CARTOGRAPHIC GIBRALTAR

Problem Statement and Solutions (V1)

Due to the geography and physicality, Gibraltar lacks a context specific method to reflect upon its palimpsest of various urban conditions. Existing media are about construction and development, not sufficient for mappers to reveal the unknown conditions. Current mapping techniques create more problems rather than finding solutions. Designerly mapping depict Gibraltar's disputed territory in an operative way. The way this mapping engages with the territory is more purposefully active and rhetorical than passive and neutral assumed conventionally to enable social forms of interaction, affiliation and negotiation. Thus, mapmaking makes visible the conditions which differ from the conventional planner's list by allowing personal engagement between mapper and constitutents and making the analytical separation of multiple issues and agendas through layering.

Abstract (V2)

Cartographic Gibraltar focuses on mapping process mainly around the contested coastal line with a series of urban conditions like disputable developments, projects, proposals, agreements and historical events. The map from now on is called as designerly which means an approach to conceptualise everyday experiences, identify deeper meanings and relationships with both human and non-human forms of agency. By suggesting new understanding about space, place and time, designerly mapping can inform holistic approaces to design accross a range of design purposes and intentions.

Gibraltar is in a state of constant change and as it is projected in the future will continue to take advantage of it. Existing tools are not sufficient enough to deal with the speed of this change in order to design efficiently by bringing together the accumulation of the palimpsest past and present of this piece of land. The territory has very narrow land and due to its rock tiny piece of land is physically available to build with it. With the projected increase in population, while the need for land to build for housing, public, industry etc, there is no proper understanding of its threats and opportunities which is happening all around a single coastal line. This line has no physical border anymore because it has been changed continuously by different agencies such as disputes, environmental challenges and land reclamations.

Focus point of this work can be explained in three-fold,

+Discusses the current developments around the territory and coast in both political and environmental aspects.
+Selects a critical projects to show and assemble them.
+Opens up possibilities, to emerge new realities, does not provide a completed design proposals, to provide a base for 2050 Municipality of Gibraltar for the future design and policies.

Assemblage of the projects aims to reveal a critical scenario when all the projects are happened in a way they are proposed by different stakeholders, developers, students and politicians in their perspective.
To show vanishing qualities of surrounding landscape and uncontrolled development.

Aim of the project is to develop a cartographic stage which allows different urban scenarios to occur and play on it. The idea of stage gives a base to interpret Gibraltar as a palimpsest, different interests were bring together for mutual benefits. What is meant by mutual benefits is to with subliminal conditions which regular maps and plans can not provide and which forms a metaphoric space in the city needs a form of expression. So, they should be visible, and this is what this map does.

While creating distinct layers that would come together, Cartographic Gibraltar produces separate activities whilst being on the same page.

Thematic Development

Game board map structures

(Four Planning Fields for Bucharest, Romania
Raoul Bunschouten, 1996)

Shared working surfaces

Many constituencies are invited to meet to work out their differences

Finding a **common ground**, while playing out as a representation of **contested territory** (James Corner, Mapping, 1997)
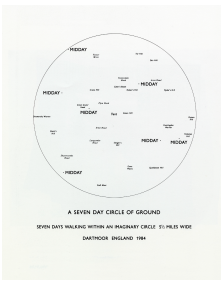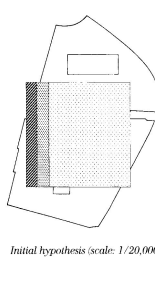
Drift   +   Layering

Derive, Map of Paris
(Guy Debord, 1957)

A seven day circle of ground
(Richard Long, 1984)

Parc de la Villette
(OMA, 1983)

Program Map, Yokohama
(OMA, 1992)

Allows personal engagement between mapper and constituents

Analytical seperation of multiple issues and agendas

ARGUMENT

cities are dynamic and multiple
cultural planning concept
data is knowingly select
local knowledge and direct participation
highly personalized
peculiar places individuals

Propositions

1 Designerly mapping reveals the existing structures and potentials rather than showing conventional planner's list of possibilities derive from governing authority.

2 In terms of their context, maps are never neutral, passive, static or without consequence (they construct the reality) even though they formwise look like that.
Here, designerly map claims itself as purposefully active and more rhetorical than passive and neural assumed by plans and known cartography.

3 Multiple processes of mapping must be engaged and orchestrated in relation to evolving and open-ended spatial formations.
Single authority or a single directive never can produce a stage which can lead rich forms of urbanism. Multiple processes include knowingly selected inputs among physical and non-physical urban conditions.

Glossary

To record,
The word 'record' comes from the Anglo-Norman and Middle French record and referred to a piece of evidence about past events, whether in the form of a memory, an account, a story, or a discussion.

To 'take record at' is to bear testimony of a fact or series of facts. To record is to preserve something as knowledge or information.

Cartography,
the production of maps, including construction of projections, design, compilation, drafting, and reproduction.

"The drawing of a parallel between cartography and architecture is instructive. Each lies in the field of the practical arts; each is older than history; and each, since its beginnings, has been more or less under the control of its consumers."
Arthur H. Robinson, The Look of Maps, 1952

Contemporary cartography,
explores modern methods of mapping in the digital age, and how these address human experiences, climate change, and even the ways technology itself might perceive or misperceive the surrounding environment.

Dynamic cartography,
fringes and the core of the cartography to examine recent attempt (along the coastal line) cartography in the theoretical realm, focusing on uncertainty. Affects actualisation of geographies and ideas

Static cartography, represents plans.

Mapping,
correlating/translating data into an architectural form. how people orientate themselves in their environment. Tracing, always involves an alleged competence

Cognitive mapping, A cognitive map (sometimes called a mental map or mental model) is a type of mental representation which serves an individual to acquire, code, store, recall, and decode information about the relative locations and attributes of phenomena in their everyday or metaphorical spatial environment.

Game-board mapping,
as a representation of contested territory, these maps are conceived as shared working surfaces upon which competing constituencies are invited to meet to work out their differencies.

Mess maps (Cross boundary causality map)
Mess maps are a kind of knowledge map that portray the major organizations and societal sectors involved in a mess. It generally summarizes a particular group's understanding of the problems, causes, influences, and relevant data about the mess.

Map,
is a visual representation of an area a symbolic depiction highlighting relationships between elements of that space such as objects, regions, and themes.

Plan, (s) are set of two-dimensional diagrams or drawings used to describe a place or object, or to communicate building or fabrication instructions.

Designerly map (ing),
(The Routledge Companion to Design Research)

Designerly mapping is a research through design product to conceptualise and identify deeper meanings, everyday experiences and relationships with both human and non-human forms of agency and suggest new understanding about space, place and time that can inform holistic approaches to design accross a range of design purposes and intentions within the design research approach.

The territory no longer precedes the map, nor survives it. Henceforth, it is the map that precedes the territory (Jean Baudrillard)

Palimpsest,
is a manuscript page, either from a scroll or a book, from which the text has been scraped or washed off so that the page can be reused for another document. Within the context, palimpsest is a term used for the beauty of complex and multi-layered urban conditions

Manuscript,
an old document or book written by hand in the times before printing was invented

Parchment,
the thin, dried skin of some animals that was used in the past for writing on, or a high-quality paper made to look like this.

Tabulae rasae,
1. An opportunity to begin again with no record, history, or preconceived ideas is one kind of tabula rasa.
2. The place where a torn-down building once stood, which they now see as an opportunity to start over with a new, better, structure.

Milieu,
Surroundings, medium and middle, neither beginning nor end but it is surrounded by other middles in the field of connections, relationships, extensions and potentials. (James Corner, Mapping)

De-territorialization,
speaks of the loss of the "natural" relation between culture and the social and geographic territories, and describes a deep transformation of the link between our everyday cultural experiences and our configuration as preferably local beings.

Drift,
Mapping alternative itineraries and subverting dominant readings and authoritarian regimes.

Layering,
Superimposition of various independent layers one upon the other to produce a heteregenous and 'thickened' surface

Proto-urban conditions,
are the conditions drawn out from existing structures and potentials and thus are already invested with local and emotive force whereas the conventional planner's list of possibilites derive more from some overall governing authority.

Subliminal conditions,
are conditions that strongly affects physical states and behaviour

Stage,
as it is called in the project cartographic stage, refers knowingly selected tiles of the territory which reflects an intersection of subliminal urban conditions through designerly mapping.

Articulation,
an act, process, or means of putting something into words

Speculation,
the forming of a theory or conjecture without firm evidence.

Simulation,
is the generation by models
of a real without origin or reality

Invention,
something that has never been made before, or the process of creating something that has never been made before

Instrumenting,
equip (something) with measuring instruments.

Monophony
1: having a single unaccompanied melodic line
2: of or relating to sound transmission, recording, or reproduction involving a single transmission path

Polyrhythm,
the simultaneous combination of contrasting rhythms in music

Crosscultural,
dealing with or offering comparison between two or more different cultures or cultural areas

Abstraction, an abstract idea or term

Analogue,
something that is similar or comparable to something else either in general or in some specific detail

Analogous characteristic,
inevitable abstractness of the map

Selection,
the act or process of selecting the state of being selected

Omitting,
to leave out or leave unmentioned

Codification,
the act or process of arranging something, such as laws or rules, into a system

Placelessness,
The condition of an environment lacking significant places and the associated attitude of a lack of attachment to place caused by the homogenizing effects of modernity, e.g. commercialism, mass consumption, standard planning regulations, alienation, and obsession with speed and movement.

Spatial,
1: relating to, occupying, or having the character of space
2: of, relating to, or involved in the perception of relationships (as of objects) in space

Statistical,
1: a branch of mathematics dealing with the collection, analysis, interpretation, and presentation of masses of numerical data
2: a collection of quantitative data

Quantitative,
relating to, measuring, or measured by the quantity of something rather than its quality.

Analytical,
separating something into component parts or constituent elements

Synthetical,
attributing to a subject something determined by observation rather than analysis of the nature of the subject and not resulting in self-contradiction if negated

Projection,
a systematic presentation of intersecting coordinate lines on a flat surface upon which features from a curved surface (as of the earth or the celestial sphere) may be mapped

Imagination,
the faculty or action of forming new ideas, or images or concepts of external objects not present to the senses.

Library

1597, Map and Fortifications of Gibraltar, unknown

1627, Map of the town of Gibraltar showing its fortifications in , from the report by Luis Bravo de Acuña

1704, during the War of the Spanish Succession, an Anglo-Dutch force landed and captured Gibraltar.

1727 map and view of Gibraltar from the Anglo-Spanish War shows British ships on both sides of the peninsula, protecting the land approaches to Gibraltar, and barraging the Spanish artillery positions attacking the garrison.

Second part of 1727 map is a plan of the Spanish exclave city of Ceuta, sitting on the north coast of Africa, across from Gibraltar.

Topographic map of Gibraltar and the Bay of Gibraltar, circa 1750

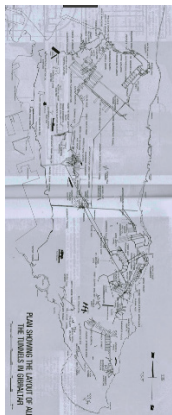1799 - Barbie du Bocage Jean Denis Detail
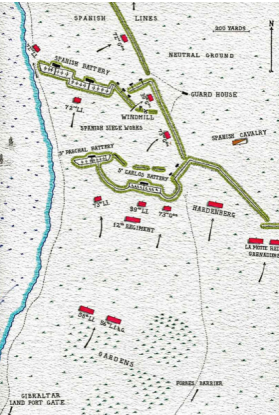
1720, De La Feuille Map and View of Gibraltar

1779 a Spanish force laid siege to Gibraltar, marking the start of what became known as the Great Siege.
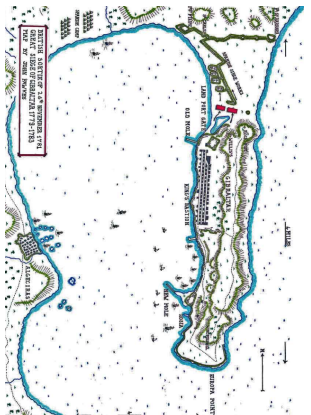
Great Siege Tunnel Map of Gibraltar, partial

Great Siege Tunnel Map of Gibraltar

Map of the British Sortie on 26th November 1781: the Great Siege of Gibraltar from 1779 to 1783 during the American Revolutionary War: map by John Fawkes
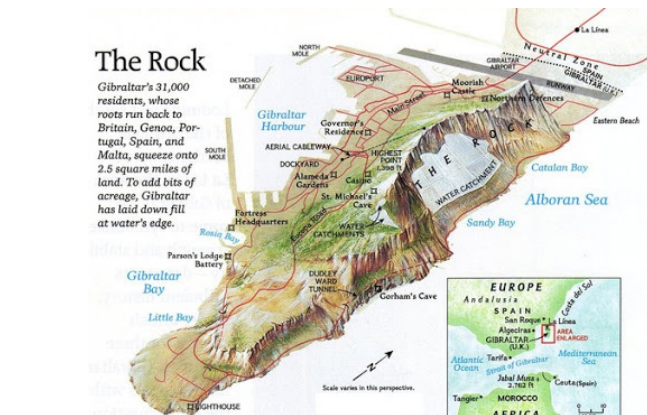
Map of the British Sortie on 26th November 1781: the Great Siege of Gibraltar from 1779 to 1783 during the American Revolutionary War: map by John Fawkes

1799, Land Use Map, Barbie du Bocage Jean Denis Detail
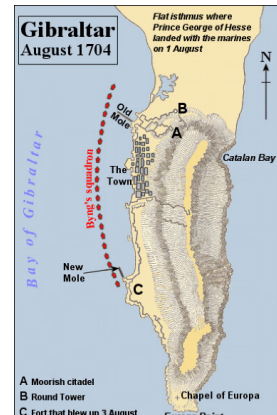
1704, Gibraltar old town and the isthmus
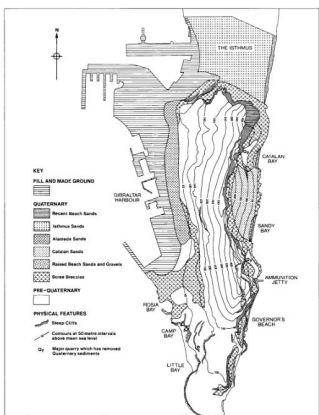
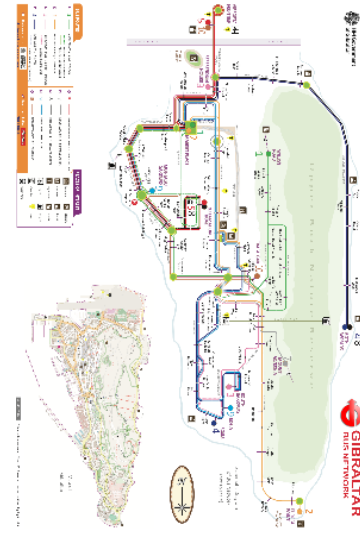Map shows the type of ground of different years land reclamations

Spain grabs miles of British waters to carry out 'environmental protection'
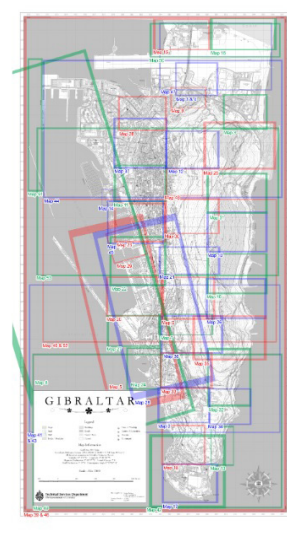
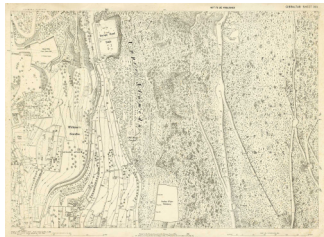2019, Current tourist map of Gibraltar

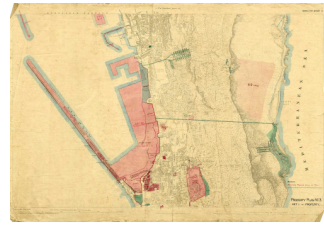1941, Batteries in Gibraltar

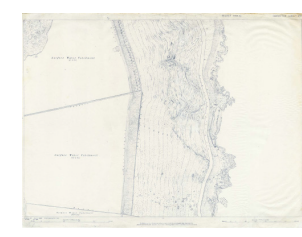2019, Gibraltar bus route map

Tourist map of Gibraltar

Ordinance survey maps archive, had formerly been used for operational purposes and therefore offer an additional layer of data which places their function within a significant historical context.
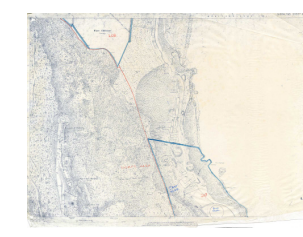
1932, Map 6, Gibraltar upper rock

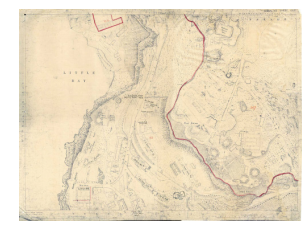Map 40, Gibraltar property plan HMNB to Sandy Bay

1930, Map 10, Water-Catchment

1931, Map 31, Middle Hill Station to Catalan Bay
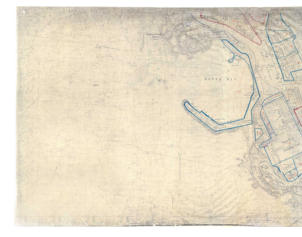
1931, Map 26, Water Catchment

1944, Map 18, Gibraltar, Little bay and Elliot Battery

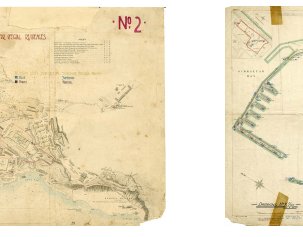1934, Map 19, Water Catchment Sandy Bay
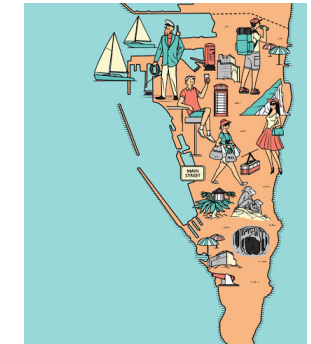
1945, Map 22, HM Naval Base and Grand Parade
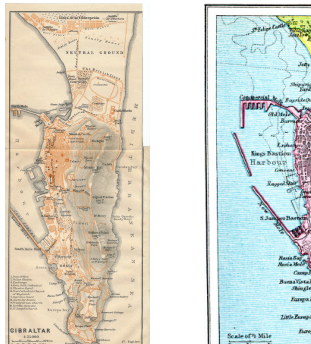
1908, Map 24, Rosia-Bay
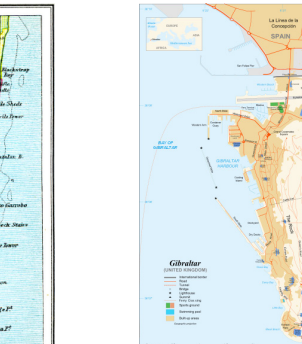
1902, Map 5, HM Naval Base Plans
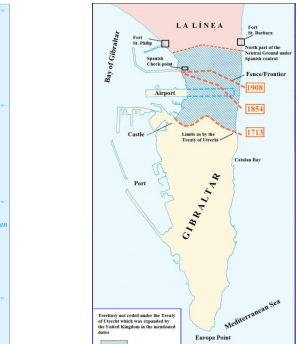
1929, Map 8, Bay of Gibraltar and HMNB

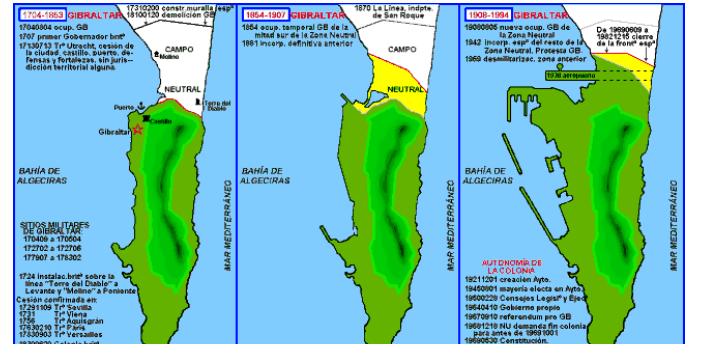Visualisation of tourist attractions in Gibraltar

1901, Spain and Portugal- handbook for travellers

1920, A detail map of the Rock of Gibraltar, showing the area under British control, the neutral zone with Spain, and the town of Linea.

Location of the Rock of Gibraltar's summit

Disputed status of the isthmus between Gibraltar and Spain

Disputed status of the isthmus between Gibraltar and Spain in three different decades
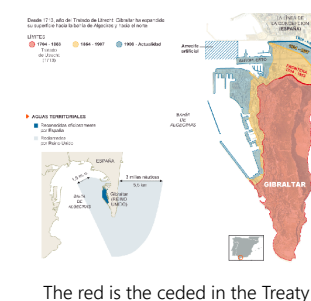
The red is the ceded in the Treaty of Utrecht, each colour above is a little piece of land that Britain increased over the centuries, not ceded in the Treaty of Utrecht, but grabbed.
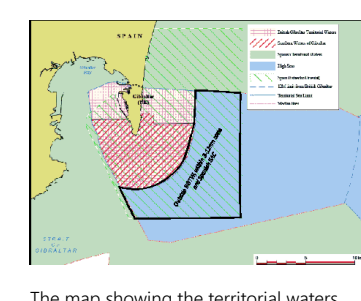
The map showing the territorial waters around Gibraltar, provided by Foreign & Commonwealth Office

Map shows tax heavens around the world Gibraltar are shown as first
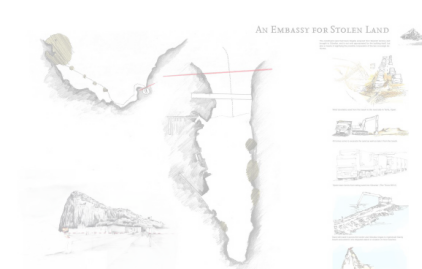
Gibraltar's sovereignty disputes and territorial waters

Southern Waters of Gibraltar

Official Spanish fisheries charts avoid disputed Gibraltar waters

Embassy for a Stolen Land, Student Project

RIBA Precedent Medal, Gibraltar nterchange Hub, Student Project

No map, Government Housing Project, Hassan Cenerary Terraces

No map, Blue Water project
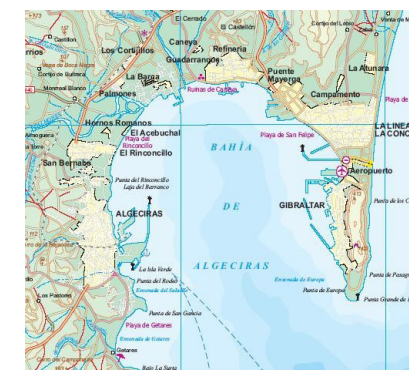
Gibraltar on territorial scale

Gibraltar and the surrounding territory
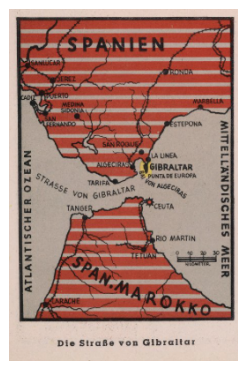
Gibraltar and the surrounding territory, German resources

Piri Reis Map of Southern Spain and Morocco with the Cities of Gibraltar, Ceuta and Tetouan Walters
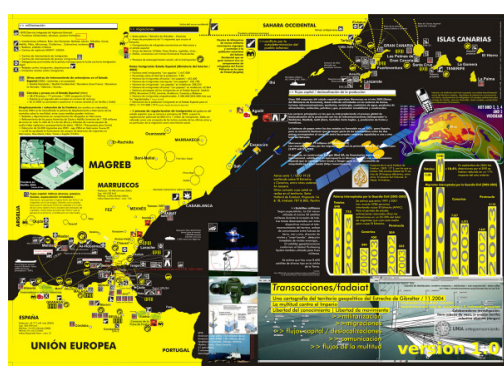
2004, Hackitectura, Critical Cartography of Gibraltar

street

edge

built up

major/minor landmark

open space

rock

orientation

beach

sea
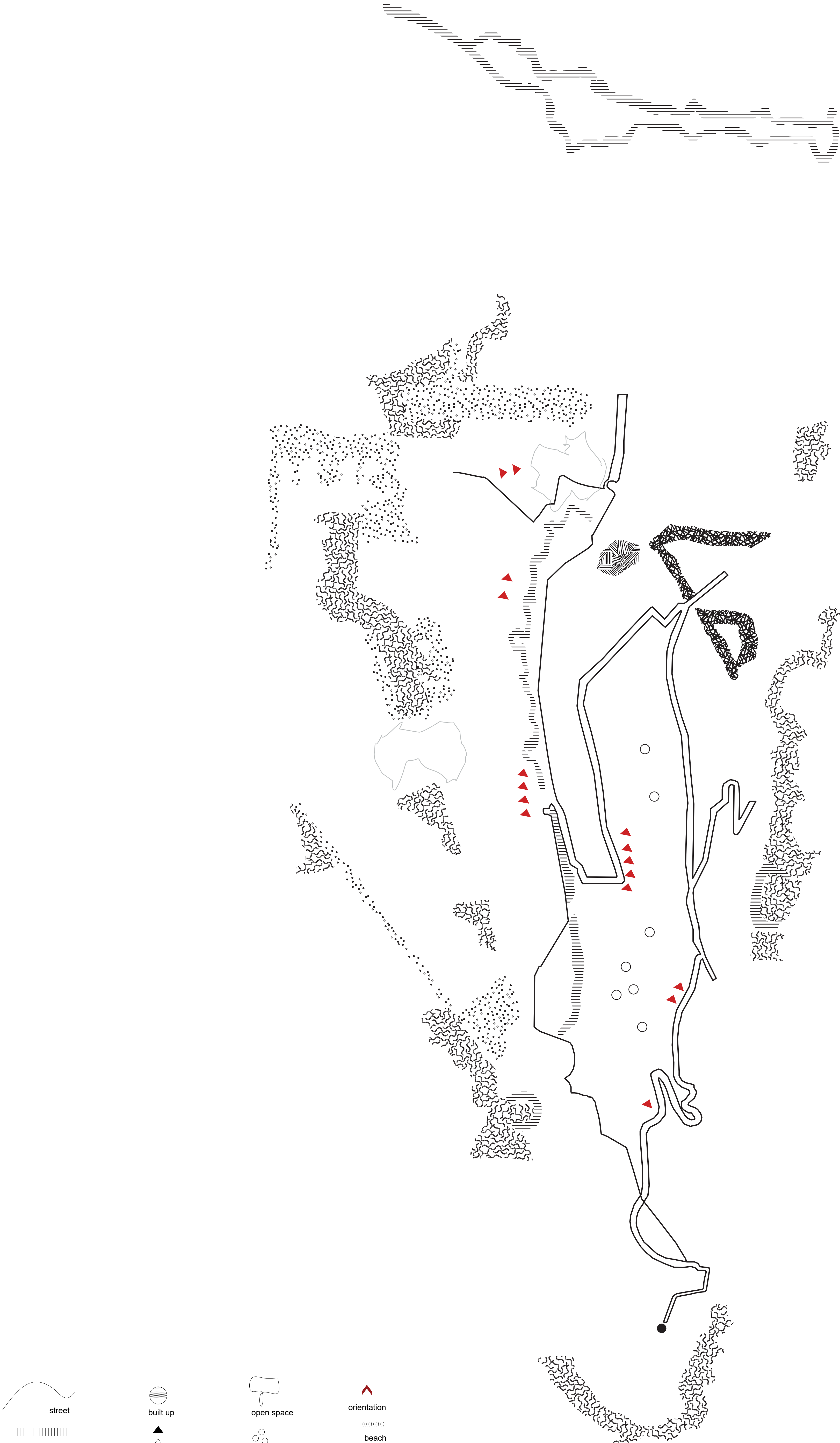
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[walk through]

How physical borders can be reinterpreted as design elements along a typical route of a city

1 Designerly mapping reveals the existing structure and potential rather than showing conventional planner's list of possibilities derive from governing authority

LA LINEA

Fort St. Philip

Fort St. Barbara

North part of the
Neutral Ground under
Spanish control

Spanish Check-point

Neutral Ground

Fence / Frontier

Bay of Gibraltar

1908

Airport

1854

1713

Limits as by the Treaty of Utrecht
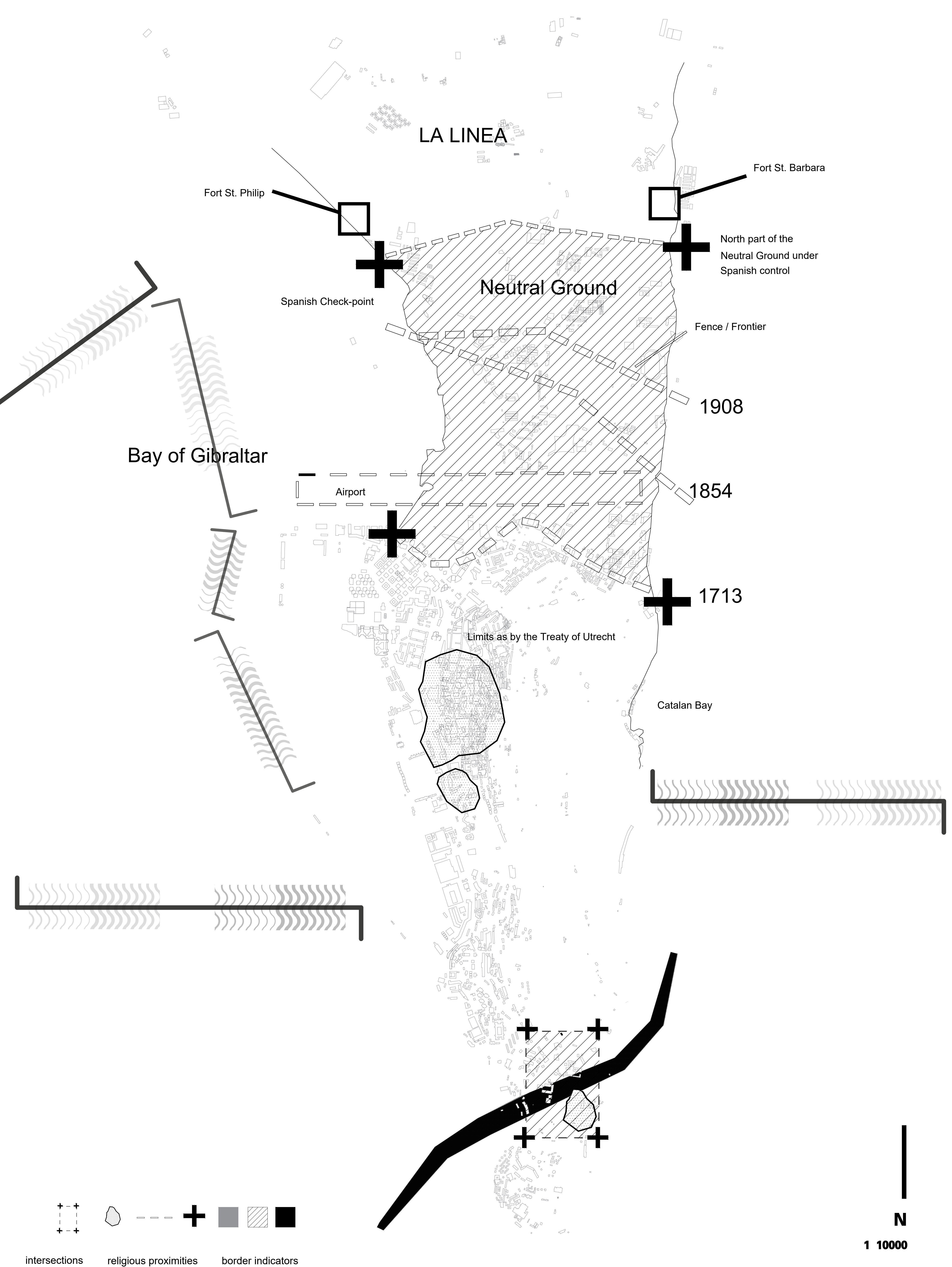
Catalan Bay

N

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intersections   religious proximities   border indicators

[borders, disputes, negotiation and diversity]

Beyond the physicality, Gibraltar is also important by being characterized by its non-physical conditions. It has been highly contested and multicultural territory with geographical, political, ethnic conditions which also shape the country in unique way.

2 In terms of their context, maps are never passive, static. They construct the reality. Designerly mapping is more rhetorical and purpose-fully active than plans and known cartography.

The dashed circular diagram contains the words (reading around the rings):

GEOPOLITICS

URBAN GROWTH

POLITICS

Skywalk viewing platform
on military heritage

2050's Land Reclamation
Phase 2

Alameda Gardens

Casemate Square

Victoria Key Land Reclamation and
Development Project

2000's Land Reclamation
Phase 1
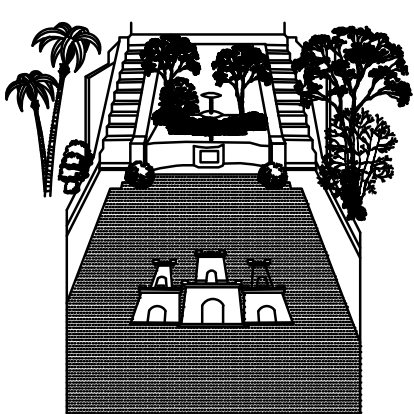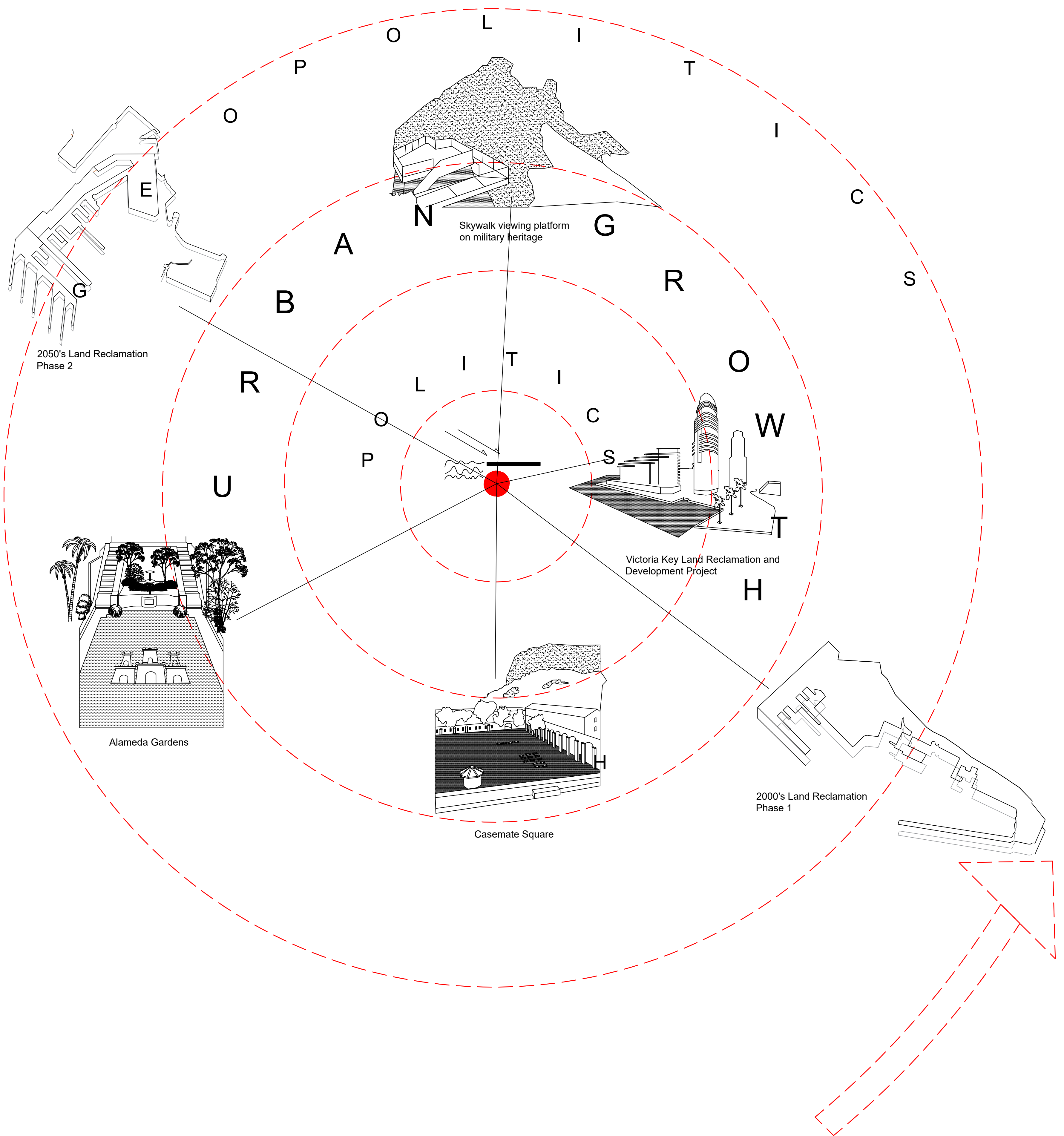
Alameda Gardens
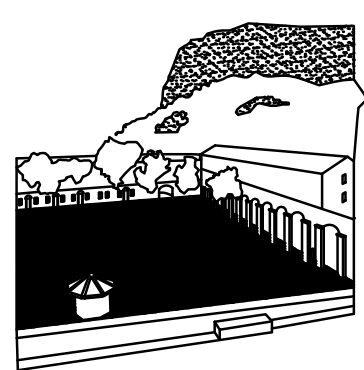
Casemate Square

2000's Land Reclamation
Phase 1
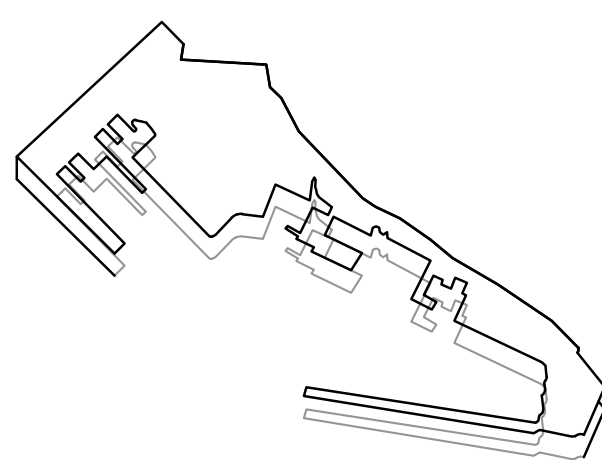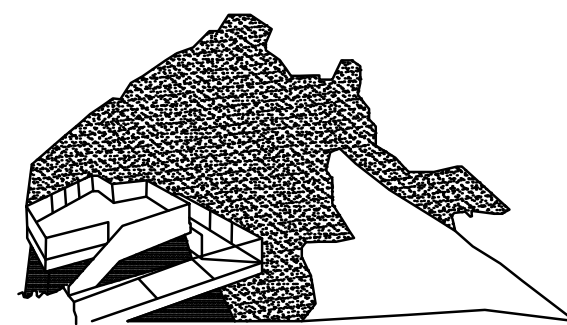
Skywalk viewing platform
on military heritage
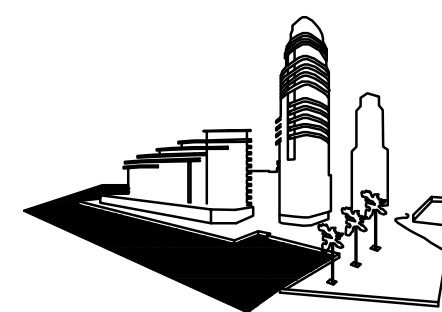
Victoria Key Land Reclamation and
Development Project
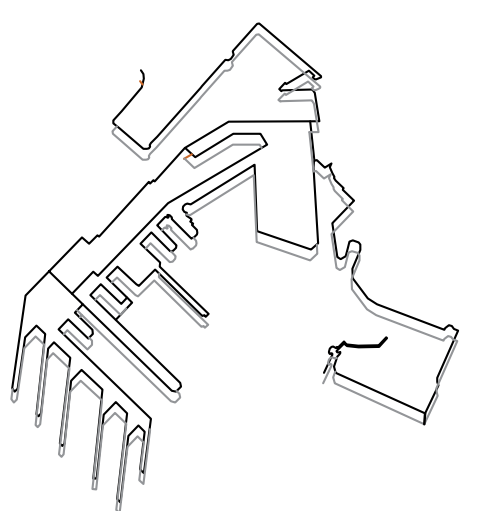
2050's Land Reclamation
Phase 2

[unfolding]

Questioning largest developments proposals around the coast line by substantiating them within the history through in what ways the projects are funded in between governmental benefit and public interest to be a part of the urban tissue

3 Multiple processes of mapping must be engaged and orchestrated in relation to evolving and open-ended spatial formations. Single authority or a single direction never can produce a stage which can lead rich form of urbanism.

POLITICS

GEO POLITICS

N

1908
1854
1713

N A N G R O W T H E

B

R

L I T E

O

P

U

WD

R

Z-010 Z-09 Z-08 Z-07 Z-06 Z-05 Z-04 Z-03 Z-02 Z-01
Z-010 Z-76 Z-75 Z-44 Z-13 Z-12 Z-11
Z-30 Z-29 Z-28 Z-27 Z-24 Z-23 Z-22 Z-21
Z-40 Z-39 Z-38 Z-37 Z-36 Z-35 Z-34 Z-33 Z-32 Z-31
Z-49 Z-48 Z-47 Z-46 Z-45 Z-44 Z-43 Z-42 Z-41
Z-60 Z-59 Z-58 Z-57 Z-56 Z-55 Z-54 Z-53 Z-52 Z-51
Z-68 Z-67 Z-66 Z-65 Z-64 Z-63 Z-62 Z-61
Z-79 Z-78 Z-77 Z-76 Z-75 Z-74 Z-73 Z-72 Z-71
Z-87 Z-86 Z-85 Z-84 Z-83 Z-82 Z-81
Z-106 Z-95 Z-94 Z-93 Z-92 Z-91
Z-116 Z-102

R

Z-130 Z-129 Z-128 Z-127 Z-126 Z-125 Z-124 Z-123 Z-122 Z-121

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

2060's Land Reclamation Phase

center
intersection of threat and opportunities
from the sea

N   R   WD   E
isthmus   rock proximity   western development   eastside

street
edge

built up

open space

orientation
beach
sea

major/minor landmark

rock

intersections   religious proximities   border indicators

Alameda Gardens   Casemate Square   2060's Land Reclamation Phase 1   Skywalk viewing platform on military heritage   Victoria Key Land Reclamation and Development Project   2060's Land Reclamation Phase 2
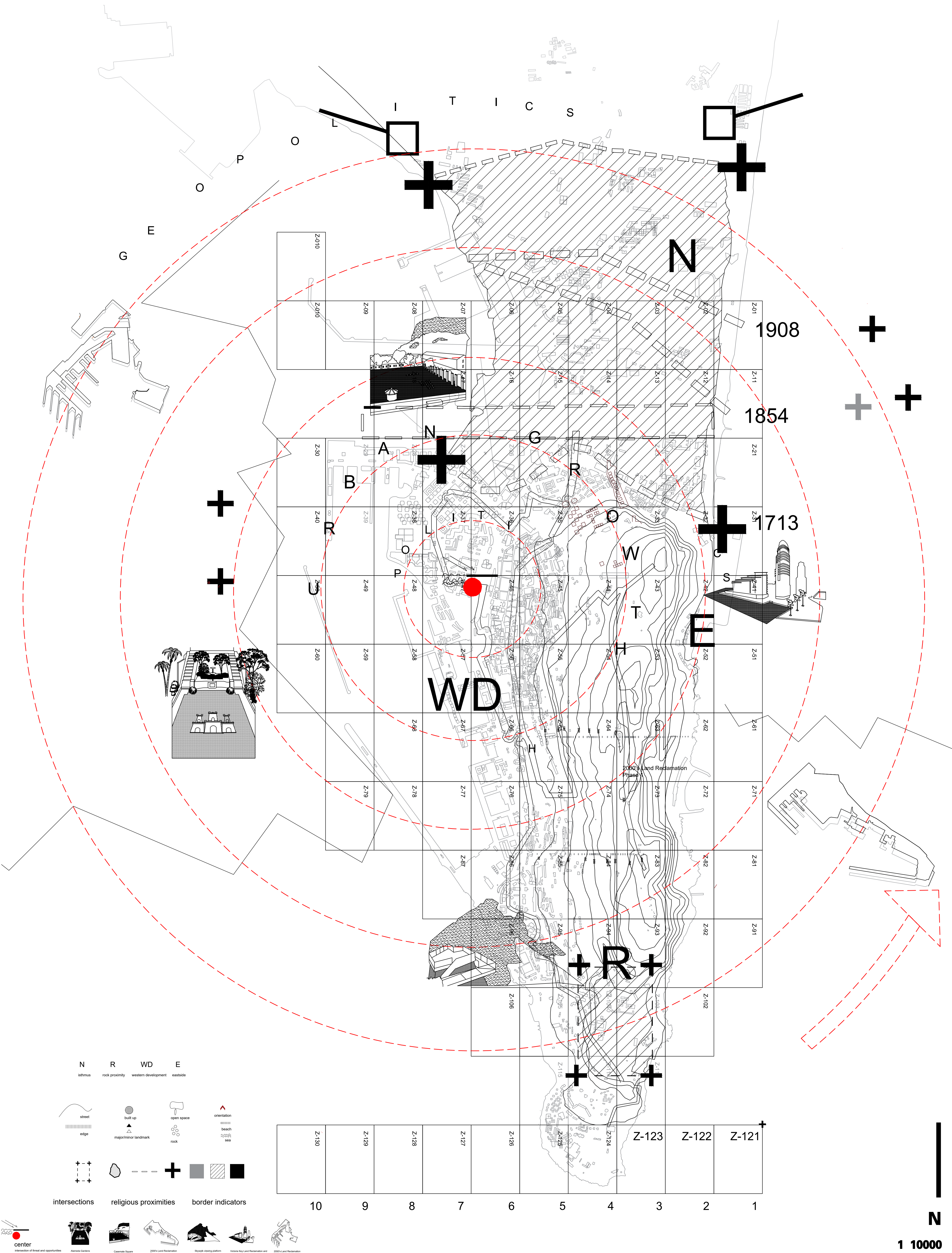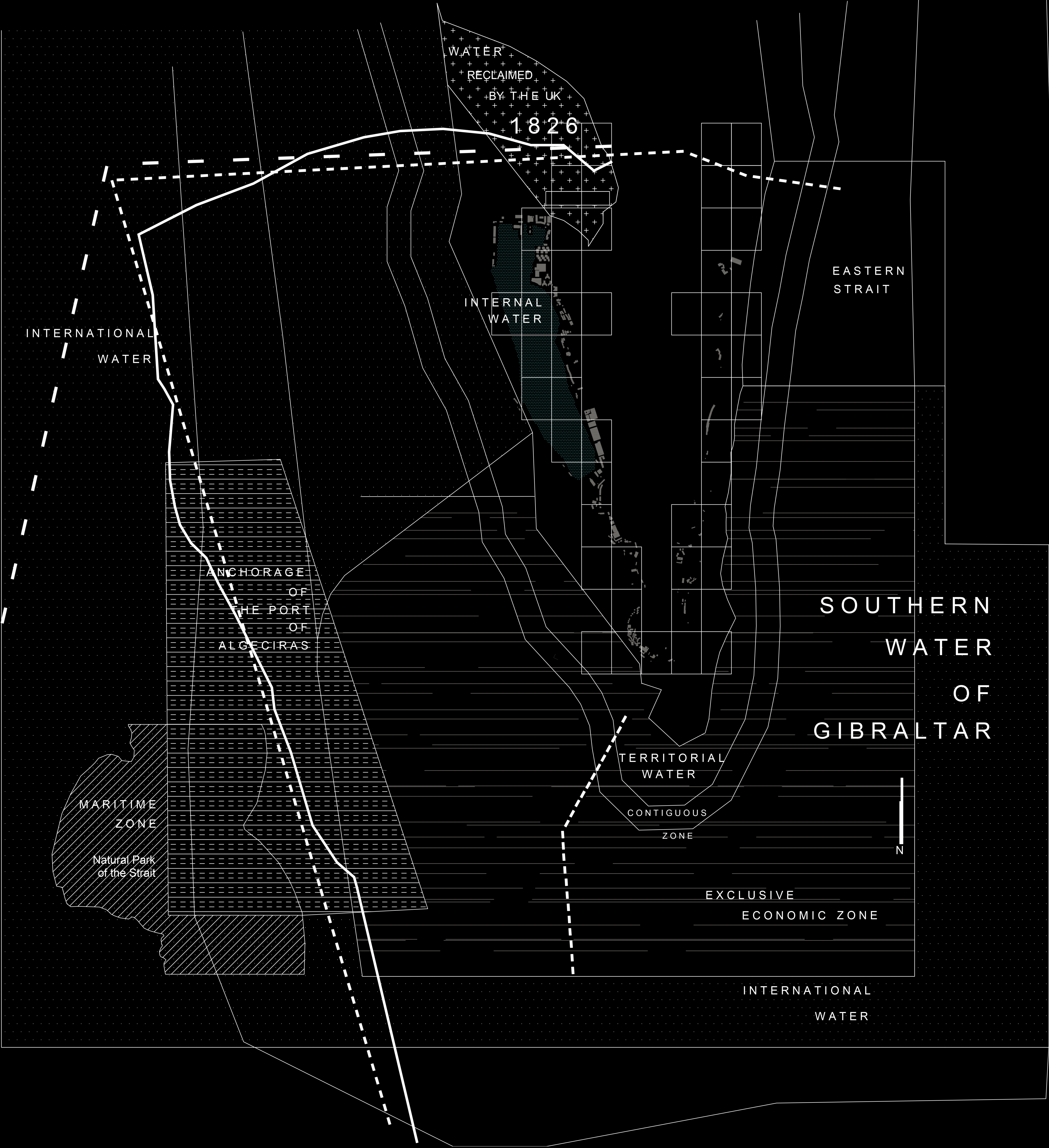
[synthesis]

N

1 10000

Synthesis of analytical three layers consists of knowingly selections and overlapping formers to discover stages which reflect unique fragments of Gibraltar

WATER RECLAIMED BY THE UK
1826

INTERNAL
WATER

EASTERN
STRAIT

INTERNATIONAL
WATER

ANCHORAGE
OF
THE PORT
OF
ALGECIRAS

SOUTHERN
WATER
OF
GIBRALTAR

MARITIME
ZONE

Natural Park
of the Strait

TERRITORIAL
WATER

CONTIGUOUS
ZONE

N

EXCLUSIVE
ECONOMIC ZONE

INTERNATIONAL
WATER

INTERNAL
WATER
(3 nautical miles/
5,6 km for British Overseas Territories)

TERRITORIAL
WATER
(12 nautical miles)

CONTIGUOUS
ZONE
(12 nautical miles)

EXCLUSIVE
ECONOMIC ZONE
(200 nautical miles)

Boundary of Spanish prohibited area

Boundary of line of Spanish Port of Algeciras / La Linea
as announced by Spain in 1967

Median Line drawn in accordance with the principles of the
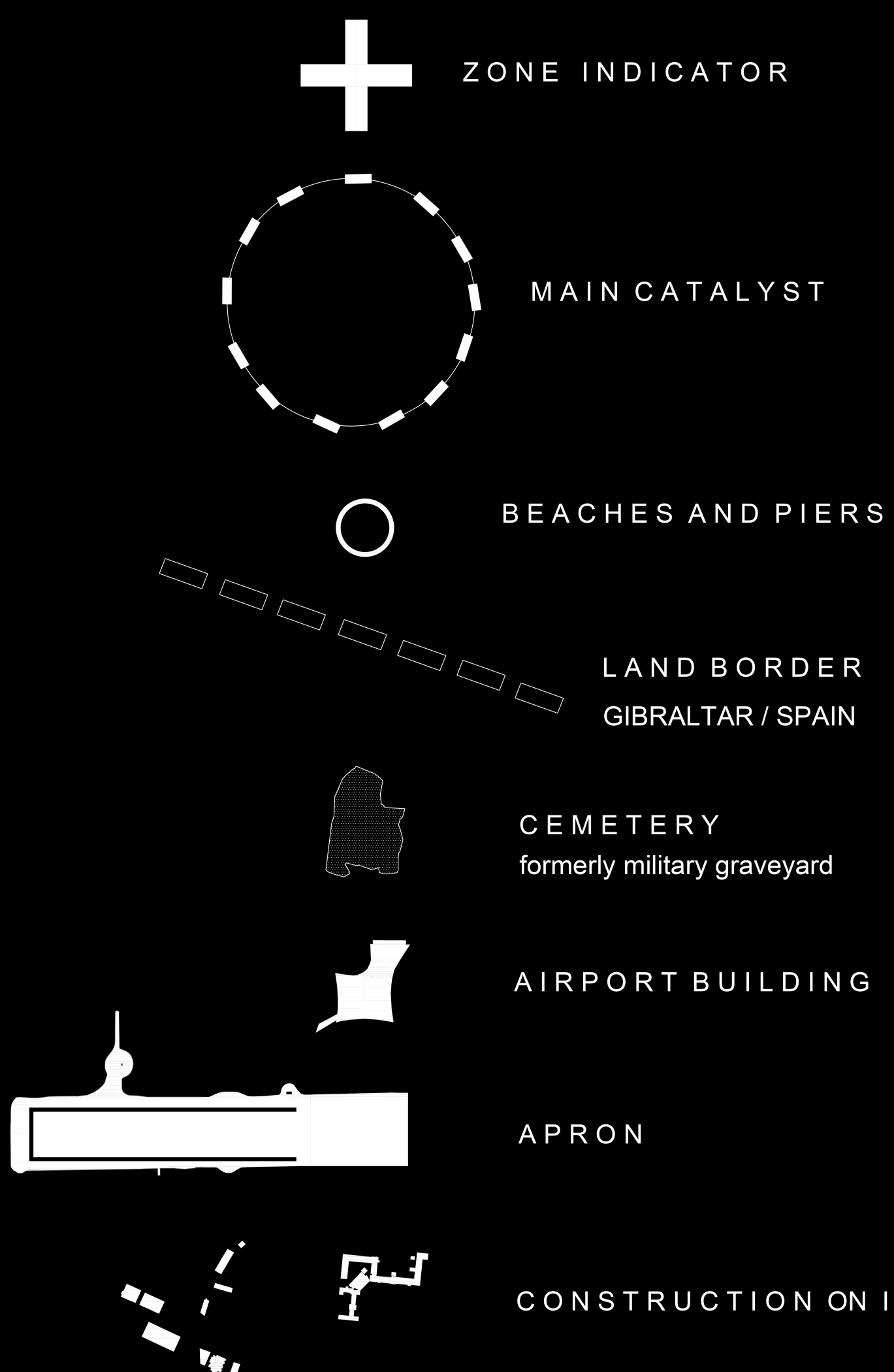1958 Geneva Convention on the Territorial Sea and
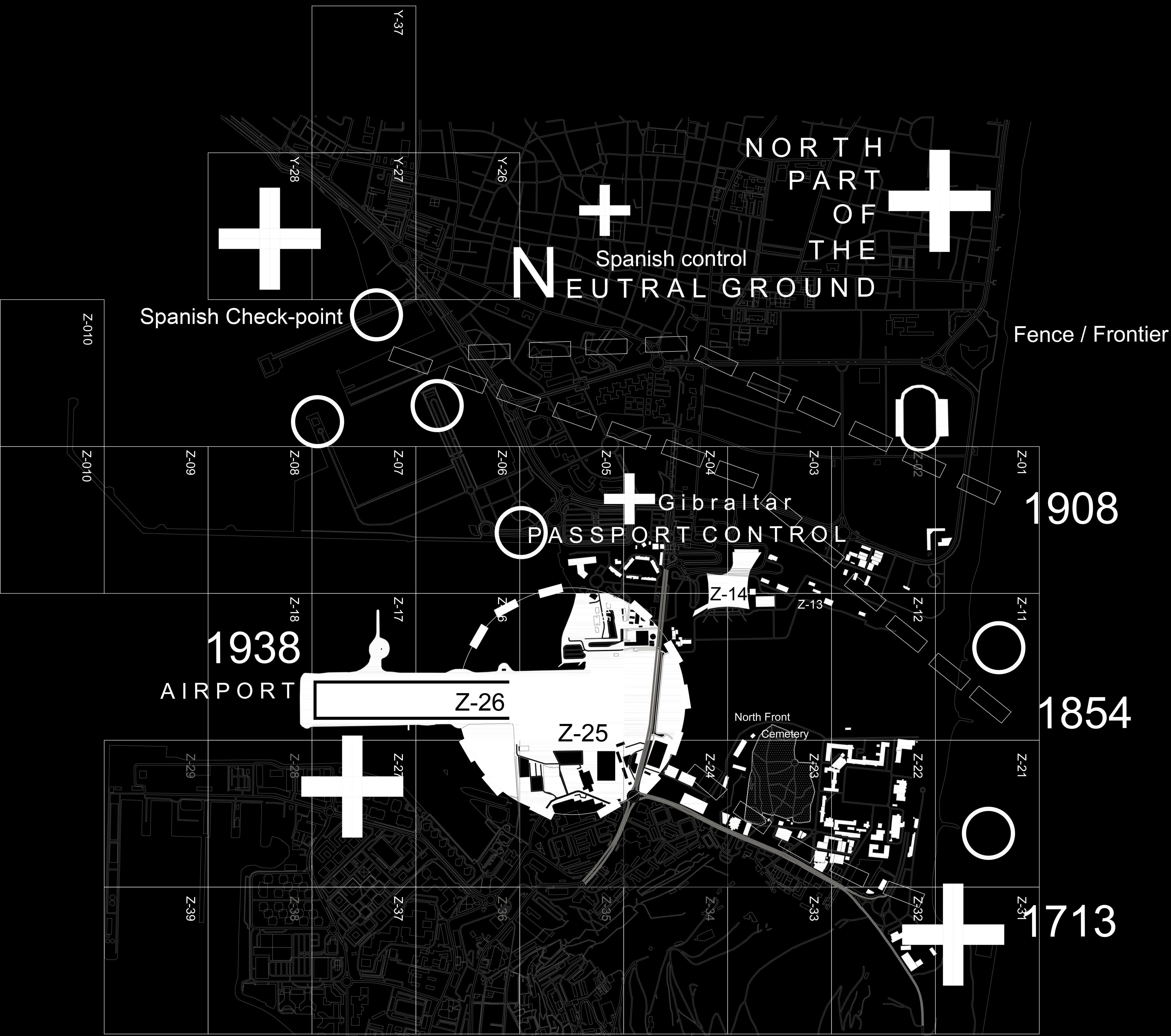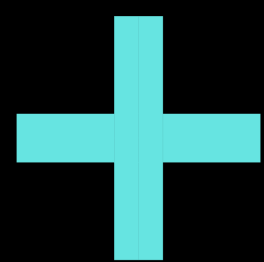Contiguous Zone

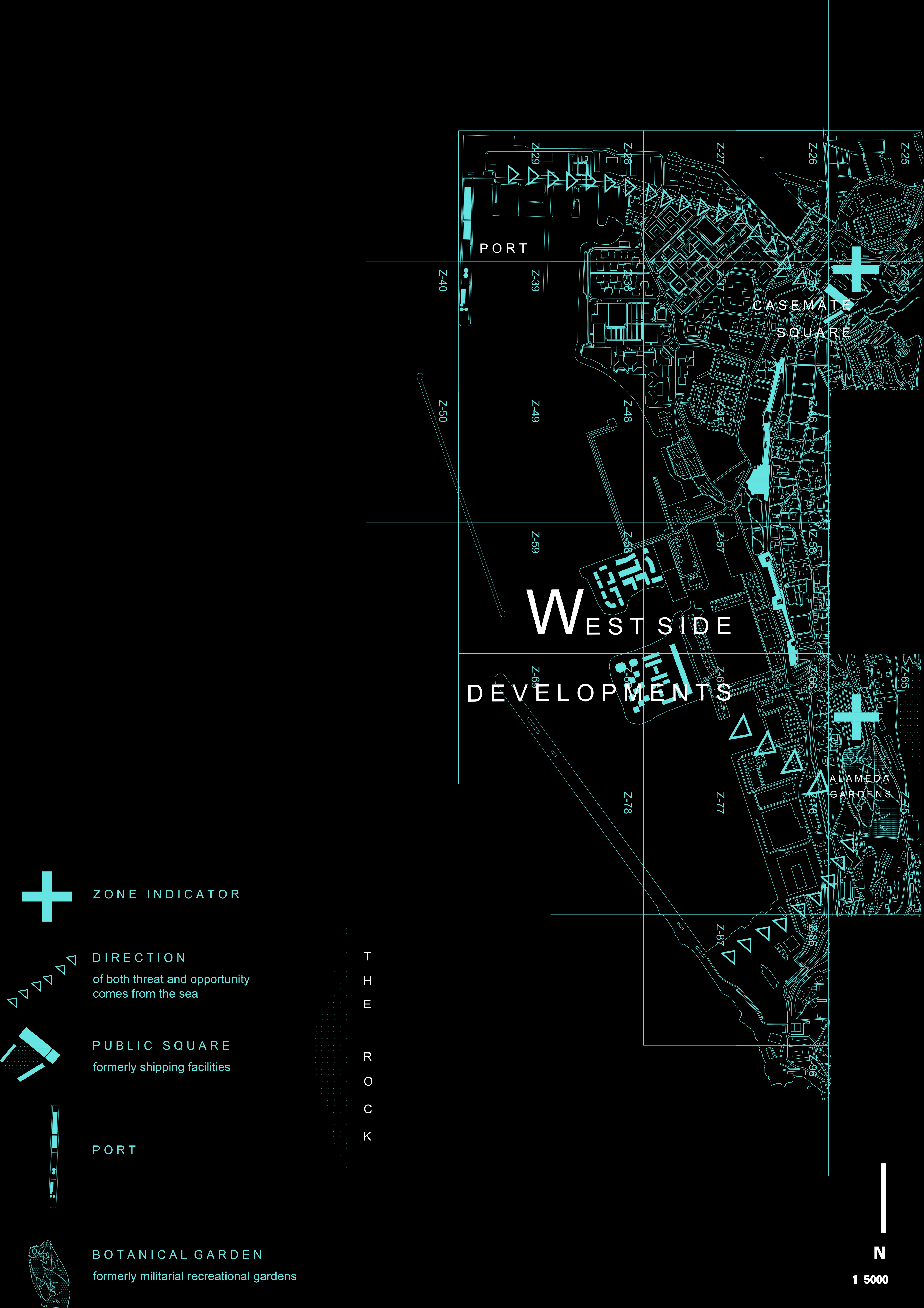WATER RECLAIMED BY THE UK

INTERNAL WATER

INTERNATIONAL WATER

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE

ANCHORAGE OF THE PORT OF ALGECIRAS

MARITIME ZONE

N

1 20000

NORTH
PART
OF
THE
NEUTRAL GROUND

Spanish control

Spanish Check-point

Fence / Frontier

Gibraltar
PASSPORT CONTROL

1908

1938
AIRPORT

1854

1713

North Front
Cemetery

Y-37
Y-28
Y-27
Y-26

Z-010
Z-010
Z-09
Z-08
Z-07
Z-06
Z-05
Z-04
Z-03
Z-02
Z-01

Z-18
Z-17
Z-16
Z-14
Z-13
Z-12
Z-11

Z-26
Z-25

Z-29
Z-28
Z-27
Z-24
Z-23
Z-22
Z-21

Z-39
Z-38
Z-37
Z-36
Z-35
Z-34
Z-33
Z-32
Z-31

ZONE INDICATOR

MAIN CATALYST

BEACHES AND PIERS

LAND BORDER
GIBRALTAR / SPAIN

CEMETERY
formerly military graveyard

AIRPORT BUILDING

APRON

CONSTRUCTION ON ISTHMUS

N

1 5000
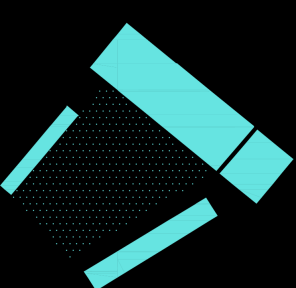
PORT

CASEMATE
SQUARE

WEST SIDE

DEVELOPMENTS

ALAMEDA
GARDENS

T
H
E
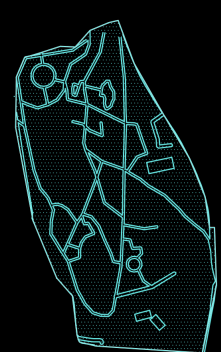
R
O
C
K

ZONE INDICATOR

DIRECTION
of both threat and opportunity
comes from the sea

PUBLIC SQUARE
formerly shipping facilities

PORT

BOTANICAL GARDEN
formerly militarial recreational gardens

N

1 5000