

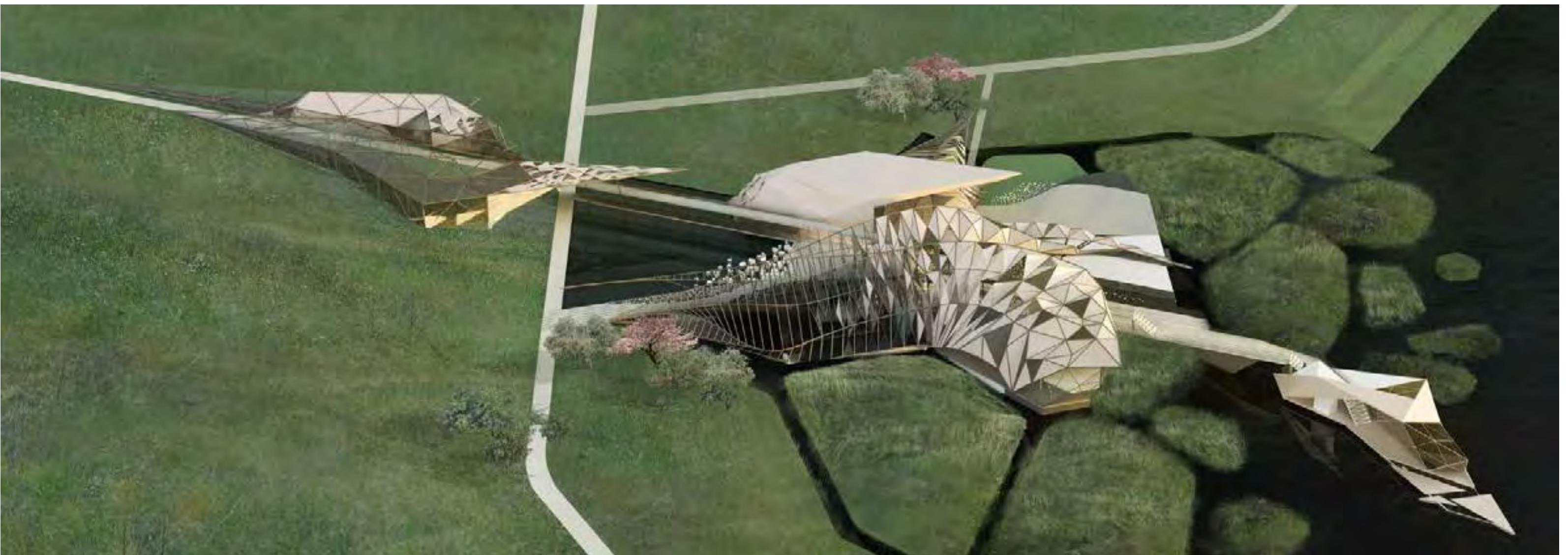
TEACHING PORTFOLIO & PEDAGOGY

For the past thirty-five years the Tejido Group has developed into an interdisciplinary and collaborative applied research program in which faculty and professionals in Architecture, Landscape Architecture, engineering and Planning work side by side with university graduate and undergraduate students in an apprenticeship-style professional learning environment. The Tejido Group is a direct extension of the applied research and community outreach activities of Dr. Mark Frederickson in Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America, and the USA.

The works of Tejido stand as an effective illustration of Frederickson's leadership, management and pedagogic strategies. They also typify the exceptional outcomes of these complex multicultural and multidisciplinary collaborations. Dr. Frederickson is the founder and director of the Tejido Group and project manager on all projects. The following are select excerpts taken from recent student projects in: Botswana, the Czech Republic (Czechia), Hong Kong, Mexico, Oman, Palestine, Pakistan, Panama, Senegal, South Africa, Turkey, and the U.S., (the underlined title to each project links to a copy of the final published master planning monograph).

PRAGUE





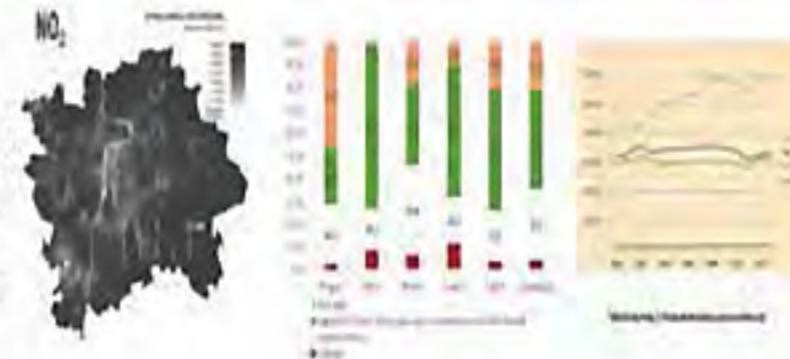


PRAGUE 7 / 4th year studio / Sustainable Urban Development - Brown Field Remediation / Selin Sahin.

ABOUT PRAGUE 7

Historically, the area offered favorable conditions for hunting, fishing, and for agriculture. During the period of Celtic settlement around the year 500 BC the so-called Bubeneč Device settlement existed here. It was a trade crossroads between north, south, west and east, where many different kinds of goods were exchanged. From the 1st to the 4th centuries AD, one of the largest centers of German iron working was to be found on the territory of today's Prague 6 and 7. With the gradual arrival of the Slavs, however, the center of settlement shifted in the 8th - 9th centuries to what today is the Old Town.

The historic settlements of Holešovice and Bubny form the basis of Prague 7. Today, Prague 7 is a post-industrial site that is slowly developing and is still somewhat isolated from the rest of Prague.



GROWTH IN MOTION : VERTICAL FARMING AND TRANSPORTATION HUB

Nature and human; the connection is undeniable and yet, we have perhaps become so disconnected from it as distances have shortened down into minutes through modern technology and various modes of transportation.

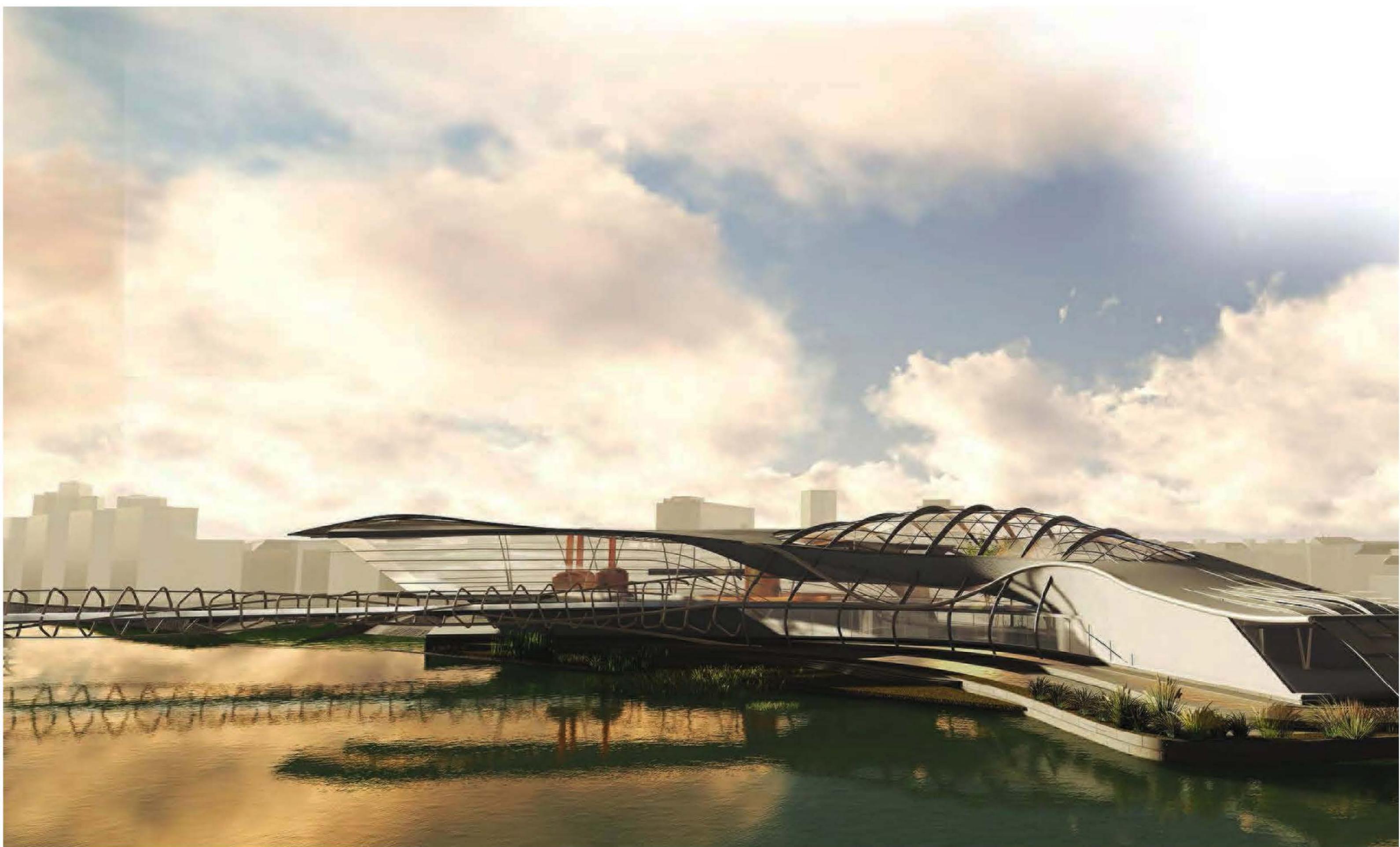
Here in the post-industrial Prague 7, the project proposes a new or perhaps a more traditional vision of the future, in which the separation once again comes to exist and man and nature enable each other to prosper.

Drawing from the agricultural history of the site and combining it with its more recent political history, through movement in time and growth interpreted into physical movement, this building project along with its multi-phased masterplan, brings a new value to the Czech society from which they can be proud of.



ABOUT NON-PLACES

A non-place has a huge unused potential. It is usually somewhat only temporarily in existence in the experience of the person, which makes it a very fluid space. This fluidity may perhaps be the perfect environment for changes to start to occur. Once an idea is planted, as time passes and experiences accumulate, it will grow and finally when it's ready, it will present itself as if it has come down from the heaven.



PRAHA 7 / Post Industrial Revitalization / Brewery in Praha 07 / **Tuğçe Taşer**

A Sustainable Rural Living Prototype For Low Income
Women in Sub-Saharan Africa

SPRING 2021

Mark Paul Frederickson

Recep Öğütç

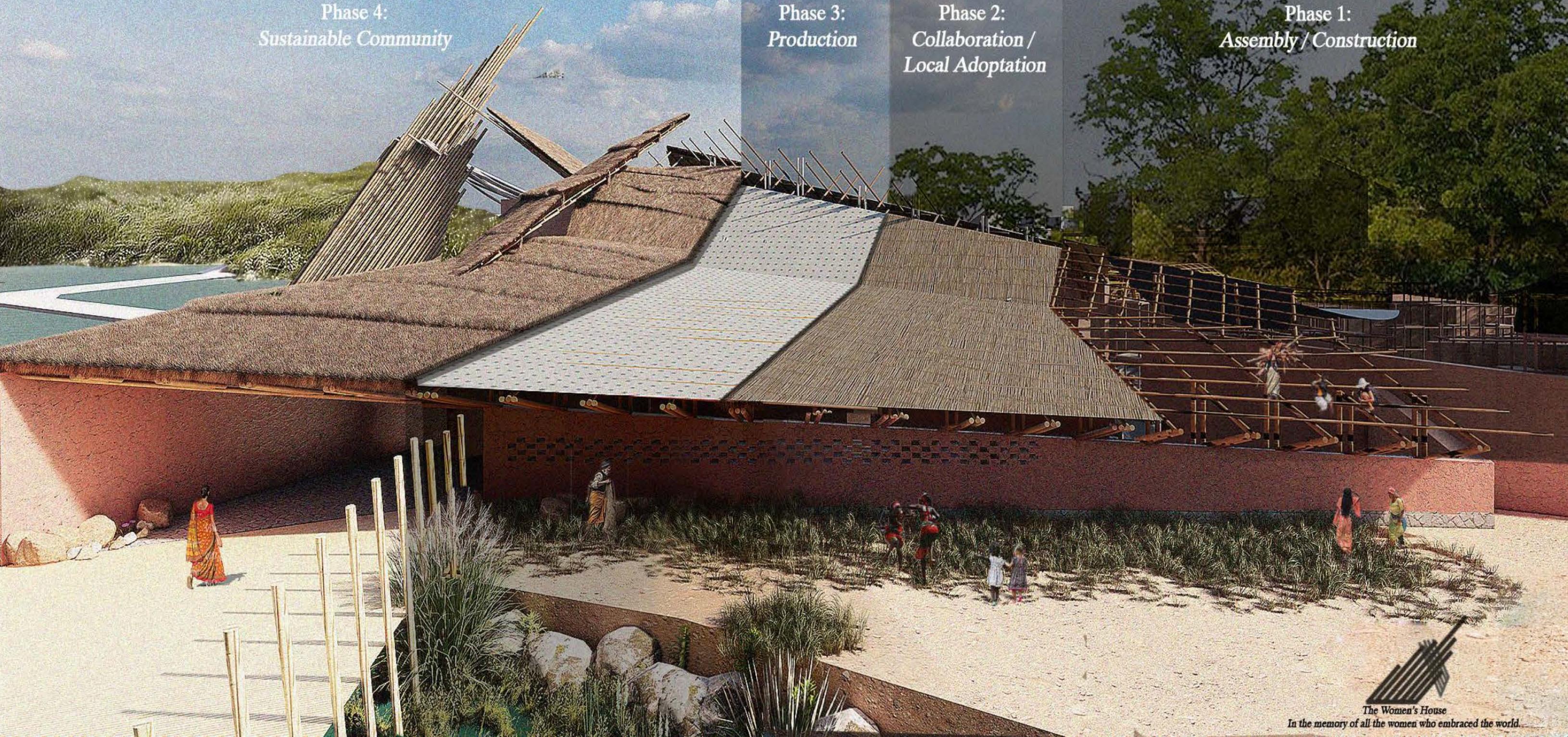
The Women's House

Phase 4:
Sustainable Community

Phase 3:
Production

Phase 2:
Collaboration /
Local Adoption

Phase 1:
Assembly / Construction



The Women's House

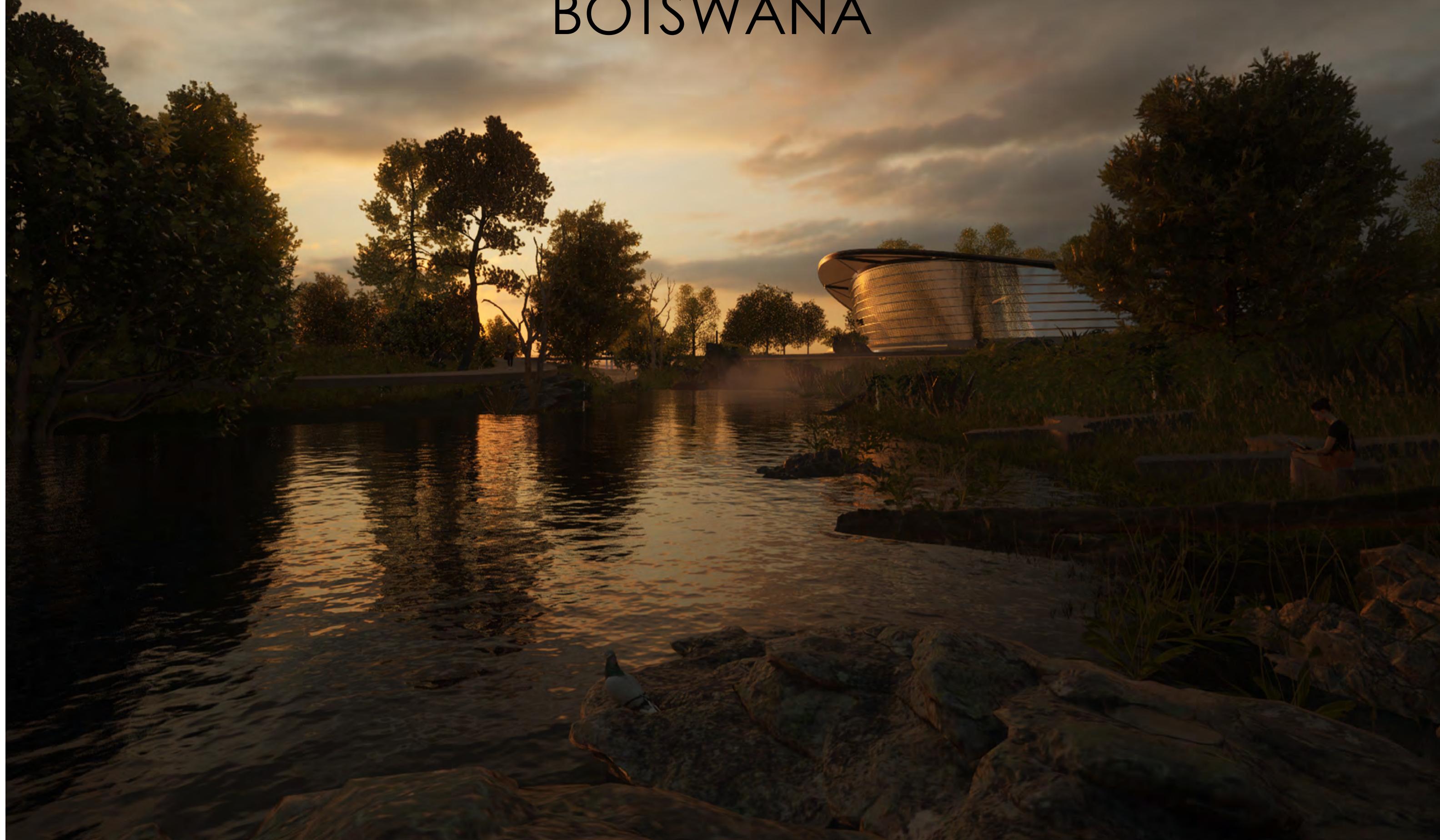
In the memory of all the women who embraced the world.



Segoditshane River Revitalization /Botswana

2023 / ARB 421 / 4th year Architecture Projects / University of Botswana /Dr. Katlego Mwale & Dr. Mark Paul Frederickson / Designer: Daniel Ferreira

BOTSWANA





HAITI

/ 4th year studio / Sustainable Tourism Research facility / **Oya Yaren Karaca**

HAITI



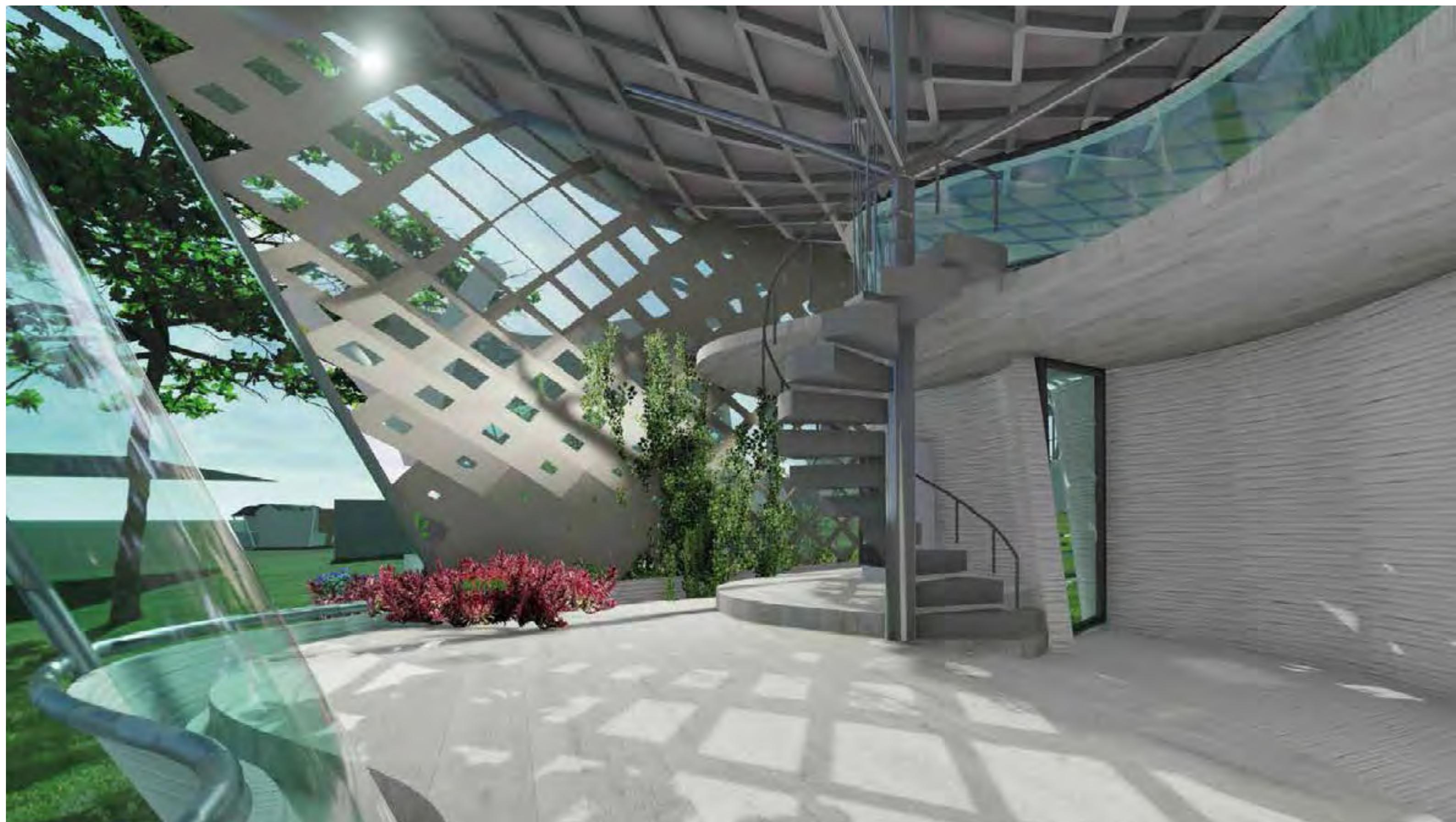


ANKARA

/ 3rd year studio / Urban bridge & Museum of Contemporary Art / **Elifnaz Kancan**

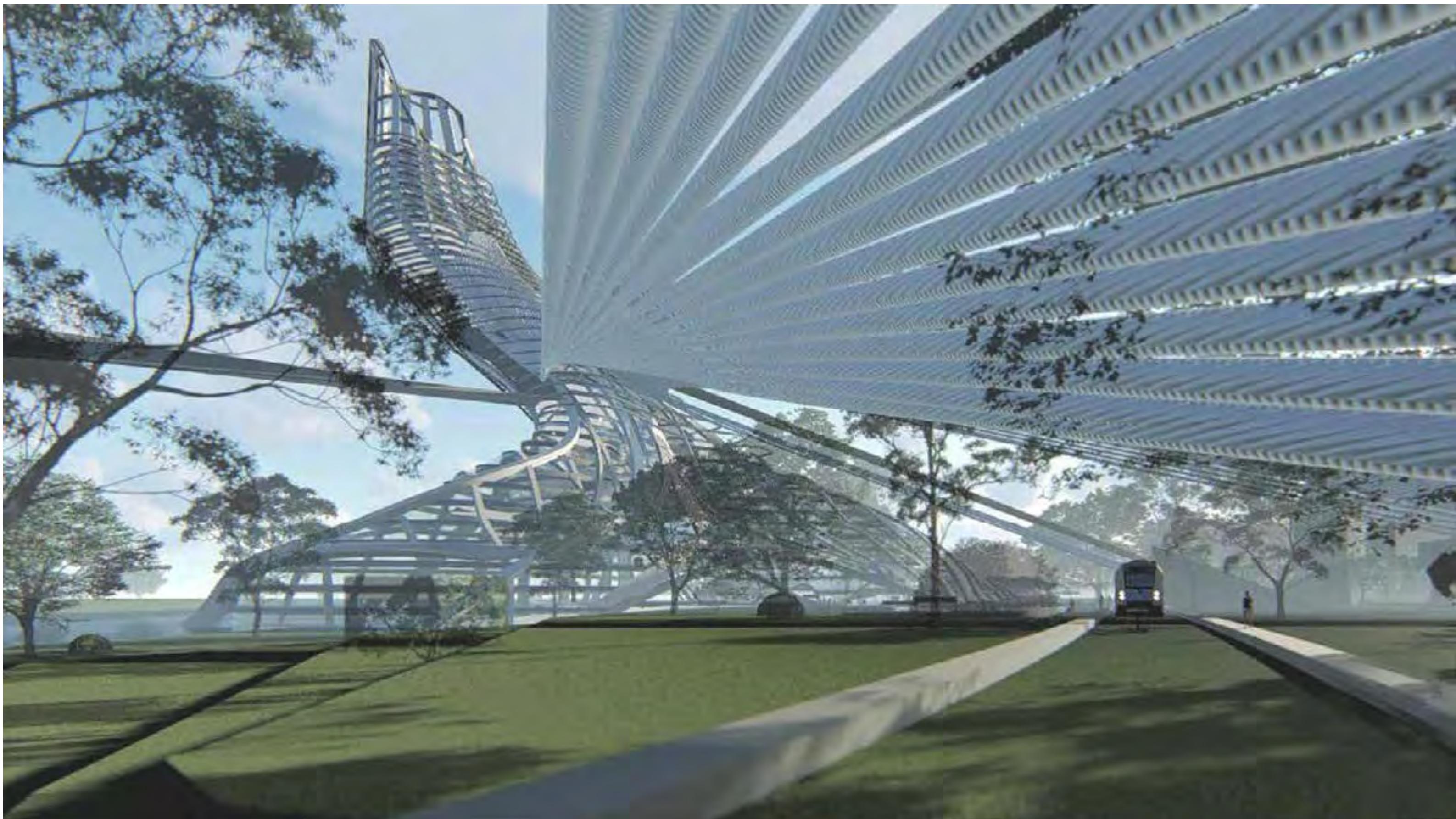
ANKARA





IZMIR

/ 4th year studio / Sustainable Urban Development / **Naz Kaplan**



İSTANBUL



SOUTH AFRICA

/ 4th year studio / Tsitsikamma National Park / **Sule Kipel**



KARACHI PAKISTAN

/ 4th year studio / Mangrove Restoration Complex / Javaria Saeed



AL HAMRIYA / OMAN:

During Fall semester 2014, CAPLA offered a vertical, interdisciplinary and international studio integrated into the core curricula of our three schools. We developed an interdisciplinary team to participate in an urban design studio / practicum in Oman in collaboration with the planning offices of the Muscat Municipality. Their Director and Mayor of Muscat, Sultan bin Hamood Al Harthi, invited us to participate in the urban revitalization master planning of the Al Hamriya District of Muscat. The basic pedagogical intent of the program was to enhance cross-cultural and cross-disciplinary awareness, collaboration and learning in the students and faculty of Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Planning in both the University of Arizona and the Sultan Qaboos University. We trust that the processes employed and the community development solutions generated during this complex and multi-layered project will eventually gain relevance and bear witness in subsequent research and professional work of all student and faculty participants. Although cultural and political schisms are at times all too apparent, students and faculty in the allied design and planning professions do in fact share many common goals. And, we chose to focus this studio experience on perhaps the most important of these objectives: that of creating and revitalizing urban fabric envisioned and developed across a range of interrelated variables that are also their own measures of sustainability. Although we remain apprehensive regarding the use of the term "sustainability", we do honor it as an elusive yet worthy goal integrated into all of our planning and design efforts. We believe that a truly sustainable urban environment must necessarily be defined across an array of dimensions: economic, cultural, environmental, functional, and aesthetic.



INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Al Hamriya is a traditional Omani town located in the Muscat Governorate, Oman. It is a small town situated on a hillside, with its buildings built into the rocky terrain. The town has a unique architectural style, with many traditional Omani houses featuring mud-brick walls and whitewashed roofs. The town is known for its traditional Omani culture and its rich history. It is a popular destination for tourists, who come to experience the unique beauty of the town and its surroundings. The town is also known for its traditional Omani food, such as lamb kebab and rice. The town is a great place to visit and explore, and it is a must-see for anyone interested in Omani culture and history.



DESIGN

DESIGN

Design is a process of creating a plan or idea for a product, service, or system. It involves the use of various techniques and tools to create a design that is both functional and aesthetically pleasing. Design is a critical part of many industries, including architecture, engineering, and technology. It is a process that requires creativity, problem-solving skills, and a deep understanding of the needs and wants of the people who will use the design. Design is a complex process that requires a team of professionals to work together to create a successful design. The design process typically involves several stages, including research, planning, prototyping, and testing. The goal of design is to create a product or service that is both functional and aesthetically pleasing, and that meets the needs of the people who will use it. Design is a critical part of many industries, including architecture, engineering, and technology. It is a process that requires creativity, problem-solving skills, and a deep understanding of the needs and wants of the people who will use the design. The design process typically involves several stages, including research, planning, prototyping, and testing. The goal of design is to create a product or service that is both functional and aesthetically pleasing, and that meets the needs of the people who will use it.

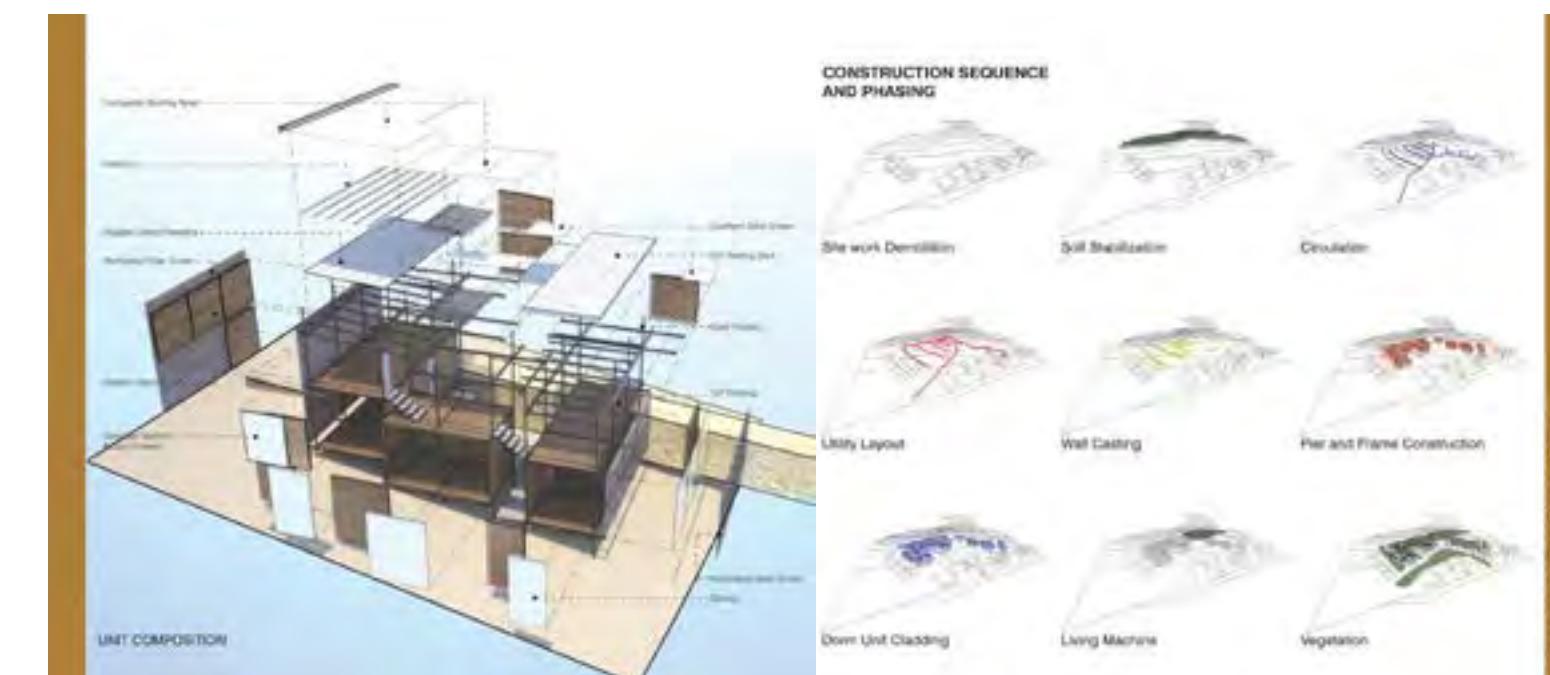
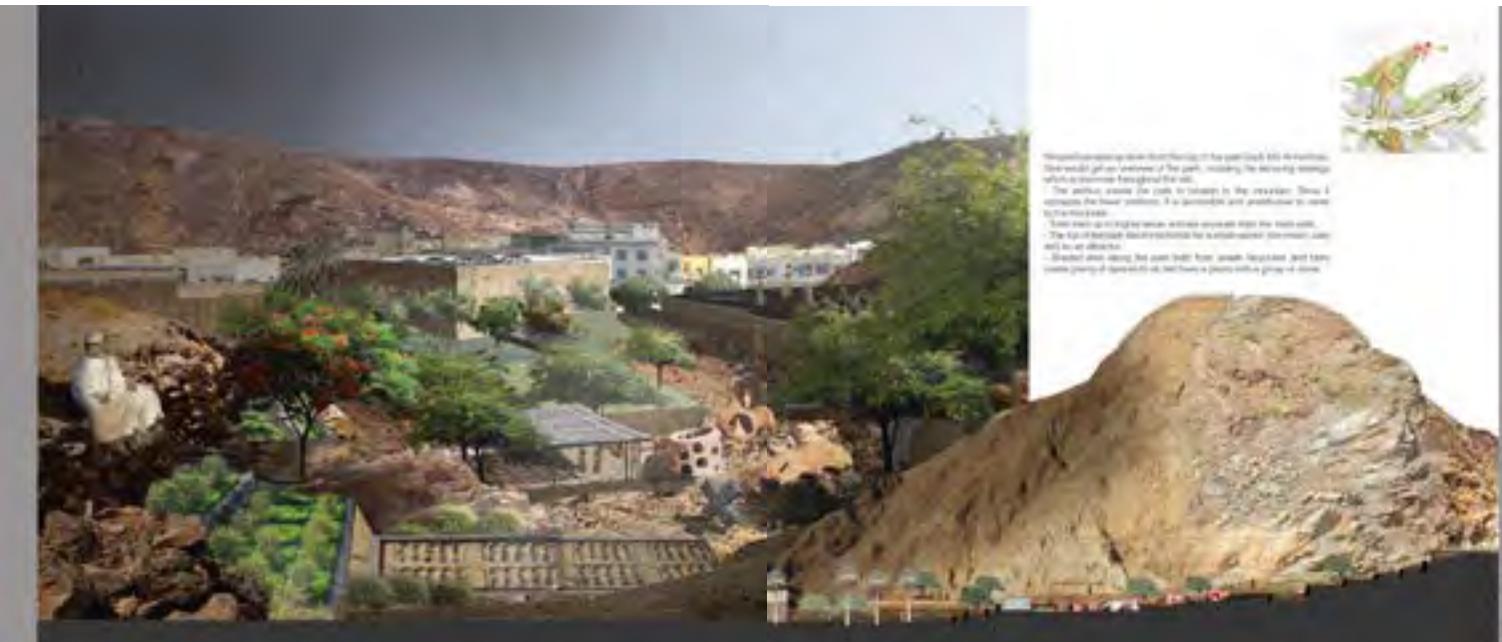


INFLUENCES

INFLUENCES

Influences are the factors that shape and influence a person's behavior, thoughts, and actions. In the context of design, influences can be anything that influences a designer's creative process, such as culture, history, technology, and personal experiences. Designers are often influenced by a variety of factors, including the needs and wants of the people they are designing for, the available resources, and the cultural context in which they are working. Designers must be aware of these influences and how they can be used to create a successful design. The design process typically involves several stages, including research, planning, prototyping, and testing. The goal of design is to create a product or service that is both functional and aesthetically pleasing, and that meets the needs of the people who will use it. Design is a critical part of many industries, including architecture, engineering, and technology. It is a process that requires creativity, problem-solving skills, and a deep understanding of the needs and wants of the people who will use the design. The design process typically involves several stages, including research, planning, prototyping, and testing. The goal of design is to create a product or service that is both functional and aesthetically pleasing, and that meets the needs of the people who will use it.

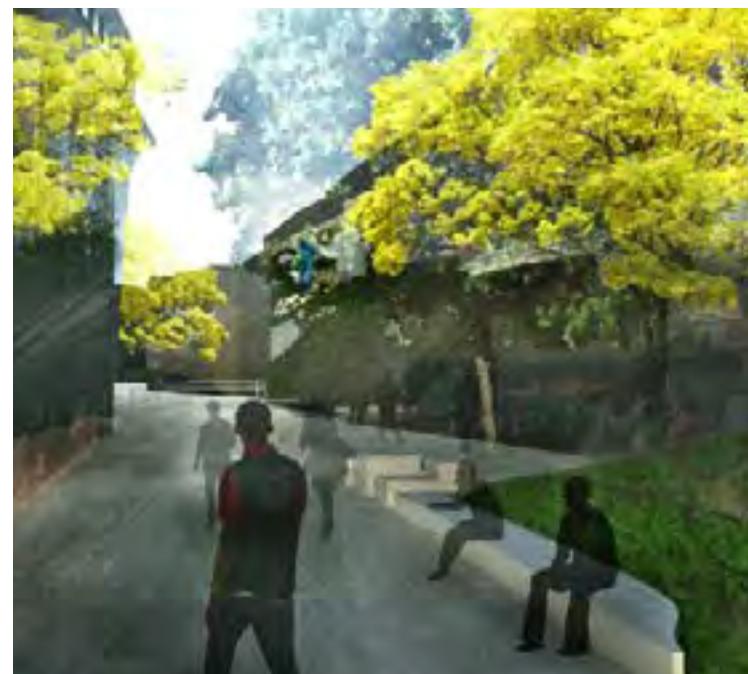






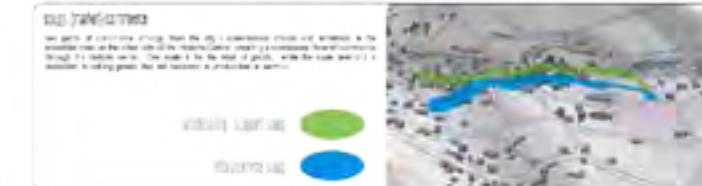
BIRZEIT / PALESTINE:

During the summer of 2010 the Tejido Group from the University of Arizona assembled a group of volunteer students from the University's College of Architecture and Landscape Architecture to collaborate on a series of projects in Palestine with RIWAQ / Centre for Architectural Conservation. The two groups focused on developing urban revitalization and connectivity strategies for historic Birzeit near Ramallah, Palestine. It was a wonderful experience for all involved. We grew in many unanticipated ways, both personally and professionally. As a consequence, the relationship between Tejido and RIWAQ will continue to flourish in the foreseeable future. The following is a brief summary of the design and planning outcome of this year's collaborative effort in Birzeit. The vision set forth in the following pages, is a result of the collaborative effort among faculty and students of the University of Arizona / College of Architecture and Landscape Architecture / Tejido Group and the RIWAQ Centre for Architectural Conservation in Palestine. The Tejido Group and RIWAQ have a long-standing relationship which provided the opportunity for our group of architectural students to come and take part in one of RIWAQ's most challenging design projects. The goal was to build off of previous RIWAQ research and through a fresh perspective, generate community revitalization and development concepts that could be coalesced into relevant master planning and design options for historic Birzeit and the surrounding Birzeit urban fabric. RIWAQ and the Birzeit project received an Aga Khan Award / 2013.



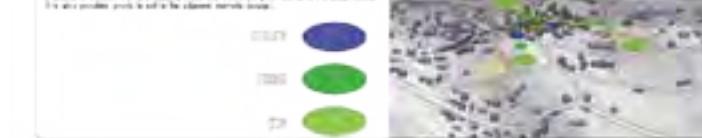
Proposed Economic Strategy

海航集团有限公司



aptina sport system

Scanning the literature on SPOT® - PROCESS - CORRELATION, a number of authors have come up with considerable agreement.



Proposed Strategy

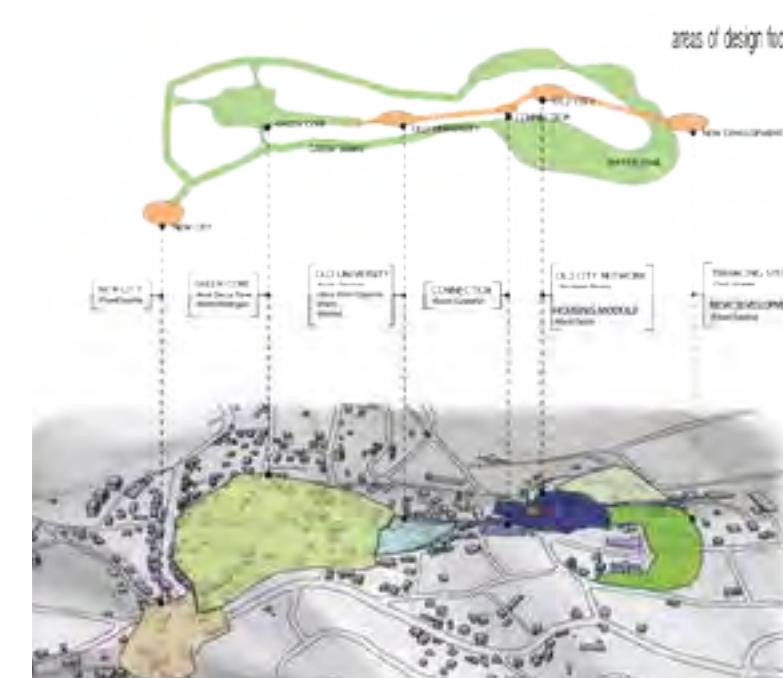
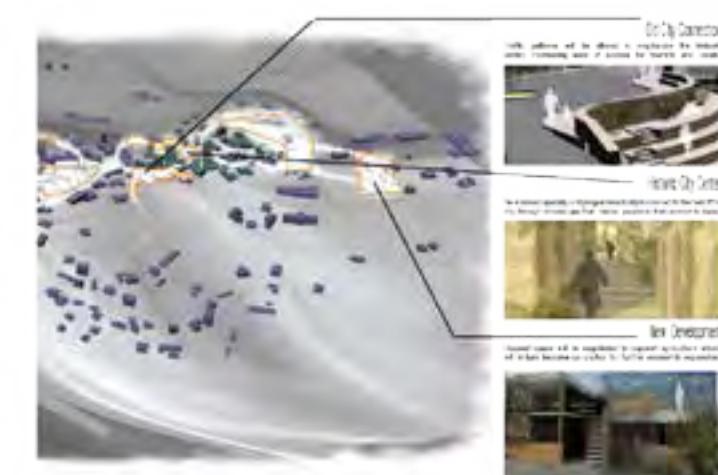
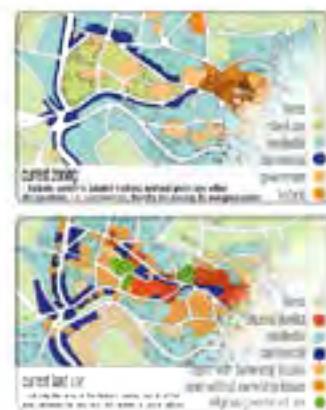
about the old, the lost, in this life time.



188 189

different a network of contacts, especially contacts that differ in the nature of the role that contacts play.







GENERAL IGNACIO ZARAGOZA PROMENADE

The main portal into town is the road and railroad running north-south. The two main entrances are the face of Fronteras. The redesigning of the boulevard will help create an inviting and comfortable environment that attracts locals and visitors. In turn, this will bring much needed revenue for the town.

The boulevard was redesigned as a pedestrian plaza, primarily as an area for a farmers market, performances, religious festivals and other events. The redesign focuses on accommodating existing north-south pedestrian movement and across the boulevard movement, including pedestrian crossings. Local vehicular use was also considered in the redesign of the boulevard. Residents along the west side park their vehicles along the sidewalk, and the boulevard is used as a vehicular corridor. Keeping this use in mind, a one-way, 24km/h thoroughfare was designed, with continued use of parking.



DESIGN

In an effort to accommodate future land use, including the renovation of residential to mixed-use or light commercial, the sidewalk along the existing residential strip was widened to allow space for outdoor dining, passerby, seating, and vegetation. The landscape area in front of the residences is reserved for adjacent residents as communal landscaping space. Currently, neighboring residents use the space for planting spiny fruit trees, fruit trees, annuals, and roses. The use of the new boulevard will continue this tradition, and promote individual ownership of the new boulevard space.

The largest trees throughout the boulevard are meant to unify the space and create a continuous visual line that extends along the north-south axis,

but also extends east west through the plazas, main town plaza, and the agricultural and architectural center. Smaller trees, shrubs, and accent plantings are used to create pedestrian scale and an aesthetically pleasing environment. The use of an array of tree sizes and dormancy periods also creates a variety of shade opportunities throughout the year. Trees between the railroad buffer zone and the boulevard are a mix of several species and serve as a physical and psychological buffer, while still allowing visibility across the railroad tracks.

The entry to Fronteras is its first impression and should be a major focus of redevelopment, beautification, and marketing for the town.

130 DESIGN

DESIGN 131



The gateway emphasizes the east-west axis. The design and materials are simple concrete and stucco, yet aligned with the local vernacular style. More than an architectural feature, it connects the east agriculture area with the west agriculture area through the urban corridor.

The water features are metamorphic of the existing and historic acequias throughout the region. Where possible, the water used will be from a non-potable source, or from an adjacent acequia. The reflecting pools and linear water feature have an interior black finish, designed to hold slow flowing water. The overall design aesthetic of the boulevard is contemporary, with crisp, clean construction lines and edges.



Seating areas are designed to accommodate a variety of users and activities, from people watching and outdoor performance, to private conversation and outdoor lecture. They are made from integral color concrete with a smooth finish.

The hardscape is composed of local stone in a square pattern and is consistent throughout the entire length and width of the boulevard, including the vehicular surface. The sidewalk surface is composed of the same, but the squares are half the size or less. Trees not in raised planters are set in a bed of local cobblestone, similar to the ones seen in Esqueda.



DESIGN

PLACITAS

The primary design goal inherent in the plazas and pedestrian walkways on the east side is to open up the existing barrier of buildings along Highway 17 in order to create circulatory and visual permeability. The plazas are intended to be places activated by commerce and deep, verdant vistas from the highway towards the east in a manner that creates secondary east-west axes.

By creating space that is pedestrian-only, the design increases social interaction and allows for integration of community. It encourages outdoor activity next to the comforting flow of historic acequias, and creates an opportunity for pedestrians, bikers, runners, and horseback riders to enjoy the beauty of Fronteras in an inviting public space. The walkways are programmed to be partially paved so that the space can be enjoyed by cyclists, parents with strollers, and disabled individuals.



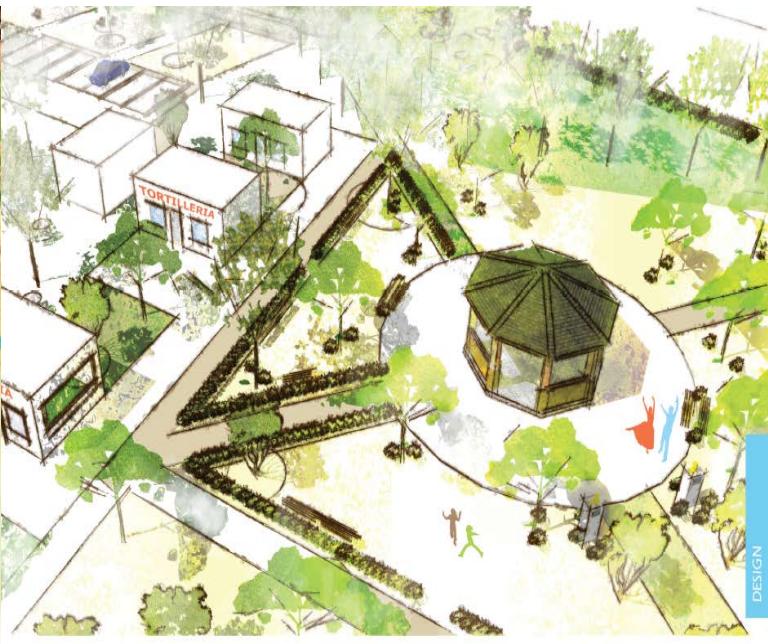
The plazas were designed to be "punch-outs," connecting the activity along Highway 17 to the newly-developed pedestrian corridors on the backside. They have been sized and located around public aesthetic amenities to create small-scale commercial activity that could produce jobs and generate income for the local residents. Shop owners will be incentivized to take ownership of landscaped irrigated areas and walkways along their storefronts in order to maintain an inviting customer environment.



The south plaza creates an interior courtyard anchored by symbols of both potable and irrigation waters.

DESIGN 139

DESIGN 140



PLAZA

In Mexico, plazas serve a variety of purposes: park, party hall, gathering place, and landmark. Plazas are places for festivities and yet they are also places for reflection and solace. From elaborate quinceañeras to quiet contemplation, people often find solace with a friend. Mexican plazas are spaces that are meant to be enjoyed. Plazas in Mexico also play a vital role in a town's identity, acting as a landmark and meeting place. Often when first visiting a town in Mexico, the plaza will be the place in town that you see and realize that you have arrived.

Fronteras' redesigned plaza has become more of a focal point within the town by connecting it to its surroundings. The planter wall between the plaza and auditorium has been removed and the plaza's main axis rotated, creating a welcoming forecourt to the town's cultural centers of activity. Within the plaza itself much of the geometry remains as this clearly directs movement in all directions. Removal of the fence surrounding the plaza and the addition of smaller trees transforms the plaza into an inviting and comfortable place.



146 DESIGN

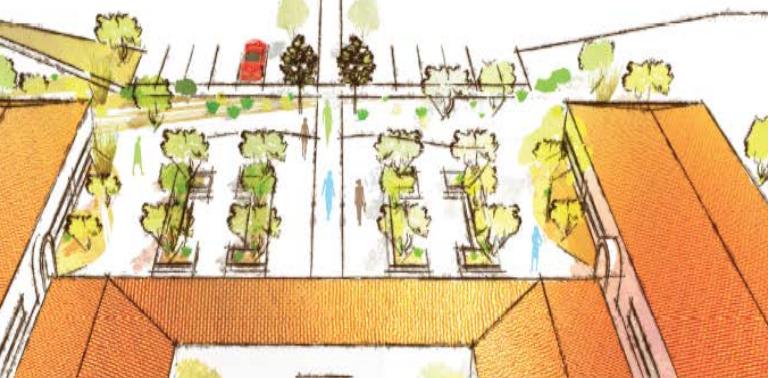


EDUCATIONAL DISTRICT

The educational district anchors the southbound of Fronteras and connects with the Cris. Ignacio Zavala and Provençade. This zone lies between the Yequa, Balcon, and Girasoles residential neighborhoods. Access to the educational district is pedestrian-oriented, although vehicles may enter from Plutarco Elias Calles road or the newly proposed highway exit, which crosses Blvd. Jose Lopez Portillo south of the present sports facility. Traffic calming strategies must receive the highest priority, in order to slow vehicular circulation throughout the entire district.

This educational zone would include daycare as well as primary, middle, and secondary school facilities. The design preserves the town's pastoral aesthetic and encourages continued agricultural involvement throughout the landscape. Within the educational district the secondary school assumes stewardship of the current sports ground, and provides the maintenance required for a model playing field. The sports field would accommodate students throughout the day, while catering to large outdoor sporting events on weekday evenings, weekends, and holidays.

DESIGN



DESIGN 151