



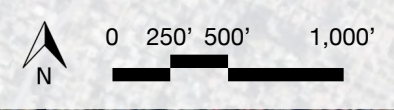
LA CICATRIZ

From Scar to Healing

PATRESE WINTER

2026

PROJECT LOCATION



GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES 33°57'N 117°22'W	TOTAL AREA 163 acres	CLOSED 1985	SANTA ANA RIVER WILDLIFE AREA ADJACENT · WEST	RANCHO JURUPA REGIONAL PARK 0.6 MI · NORTH	MOUNT RUBIDOUX 0.9 MI · NORTHEAST
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PEOPLE OF THE RIVER

Indigenous History · 10.000 BCE - Present

The river does not forget who has walked its banks — it only waits for us to remember and return what was taken.



Aerial view of the Santa Ana River floodplain corridor, Riverside County, California



Cahuilla woven baskets and traditional material culture — reflecting generations of ecological knowledge and craft.



Portrait of a Tongva woman, early 20th century — one of many inhabitants of the Los Angeles Basin and Santa Ana River corridor

Inland Stewards

Riverside Valley
10,000 BCE — Present

The Cahuilla inhabited the inland valleys and desert edges of the Riverside region for generations. Skilled seasonal resource managers, they moved along the Santa Ana River corridor — fishing, gathering mesquite and agave, and trading widely. Their deep ecological knowledge and intricate basketry reflect a sophisticated, sustained relationship with this land.

People of the River

Los Angeles Basin
10,000 BCE — Present

The Tongva — also known as the Gabrieleño — inhabited the Los Angeles Basin and the Santa Ana River corridor for thousands of years. The river, called Wanaawna, was a sacred and practical lifeline. Villages lined its banks, serving as a highway for travel, ceremony, food, and trade across a vast network connecting coastal and inland communities.

Colonization & Displacement

1770s — 19th Century

Spanish mission colonization beginning in the 1770s — and later American settlement — dramatically disrupted both nations through forced relocation, disease, and the erasure of cultural practices. The Santa Ana River, once a living cultural corridor, became a boundary to be managed, dammed, and ultimately bordered by a landfill.

Present Day Sovereignty

Active Governance · 2026

Both the Cahuilla and Tongva nations maintain active tribal governance and cultural programs today. The Tequesquite park design holds a responsibility — and an opportunity — to honor their presence through meaningful consultation, Indigenous cultural walks, and interpretive signage along the river edge they have always known.

A CENTURY OF WASTE

Industrial History · Pre-1900 - Present

Pre 1900
Natural land

Santa Ana River Floodplain Landscape

1945
Postwar expansion

Municipal solid waste deposited by trench fill method as Riverside's postwar population grows rapidly.

1985
Closure

Site closes. The turning point — from active disposal to regulatory management and eventual remediation.

1910
Dump Begins

Open burning of refuse on the Santa Ana River floodplain. No liner, no controls, no monitoring of any kind.

1970
Peak landfill

Full area fill method. 4.8 million cubic yards of MSW accumulate across 120 acres. Avg. depth 35–43 ft.

2015
Solar farm opens

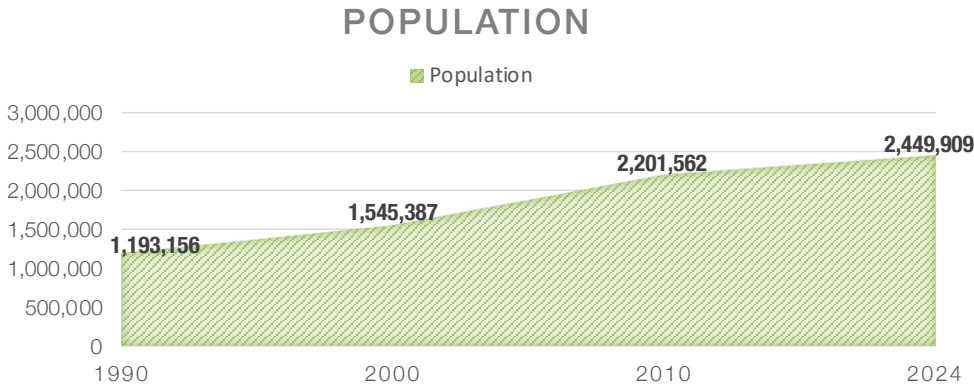
Site becomes a productive landscape — renewable energy replaces waste as a new form of value.

SITE DATA

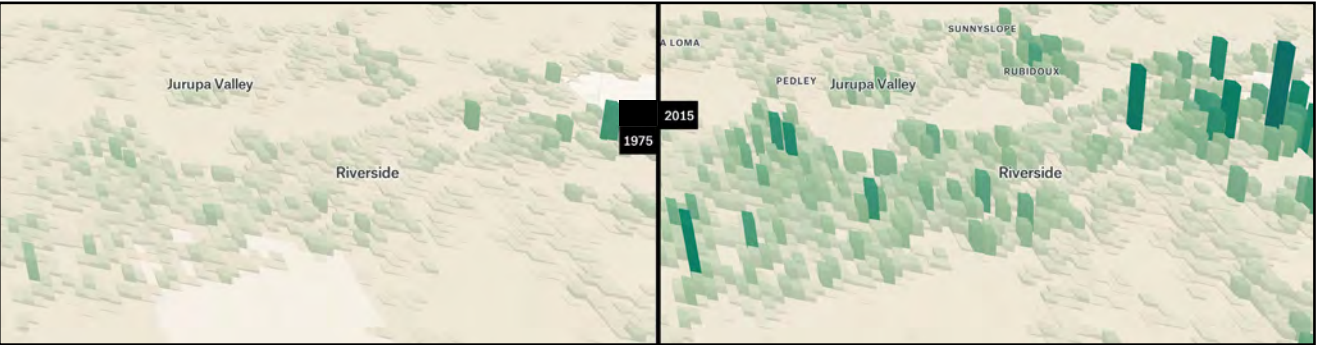


POPULATION GROWTH 1990 – 2024

The landfill closed in 1985 — before the county’s biggest growth wave. Over 1 million new residents arrived after the closure, with no new parkland created in this neighborhood.

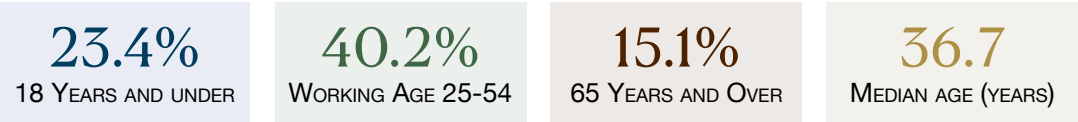
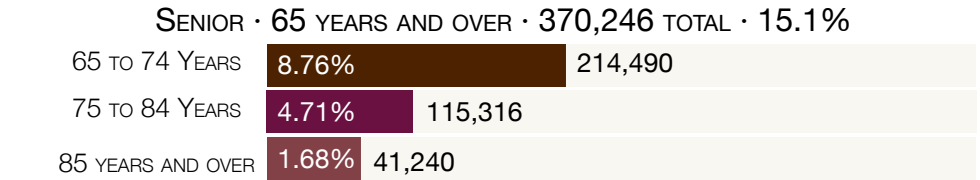
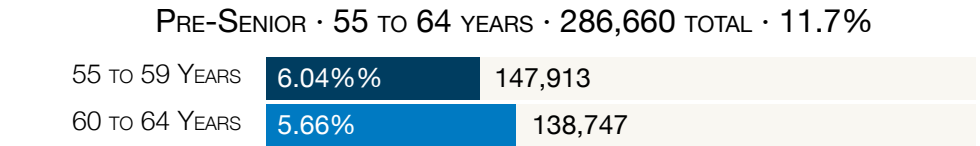
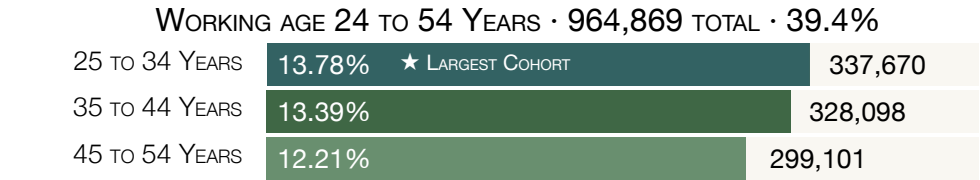
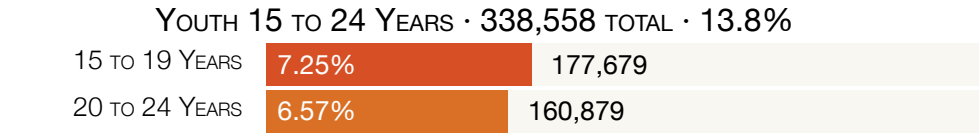
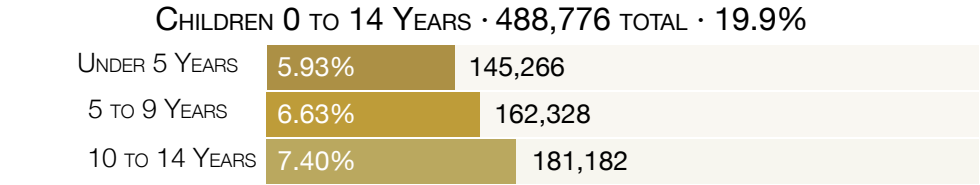
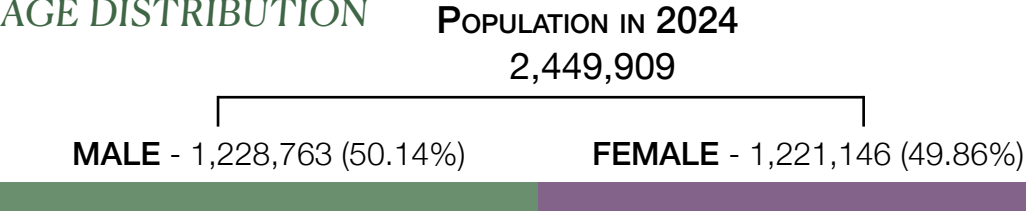


**Sources: U.S. Census Bureau · ACS 2019–2023 5-Year Estimates · FRED (Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis) · Riverside Co. Office of Economic Development · Neilsberg Research · CensusDots*

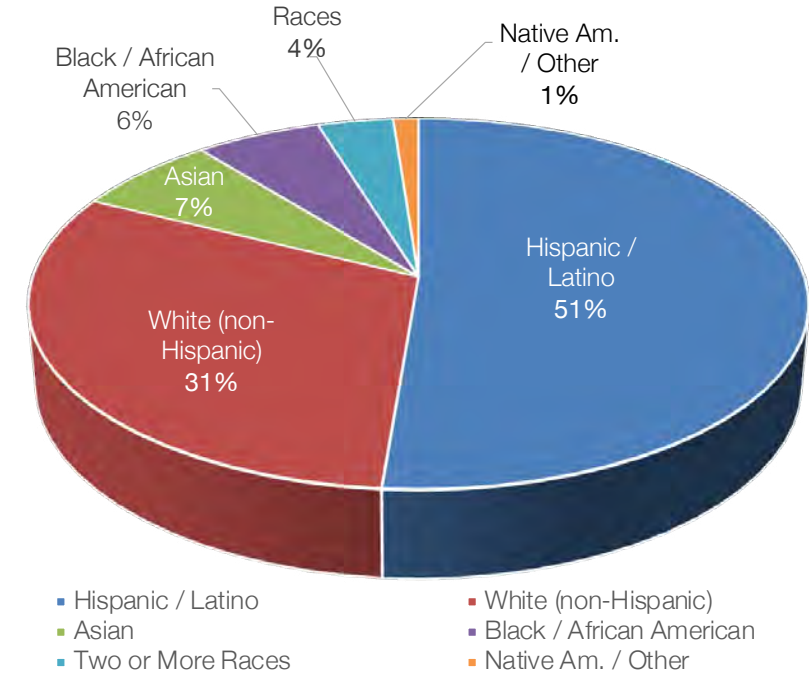


The Pudding window (1995 - 2015): Riverside County grew from 1.38M - 2.32M — nearly 939,000 new residents (+68%) in just 20 years.

AGE DISTRIBUTION



RACE + ETHNICITY



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2019–2023 5-Year Estimates · CensusDots · Percentages applied to total 2,449,909 · City of Riverside: CensusDots ACS 2020–2024.

HISPANIC POPULATION · GEOGRAPHIC COMPARISON



Over half of Riverside County — 1,256,803 Hispanic residents — are the primary community this park will serve. In the City of Riverside, 177,534 Hispanic residents (55.6%) form the clear majority. That is 2.6× the California average and 2.6× the national average. Cultural identity, Spanish-language programming, and community stewardship must be central to every design decision.

INCOME + POVERTY



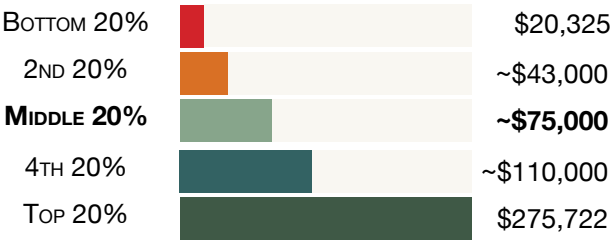
MEDIAN INCOME · GEOGRAPHIC COMPARISON



POVERTY · RIVERSIDE COUNTY



MEDIAN INCOME · GEOGRAPHIC COMPARISON



With household incomes 7% below California’s average and 1 in 7 children living in poverty, Riverside County’s economic data qualifies Tequesquite for EPA Environmental Justice designation — making this not just a landscape design project, but a long-overdue matter of equity.

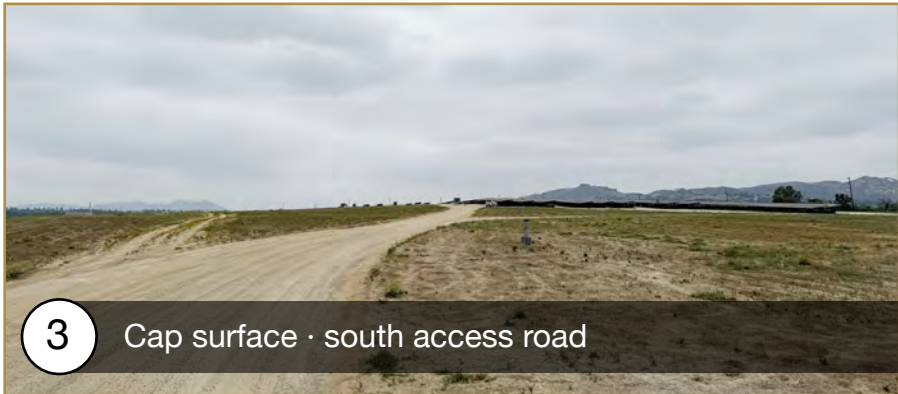
SITE PHOTOS



NE entry corridor · park boundary



Active LFG wellhead · methane cap



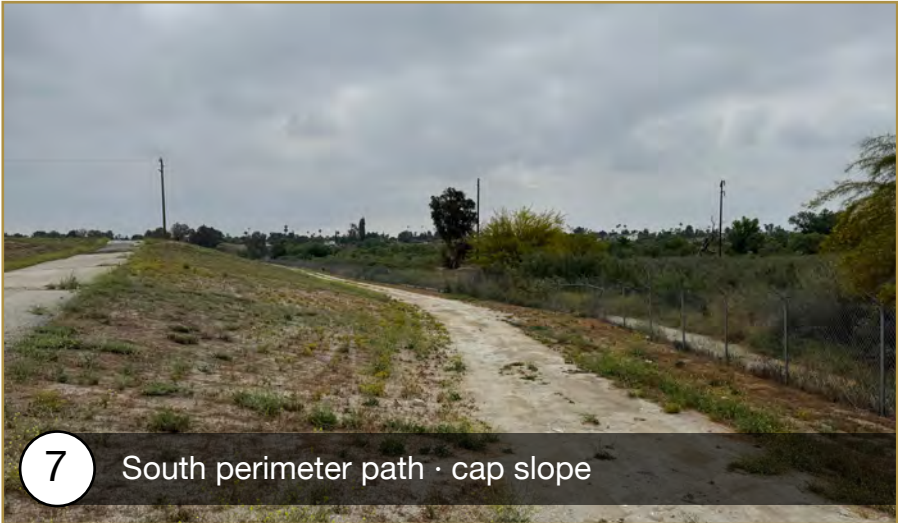
Cap surface · south access road



Existing solar array · active generation



SITE PHOTOS



SITE ANALYSES

Physical • Cultural • Social Inventory

BUILDINGS

1km radius



-  SITE BOUNDARY
-  BUILDING FOOTPRINTS

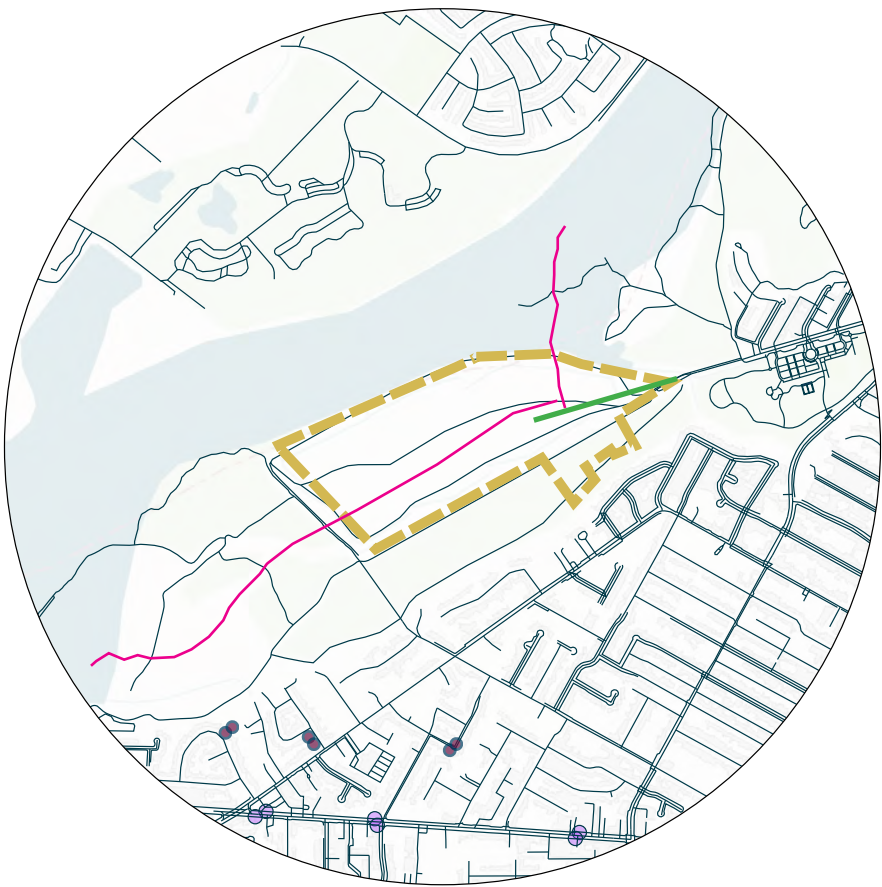
Dense residential fabric encircles the site to the south and east, transitioning to industrial uses along the northern floodplain edge. The landfill itself remains a striking 120-acre void in the urban grain — a gap that speaks to decades of inaccessibility within an otherwise built-out neighborhood.

KEY FINDING

A significant void in the urban fabric awaits activation as a community landmark.

ROADS

1km radius

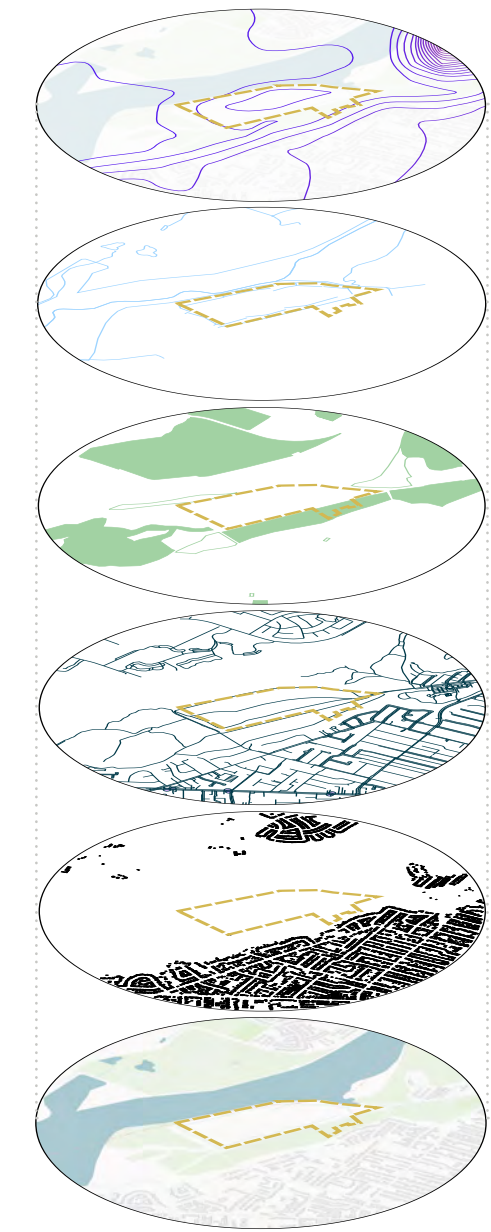


-  SITE BOUNDARY
-  ROAD NETWORK
-  SART
-  TEQUESQUITE AVENUE
-  BUS STOP

Primary vehicular access is provided via Tequesquite Avenue. The Santa Ana River Trail (SART) — a 110-mile regional multi-use path for cyclists, pedestrians, and equestrians — runs directly along the northern site edge, connecting Riverside to communities across Southern California.

KEY FINDING

The SART positions the site as a key node within a major multi-modal corridor.



SITE ANALYSES

Physical • Cultural • Social Inventory

GREEN AREA

1km radius



Publicly accessible green space within 1km is limited. Ryan Bonaminio Park to the east offers recreational amenities, and the Santa Ana River Wildlife Area to the west provides ecological refuge — however, no community garden or dedicated neighborhood parkland exists within the study area.

KEY FINDING

At the center of a green space desert, the site lacks walkable park access.

HYDROLOGY

1km radius



The Santa Ana River forms the entire northern boundary of the site, placing it fully within the regulated floodplain. The river introduces both development limitations and ecological richness — the adjacent wildlife area supports sensitive riparian habitat dependent on this hydrological corridor.

KEY FINDING

The river edge is both the site's greatest asset and strictest boundary.

TOPOGRAPHY

1km radius



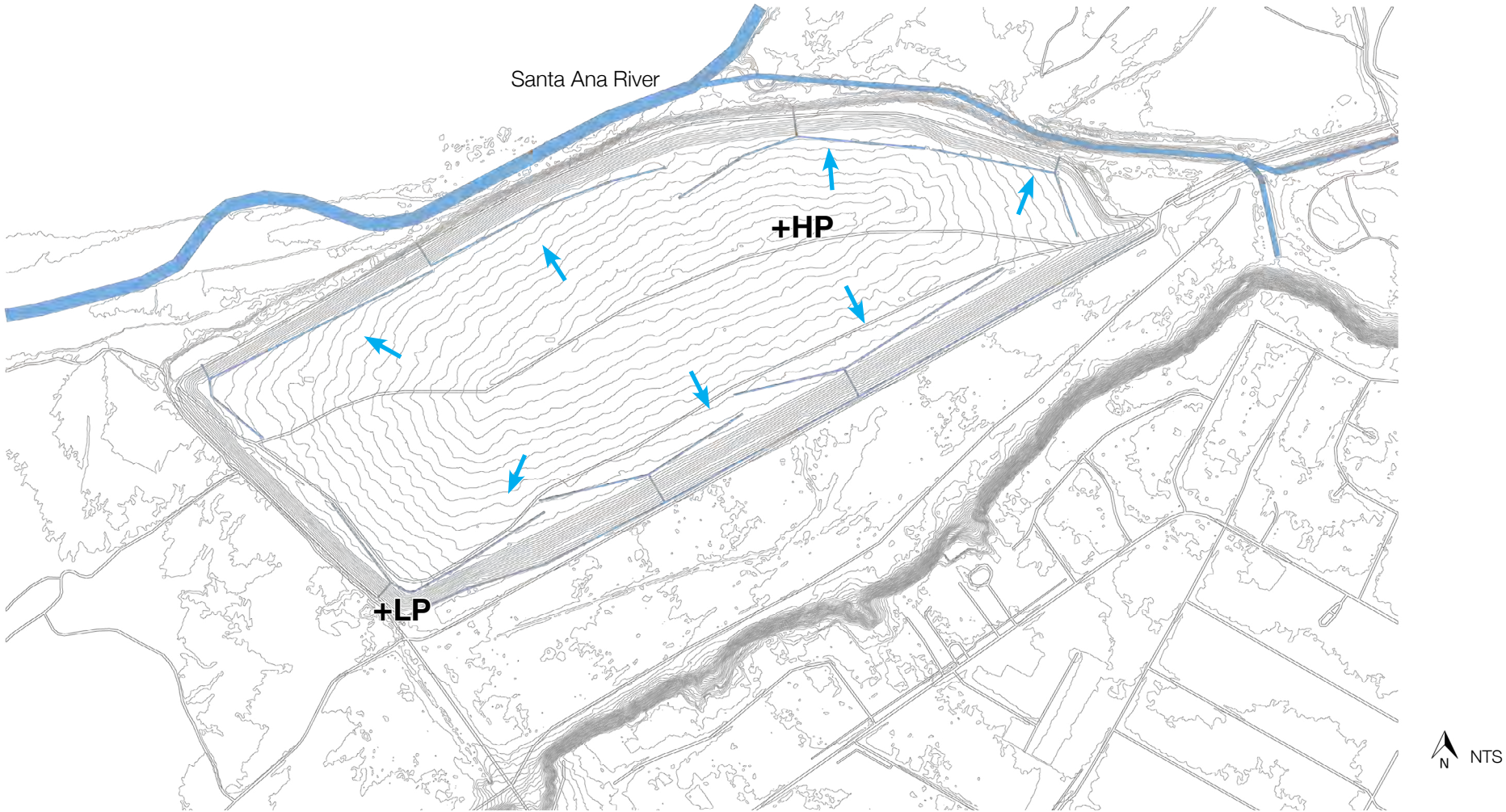
The site occupies the flat Santa Ana River floodplain at approximately 800 ft elevation. The former landfill cap creates a subtle but distinct raised plateau averaging 3% slope outward from center — a unique manufactured landform within an otherwise undifferentiated terrain.

KEY FINDING

The landfill cap reads as a crafted landform — a topographic identity waiting to be claimed.

TOPOGRAPHY + DRAINAGE

Landform Analysis · Elevation Relief · Drainage Basin · Slope Conditions



17.0 m 55.8ft

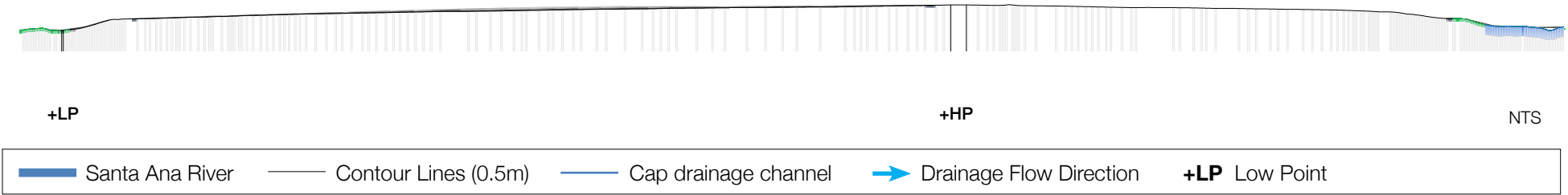
TOTAL ELEVATION RELIEF

- High Point - 242.5m (795.6 ft)
- Low Point - 225.5m (739.8 ft)
- Relief - 17.0m (55.8ft)
- Contour Interval - 0.5m (1.64ft)
- Contours - 34 total
- North Slope - ~18%
- South Slope - ~12%
- Cap Surface - ~2-3%
- Drainage Direction - SW → LP

Key Map



SECTION



“The landfill mound — engineered to contain 4.8 million cubic yards of waste — becomes the park’s most powerful design element: a 17-meter landform that organizes drainage, circulation, ecology, and the healing journey.”

EXISTING ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE

Solar energy + Methane



1 Solar farm



2 Methane facility

7MW
SOLAR GENERATING
CAPACITY

~1,600
HOMES POWERED
ANNUALLY

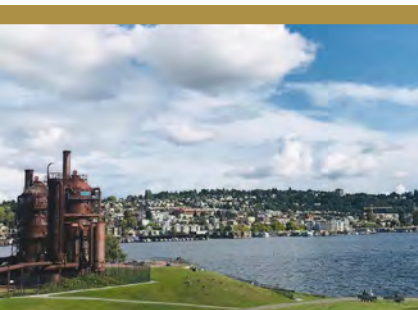
20ac
OF CAPPED COVER
UNDER PANELS

\$14M
LANDFILL CLOSURE &
GAS CONTROL

Existing solar and methane recovery systems reveal the site’s transformation from waste storage to renewable energy production, establishing a foundation for future education and sustainability initiatives.

LANDFILL & POST-INDUSTRIAL Landscape Transformations

Transforming degraded land into ecologically productive public landscape.



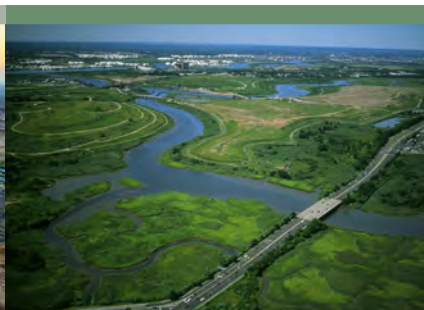
GAS WORKS PARK
Seattle, Washington

HERITAGE LAWN VIEWS WATERFRONT COMMUNITY



ORANGE COUNTY GREAT PARK
Irvine, California

SPORTS TRAILS EDUCATION EVENTS COMMUNITY



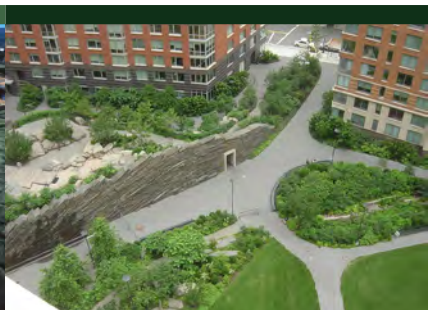
FRESHKILLS PARK
Staten Island, New York City

WATER TRAILS EDUCATION ENERGY ECOLOGY



BYXBEE PARK
PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA

LAND ART TRAILS LANDFORM MARSH ECOLOGY



TEARDROP PARK
MANHATTAN, NEW YORK CITY

TOPOGRAPHY WATER PLAY ROCK ECOLOGY

WRITTEN SUMMARY

Across these five precedents, a consistent principle emerges: degraded and contaminated land can be transformed into a site’s defining public identity. From Freshkills to Gas Works Park to Byxbee, each project reframes ecological liability as design opportunity — preserving industrial history, integrating infrastructure, and designing meaningful edges between the built and natural. These lessons apply directly to the Tequesquite Project, affirming that a remediated landfill, thoughtfully designed and actively programmed, can become one of the most cherished and ecologically productive landscapes in its region.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

DESIGN THEME	GAS WORKS PARK	ORANGE COUNTY GREAT PARK	FRESHKILLS PARK	BYXBEE PARK	TEARDROP PARK
Ecological Restoration	●	◐	●	●	◐
Landfill / Brownfield Site	●	○	●	●	●
Industrial Heritage Kept	●	◐	◐	○	○
Phased Long-term Dev.	○	●	●	○	○
Water / Wetland Feature	◐	◐	●	●	●
Active Programming	◐	●	●	○	◐
Art + Design Identity	◐	◐	◐	●	●
Community / Education	◐	●	●	○	◐

● PRIMARY FEATURE ◐ SECONDARY FEATURE ○ NOT APPLICABLE

Gas Works Park

Seattle, Washington, U.S.A.



WHY IT MATTER:

A pioneering project in landscape architecture that transformed a contaminated industrial site into a public park while preserving its historic identity.

AREA

19 acres (7.7 ha)

FORMER USE

Gasification plant (industrial site)

MASTER PLAN

Richard Haag Associates, 1971 • Completed 1975

KEY CHALLENGE:

Designing public space around active methane infrastructure and a 30-year phased buildout.

KEY IDEAS TO TAKE:

Industrial remnants - identity + design features
Contamination - ecological remediation
History - integrated into user experience

AMENITIES:

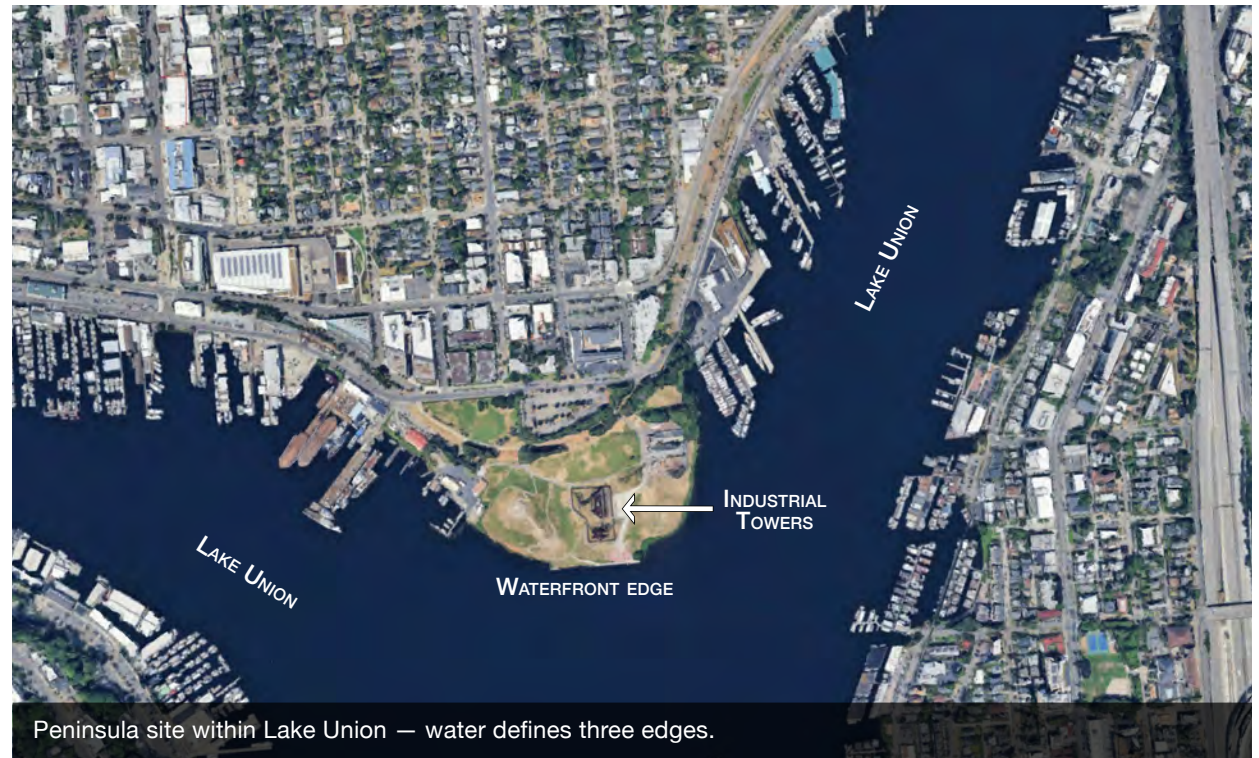
Open lawns, picnic areas, play structures, scenic viewpoints, waterfront access, and preserved industrial towers.

PROGRAMMING:

Public gatherings, recreation, educational visits, cultural events, and informal use.

RELEVANCE:

Gas Works Park shows how honoring a site's history—rather than erasing it—can create identity and meaning. At Tequesquite, the landfill can be interpreted to foster community pride.



Orange County Great Park

Irvine, California, U.S.A.



WHY IT MATTER:

A landmark transformation reimagining a former military site through flexible, diverse programming while balancing long-term phasing and community needs.

AREA

1,300 acres (526 ha) planned

FORMER USE

Marine Corps Air Station El Toro

MASTER PLAN

JKen Smith Workshop (initial vision)

KEY CHALLENGE:

Designing public space around active methane infrastructure and a 30-year phased buildout.

KEY IDEAS TO TAKE:

Phased development - adaptable growth over time. Program diversity - recreation, agriculture, culture. Large-scale planning - flexible and evolving master plan

AMENITIES:

Sports fields, agricultural gardens, trails, event spaces, cultural facilities, playgrounds, and the iconic observation balloon.

PROGRAMMING:

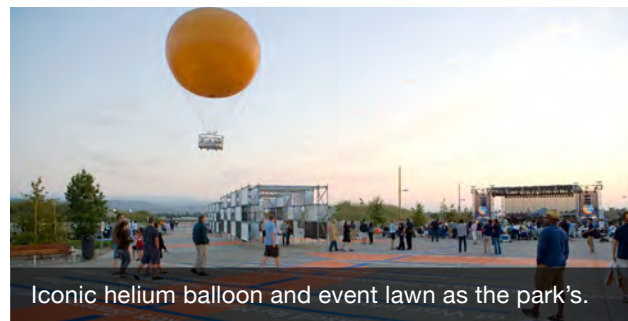
Community events, sports leagues, festivals, agricultural programs, educational activities, and public gatherings.

RELEVANCE:

Flexible, community-driven programming can reintroduce restricted sites. At Tequesquite, an evolving plan allows diverse uses to coexist and endure.



Former El Toro air station — 1,300 acres reimagined as civic open space.



Iconic helium balloon and event lawn as the park's.



Agricultural fields integrating food production.

Freshkills Park



Staten Island, New York, U.S.A.

WHY IT MATTER:

A landmark civic transformation proving that phased, community-driven design can reclaim the most complex post-industrial sites..

AREA

2,200 acres (890 ha)

FORMER USE

Fresh Kills Landfill (1948–2001)

MASTER PLAN

James Corner Field Operations, 2006 • Completion 2036

KEY CHALLENGE:

Designing public space around active methane infrastructure and a 30-year phased buildout.

KEY IDEAS TO TAKE:

Landfill mounds - topographic identity
Methane infrastructure - integrated into design
Long-term phased ecological restoration

AMENITIES:

Multi-use trails, kayak launches, bird habitats, open fields, scenic overlooks, environmental education areas, and art installations.

PROGRAMMING:

Guided tours, kayaking, school visits, volunteer restoration, seasonal events, and ecological education programs.

RELEVANCE:

Landfill infrastructure can drive design. At Tequesquite, remediation can shape identity as restoration and programming evolve together, building community and ecological value.



Byxbee Park

Palo Alto, California, U.S.A.



WHY IT MATTER:

A design-forward landfill park using sculptural landforms, land art, and marsh edges, shaped by strict cap constraints.

AREA

~30 acres (12 ha)

FORMER USE

Landfill

MASTER PLAN

Hargreaves Associates • Completed 1992

KEY CHALLENGE:

Creating meaningful landscape under severe construction restrictions imposed by the landfill cap system.

KEY IDEAS TO TAKE:

Landfill mounds - sculptural forms
Art + landscape - integrated design
Edge condition - marsh + landfill interface

AMENITIES:

Trails, viewing areas, open space, sculptural landforms, and passive recreation zones.

PROGRAMMING:

Walking, contemplation, informal recreation, and environmental appreciation.

RELEVANCE:

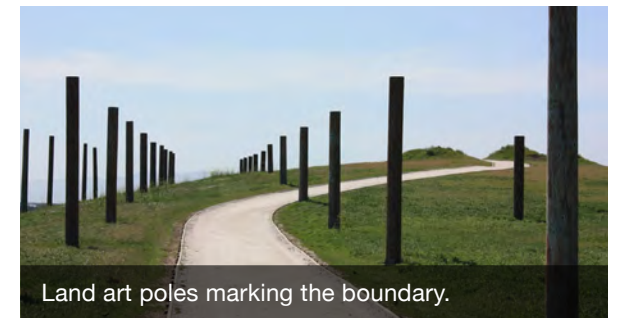
Minimal, precise intervention can create meaningful landscapes. At Tequesquite, sculpted landforms, native planting, and quiet use can define space, while habitat edges guide ecological interfaces.



Sculpted earthen landforms echo the bay's edge — the landfill cap defines the park's entire topography.



Minimal timber structures echoing industrial scale.



Land art poles marking the boundary.

Teardrop Park

Manhattan, New York, U.S.A.



WHY IT MATTER:

Section-driven design uses topography and sequence to create rich experience and ecological depth on a constrained urban site..

AREA

~1.8 acres (0.7 ha)

FORMER USE

Built over landfill (Battery Park City)

MASTER PLAN

Michael Van Valkenburgh Associates • Completed 2006

KEY CHALLENGE:

Achieving spatial richness and ecological depth on under two acres surrounded by high-rise development.

KEY IDEAS TO TAKE:

Section-driven design - elevation creates experience
Curvilinear forms - spatial flow
Small site - strong impact through form

AMENITIES:

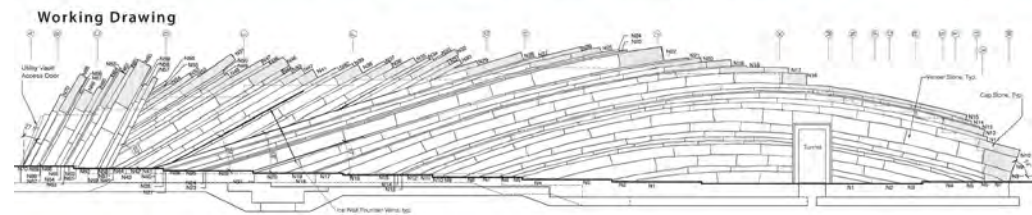
Play areas, rock features, water elements, seating, and landscaped paths.

PROGRAMMING:

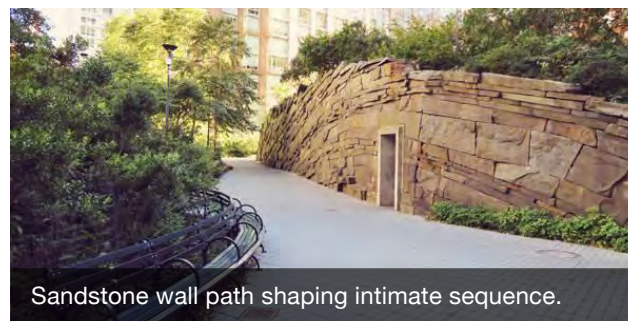
Play, relaxation, community use, and informal recreation.

RELEVANCE:

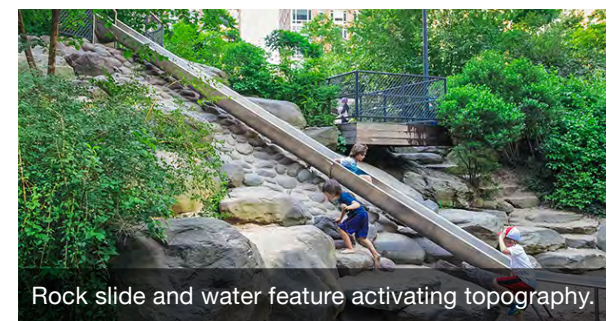
Scale doesn't determine impact—section and sequence can create immersive landscapes. At Tequesquite, sculpted topography and movement across open terrain offer a strong foundation for shaping spatial experience.



Section-driven design using curvilinear walls, layered construction, and on-site stone craftsmanship.



Sandstone wall path shaping intimate sequence.



Rock slide and water feature activating topography.

↓ Constraints

WHAT THE SITE DEMANDS

- 01

100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN

The entire site lies within the Santa Ana River floodplain — flood levees, RWQCB permits, and engineered structures are required throughout.
- 02

METHANE SURFACE EMISSIONS

Active gas emissions regulated by scaqmd rule 1150.1 — enclosed structures over the cap require continuous monitoring; open-air programming is preferred.
- 03

SOIL CONTAMINATION

4.8 million cubic yards of MSW beneath a sealed 4-ft cap prohibit all in-ground planting and excavation on the landfill footprint.
- 04

MULTI-AGENCY PERMITTING

CIWMB, RWQCB, and SCAQMD permits must all be revised before any construction — adding time and cost to every development phase.
- 05

DIFFERENTIAL SETTLEMENT

Ongoing decomposition causes uneven cap movement — all foundations, paving, and light poles require special engineering to flex with the ground.
- 06

LIMITED CITY BUDGET

The City of Riverside cannot fund long-term maintenance — the park must generate its own revenue from programming and energy recovery from day one.

SITE RESPONSE
The site's liabilities are its identity — Tequesquite does not hide its past, it transforms it.

↑ Opportunities

WHAT THE SITE OFFERS

- 01

ECOLOGICAL CORRIDOR

Direct adjacency to the Santa Ana River Wildlife Area enables connected riparian habitat — including a conservation zone for the burrowing owl already on site.
- 02

LANDFILL GAS ENERGY RECOVERY

An active LFG extraction network across the capped waste mass produces methane gas — recoverable via on-site turbines to power the entire park's infrastructure.
- 03

SIGNATURE LANDFORM

The raised landfill cap plateau creates a natural amphitheater, overlook points, and a memorable topographic identity — at zero additional earthwork cost.
- 04

SART REGIONAL TRAIL FRONTAGE

The 110-mile Santa Ana River Trail runs the entire northern edge — delivering a built-in regional user base and positioning the park as a major trail destination.
- 05

163-ACRE URBAN SCALE

Rare in any urban context — the combined site enables the full program including recreation, ecology, events, and productive landscape without compromise.
- 06

UNDERSERVED COMMUNITY NEED

No walkable parkland exists within 1km for surrounding Latino neighborhoods — making the project highly competitive for environmental justice grant funding.

DESIGN SYNTHESIS
Every constraint is a design prompt — the cap becomes a landform, the methane becomes energy, the floodplain becomes an ecological edge.

GOALS & OBJECTIVES



01

ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION

Reconnect the site to the Santa Ana River through native habitat, riparian revegetation, and biological corridor creation — supporting burrowing owl and regional biodiversity.



02

ACTIVE RECREATION

Provide diverse, all-ages programming including skate park, bike park, trails, pickleball, and open meadows — responding directly to community survey results and demographic needs.



03

CULTURAL IDENTITY

Honor Indigenous Cahuilla and Tongva heritage through interpretive walks, public art, and cultural programming. Celebrate the Latino community with events and spaces that reflect local identity.



04

ECONOMIC RESILIENCE

Generate self-sustaining revenue through event venue rental, farm incubator lease fees, farmers markets, food truck permits, and SART-facing concessions — reducing reliance on city subsidy.



05

ENERGY INNOVATION

Convert 96 active methane wells and the flat landfill cap into clean energy assets — powering the park’s own infrastructure and positioning Tequesquite as Southern California’s first energy-positive park.



06

REGIONAL CONNECTIVITY

Activate the Santa Ana River Trail (SART) as the park’s primary spine — creating a destination node on Southern California’s 110-mile regional trail, linking cyclists, pedestrians, and equestrians to the site.



07

CIVIC LANDMARK

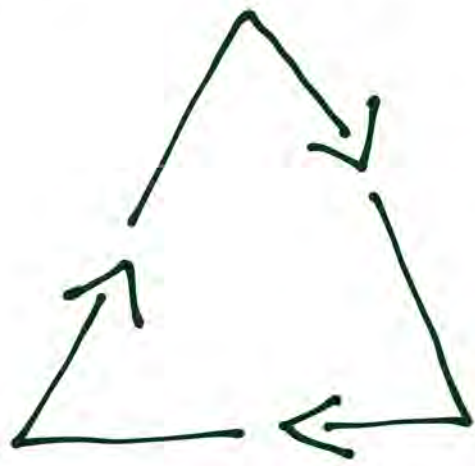
Transform Tequesquite from an invisible scar into Riverside’s most recognized public space — a destination that gives the surrounding community a place to belong, celebrate, and point to with pride.

KEY OBJECTIVES:	native revegetation	burrowing owl habitat	skate + bike park	sart trail node	event venue
	indigenous cultural walk	farmers market	lfg energy recovery	solar cap	tree canopy
	riparian buffer	pickleball + roller rink	concession corridor	public art program	multi-modal access

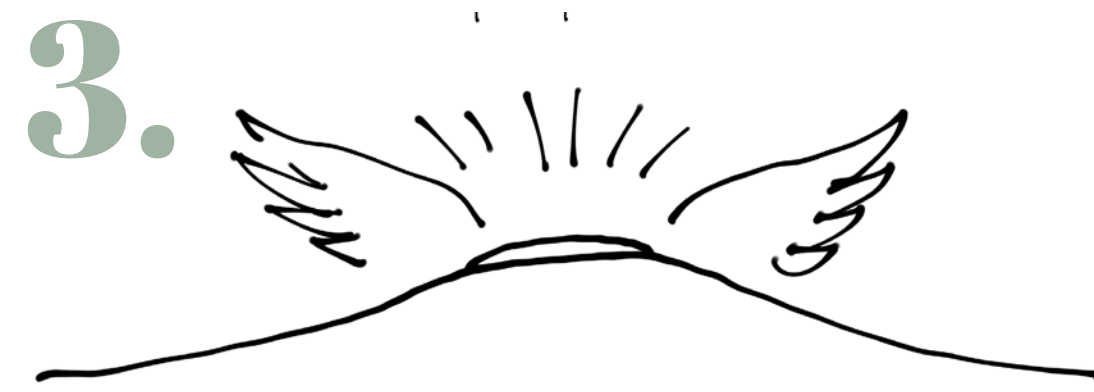
CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

The Choice

1. THE CYCLE OF RENEWAL



NOTHING IS WASTED.
EVERYTHING IS TRANSFORMED



THE FENIX RISES.
FROM A DAMAGED PAST TO A RESILIENT FUTURE

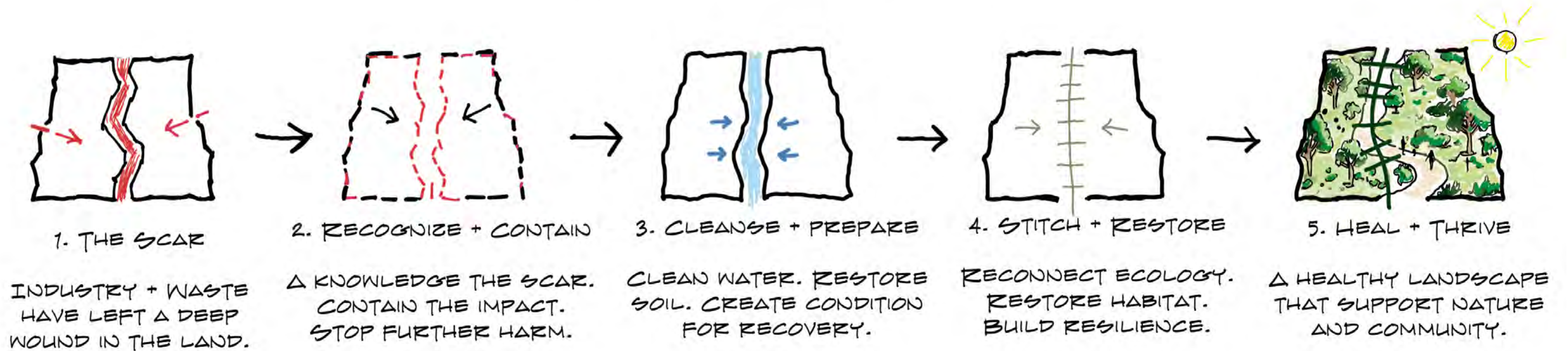
2. THE SCAR -> HEALING



THE LANDFILL IS A WOUND IN
THE LANDSCAPE THAT CAN
HEAL

THE SCAR → HEALING CONCEPT

THE SCAR → HEALING



We do not erase the scar.
We heal it, learn from it, transform it into something better.

THE PROCESS & DIAGRAMS

Healing Strategies



LANDFORM + SOIL

RESHAPE
REBUILD
REGENERATE



WATER SYSTEMS

CAPTURE
CLEANSE
REUSE



ECOLOGY

NATIVE HABITAT
BIODIVERSITY
RESILIENCE



COMMUNITY

ACCESS
EDUCATION
OPPORTUNITY



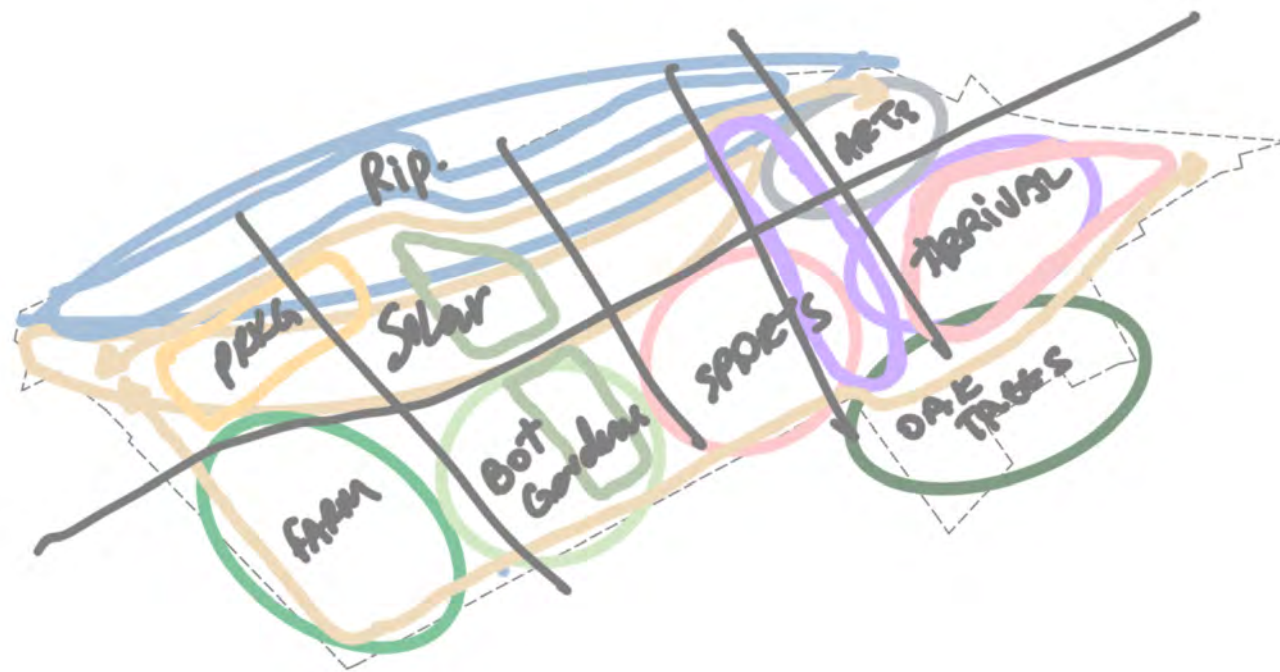
CLEAN ENERGY

SOLAR
BIOGAS
RESOURCE RECOVERY

Bubble Diagrams

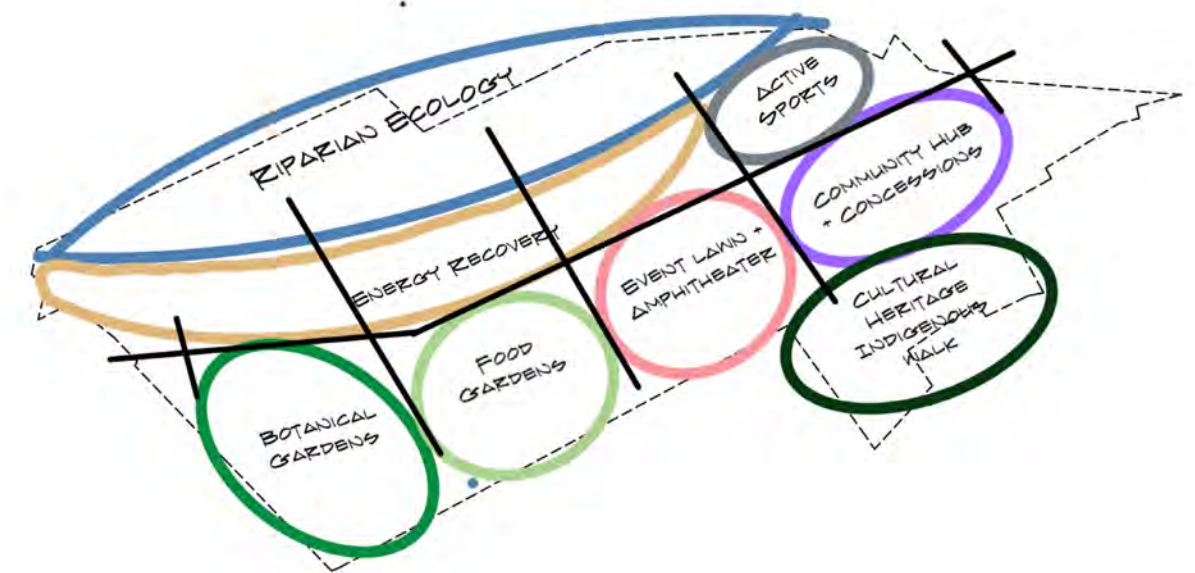
1.

INITIAL ZONE EXPLORATION



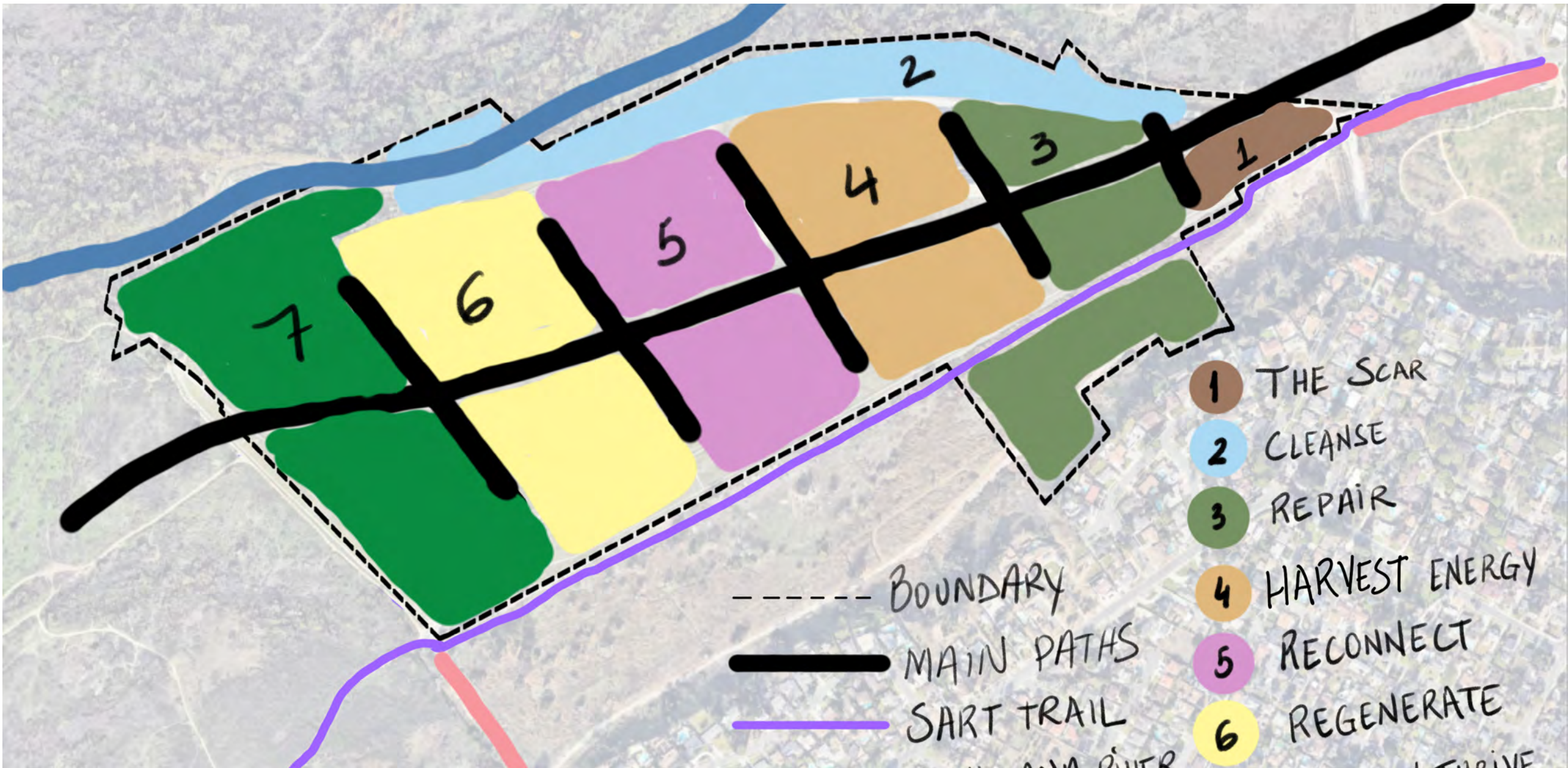
2.

ORGANIZED BUBBLE DIAGRAM



From strategy to zone, from sketch to site — this is how healing takes shape.

A-HA MOMENT ! The healing strategies as a journey



01. THE SCAR
Entry · Industrial Heritage · Expose + Educate
02. CLEANSE
Water Systems · Riparian Restoration
03. REPAIR
Ecological Repair · Native Habitat Restoration
04. HARVEST ENERGY
Solar Energy Field · LFG Recovery
05. RECONNECT
Food Gardens · Community Hub
06. REGENERATE
Event Lawn · Amphitheater · Active Sports
07. HEAL / THRIVE
Ecological Overlook · Habitat Sanctuary

- ① Eastern tip at SART + Ryan Bonaminio Park edge defines the arrival sequence.

② Continuous north strip follows the river edge, driving water systems design.

③ Upper right corridor sits between river edge and site interior.

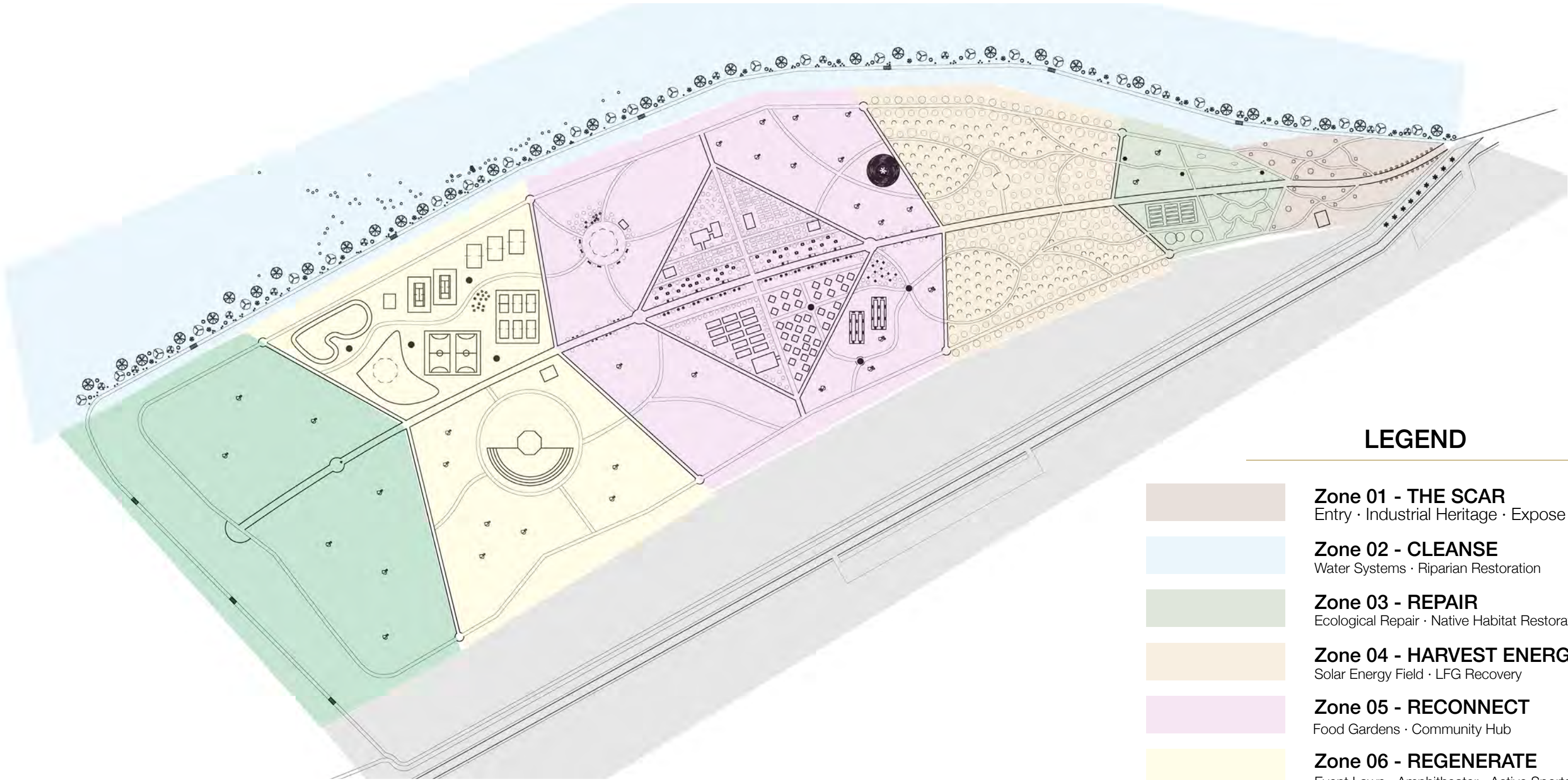
④ Central capped mound supporting methane and solar energy systems.
- ⑤ Heart of the site, central to all zones, the community gathering point.

⑥ Center-west acts as active buffer between community spaces and ecology.

⑦ Western edge anchors the Wildlife Area corridor, ecology drives placement.

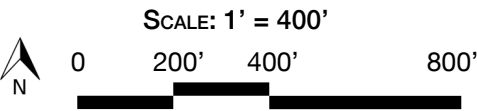
The scar is not the problem to solve. It is the path to follow.

SITE PLAN — ZONING FRAMEWORK



LEGEND

- Zone 01 - THE SCAR**
Entry · Industrial Heritage · Expose + Educate
- Zone 02 - CLEANSE**
Water Systems · Riparian Restoration
- Zone 03 - REPAIR**
Ecological Repair · Native Habitat Restoration
- Zone 04 - HARVEST ENERGY**
Solar Energy Field · LFG Recovery
- Zone 05 - RECONNECT**
Food Gardens · Community Hub
- Zone 06 - REGENERATE**
Event Lawn · Amphitheater · Active Sports
- Zone 07 - HEAL & THRIVE**
Ecological Overlook · Habitat Sanctuary
- Access Zone**



ILLUSTRATIVE SITE PLAN



- | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 ZONE 01 - THE SCAR | 4 ZONE 04 - HARVEST ENERGY | 7 ZONE 07 - HEAL & THRIVE |
| 2 ZONE 02 - CLEANSE | 5 ZONE 05 - RECONNECT | A ACCESS ZONE |
| 3 ZONE 03 - REPAIR | 6 ZONE 06 - REGENERATE | |

ZONE 01 - THE SCAR

WHAT WAS BURIED IS NOT HIDDEN

It is transformed it.

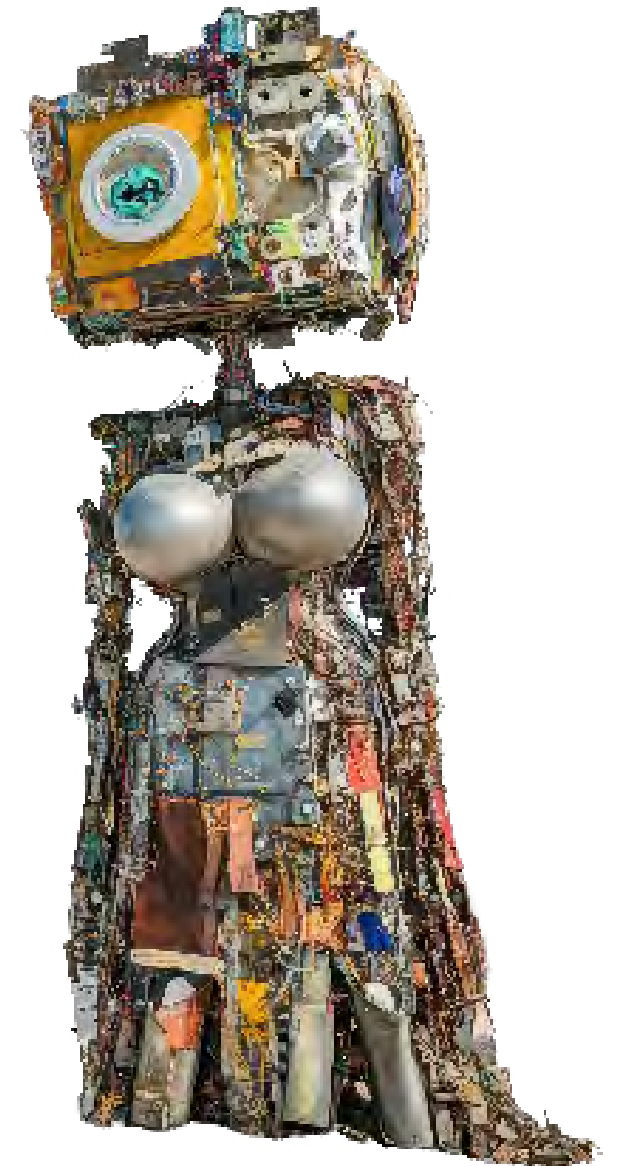
ZONE INTENT

Zone 01 exposes the site's buried history rather than concealing it. Recovered materials are reimagined as sculptural landmarks, turning waste into visible evidence of transformation and establishing the first step in the site's larger regenerative sequence.

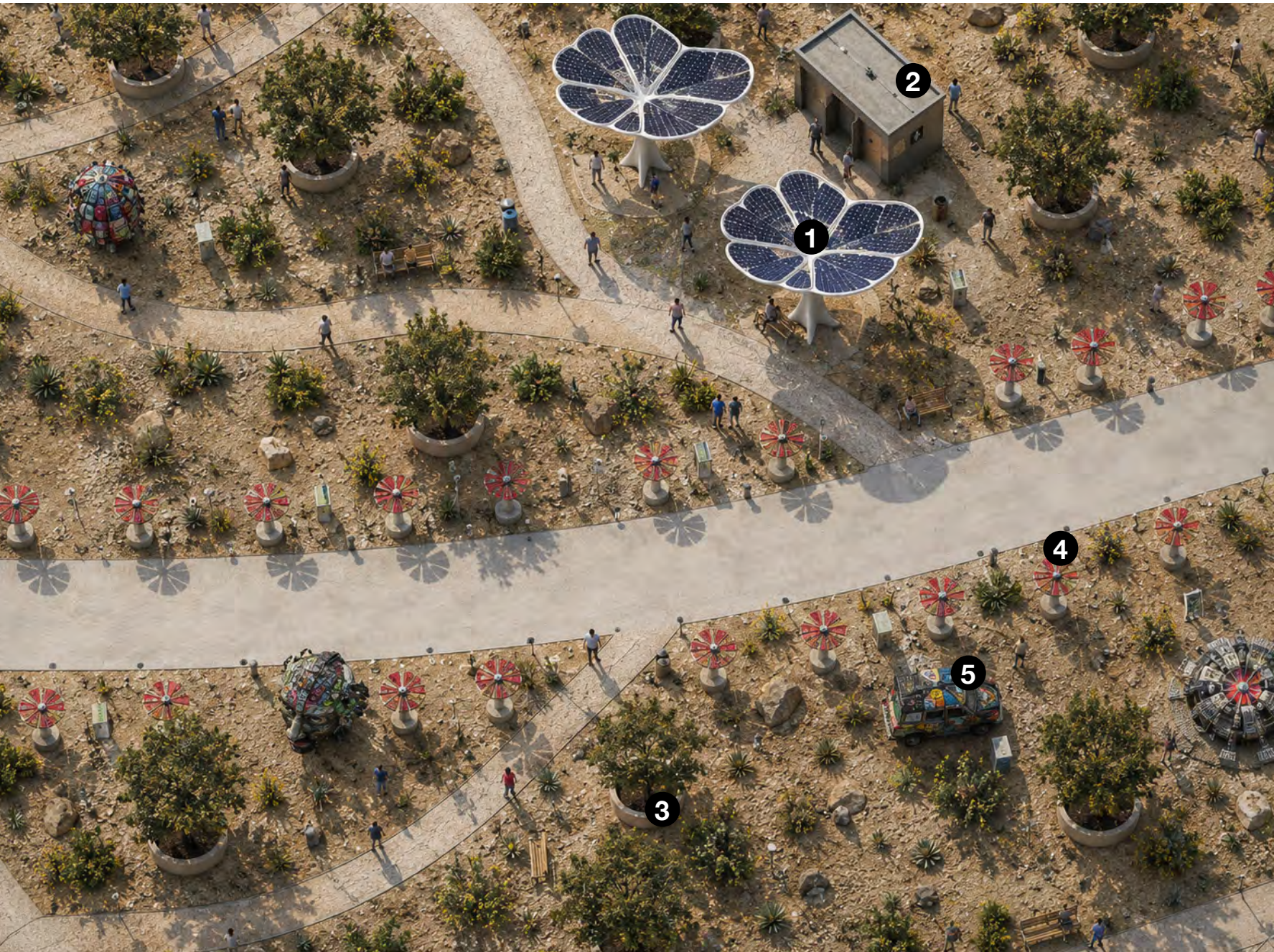


*From what was discarded,
new life takes shape.*

RECOVERED MATERIAL
SCULPTURES.

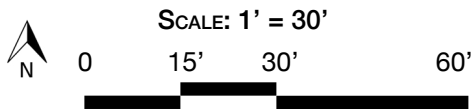


ZONE 01 - THE SCAR - ENLARGEMENT + SECTION

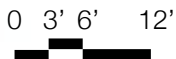
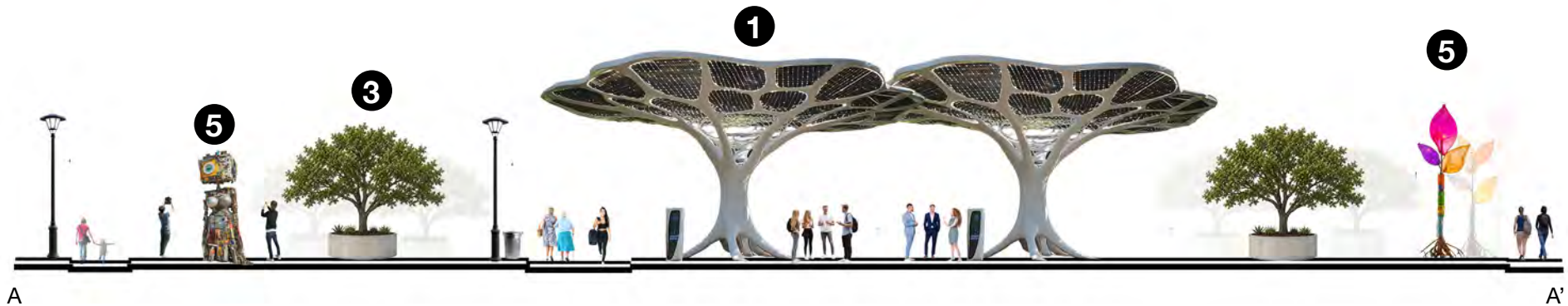


Recovered materials and new shade structures transform the scar into a visible layer of memory, reuse, and renewed public life.

KEY MAP



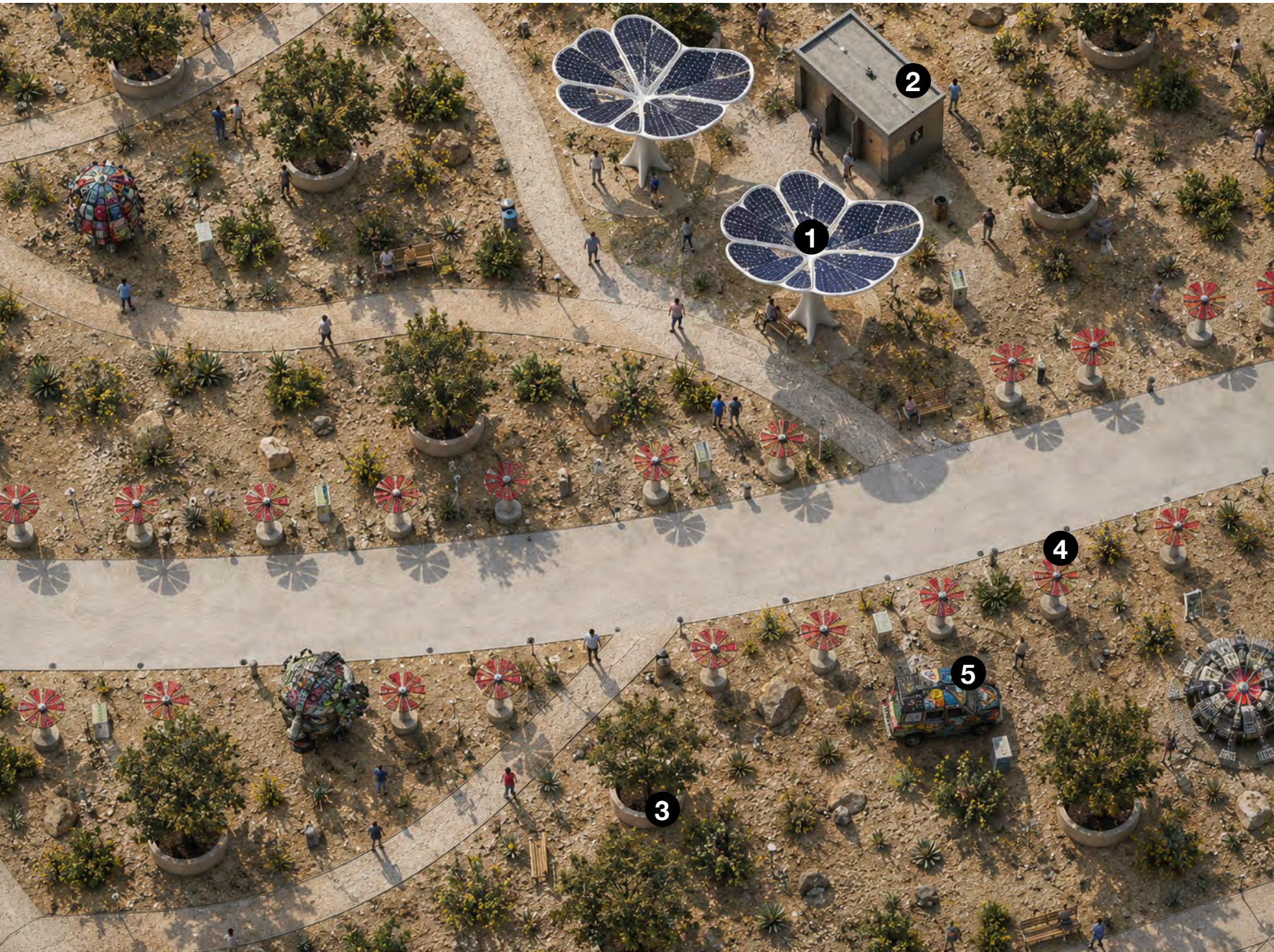
- 1 Solar tree
- 2 Restrooms
- 3 Potted Trees
- 4 Recycled Plastic Leaves Tree
- 5 Recovered Material Sculpture



KEY MAP

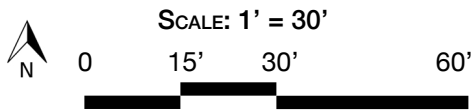


ZONE 01 - THE SCAR - ENLARGEMENT + SECTION

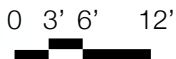
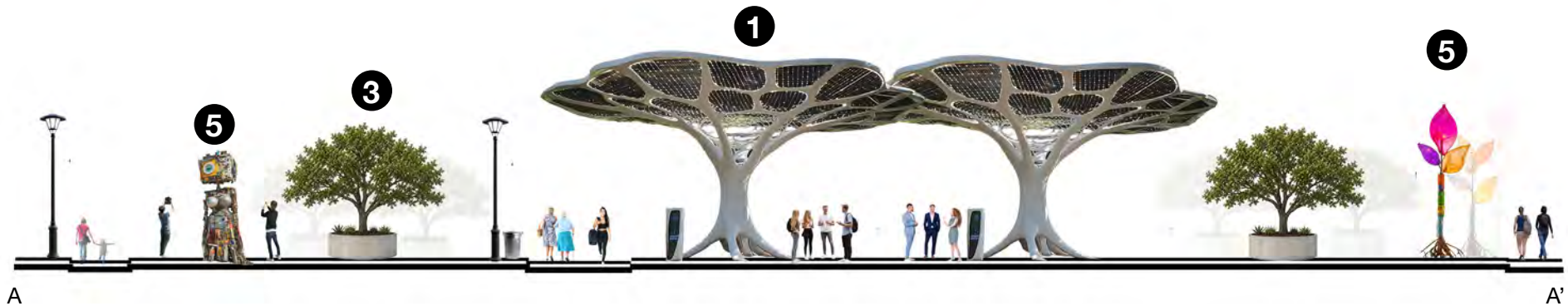


Recovered materials and new shade structures transform the scar into a visible layer of memory, reuse, and renewed public life.

KEY MAP



- 1 Solar tree
- 2 Restrooms
- 3 Potted Trees
- 4 Recycled Plastic Leaves Tree
- 5 Recovered Material Sculpture



KEY MAP



ZONE 01 - THE SCAR - PERSPECTIVE



ZONE INTENT

Zone 01 confronts the site’s existing scar rather than erasing it. The landscape becomes the starting point of a larger sequence of recovery, using circulation, planting, and sculptural interventions to transform disturbance into a visible first step toward regeneration.

The scar is not erased. It becomes the beginning of recovery.

KEY MAP



ZONE 01 - THE SCAR - PERSPECTIVE



FESTIVAL DE LAS HOJAS

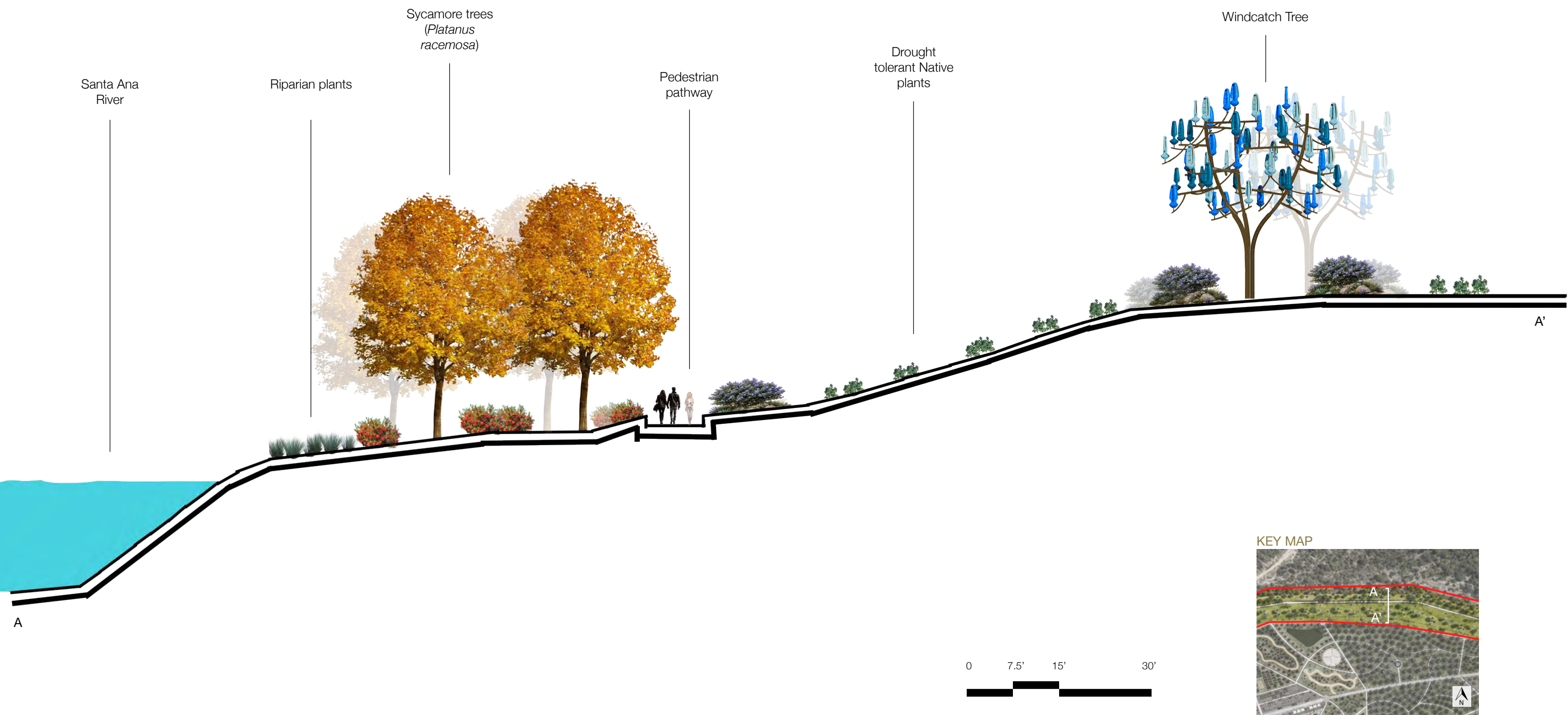
ANNUAL SPRING EVENT

COMMUNITY REPLACES PLASTIC LEAVES
THE PARK RENEWS ITSELF
THE COMMUNITY OWNS IT



ZONE 02 - CLEANSE - SECTION

Cleansing begins at the river's edge—where water, soil, and habitat are given room to recover.



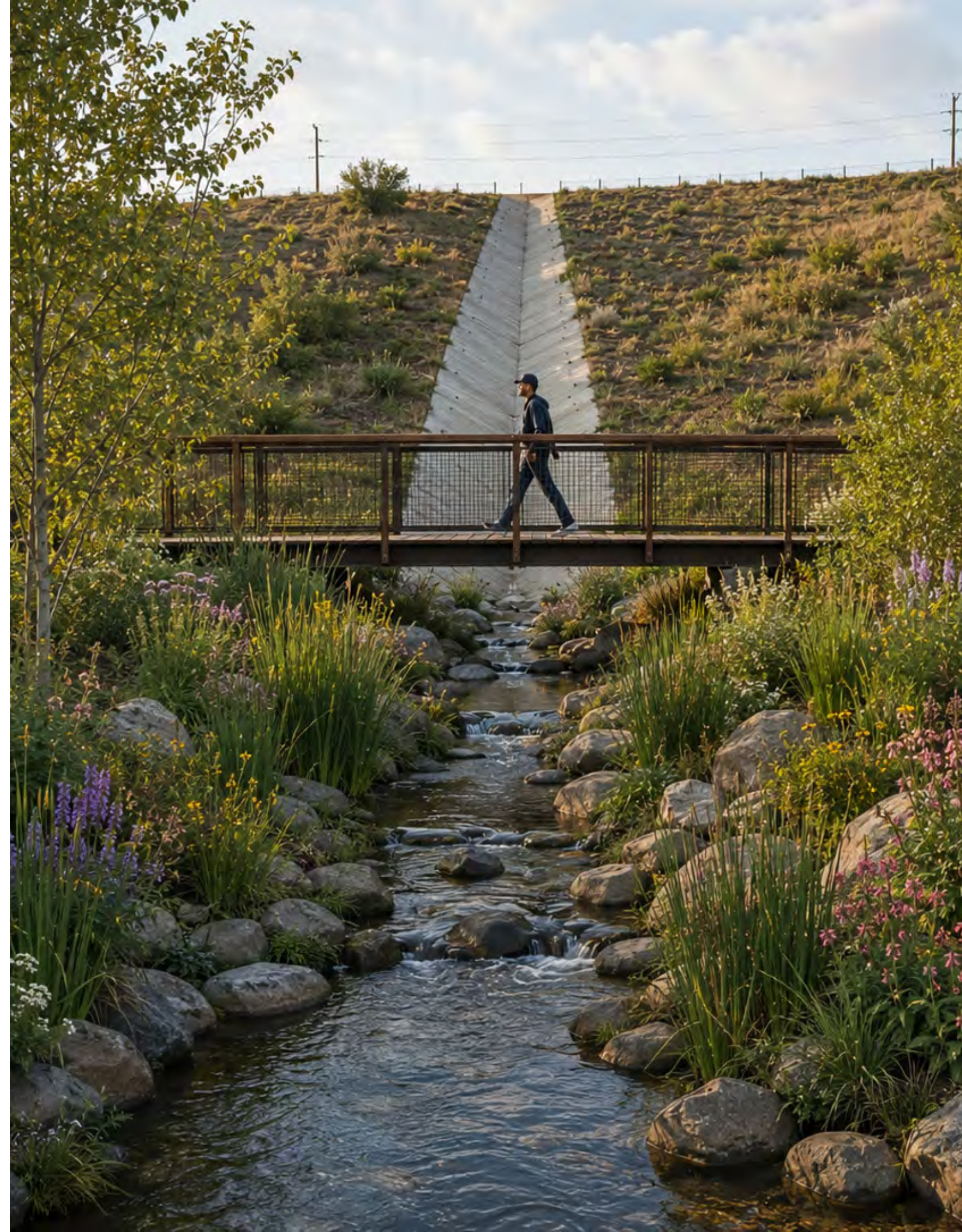
ZONE 02 - CLEANSE - PERSPECTIVE

A river-edge boardwalk connects people to a healthier Santa Ana River through native habitat, clean water, and expansive views.

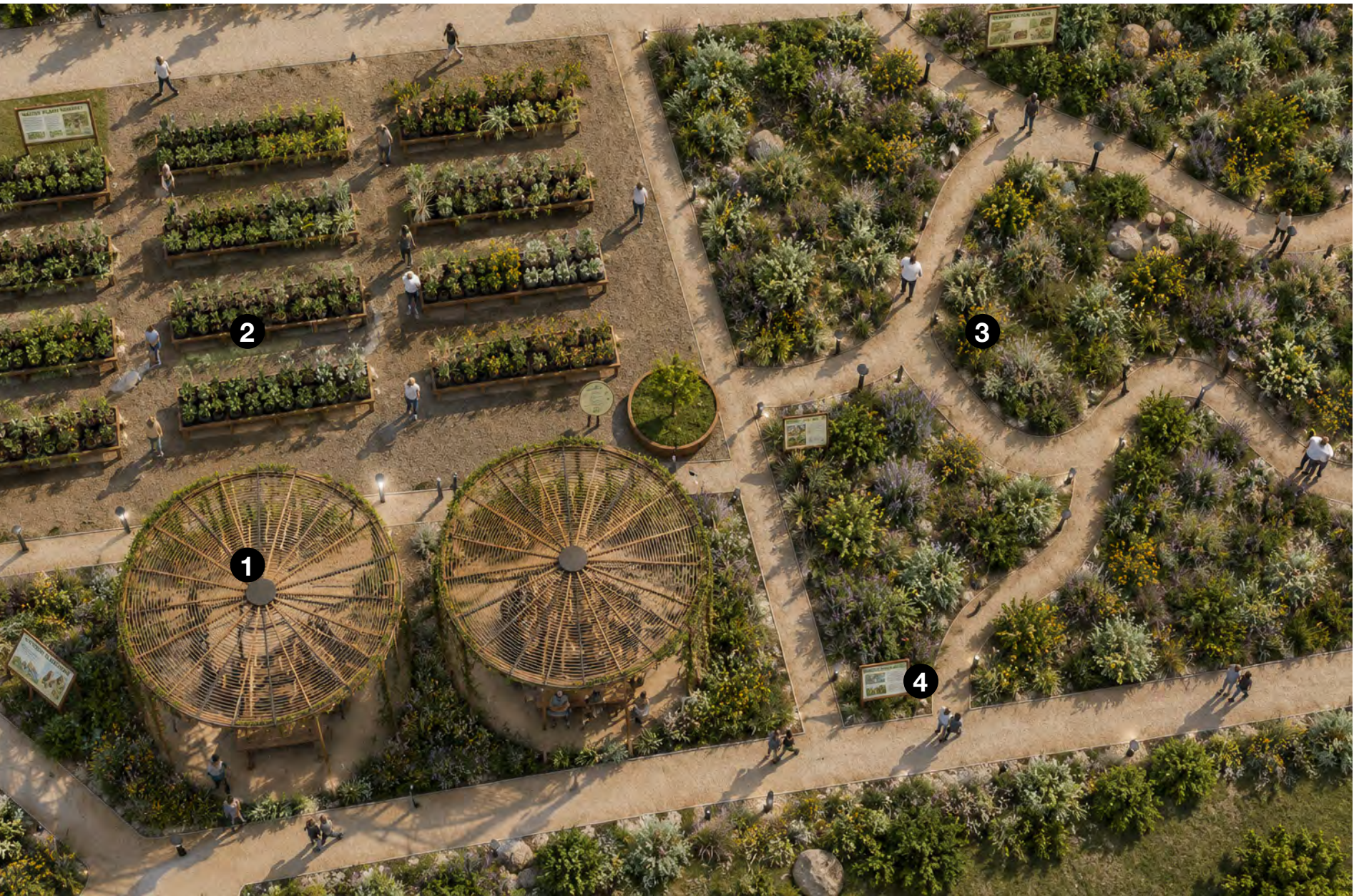


ZONE 02 - CLEANSE - PERSPECTIVE

A native rain garden transforms landfill runoff into a living water feature that filters pollutants, supports habitat, and reconnects visitors to the Santa Ana River ecosystem.

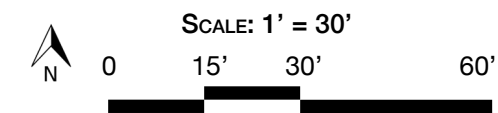


ZONE 03 - REPAIR - ENLARGEMENT + SECTION

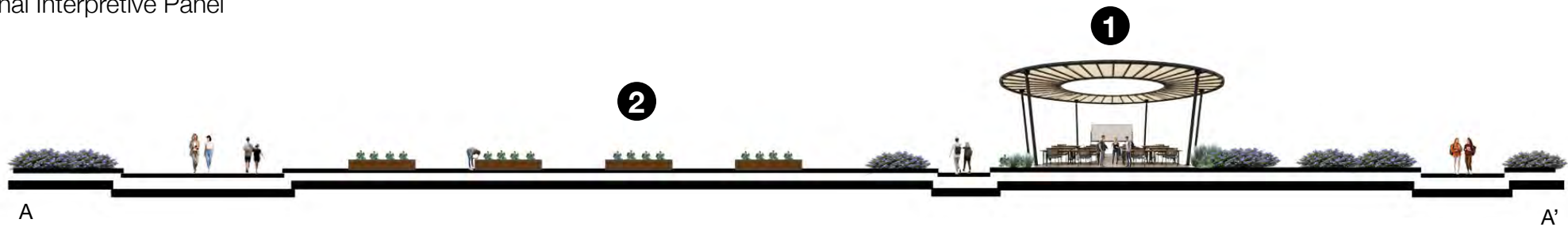


Native plants, propagation, and hands-on learning turn repair into an ongoing act of stewardship.

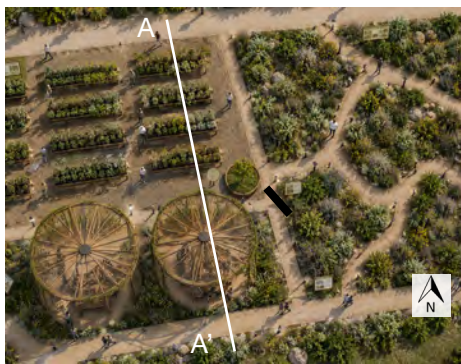
KEY MAP



- 1 Outdoor Classroom
- 2 CA Native Plants Nursery
- 3 CA Native Demonstration Garden
- 4 Educational Interpretive Panel

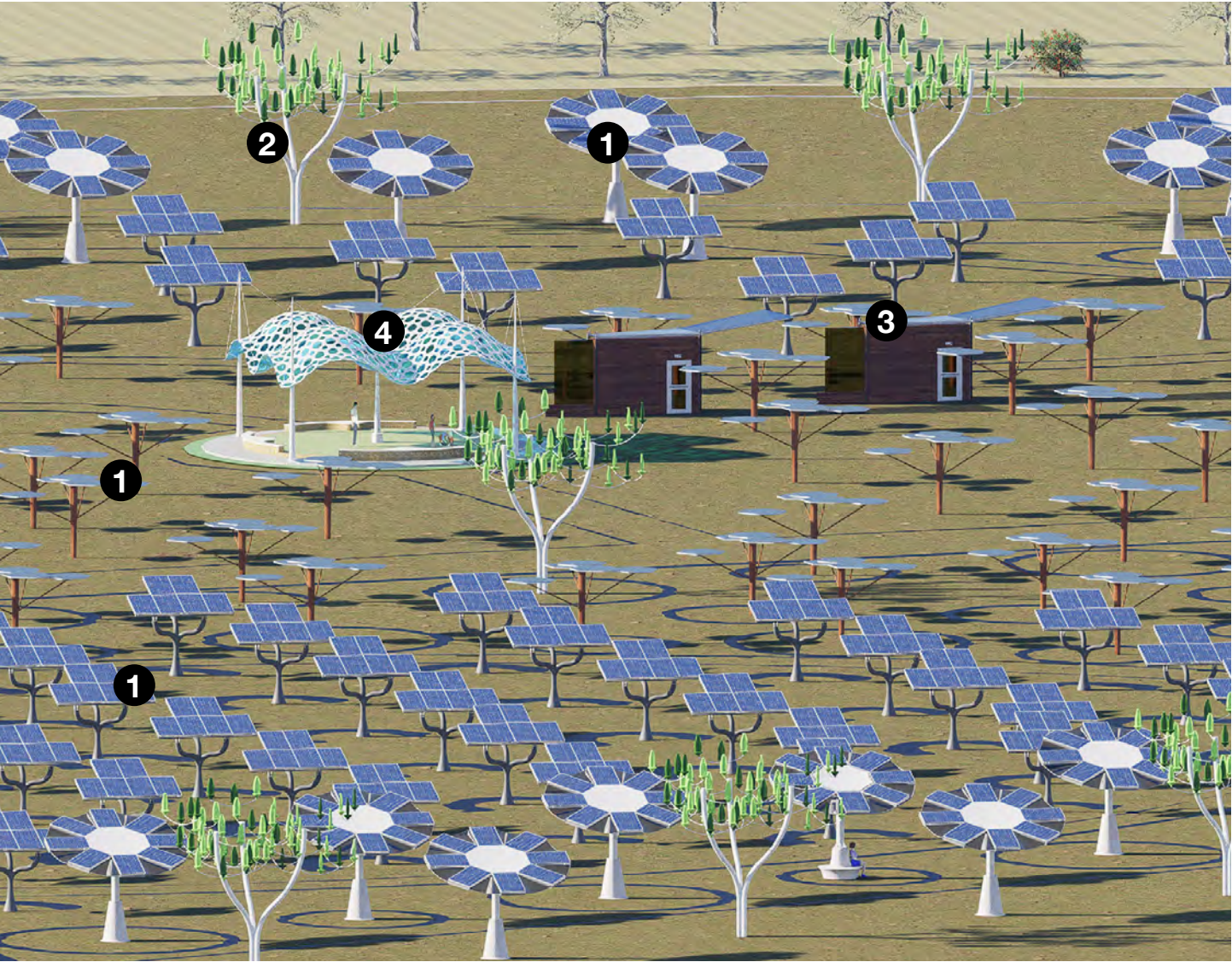


KEY MAP



ZONE 04 - HARVEST ENERGY - PERSPECTIVE

With more than 500 solar trees, Zone 04 is envisioned as the nation’s largest proposed solar tree forest—transforming energy infrastructure into a landscape of shade, education, and public life.

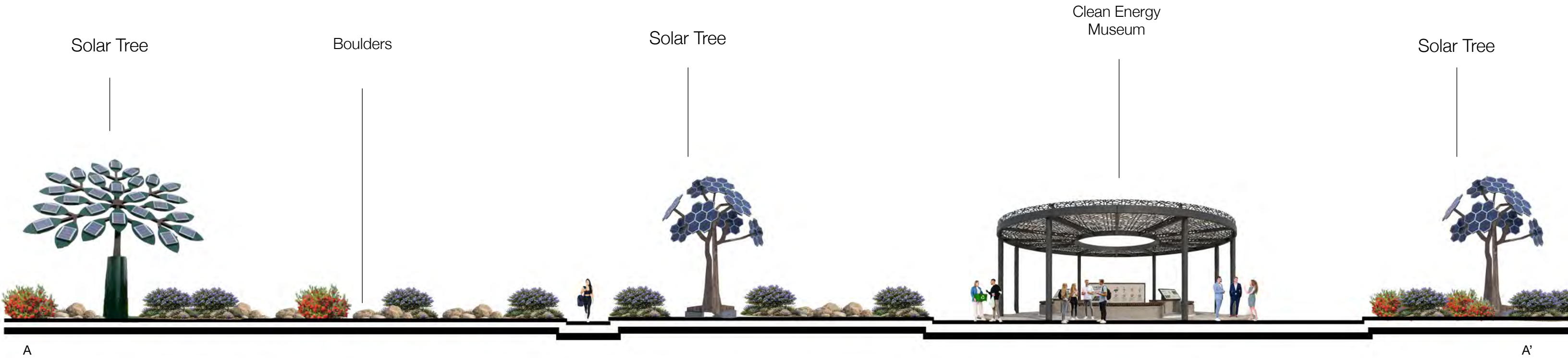


- 1 Solar tree
- 2 Windcatch Tree
- 3 Restrooms
- 4 Clean Energy Museum



ZONE 04 - HARVEST ENERGY - SECTION

Renewable infrastructure becomes part of the landscape—providing shade, generating energy, and supporting a comfortable public realm.



KEY MAP



ZONE 04 - HARVEST ENERGY - PERSPECTIVE

Solar trees provide shade, lower surface temperatures, reduce radiant heat, and improve comfort in outdoor spaces.

WITHOUT SHADE (FULL SUN)**WITH SOLAR TREES (SHADED)**

ZONE 05 - RECONNECT - ENLARGEMENTS

Reconnect brings generations together through play, wellness, nature, and shared spaces designed for every age.



KEY MAP



Community gardens, markets, food, and shaded gathering spaces turn everyday activities into opportunities for connection.



- 1 Outdoor Classroom
- 2 CA Native Plants Nursery
- 3 CA Native Demonstration Garden
- 4 Recycled Plastic Leaves Tree



ZONE 05 - RECONNECT - PERSPECTIVE

A native rain garden transforms landfill runoff into a living water feature that filters pollutants, supports habitat, and reconnects visitors to the Santa Ana River ecosystem.

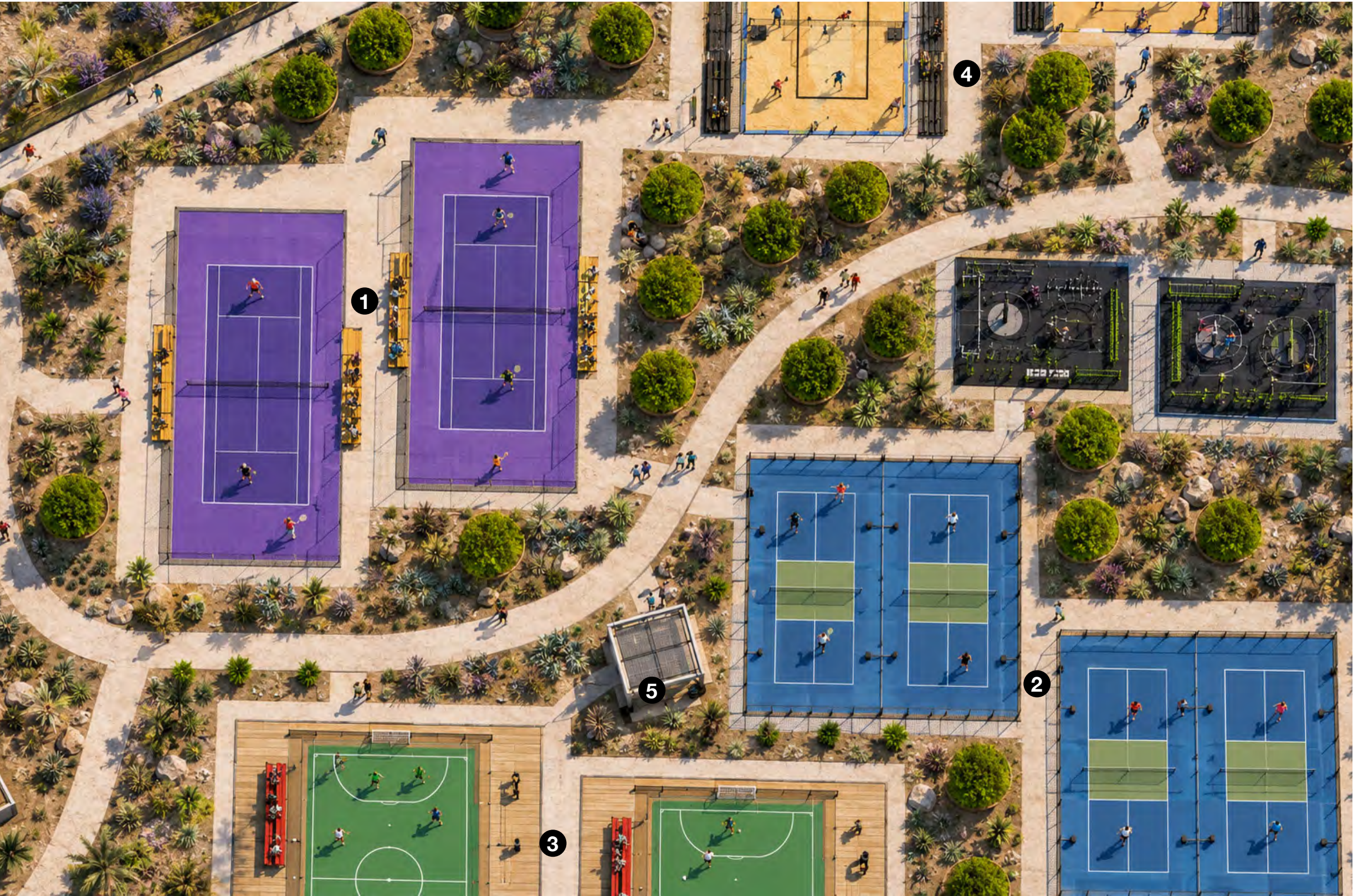


KEY MAP



ZONE 06 - REGENERATE - ENLARGEMENT

Reconnect brings generations together through play, wellness, nature, and shared spaces designed for every age.



- 1 Tennis
- 2 Pickleball
- 3 Futsal
- 4 Beach Volleyball
- 5 Restrooms



ZONE 07 - HEAL & THRIVE - ENLARGEMENT + SECTION



The final destination invites reflection and renewal. Inspired by Daniel Popper’s “True Nature,” the sculpture reminds visitors that healing comes from reconnecting with ourselves, each other, and the natural world.





LA CICATRIZ

Thank you!

PATRESE WINTER

UCLA EXTENSION 2026