

THE RIVER'S EDGE

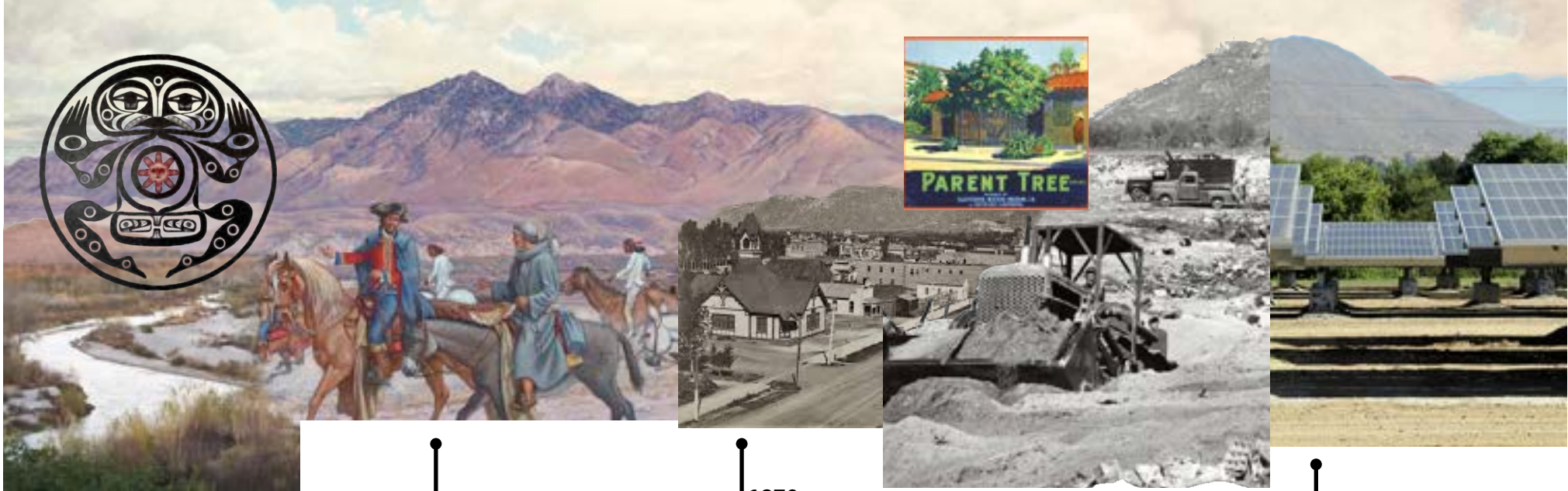
A RESILIENT PARK ALONG THE SANTA ANA RIVER

The River's Edge transforms the capped Tequesquite Landfill into a living landscape where ecology, sustainability, and recreation converge. Inspired by the forms and processes of leaves, rocks, and water along a river's edge, the park restores habitat, supports a resilient community based in sustainability, and activates healthy movement and activity through recreation and community engagement.

Site Location



Human History



10,000+ years ago

The Luiseño (Payomkawichum) people were the original stewards of land along the Santa Ana River in Riverside County, living in sedentary villages and relying on the river for food and water.

1775

The Anza Expedition, led by indigenous guides, traveled ancient trail networks, passing through the area.

1870

Settlers began populating the downtown Riverside area when John W. North and the Southern California Colony Association purchased land to establish a new colony, becoming a growing agricultural community.

1871

The first orange trees were planted. Soon Riverside became famous for their citrus industry.

Pre1910-1985

The site operated as a 120-acre Class III Landfill.

1988

The landfill was capped.

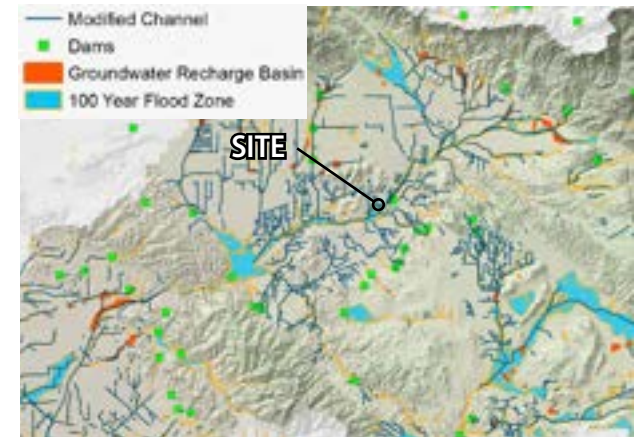
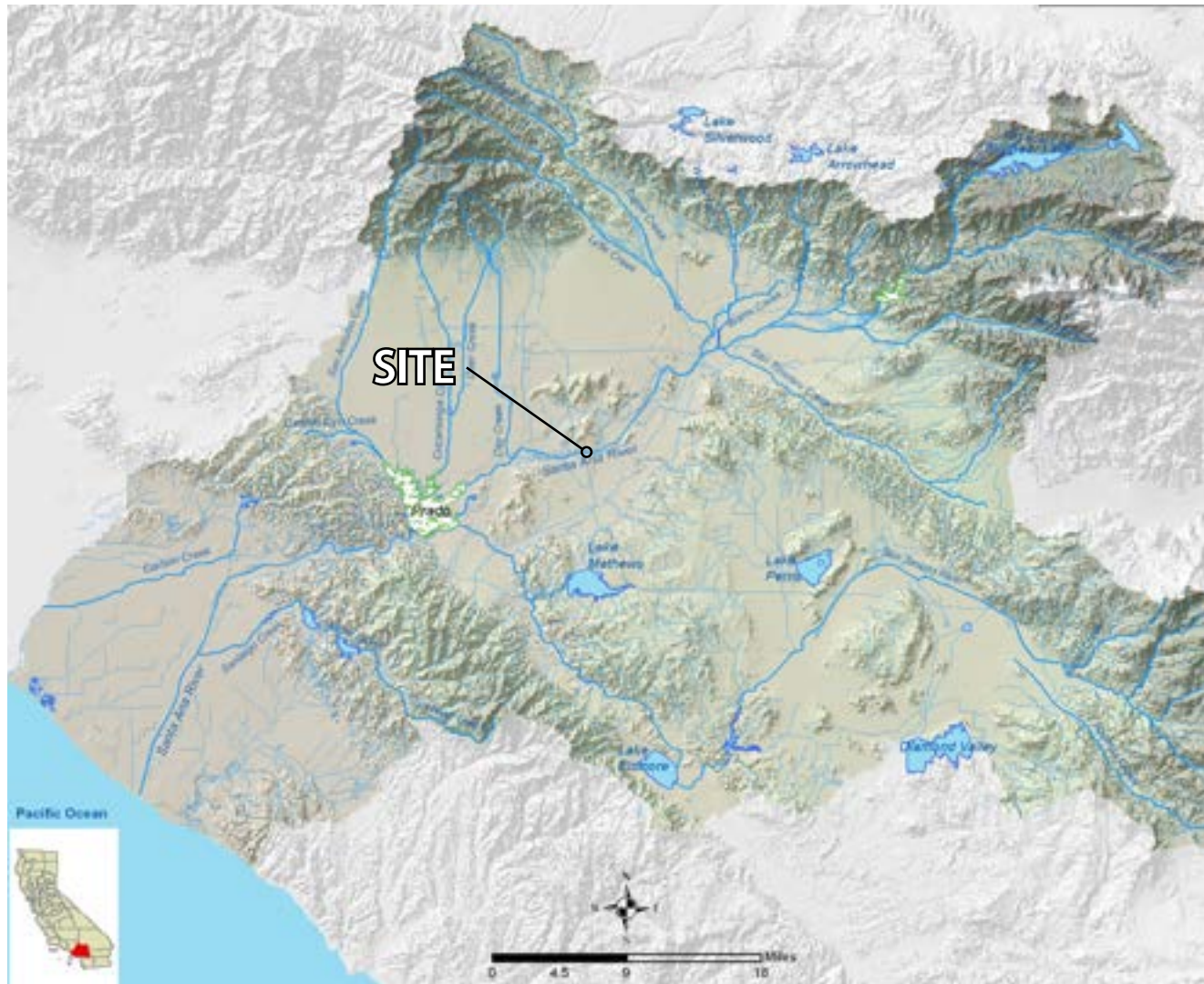
2015

The site was converted to a solar power project.

Diving into the Santa Ana River

Santa Ana River Watershed

The site is within the Santa Ana Watershed, which is one of the largest in Southern California. It is a critical corridor system connecting ecosystems from the coast to the mountains for wildlife.

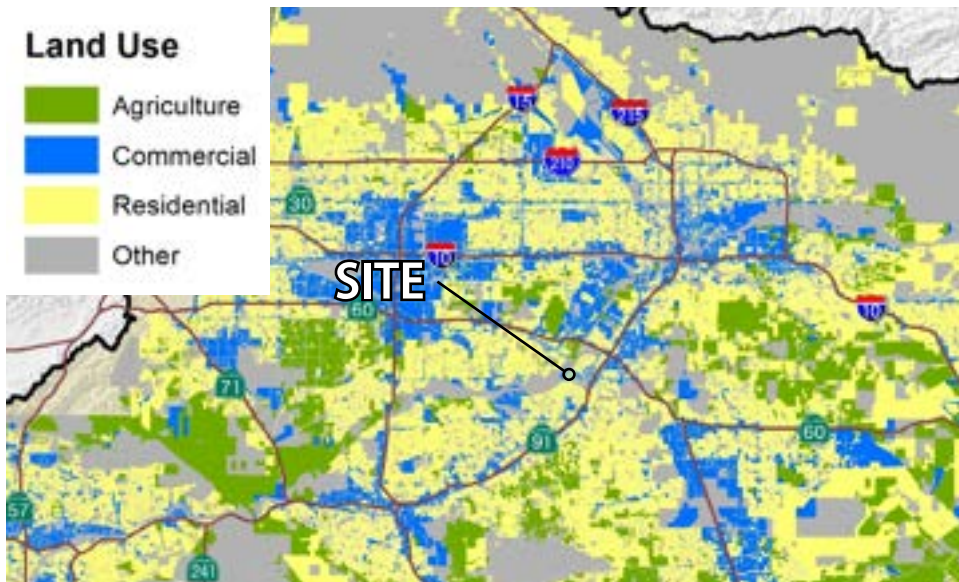


The river has also been channelized in many places.

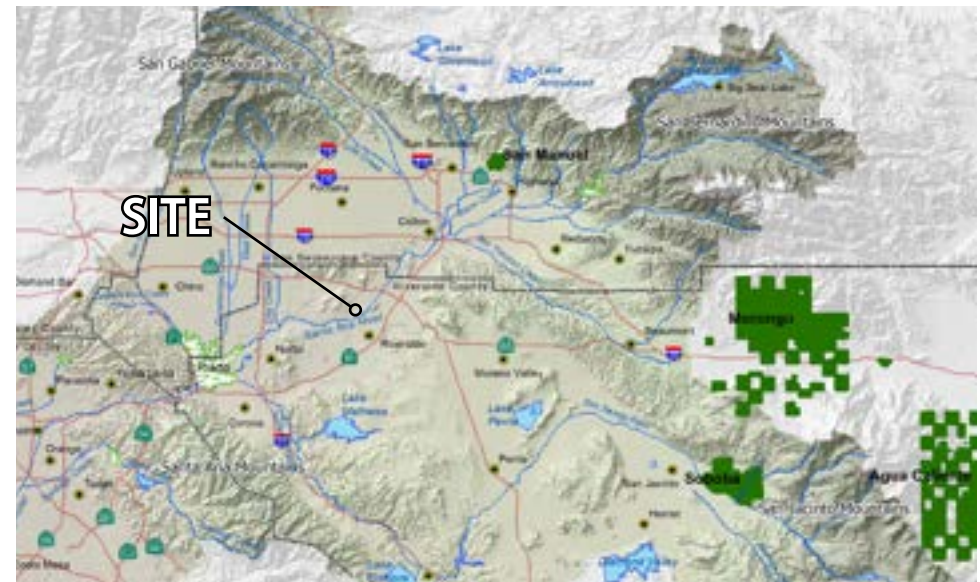


Adjacent to the Santa Ana River is the Santa Ana River Trail that parallels much of the river near the site, with proposed areas to be completed in 2029.

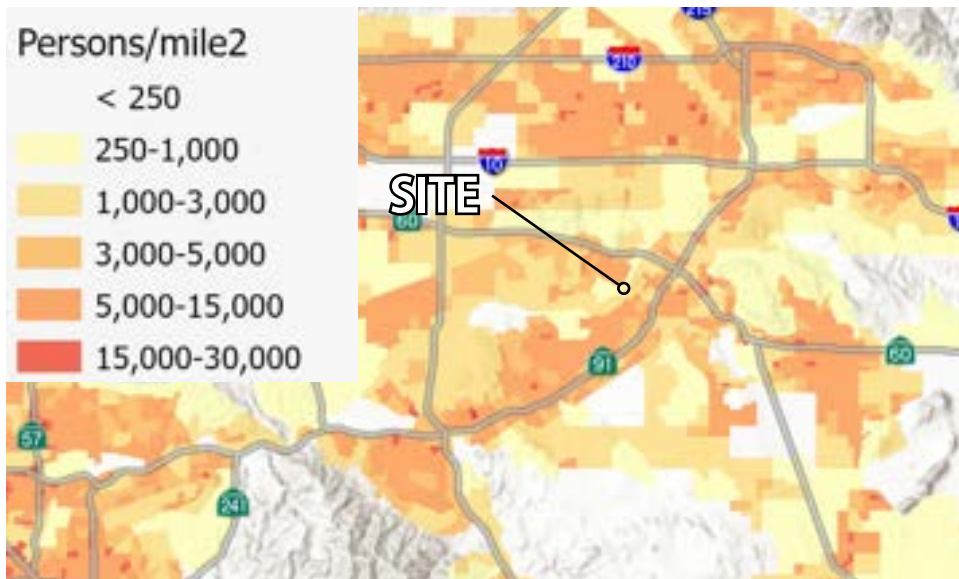
Regional Context



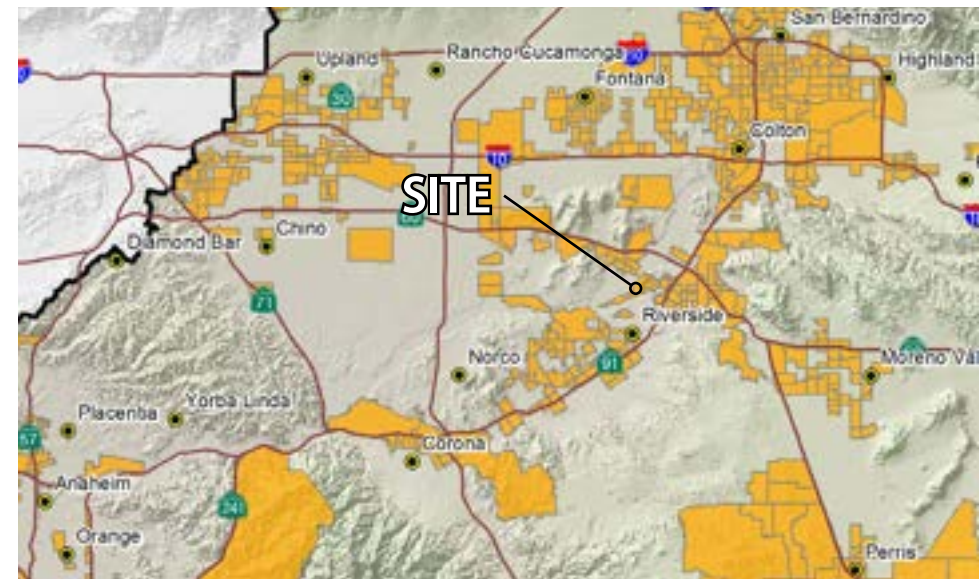
Much of the watershed is agricultural, residential and commercial development.



Native American Reservations are highlighted in green and are not close to the site.



The site is in an area that is somewhat densely populated being a dense urban/suburban fringe environment



Highlighted areas in orange are considered disadvantaged communities, which are found surrounding the site.

Human Context

Demographics of Riverside, CA

Riverside is a young, moderately dense city with uneven economic conditions, housing pressure, and spatially concentrated need supporting demand for accessible public space, recreation, and community infrastructure.

Nearly half of Inland Empire households struggle to afford basic living expenses, and roughly one-third reported difficulty paying their energy bills within the past month. (Bloomberg, 2024)

48% of Riverside residents live within a 10-minute walk of a park.

National Average, 100 most populous US Cities: 76%
National Average, all urban cities and towns in US: 57%

Age

34.8

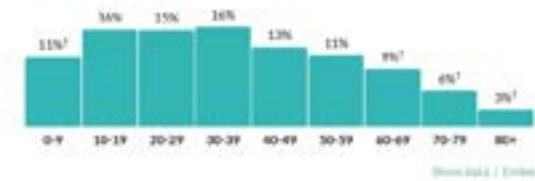
Median age

a little less than the figure in the Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA Metro Area: 36.4

about 90 percent of the figure in California: 38.4

about 90 percent of the figure in United States: 39.2

Population by age range



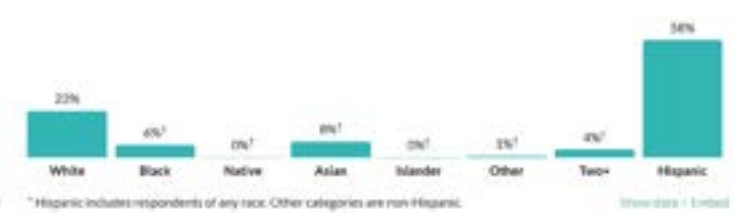
Population by age category



Sex



Race & Ethnicity



Income

\$35,700

Per capita income

a little less than the amount in the Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA Metro Area: \$36,900

about two-thirds of the amount in California: \$49,934

about 80 percent of the amount in United States: \$45,256

\$90,004

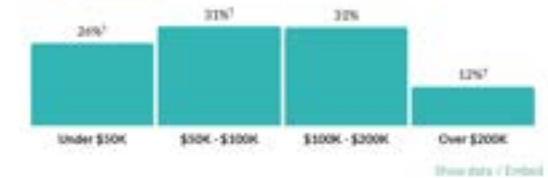
Median household income

about the same as the amount in the Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA Metro Area: \$91,013

about 90 percent of the amount in California: \$100,149

about 10 percent higher than the amount in United States: \$81,604

Household income



Poverty

10.5%

Persons below poverty line

a little less than the rate in the Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA Metro Area: 11%

about 90 percent of the rate in California: 11.8%

about 90 percent of the rate in United States: 12.2%

Children (Under 18)



Seniors (65 and over)



Plant Communities Nearby

Riparian Woodland

Riparian Woodland plant communities are found along any stream, waterway, or river. Common plants include cottonwood, sycamore, willow, poison oak, and mule fat.

Alluvial Scrub

Alluvial Scrub plant communities aids in the percolation of water into ground water systems and basins and in controlling erosion and flooding of downstream habitat and developments. Alluvial Scrub is a threatened habitat. One of the most important shrubs of Alluvial Scrub vegetation is scale broom (*Lepidospartum squamatum*).

Grasslands

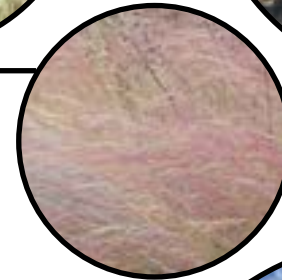
Grasslands are associated with relatively gentle topography and deeper, fine textured soils. Sometimes associated with moist alkali-soil habitats, these grasslands are characterized by Salt Grass (*Distichlis spicata*). Some of the associated species include Yerba Mansa (*Anemopsis californica*), Alkali Heliotrope (*Heliotropium curassavicum*), trailing wild rye (*Elymus triticoides*), Alkali Heath (*Frankenia salina*), and Alkali Mallow (*Malvella leprosa*).

Coastal Sage Scrub

Coastal Sage Scrub (CSS) is uniquely adapted to specific regions of Californias Mediterranean climate, with many plants going summer dormant to survive the summer dry conditions. Characteristic plant species of CSS include California sagebrush, California buckwheat, brittle-bush, black sage, and white sage. Nearly one hundred plant and animal species associated with CSS are classified as rare, sensitive, threatened, or endangered, including the Stephens Kangaroo Rat, the California Gnat catcher (a bird), the Cactus Wren (a bird), the Orange-throated Whiptail (a lizard), and the San Diego Horned Lizard.

Oak Woodland

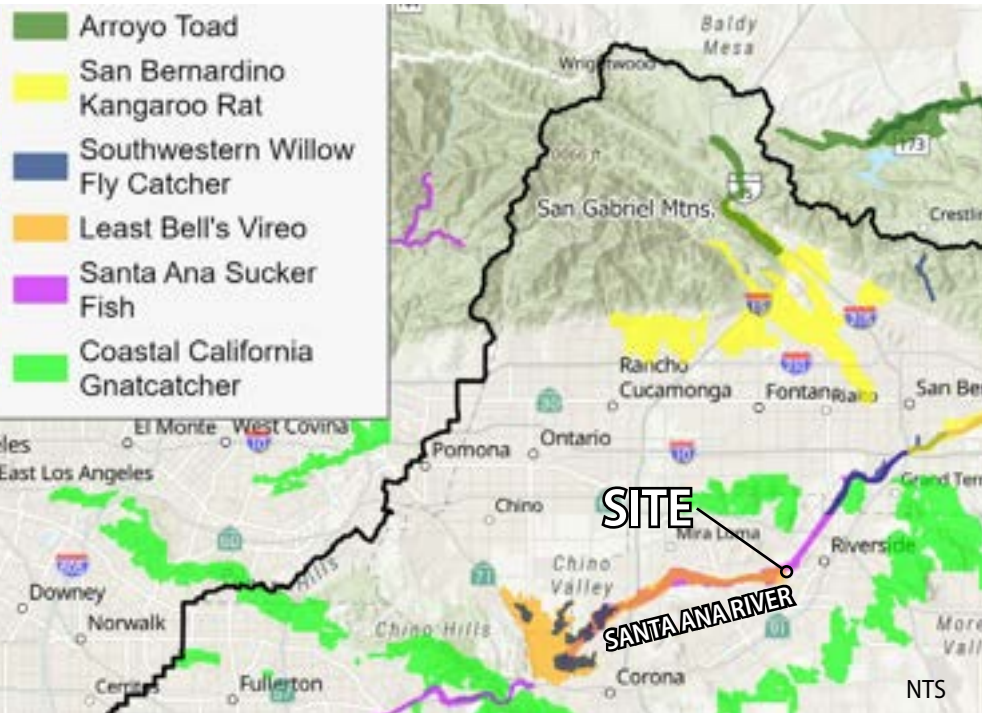
Oak woodlands are found on valley floors, foothills, faultlines, and mesas. Oak woodlands provide habitat for over 300 species. Englemann Oak and Coast Live Oak phases are found in Riverside.



Local Endangered and Threatened Species

At Home in the Santa Ana River Watershed

Many species listed as endangered or threatened find a home in the Santa Ana River Watershed. The river is a vital corridor and habitat for species in areas that have experienced habitat loss and fragmentation due to urban development. These populations would benefit from expanded habitat along the river.



Highlighted areas represent critical habitat area for Endangered and Threatened species (Photo Source: SAWPA, Data Source: USFWS, 2023)



Highlighted areas represent habitat area for the Western Burrowing Owl (Photo and Data Source: City of Riverside)

Southwestern Willow Flycatcher

(*Empidonax trailii extimus*)

Federally listed as Endangered in 1995
State listed as Endangered in 1992
Approximately 900-1,000 breeding pairs remain in the wild
Dependent on riparian ecosystems



Least Bell's Vireo

(*Vireo bellii pusillus*)

Federally listed as Endangered in 1986 State listed as Endangered in 1980
Approximately 3,000 breeding pairs remain in the wild
Dependent on riparian ecosystems for their breeding season



Coastal California Gnatcatcher

(*Polioptila californica californica*)

Federally listed as Threatened
Approximately 3,000 breeding pairs remain
Dependent on coastal sage scrub habitat



Santa Ana Sucker

(*Empidonax trailii extimus*)

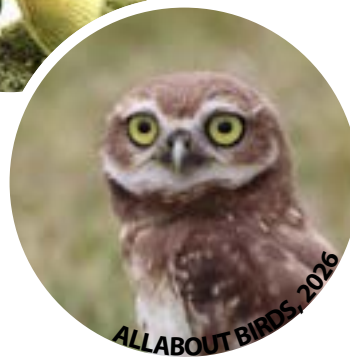
Federally listed as Threatened in 2000
State listed as a Species of Special Concern
Endemic to watershed areas of the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, relying on perennial flows with suitable water quality and substrate to support their lifecycle



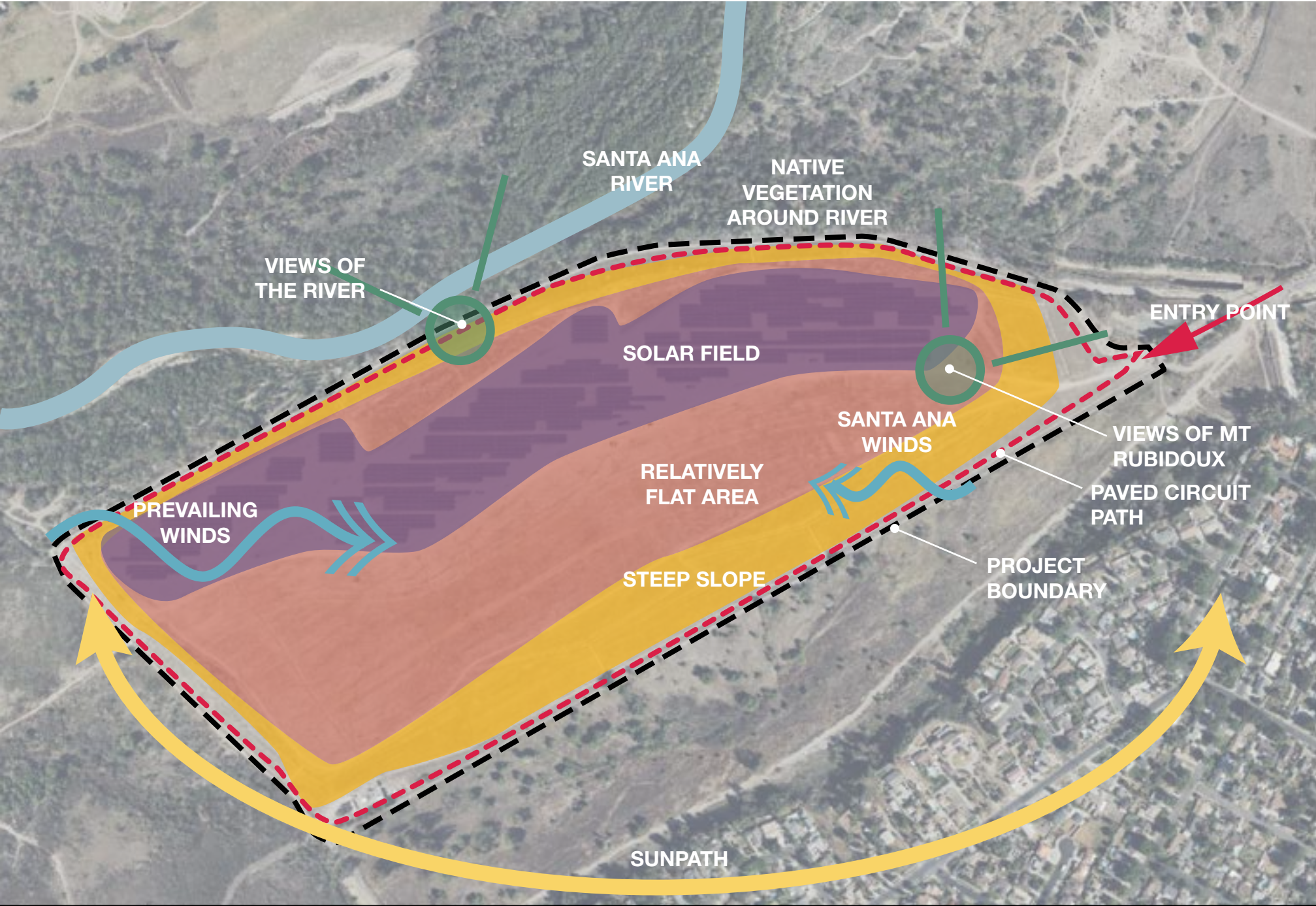
Western Burrowing Owl

(*Athene cunicularia hypugaea*)

Candidate for State listing as Endangered
Temporarily has same protections as a state-listed endangered species
Dependent on grassland habitat



Site Analysis



Site Inventory

Santa Ana River

The site is adjacent to the Santa Ana which is a thriving riparian ecosystem.



Solar Energy Field

A large portion of the site is utilized as a solar energy field.



Maintenance

The site is currently being maintained with a large mower to control weeds and native vegetation.



Edge Conditions

The site perimeter is equipped with barbed wire fencing and a vehicular path.



Views

The site has views of Mt Rubidoux, Santa Ana River, and adjacent mountain ranges.



Tree of Life Nursery

Case Study

Overview

Location: 33201 Ortega Hwy, San Juan Capistrano, California, (historic Rancho Mission Viejo)

Climate: Mediterranean climate (year-round mild to warm temperatures and seasonal Santa Ana winds.)

Size: 40 acres.

Former Use: Historically a vast cattle ranch; the nursery site was used for growing alfalfa for horses.

Project Type: Commercial native plant nursery specializing in production, wholesale, and retail for landscaping and ecological restoration.

Lead Agency: Founded and operated by Mike Evans and Jeff Bohn as a private partnership.

Lead Designer: Mike Evans and Jeff Bohn.

Completed: Founded in 1978; established its current location on Rancho Mission Viejo in approximately 1986. The nursery is closed as of May 2026.

Primary Goals:

- Return California's developed lands and open spaces to their natural forms by providing high-quality native flora.
- Supply over 500 species and varieties of native plants for both small-scale home gardening and large-scale ecological restoration.
- Educate the public on sustainable gardening, habitat restoration, and the preservation of California's authentic natural beauty.
- Serve as a hub for ecological stewardship, supporting researchers, landscape designers, and community members in creating ecosystems.

Insights

- Used **demonstration gardens** to show residents that native plants aren't just for wild lands, but are beautiful, habitat-supporting alternatives for their own backyards.
- Hosted **seasonal community festivals and workshops** that made the nursery a social hub for stewardship of local ecology.
- Provided guidance that empowered people to successfully transition from traditional landscapes to native landscapes.



Freshkills Park

Case Study

Overview

- Location: New York City (Staten Island) along the Fresh Kills
- Climate: Humid subtropical; seasonal variation, storm exposure
- Size: 2,200 acres (one of the largest park redevelopment projects in the world)
- Former Use: World's largest landfill (operated 1948–2001)
- Project Type: Landfill-to-park transformation, ecological restoration
- Lead Agency: New York City Department of Parks and Recreation
- Lead Design Team: Field Operations
- Timeline: North Park Phase 1 opened in 2023, Additional areas are in progress, estimated completion 2036

Primary Goals:

- Cap and remediate landfill safely
- Restore wetlands, grasslands, and tidal ecosystems
- Create long-term public open space
- Reframe public perception of waste landscapes
- Addresses major challenges:
 - Ongoing settlement of landfill material
 - Methane gas management and capping
 - Contaminated soils and hydrology disruption
 - Proximity to tidal waterways and flood risk

Insights

- Demonstrates that highly contaminated landfill sites can become ecologically productive landscapes
- Reframes landfills as part of urban history rather than erasing it
- Highlights the importance of long-term, phased development (decades-long timelines)
- Strong ecological priority early on, and public access and recreation introduced progressively as site stabilizes**



Puente Hills Landfill Park

Case Study

Overview

Location: Los Angeles County

Climate: Mediterranean (hot dry summer, cool wet winter)

Size: 142-acre regional park

Former Use: 1,300 acres landfill until 2013 (one of the world's largest)

Project type: Landfill-to-park transformation, ecological restoration

Lead Agency: Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation

Lead Design Team: Studio MLA

Timeline: Master Plan approved in 2016,

Construction of Phase 1 began in 2025, First park area expected to open in 2027

Primary Goals:

- Create publicly accessible landscape with passive recreation

- Restore habitat

- Provide environmental education

- Addresses major challenges:

- Soil toxicity

- Long-term settlement

- Regulatory requirements

Insights

- Landfill constraints can shape design opportunities, through topography and limited programming**

- Passive recreation strategies (trails, overlooks) are more viable than intensive development on capped sites. Limiting heavy structures due to settlement and load-bearing constraints of landfill

- Long-term success depends on integration of ecological restoration with ongoing environmental monitoring

- Utilizes landfill capping systems to safely contain waste while enabling public use

- Integrates methane gas collection and monitoring infrastructure into the landscape design**

- Educational elements can help reframe the site's history and connect users to environmental processes**



Shoreline Amphitheater

Case Study

Overview

Location: Mountain View, CA; situated at the southern tip of the San Francisco Bay within the Silicon Valley corridor.

Climate: Mediterranean climate (warm, dry summers and mild, wet winters; less fog than the northern coast).

Size: 60 acres (venue specific); 544 acres (total regional park).

Former Use: Municipal landfill (active from 1968 to 1983).

Project Type: Brownfield redevelopment, adaptive reuse, recreational open space.

Lead Agency: City of Mountain View and Bill Graham Presents (now Live Nation).

Lead Designer: Heller Manus Architects (Site Design) / Bill Graham (Concept).

Completed: 1986.

Primary Goals:

- Remediate a hazardous municipal landfill into a revenue-generating cultural asset.
- Develop a world-class **outdoor performance venue** with a signature architectural identity.
- Integrate methane gas collection systems to ensure public safety on a former waste site.
- Provide a regional anchor for the Shoreline at Mountain View park system



Insights

- Use the methane collected from the landfill to generate power and integrated the methane flare into sculptural design.
- Had an incident that punctured the landfill cap, showcasing the **importance of safety protocols**, ballasted and non-penetrating foundations, and gas-extraction networks.
- The famous tent structure was chosen specifically because it was **lightweight to reduce load on the landfill cap**.
- The parking lots and lawn are **graded to manage massive runoff**, a critical design feature for any river-adjacent landfill cap.



Pizzey Park

Case Study

Pizzey Park Overview

Location: Miami, Gold Coast, Queensland, Australia.

Climate: Humid Subtropical (warm to hot summers with high rainfall; mild, sunny winters).

Size: 60 hectares (approximately 150 acres).

Former Use: Established in 1949 as a major landfill site for the city; ceased waste operations in 1980.

Project Type: Landfill-to-park conversion and development of a regional premier sports and recreation precinct.

Lead Agency: City of Gold Coast

Lead Designer: Collaborations between City of Gold Coast, Convic (for the world-class skate park extension), and World Trail (for the pump track).

Completed: Originally established as a sporting complex in 1969; the major 2021 Master Plan is currently being rolled out in phases through 2032.

Primary Goals:

- Transform the site into a world-class destination for sport, recreation, and lifestyle ahead of the Brisbane 2032 Olympics.
- Optimize the ad-hoc historical layout for better traffic flow, safety, and accessible pathways.
- Reclaim the contaminated leachate pond area to create 1.5 hectares of new open green space.
- Expand high-performance facilities to host international qualifying events and training camps.

Insights

- The park's **skate facility** is the largest in Australia and was specifically designed to host Olympic-level training and international street-style competitions.
- Plan the create a Celebration Lawn capable of **hosting up to 10,000 people**.
- The park is home to 25 different sporting clubs and one of **Australia's largest asphalt pump tracks**
- Recent upgrades include specialized **sustainable lighting** systems (FLEXIA and OMNISTAR) to balance the needs of elite late-night training with the energy goals of the city.



Fort Totten

Case Study

Overview

Location: Bayside, Queens, New York, USA.

Climate: Humid Continental (warm, humid summers; cold winters with seasonal snowfall).

Size: Approximately 60 acres

Former Use: United States Army military installation and coastal defense fort established in 1857

Project Type: Military-base-to-public-park

Lead Agency: New York City Department of Parks and Recreation.

Lead Designer: New York City Parks Department

Completed: began in the 1980s - current

Primary Goals

- Transform a former military installation into a publicly accessible waterfront park while preserving its historic identity.
- Protect and interpret Civil War-era fortifications, military structures, and cultural heritage resources.
- Provide recreational opportunities including trails, sports fields, swimming, canoeing, and open space for the surrounding community.
- Restore and support urban wildlife habitat along Little Neck Bay and Long Island Sound, creating opportunities for birdwatching and environmental education.
- Reuse historic military landscapes as community assets while maintaining portions of the site for ongoing government and military functions.
- Reuse historic buildings to house community efforts such as the **NYC Urban Field Station** providing housing to ecological research crews

Insights

- The park hosts the NYC Urban Field Station, providing **on-site housing** and lab space for visiting scientists to conduct ecological research.
- Historic buildings are leased to various government and community entities, including the FDNY, NYPD, and Bayside Historical Society, to create a **multi-use revenue-generating hub**.
- A dedicated Visitor Center offers **environmental education and recreation** programs such as canoeing, camping, bird watching and guided nature walks.
- The site integrates passive recreation with high-engagement activities like Artist-in-Residence programs and Ranger-led tours to foster **community environmental stewardship**.



Case Study Summary

Many of the case studies demonstrate that former landfills can be transformed into productive, ecologically functional landscapes when design begins with environmental systems rather than intensive programming. Projects such as Freshkills Park and Puente Hills Landfill Park show that capping, methane management, and long-term monitoring are not just technical requirements but primary design drivers. These projects emphasize that ecological restoration must occur first, with public access and recreation introduced incrementally as the site stabilizes over time. This phased approach reframes landfills as evolving landscapes, where restoration, infrastructure, and public use are layered gradually rather than implemented all at once.

At the same time, landfill constraints can generate strong design opportunities that shape the form and program. Insights from Puente Hills Landfill Park and Shoreline Amphitheatre highlight the need for lightweight construction, flexible systems, and minimal ground penetration due to settlement and cap limitations. Berming, grading, and existing topography become key spatial tools, while infrastructure such as methane systems can be integrated into the visual and functional identity of the site. Successful projects use these on-site constraints to organize circulation, manage water, and define program zones.

Finally, the most effective projects integrate community use, education, and revenue generation through layered programming. Tree of Life Nursery shows how demonstration gardens and public workshops can shift perceptions of native landscapes and foster stewardship, while Pizzey Park shows the value of formalizing existing recreational use to build community ownership and daily activation. Shoreline Amphitheatre further illustrates how cultural programming can serve as a major revenue generator when carefully integrated with site constraints. Together, these precedents highlight that successful landfill parks function as multi-layered systems where ecology, recreation, and economic activity reinforce one another.

Design Goals and Objectives



Respond to Landfill Constraints

- Avoid heavy structural loads on capped landfill
- Integrate grading, berming, and existing topography as design tools



Reconnect to the River

- Educate the community about their local watershed
- Provide overlooks and guided access to the Santa Ana River



Activate Site with Community Programming

- Host workshops, volunteer planting, and stewardship programs
- Create spaces for youth recreation and cultural engagement



Restore Ecosystems

- Restore native habitats on-site
- Establish a native plant nursery to support regional restoration
- Use demonstration landscapes to show the resilience of native plants
- Support research and restoration field crews by providing temporary housing
- Establish bioswales and manage runoff to support clean water runoff to Santa Ana River



Sustainable Revenue Generation

- Develop a solar-shaded amphitheater for events and performances
- Integrate nursery sales as revenue stream
- Ticketed programming and seasonal events



Equitable Public Space

- Provide pedestrian/ bike loop trail through site
- Ensure free, daytime access to public zones
- Formalize existing uses into safe, designed facilities (Skate/BMX)



Safe Access to Recreation

- Establish areas that are public, semi public, and restricted access

Concept Development

River's Edge

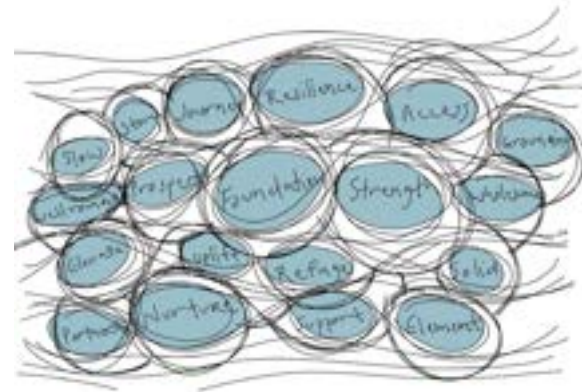
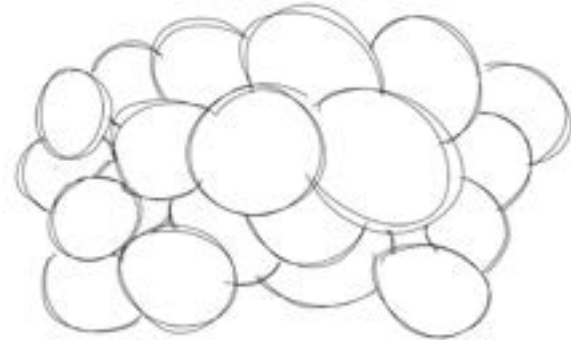
The meandering edge of the river is represented in this concept. It inspires movement and activation.



Concept Development

River Rock

This concept is inspired by the overall nature of the site. It is like a large rock found in the path of the river. It inspires resiliency and sustainability.



Concept Development

Arroyo Willow Leaf

This concept is inspired by the leaf of the local native species of willow, the arroyo willow, *Salix lasiolepis*. This plant inspires habitat restoration, ecological stewardship and growth.



Concept Development

River's Edge

Incorporating the three concepts of the leaf, rock and water, which are three elements found at the river's edge.

Parti



Step 1



Step 2



Step 3



Concept Development



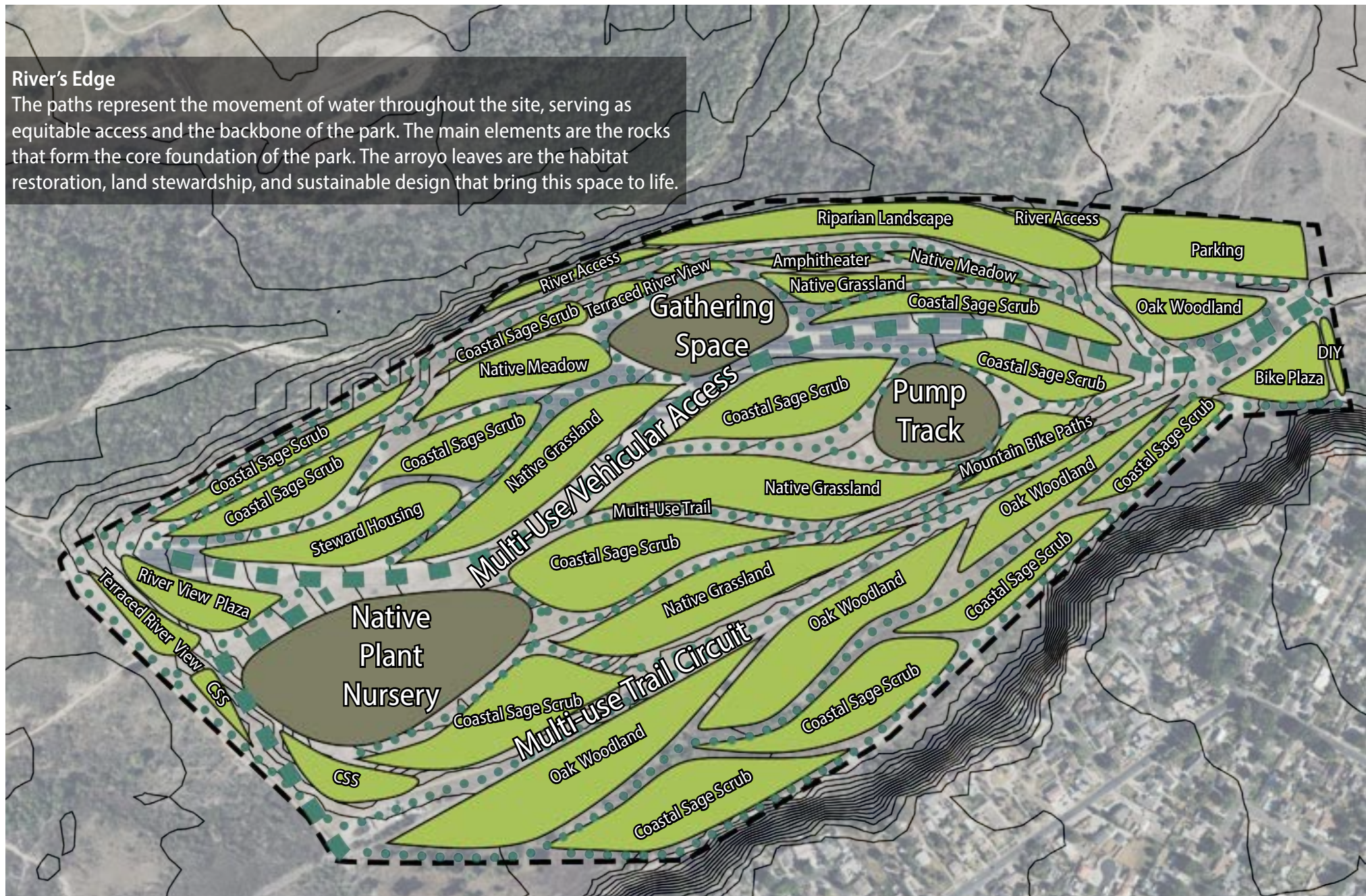
THE RIVER'S EDGE

The River's edge is where life occurs and is represented in the most simple elements, water, leaves and rocks. The water is the foundation of all life, providing movement and momentum, nourishment and respite to all beings. The leaves slow at the river's edge and slowly break down into organic matter and becomes nutrients to the beings down stream on the trophic levels. The rocks are the foundation and stability that gives this space structure and time for life to occur while providing the slow release of minerals and nutrients to the ecosystem. Together these elements form a wholesome foundation for a park design that is driven to provide a space for life to occur while connecting visitors to the core elements of our life's foundation found at the river's edge.

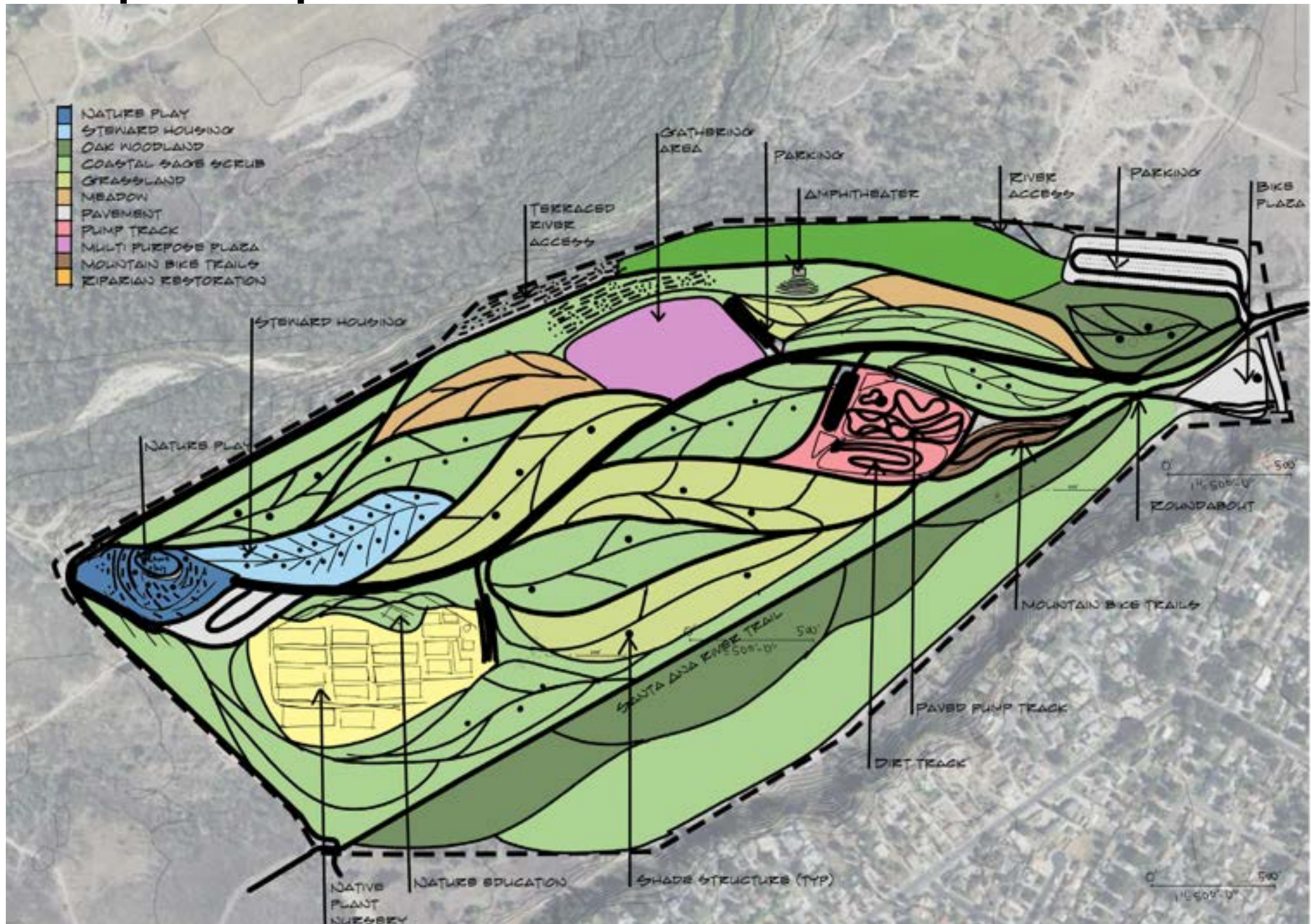
Concept Development

River's Edge

The paths represent the movement of water throughout the site, serving as equitable access and the backbone of the park. The main elements are the rocks that form the core foundation of the park. The arroyo leaves are the habitat restoration, land stewardship, and sustainable design that bring this space to life.



Concept Development



THE RIVER'S EDGE

A RESILIENT PARK ALONG THE SANTA ANA RIVER

The River's Edge transforms the capped Tequesquite Landfill into a living landscape where ecology, sustainability, and recreation converge. Inspired by the forms and processes of leaves, rocks, and water along a river's edge, the park restores habitat, supports a resilient community based in sustainability, and activates healthy movement and activity through recreation and community engagement.



LEAF

RESTORE

- Native Plant Nursery
- Native Seed Farm
- Habitat Restoration
- Ecological Stewardship
- Native Plant Demonstration Gardens
- Native Oak Groves



ROCK

RESILIENCE

- Steward Housing
- Solar Shade Plaza
- Ecological Work Center
- Ecological Education Center
- Solar Amphitheater

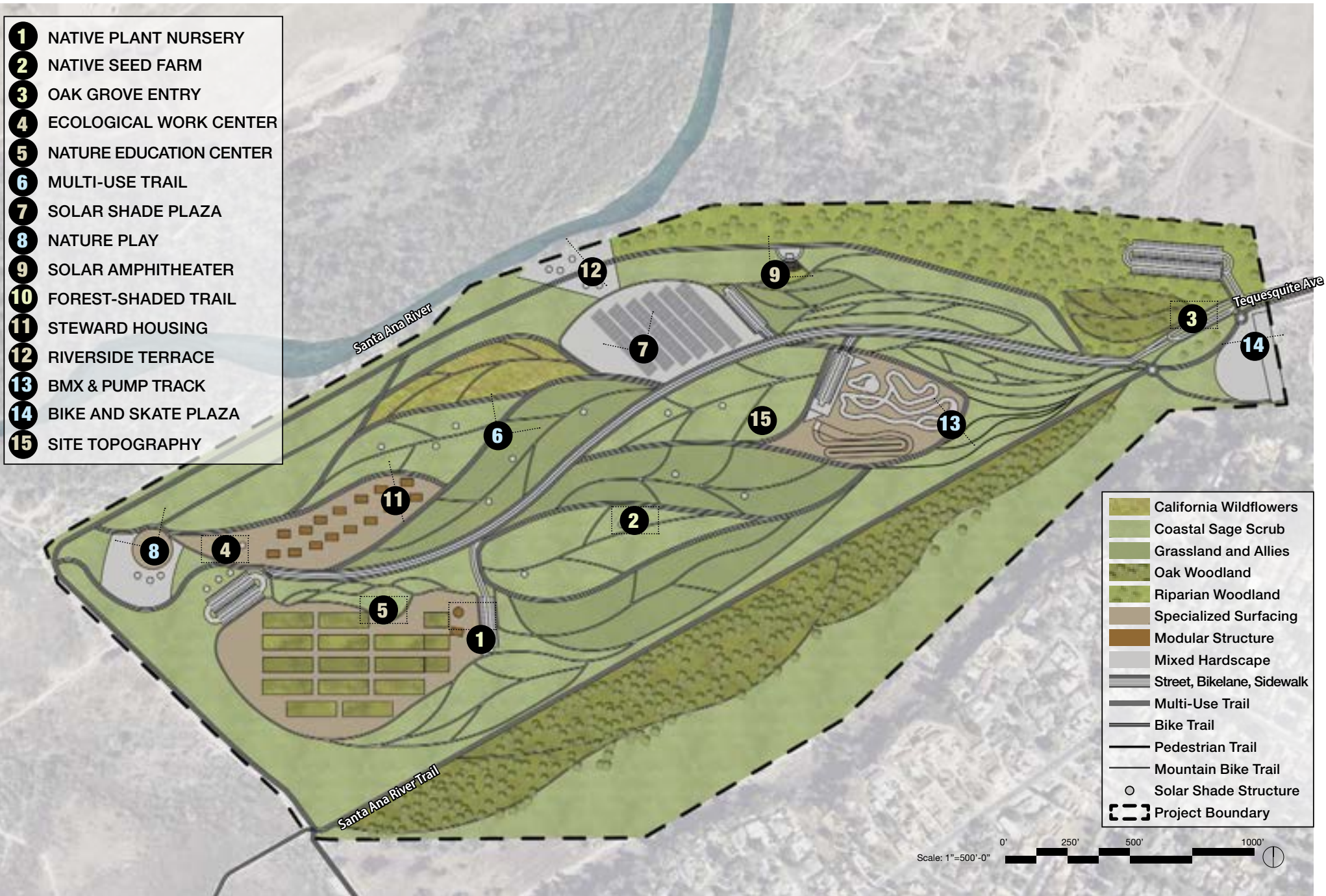


WATER

ACTIVATION

- Multi-use Path
- Bike Plaza
- BMX & Pump Track
- Nature Play
- Riverside Terrace

Master Plan



Programming Elements

KEY



Amphitheater

With a view of the river and Mt. Rubidoux in the background, this amphitheater is built on the sites naturally sloped existing topography and faces north.



Shaded Oak Woodland

Gathering space at the entry designed for pedestrians to gather under the shade of the oaks



Bike and Skate Plaza

Space for bike groups to gather for rides throughout park and the Santa Ana River Trail and host events. It equipped with engaging elements and a bicycle and skate repair station.



DIY Skate and Bike Park

Preserve local culture by keeping the stormwater channel open for the skate and bike community to create.



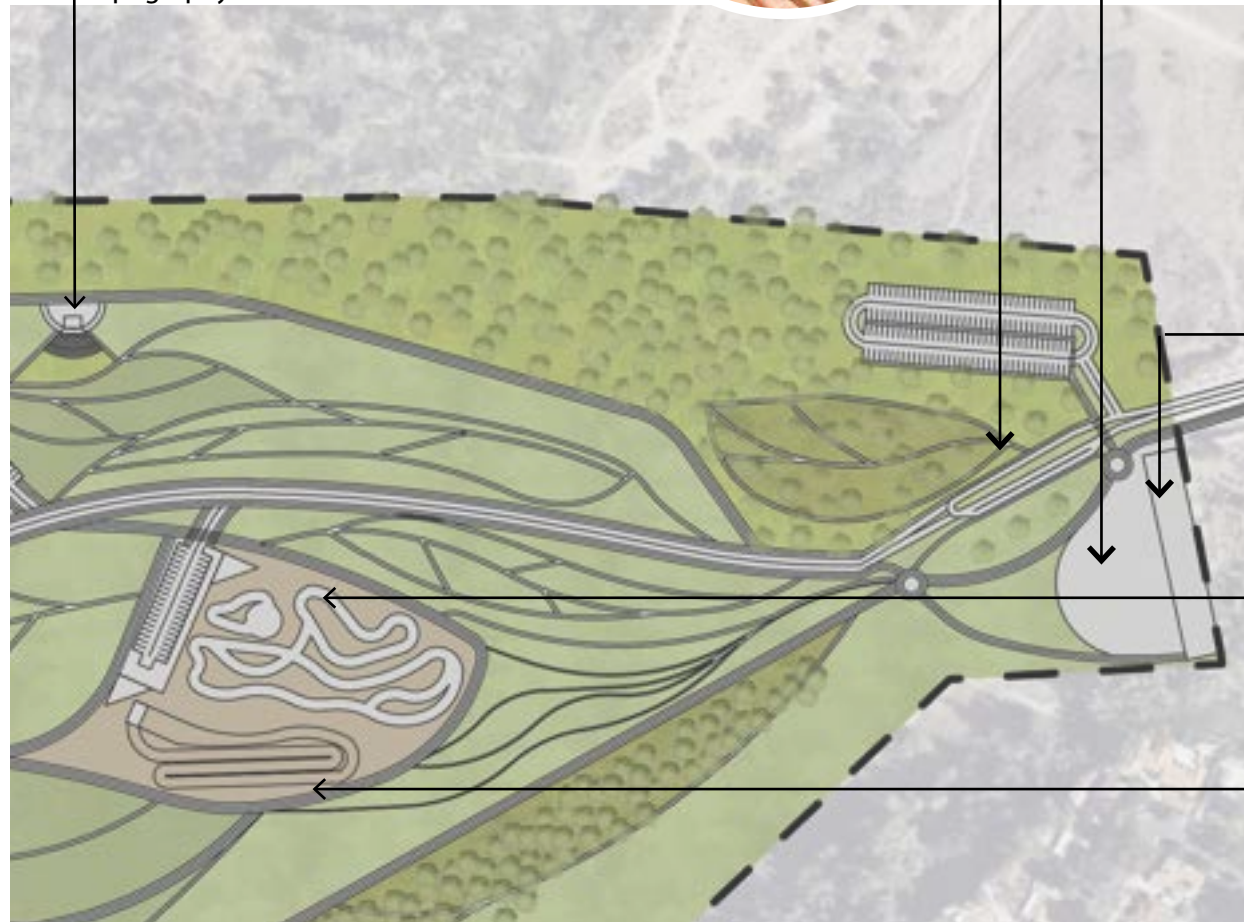
Paved Pump Track

Active space for bikes and scooters of various skill levels to enjoy jumps and bermed track loops.



Dirt Pump Track and Mountain Bike Trails

The track and trails are modifiable and able to create new features.



Enlargement NTS

Programming Elements

KEY



Steward Housing

Modular homes for those that are in need of housing and are conducting conservation research, stewarding the land, and working in the nursery.



Shade Pavilions

Providing shade large enough for small groups to gather to facilitate seed harvesting and learning.



Native Seed Farm

Native plants will be organized into rows and utilized in growing seeds for restoration and material for local indigenous tribal uses.



Nature Education Center

Space for education workshops of native plants, sustainable gardening and habitat restoration.



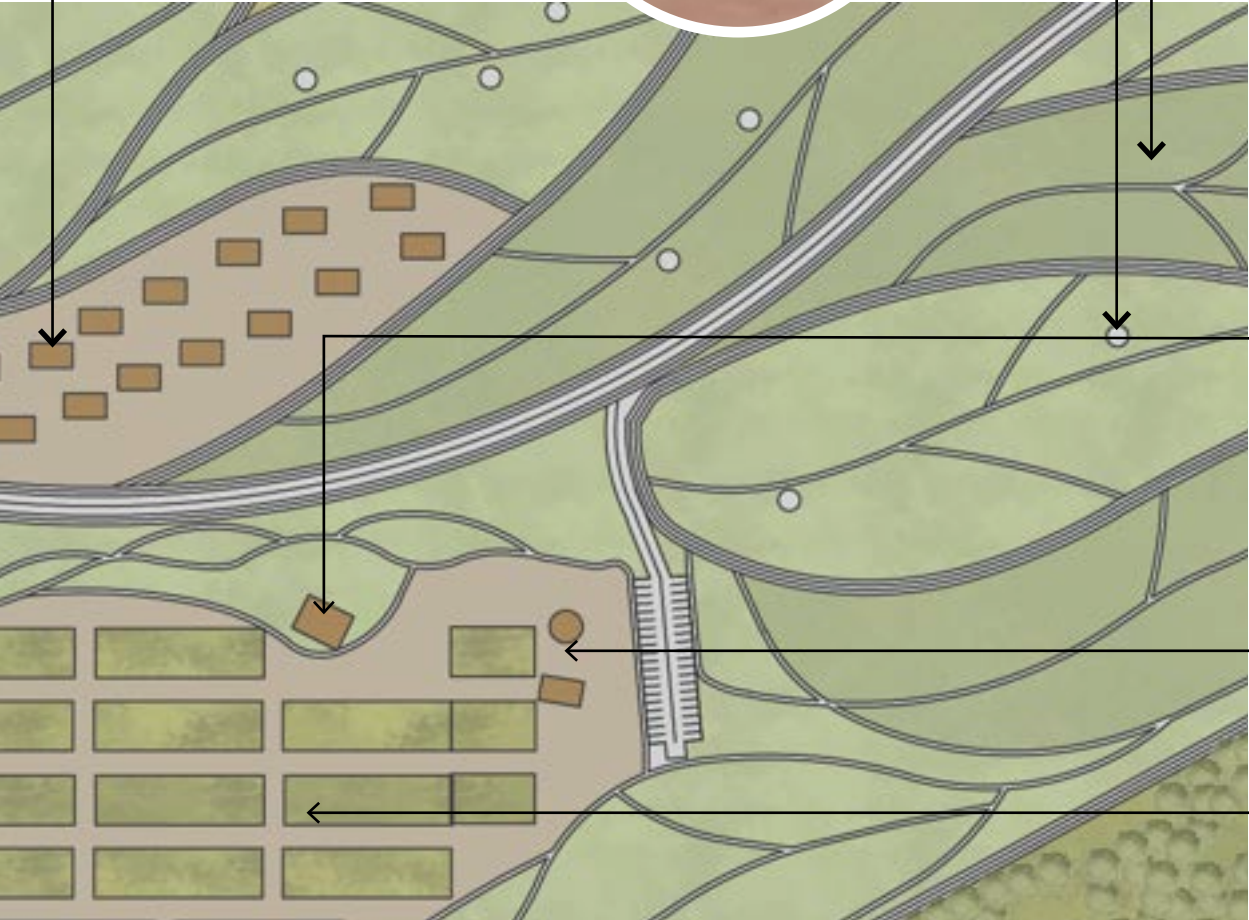
Native Plant Retail Space

Retail space for the public to buy native plants that were grown on site.



Native Plant Nursery and Seed Production

Large scale nursery and seed production space to provide retail plants, restoration projects.



Enlargement NTS

Enlargements

1 NATIVE PLANT NURSERY

Growing native plants for retail to the public, habitat restoration. A place for land stewards to gain work experience and skill development to help increase the skilled ecological workforce in Riverside, CA.

KEY



2 NATIVE SEED FARM

KEY



Enlargements

3 OAK GROVE ENTRY

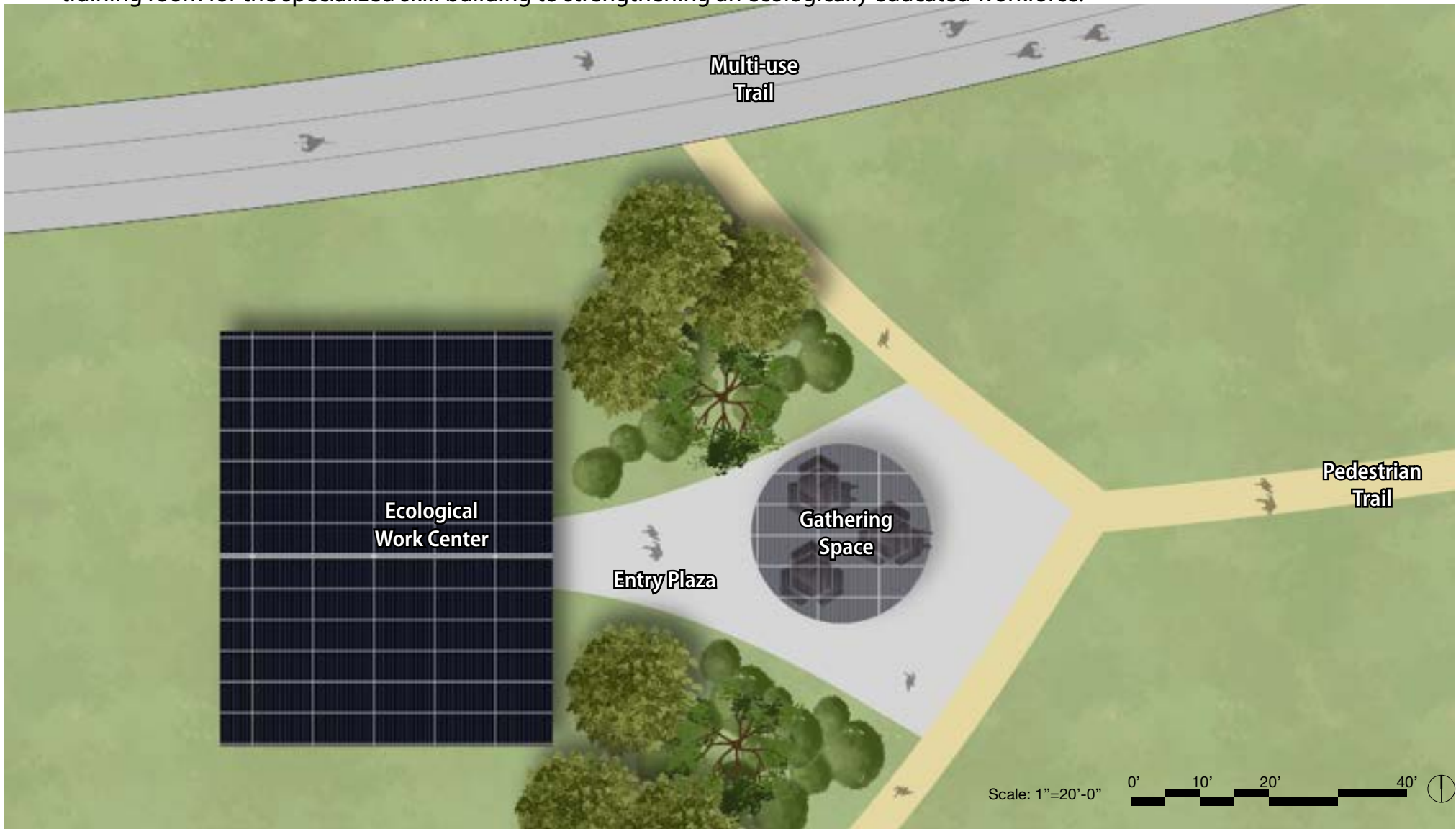
A welcoming entrance of dense oak woodland habitat to provide valuable habitat restoration to support wildlife while providing shaded respite for visitors on hot days. The oak wood land is composed of native oak species and understory vegetation and serves as an educational urban forest, with informative signs about local ecology.



Enlargements

4 ECOLOGICAL WORK CENTER

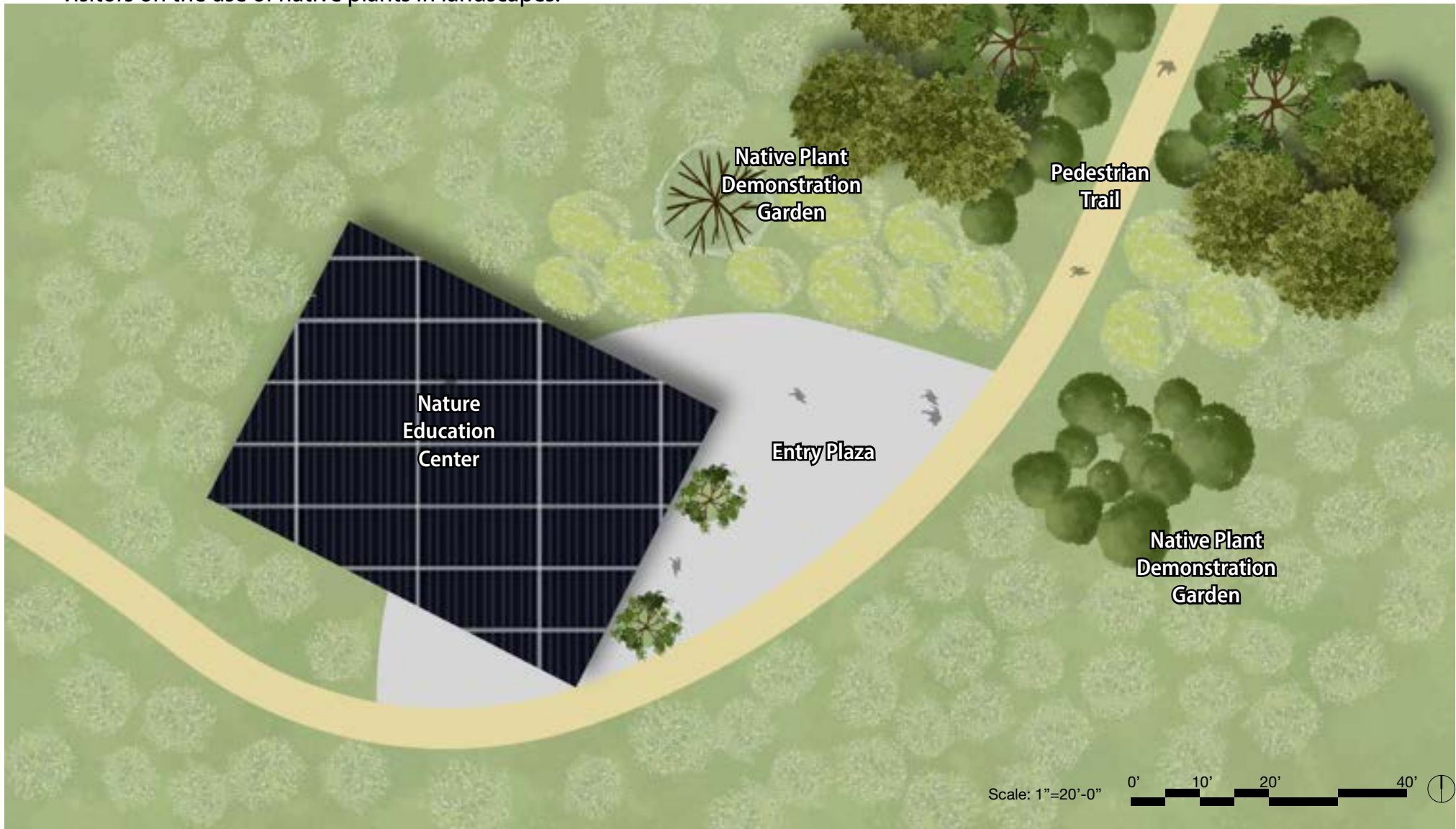
A solar-powered modular building provides space for the ecological workforce. This building is equipped with important tools to support field work in conservation research, ecological health monitoring, habitat restoration. Possible uses include herbarium, lab, communal field gear, and training room for the specialized skill building to strengthening an ecologically educated workforce.



Enlargements

5 NATURE EDUCATION CENTER

A solar-powered modular building provides space for the educating the public about native plant landscape, habitat restoration, conservation issues and volunteer events. A space for engaging workshops for all ages, surrounded by a native plant demonstration garden to educate and inspire visitors on the use of native plants in landscapes.



Perspectives

6 MULTI-USE TRAIL

Extensive trail network throughout The River's Edge to provide space for movement. The multi-use trail creates ample space for pedestrians and cyclists to enjoy.

KEY



Perspectives

7 SOLAR SHADE PLAZA

A flexible plaza for farmers markets, swap meets, and community events that support local economy and culture while generating renewable energy.

KEY



Perspectives

8 NATURE PLAY

Active recreation for youth to engage with all natural material. Children can enjoy the physical and mental health benefits of the nature play space with views of the river and no built elements.

KEY



Perspectives

9 SOLAR AMPHITHEATER

Seated along the existing north facing slope, the amphitheater gives expansive views of the Santa Ana River and Mt. Rubidoux while providing a space for event-based revenue generation and strengthening community connections. The amphitheater shade structure is also equipped with solar panels, providing power for the stage.

KEY



Perspectives

10 FOREST-SHADED TRAIL

The native oak woodland restoration along the south side of the Santa Ana River Trail provides cooling via shade and evapotranspiration to those traveling this section of the trail that diverts away from the river and around the landfill.

KEY



Sections

11 STEWARD HOUSING

These modular homes provide respite for the conservation and ecological workforce. Supporting research, education, and skill development for under-resourced populations, restoration projects, and ecological research. This program also aims to provide homes to the unhoused populations in the Santa Ana River paired with ecological work and skill-building opportunities to help open their lives to new opportunities.



Native
Vegetation

Multi-use
Trail

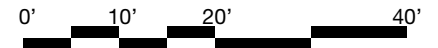
Native
Vegetation

Steward
Housing

Pedestrian
Trail

Steward
Housing

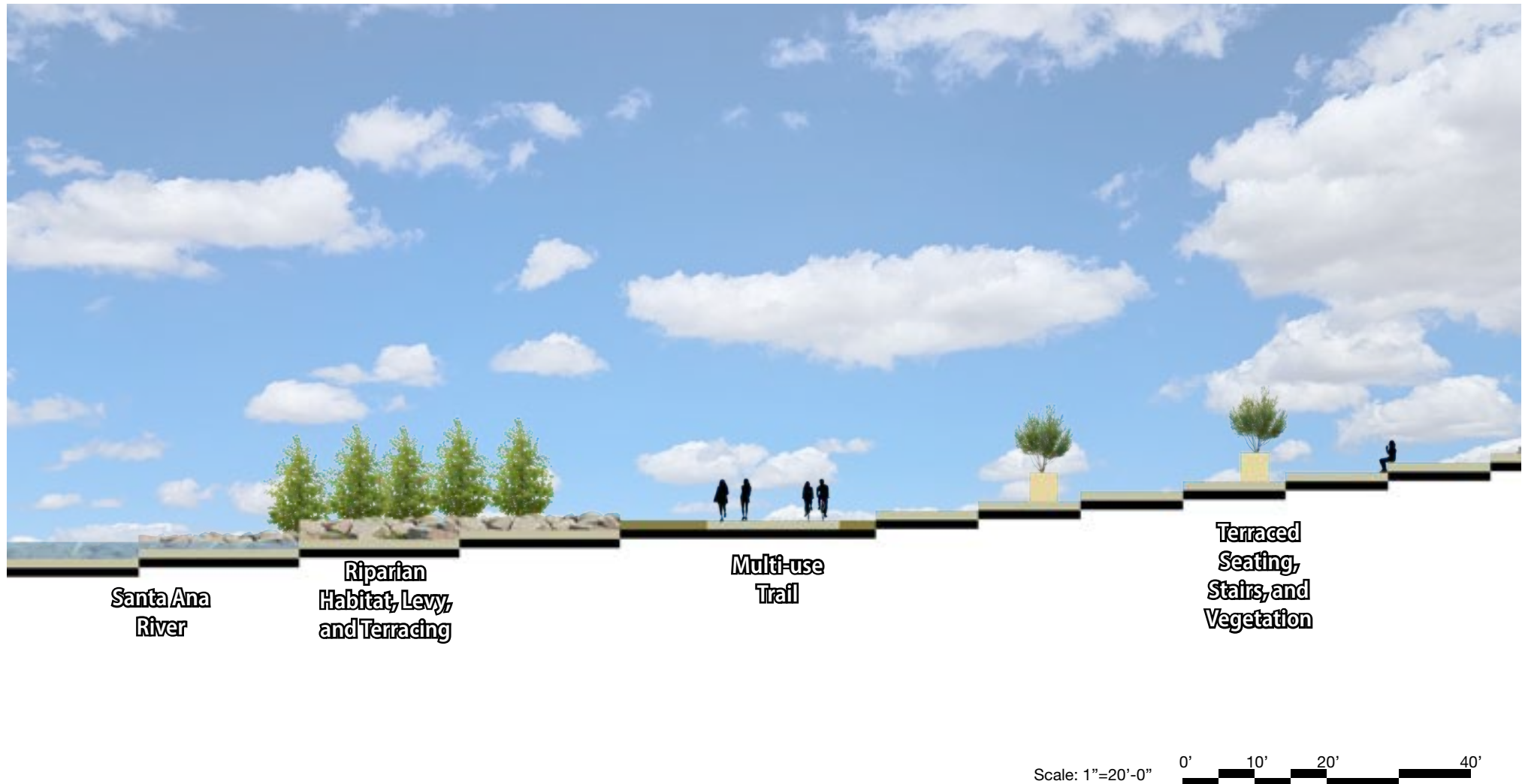
Scale: 1"=20'-0"



Sections

12 RIVERSIDE TERRACE

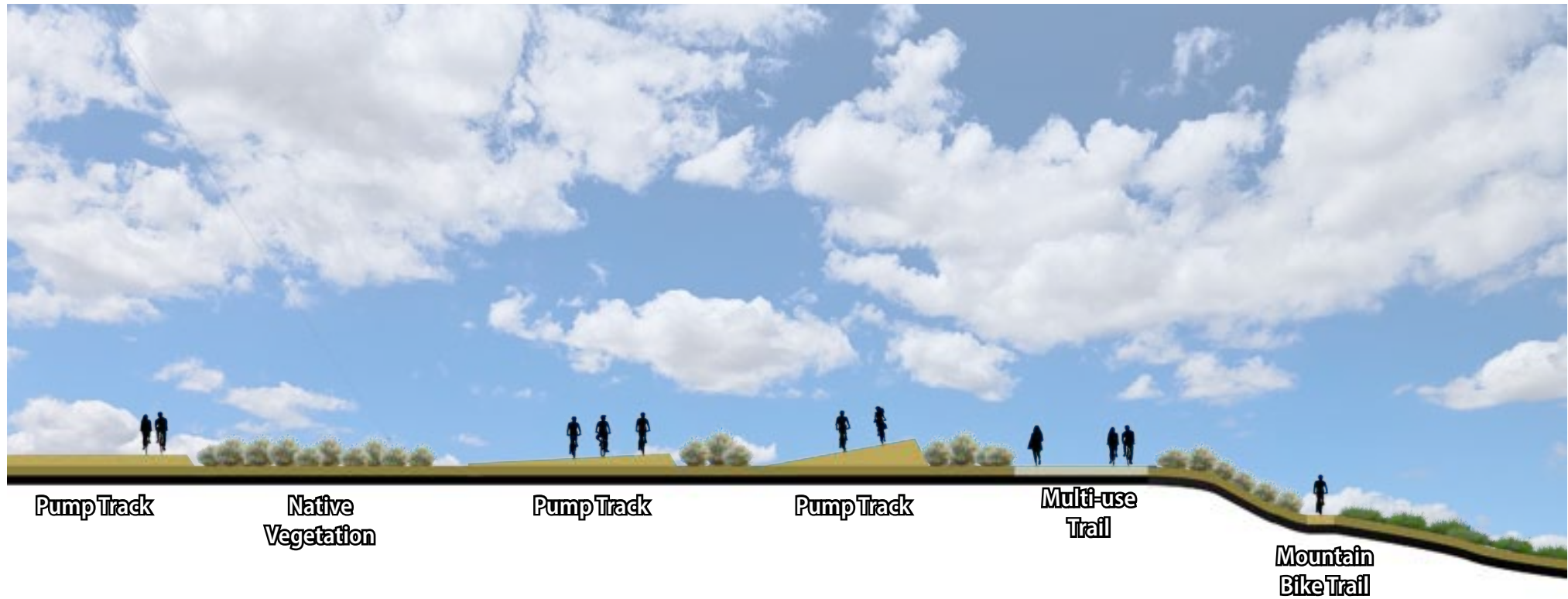
The terraces provide a connection to the river from the upper plaza. Terracing combines traditional slope stabilizing terracing for vegetation areas with hardscaped surfaces for seating and walking up and down stairways.



Sections

13 BMX and PUMP TRACK

Facilities for bike recreation include BMX and pump track. This active space can be accessed via multi-use trail, mountain bike trail, that connect to the Santa Ana River Trail, encouraging sustainable modes of transportation.



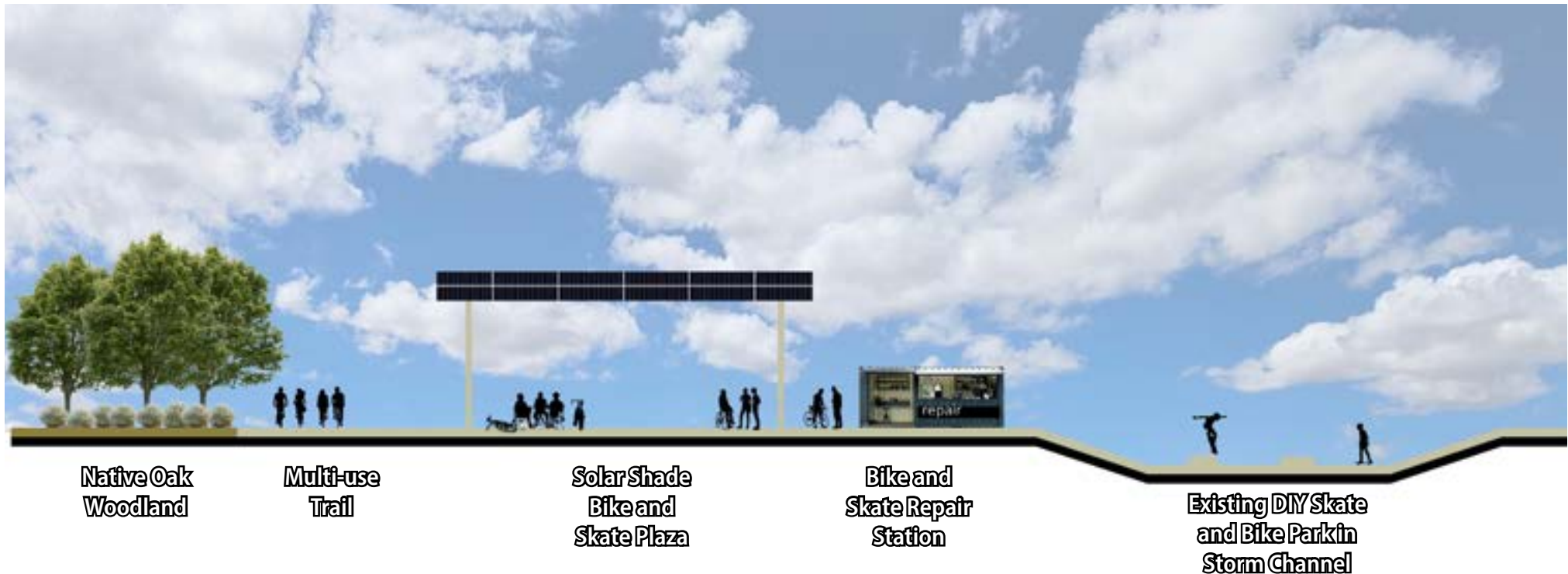
Scale: 1"=20'-0"



Sections

14 BIKE AND SKATE PLAZA

The bike and skate plaza supports the local community by cultivating a sense of ownership and definition of the space while encouraging gathering for groups and events. It facilitates the growth of existing the existing bike and skate spot in the storm channel, while providing space to expand into in the plaza. It also is equipped with a repair station that would be run by local volunteers to help with repairs and educate others in how to repair bikes, skates, and skateboards.



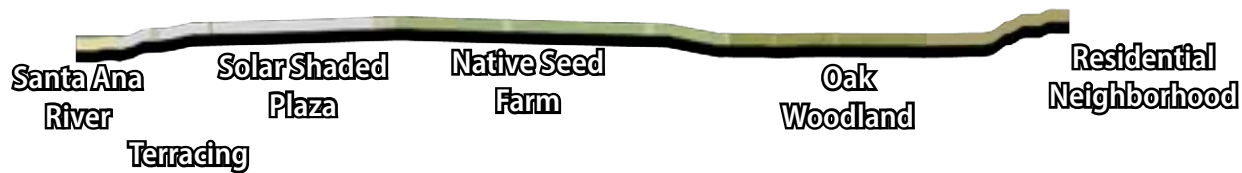
Scale: 1"=20'-0"



Sections

15 MAINTAIN SITE TOPOGRAPHY

Due to the nature of the landfill and the cap, there is a large elevated area that provides vast open views of the river, Mt Rubidoux, and the sky. This great feature of the site is complimented with amenities that accentuate this feature such as utilizing the sun for native plant growth for conservation and habitat restoration, solar panels, plaza, terracing and amphitheater with a view. The landfill edge provides slopes for the amphitheater, terracing and mountain bike paths. The lower elevation areas that are not landfill soil conditions provide space for deep rooted plants such as the oak woodland to provide shade and space for visitors to enjoy during the heat of the day.



Scale: 1"=500'-0"

A scale bar showing distances of 0', 250', 500', and 1000'. The bar is a black line with white markings at each interval.

THE RIVER'S EDGE

A RESILIENT PARK ALONG THE SANTA ANA RIVER



LEAF

RESTORE



ROCK

RESILIENCE



WATER

ACTIVATION





THANK YOU

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