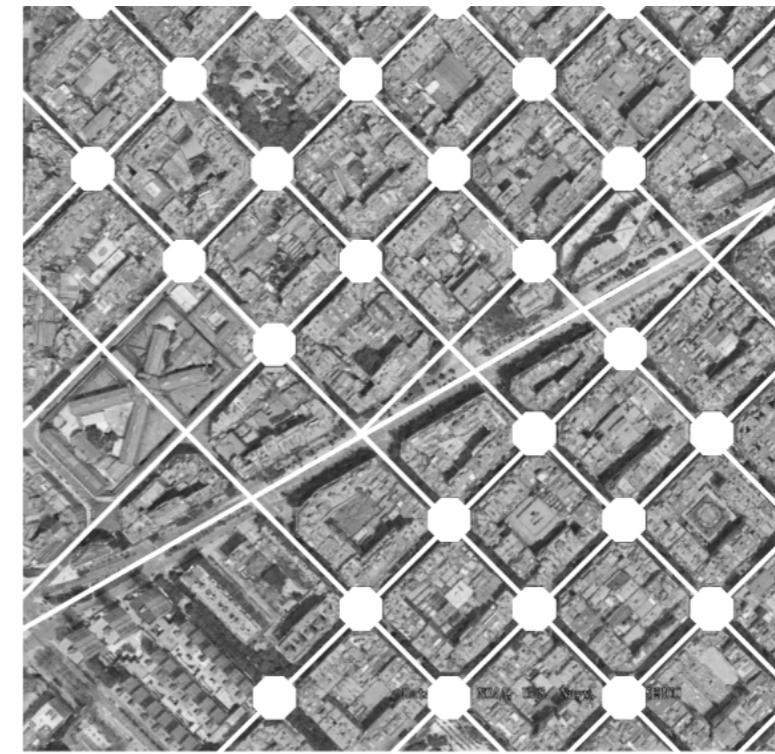
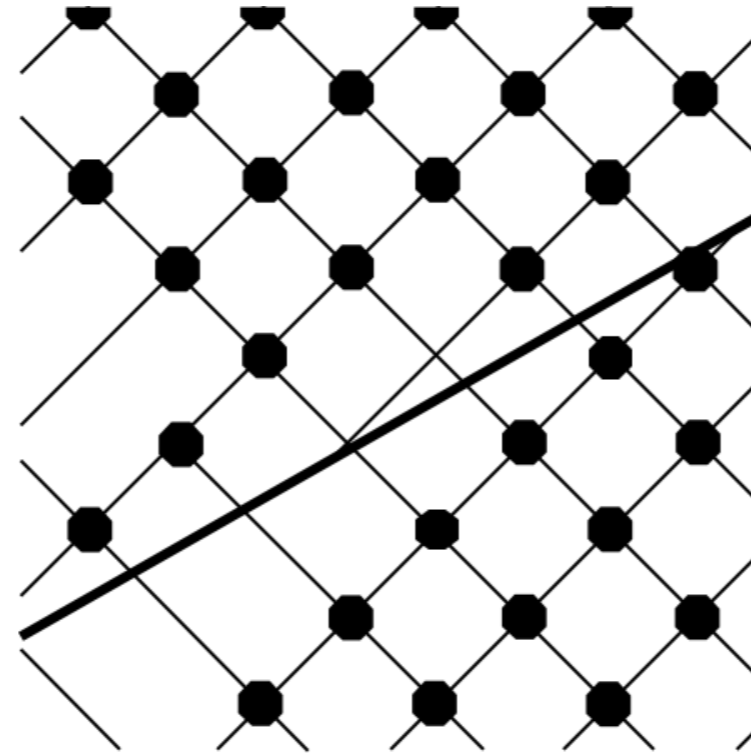
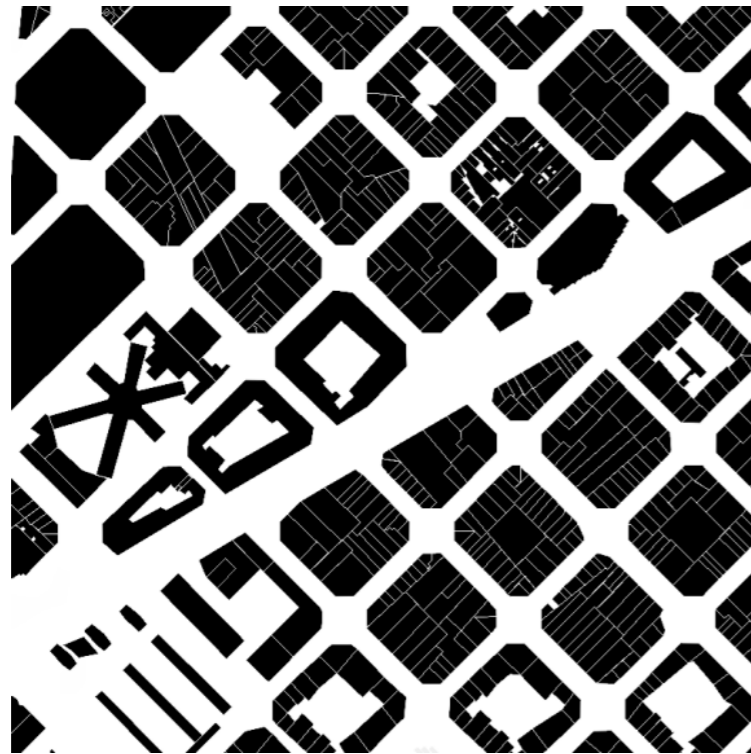
- Urban Scale: Eixample  
Network - Street





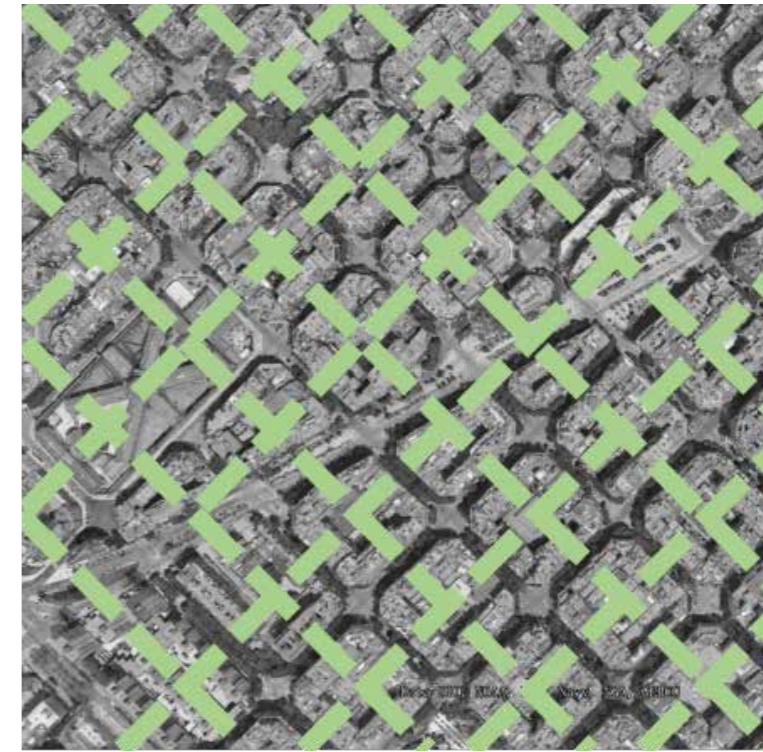
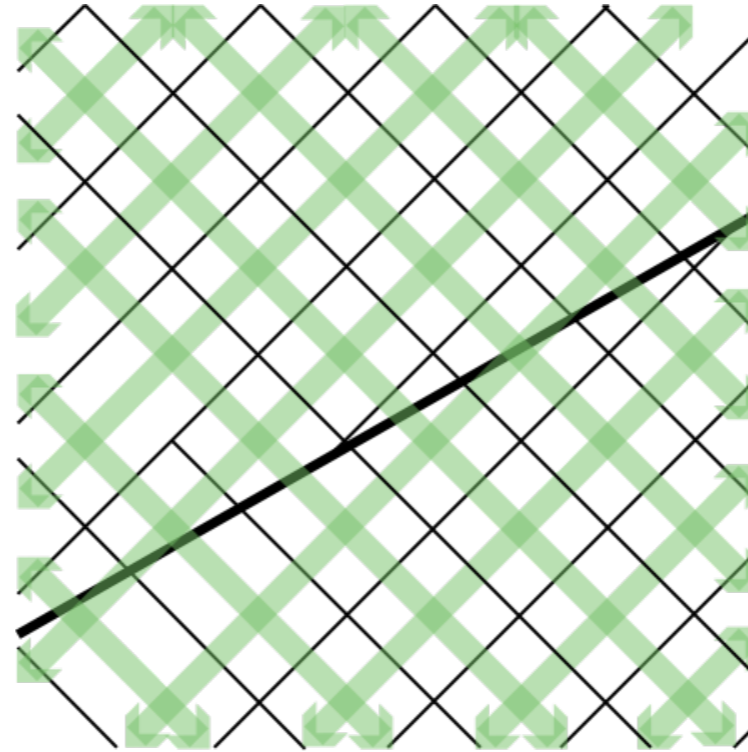
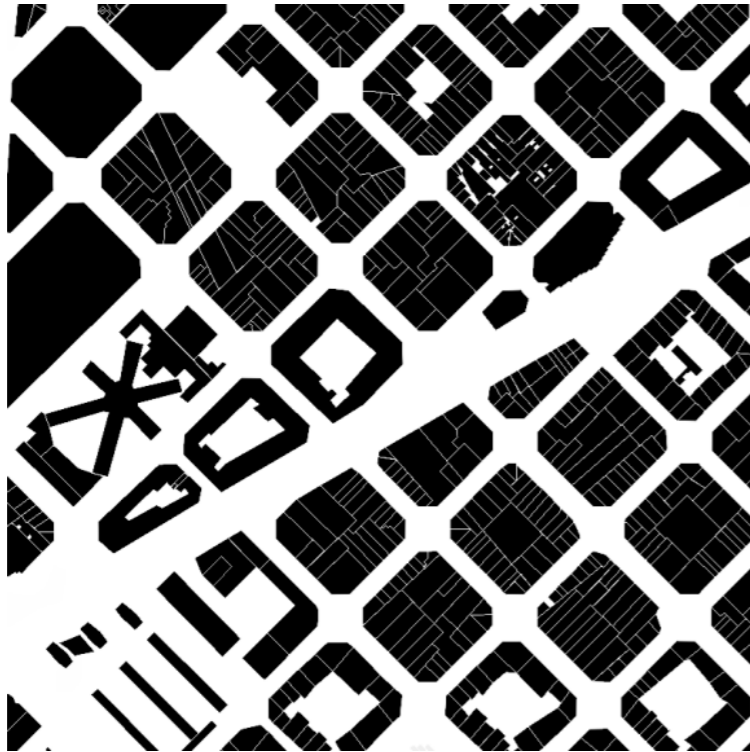
## i. URBAN CONTEXT

- Urban Scale: Eixample  
Network - Square



## i. URBAN CONTEXT

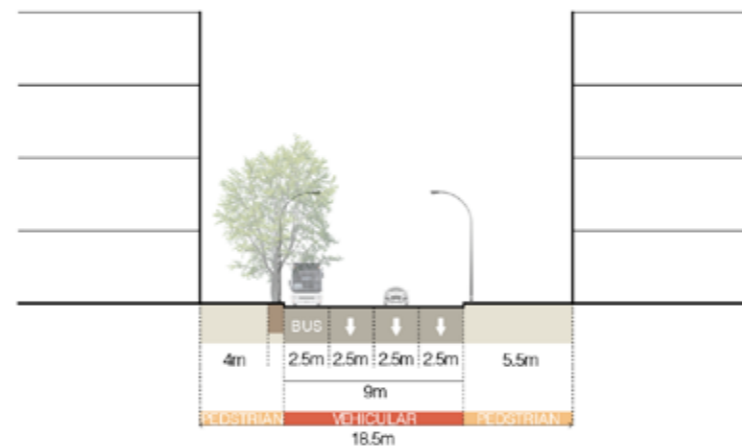
- Urban Scale: Example  
Network - Greenbelt



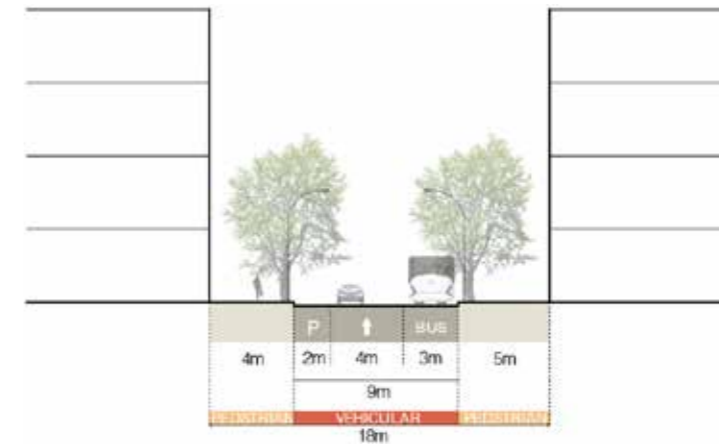


## i. URBAN CONTEXT

- Urban Scale: Example  
Network - Street Sections



Street Section A

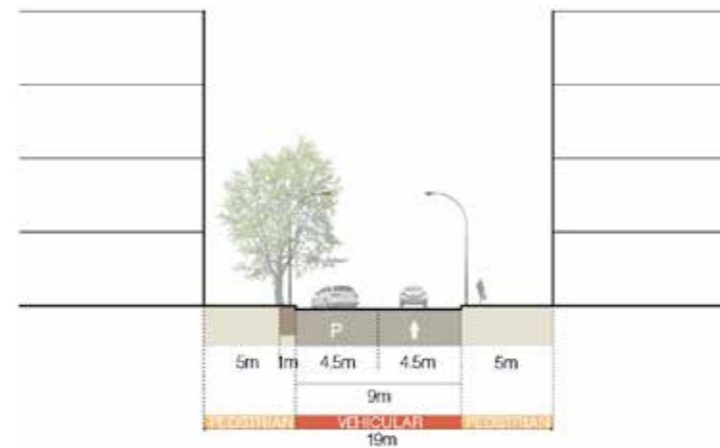
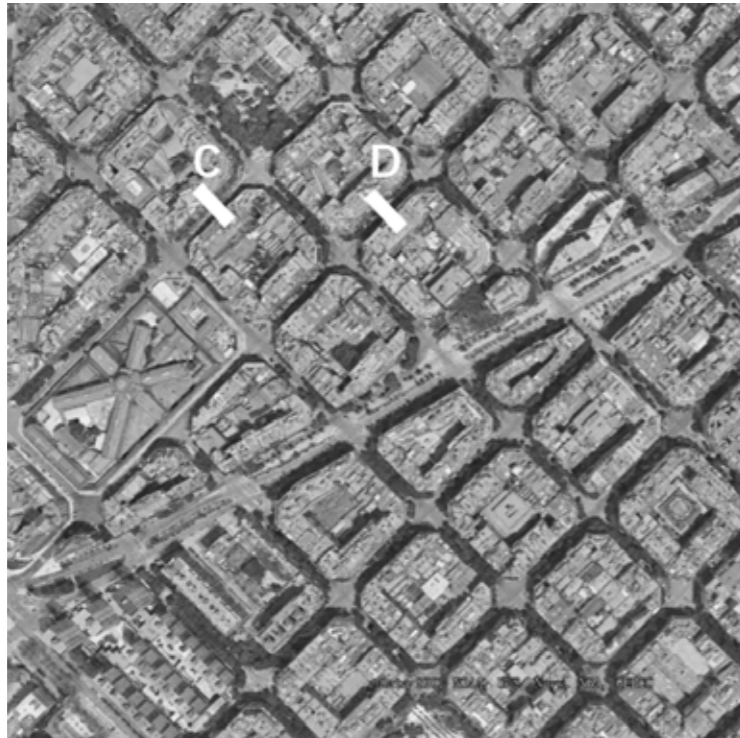


Street Section B

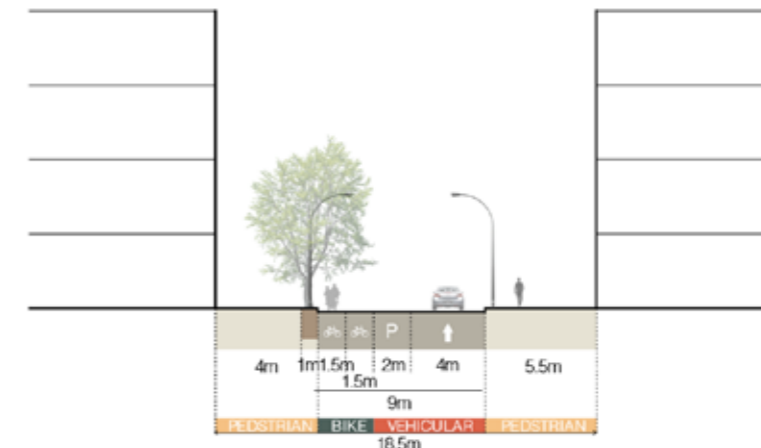
Typical Sections of Streets

## i. URBAN CONTEXT

- Urban Scale: Example  
Network - Street Sections



Street Section C

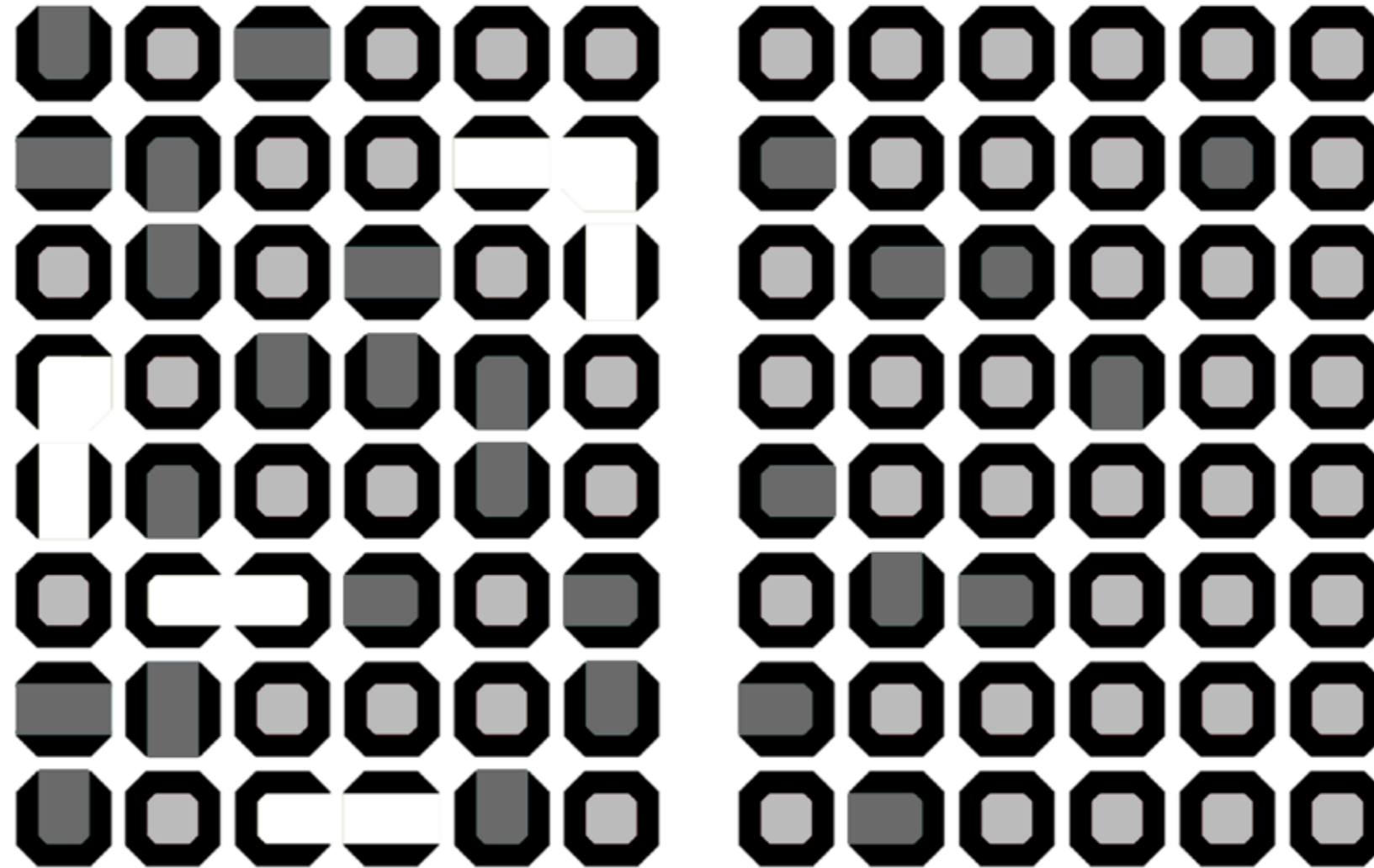


Street Section D

Typical Sections of Streets

# i. URBAN CONTEXT

- Urban Scale: Example  
Block - Block Characteristics



19th Century

Present



Public



Semi-Public



Private



Semi-Public



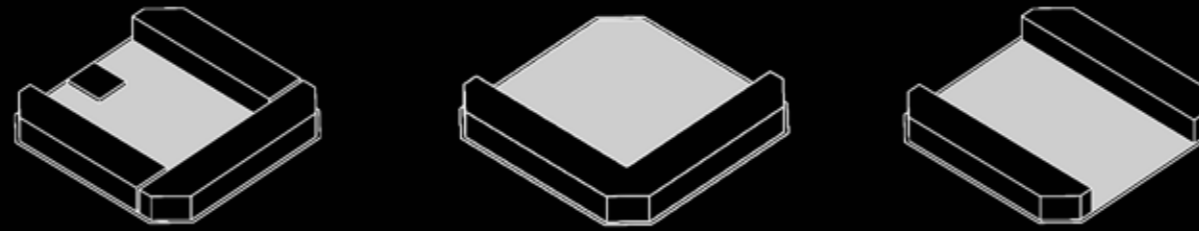
Private



# i. URBAN CONTEXT

- Urban Scale: Eixample  
Block - Block Evolution

## Original typology

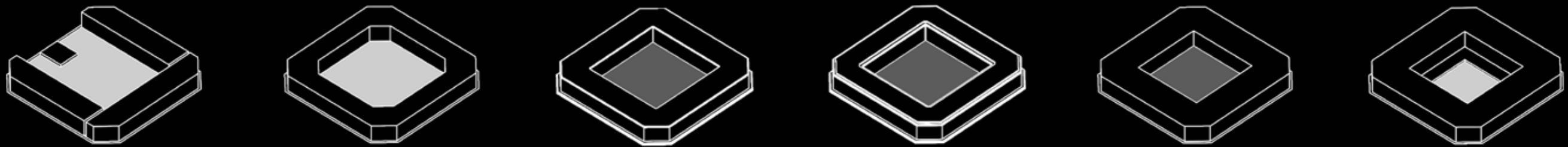


1

2

3

## Practical evolution



**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: 57,436 sqm  
FAR: 4.7

**1988**

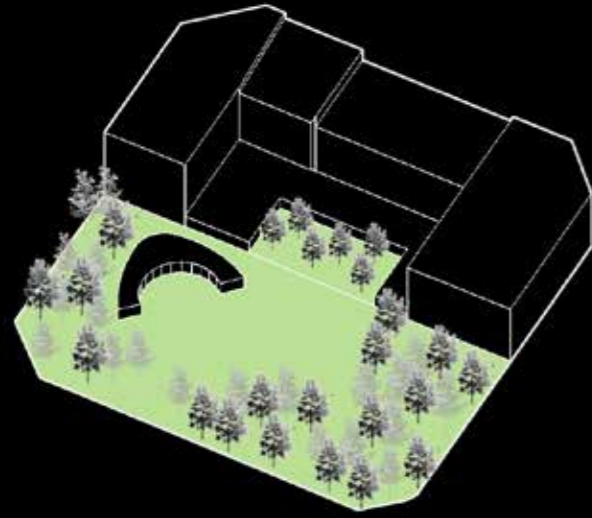
Some courtyards reclaimed

GFA: 56,045 sqm  
FAR: 4.6

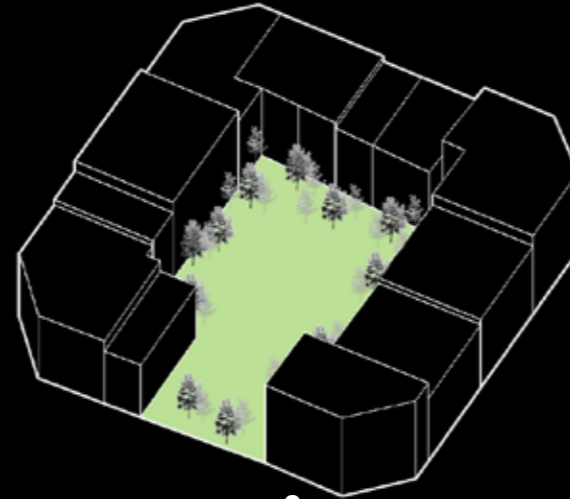
Ildefons Cerda and the Plan for Eixample

# i. URBAN CONTEXT

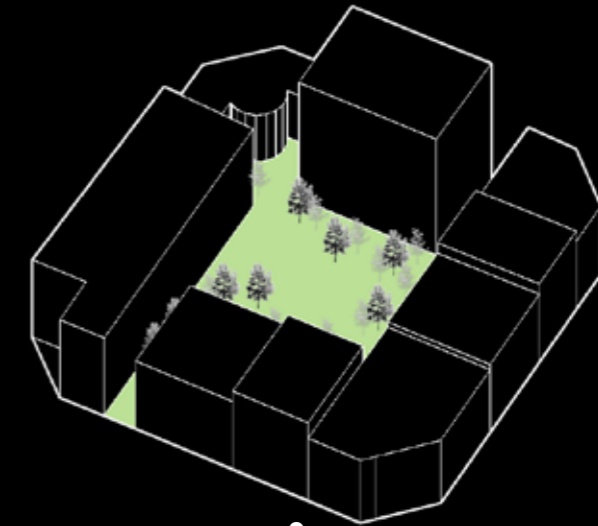
- Urban Scale: Eixample  
Block - Green In Block



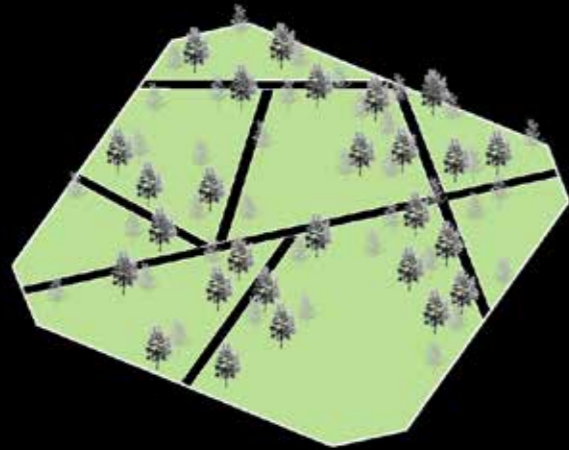
1.  
City square



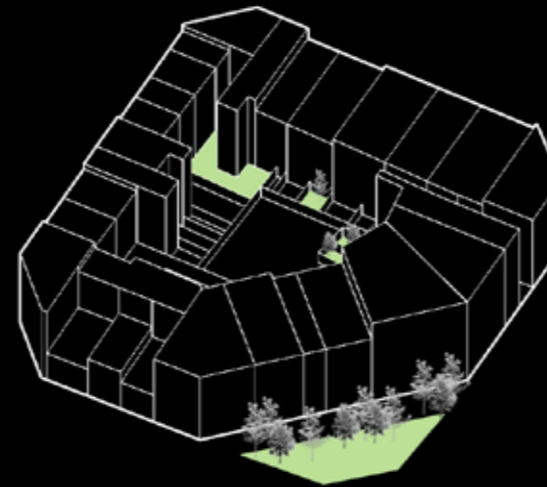
2.  
Semi open courtyard



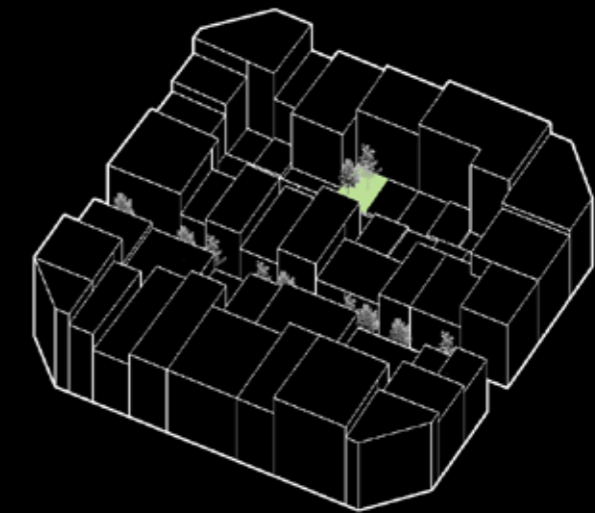
3.  
Inner Courtyard



4.  
City Park



5.  
Roadside green space



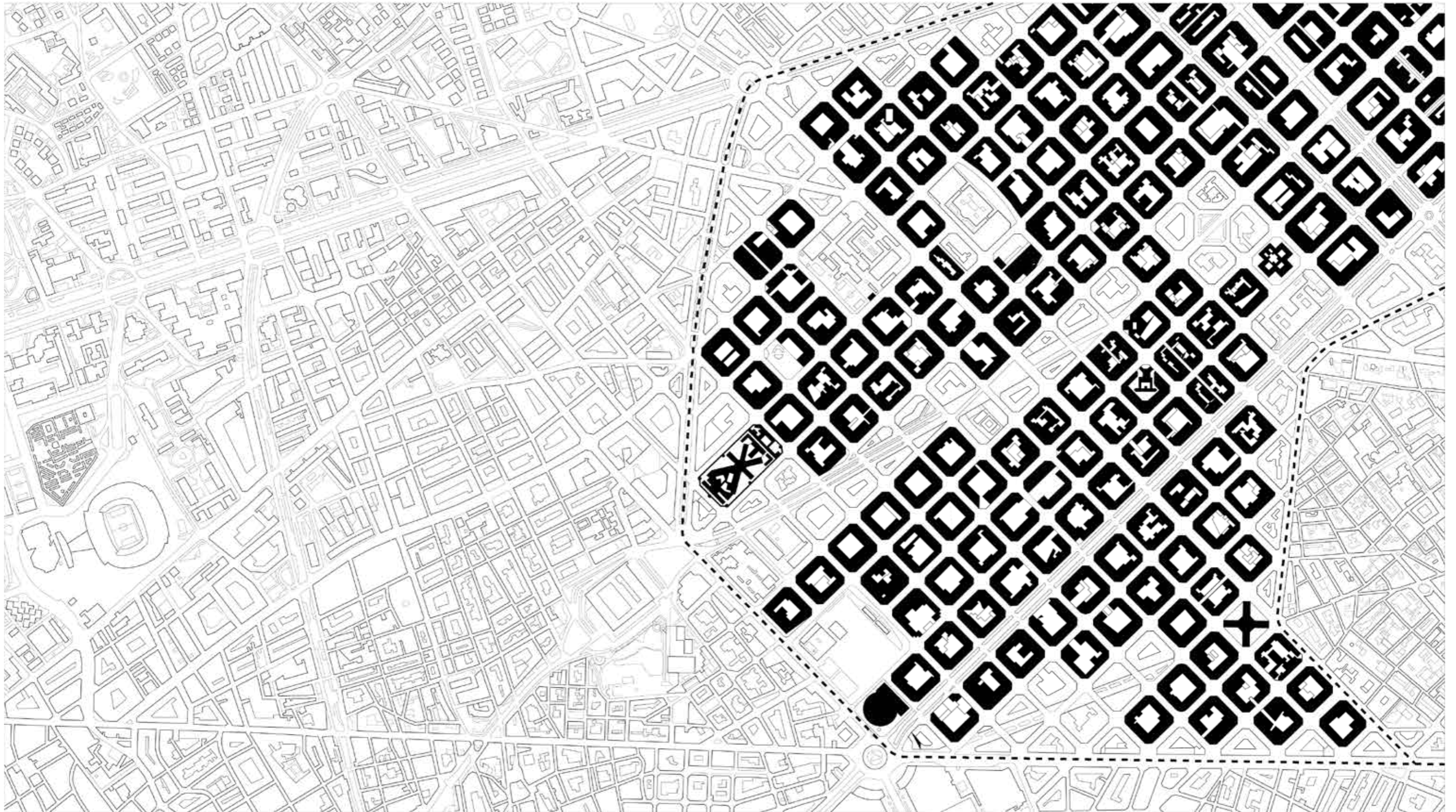
6.  
Cut block

Typology of Green Space



## i. URBAN CONTEXT

- Urban Scale: Eixample  
Block - Typical Blocks

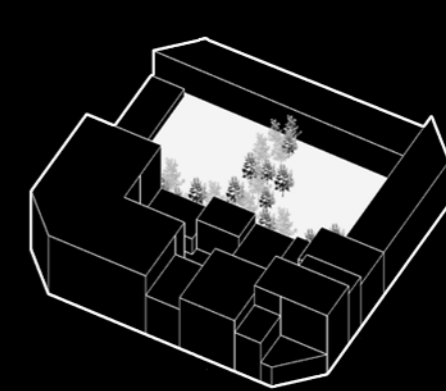
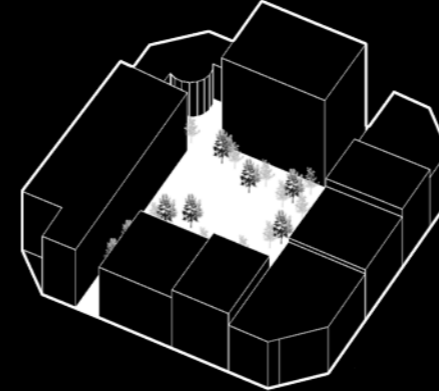
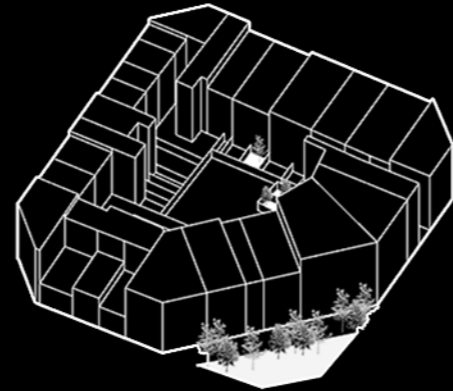
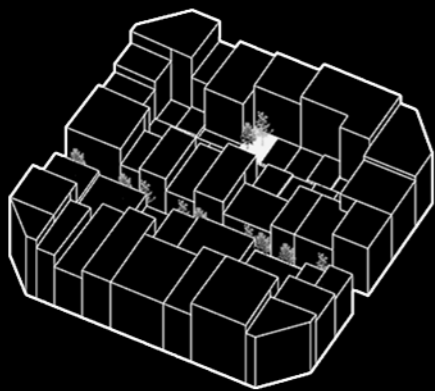
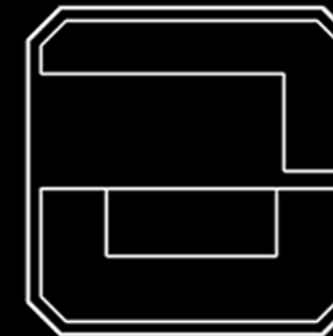
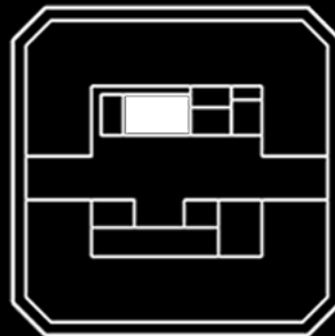


 Typical blocks



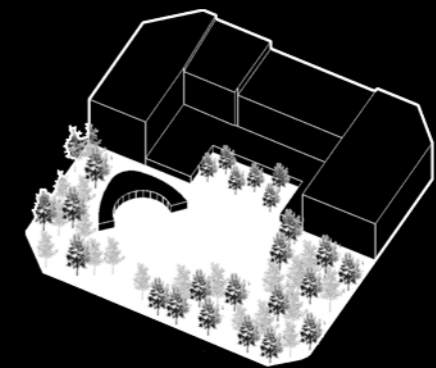
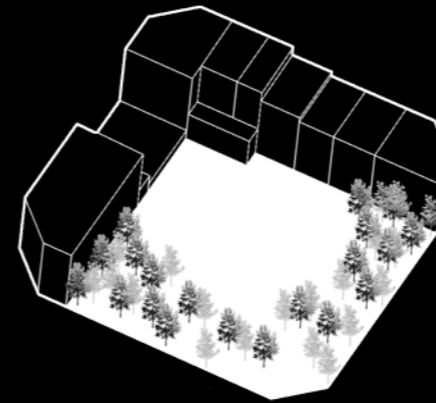
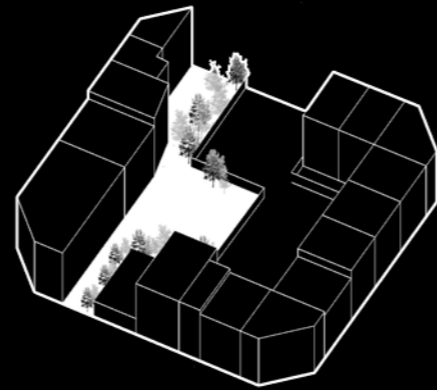
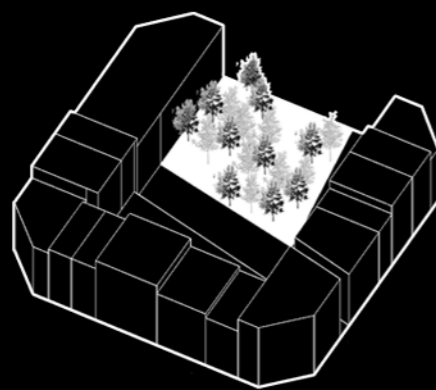
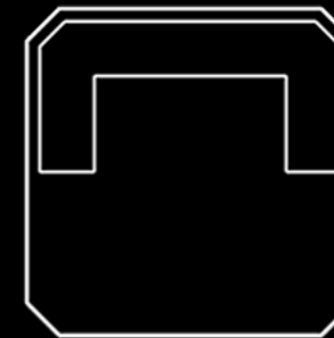
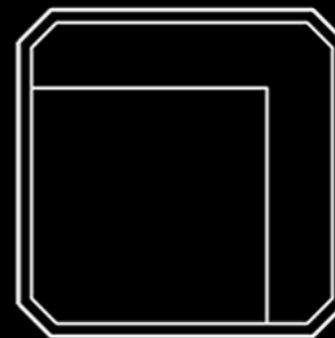
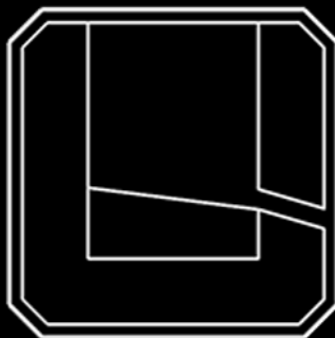
# i. URBAN CONTEXT

- Urban Scale: Eixample  
Block - Residence



# i. URBAN CONTEXT

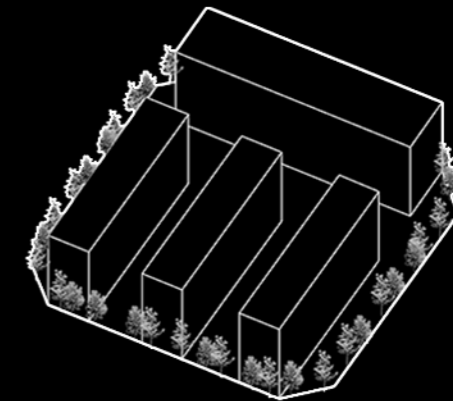
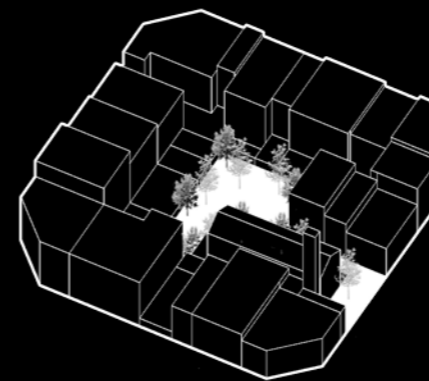
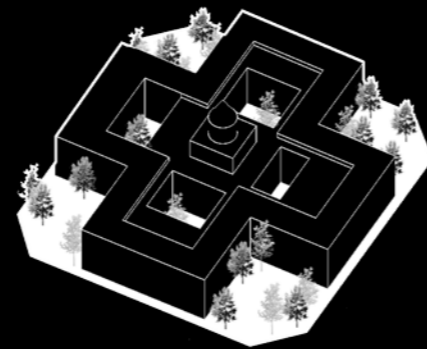
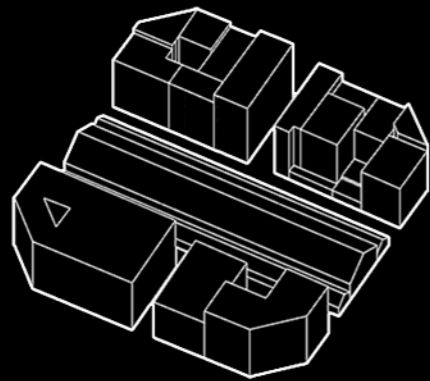
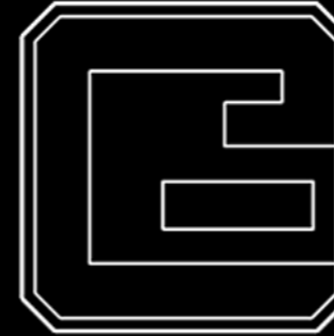
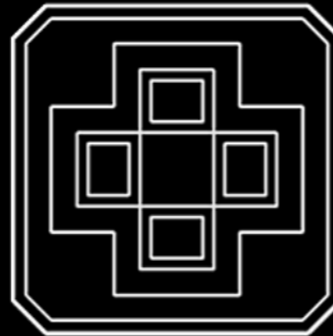
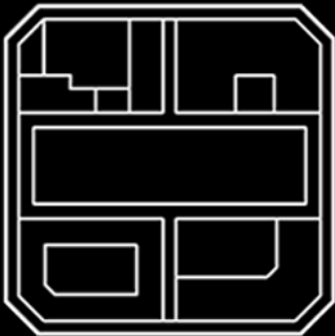
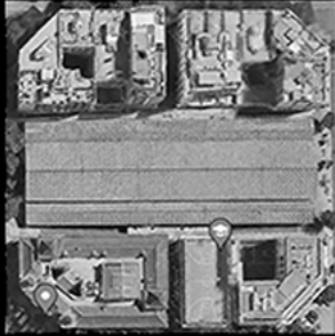
- Urban Scale: Eixample  
Block - Residence with openings





# i. URBAN CONTEXT

- Urban Scale: Eixample  
Block - Mixed residence/ non-residence



With market

University

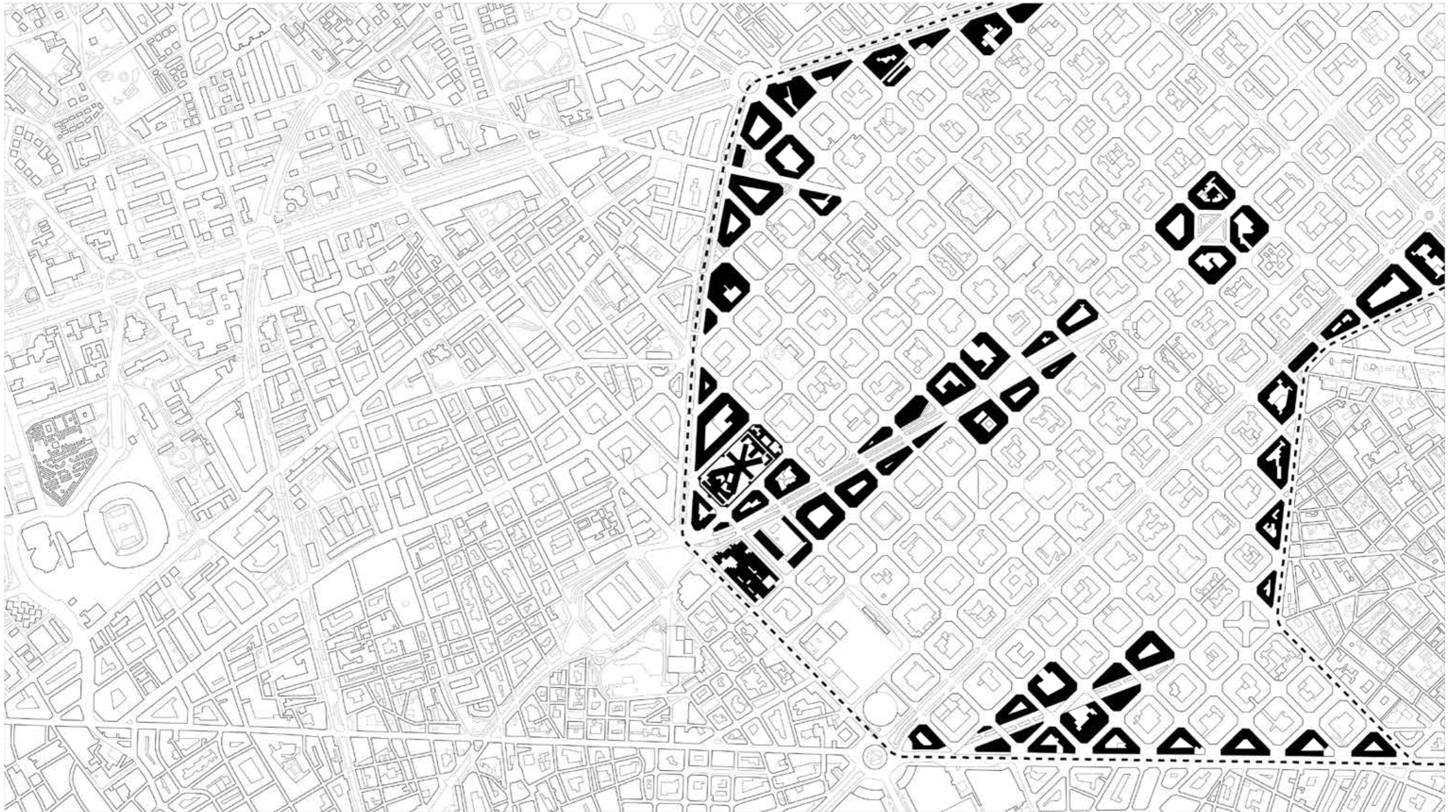
With church

Other type of residence



## i. URBAN CONTEXT

- Urban Scale: Eixample  
Block - Cutted Blocks

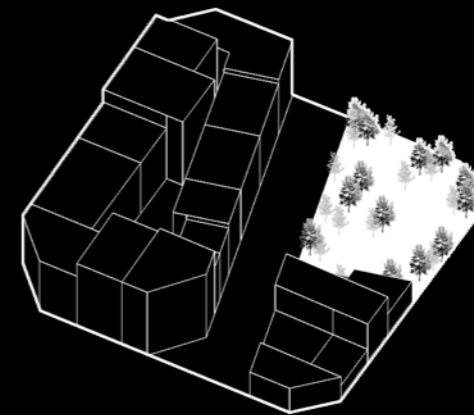
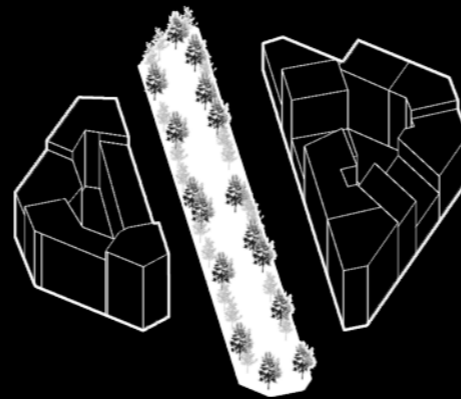
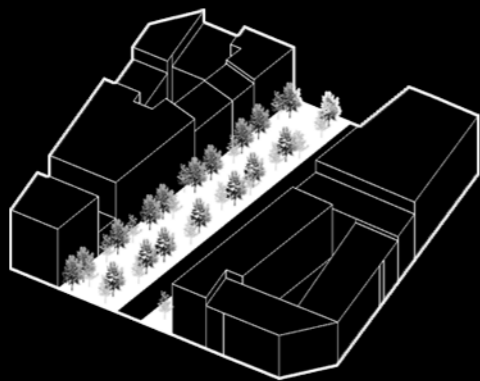
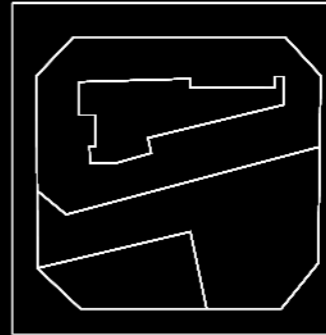
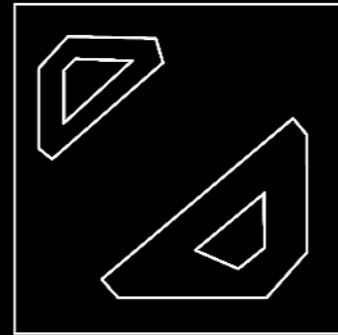
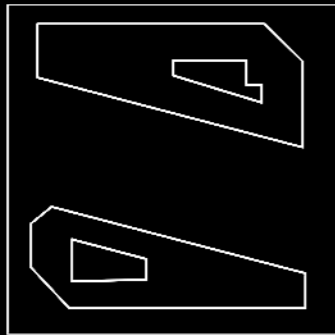


 Cutted Blocks



# i. URBAN CONTEXT

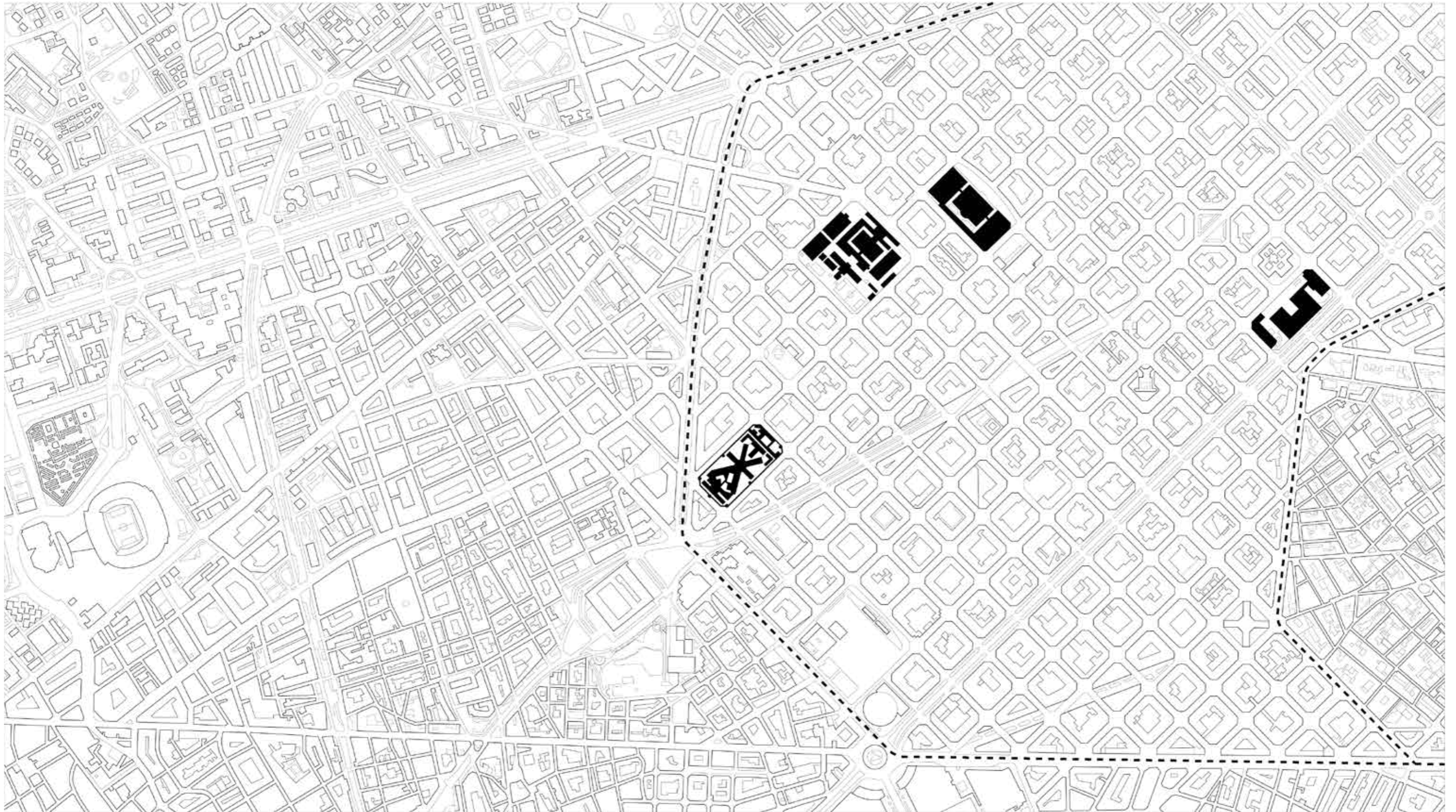
- Urban Scale: Eixample  
Block - Cutted Prototypes





## i. URBAN CONTEXT

- Urban Scale: Eixample  
Block - Large Blocks

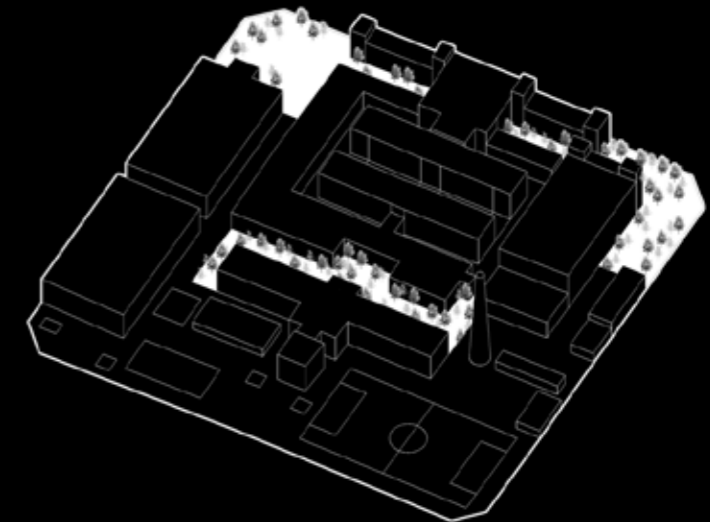
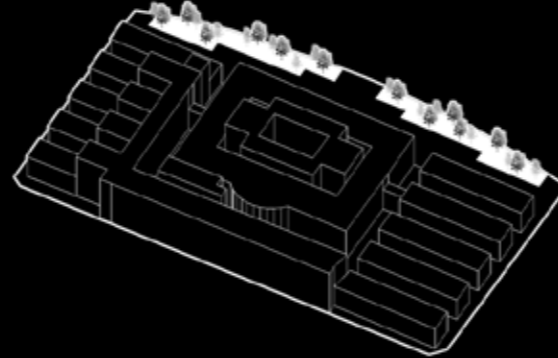
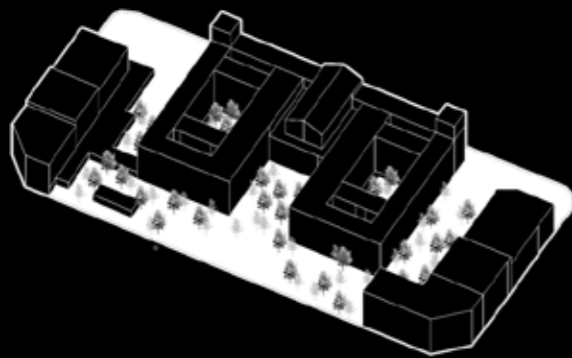
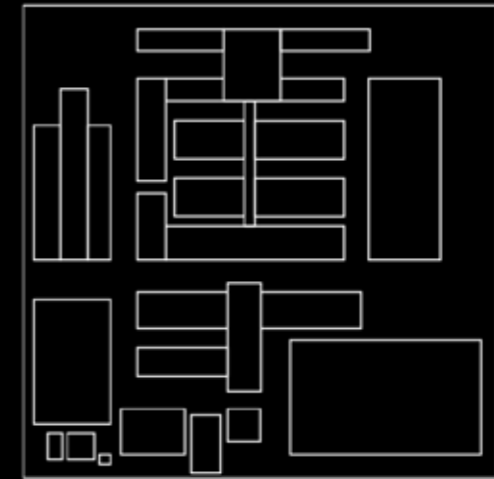
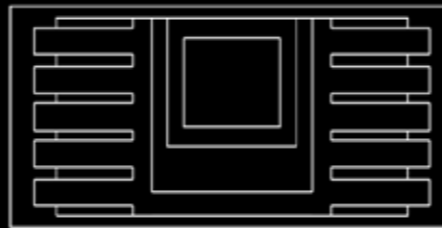
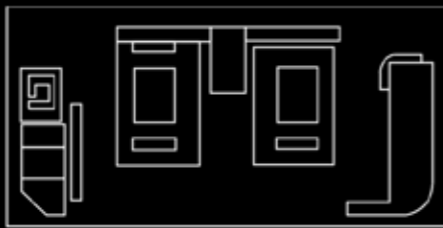
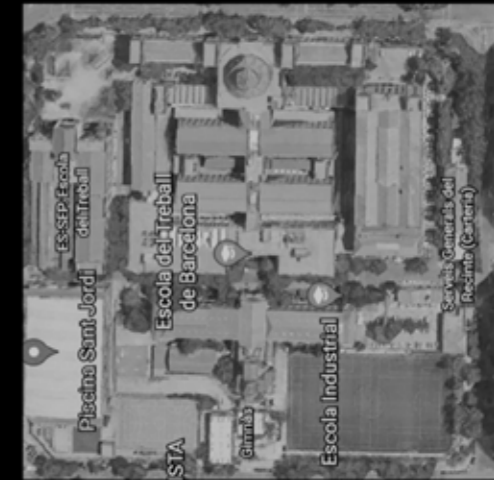
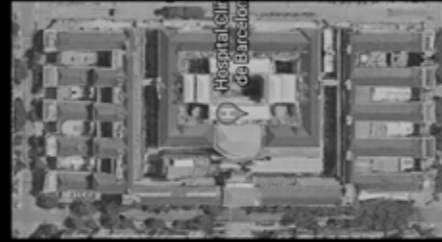


■ Large Blocks



# i. URBAN CONTEXT

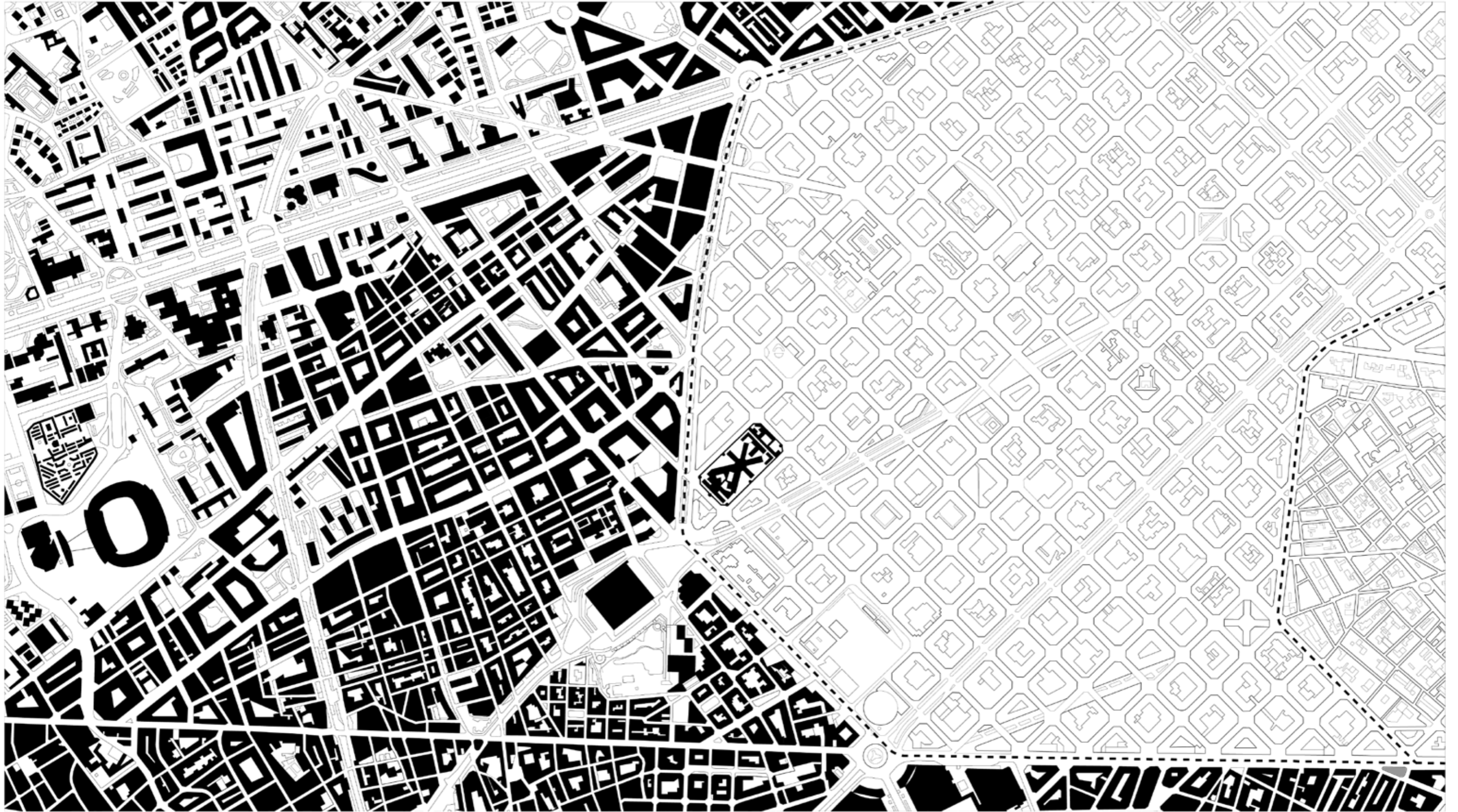
- Urban Scale: Eixample  
Block - Large Prototypes





# i. URBAN CONTEXT

- Urban Scale: Les Corts/ Sant Montjuic

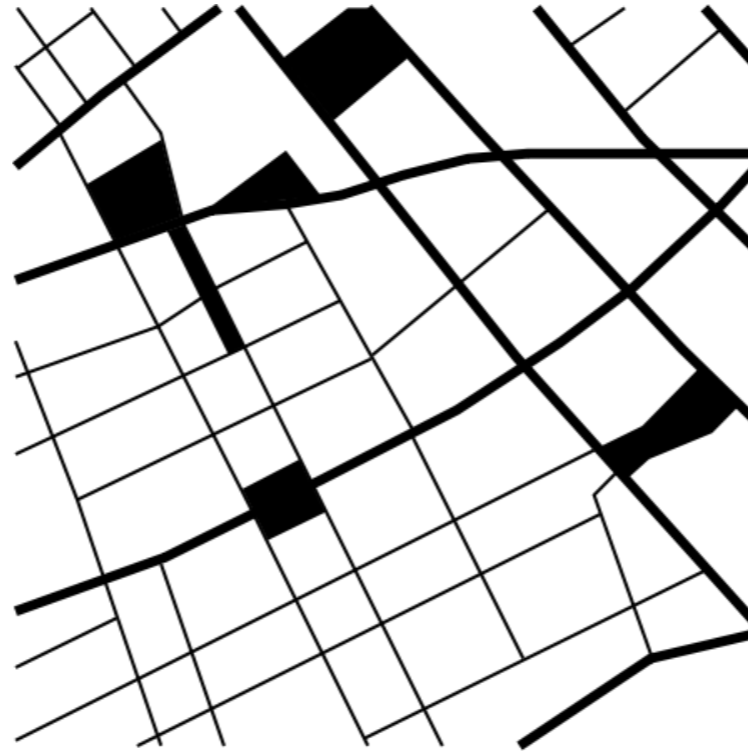


Les Corts/ Sant Montjuic



## i. URBAN CONTEXT

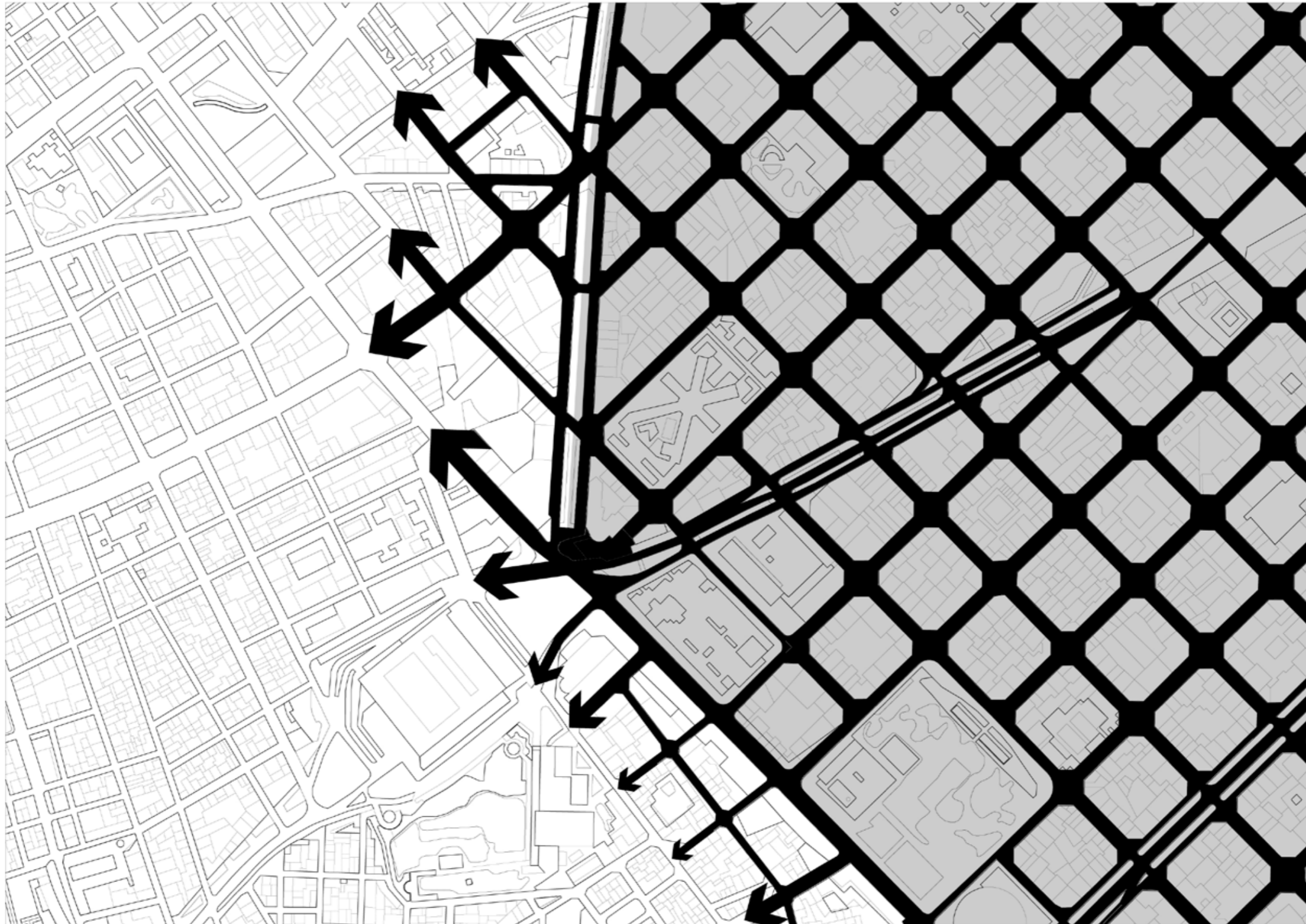
- Urban Scale: Les Corts/ Sant Montjuic  
Network





## i. URBAN CONTEXT

- Urban Scale: Les Corts/ Sant Montjuic  
Network

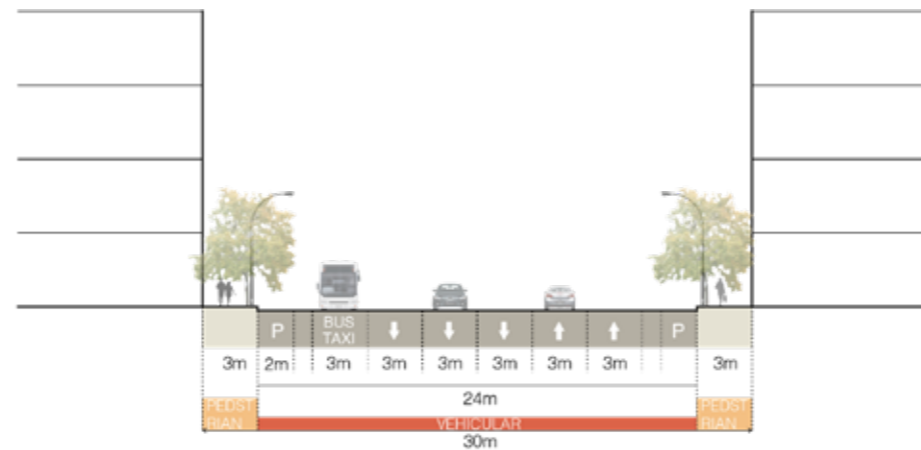


The extension of Eixample block pattern

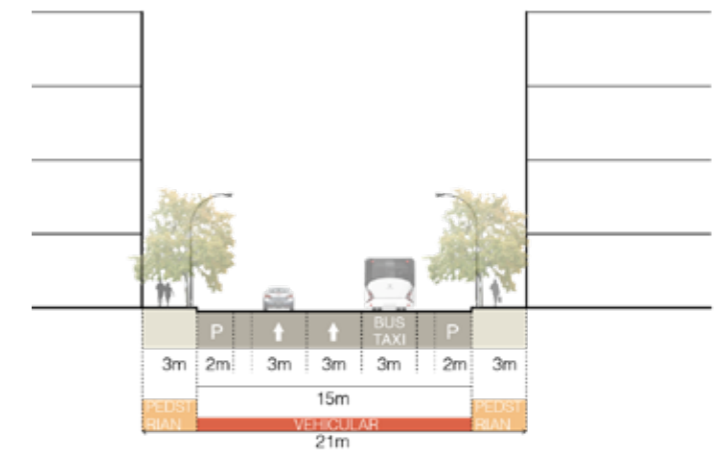


# i. URBAN CONTEXT

- Urban Scale: Les Corts/ Sant Montjuic  
Street Sections



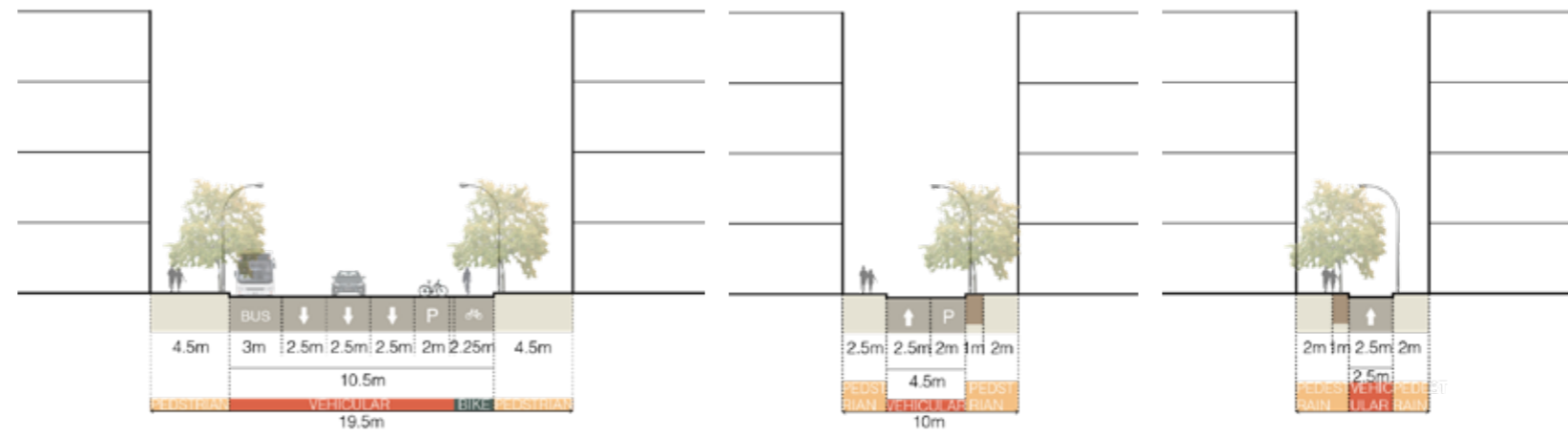
A. Av. de Madrid



B. Travessera de les Corts

# i. URBAN CONTEXT

- Urban Scale: Les Corts/ Sant Montjuic  
Street Sections



C. Carrer de Numancia

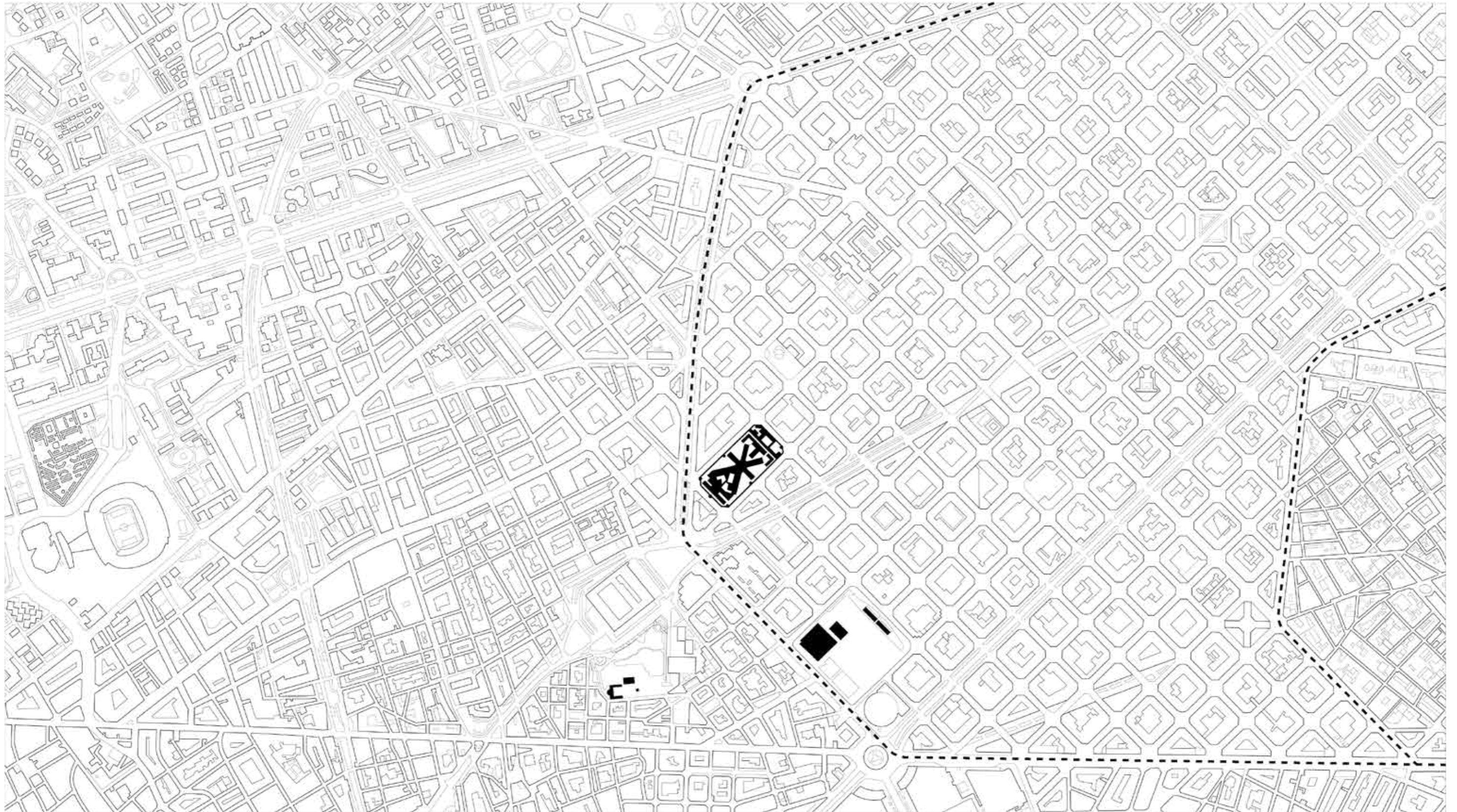
D. Carrer de Melcior de Palau

E. Carrer de Novell



# i. URBAN CONTEXT

- Urban Scale: Parks



■ Parks



## i. URBAN CONTEXT

### - Urban Scale: Parks Background

#### 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.

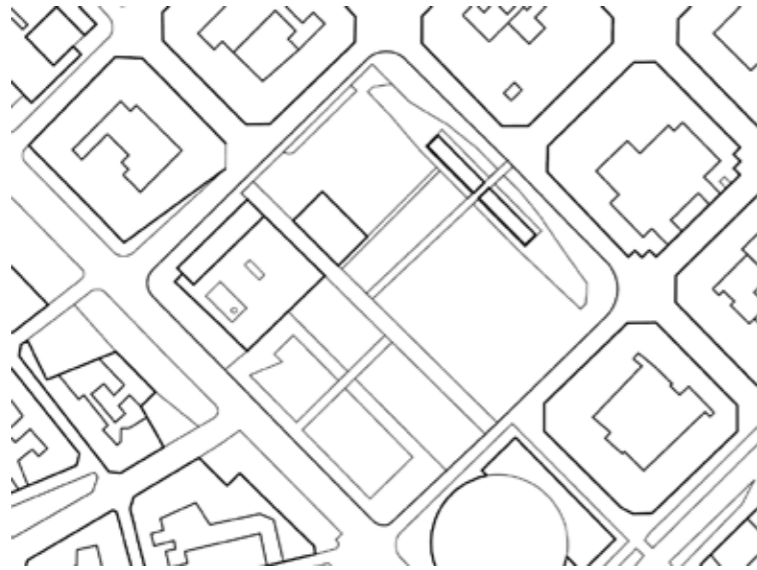
Area: 35788 m<sup>2</sup>



## i. URBAN CONTEXT

- Urban Scale: Parks  
Background

### 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 m<sup>2</sup>

## i. URBAN CONTEXT

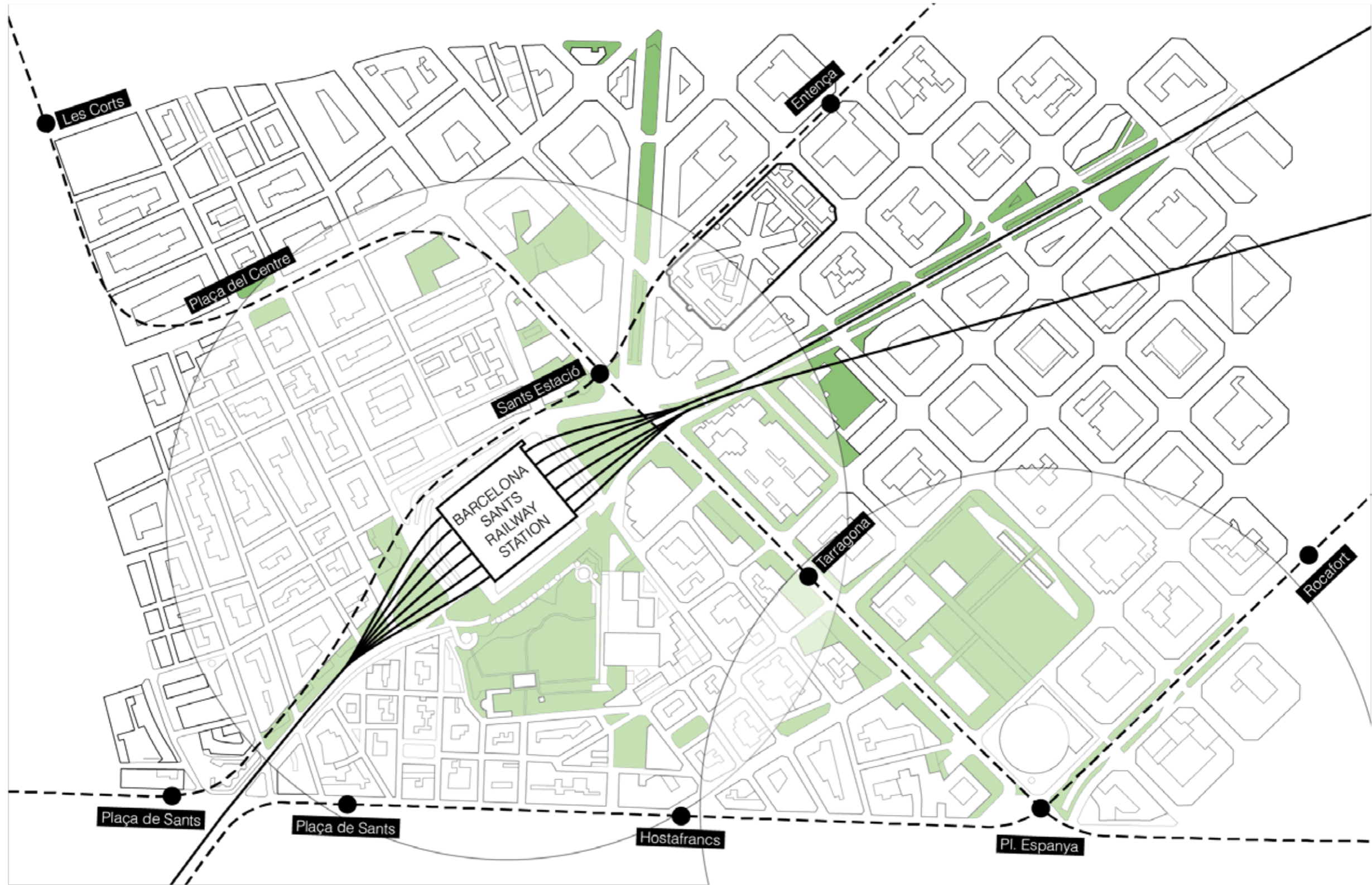
- Urban Scale: Parks  
Green space





# i. URBAN CONTEXT

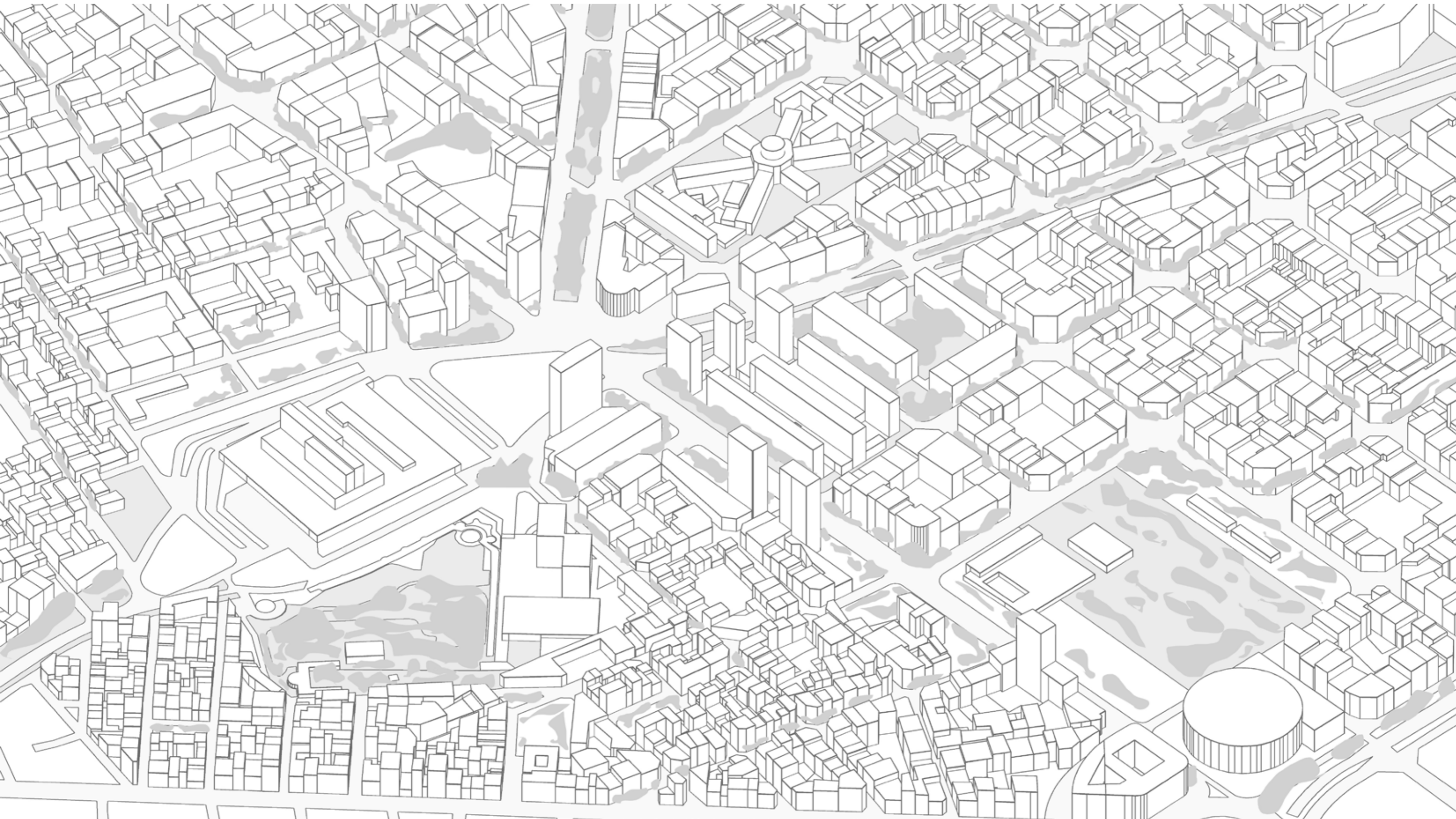
- Urban Scale: Parks  
Relations with traffic





# i. URBAN CONTEXT

- Axonometric





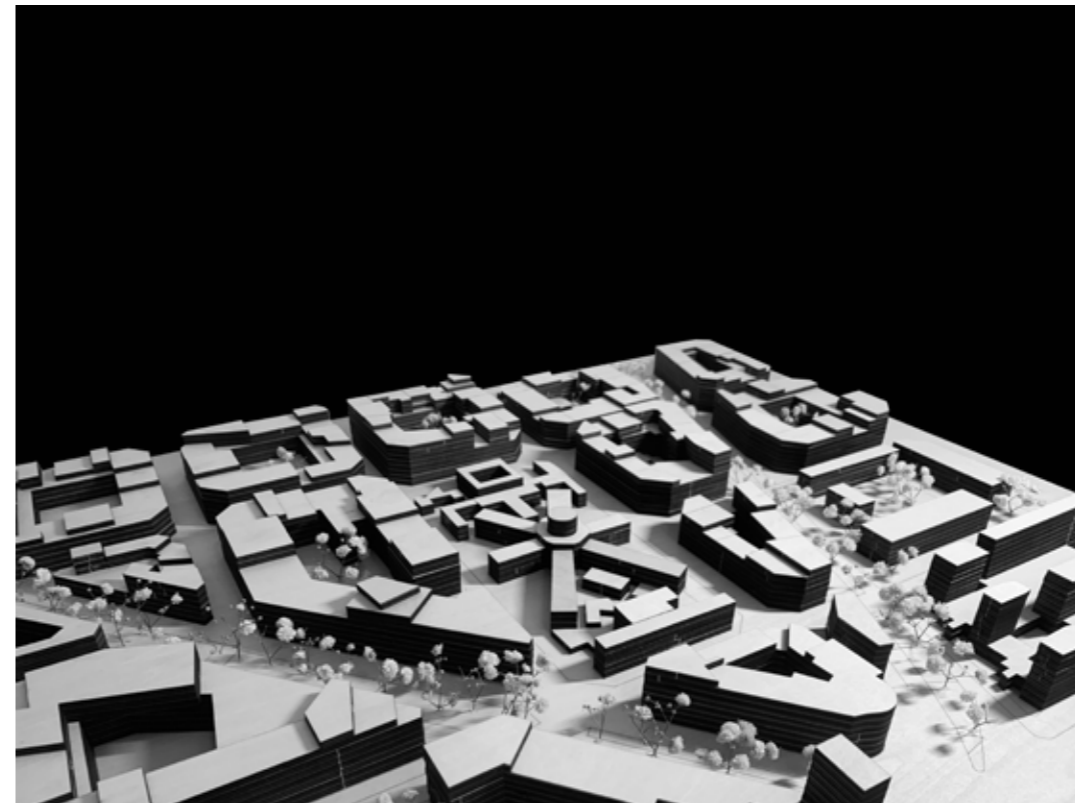
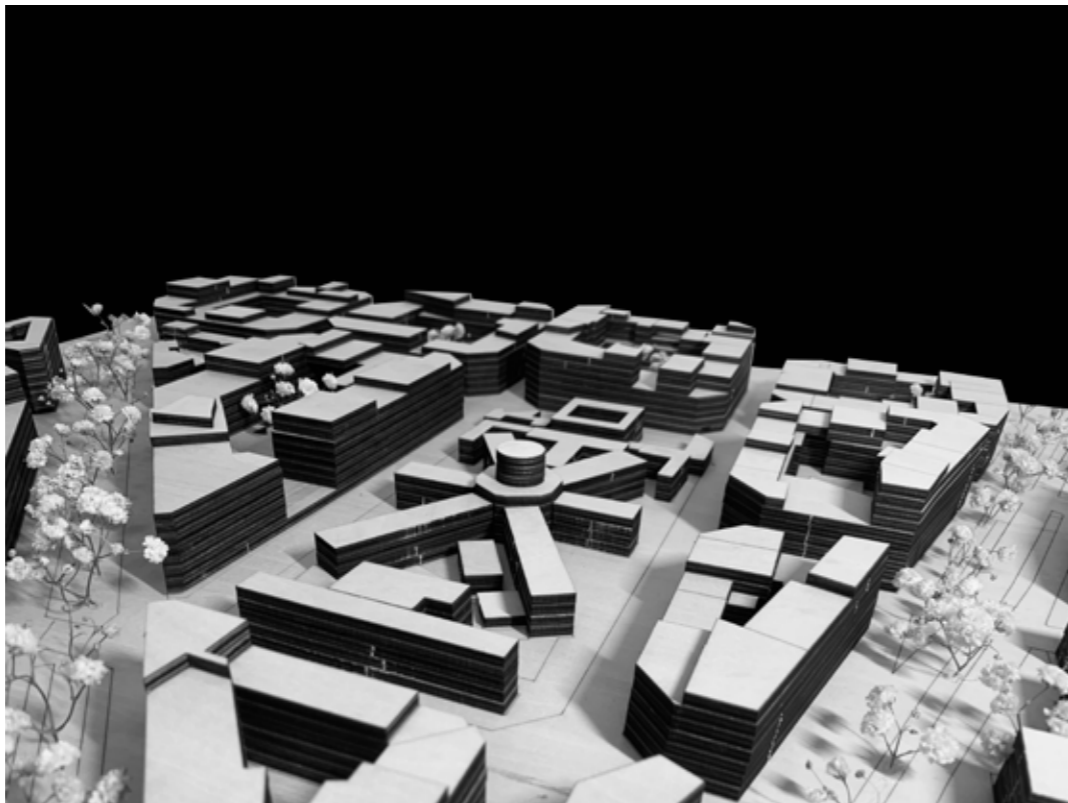
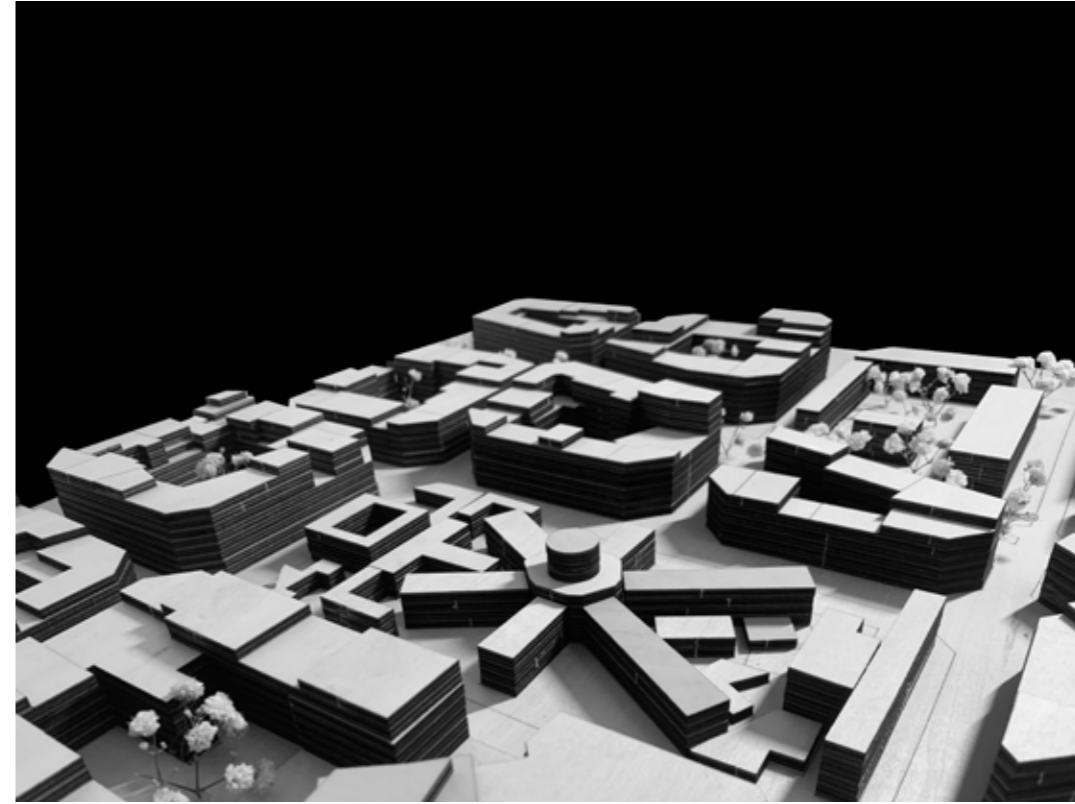
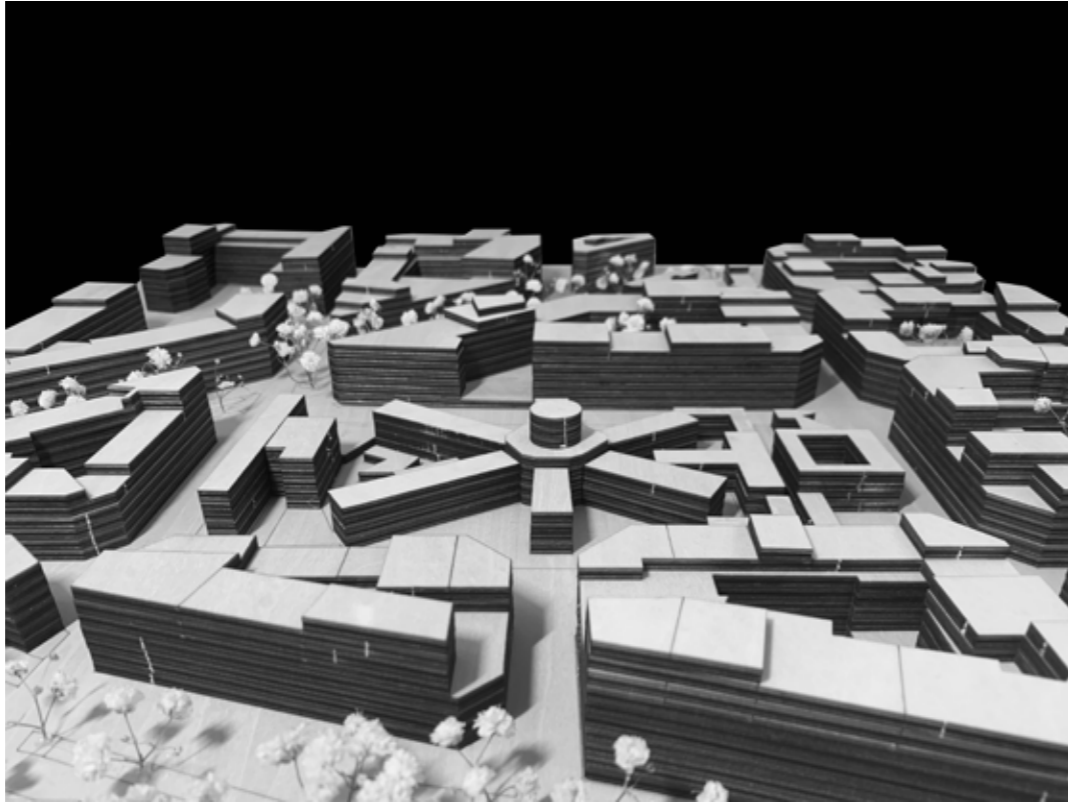
# i. URBAN CONTEXT

- Physical Model



# i. URBAN CONTEXT

- Physical Model





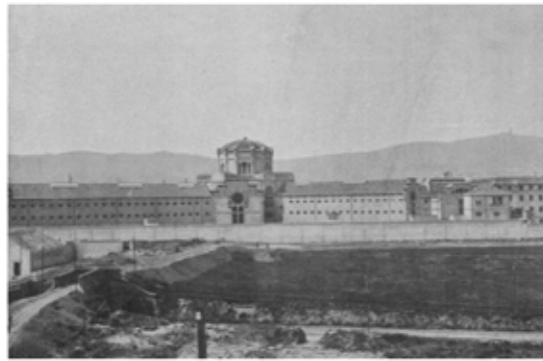
## **ii. SITE-LA MODEL**

- Site Condition
  - History
  - Building Status
  - Architectural Elements
- Site Anaylysis: Block
- Site Anaylysis: La Model

## ii. SITE-LA MODEL

### - Site Condition History

1904



A view of La Model in 1904. Adolf Mas Ginestà. AFB

1904



A view of the interior of the panopticon roundabout, in 1904. Adolf Mas Ginestà. AFB

1933



58 prisoners escaped in 1933. Carlos Pérez de Rozas. AFB

1941



A moment of the celebration of La Mercè in La Model, in 1941. Carlos Pérez de Rozas. AFB.

1955



Women and jailers in the women's prison of Les Corts. AFB.

1977



A group of mutineers on the roof of the prison on July 19, 1977. Carlos Pérez de Rozas. AFB.

1982



A group of people demonstrated outside the prison in 1982. Z. Czibor. Newspaper of Barcelona. AFB.

2017

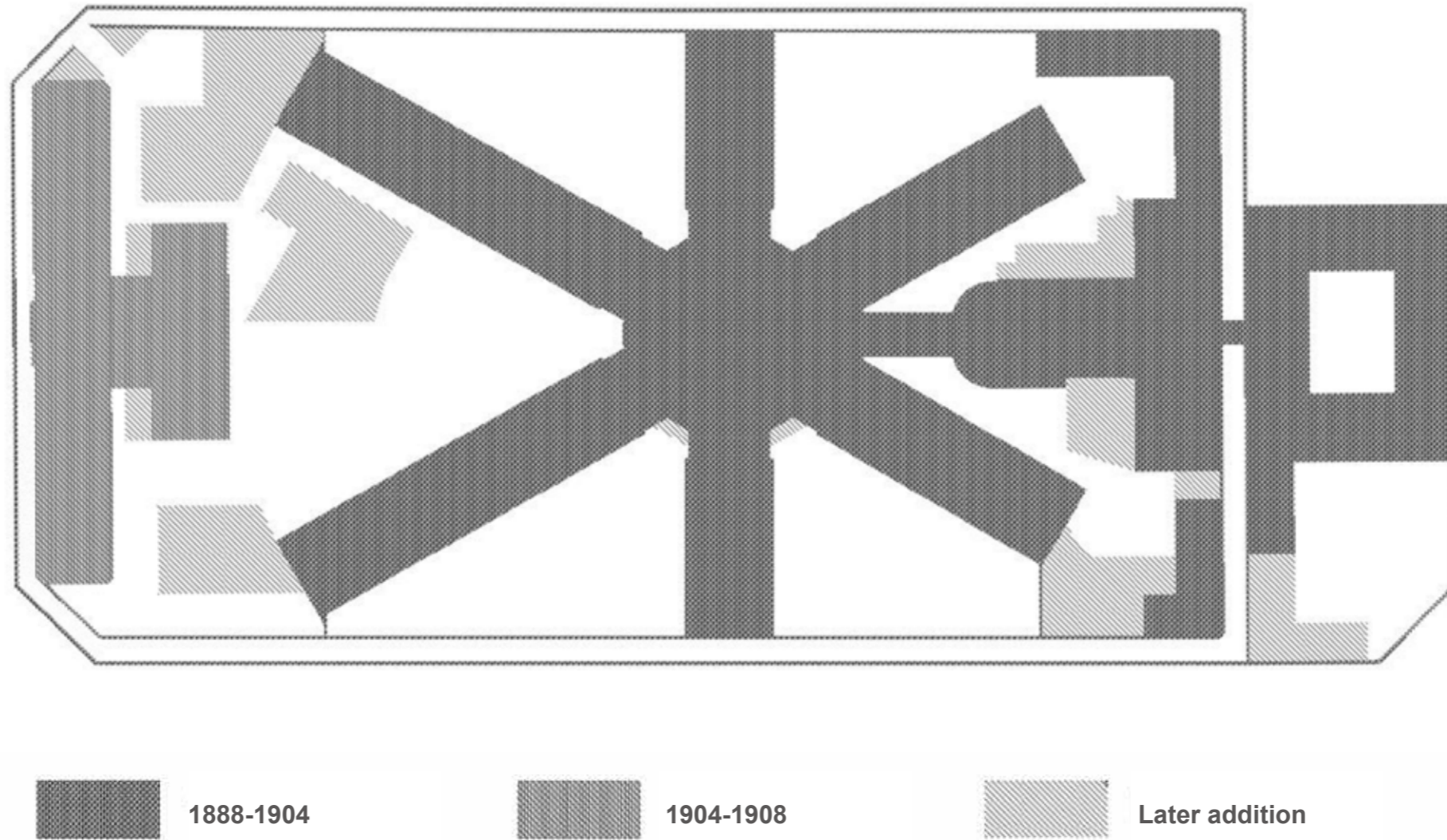


City Council representatives visit the prison, a few days after its closure. City Hall of Barcelona.



## ii. SITE-LA MODEL

- Site Condition  
History



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.

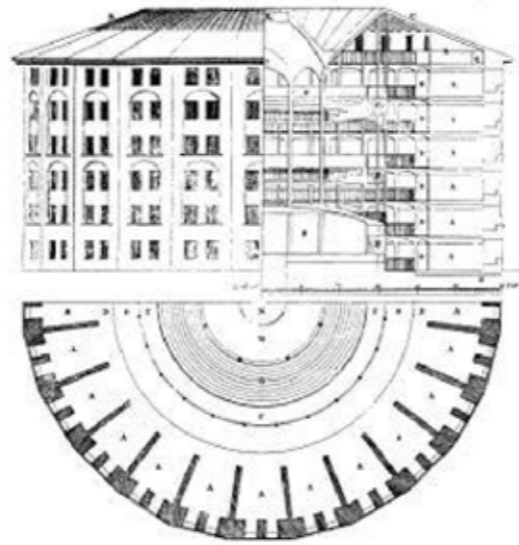
After the inauguration (1904), the construction of the building was completed in 1908, and which greatly changed its final design with respect to the original preliminary design.

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.

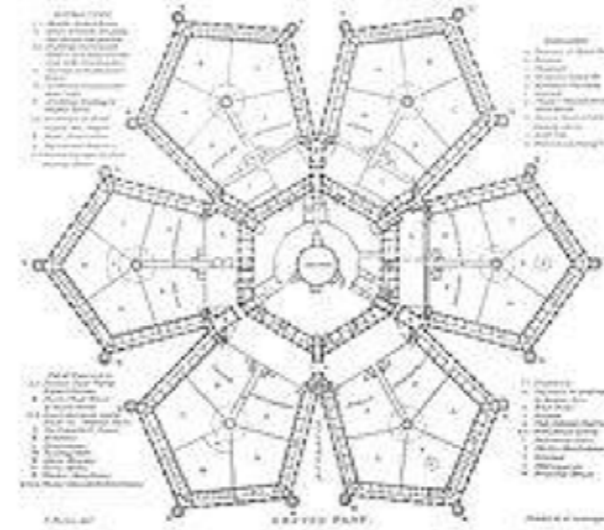
**Construction period**

## ii. SITE-LA MODEL

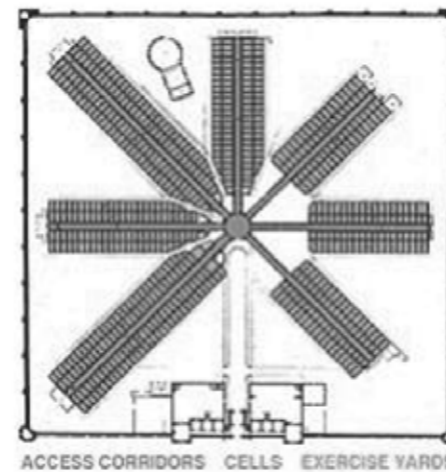
### - Site Condition History



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

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.

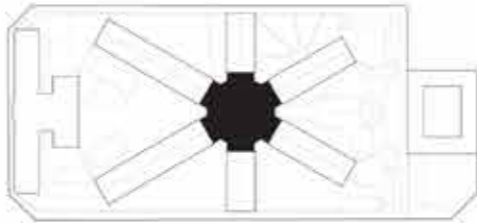
In 1975 Foucault used the panopticon as metaphor for the modern disciplinary society in Discipline and Punish. He argued that the disciplinary society had emerged in the 18th century and that discipline are techniques for assuring the ordering of human complexities, with the ultimate aim of docility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



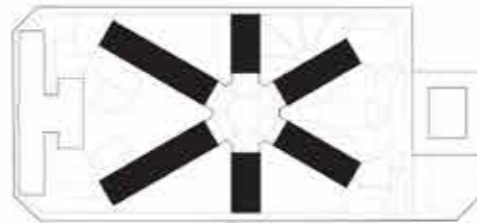
## ii. SITE-LA MODEL

- Site Condition  
building Status

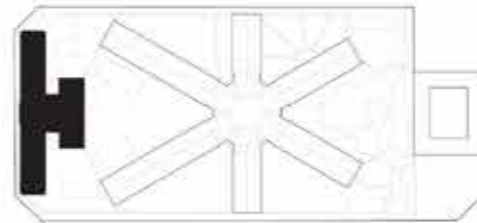
Panoptic central space



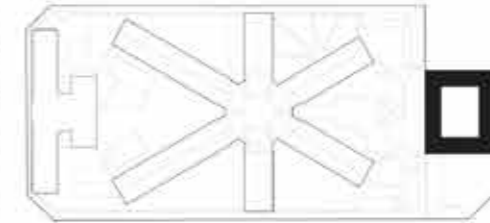
Panoptic Buildings



Workshops



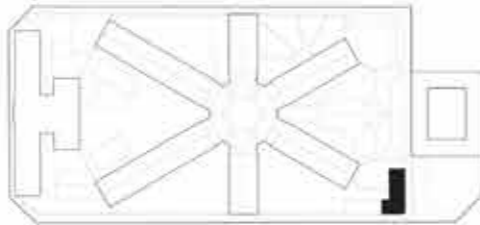
Administration



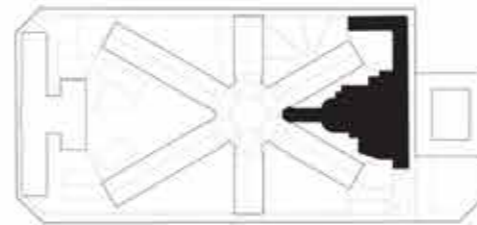
## ii. SITE-LA MODEL

- Site Condition  
building Status

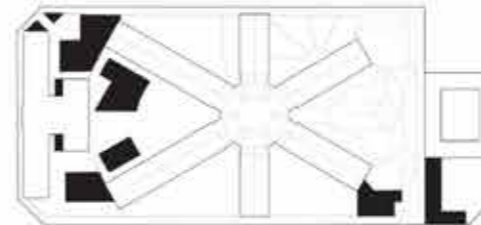
Geriatric/ Laundry



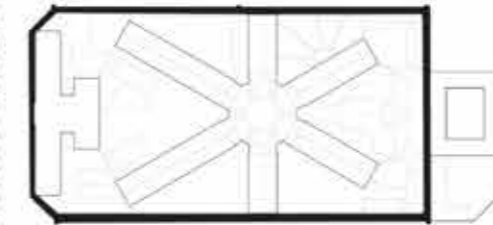
Logistics building



Attached buildings



Round Path

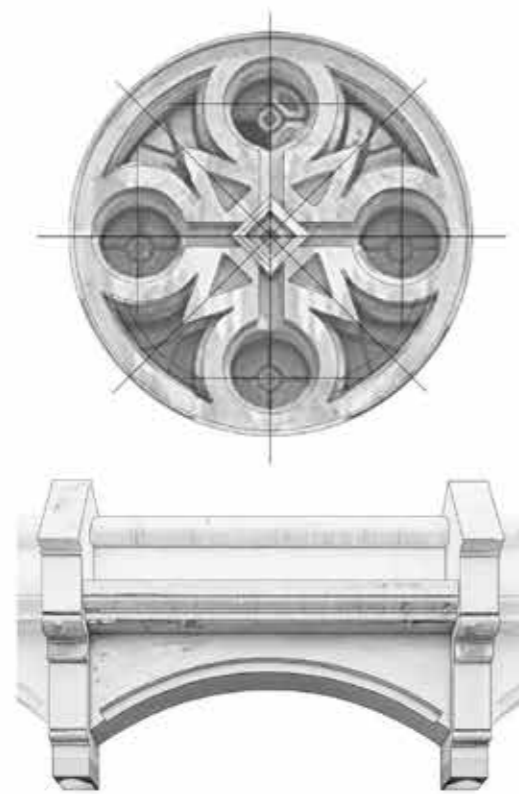




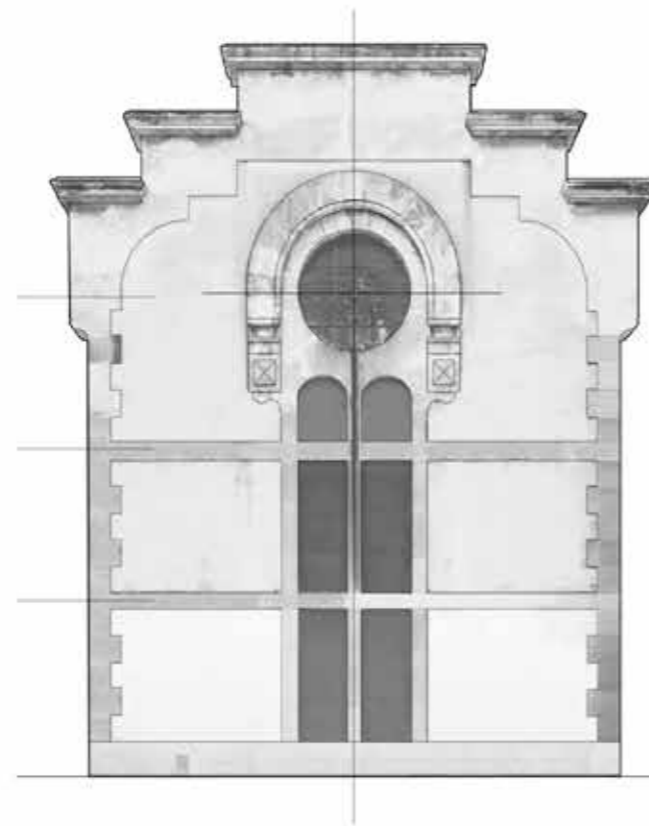
## ii. SITE-LA MODEL

- Site Condition  
Architectural Elements

Panoptic Central Space



Administration

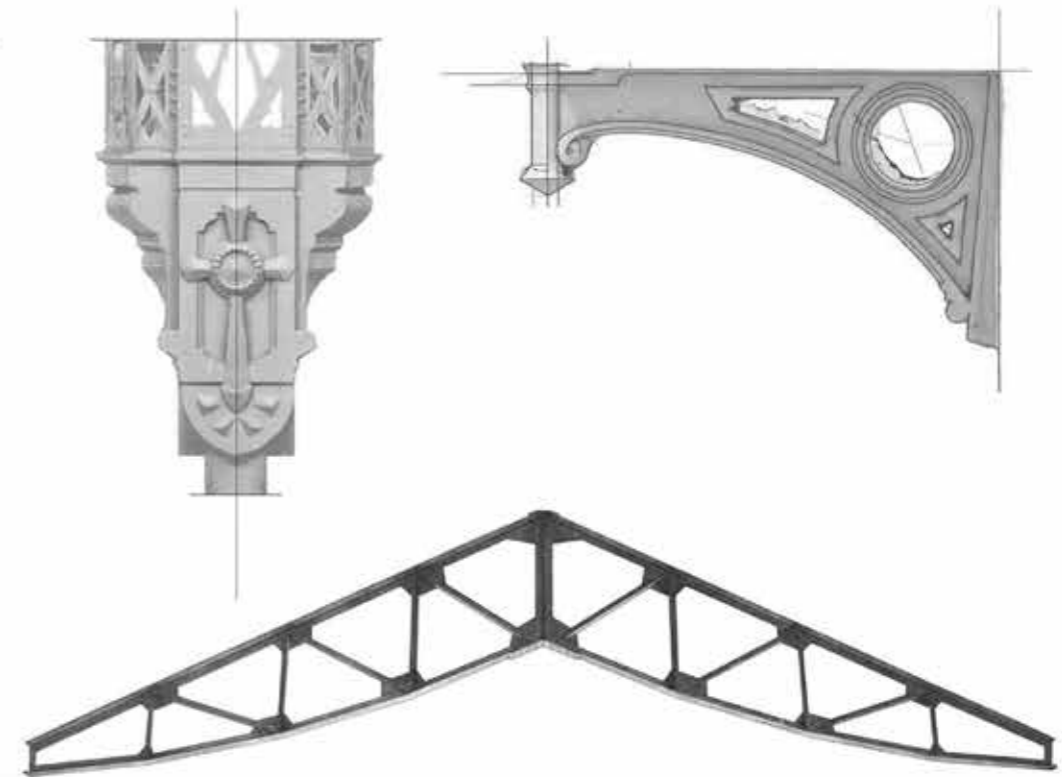


Panoptic buildings



Workshops

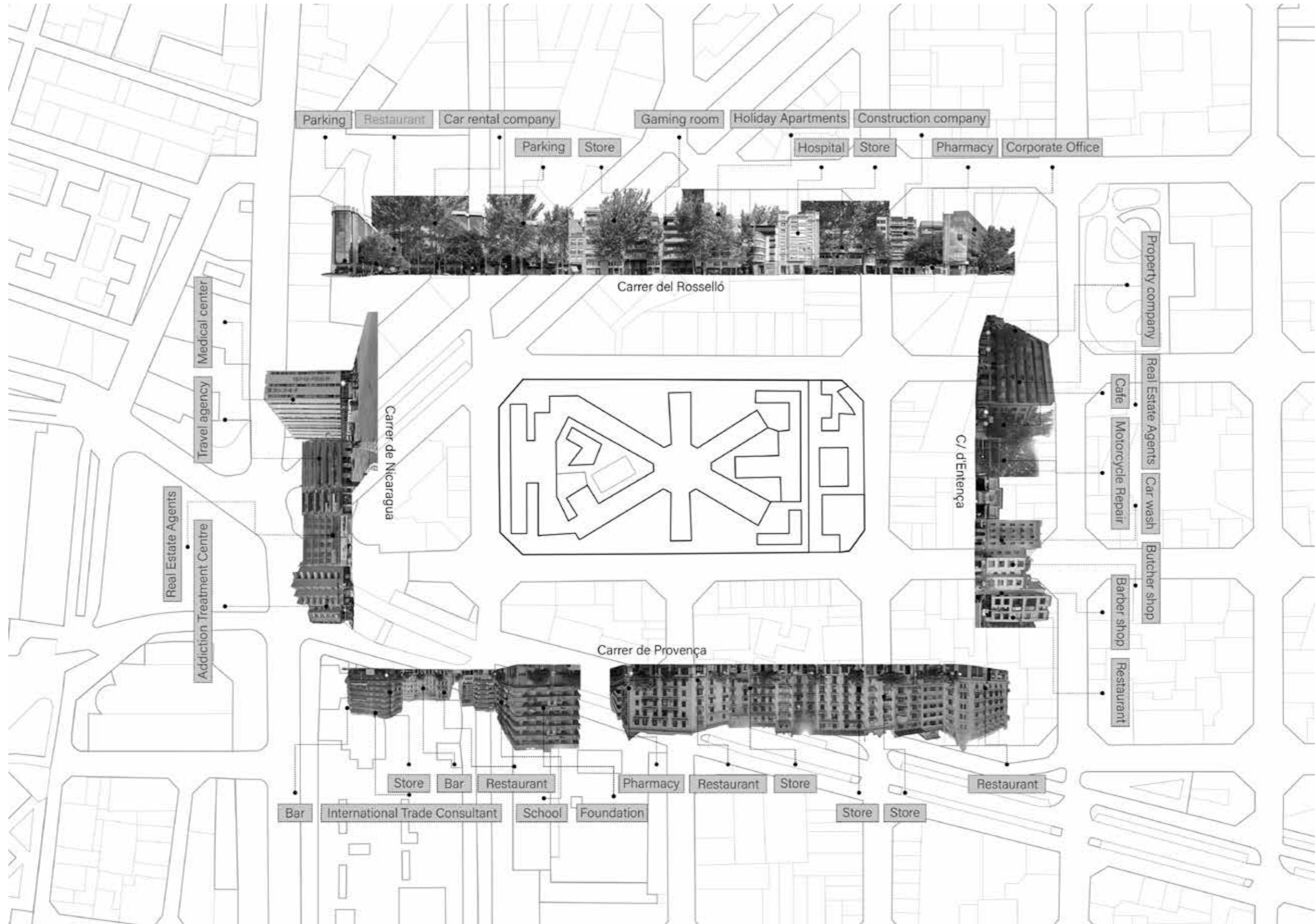
Panoptic Central Space



Geriatric/ Laundry

## ii. SITE-LA MODEL

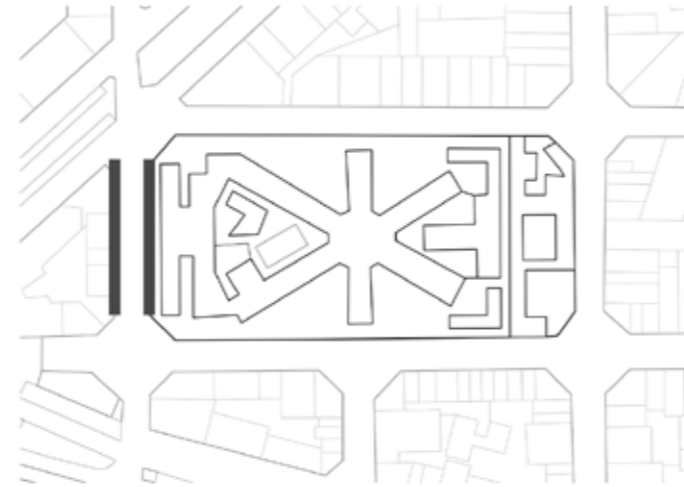
- Site Condition  
Surrounding Context





## ii. SITE-LA MODEL

- Site Condition  
Street Façade



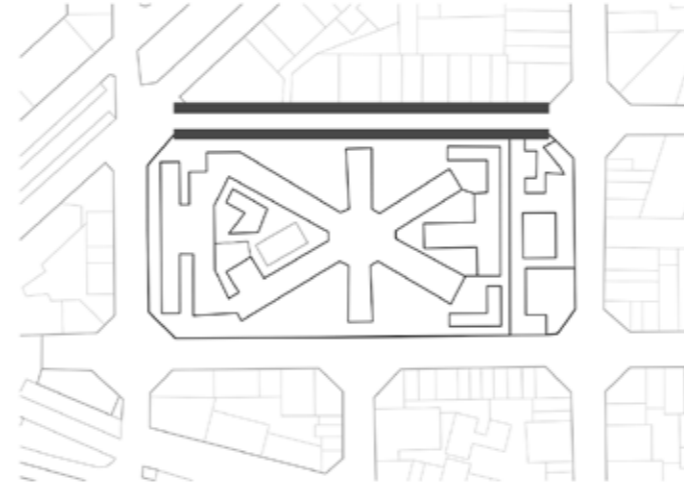
Carrer de Nicaragua



Typical Sections of Streets

## ii. SITE-LA MODEL

- Site Condition  
Street Façade



Carrer del Rosselló

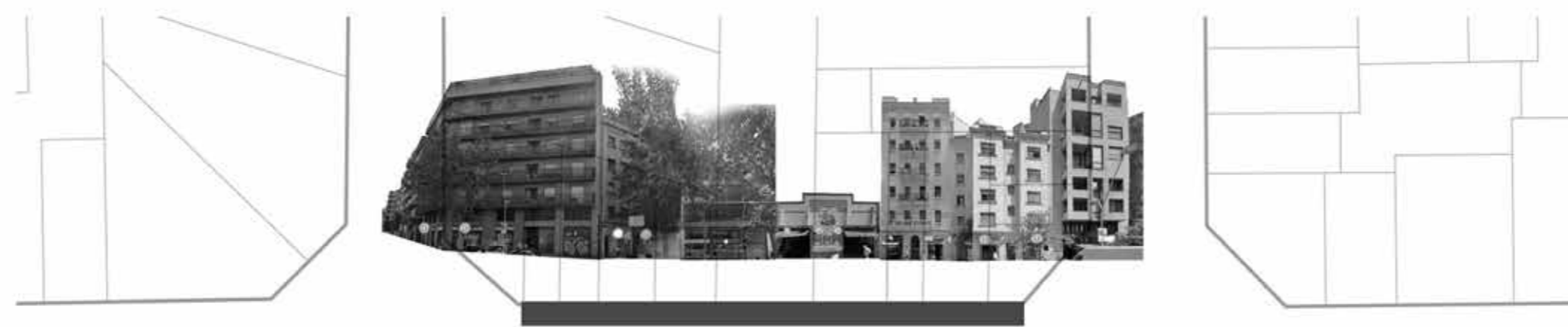
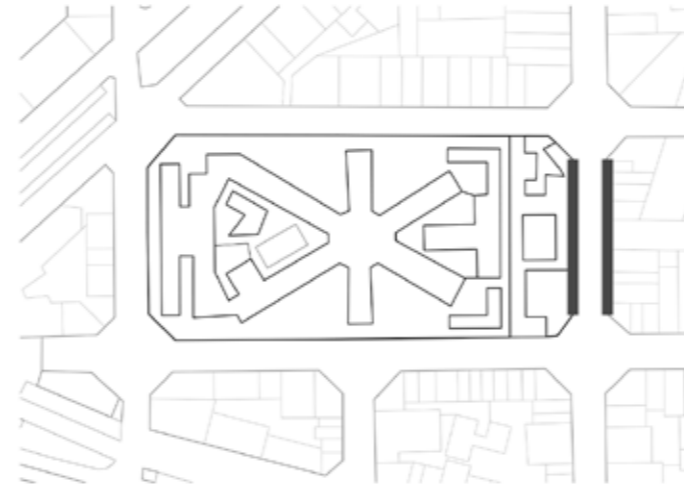


Typical Sections of Streets

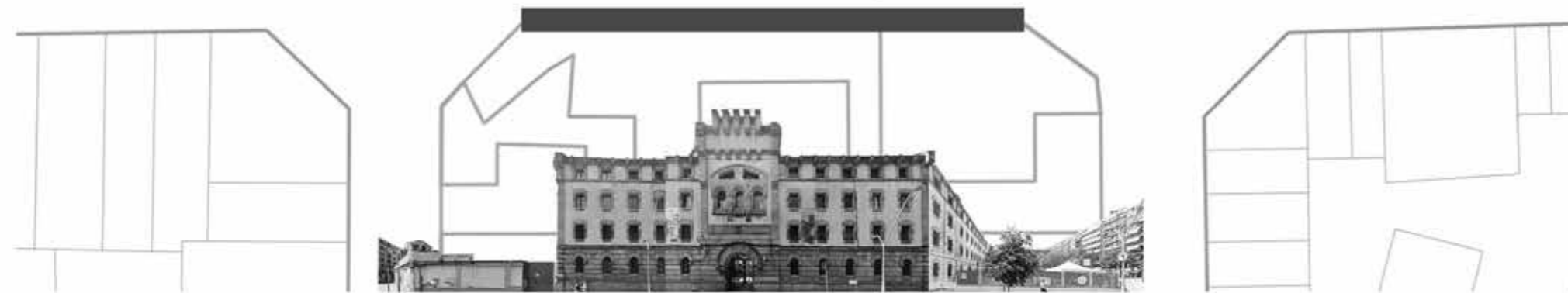


## ii. SITE-LA MODEL

- Site Condition  
Street Façade



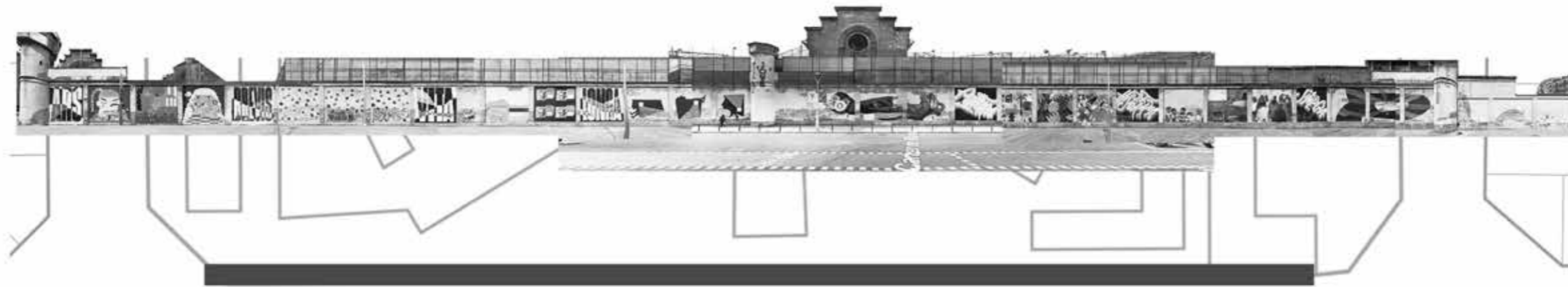
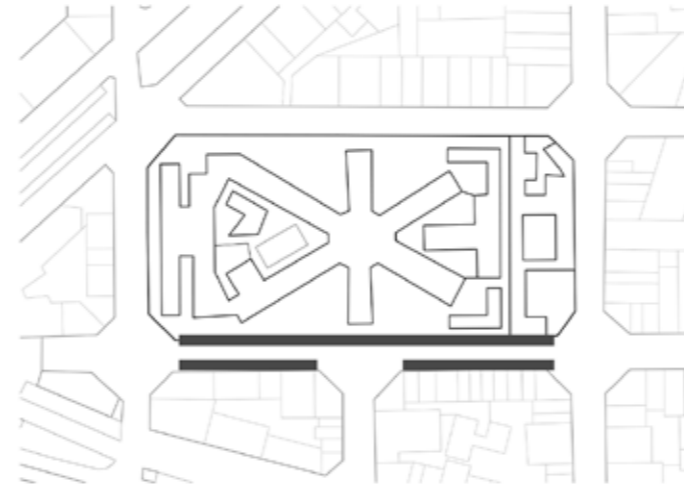
C/ d'Entença



Typical Sections of Streets

## ii. SITE-LA MODEL

- Site Condition  
Street Façade



Carrer de Provenca

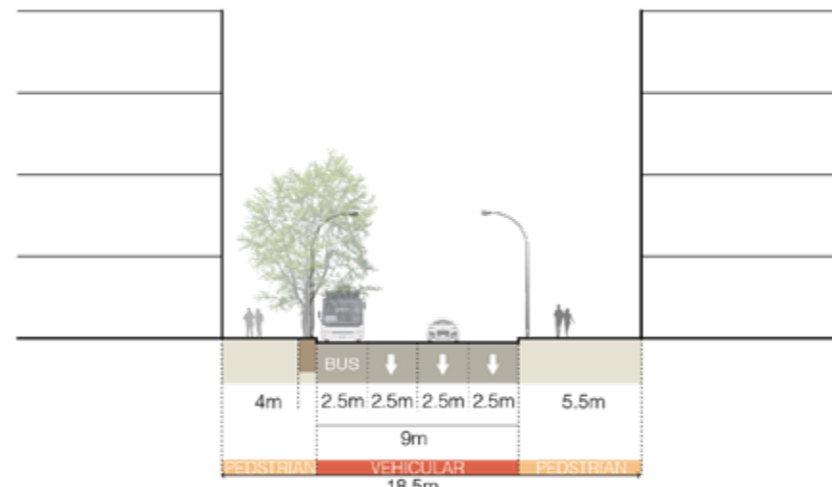


Typical Sections of Streets



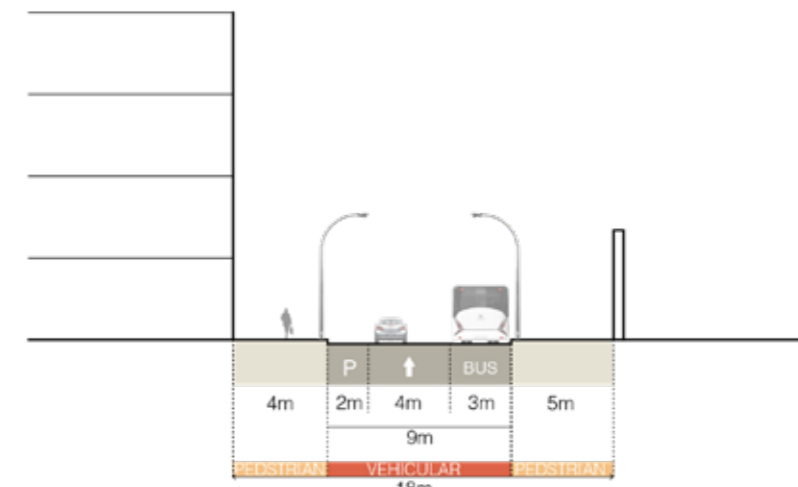
## ii. SITE-LA MODEL

- Site Condition  
Sections



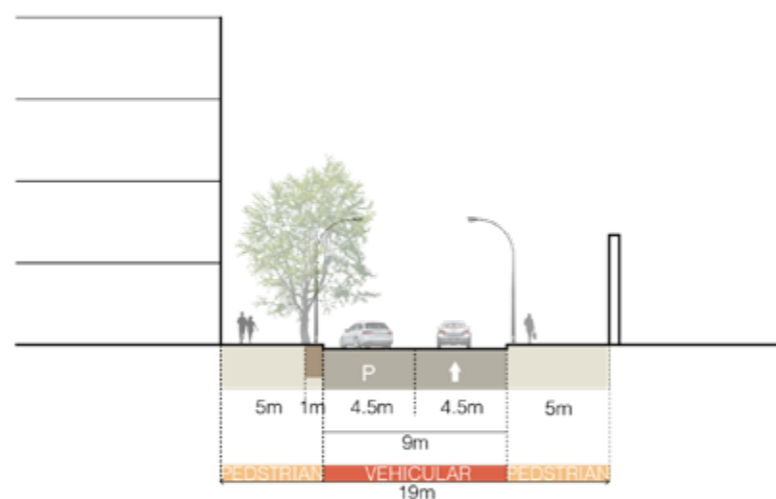
Section A

**20 Carrer de Provence**



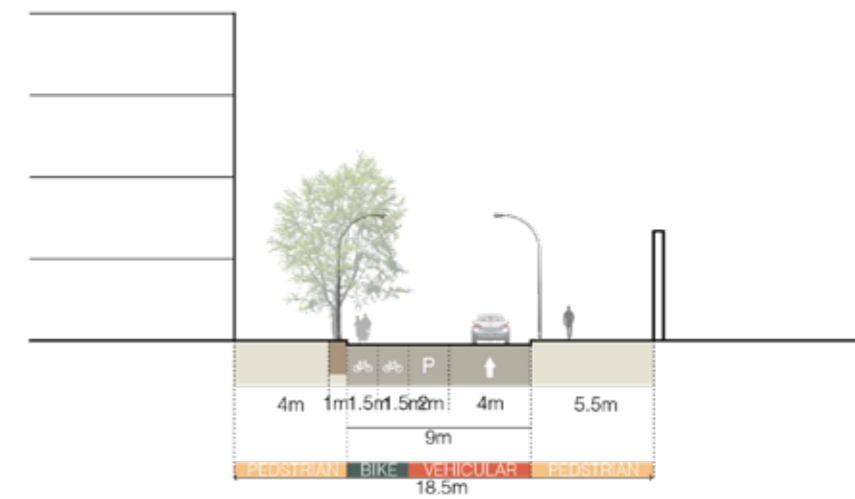
Section B

**8 Carrer de Nicaragua**



Section C

**2 Carrer de Rossello**

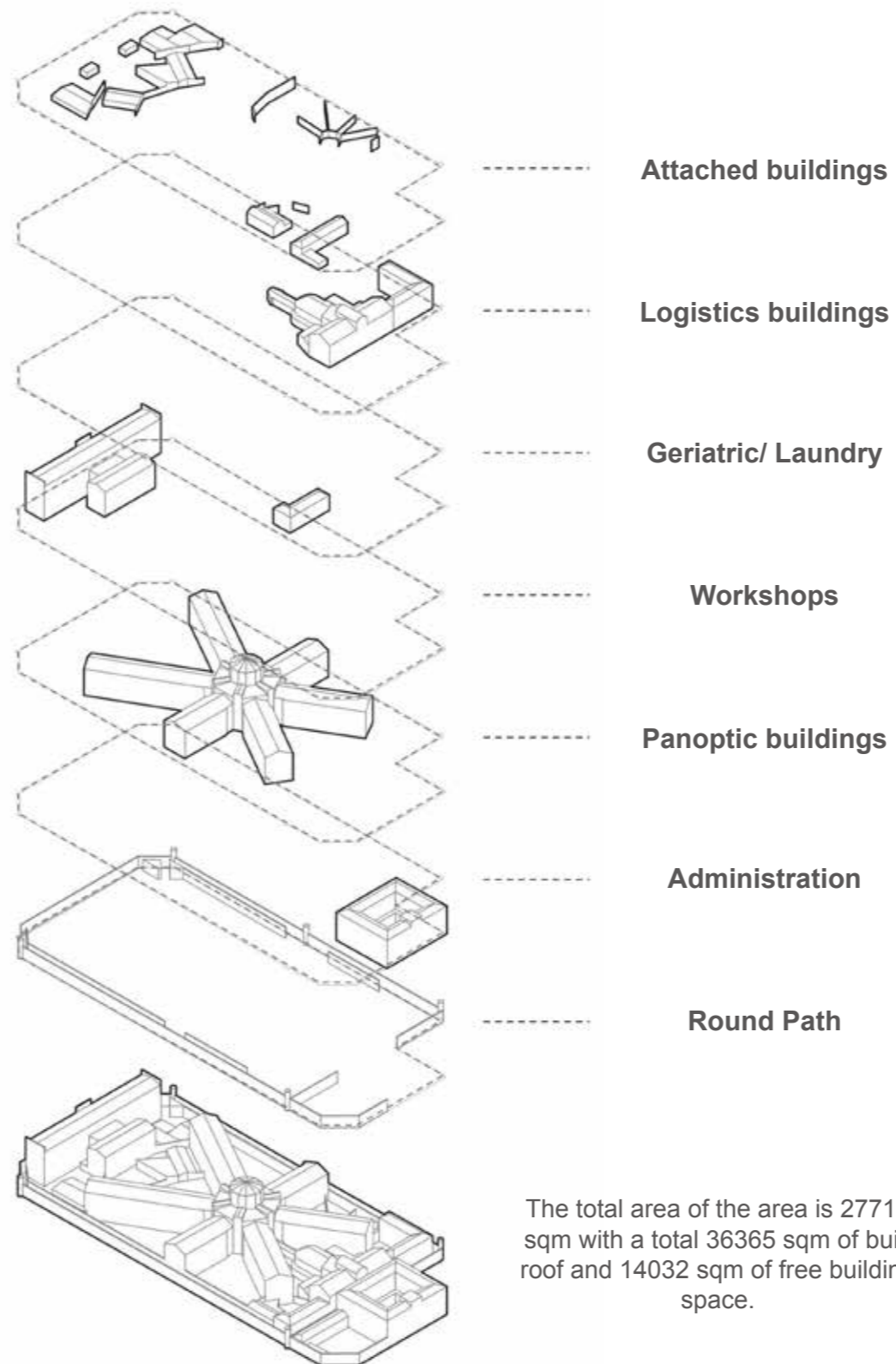


Section D

**20 Carrer de Provence**

## ii. SITE-LA MODEL

- Site Condition  
Existing Functions



The total area of the area is 27713 sqm with a total 36365 sqm of built roof and 14032 sqm of free building space.



## ii. SITE-LA MODEL

- Site Condition  
Existing Condition



### iii. PROPOSAL

- Urban Threats
- "Superblock"
- Application
- Strategy
- Design Process
- Functions
- Master Plan
- Panopticon

Design Process, Explosion Diagram, Plan, Facade, Section, Strategy, View

- Administration

Design Process, Explosion Diagram, Plan, Facade, Section, View

- Office

Design Process, Explosion Diagram, Plan, Facade, Section, View

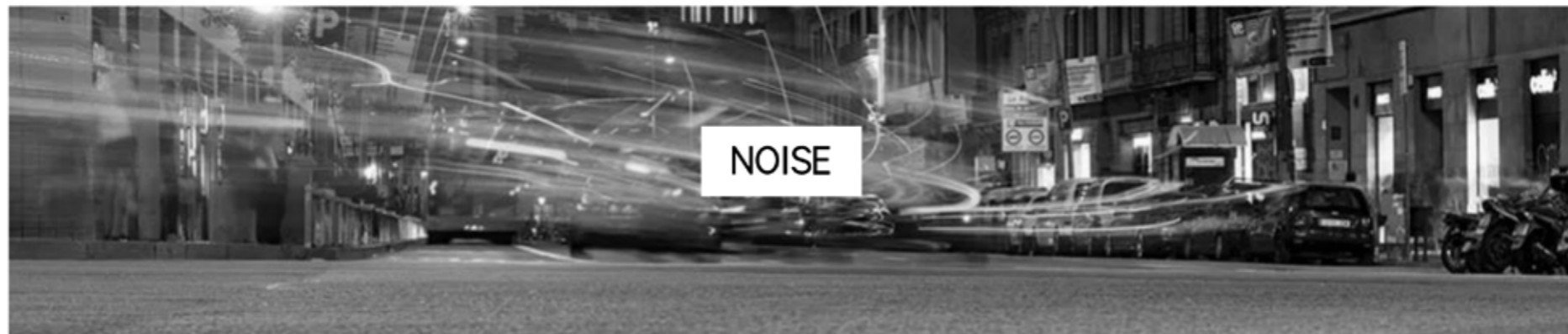
- La Model

Design Process, Plan, Facade, Section, View



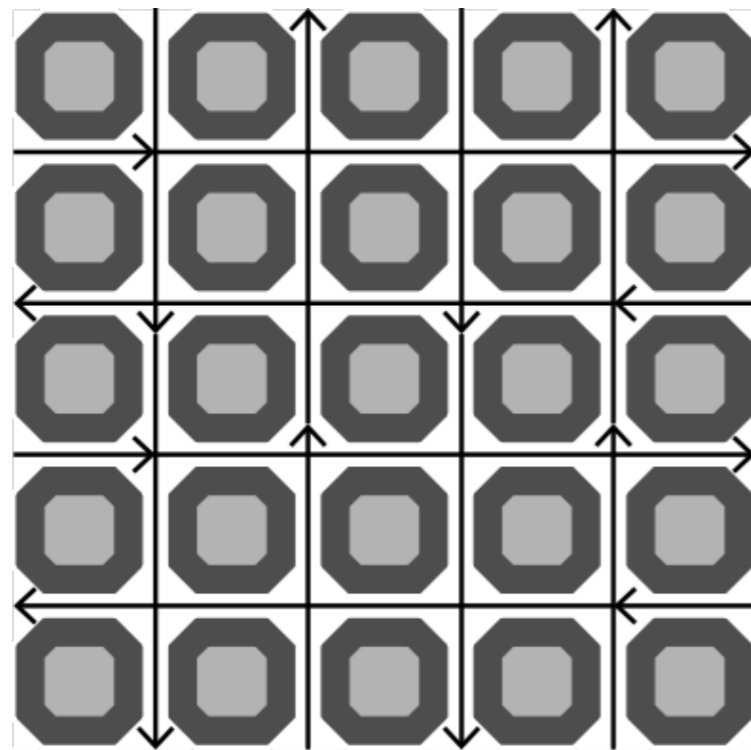
### iii. PROPOSAL

- Urban Threats

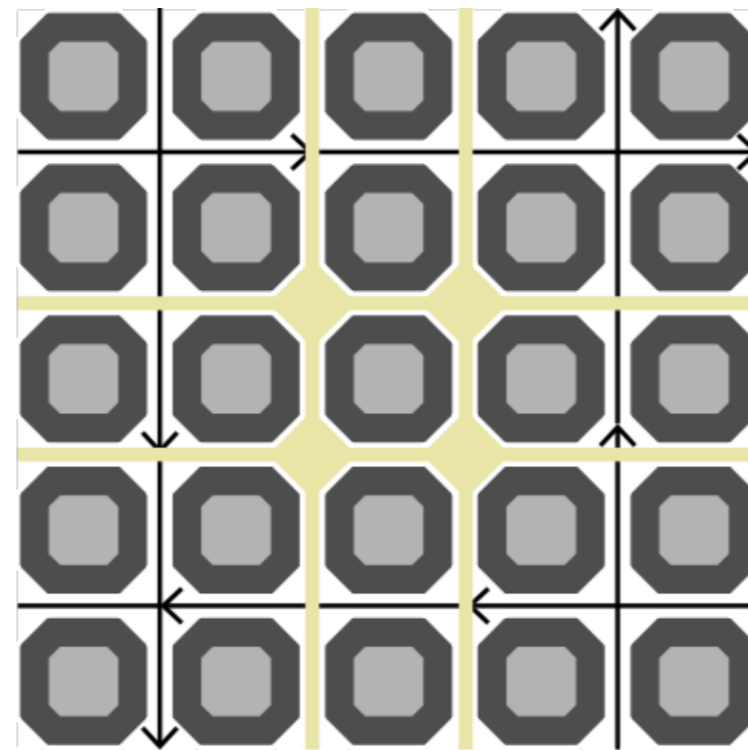


### iii. PROPOSAL

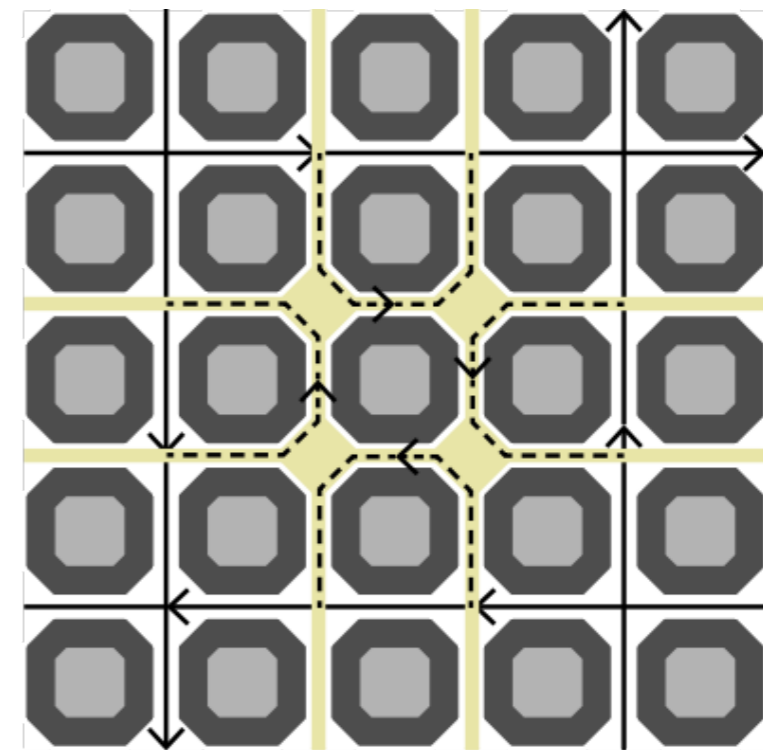
#### - "SUPERBLOCK"



Current Situation



Limit Vehicle



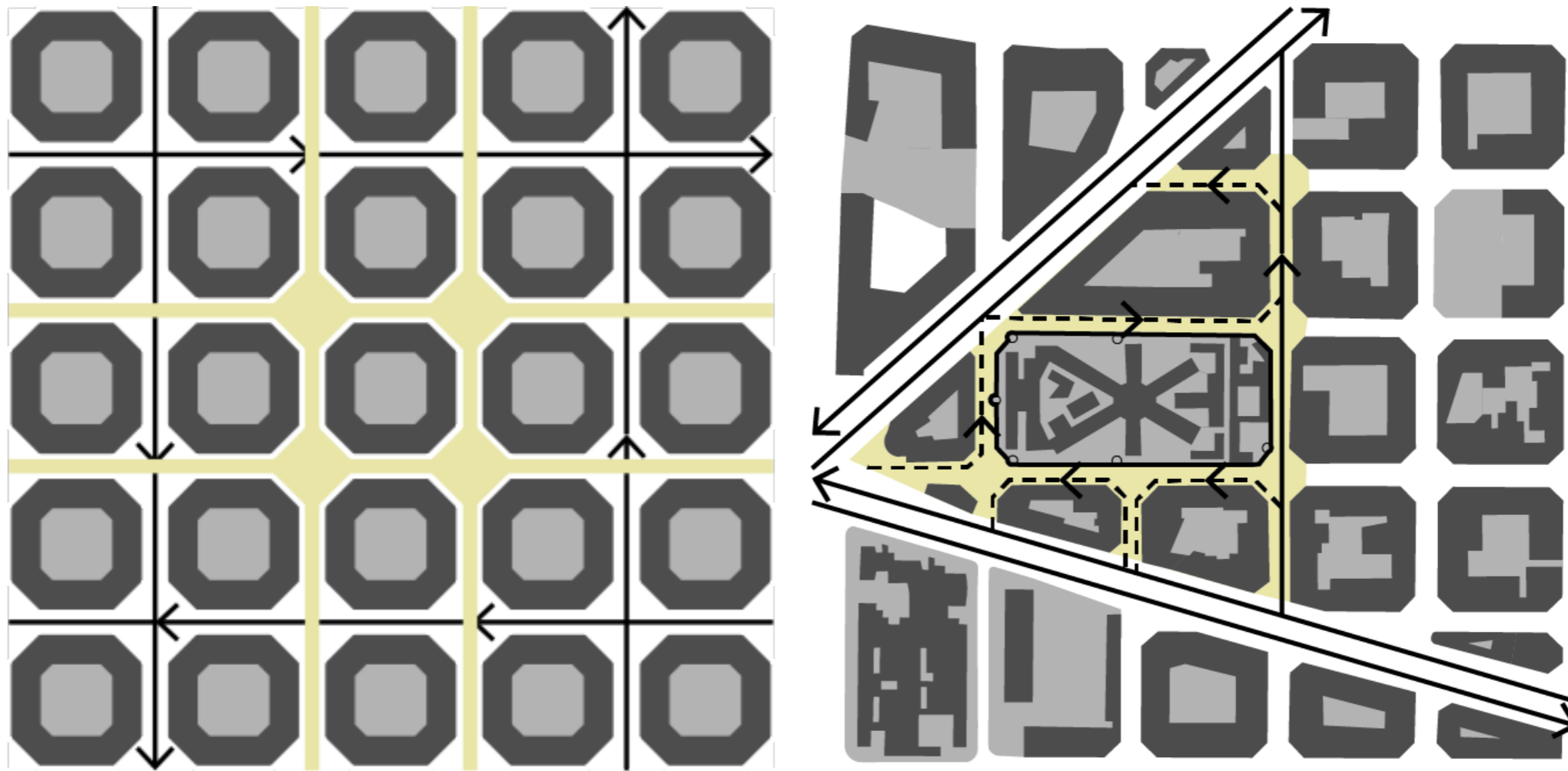
U-turn Only in Superblock

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



### iii. PROPOSAL

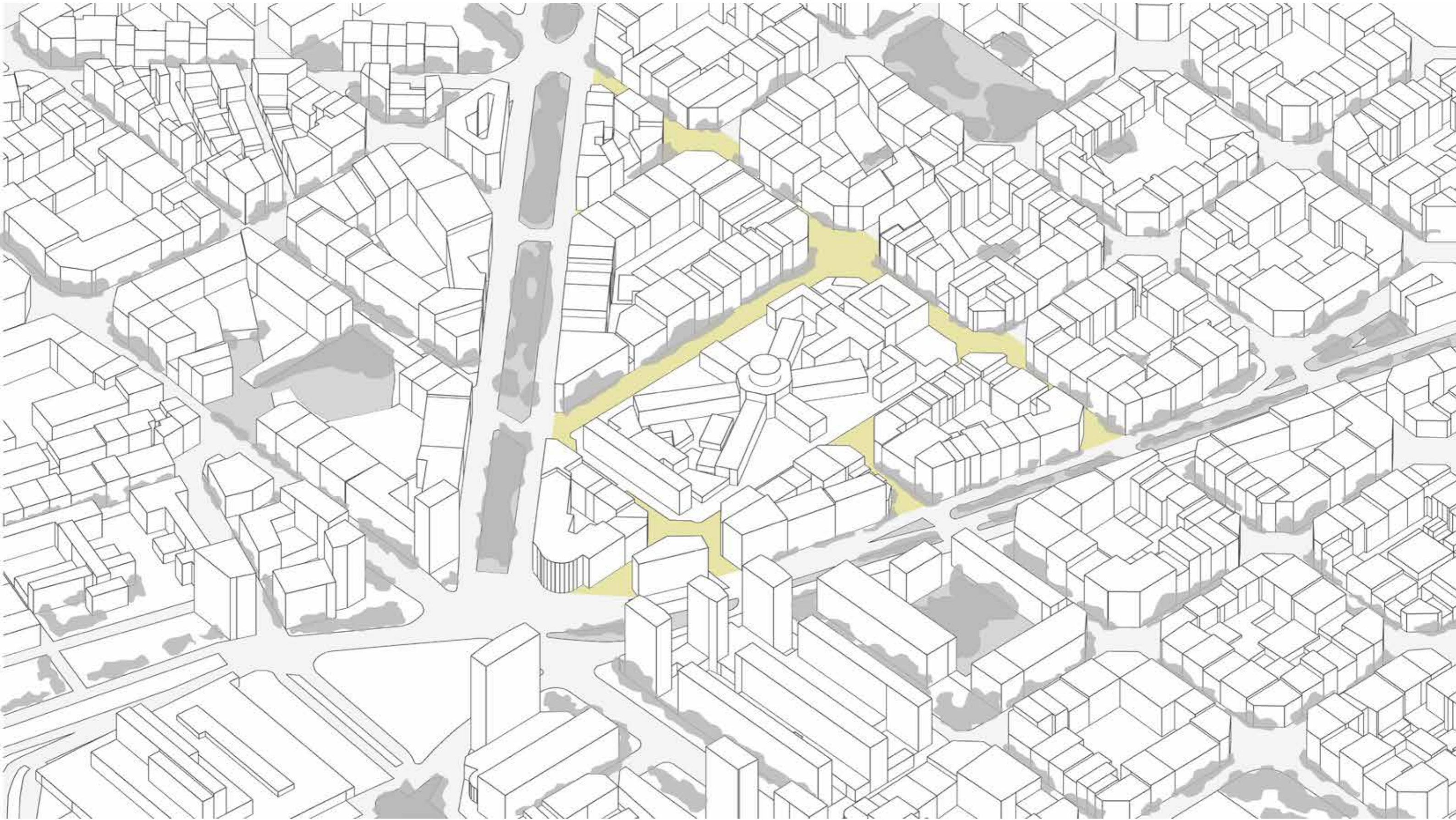
- Application





### iii. PROPOSAL

- Site Application





### **iii. PROPOSAL**

#### **- 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
- Rredefining public safety and relative freedom

#### **4. Preserving the original form and spatial relationship of La Model.**

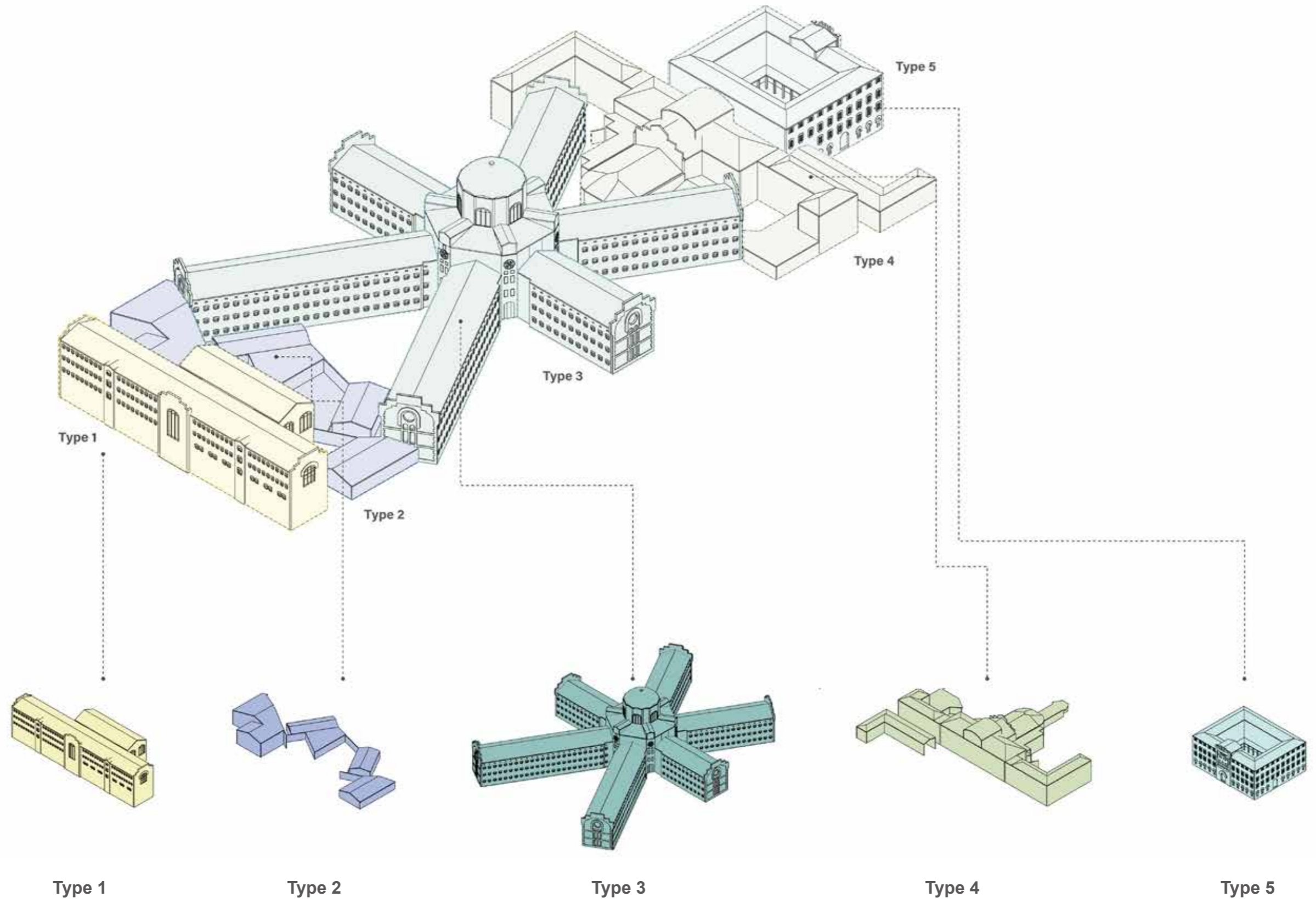
- Protecting La Model in terms of heritage and memory

#### **5. By demolishing part of the wall, Converted the closed and opaque space into an open space to urban uses.**

- Better integration into urban

### iii. PROPOSAL

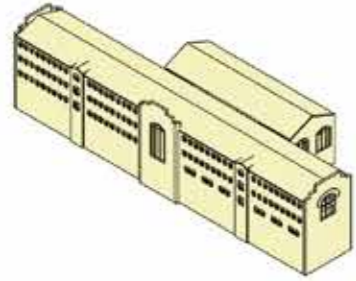
- Design Process  
Classification





### iii. PROPOSAL

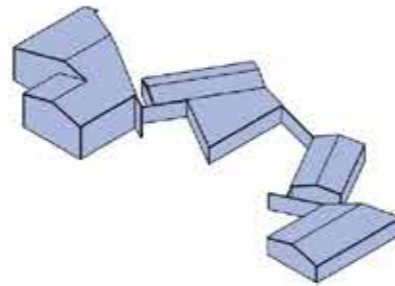
#### - Design Process Classification



#### Type 1:

**Function:**  
Workshop

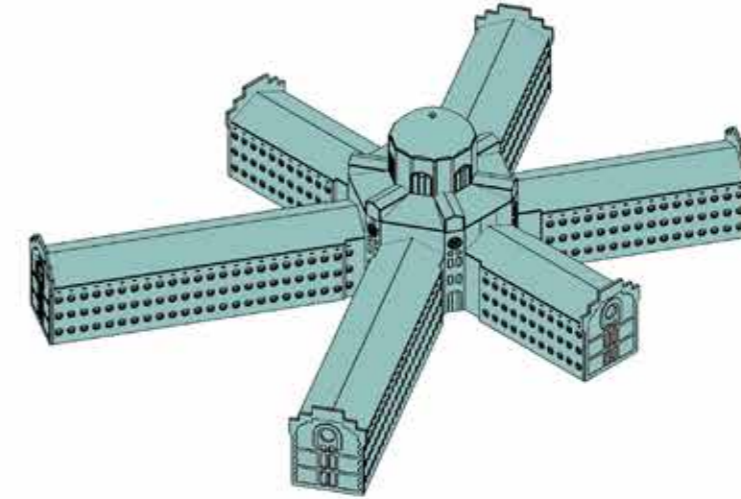
**Construction period:**  
1904-1908



#### Type 2:

**Function:**  
Attached buildings

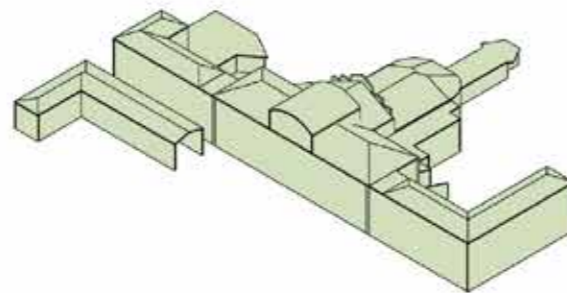
**Construction period:**  
Later addition



#### Type 3:

**Function:**  
Panoptic buildings

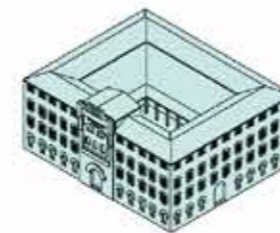
**Construction period:**  
1888-1904



#### Type 4:

**Function:**  
Logistics building

**Construction period:**  
1888-1904  
and later addition



#### Type 5:

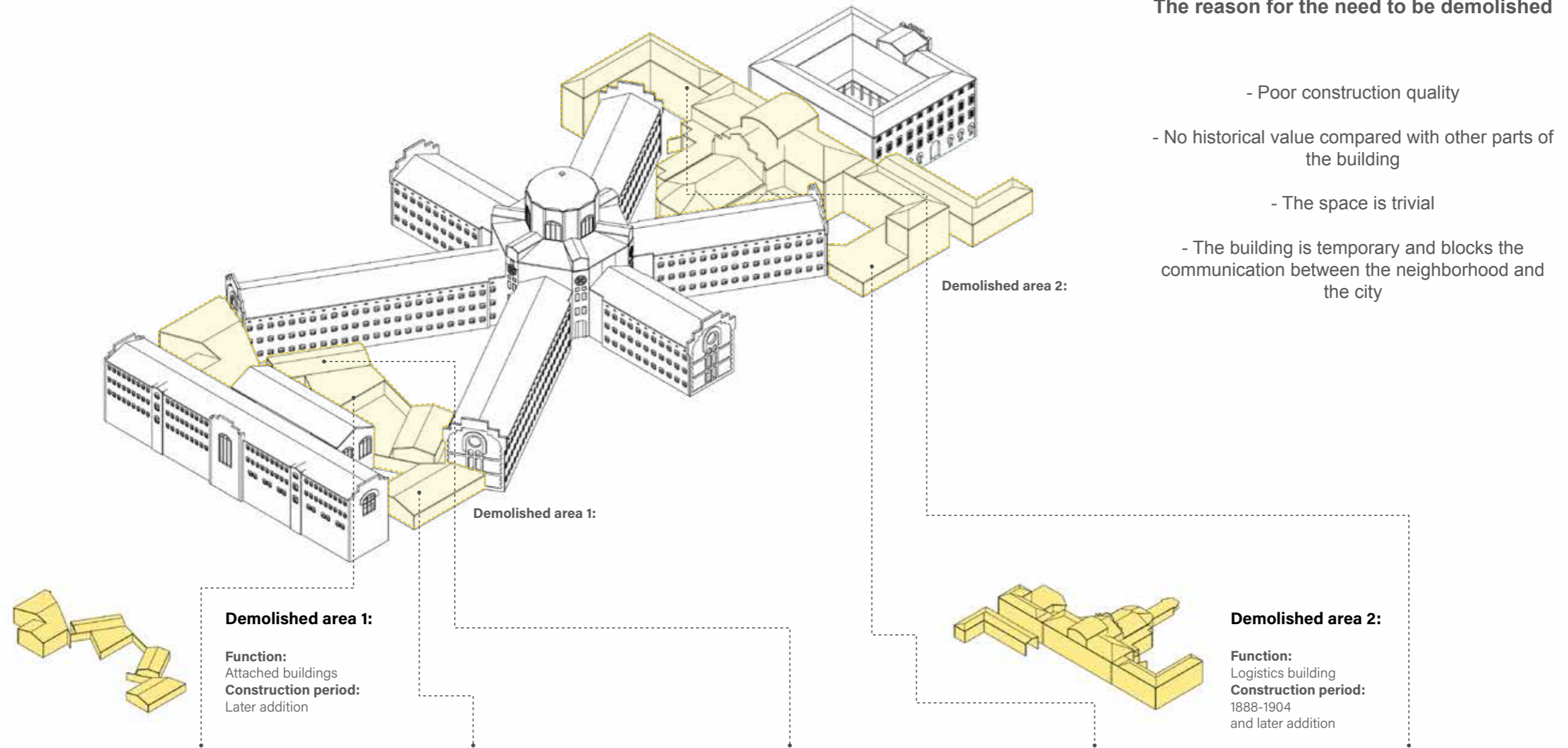
**Function:**  
Administration

**Construction period:**  
1888-1904



### iii. PROPOSAL

#### - Design Process Strategy



#### The reason for the need to be demolished

- Poor construction quality
- No historical value compared with other parts of the building
- The space is trivial
- The building is temporary and blocks the communication between the neighborhood and the city



#### The main reason :

1. No historical value
2. The new building is low and affects the spatial circulation of the original building



#### The main reason :

1. Poor construction quality
2. No historical value



#### The main reason :

1. The space is trivial, not enough to provide full use



#### The main reason :

1. No historical value
2. The new building is low and affects the spatial circulation of the original building



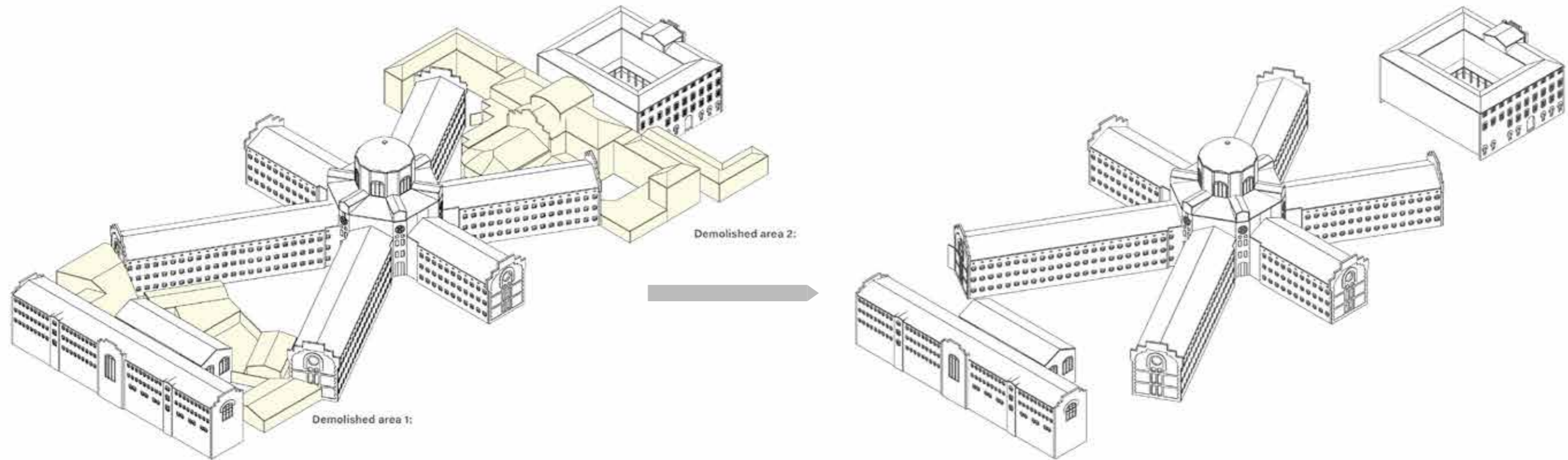
#### The main reason :

1. The building is temporary and blocks the communication between the neighborhood and the city



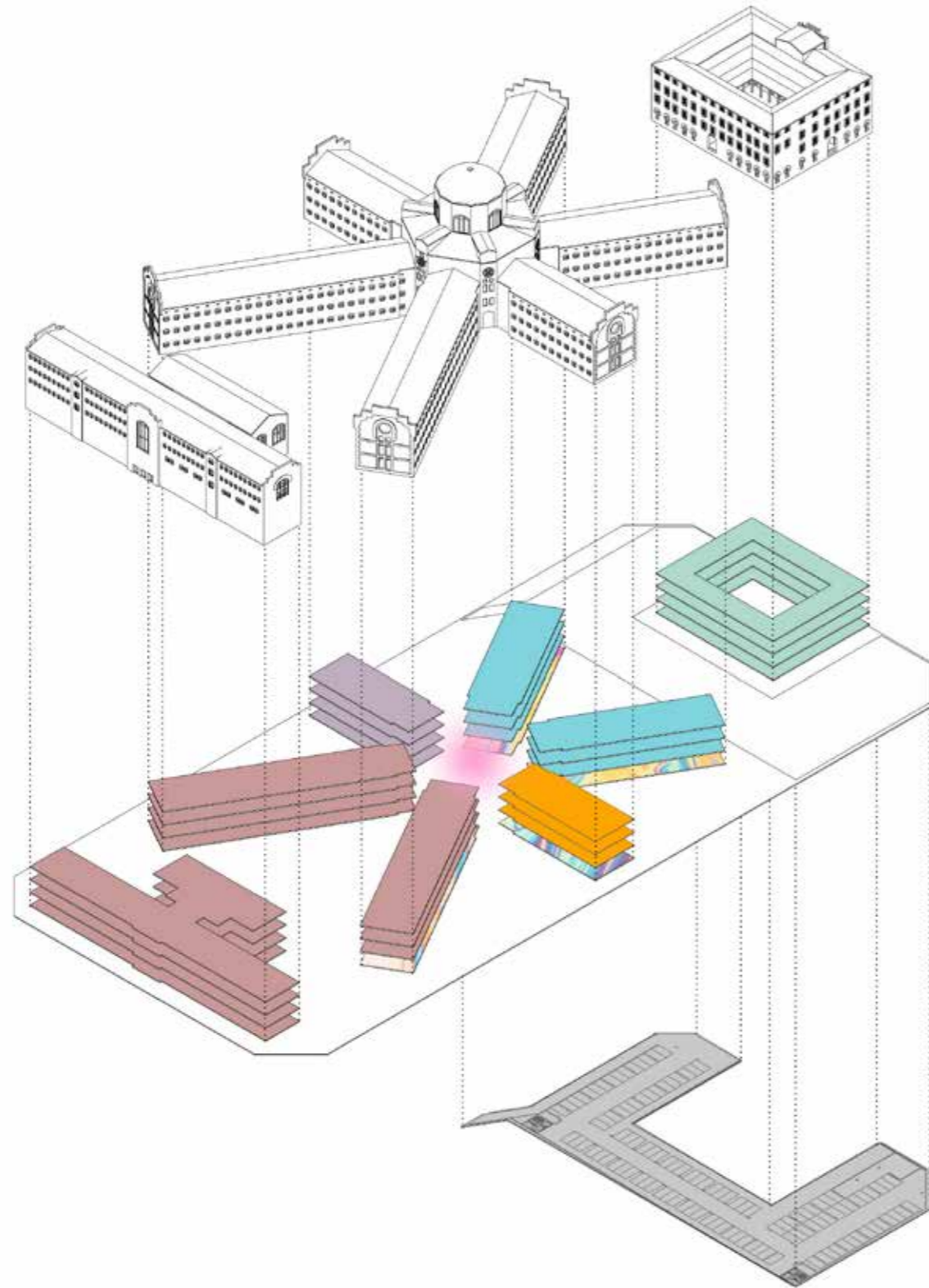
### iii. PROPOSAL

- Design Process  
Strategy



### iii. PROPOSAL

#### - Functions



#### TALLERS 1

L1-L4 Entrance, Lobby and Administration  
Justice Support Offices  
Hearing Rooms Support Functions

#### TALLERS 2

L1-L4 Support Functions  
Guest Residential

#### Gallery 3 & Gallery 4

L1-L4 Guards' quarters  
Offender unit  
Staff Facilities & Building Services

#### Panopticon

Library/ Reading resource area

#### Gallery 2

L1-L4 Institute-School

#### Gallery 5

L1-L4 Memorial Space

#### Gallery 1 & Gallery 6

L1 Commerce  
Multi-purpose room  
L2-L4 Social housing (Apartment)

#### Administration BUILDING

L1-L4 Social services clinic  
Mental health & addiction services  
Employment services  
Housing resource centre

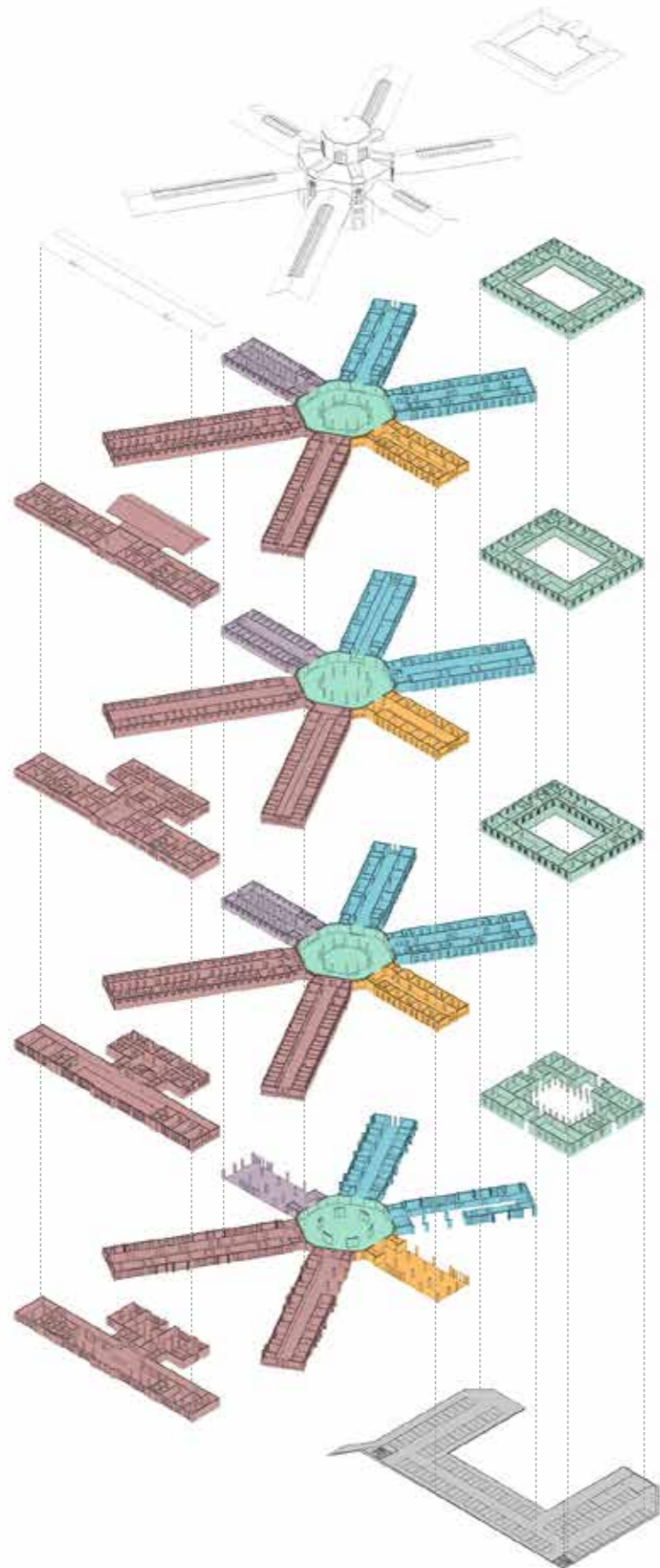
#### Underground

B1 Parking



### iii. PROPOSAL

#### - Function Layout



#### TALLERS 1

L1-L4 Entrance, Lobby and Administration  
Justice Support Offices  
Hearing Rooms Support Functions

#### TALLERS 2

L1-L4 Support Functions  
Guest Residential

#### Gallery 3& Gallery 4

L1-L4 Guards' quarters  
Offender unit  
Staff Facilities& Building Services

#### Panopticon

Library/ Reading resource area

#### Gallery 2

L1-L4 Institute-School

#### Gallery 5

L1-L4 Memorial Space

#### Gallery 1& Gallery 6

L1 Commerce  
Multi-purpose room  
L2-L4 Social housing (Apartment)

#### Administration BUILDING

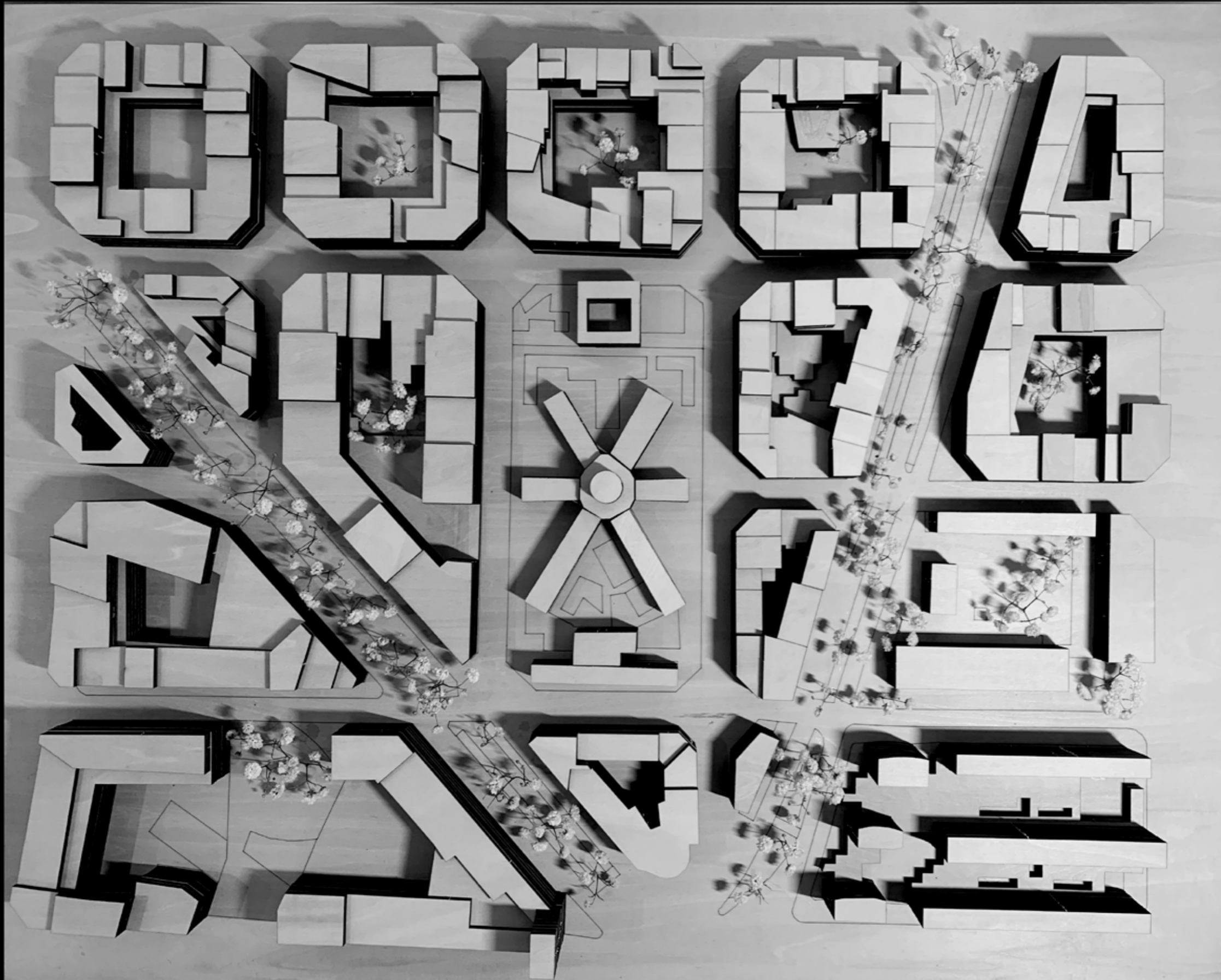
L1-L4 Social services clinic  
Mental health & addiction services  
Employment services  
Housing resource centre

#### Underground

B1 Parking

### iii. PROPOSAL

- Physical Model





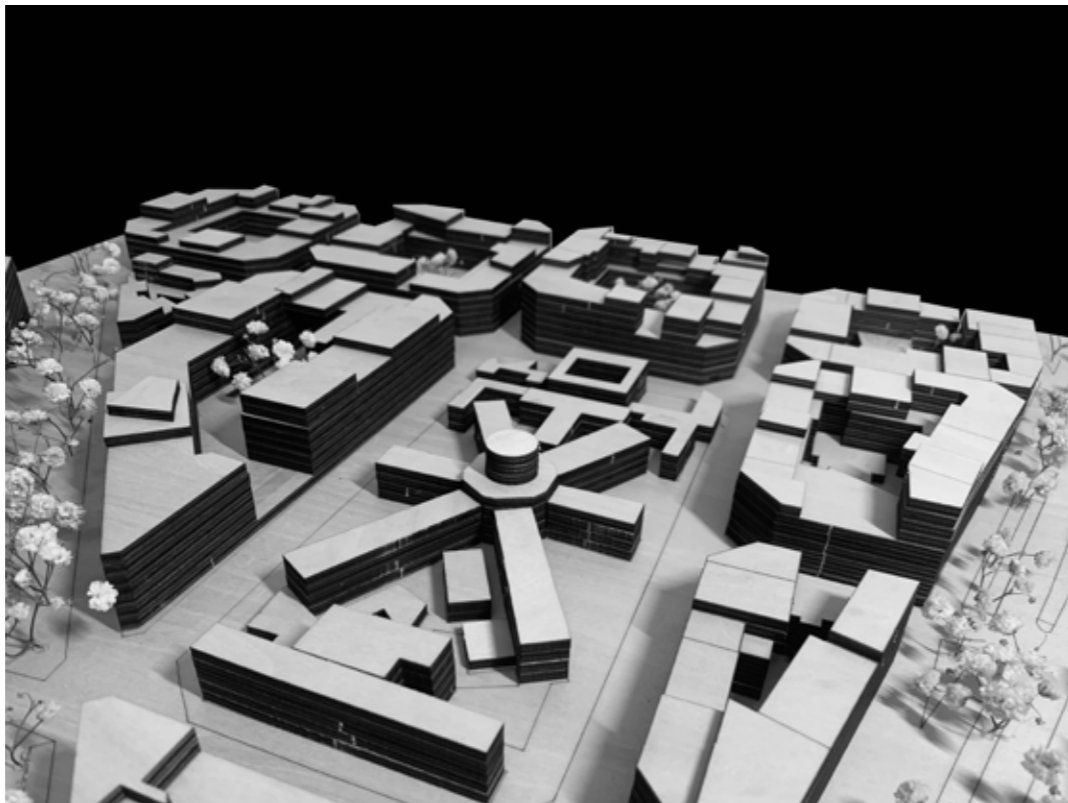
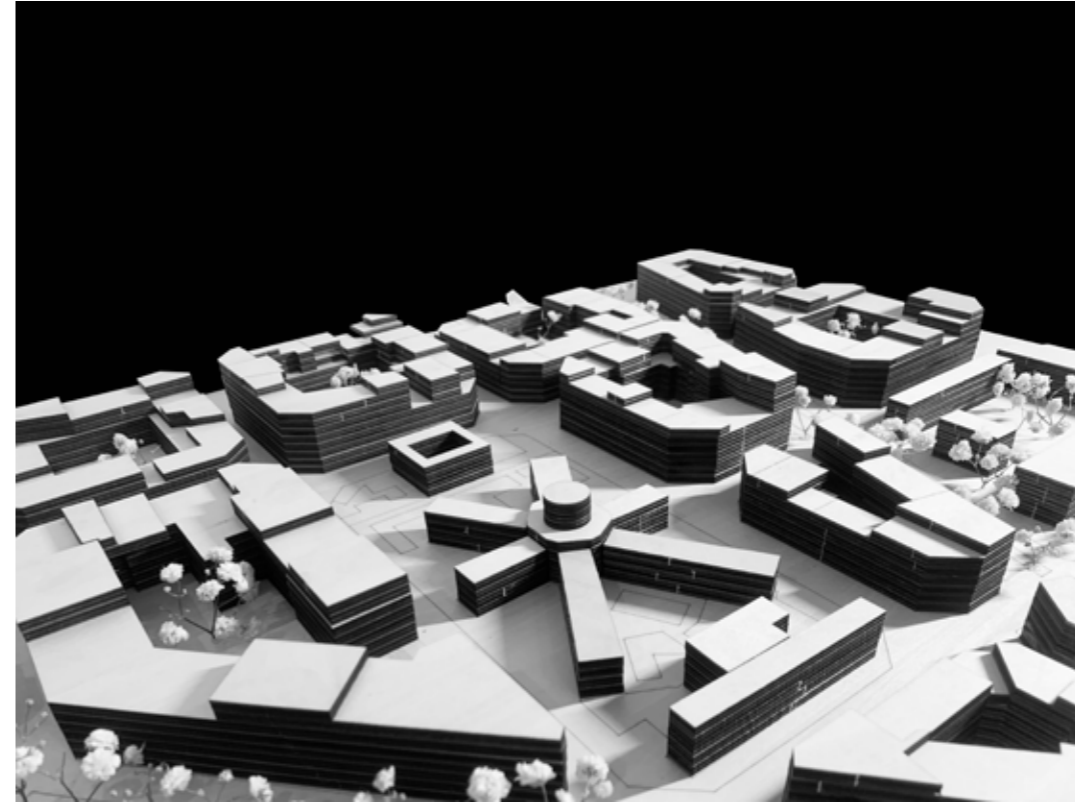
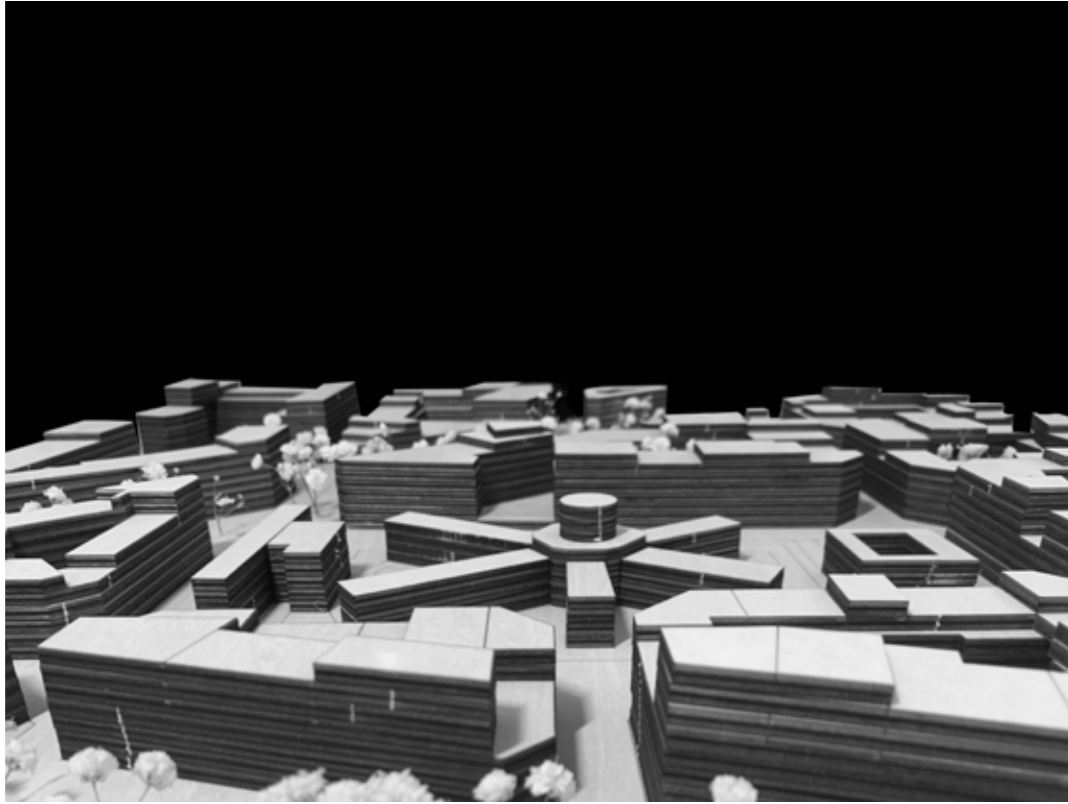
### iii. PROPOSAL

- Physical Model



### iii. PROPOSAL

- Physical Model





### iii. PROPOSAL

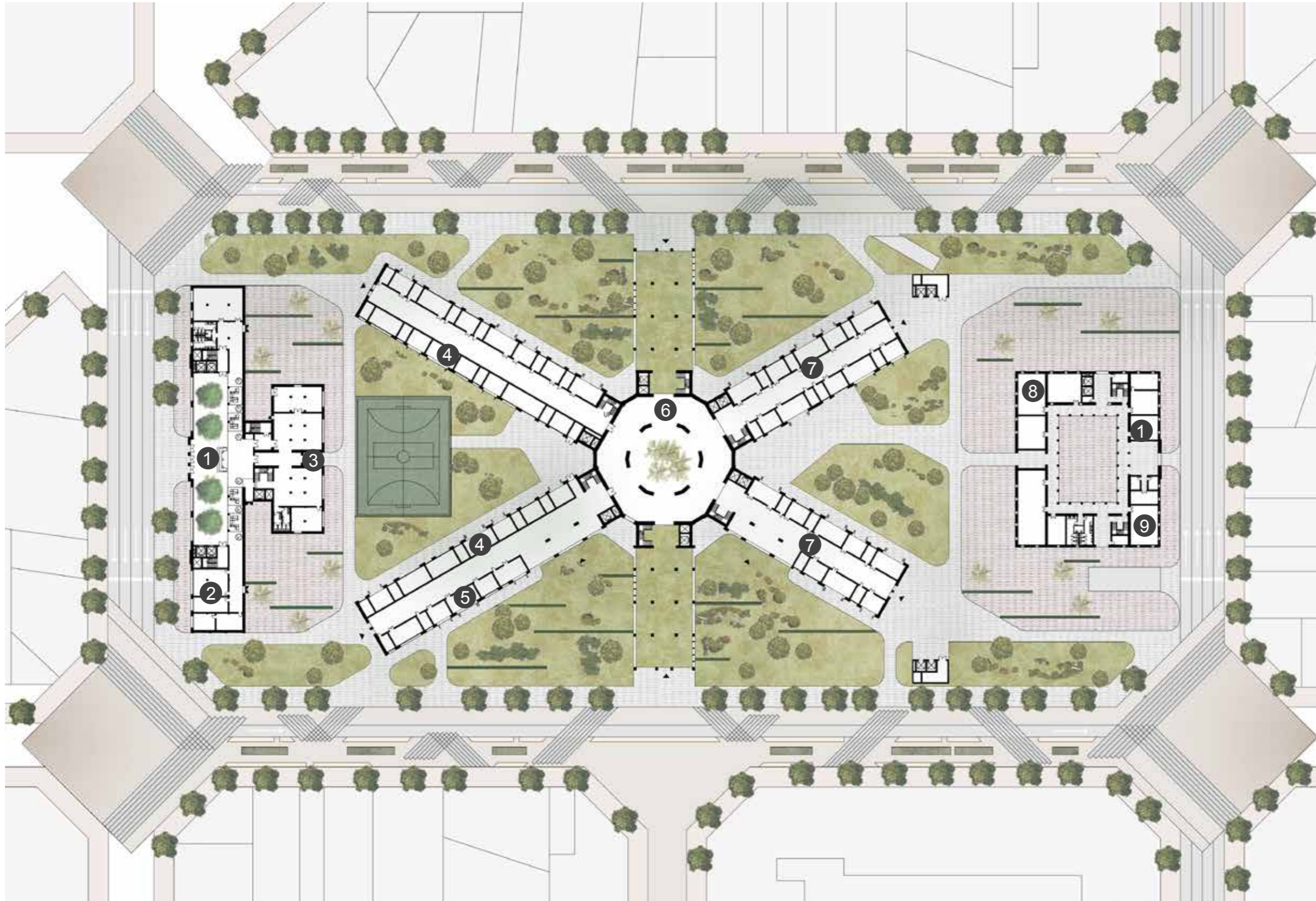
Ground Floor





### iii. PROPOSAL

Ground Floor Plan



#### Ground Floor

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

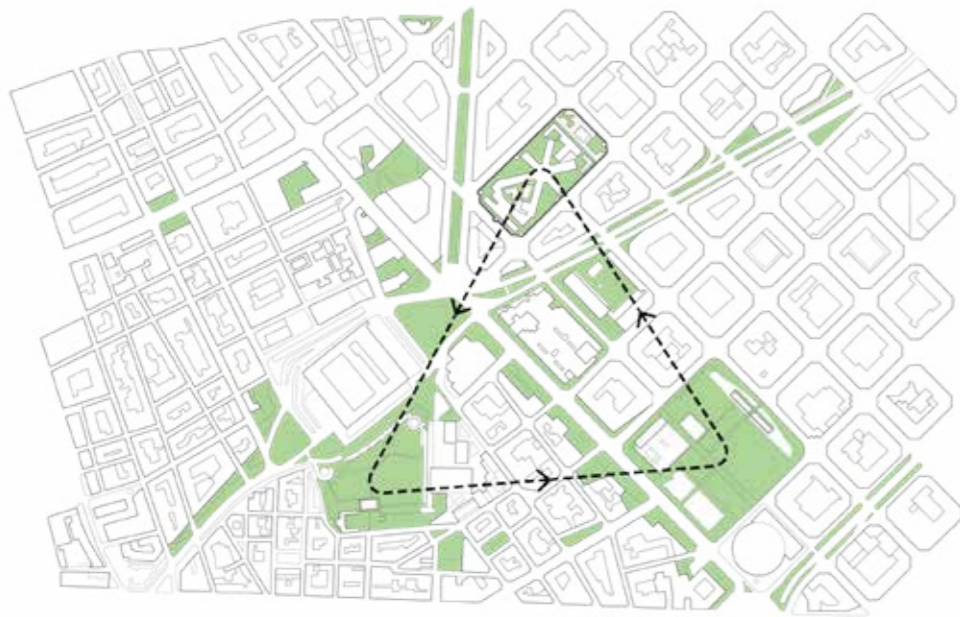


0 5 20 50



### iii. PROPOSAL

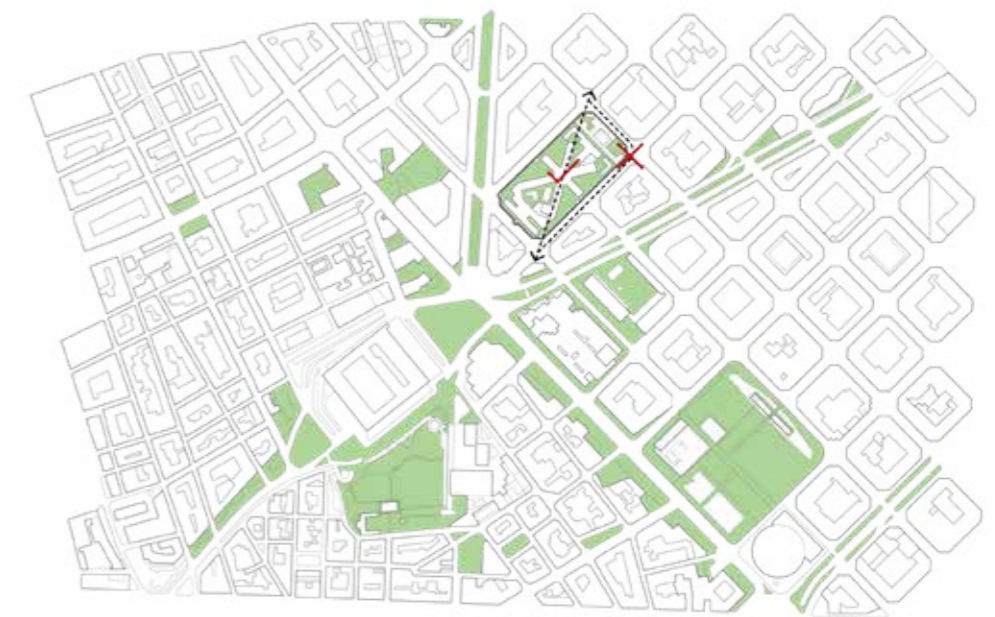
#### - Analysis



- There is potential of connecting parks as green space system.



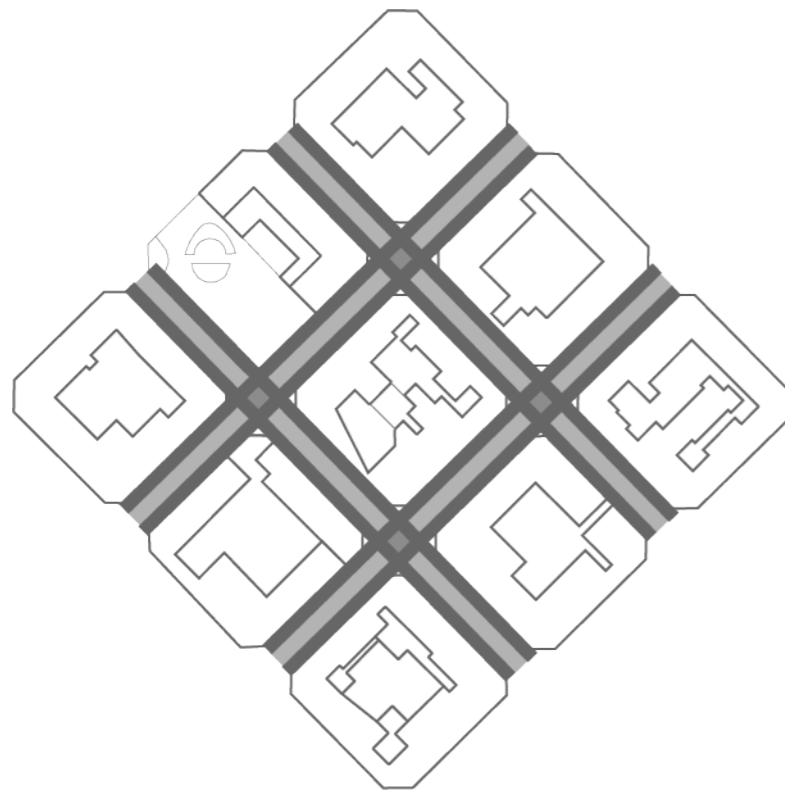
- So the two nodes is important entrances for the site.



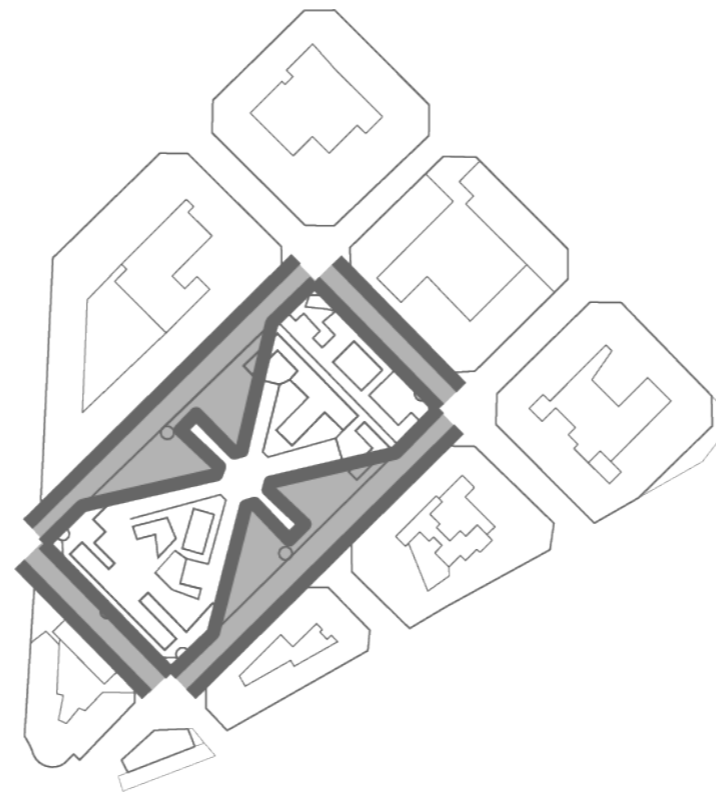
- Rather than walk around, to walk through the site is a better idea.

### iii. PROPOSAL

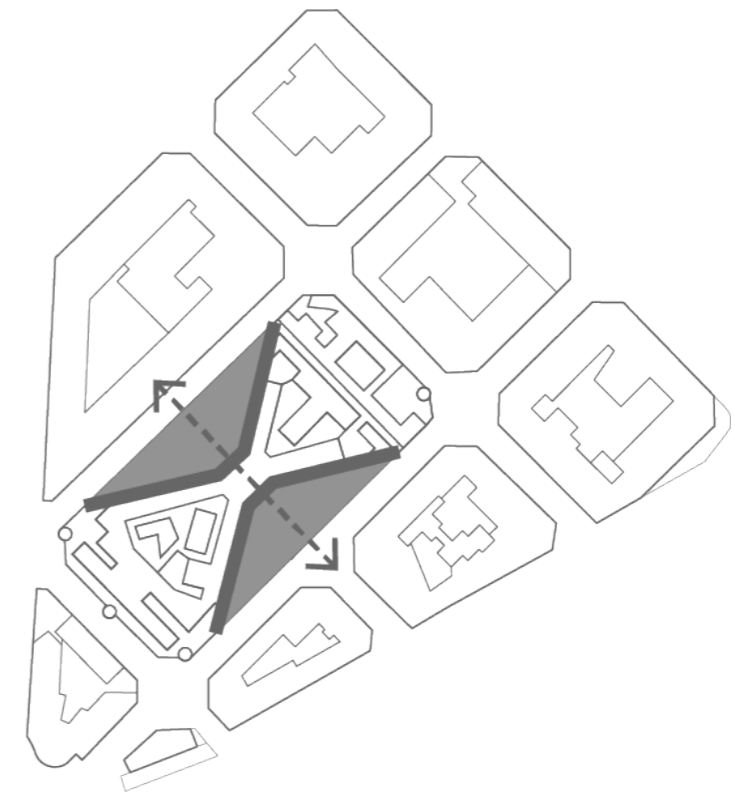
- Analysis



- Parallel is everywhere in Eixample.



- But our site is different – It has two faces not parallel with the other side of the road.

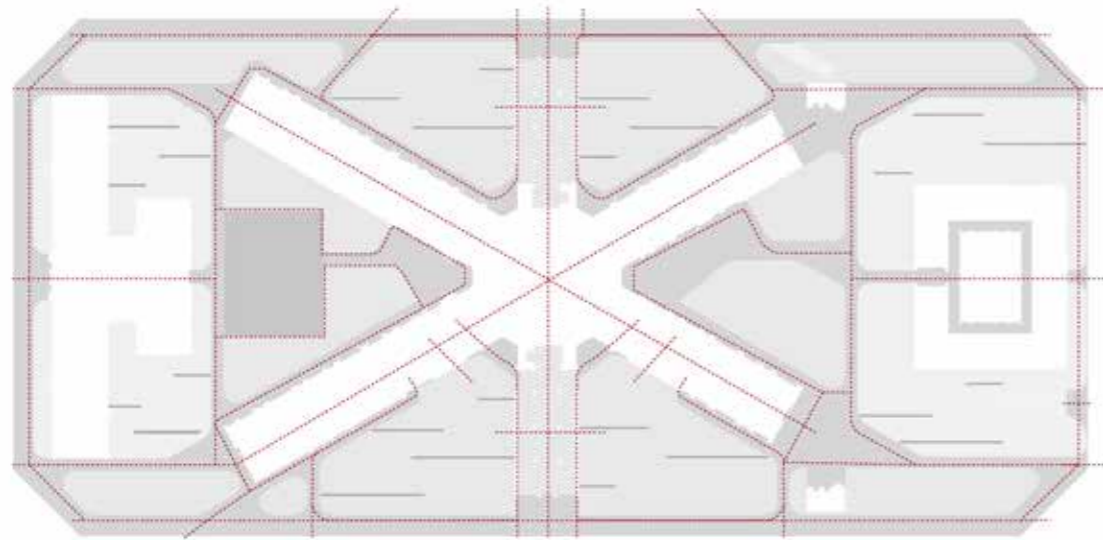


- Therefore we will leave the space open and made connection between them.

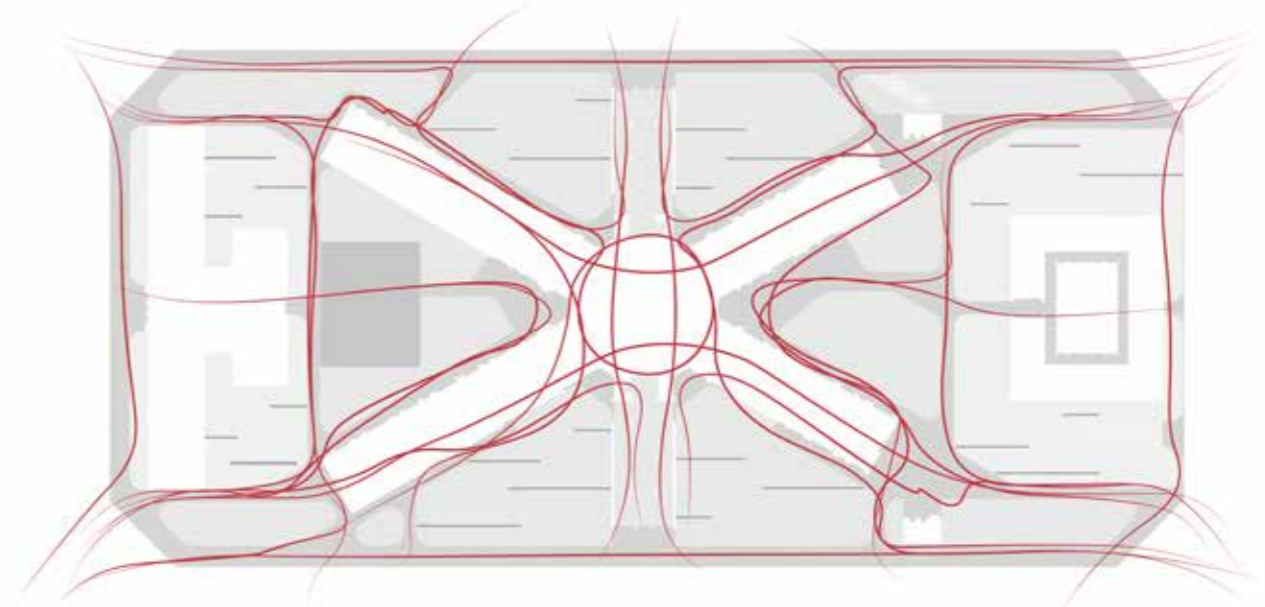


### iii. PROPOSAL

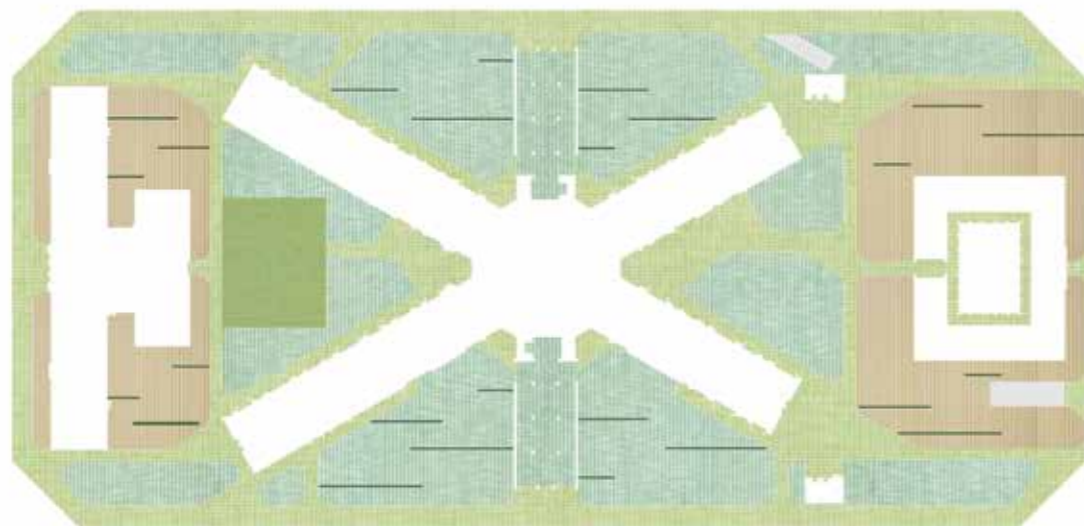
- Analysis



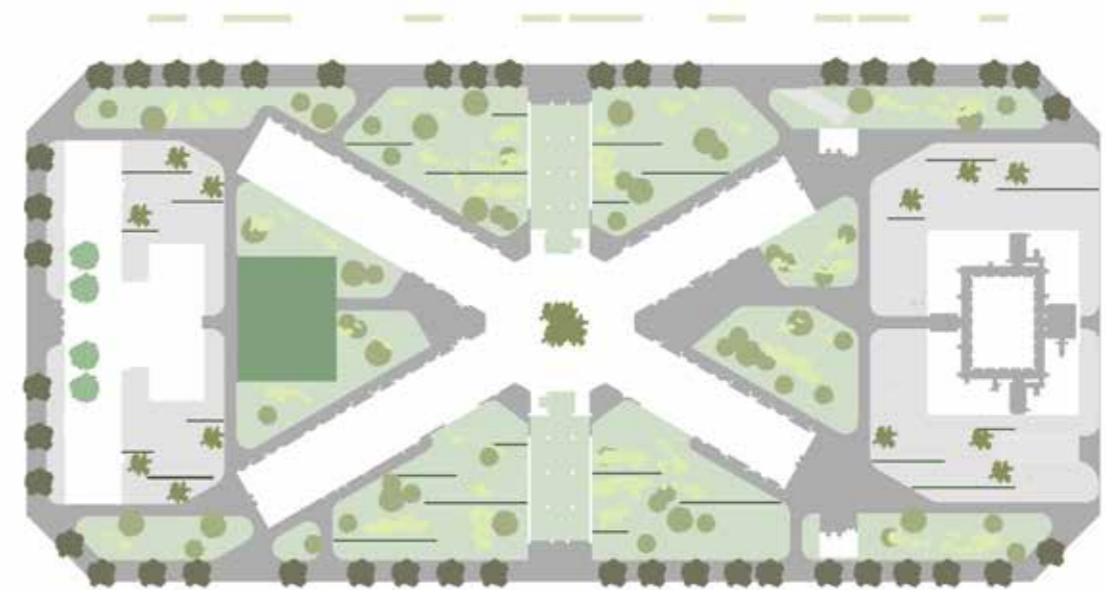
..... Path



———— Internal circulation



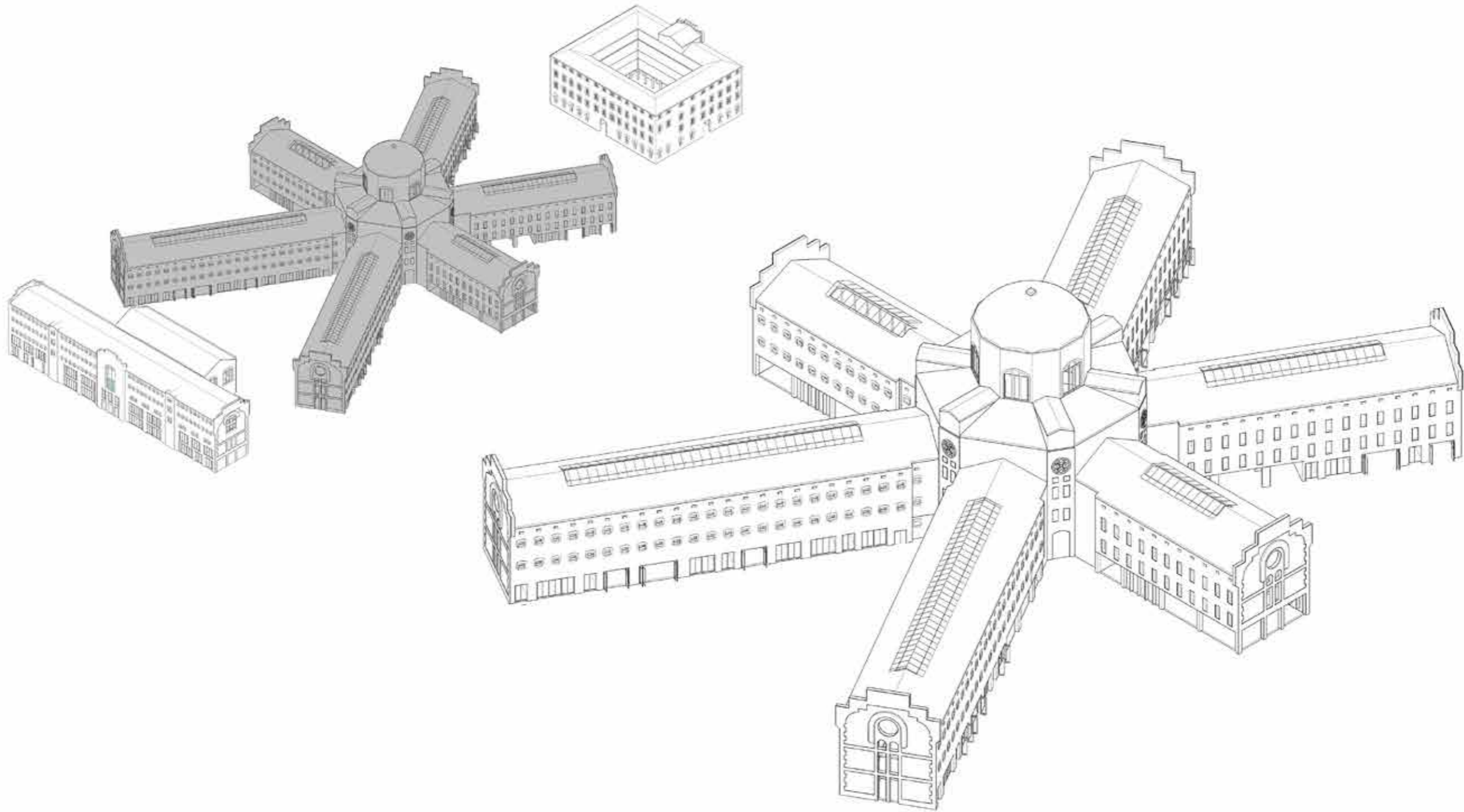
4512 sqm	8670 sqm	8379 sqm
719 sqm	9156 sqm	



Arbor	Shrub	Lawn	Lawn court	Tree pool
-------	-------	------	------------	-----------

### iii. PROPOSAL

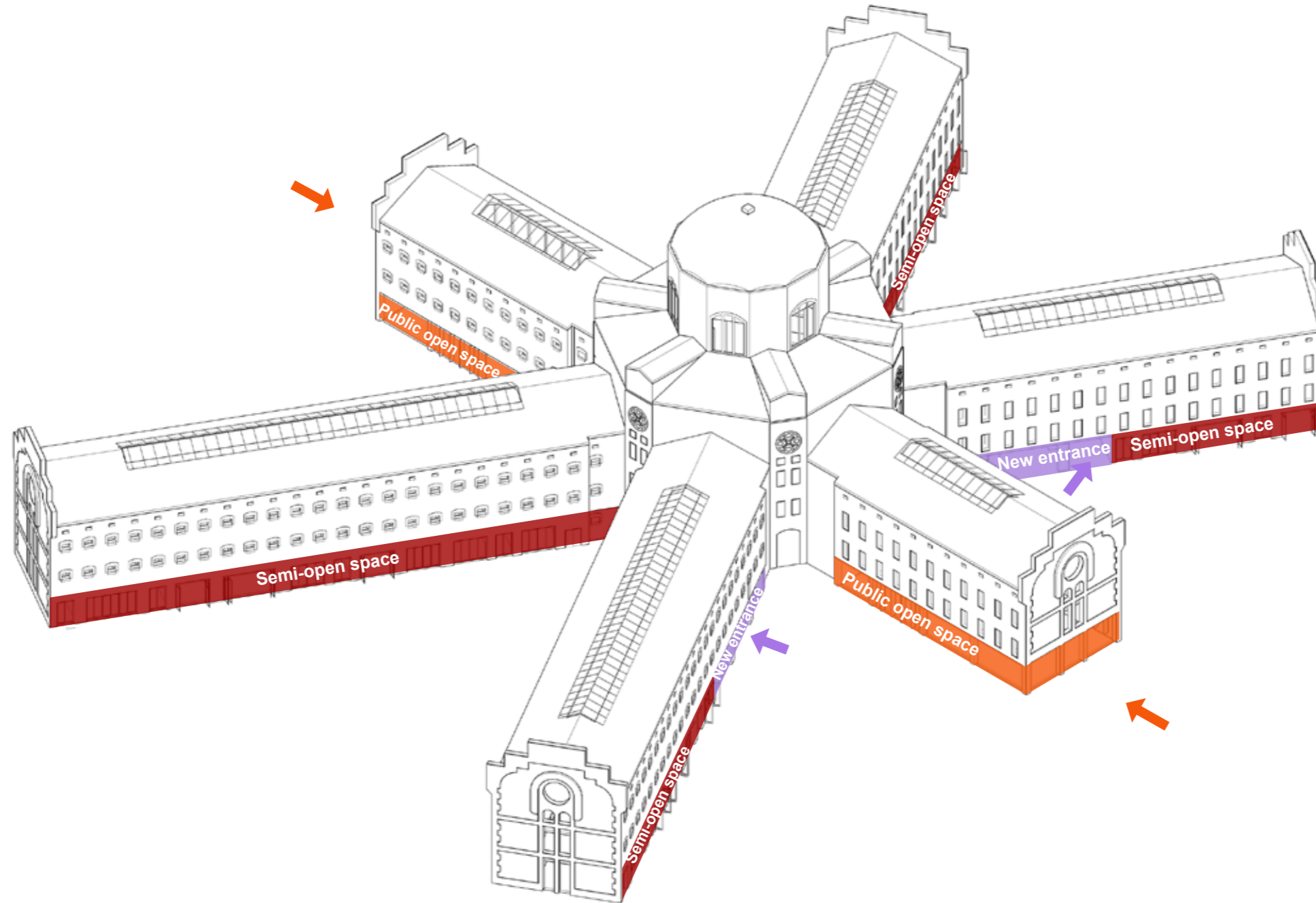
- Panopticon





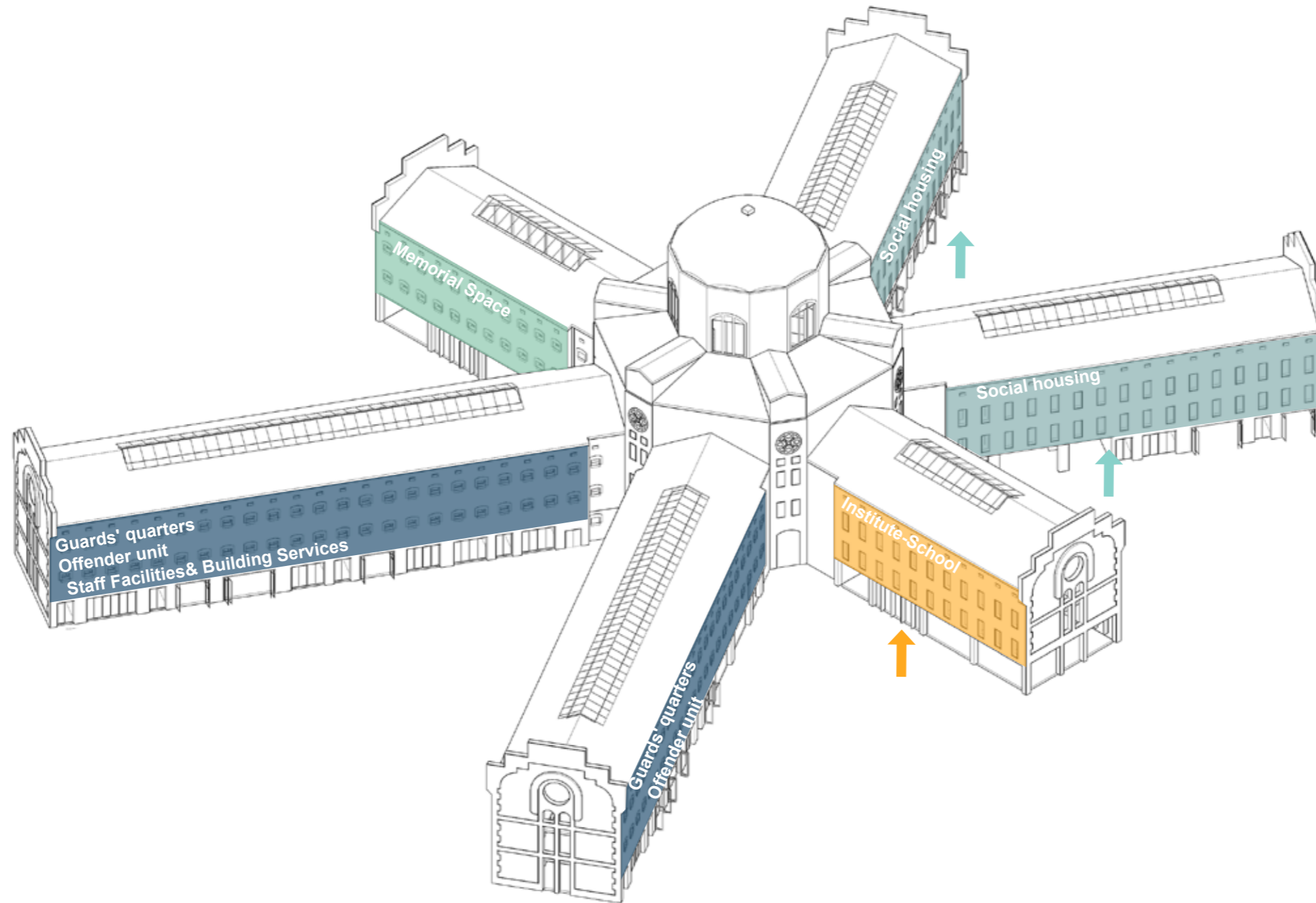
### iii. PROPOSAL

- Panopticon  
Design process



### iii. PROPOSAL

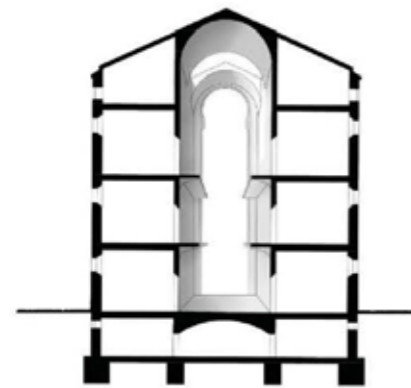
- Panopticon  
Design process



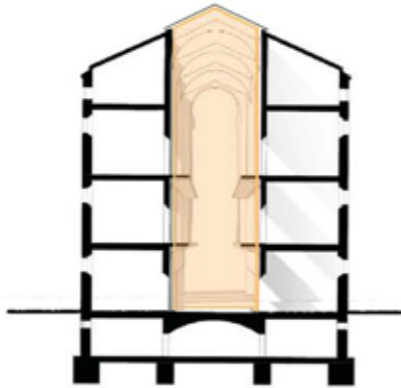
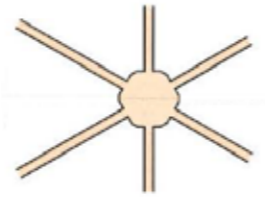


### iii. PROPOSAL

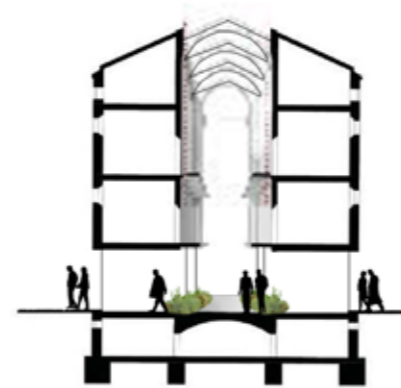
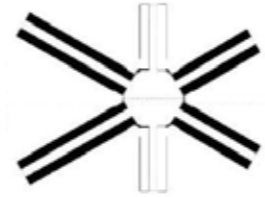
- Panopticon  
Design process



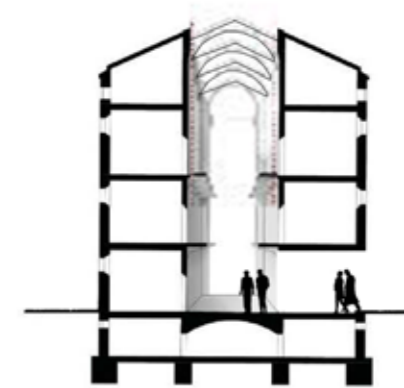
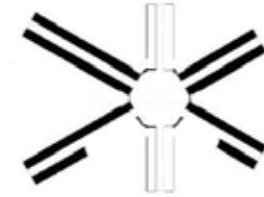
Original



Open  
Central Roof



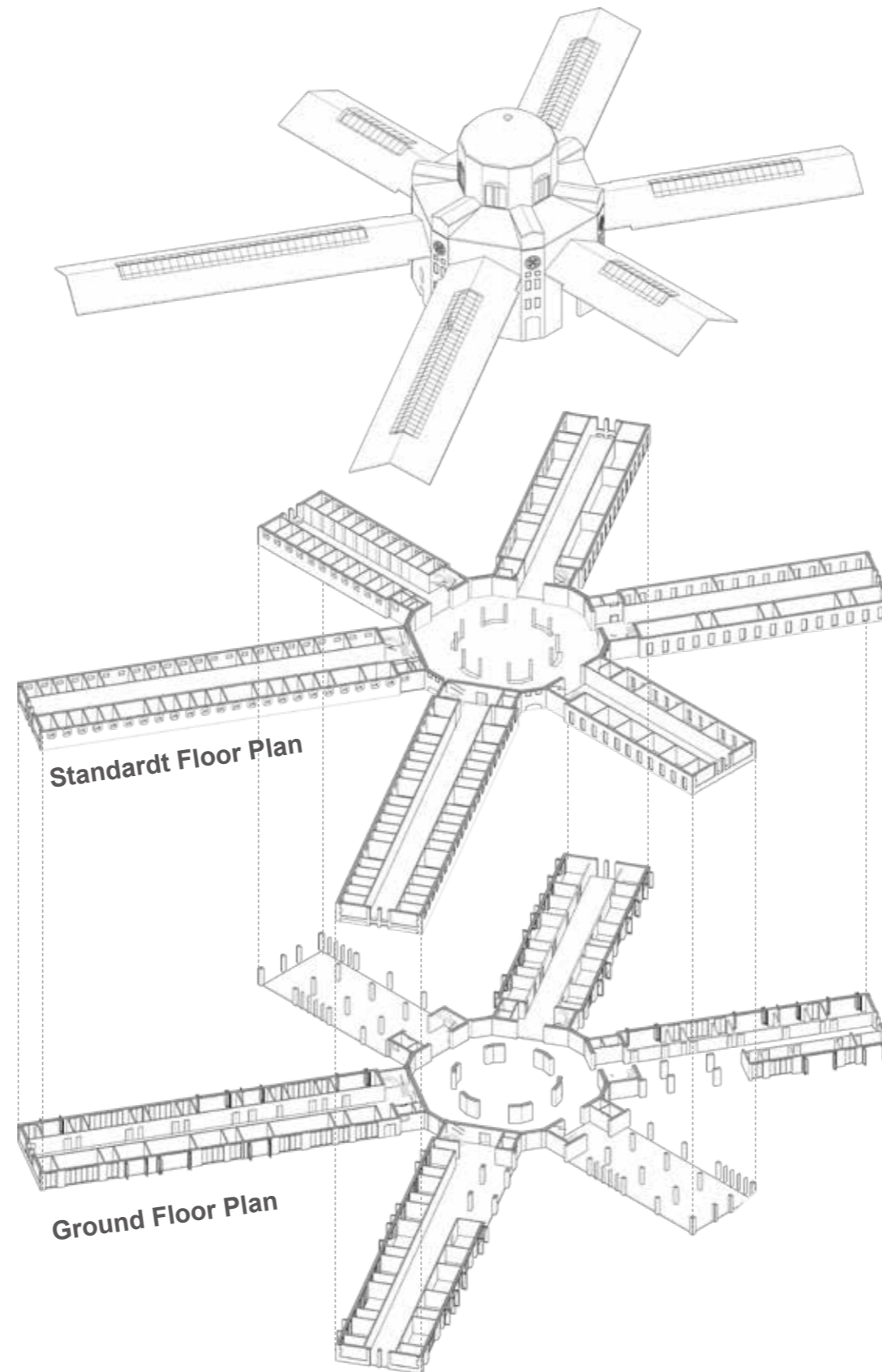
Open  
Ground Floor



Semi-Open  
Ground Floor

### iii. PROPOSAL

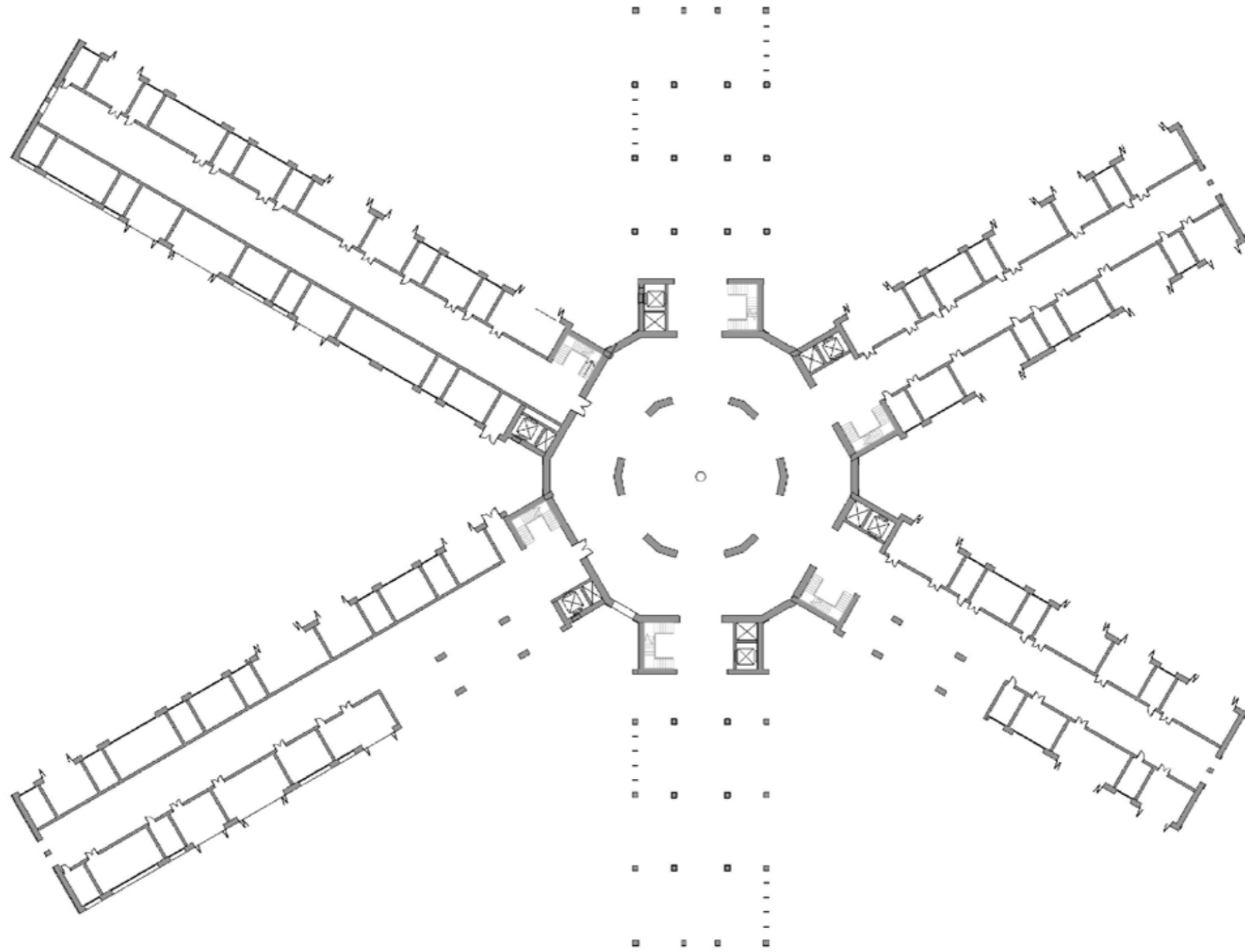
- Panopticon  
Explosion Diagram





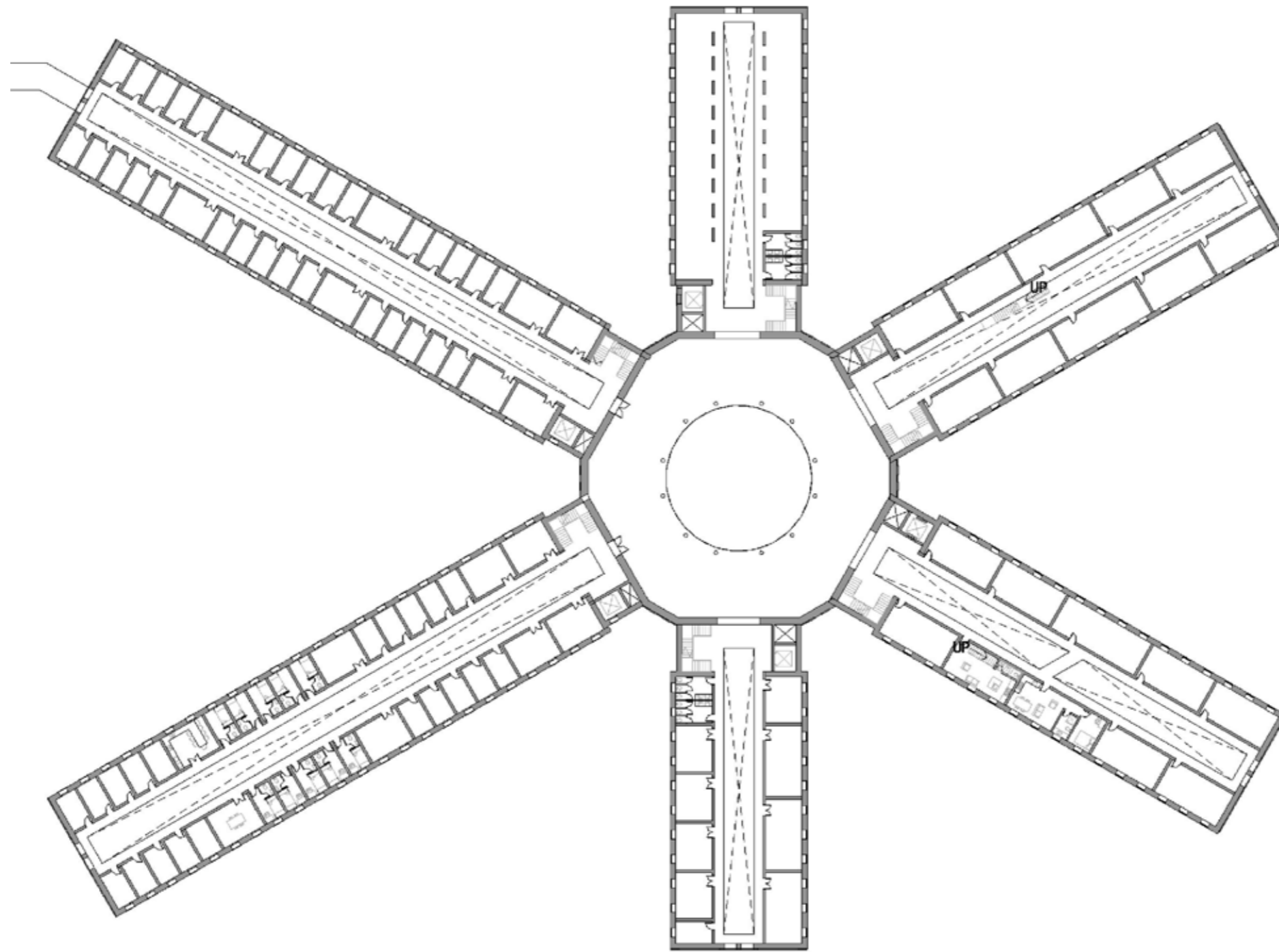
### iii. PROPOSAL

- Panopticon  
First Floor Plan



### iii. PROPOSAL

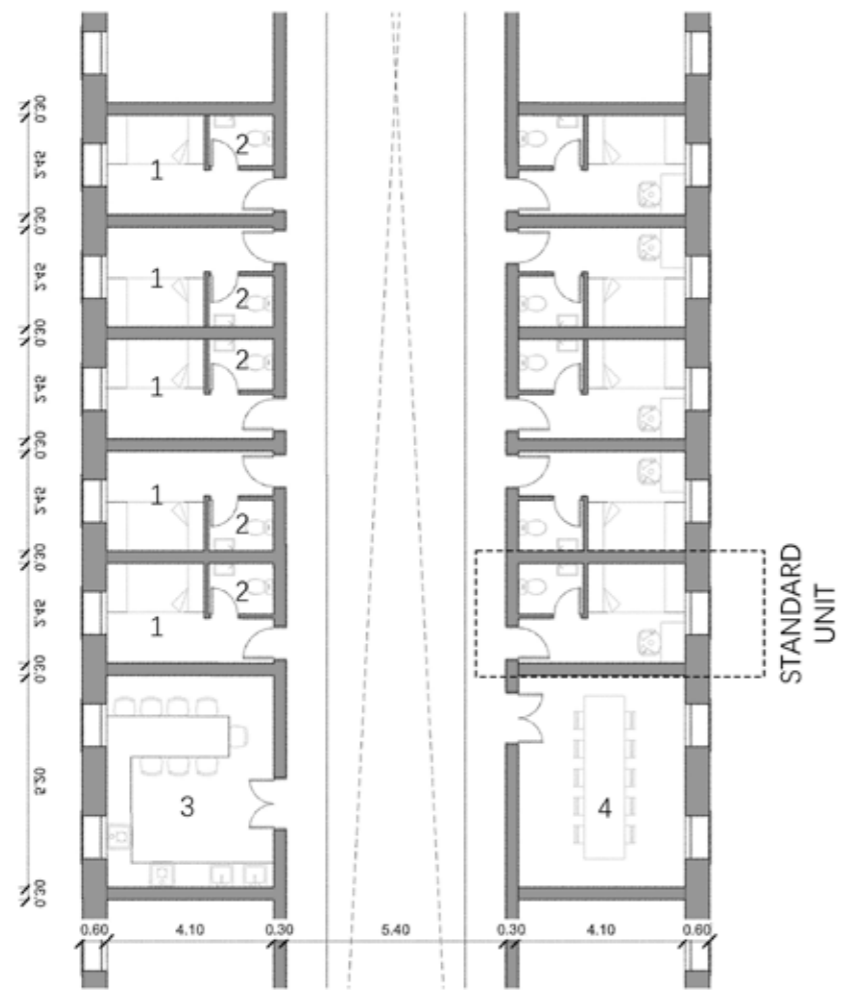
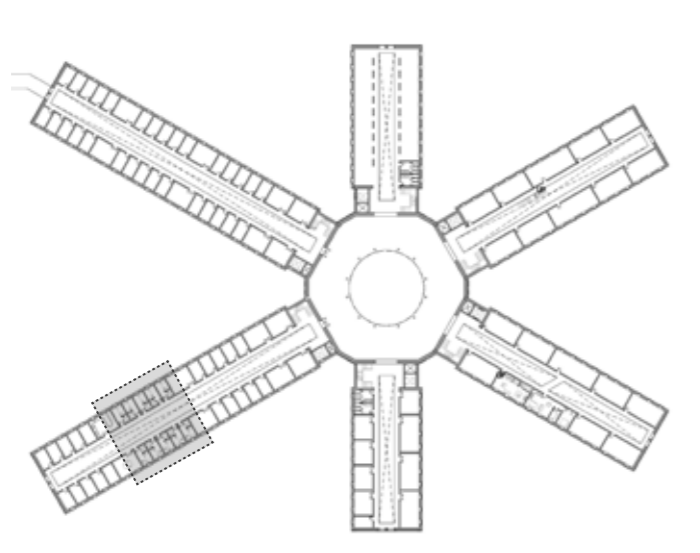
- Panopticon  
Standardt Floor Plan



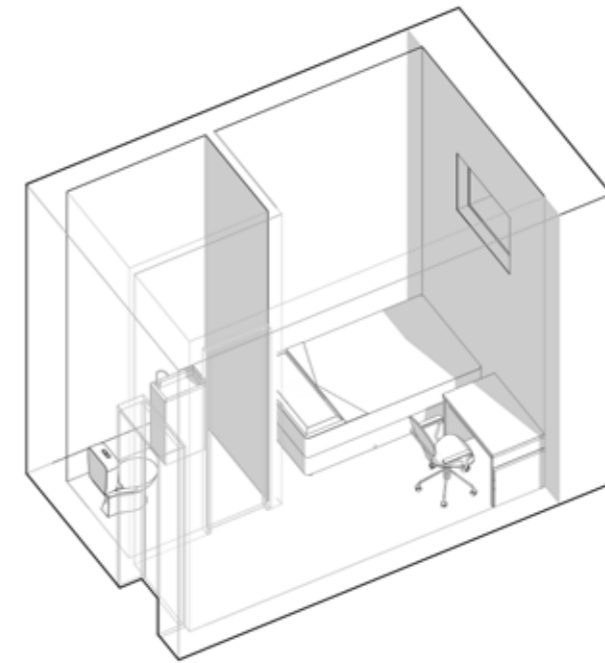


### iii. PROPOSAL

- Panopticon  
Plan details

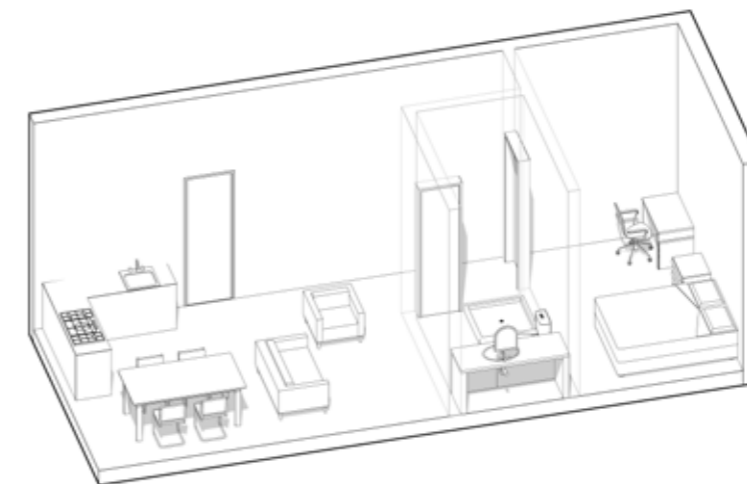
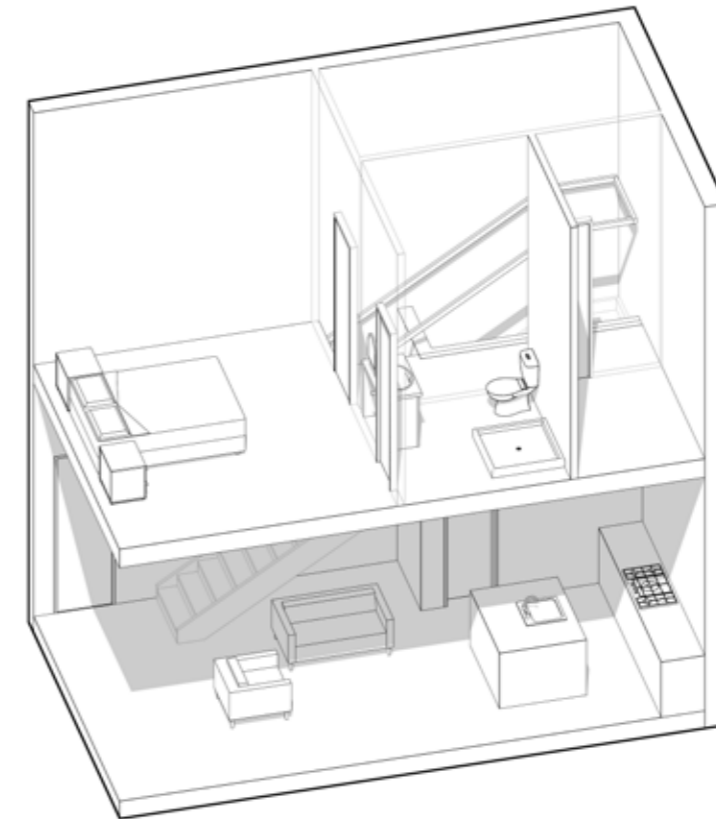
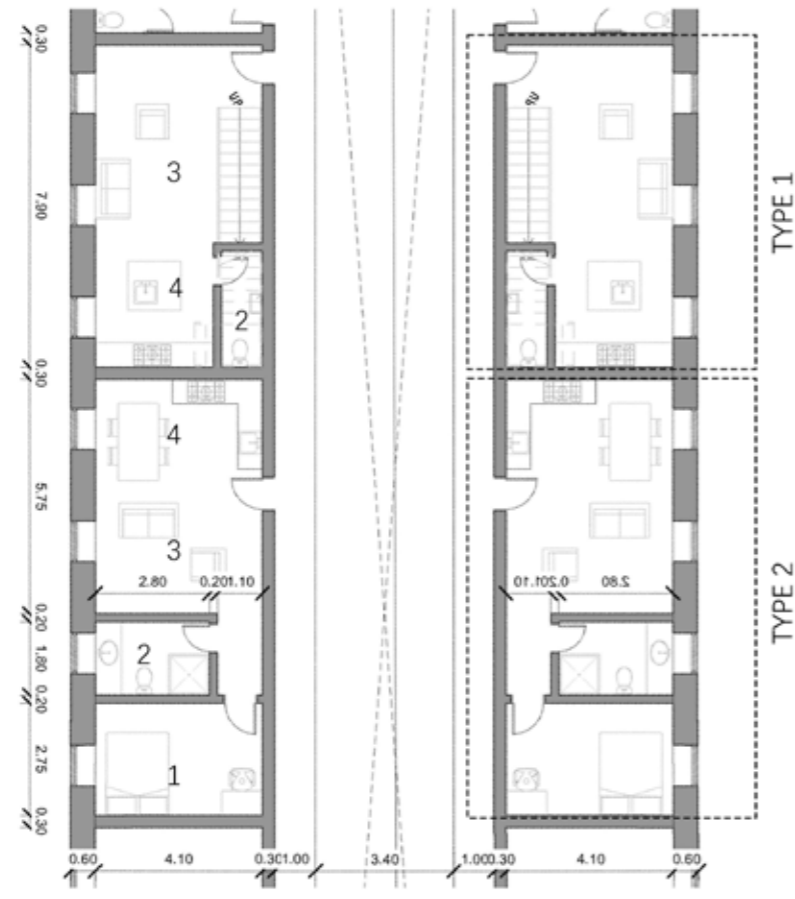
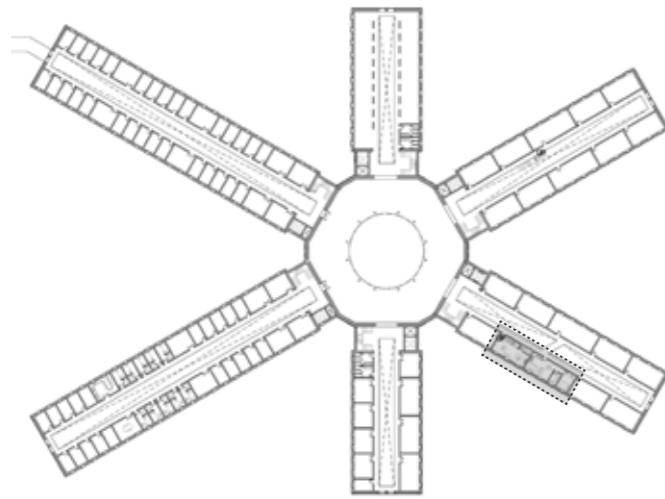


- 1. Sleeping
- 2. Toilet
- 3. Kitchen & dining
- 4. Multi-fuction



### iii. PROPOSAL

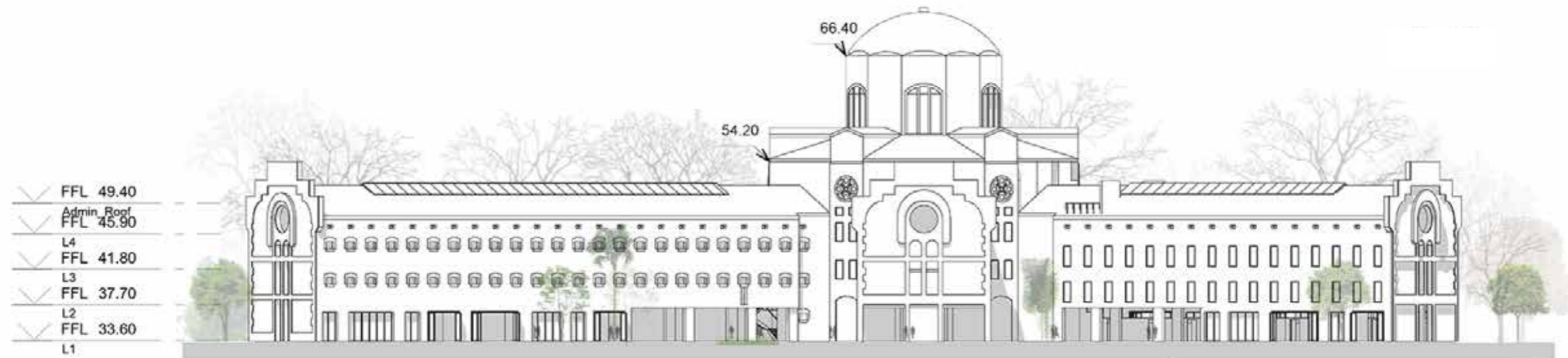
- Panopticon  
Plan details





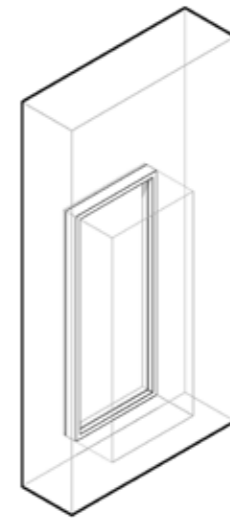
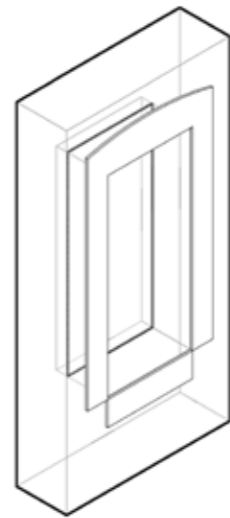
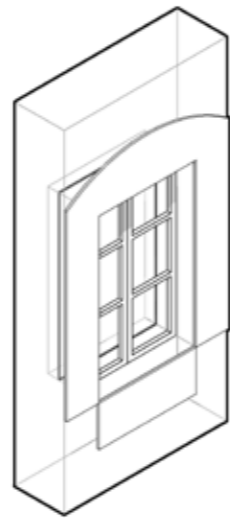
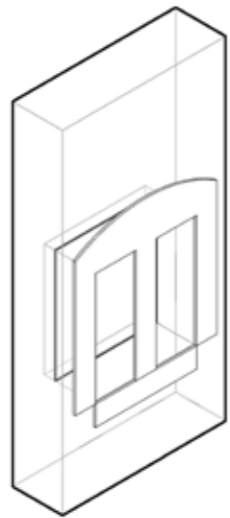
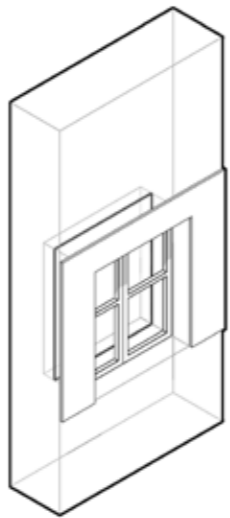
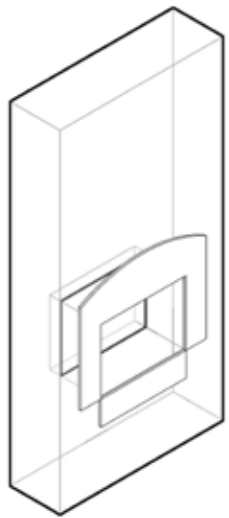
### iii. PROPOSAL

- Panopticon  
Facade



### iii. PROPOSAL

- Panopticon  
Facade details



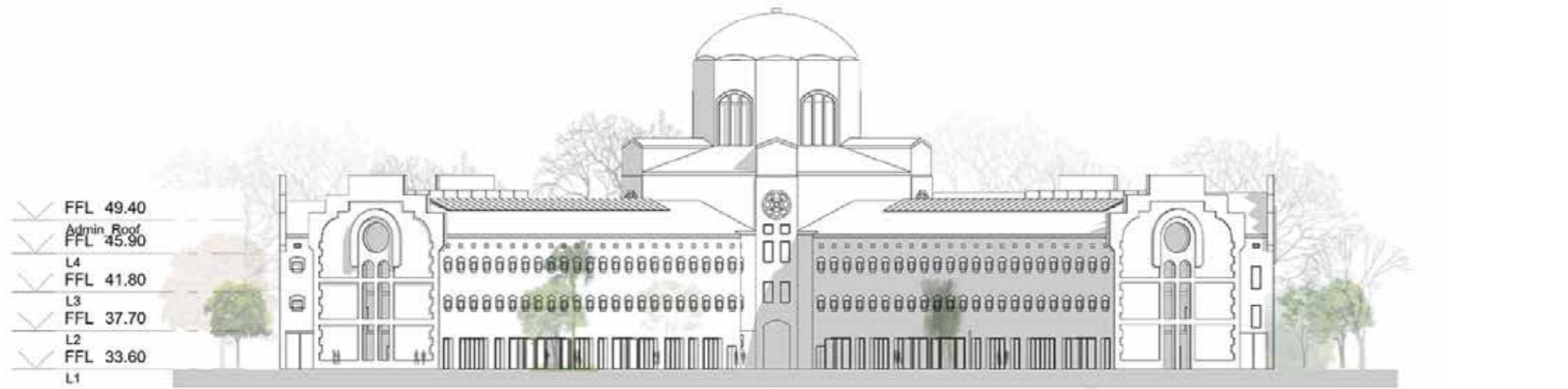
Existing

Adding



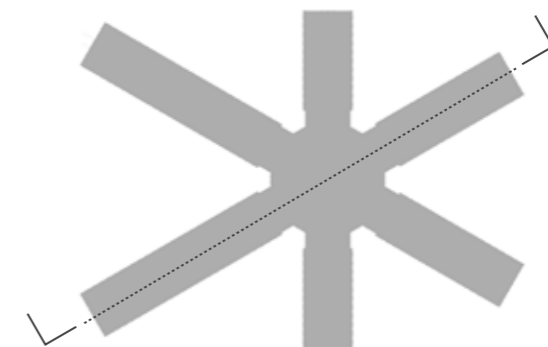
### iii. PROPOSAL

- Panopticon  
Facade



### iii. PROPOSAL

#### - Panopticon Section



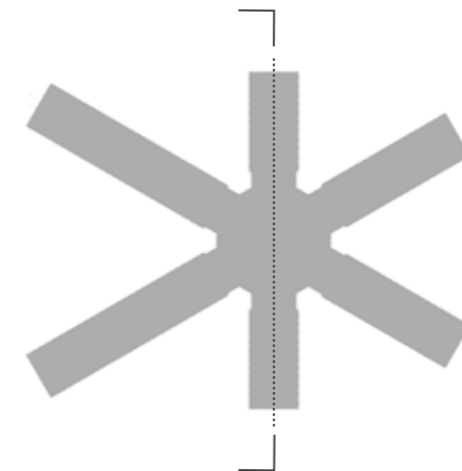


### iii. PROPOSAL

#### - Panopticon Section



0 5 20



### iii. PROPOSAL

- Panopticon  
View





### iii. PROPOSAL

- Panopticon  
View





### iii. PROPOSAL

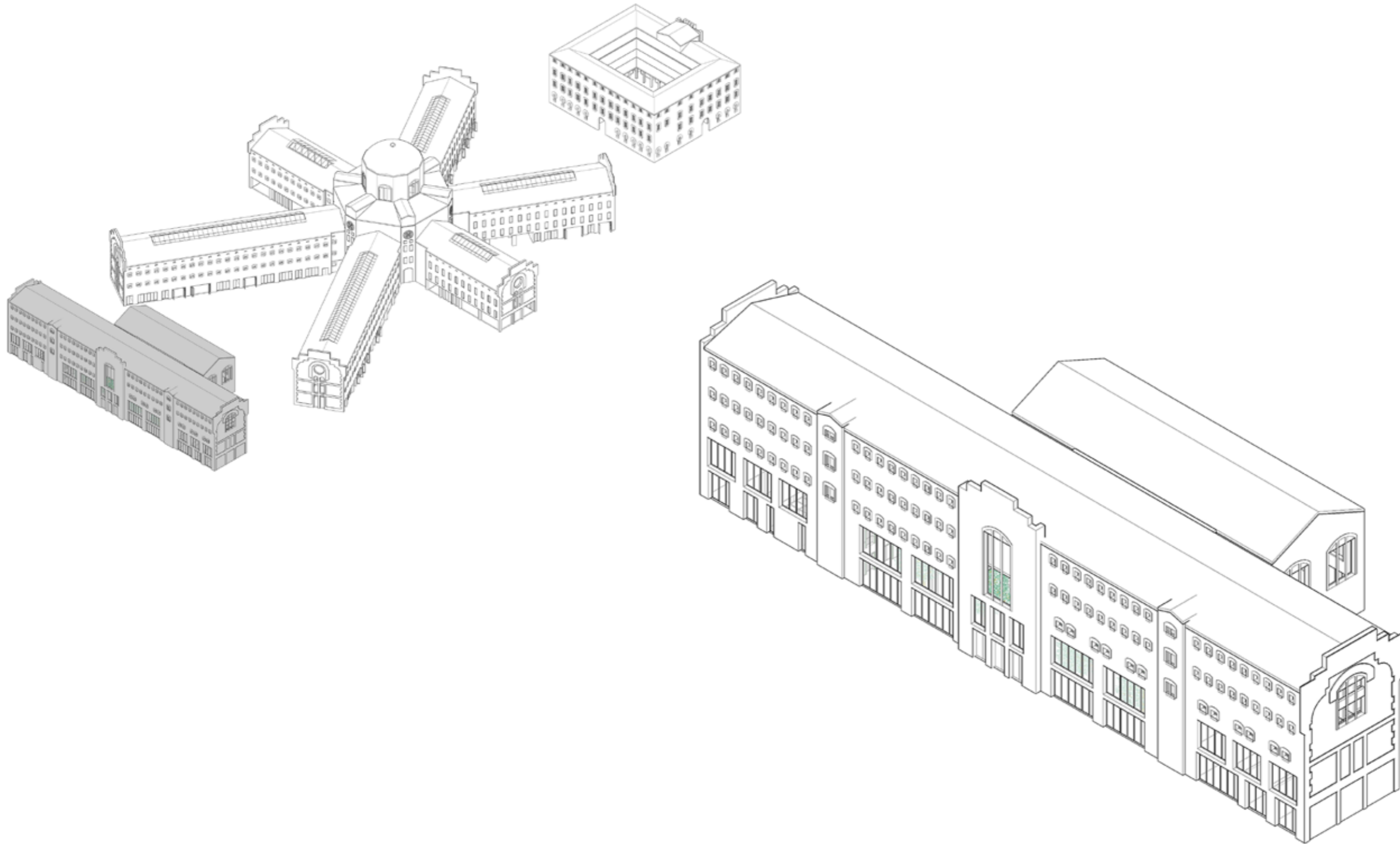
- Panopticon  
View





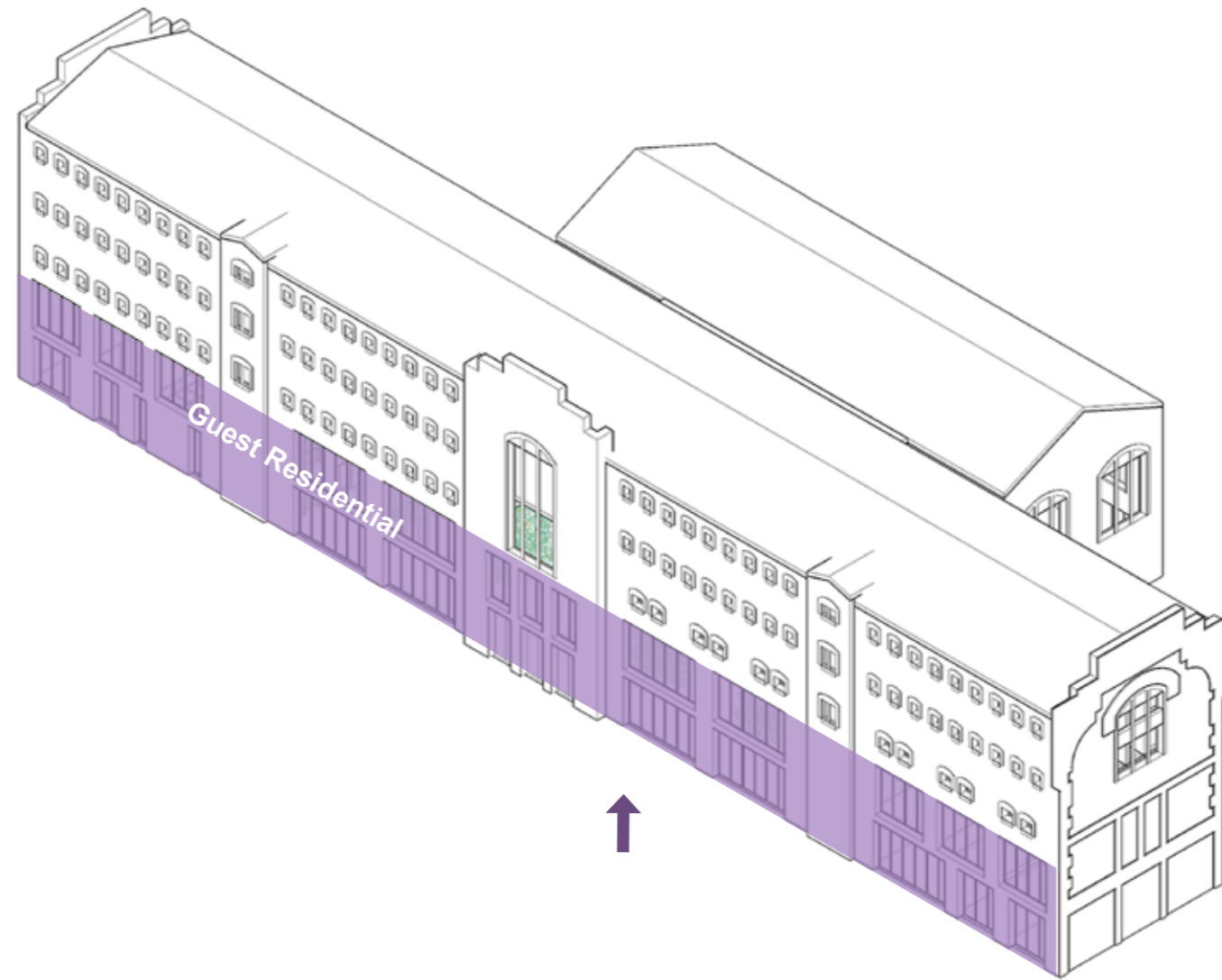
### iii. PROPOSAL

- Administration



### iii. PROPOSAL

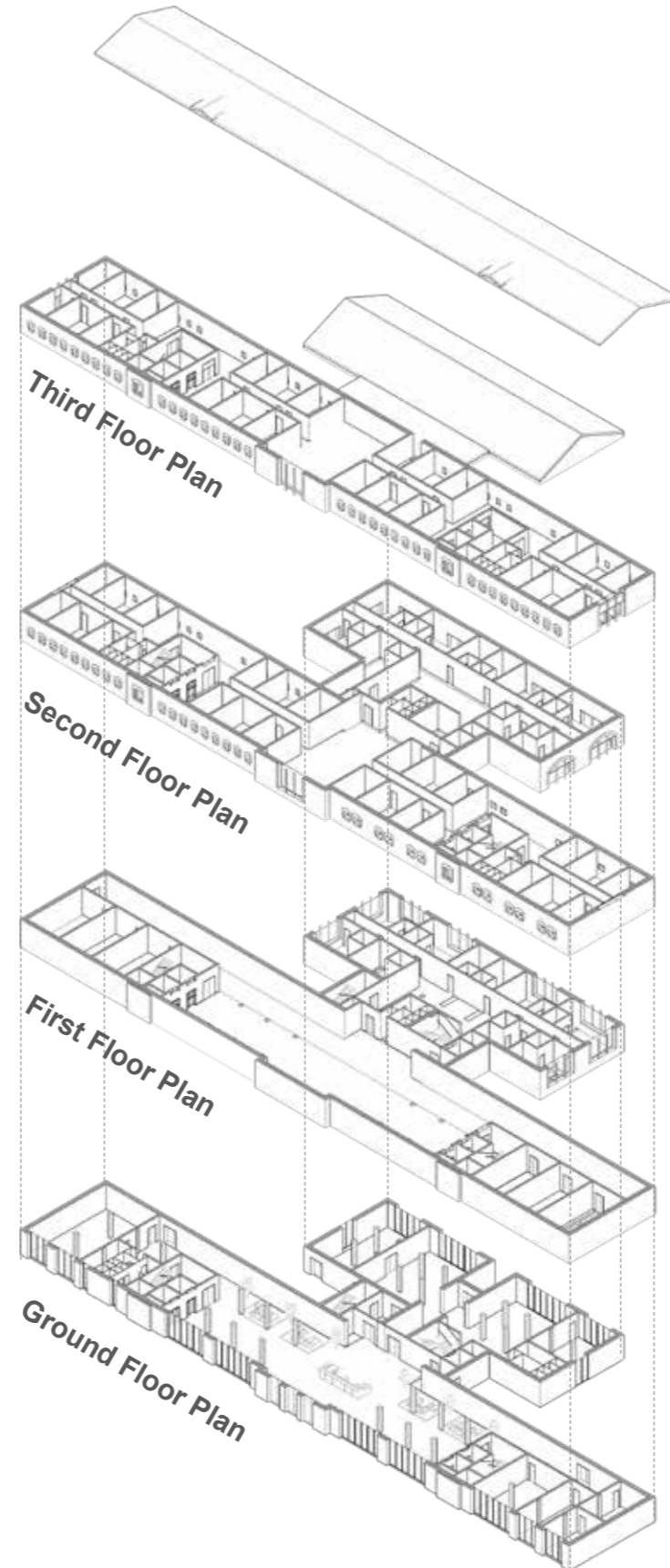
- Administration  
Design process





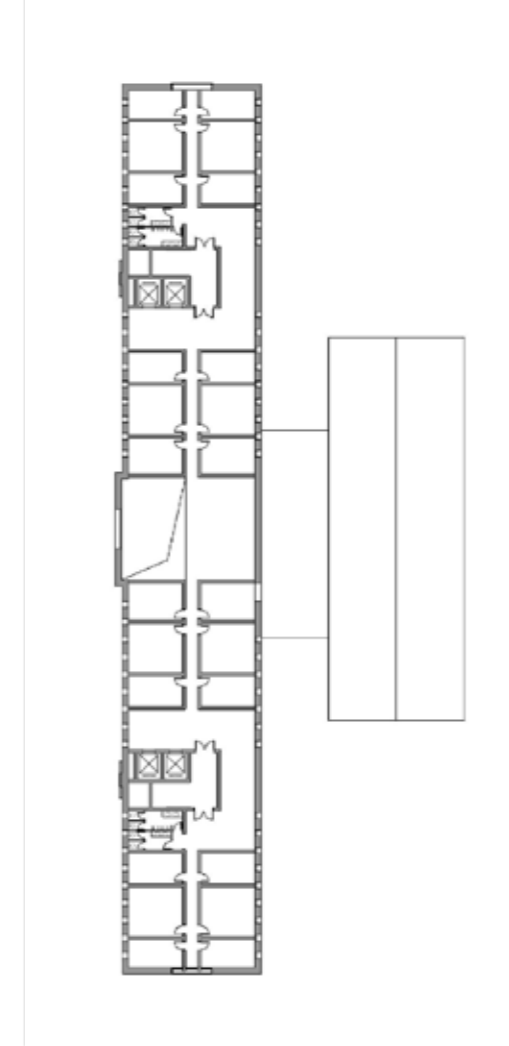
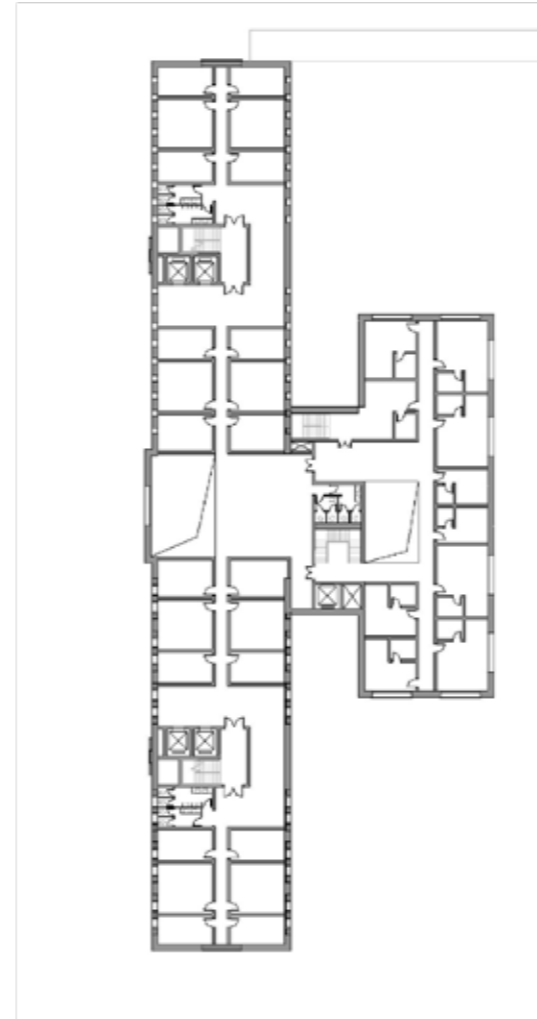
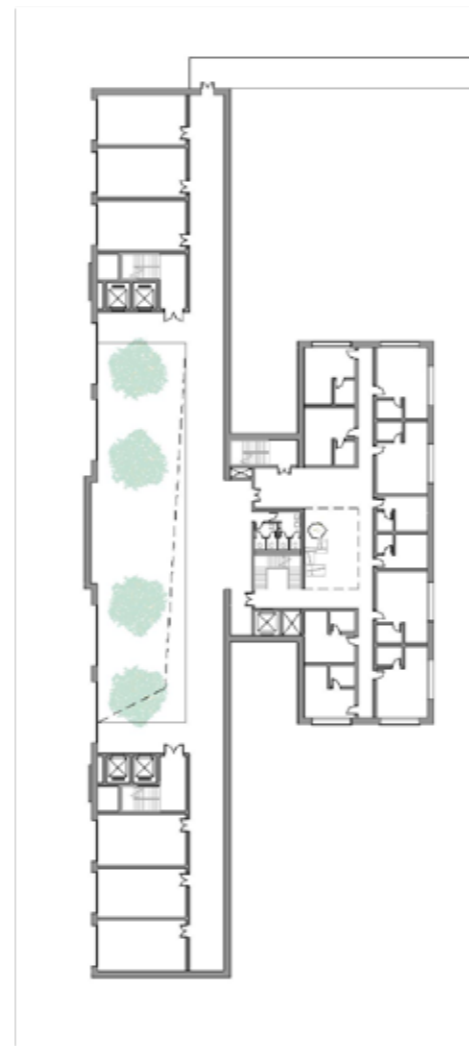
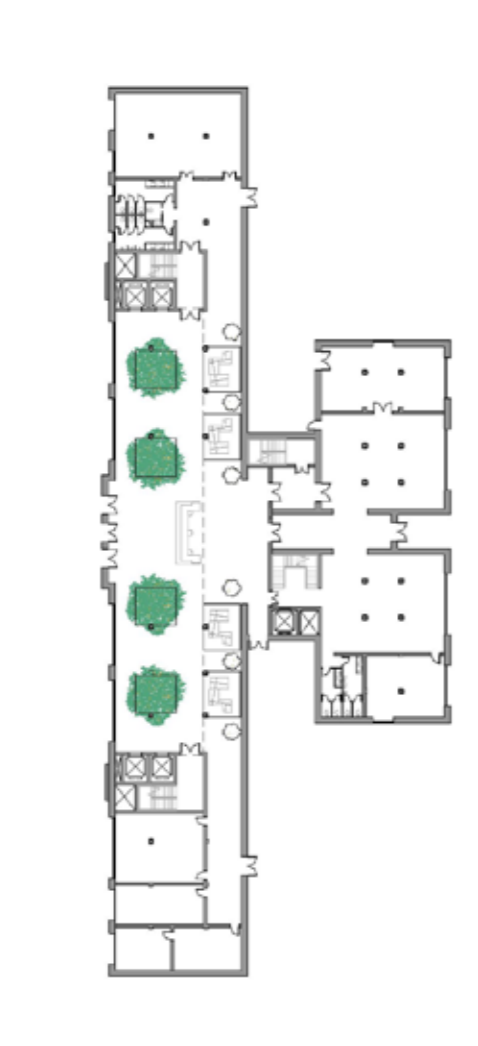
### iii. PROPOSAL

- Administration  
Explosion Diagram



### iii. PROPOSAL

- Administration  
Plan



0 5 20



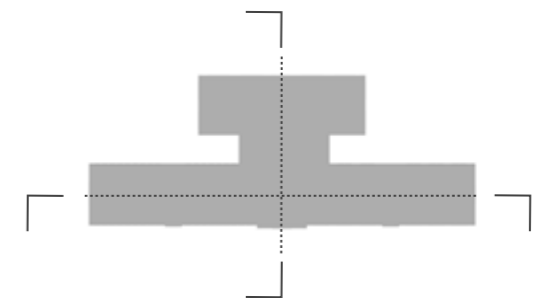
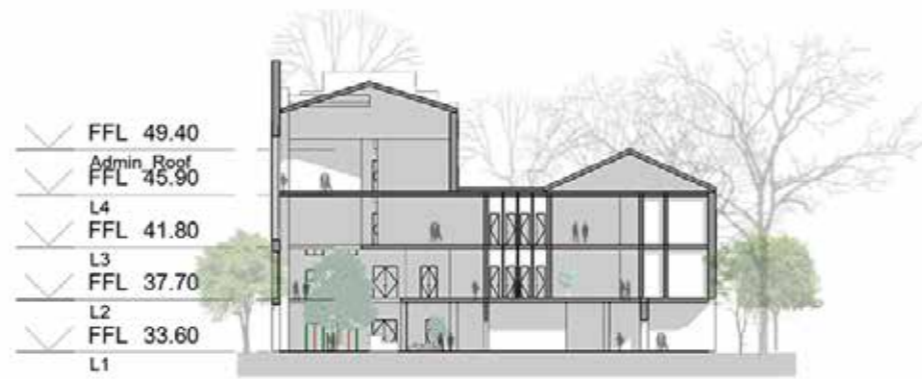
### iii. PROPOSAL

- Administration  
Facade



### iii. PROPOSAL

#### - Administration Section





### iii. PROPOSAL

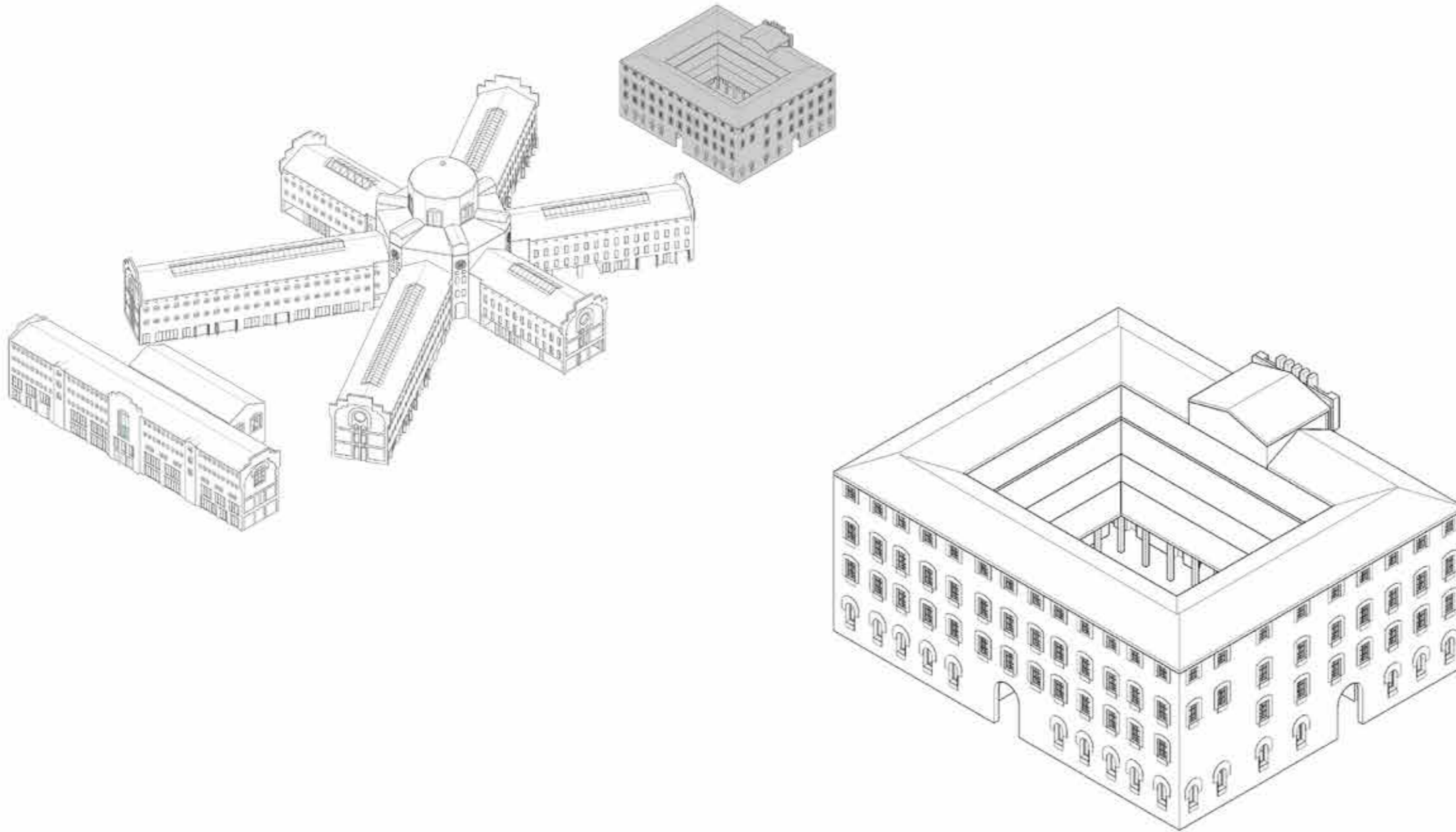
- Administration  
View





### iii. PROPOSAL

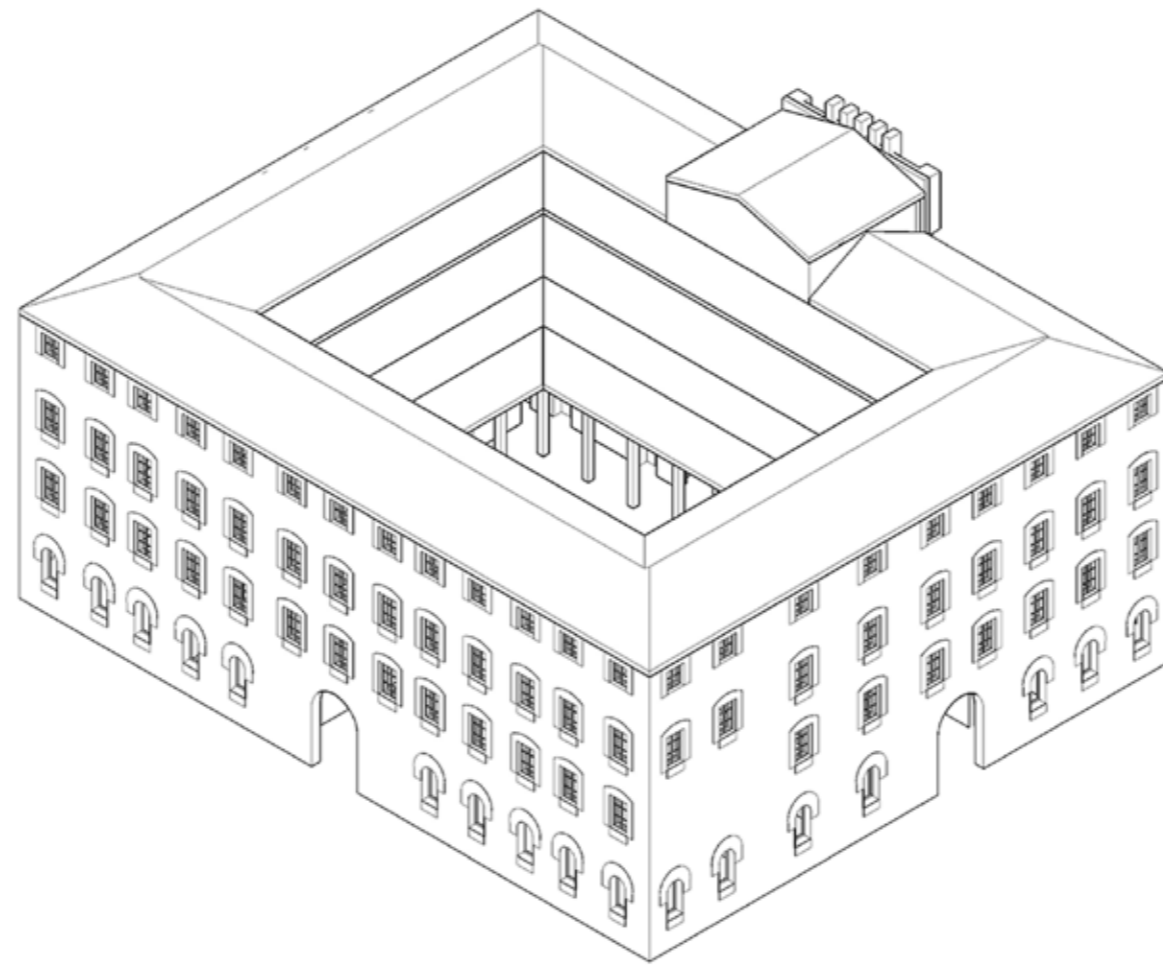
- Office





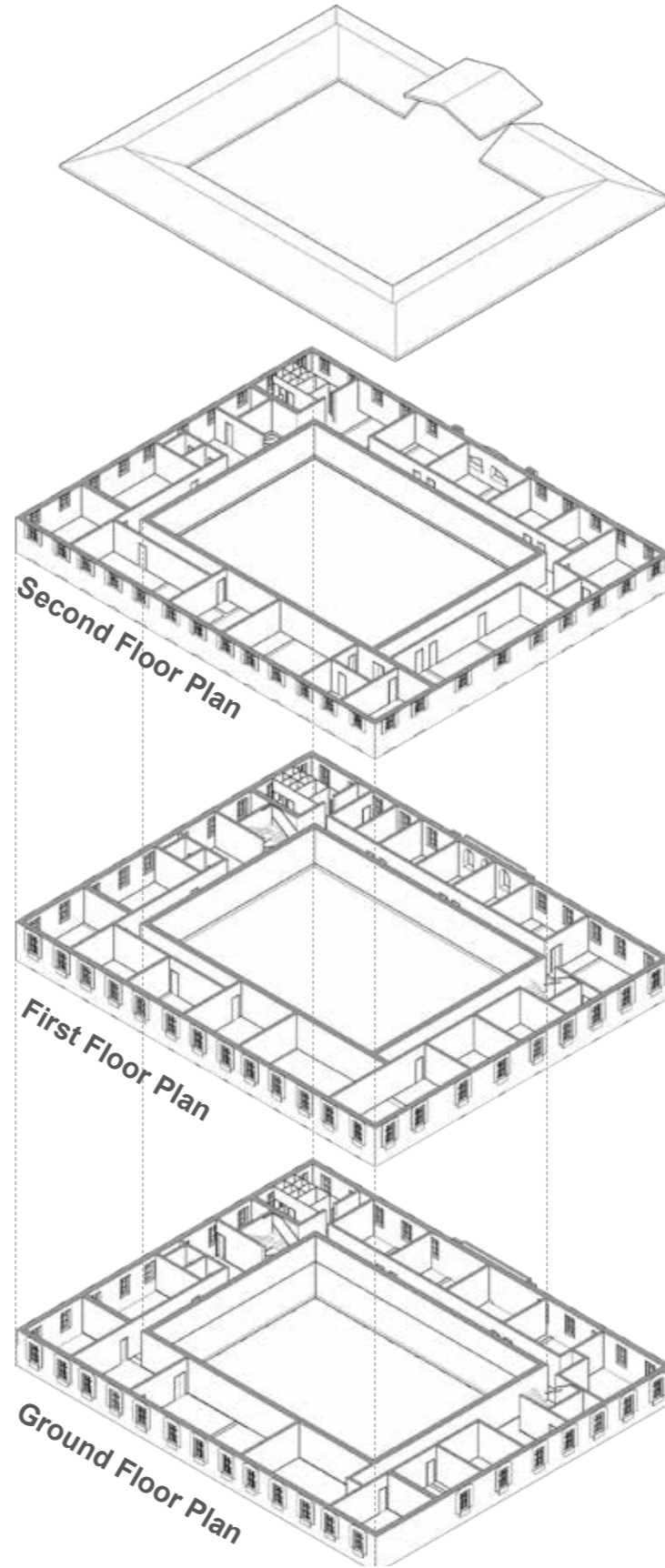
### iii. PROPOSAL

- Office  
Design Process



### iii. PROPOSAL

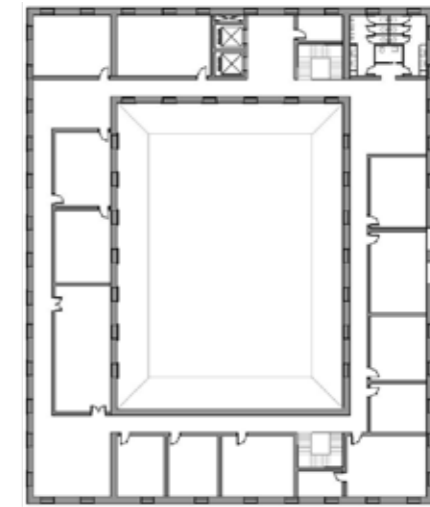
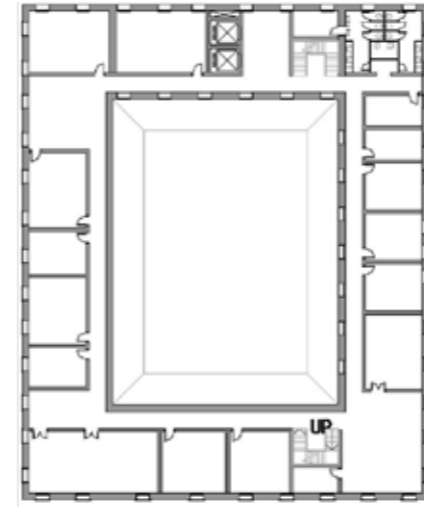
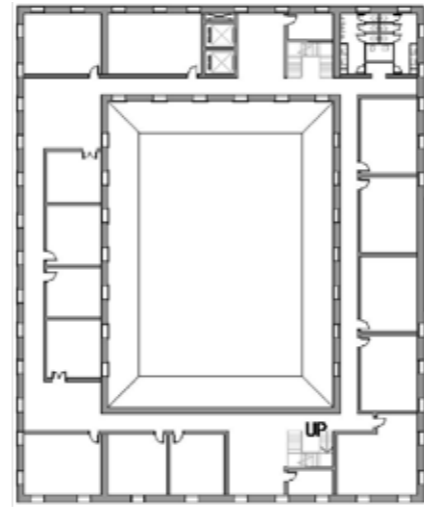
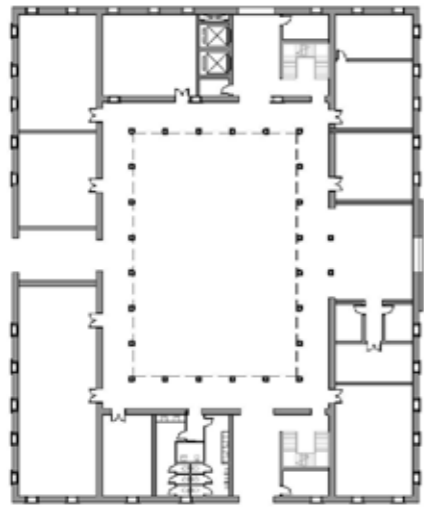
- Office  
Explosion Diagram





### iii. PROPOSAL

- Office  
Plan

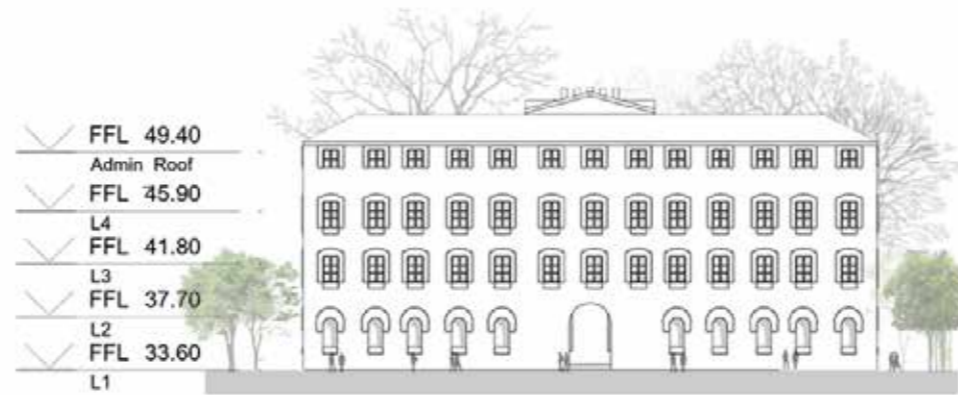


0 5 20

A horizontal scale bar with three segments. The first segment is labeled "0", the second "5", and the third "20".

### iii. PROPOSAL

- Office  
Facade



0 5 20

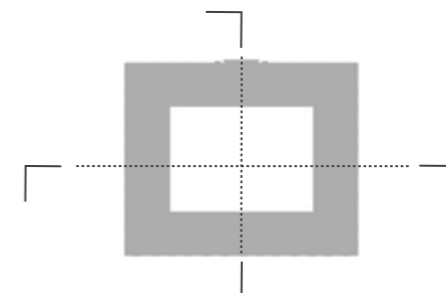


### iii. PROPOSAL

- Office  
Section



0 5 20





### iii. PROPOSAL

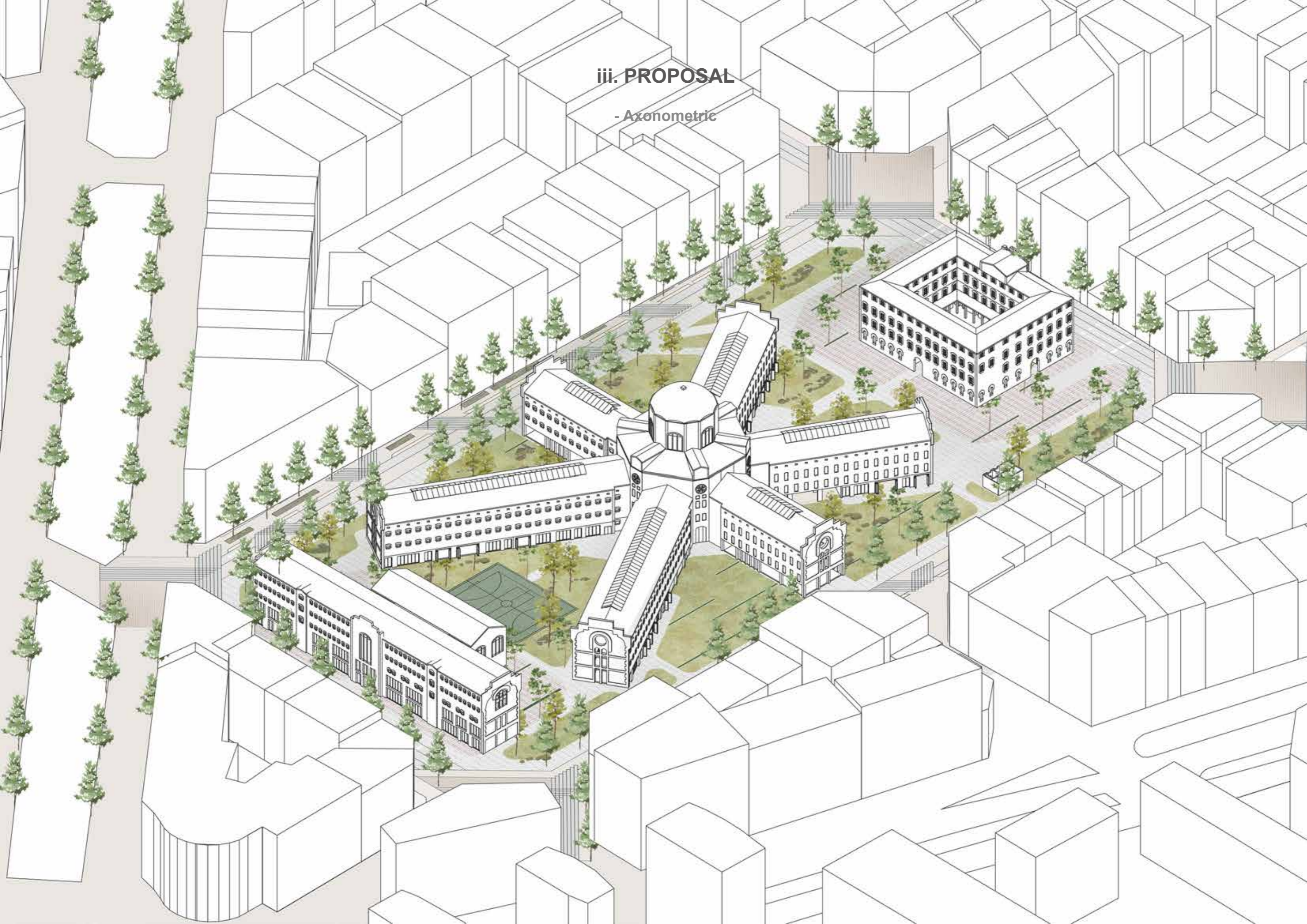
- Office  
View





### iii. PROPOSAL

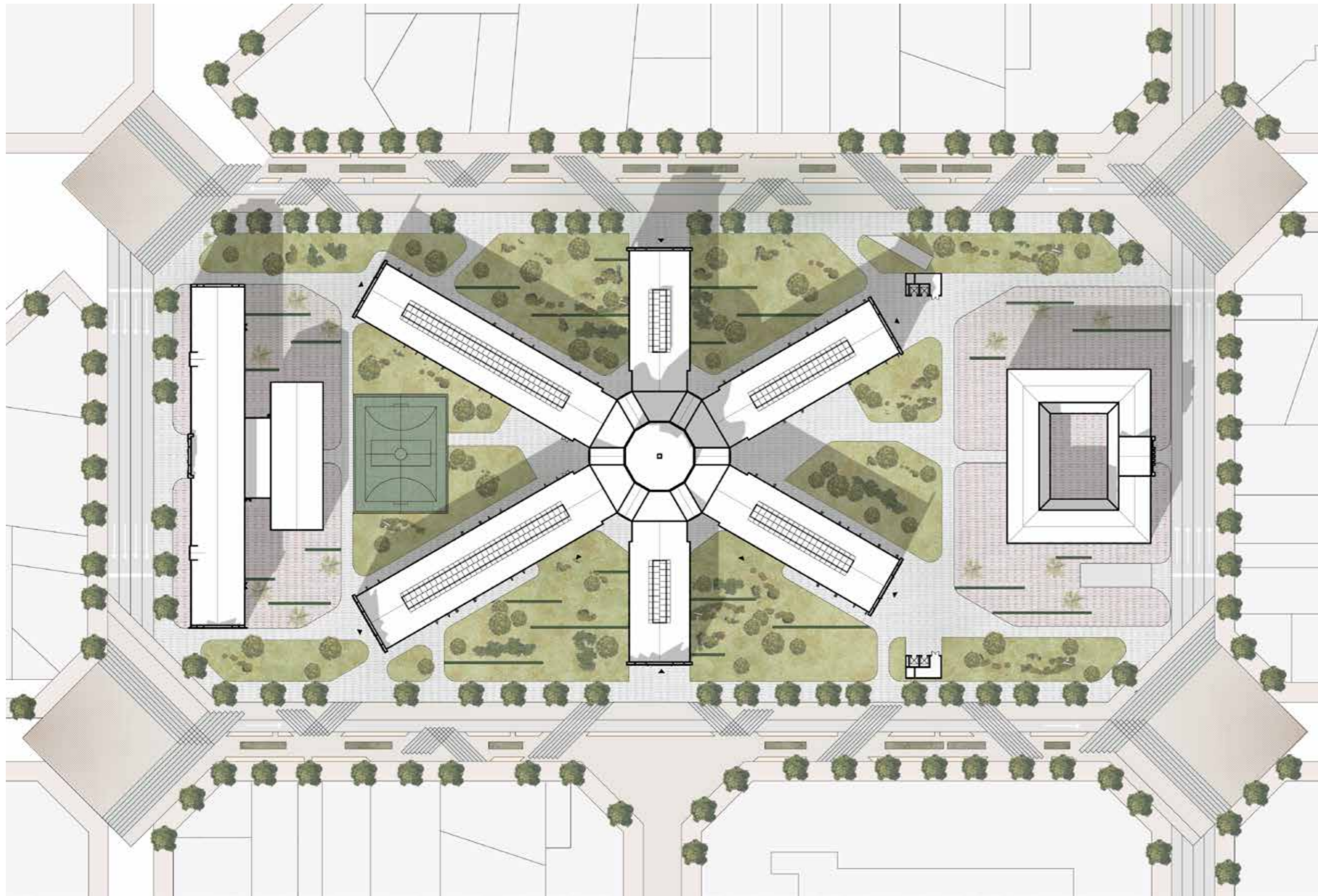
- Axonometric





### iii. PROPOSAL

- Master Plan

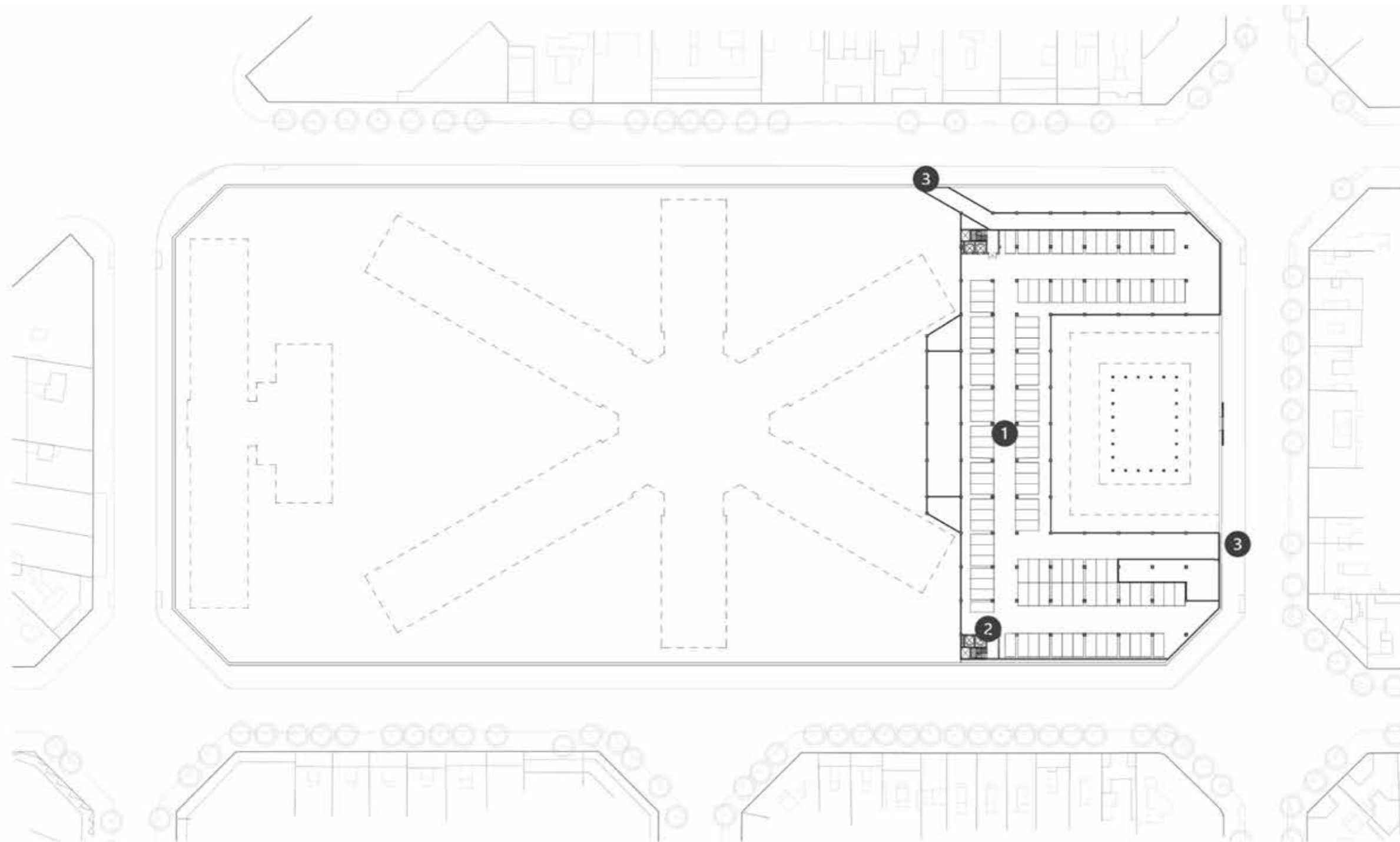


0 5 20 50



### iii. PROPOSAL

- LA MODEL  
Underground Floor Plan



**Underground L-1**

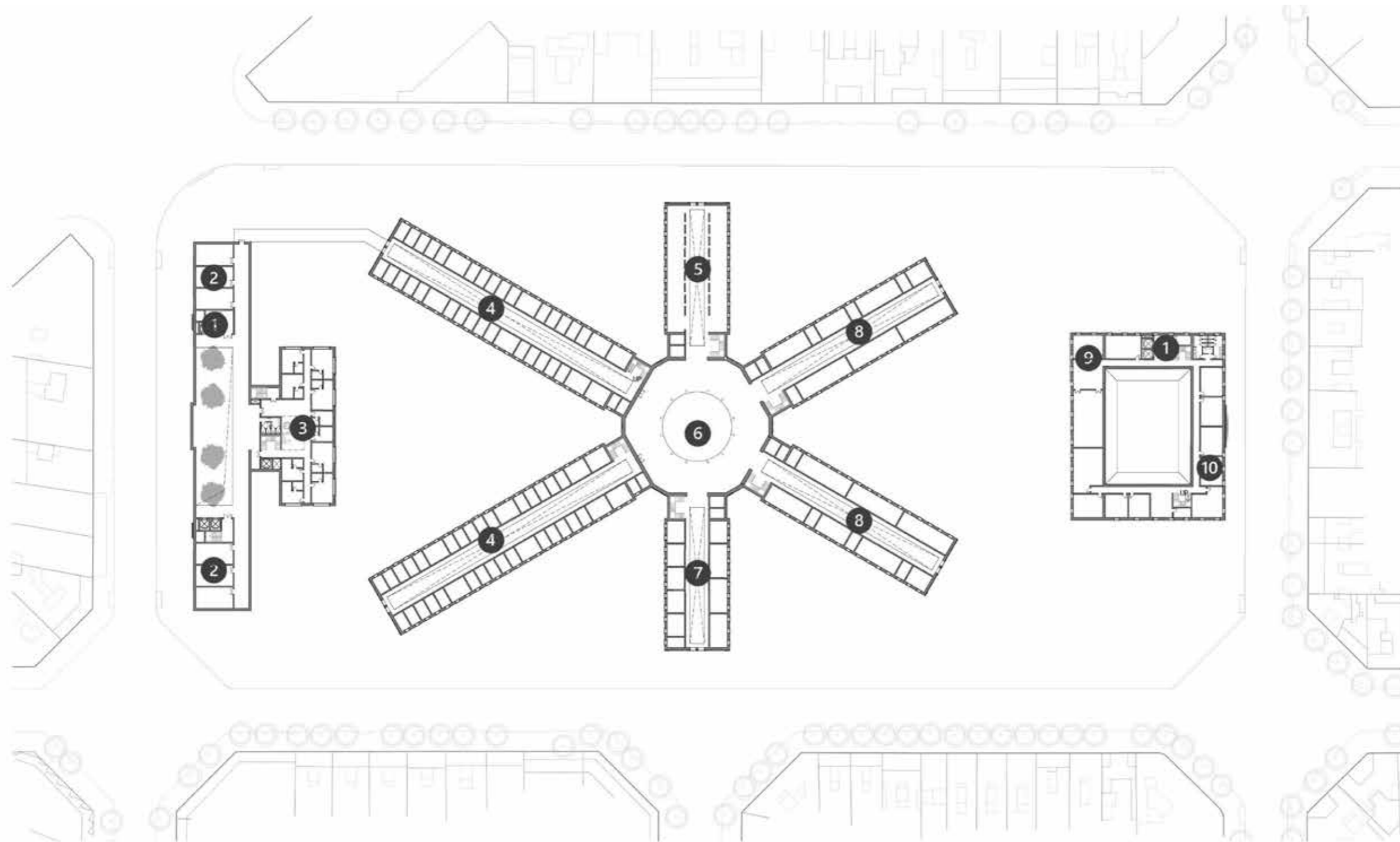
- 1. Parking Lot
- 2. Stairs and Lift
- 3. Entrance



0 5 20 50

### iii. PROPOSAL

- LA MODEL  
First Floor Plan



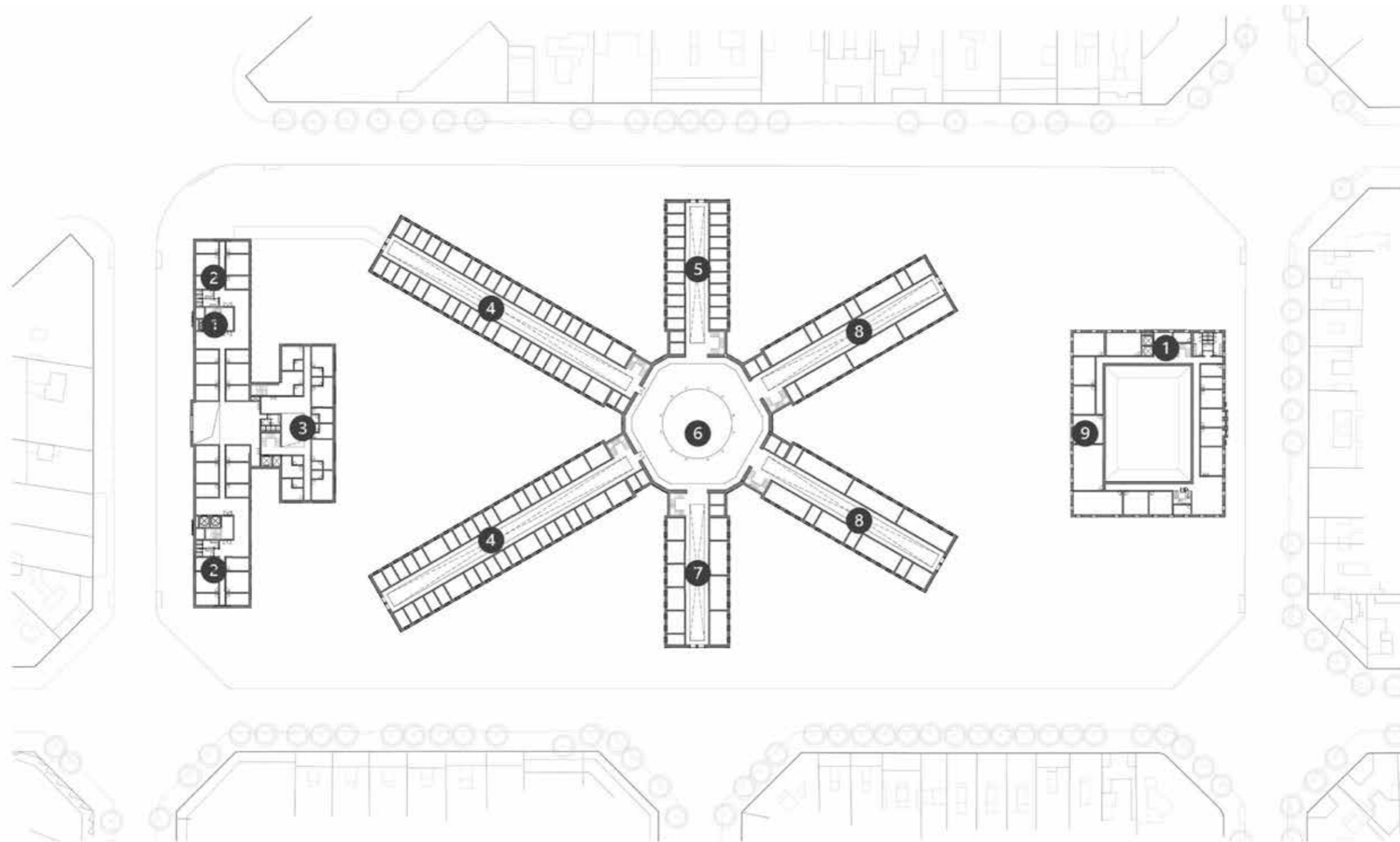
#### First Floor

- 1. Stairs and Lift
- 2. Justice Support Offices
- 3. Guest Residential
- 4. Guards' quarters/ Offender unit
- 5. Memorial Space
- 6. Library
- 7. Institute-School
- 8. Social housing (Apartment)
- 9. Social services clinic
- 10. Mental health



### iii. PROPOSAL

- LA MODEL  
Second Floor Plan



#### Second Floor

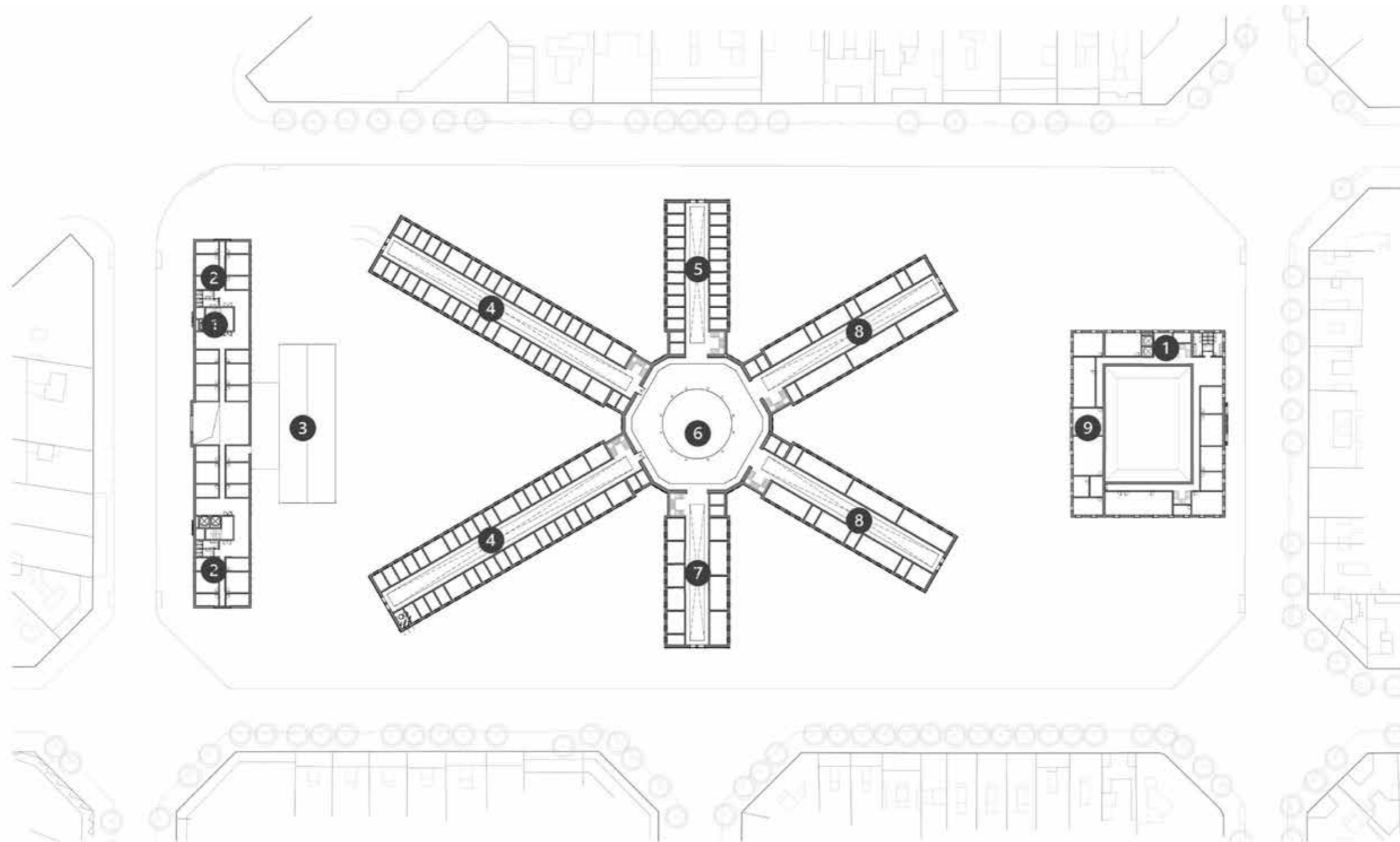
- 1. Stairs and Lift
- 2. Justice Support Offices
- 3. Guest Residential
- 4. Guards' quarters/ Offender unit
- 5. Memorial Space
- 6. Void
- 7. Institute-School
- 8. Social housing (Apartment)
- 9. Employment services



0 5 20 50

### iii. PROPOSAL

- LA MODEL  
Third Floor Plan



**Third Floor**

- 1. Stairs and Lift
- 2. Justice Support Offices
- 3. Guest Residential
- 4. Guards' quarters/ Offender unit
- 5. Memorial Space
- 6. Void
- 7. Institute-School
- 8. Social housing (Apartment)
- 9. Addiction services

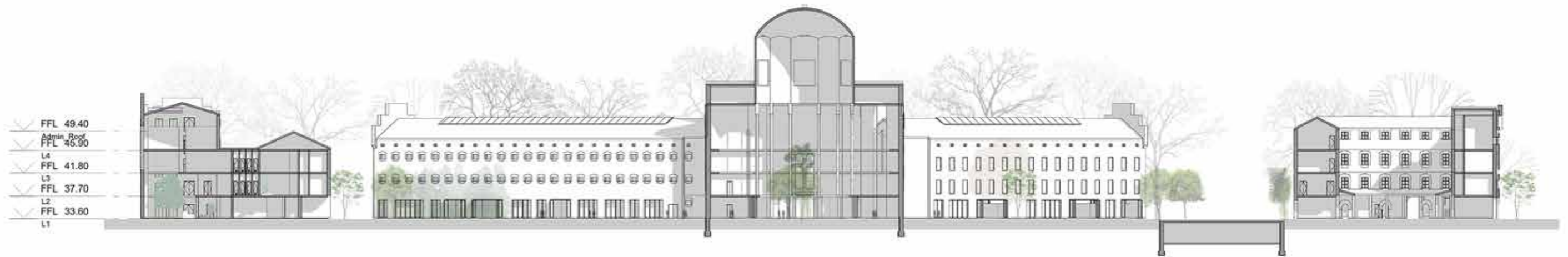


0 5 20 50

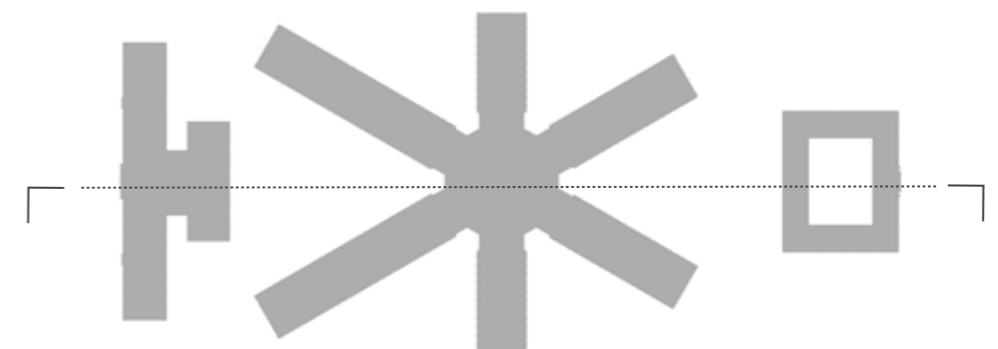


### iii. PROPOSAL

- LA MODEL  
Section

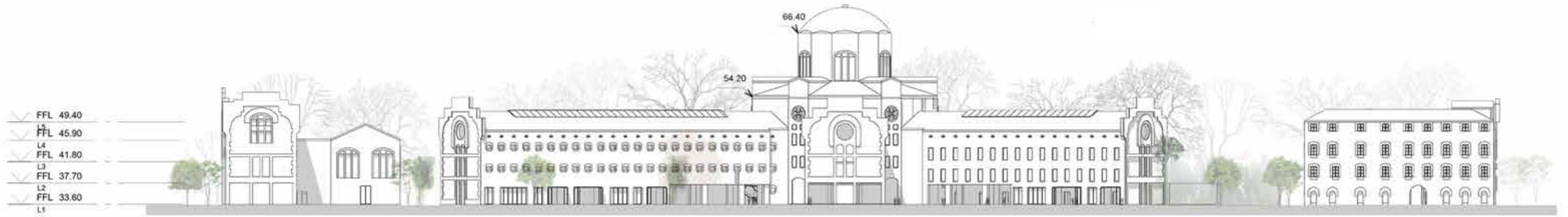


0 5 20



### iii. PROPOSAL

- LA MODEL  
Facade



0 5 20



### iii. PROPOSAL

- LA MODEL  
Facade



0 5 20



### iii. PROPOSAL

- LA MODEL  
View







**INTRODUCTION**

The Model was created on the remains of Barcelona in 1909, and conceived with the aim of being an exemplary urban plan. The plan proposed two blocks of the Eixample and launched an innovative architectural design in the form of a polygonal, starting from a polygonal central body - where the vegetation will be located - and glasses work down radially.

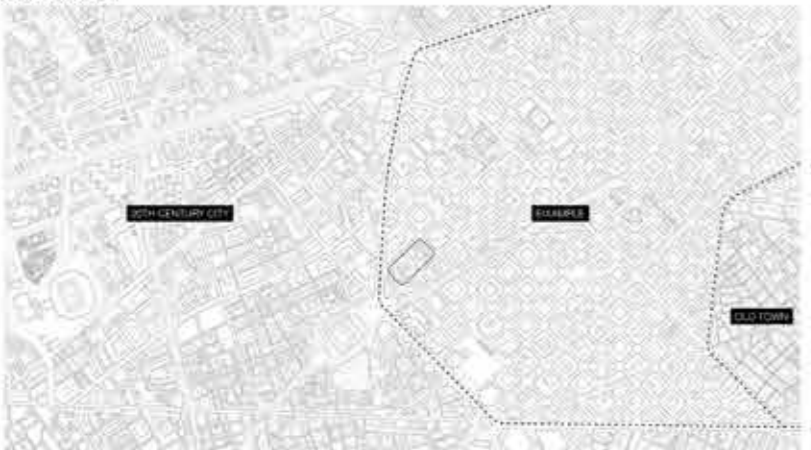
Within more than 100 years, LA Model was viewed as a prison and went through many historical processes. After its closure in 2017, how to integrate the old prison into the city was under the discussion. Following the closure and transfer to the City Council, a new stage of opening is now beginning. The 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 have positive effects in a century of transformation. Today LA Model is going to be a socio-cultural and multipurpose facility open to everyone, which needs suitable temporary activities to start the integration of the prison in the city.



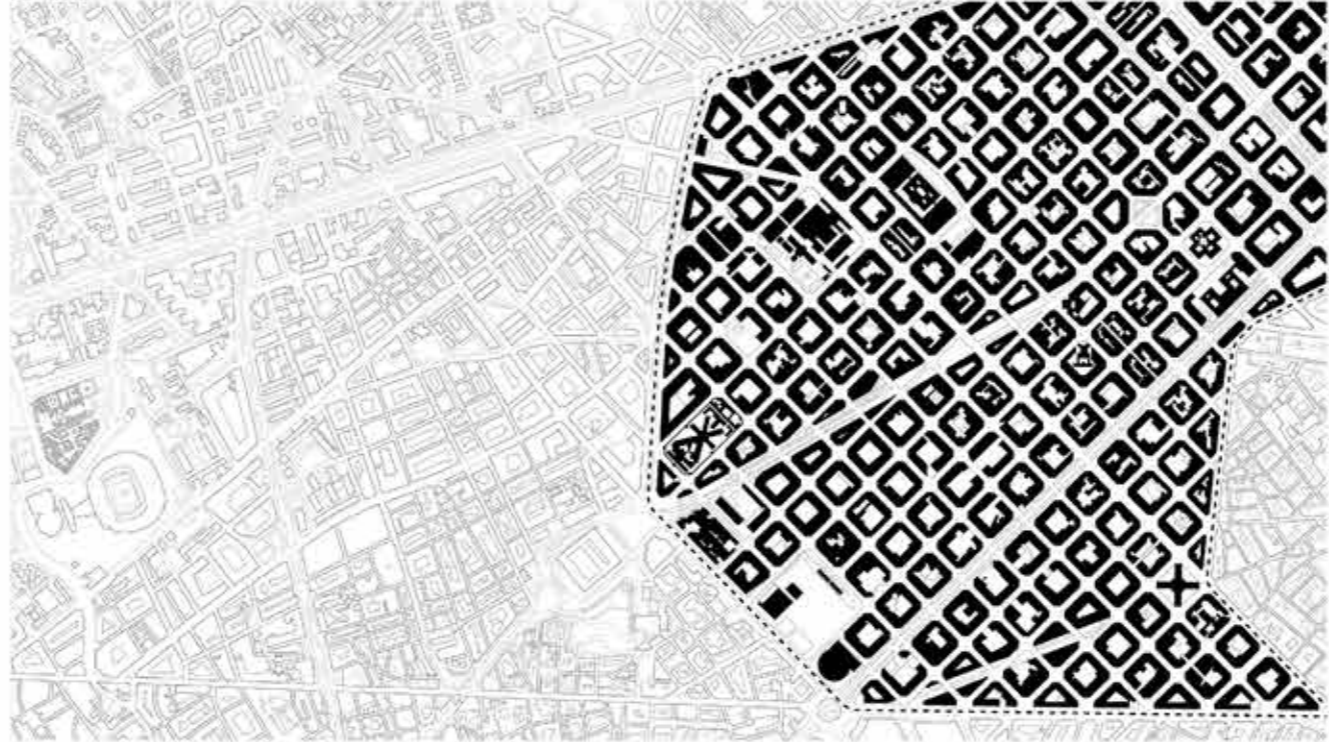
**TYPOLGY IN BARCELONA**



**SITE LOCATION**



**EXAMPLE**



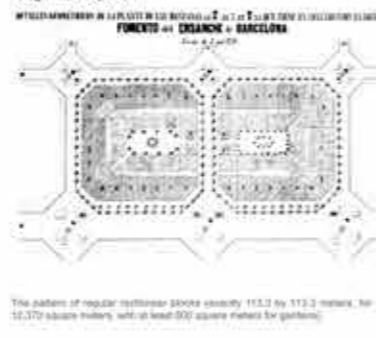
**Ildefonso Cerde and the Plan for Eixample**



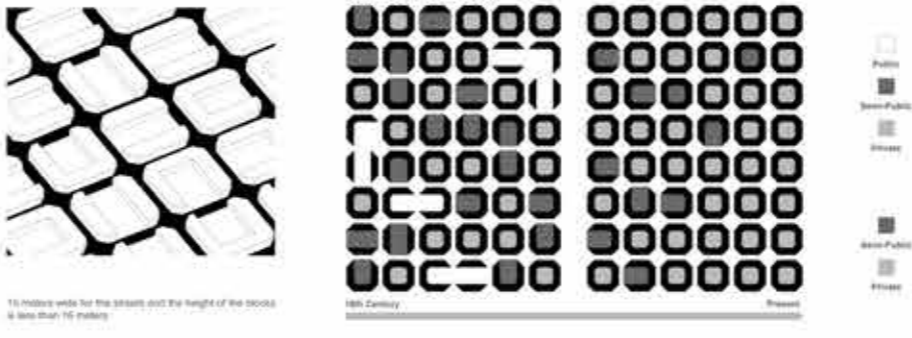
**The evolution of Barcelona's wall**



**Original Proposal**



**Block Characteristics**

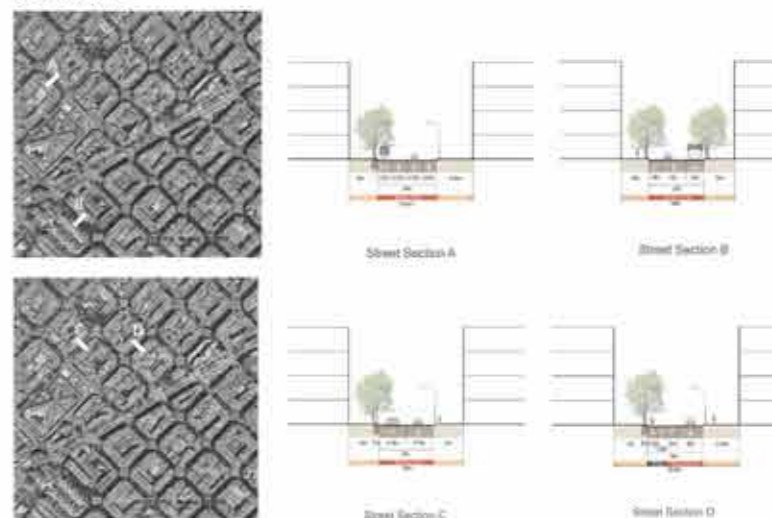


The system of regular rectangular blocks closely 113.2 by 113.2 meters, for 10,370 square meters, with at least 500 square meters for gardens.

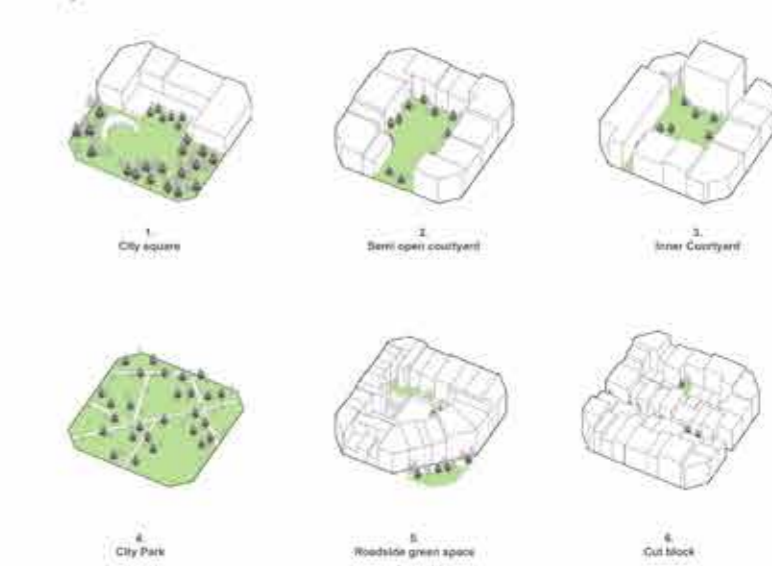
To reduce voids for the streets and the height of the blocks is less than 10 meters.



**Street Sections**



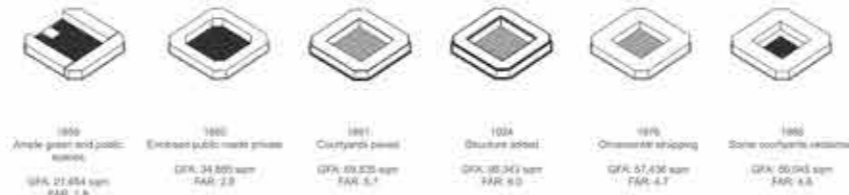
**Green Space in Blocks**



**Original Typology of Blocks**

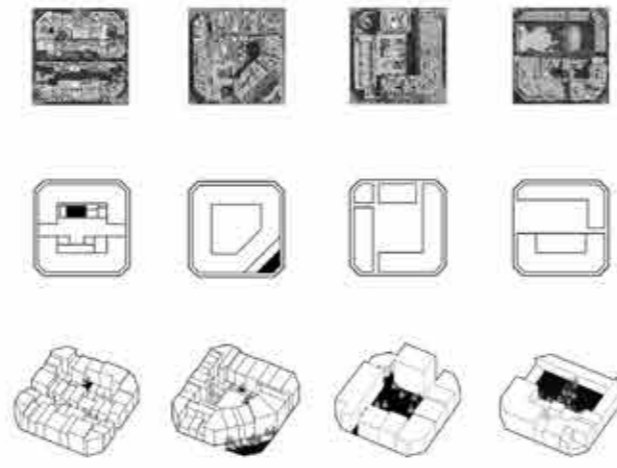
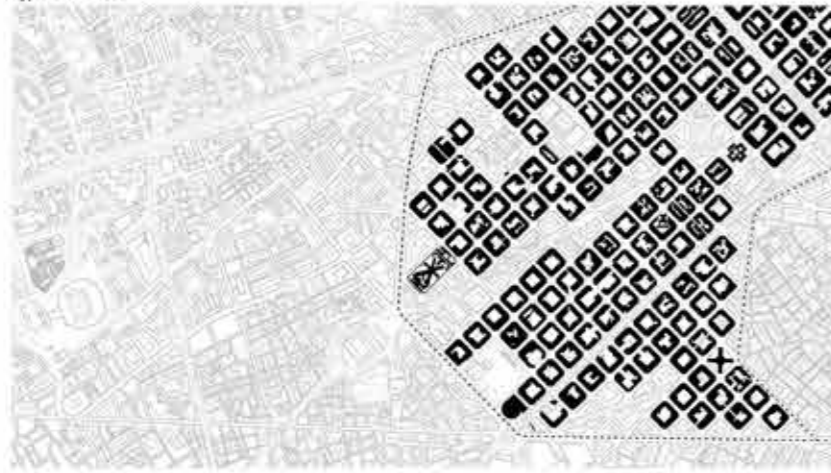


**Practical evolution of Blocks**

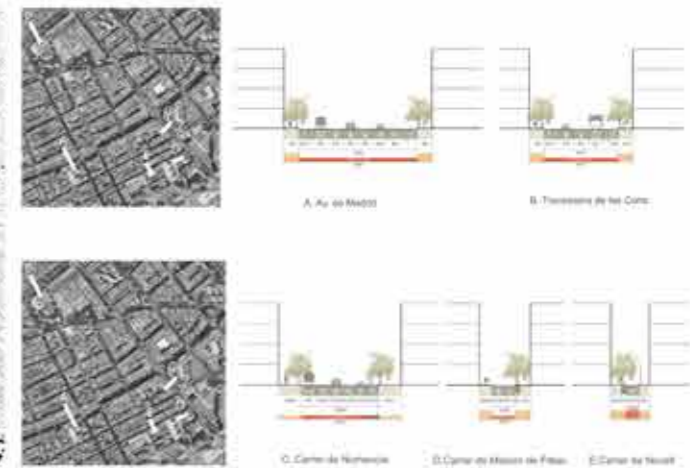




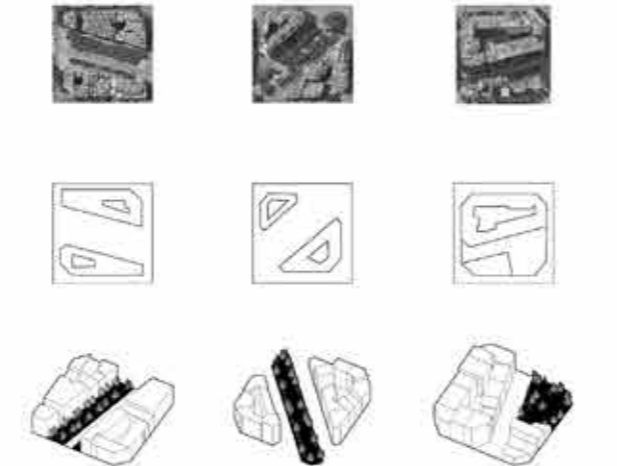
Typical Blocks



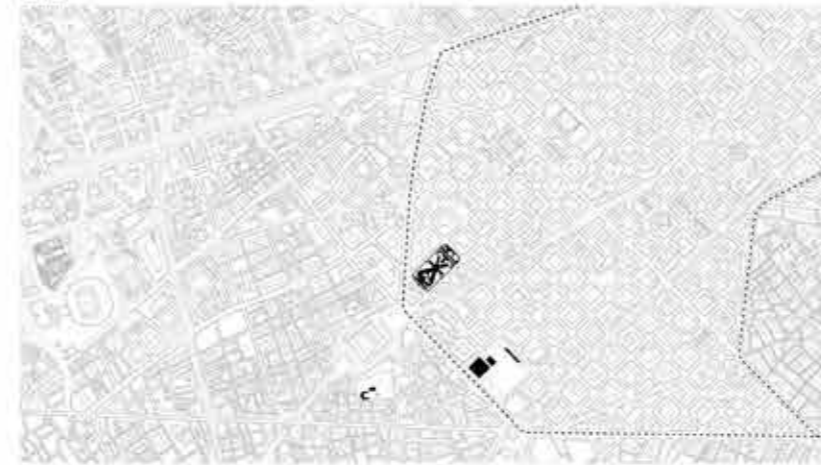
20th Century City



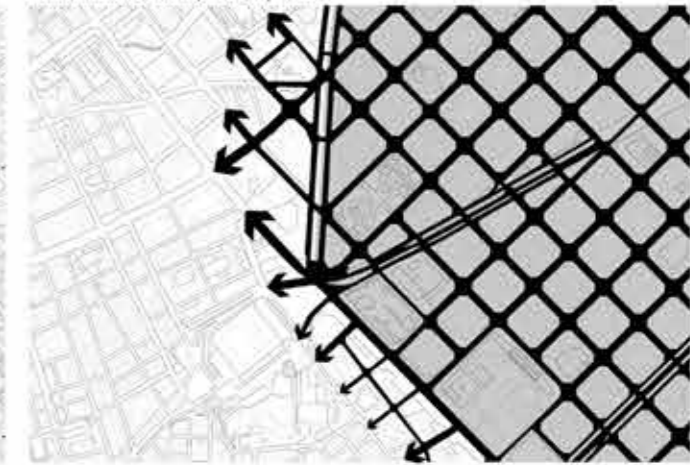
Cutted Blocks



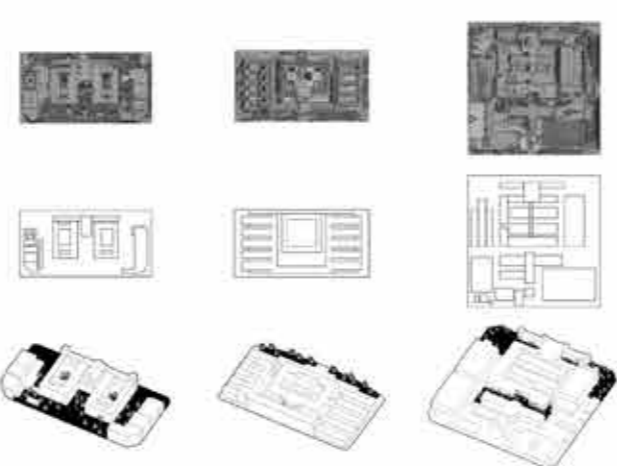
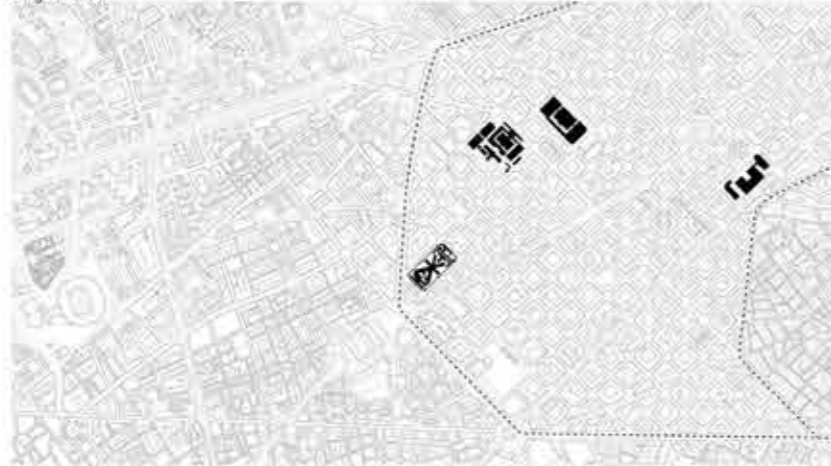
Parks



The extension of Eixample block pattern



Large Blocks



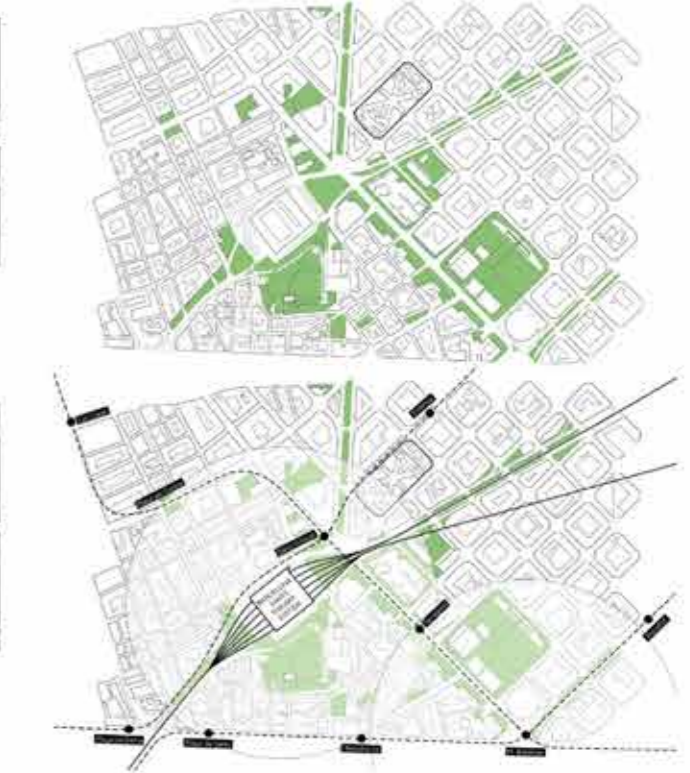
Espanya Industrial Park



Joan Miró Park



Green Space System





## II. SITE - LA MODEL

Site Condition

History



1904: A view of La Model in 1904. Adolf Mas Omsada, AFB. 1904: A view of the interior of the panopticon in 1904. Adolf Mas Omsada, AFB. 1933: 58 prisoners in 1933. Carlos Pérez de Rozas, AFB. 1941: A monument of the collection of La Merce in La Model in 1941. Carlos Pérez de Rozas, AFB. 1955: Women and girls in the women's prison of Les Corts, AFB. 1977: A group of businessmen on the roof of the prison in July 1977. Carlos Pérez de Rozas, AFB. 1982: A group of people demonstrated outside the prison in 1982. Z. Color, Newspaper of Barcelona, AFB. 1941: City Council representatives with the prison, a few days after its closure. City Hall of Barcelona.

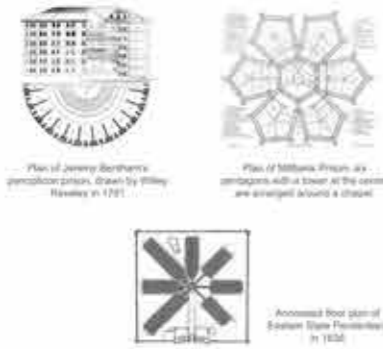
The panopticon is a type of institutional building and a system of control designed by the English philosopher and social theorist Jeremy Bentham in the 18th century.

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.

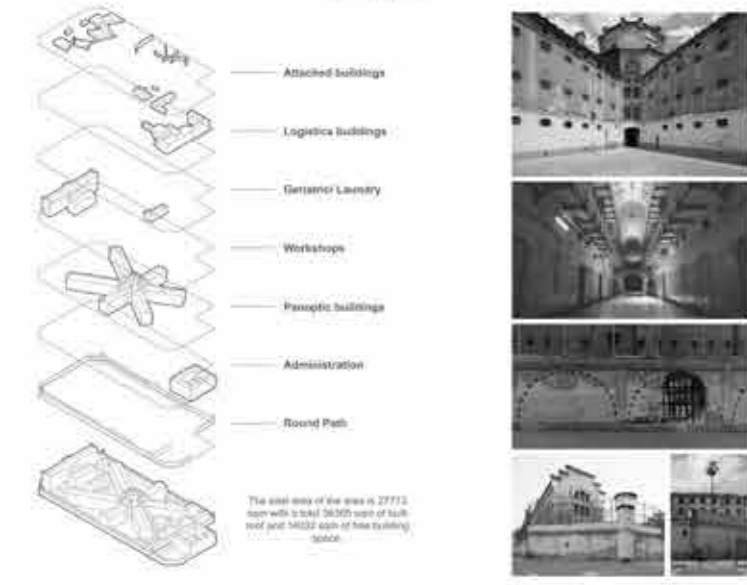
In 1812 persistent problems with Newgate Prison and other London prisons prompted the British government to fund the construction of a prison in Millbank. Based on Bentham's panopticon plans, the National Penitentiary opened in 1821.

In 1875 Foucault used the panopticon as a metaphor for the modern disciplinary society in Discipline and Punish. He argued that the disciplinary society had emerged in the 18th century and that disciplines are techniques for assuring the ordering of human conduct, with the ultimate aim of docility and utility in the system.

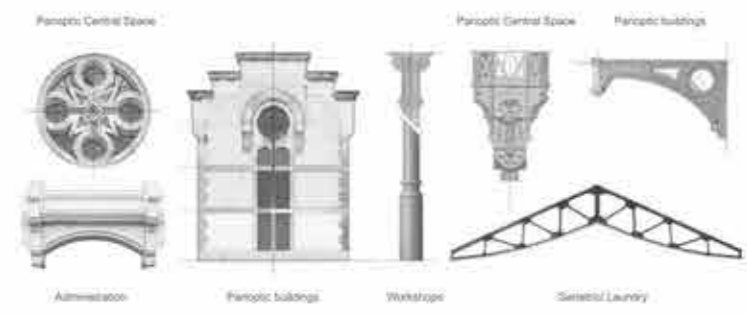
Panopticon



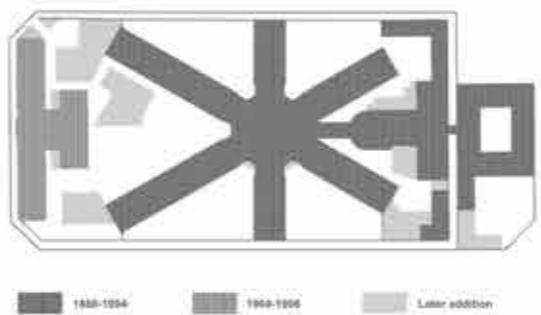
Building Functions



Architectural Elements



Construction period



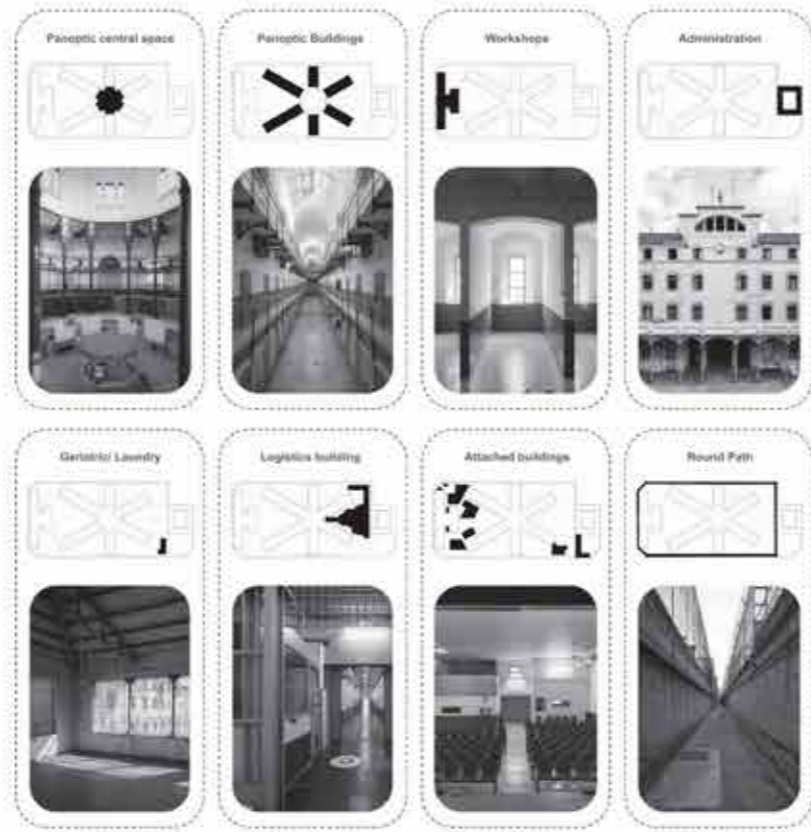
In 1882 Salvador Vilaplana and Josep Donawick i Estape began to prepare a first preliminary project that was to serve as the model for the new Barcelona penitentiary.

On June 2, 1888, the official start of works took place. In 1890, with the works already started, a series of modifications were made to the project.

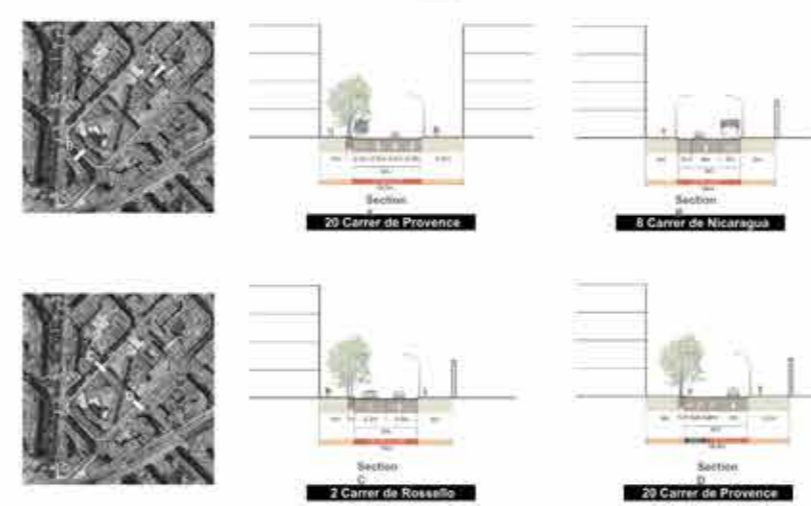
After the inauguration (1904), the construction of the building was completed in 1906, and which greatly changed its final design with respect to the original preliminary design.

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.

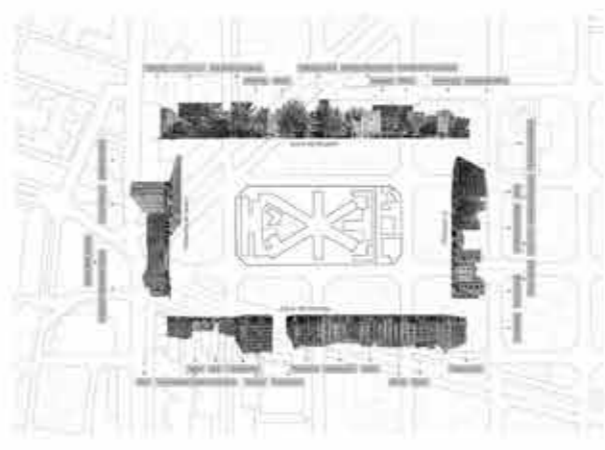
Building Status



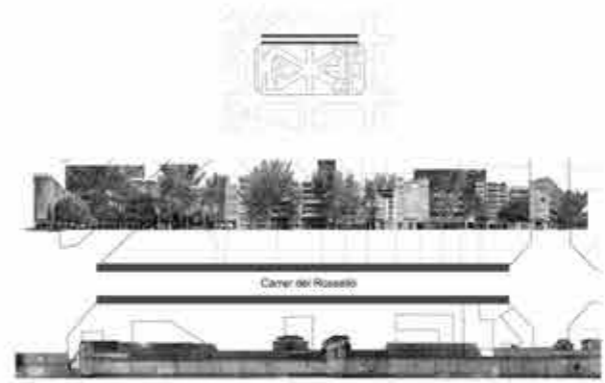
Road Section



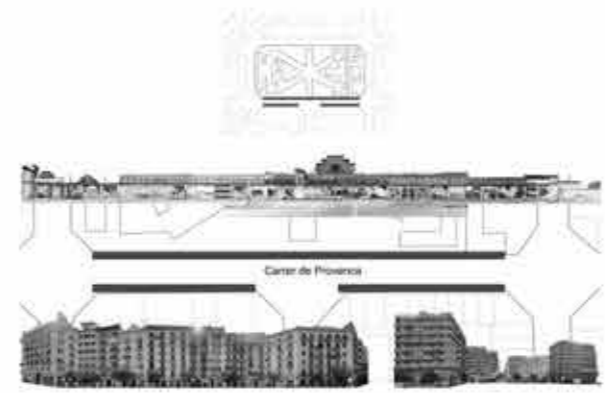
Surrounding Context



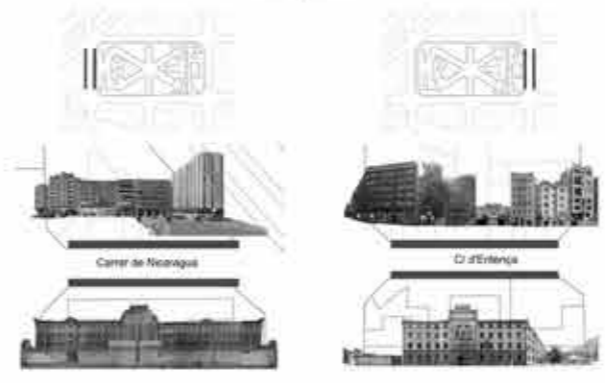
Street Façade 1



Street Façade 2



Street Façade 3&4



## III. PROPOSAL

Urban Threats



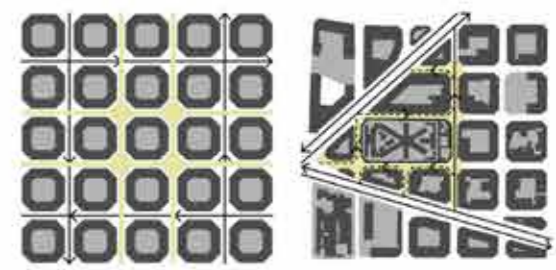
"SUPERBLOCK"

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

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



Application



Site Application

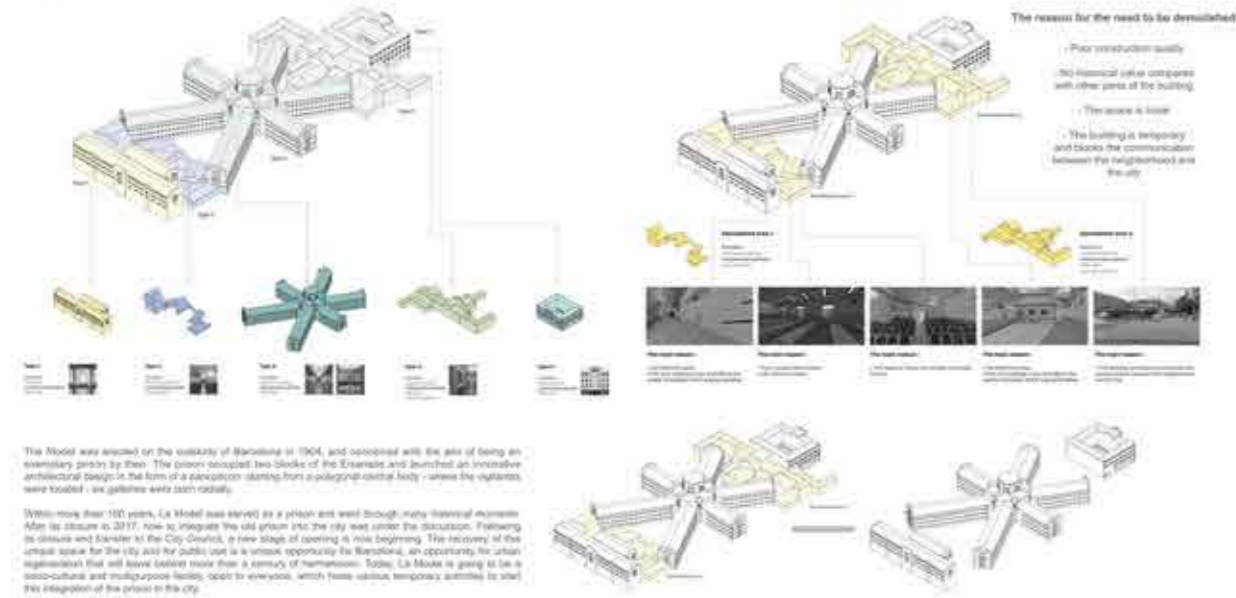


Strategy

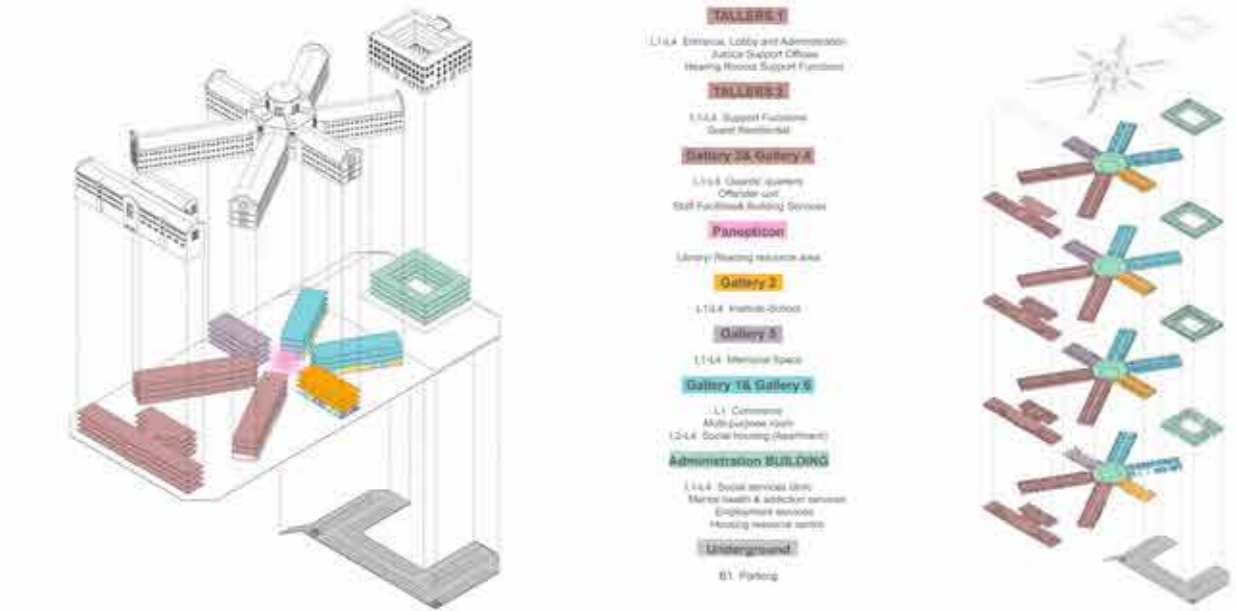
1. Creating an educational platform to provide prisoners with more opportunities for education.
  - Better integration into society.
  - Reduce crime rates.
2. Multifunctional space, create more communication.
  - To help them better integration into society.
  - Reduce crime rates.
3. Redesign of building functions, circulation and openness.
  - Reversibly open to prisoners.
  - Redefining public safety and relative freedom.
4. Preserving the original form and spatial relationship of La Model.
  - Preserving 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 with urban.



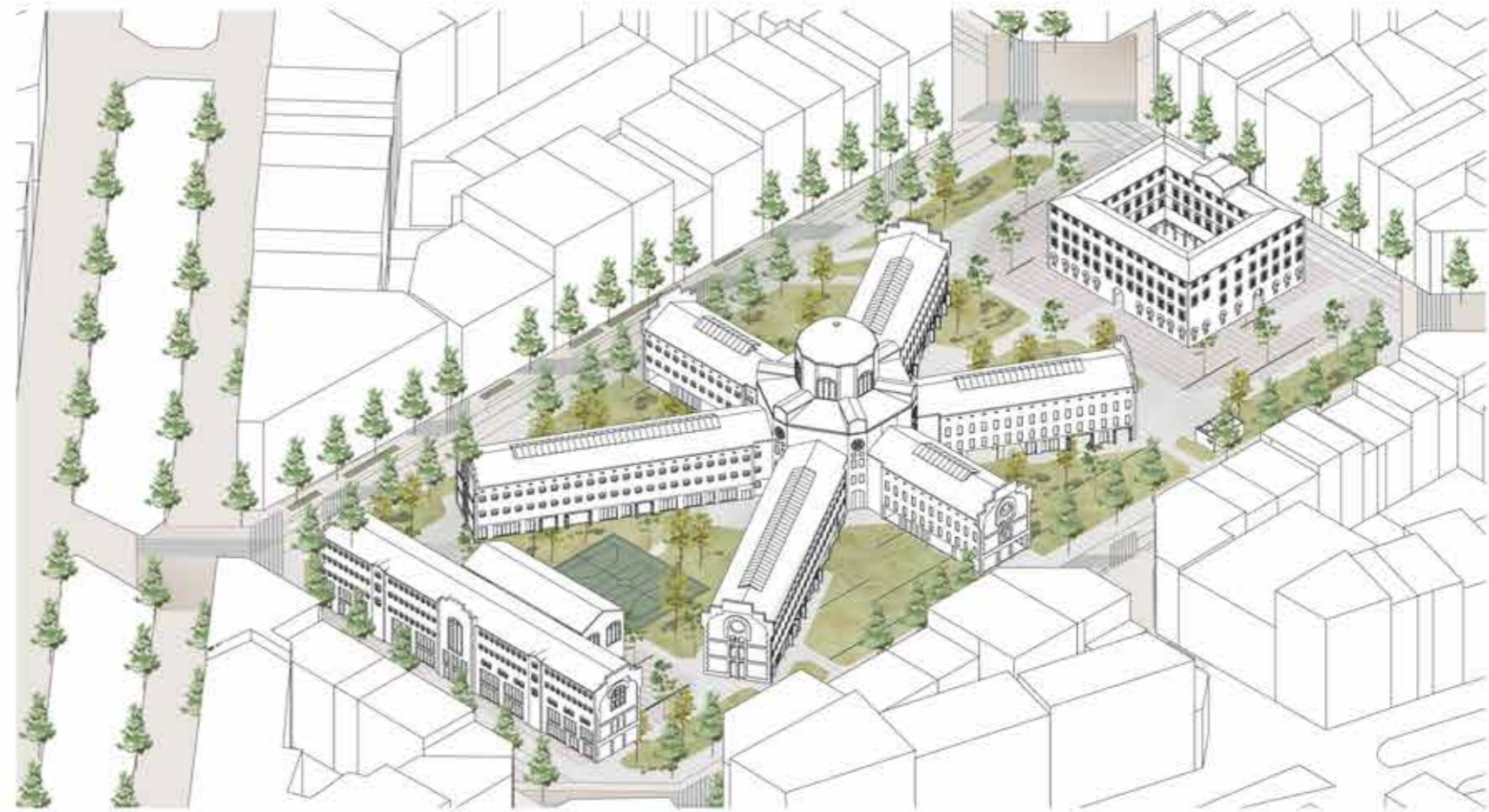
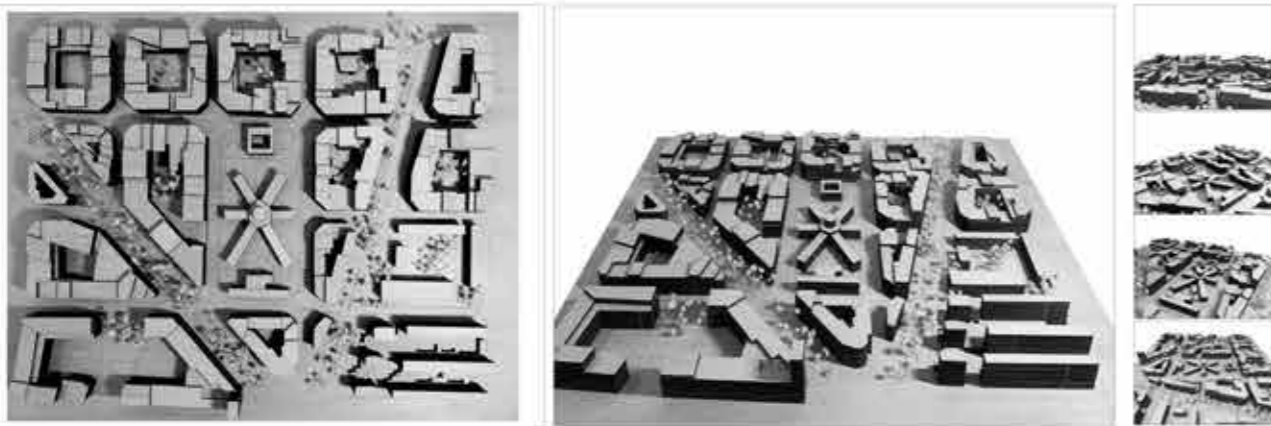
DESIGN PROCESS CLASSIFICATION



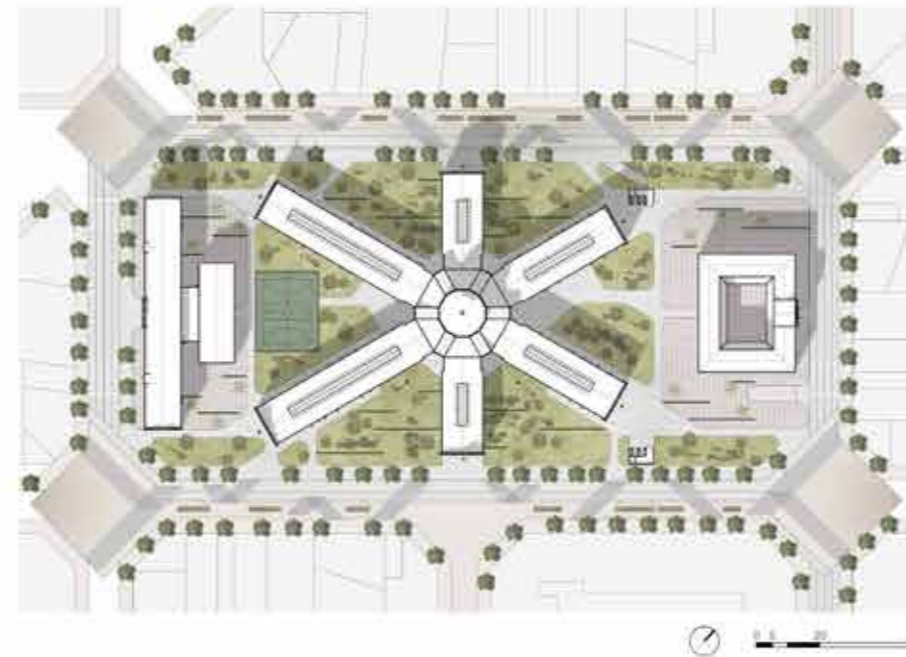
FUNCTIONS



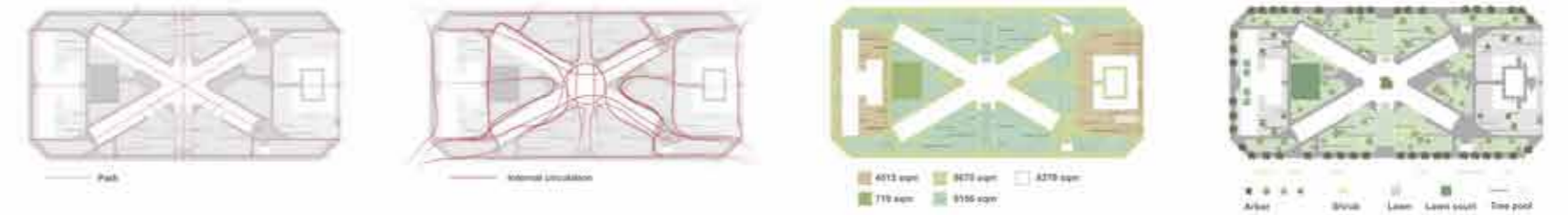
PHYSICAL MODEL



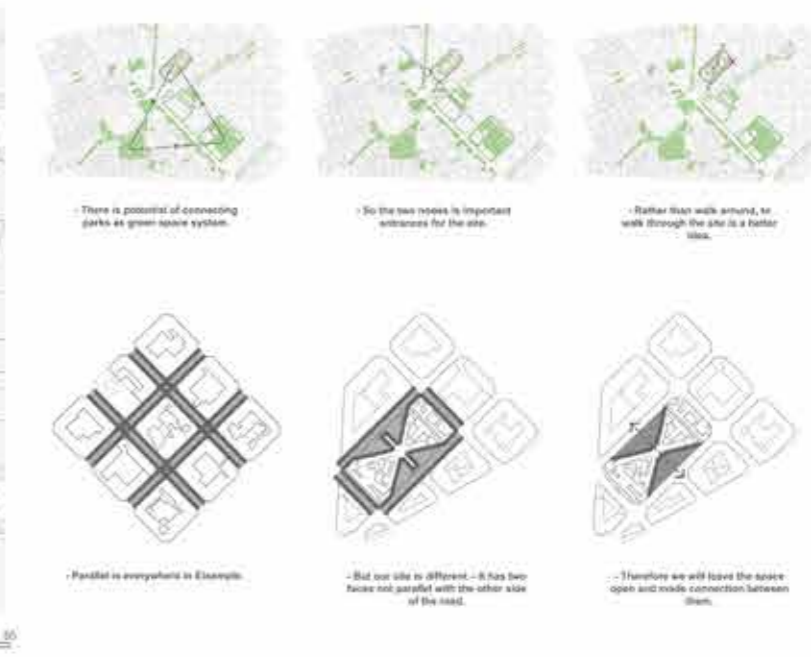
MASTER PLAN



ANALYSIS



ANALYSIS







FACADE DETAILS



Existing

Adding



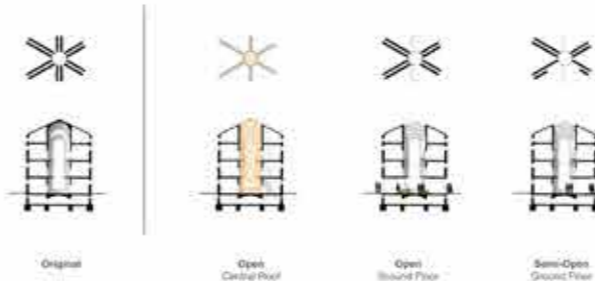
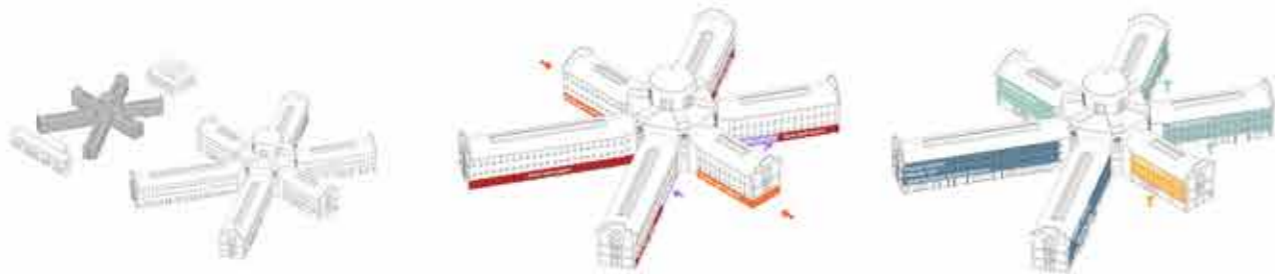
PLAN DETAILS



FACADES



DESIGN PROCESS



Original

Open Central Floor

Open Second Floor

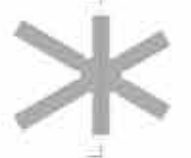
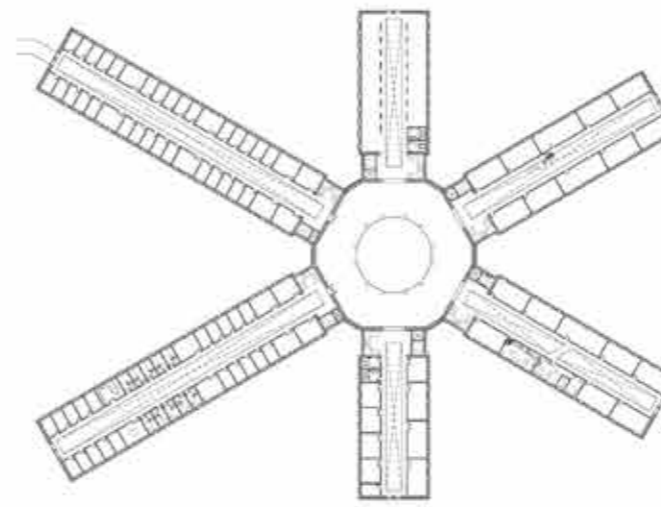
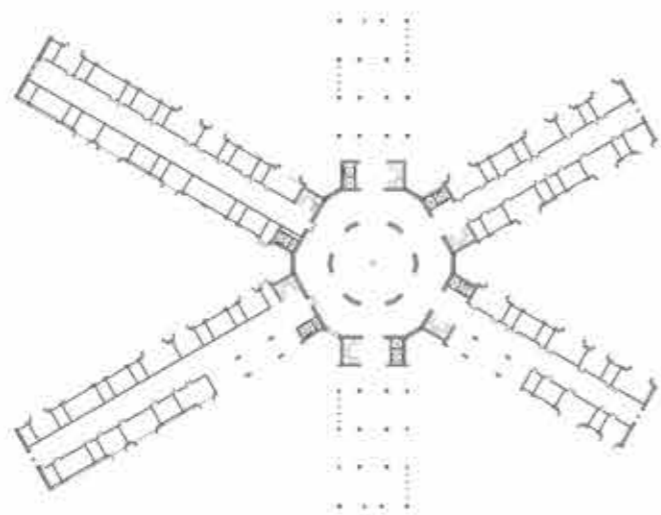
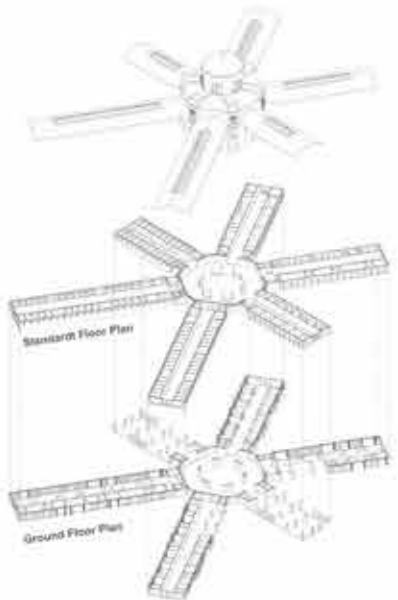
Semi-Open Ground Floor



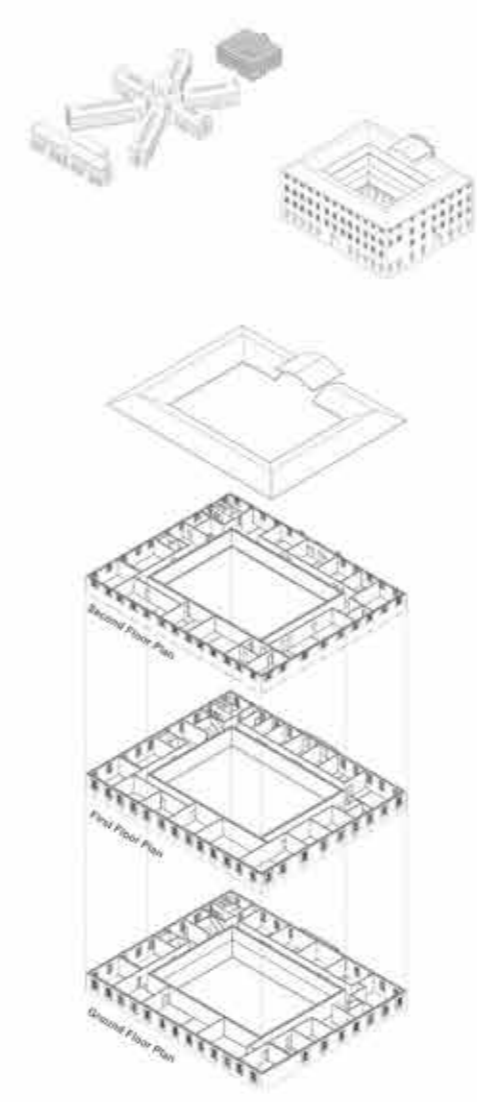
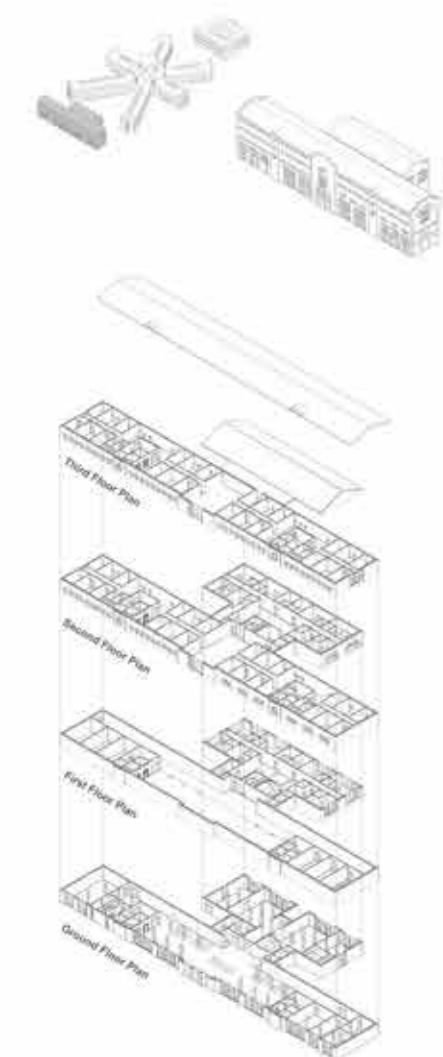
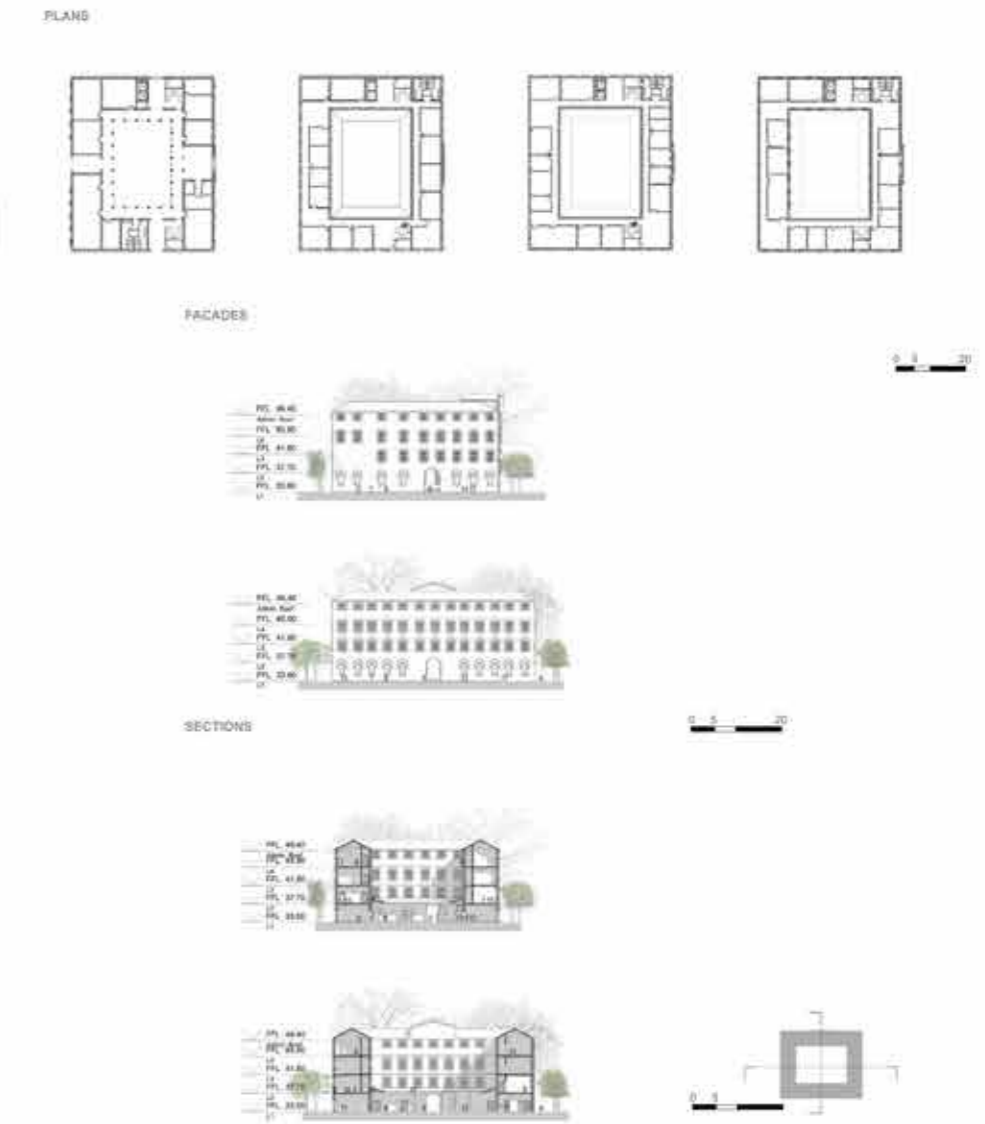
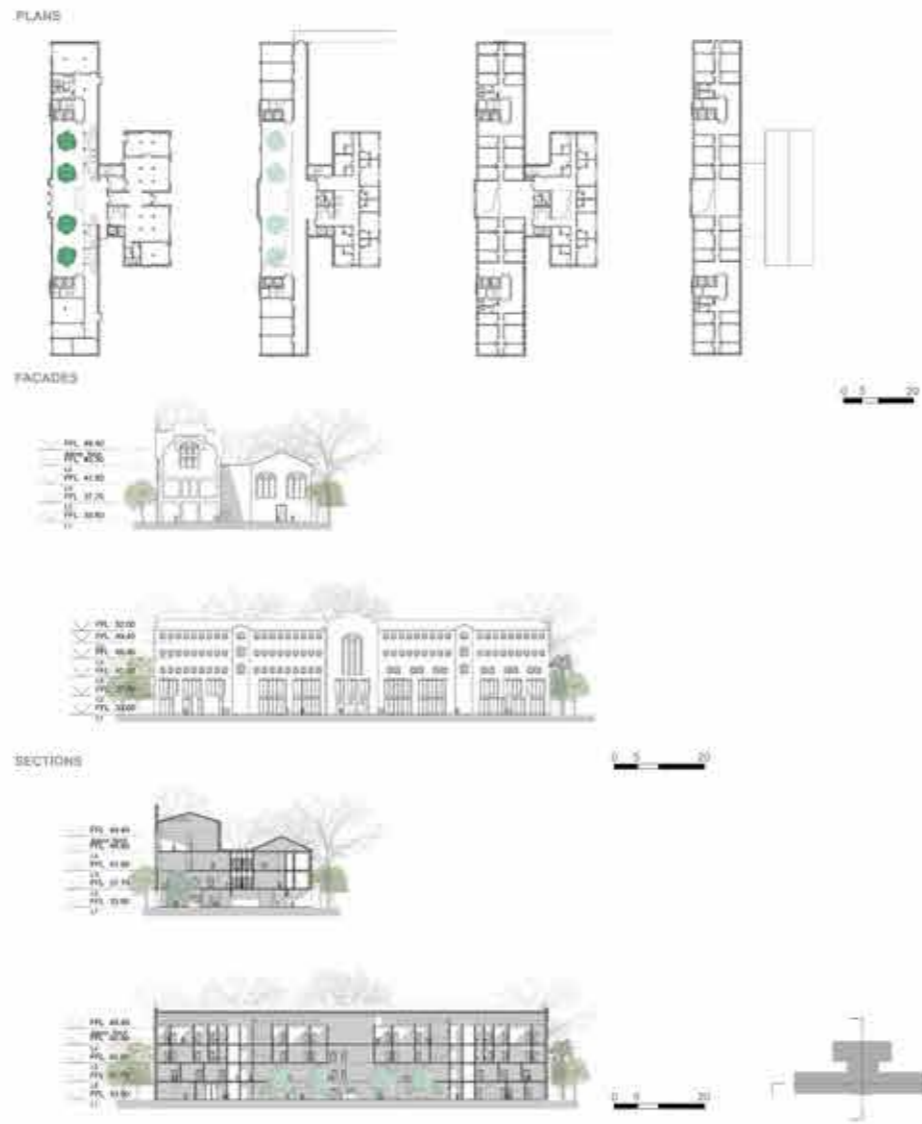
SECTIONS



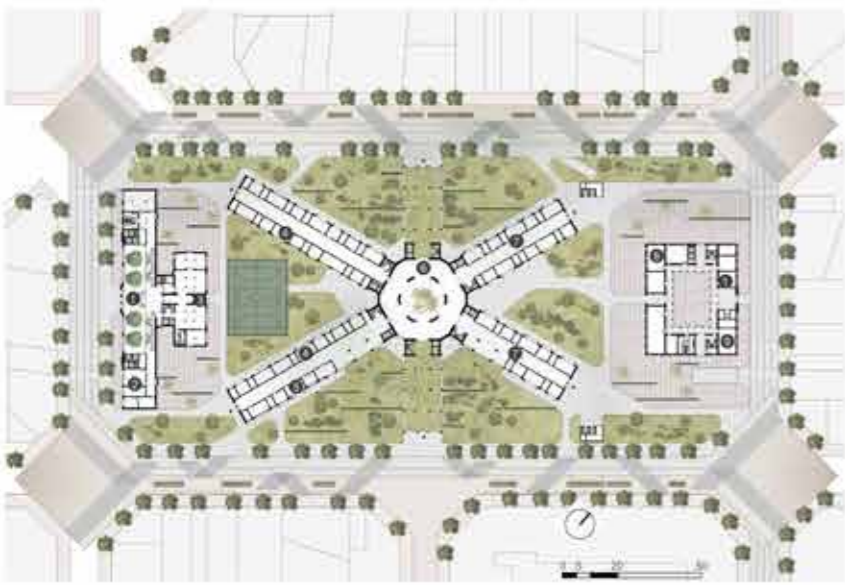
PLANS











SECTIONS



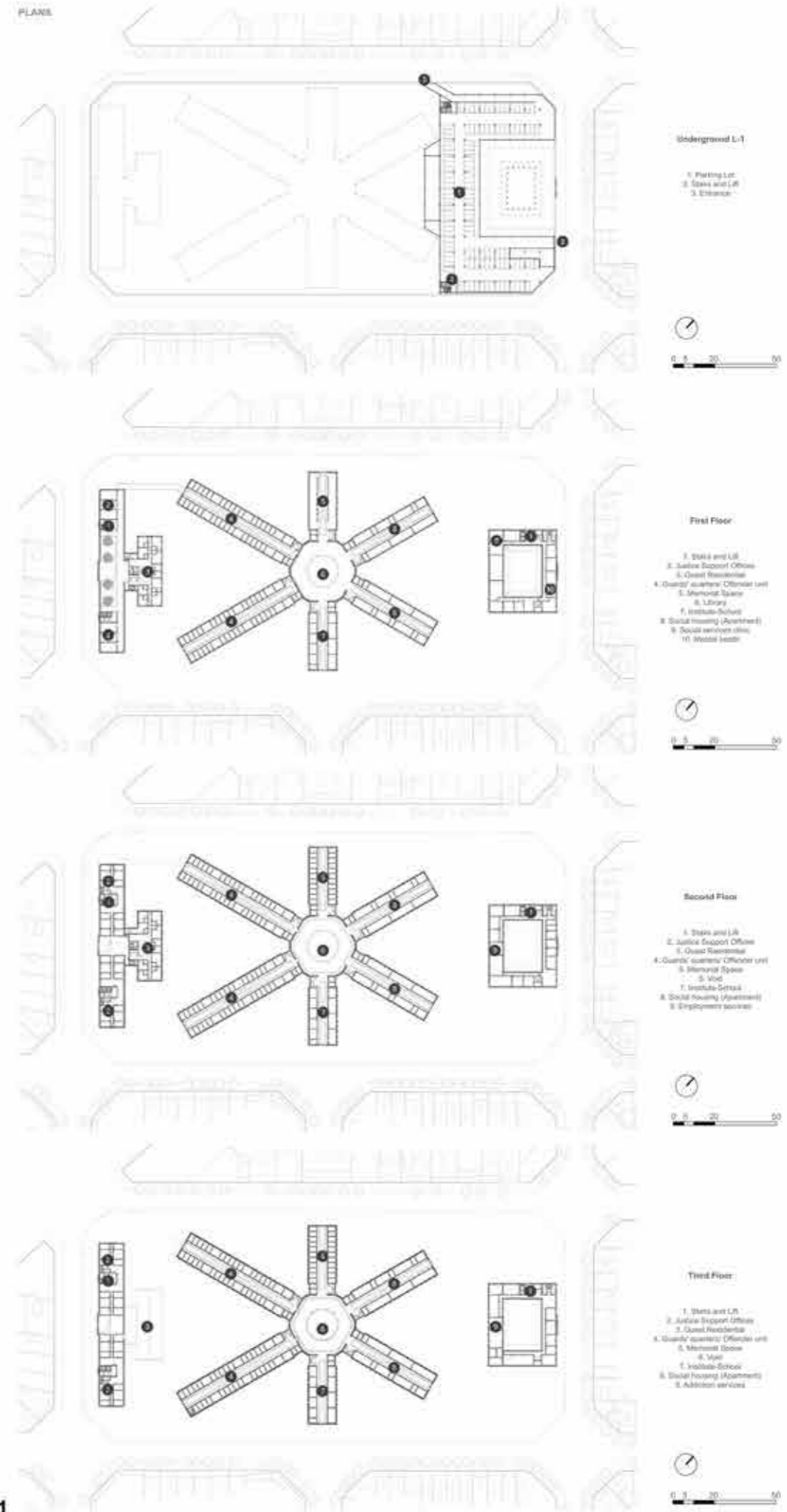
Ground Floor

- 1. Entrance Lobby
- 2. Meeting Rooms
- 3. Guest Reception
- 4. Quater quarters (Officer unit)
- 5. Conference
- 6. Open Space
- 7. Common Housing resources center
- 8. Social services office
- 9. Mental health

FACADES



PLANS



Underground L-1

- 1. Parking Lot
- 2. Stairs and Lift
- 3. Entrance



First Floor

- 1. Stairs and Lift
- 2. Justice Support Office
- 3. Guest Reception
- 4. Quater quarters (Officer unit)
- 5. Memorial Space
- 6. Library
- 7. Institute-School
- 8. Social Housing (Apartment)
- 9. Social services office
- 10. Mental health



Second Floor

- 1. Stairs and Lift
- 2. Justice Support Office
- 3. Guest Reception
- 4. Quater quarters (Officer unit)
- 5. Memorial Space
- 6. Void
- 7. Institute-School
- 8. Social Housing (Apartment)
- 9. Employment services



Third Floor

- 1. Stairs and Lift
- 2. Justice Support Office
- 3. Guest Reception
- 4. Quater quarters (Officer unit)
- 5. Memorial Space
- 6. Void
- 7. Institute-School
- 8. Social Housing (Apartment)
- 9. Addition services



**THANK YOU**