

PATINA PARK AT TEQUESQUITE

Studio Marzo



Zoë Marans
LD7, Spring 2026



- 3. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND
- 4. SITE OVERVIEW
- 5. SITE ANALYSIS
- 20. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES
- 21. PRECEDENT CASE STUDIES
- 27. CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT
- 37. MASTER PLAN
- 38. DETAILS



CITY OF RIVERSIDE

Riverside boasts a deep and diverse history, spanning from early indigenous tribes stewarding the land, to early European explorers and pioneer settlers who created its agricultural legacy, to the modern day city with a focus on arts, innovation, and a vibrant community.

ETHNIC DIVERSITY

- Riverside is the ancestral home for several indigenous nations whose descendants still live in the area, practice their cultural traditions, and steward the land.
- Spanish, South American, and European colonizers settled in the rich land, starting industries like agriculture that would soon dominate the area and lead to it's success.
- Immigrants from around the world, including the Chinese, Japanese, and Mexicans were crucial support for Riverside industries and weaved their own cultures into the evolving Riverside community.

INNOVATION

- The drive for agricultural innovation has always been strong, starting with the introduction and success of the citrus industry, engineered irrigation canals, and developing improved refrigerated transportation methods which proved pivotal for the industry. More recently, scientists at UC Riverside have genetically modified citrus to be sweeter with less seeds.
- Riverside's entrepreneurial spirit also led to many firsts, including the first auto mall, placing all car dealerships next to one another.
- Riverside is a leader in modern technology, scientific research, sustainability and renewable energy, setting precedents for other cities. They installed the first solar field on a former landfill in Southern California.
- The city's annual Startup Week supports economic development and innovation, encouraging the next generation to continue pushing the boundaries of what's possible.

PRE
1700S

●

The indigenous tribes of Cahuilla, Serrano, Gabrieleno-Tongva, and Luiseno lived in and around the Santa Ana River basin, in the area we now refer to as Riverside. The Santa Ana River was a vital source of sustenance

1774

●

Spanish explorer Juan Bautista de Anza traverses the Santa Ana River at its narrowest point, naming Riverside *Valle de Paraiso* (Valley of Paradise)

1838

●

Californio Juan Bandini receives first land grant in Riverside from Rancho Jurupa

1870

●

John W. North announces the formation of the colony of Riverside

1873

●

Eliza Tibbets plants the first two Brazilian navel orange trees in Riverside, launching the citrus industry

1883

●

City of Riverside is incorporated

1893

●

The first golf and polo fields are created in Riverside, as the city becomes a center for leisure and prosperity

1895

●

Riverside becomes wealthiest city per capita in the US, largely due to citrus success

1929

●

Riverside YWCA designed by renowned female architect Julia Morgan opens, eventually turning into the Riverside Art Museum in 1967

1954

●

University of California, Riverside (UCR) opens at the original UC Citrus Experiment Station (est. 1907). Now considered a top public research university, leading in ecology and agricultural sciences

EARLY
2000S

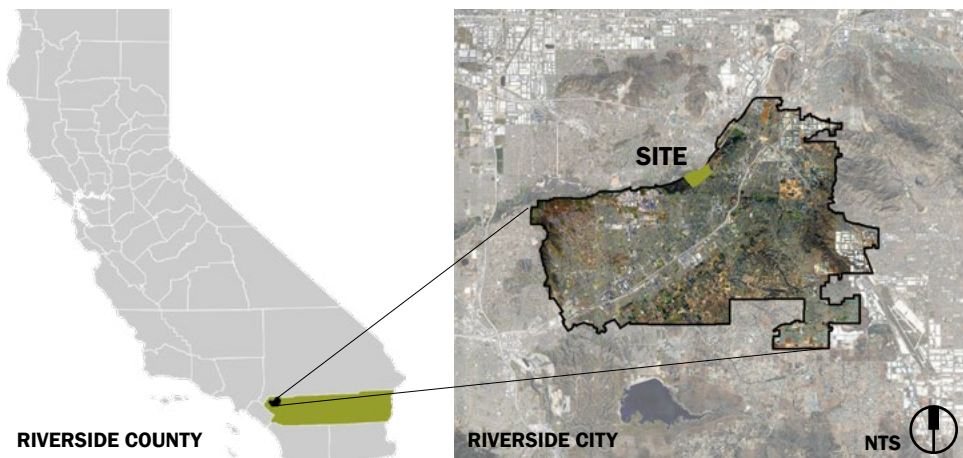
●

Various Santa Ana River conservancy efforts are initiated to protect the watershed and improve recreational access to the fragile natural resource

2022

●

The Cheech Marin Center for Chicano Art & Culture opens



TEQUESQUITE ARROYO + LANDFILL

Tequesquite Arroyo is the largest arroyo [dry stream bed with seasonal inundation] - in Riverside, and is part of the Santa Ana River, which borders Riverside’s northern city limit. It’s name is derived from two Nahuatl words: *tetl* for rock/stone and *quixquiltl* for efflorescence/sprouting.

Beginning around 1900, the site was used as a burn dump by European settlers, and was transitioned to a Municipal Solid Waste Landfill in 1947, closing in 1997 without environmental controls to manage contamination and landfill byproducts. Environmental controls like methane gas collection, a water-impermeable clay cap, and a 20-acre photovoltaic solar farm -- which provides year round electricity for over 1,600 homes -- were added to the landfill by 2015.

The Santa Ana River Trail was recently rerouted and upgraded through this area as part of a planned 100-mile mountain-to-ocean continual trail system, used heavily by cyclists.

The rest of the project site surrounding the landfill is mostly disturbed natural habitat, home to native plants and wildlife. Concrete stormwater infrastructure manages urban run off.

For this project, the boundary encompasses the Tequesquite Landfill (125 acres) and Solar Farm at center, Tequesquite North (41 acres) at the top between the landfill and Mt. Rubidoux, Tequesquite South (55 acres) below the landfill to the bluff line, and a portion of Ryan Bonaminio Park (10 acres): 231 total acres.

ECOLOGY

- Santa Ana River Watershed
- Ecological Habitat
- Native + Invasive Plants
- Wildlife
- Topography + Views
- Flooding + Drainage
- Sun, Wind, + Rain Patterns

CULTURE

- Indigenous History
- Existing Site Inventory
- Circulation + Access
- Context Map





SANTA ANA RIVER WATERSHED

Starting from springs and snowmelt in the San Bernadino and San Gabriel Mountains, the Santa Ana River is the longest river in Southern California, passing through multiple flood control dams and cities totaling 5 million people before ending in the Pacific Ocean. As a perennial river, it is dry for most of the year with sections being fed by urban run off and sewage treatment centers, and full during the rainy winters, transforming sandy washes into raging waters.

Indigenous tribes and early settlers lived near the river because it provided the most arable land for hunting and gathering and agriculture respectively. However it also proved deadly, with winter storms causing massive, destructive floods in 1862, 1916, 1938, and 1969, leading to flood control measures like levees, dams, and concrete channelization starting in the 1930s. Although these measures protected developed areas, they destroyed thousands of acres of natural riparian habitat, threatening many native wildlife species, and altering the nature of this life-giving resource.

Before modern infrastructure altered the river, the Santa Ana River’s course naturally changed over the years from fluctuating sand deposits, vegetation growth, wind carving, and earthquakes, but it remained a focal element for inhabitants of this area historically, and still remains so today.

LEGEND

- Santa Ana River Watershed Boundary
- River, Waterway, Tributary



Example of the Santa Ana River with water in it, likely from urban runoff and water treatment plants. Riparian scrub grows along the banks.



View upstream from the site, a typical sandy, dry, alluvial wash with alluvial scrub plants. Mission Bridge stands in the background, providing access between Riverside and Jurupa.



Destruction caused by the 1969 flood, with raging waters taking out bridges and filling the landscape, overflowing into urbanized areas.

ECOLOGICAL HABITAT

The Santa Ana River is the natural force creating the riparian corridor and surrounding habitats. As a riparian stream, it had many springs, swamps, marshes, and bogs ephemerally along its topography. The riparian corridor was a rich habitat full of diverse types of plants that supported native wildlife like fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals. Piecing together historic ecology research, San Francisco Estuary Institute identified over five overarching types of habitat in the project site area (top right, and below).

As the water was drained for agriculture and industry, development of settlements and cities starting in the 1700s, and invasive species were introduced, those ecological habitats have shifted and eroded into a fragmented picture of disrupted habitats (bottom right). The actual course of the river has also changed, due to those same influences, along with natural behaviors like earthquakes and floods. This caused habitats to shift, ebb and flow, which plants and animals then adapted to.

NATIVE HABITATS

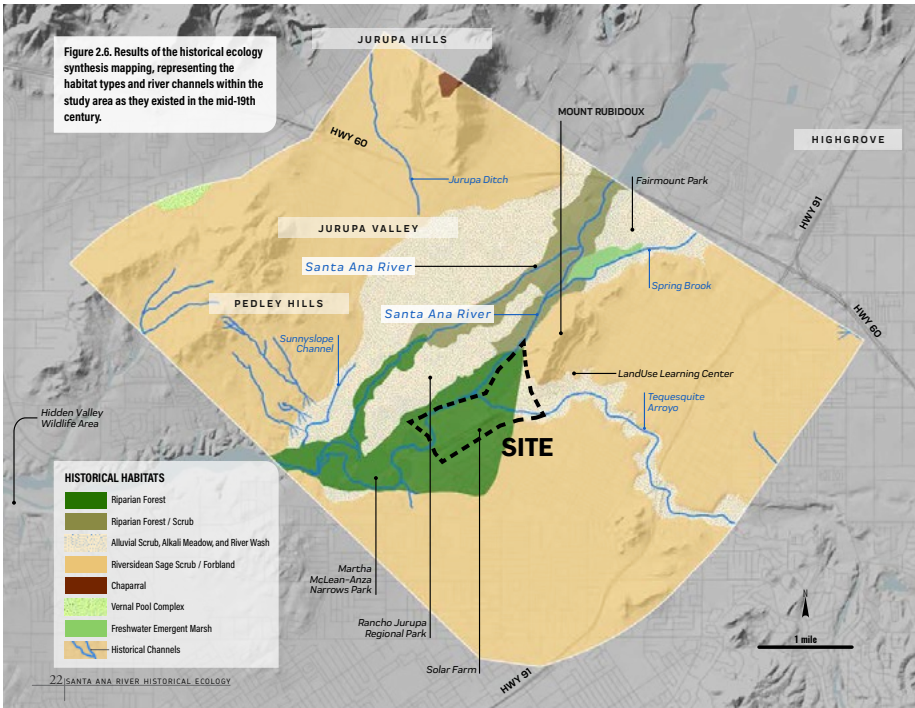
- **Riparian Forest** - characterized by woody, deciduous trees supported by high groundwater and seasonal streamflow. Plants include Fremont cottonwood, various Willows, & California Sycamore.
- **Riparian Scrub** - a mosaic of riparian forest mixed with shrubs and small trees. Plants include the above, along with Mulefat & Willow Baccharis.
- **Alluvial Scrub, Alkali Meadow, and River Wash** - open, shrub-dominated community on floodplains with drought-deciduous and evergreen shrubs, exposed sand, and seasonal grasses, and periodically seasonal wetlands with salt tolerant plants. Plants include Scale Broom, Sugar Bush, White Sage, California Buckwheat, Chaparral Yucca, Yerba Santa, Croton, Santa Ana River Woollystar, Saltgrass, Marsh Fleabane, Horned Sea Blite, Seaside Heliotrope, & Alkali Buttercup.
- **Riversidean Sage Scrub** - Soft, drought-deciduous shrubland with desert affinities. Plants include California Sagebrush, Black Sage, California Buckwheat, & California Brittlebrush
- **Freshwater Emergent Marsh** - usually permanently flooded and saturated wetland interspersed with sand bars, a few trees, and aquatic vegetation. Plants include Tules, Rushes, & Cattails.



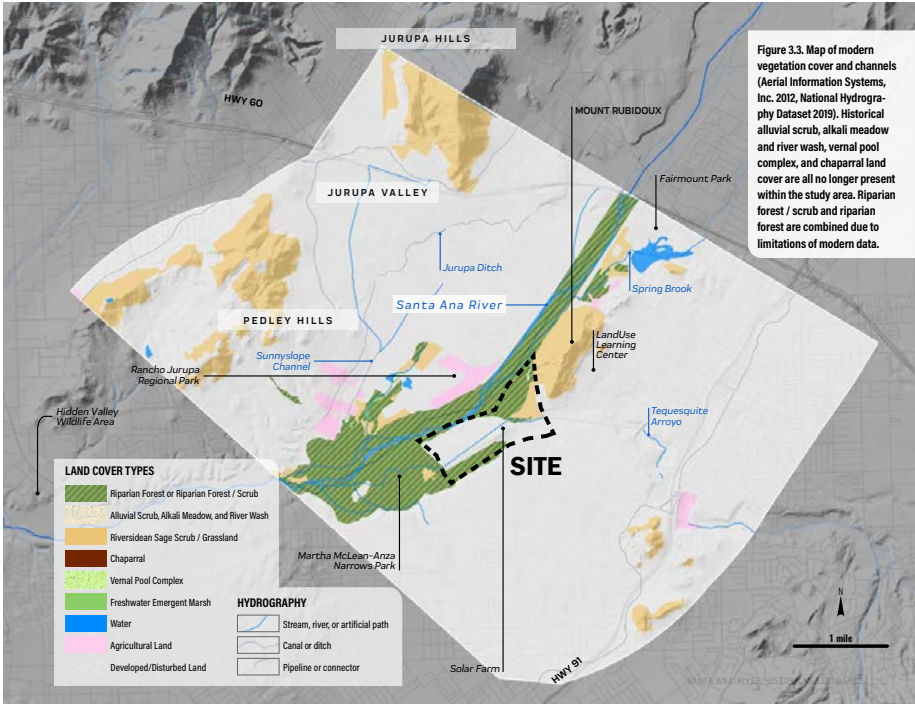
RIPARIAN FOREST



ALLUVIAL SCRUB



HISTORIC NATURAL HABITATS "Reconnecting Riverside with its River" Report by SFEI, 2023



CURRENT LAND COVER TYPES "Reconnecting Riverside with its River" Report by SFEI, 2023

NATIVE PLANT SPECIES



Fremont Cottonwood, *Populus fremontii*



Arroyo Willow, *Salix lasiolepis*



Goodding's Willow, *Salix gooddingii*



California Sycamore, *Platanus recemosa*



Blue Elderberry, *Sambuca nigra*



Mulefat, *Baccharis salifolia*



Yerba Santa, *Eriodictyon californicum*



Scale Broom, *Lepidospartum squamatum*



Santa Ana River Woollystar, *Eriastrum densifolium sanctorum* *Endangered



Saltgrass, *Distichlis spicata*



Marsh Fleabane, *Pluchea odorata*



Alkali Buttercup, *Ranunculus cymbalaria*

INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES



Giant Reed, *Arundo donax*



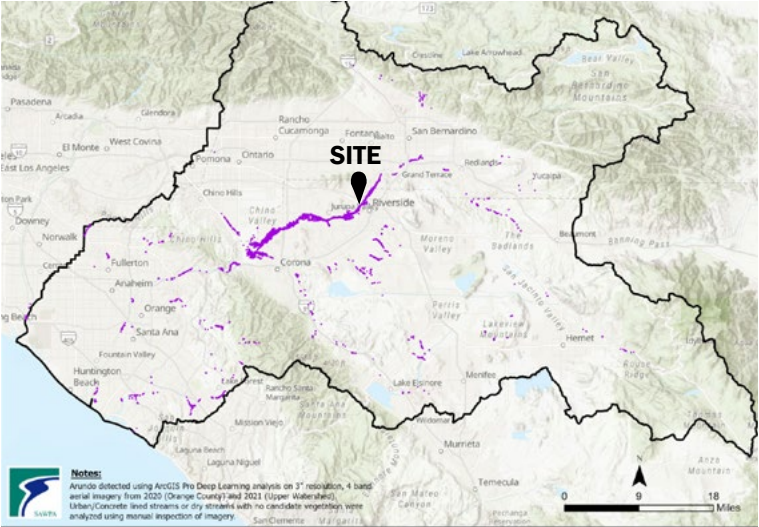
Castor Bean, *Ricinus communis*



Perennial Pepperweed, *Lepidium latifolium*



Eucalyptus, *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*



ARUNDO DETECTED "Deep Learning Arundo donax (Arundo) Assessment in the Santa Ana River Watershed" by ESRI Water, 2026

Arundo donax spreads quickly, hoarding natural water sources and outcompeting native plants. They create dense, flammable stands of monocultures that degrade habitat for native wildlife.

WILDLIFE

The riparian corridor and surrounding alluvial scrub and sandy washes are full of life at all scale, from predator mammals like coyotes, to fluttering butterflies. Although the sandy washes can look arid and depleted, they contain a plethora of wildlife, like the Burrowing Owl and San Bernadino Kangaroo Rat, two endangered species. The Santa Ana River is one of the last remaining homes of the endangered Santa Ana Sucker and other aquatic animals. The decline and threat to these animals is exclusively from urbanization and agriculture, depleted water from irrigation canals, and contaminated water which causes fragmented and reduced habitat for them to live in. Protection and expansion of these native habitats is critical to the long term success of these animals.



LEAST BELL'S VIREO

This endangered bird lives in riparian habitats of willows, mulefat, and elderberry and are found directly on and around our project site. Experts recommend removing invasive Arundo, increasing riparian habitat, and preventing off-road vehicles and paintball to improve their success rate.



BURROWING OWL

These birds live in grasslands, levee banks, and abandoned animal burrows in flat areas around the Santa Ana River in our project site and surrounding area. They are considered protected due to dwindling populations, and are extremely sensitive to habitat disruptions.



SANTA ANA SUCKER

This eponymous fish is immensely threatened due to habitat loss, pollution, and altered hydrology of the Santa Ana River. It is found by the project site, as it requires clear shallow streams with rocky bottoms.



ARROYO CHUB

Listed as a species of special concern, they are found in warm, sandy bottomed streams like the portion of the Santa Ana River by the project site, which is being continually reduced from urbanization, agriculture, and irrigation use.



YELLOW BREASTED CHAT

Southern California's riparian habitats are vital for this bird's migration habit, however habitat loss has impacted their frequency. This species is considered sensitive, and requires dense, tangled riparian vegetation along the river for habitat.



WESTERN YELLOW BILLED CUCKOO

These birds require dense riparian vegetation, particularly willow-cottonwood forests of over 50 contiguous acres. Although this habitat is native to the Santa Ana River at the project site, much of the habitat is gone or has been compromised.



SAN BERNADINO KANGAROO RAT

While this rodent is typically found further up the Santa Ana River in San Bernadino, the native riparian corridor around the project site would have historically been good habitat for the nocturnal feeder.



UNARMORED THREESPINE STICKLEBACK

Historically native to the Santa Ana River and basin, this federally endangered species no longer exists in this area, despite recovery efforts in the 1990s. Experts blame urbanization, water diversions, and invasive species for their decline.



APPROXIMATE INDIGENOUS TERRITORIES

"American Indian Social Impact Assessment", 2011

INDIGENOUS HISTORY

The project site on the Santa Ana River sits amidst the overlapping, shared use territories of four distinct tribes: the Cahuilla to the East, the Luiseño to the South, the Gabrieleno to the West, and the Serrano to the North. Each tribe have distinct ways of life and spiritualities, but they all relied on the Santa Ana River and surrounding fertile, riparian landscape for resources, trade routes, and ceremonies, among other uses.

LIFESTYLE

- Many indigenous villages were located close to the river for convenient access to water and for fishing, hunting, and foraging sustenance, medicine, and ceremonial plants.
- Tribes used networks of trails for connection to other tribes, trade, and hunting, gathering.
- Common food included acorns, seeds, fruits, tubers, fungi, mammals like deer and rabbits, and other wildlife like birds and fish.
- Fire was used intentionally to shape vegetation patterns and during hunting.
- Basketweaving is an important part of indigenous culture. Typically made from native plant fibers of yucca, juncus, or deer grass, baskets were used for collecting and holding items, processing foods, and during spiritual ceremonies, and made of intricate and artful patterns.

SPIRITUALITY

- Waterways are culturally significant for social gathering of different ethnic groups and for their displays of power, an important part in indigenous spirituality
- Mt Rubidoux was a sacred place because of it's height and vantage point, a place for prayers, rock art, and ceremonies including interaction with the landscape through song and prayers.
- Many riparian plants were vital components of ceremonies, like blue elderberry.



Traditional style home of Luiseno indigenous peoples around Riverside and Santa Ana River. Some homes were sunk 2-3' into the ground for insulation, with a dome of reeds surrounding the exposed portion.



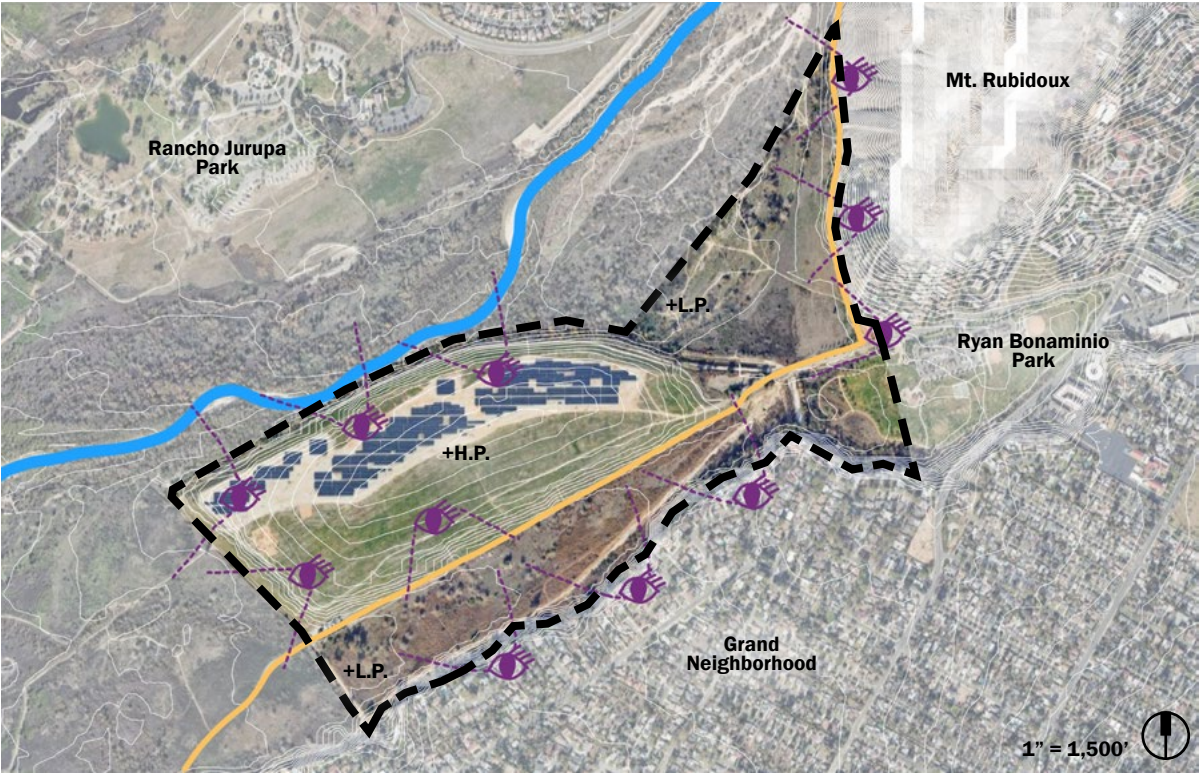
La Placita House, one of the last remaining structures in La Placita de los Trujillos and Agua Mansa, Indigenous-Mexican settlements during the 1800 Spanish rancho & mission time, destroyed in 1862 flood.



Cahuilla Indian village on Santa Ana River near Mt. Rubidoux and Fairmont Park around 1880s, either Big Spring Rancheria or Pa'chappa village, two villages photo-documented post Spanish settlement.



Famous Cahuilla basket weaver, Dolores Patencio with her creations around 1912. Baskets were important in daily life, for ceremonial practices, and as artistic expression.



TOPOGRAPHY & VIEWS

Tequesquite North and South are relatively flat compared to the steep 1:1 slopes of the sides of the landfill, leading to a mostly flat plateau with solar farm.

This portion of the Santa Ana River Trail is along the lower grade of the site, with the landfill to the north side. It is currently ADA accessible due to its flat grade and access.

There are many views both from on the site looking out, looking in to other parts of the site, and from outside in the surrounding area looking into the site. Hikers on Mt. Rubidoux and residents in the Grand Neighborhood at the top of the bluffline get a clear view into the site and see the solar panels which lean south to capture the most sunlight.

The site design should capitalize on these landmarks for aesthetic value and cultural reinforcement to the area.

LEGEND

- Santa Ana River
- Santa Ana River Trail
- 2' Contour Interval
- View Opportunity
- Site Boundary
- +H.P.

 Site High Point
- +L.P.

 Site High Low Point



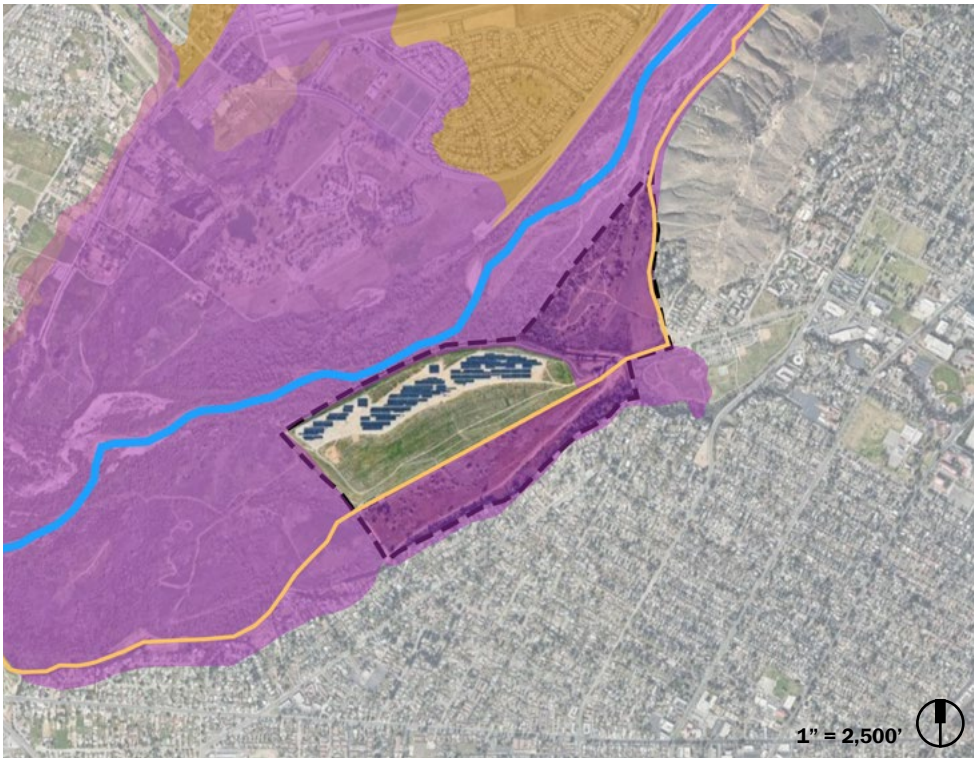
View Northwest from Top of Landfill, looking at Jurupa Hills in foreground and San Gabriel Mountains in background



View South from Landfill Approach, looking into Project Site Tequesquite South with Bluffs to Residential in Background



View Northeast from Top of Landfill, looking at Mt. Rubidoux



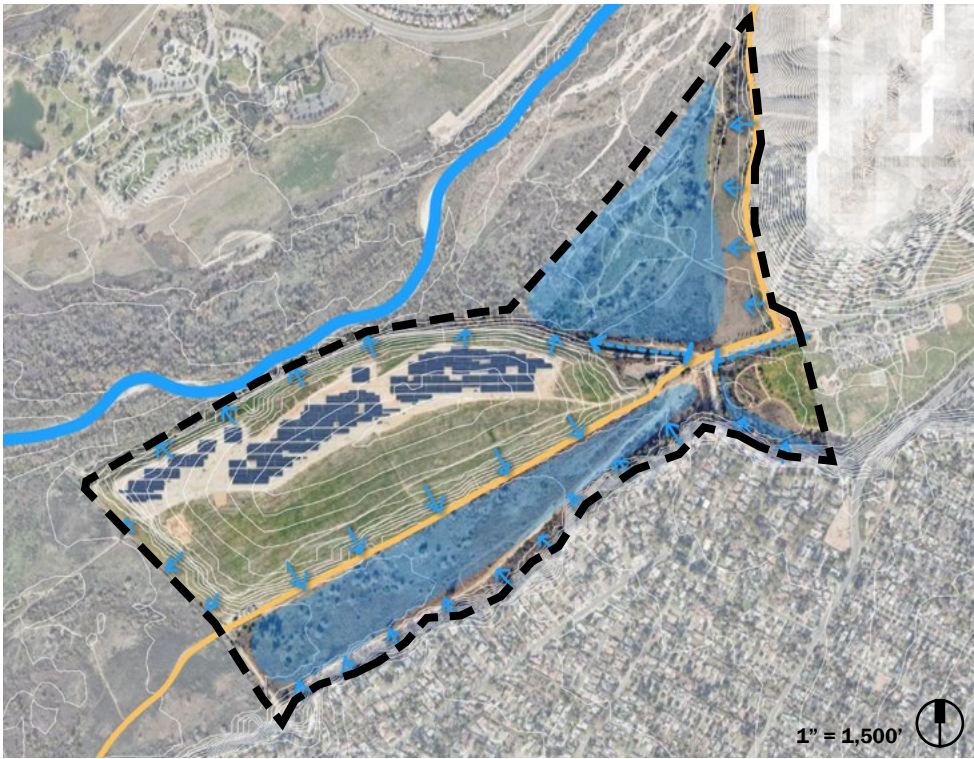
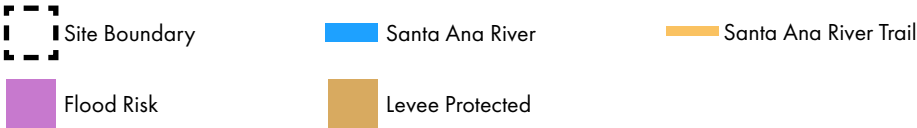
AREA FLOODING

Being a natural river wash, the Tequesquite Arroyo will flood during heavy rainfall. The man-made landfill mound with the solar farm on top is roughly 30-40’ taller than the surrounding context, and is unlikely to submerge even in a 100’ year storm. The site is predominantly sandy loam and coarse textured alluvial deposits that drain rapidly, recharging groundwater. Because of the sandy soil and high water absorption during storms, the area is prone to liquefaction during earthquakes.

The levee on the north west side of the Santa Ana river at the top of the site prevents flooding in the Jurupa neighborhood and Flabob airport region. The rest of the southern Riverside neighborhoods are above flooding grade thanks to natural raised topography and bluffline. Longterm flooding and inundation can trigger liquefaction of the sandy wash, potentially threatening the stability of the landfill and its waste.

The site should work with the natural flooding patterns for safety and ecological benefit.

LEGEND



ON SITE DRAINAGE

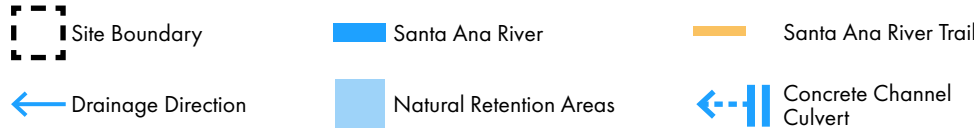
The Tequesquite Landfill and Solar Farm is sloped to encourage run off and avoid water penetrating the landfill cap. Cement V drainage ditches run the perimeter of the plateau, collecting rainwater and channeling it down vertical ditches to the surrounding floodable areas and Santa Ana River.

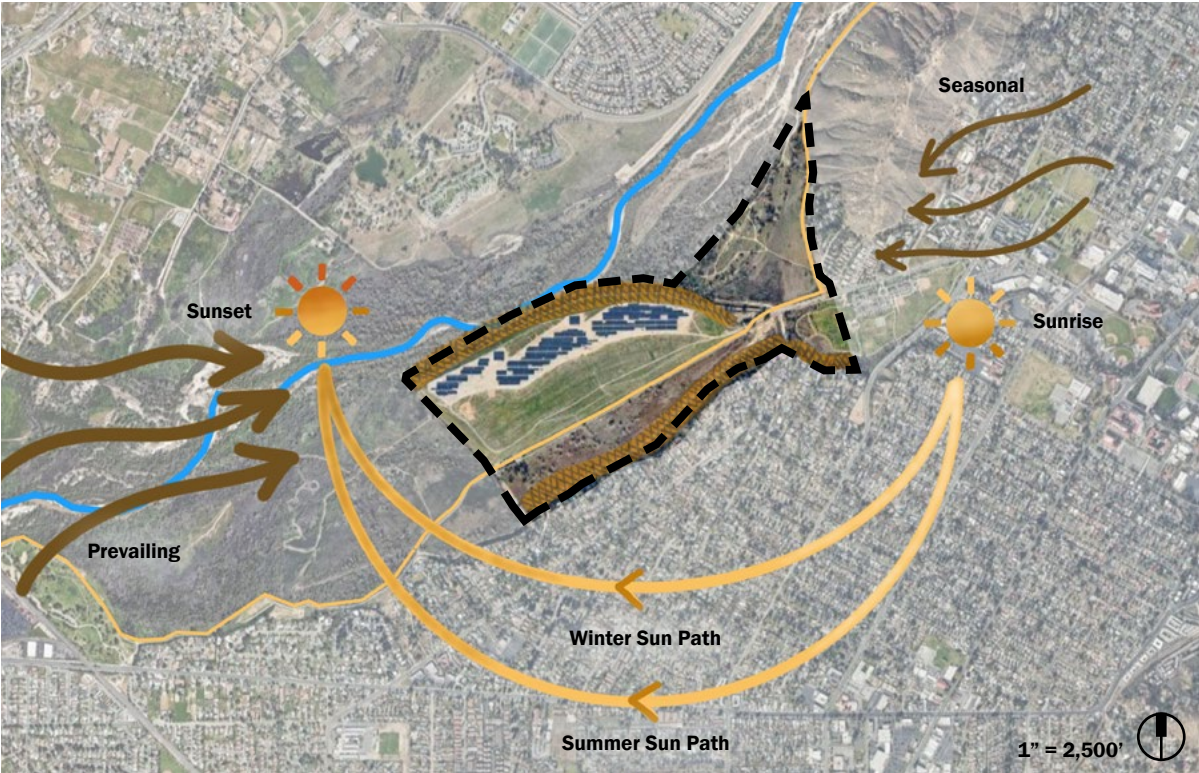
Tequesquite North and Tequesquite South areas are low and flat, acting as natural stormwater collection basins for overflow and natural runoff during storms.

A concrete channel runs along Tequesquite Drive and Ryan Bonaminio Park, transporting neighborhood stormwater through a culvert under the road and into a naturalized tributary. A rock levee is to the north of the site, preventing stormwater and run off from the channel and Santa Ana River from pooling around the base and causing structural damage to the landfill that could cause a leak of toxic materials.

The site should leverage existing low points for water processing and implement integrated drainage solutions where viable.

LEGEND





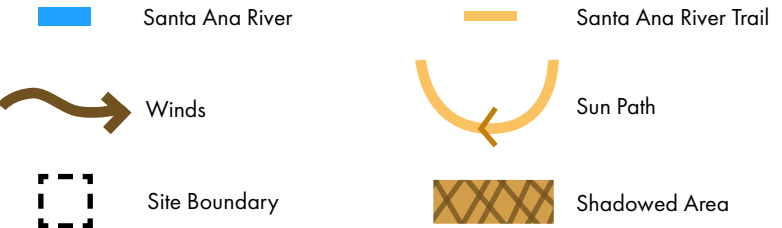
PHYSICAL CONDITIONS

Riverside has a Mediterranean climate, characterized by warm, dry summers and mild, cool, wet winters. Over two thirds of the days are sunny, and summer temperatures can exceed 100F degrees, however Riverside is more arid than humid due to it’s geographic location, making hot days more comfortable.

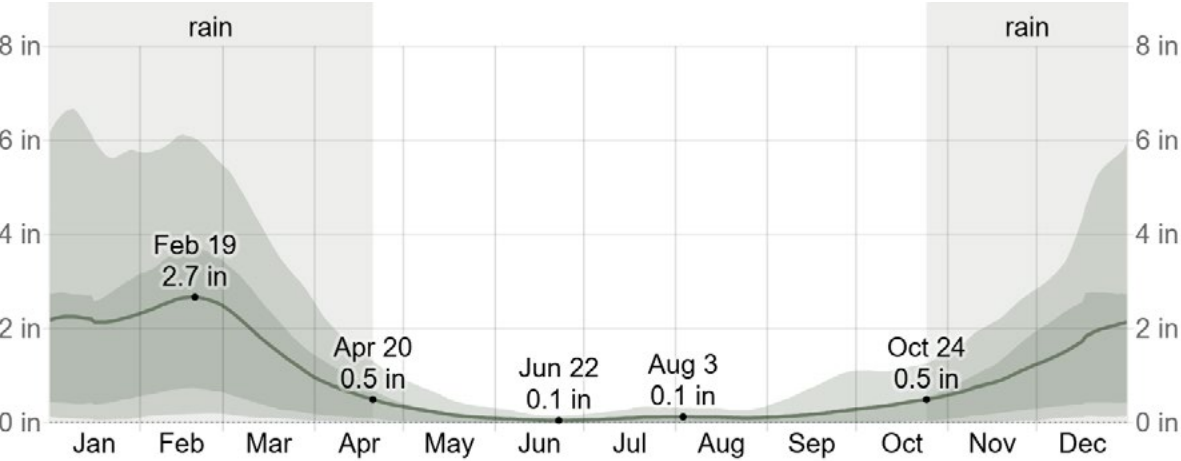
The site is predominantly sunny with minor patches of north facing shade due to the tall bluffline and landfill mound, especially during winter.

November through March is the primary wet season, bringing on average 10-12 inches of rain per year. Rare but catastrophic flooding of the Santa Ana River can occur during intense, concentrated winter rainfall spells that overwhelm the river and channel capacity. This creates potential for flash flood risks in low areas around the river.

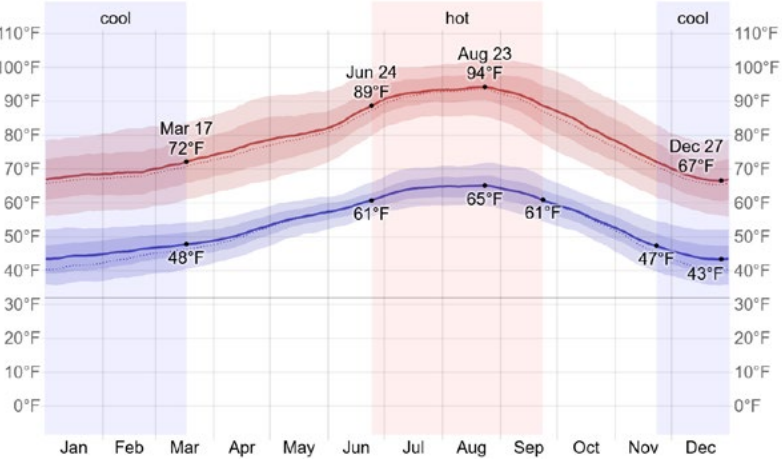
LEGEND

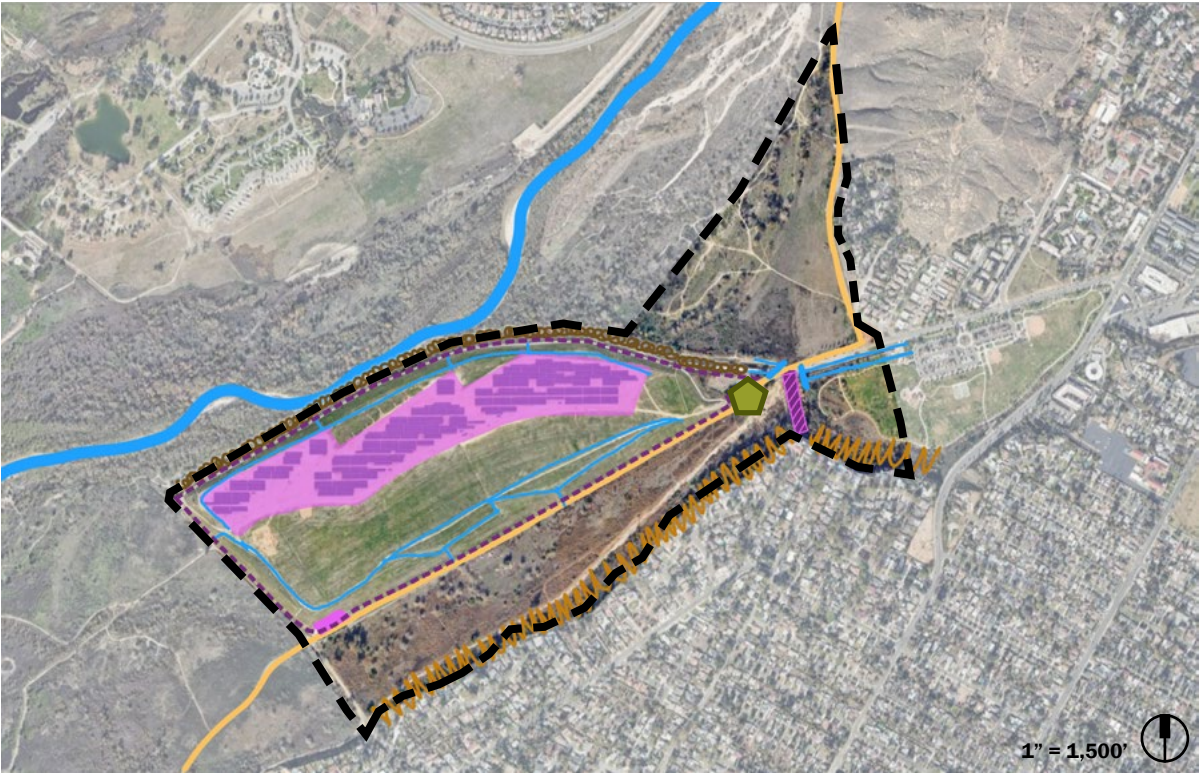


AVERAGE RAINFALL



AVERAGE HIGH AND LOW TEMPERATURES





SITE INVENTORY

The landfill site is half covered in solar panels, surrounded by a chainlink fence. The methane flare equipment is sited at the south west of the site, surrounded by a chain link fence. A rock levee protects the landfill from flooding & destabilization.

There is only one dedicated park entrance with signage at the end of Tequesquite Avenue, however the Santa Ana River Trail runs through the entire site West-East.

A large concrete drainage channel at the east of Tequesquite South has been repurposed as a skateboard park and had 5-10 skaters using it when we visited.

LEGEND

- Site Boundary
- Santa Ana River Trail
- Santa Ana River Trailhead and Entrance
- Chainlink Fence
- Bluff
- Santa Ana River
- Utilities - Solar Panels, Methane Flare Equipment
- Concrete Skate Ditch
- Concrete Channel Culvert
- Rock Levee



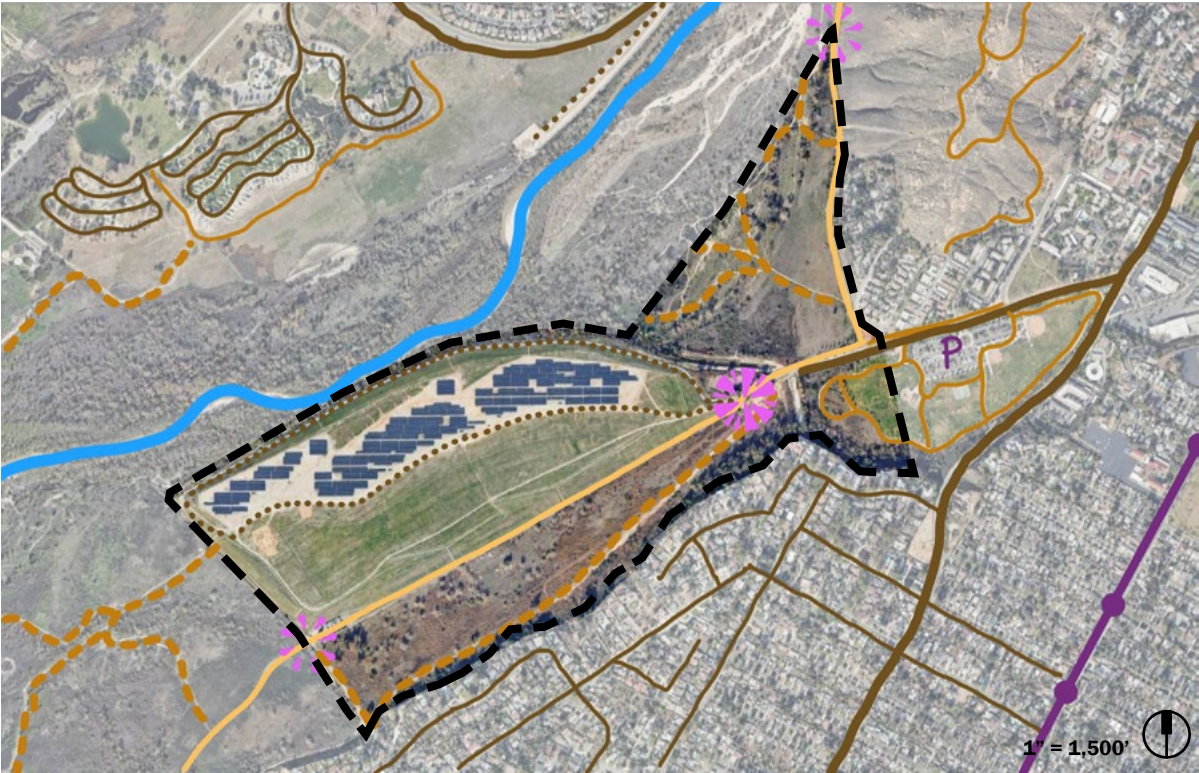
Close up of solar panel farm on top of landfill. Jurupa Hills in the Background, and San Gabriel Mountains in the distance.



Drainage Ditch at far east edge of Tequesquite South site repurposed by community as skateboard park.



Rock levee as seen from top of Solar Farm vantage point, protecting landfill integrity from flood damage.



CIRCULATION + ACCESS

The main public access to the site is at the east, where Tequesquite Avenue passes Ryan Bonaminio Park and dead ends into the site. A handful of parallel street parking spots are available along the curb, but most vehicular visitors park at the Ryan Bonaminio Park asphalt lot. Bus lines 1, 3, and 15 stop 1 mile away.

The site is mostly used as a passive space for the Santa Ana River Trail (SART) to pass through as it makes its way from the mountains to the ocean. The trail is on the inside of the landfill, obscuring view of the river and surrounding area. Cyclists and walkers can access this trail at the far east from the conservation lands and on the far west from Mission Inn Avenue. Multiple informal trails have been made in the space by pedestrians.

There is no direct or implied connection to the neighborhood on the bluff or to the Jurupa park across the Santa Ana River.

LEGEND

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Site Boundary | Santa Ana River | Santa Ana River Trail |
| Vehicular - All Access | Vehicular - Maintenance | Pedestrian - Paved |
| Multi Modal Entrance with Signage | Trail Entrance without Signage | Pedestrian - Unpaved |
| Bus Line with Bus Stop | Car Parking Lot | |



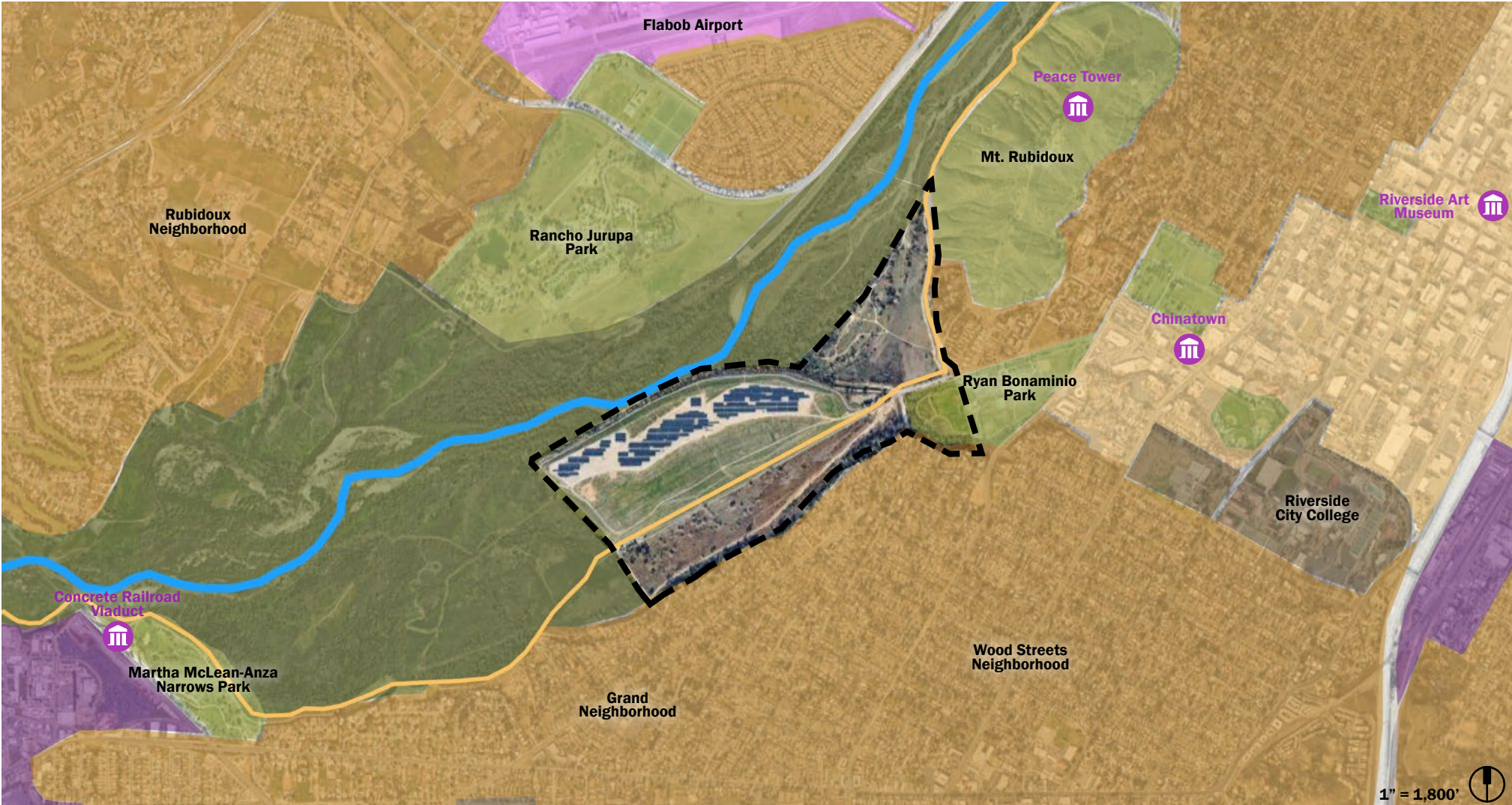
Santa Ana Trail Entrance with Benches, Shade Canopy, and Interpretive Signage behind Safety Bollards



Maintenance Road inside Landfill Site with Chainlink Fence at River, looking at Mt. Rubidoux



Biker on Santa Ana Trail along Tequesquite Ave with North Tequesquite site at left and Mt. Rubidoux in background



LOCAL CONTEXT MAP

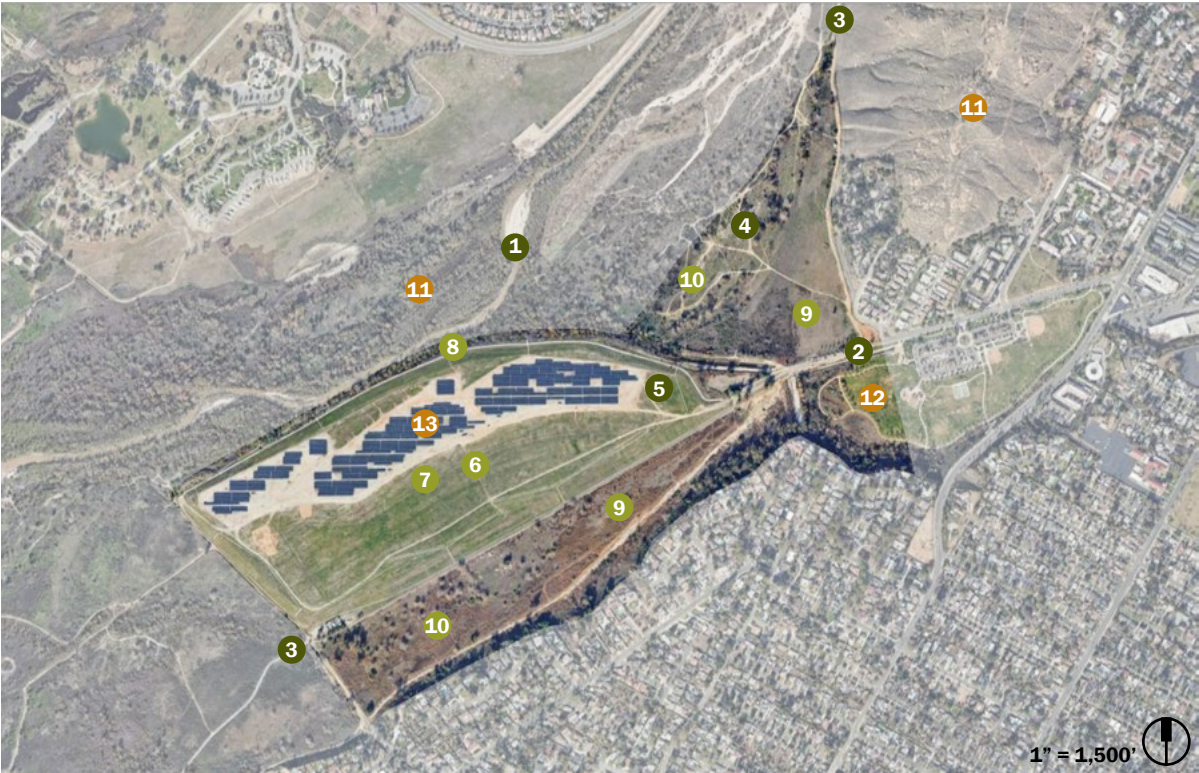
The site sits at a nexus of contextual uses along the Santa Ana River. Ryan Bonaminio Park and Mt. Rubidoux - one of Riverside’s most famous and beloved outdoor amenities for hiking - are a few minutes walk away. The Santa Ana River Trail bisects the site and creates access at both ends. Other recreational facilities though close by are not easily accessible.

Various historical landmarks and community amenities, like the last site of historic Chinatown, Riverside Art Museum, and Riverside City College are within 2 miles. Much of the surrounding remaining area is single family residential with a smattering of commercial and industrial zones.

Flabob Airport and Riverside Airport [out of frame southwest] control airspace over the park.

LEGEND

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| Site Boundary | Santa Ana River | Commercial |
| Open Wilderness | Airport | Residential |
| Public Park + Green Space | Industrial | School |
| Santa Ana River Trail | Historical Landmark | |



SOCIAL CONSTRAINTS

- 1
- The Santa Ana River water is typically not clean or safe for humans to recreate inside. This same recreation is one contributing factor to its contamination.
- 2
- There is only one, constrained location where vehicular circulation can access the site, and there is minimum parking or amenities at the entrance.
- 3
- The on site Santa Ana Trail must remain connected to the existing trail on either west and east sides of the park to maintain the Crest-to-Coast 120-mile trail, and provide for fast cyclists bisecting pedestrian circulation patterns
- 4
- Altering the landscape will displace hundreds of unhoused individuals living in the floodplain.
- 5
- The project site falls within zone D and C of Riverside Airport and Flabob Airport, limiting tall buildings and tall strands of trees or wetlands that attract flocks of birds.

PHYSICAL CONSTRAINTS

- 6
- Tequesquite Landfill's location, size, topography, etc can't be modified due to waste contents and landfill cap, creating a steep mound bisecting the natural river and alluvial scrub ecosystems.
- 7
- Restrictions on building elements on top of Landfill to avoid compromising landfill cap or infiltrating water causing leachate or groundwater contamination
- 8
- Existing stormwater flood control infrastructure is needed to prevent water infiltrating landfill or causing liquefaction
- 9
- Programmable flat park area is in a natural low-lying floodplain which will get flooded during massive storms.
- 10
- Habitats for native and endangered species like burrowing owls and Least Bell's Vireo are on site or nearby, and should not be disturbed. Any development of recreational park area contributes to native habitat destruction.

CONSTRAINTS

Many natural and man-made elements constrain the design approach for Tequesquite Landfill, North, South, and Arroyo in Ryan Bonaminio Park, requiring creative solutions to address or work around them while achieving park goals. Constraints can be categorized into one of three categories:

- **Social Constraints** - access, safety, user patterns
- **Physical Constraints** - topography, hydrology, infrastructure
- **Cultural Constraints** - historical context, community identity

CULTURAL CONSTRAINTS

- 11
- This natural landscape is sacred to indigenous and historic cultures of the area, and building on it can destroy its sacredness, contributing to historic ethnic cleansing.
- 12
- Many recreations and landscaping requires irrigation water, yet water is a scarce resource and irrigation is part of the historic rise of the city and downfall of the Santa Ana River. It's also very hot and exposed!
- 13
- Existing solar farm blocks view of river from top of landfill, takes up 50% of landfill plateau, is eye sore from above, and is providing less electricity than when it was installed.

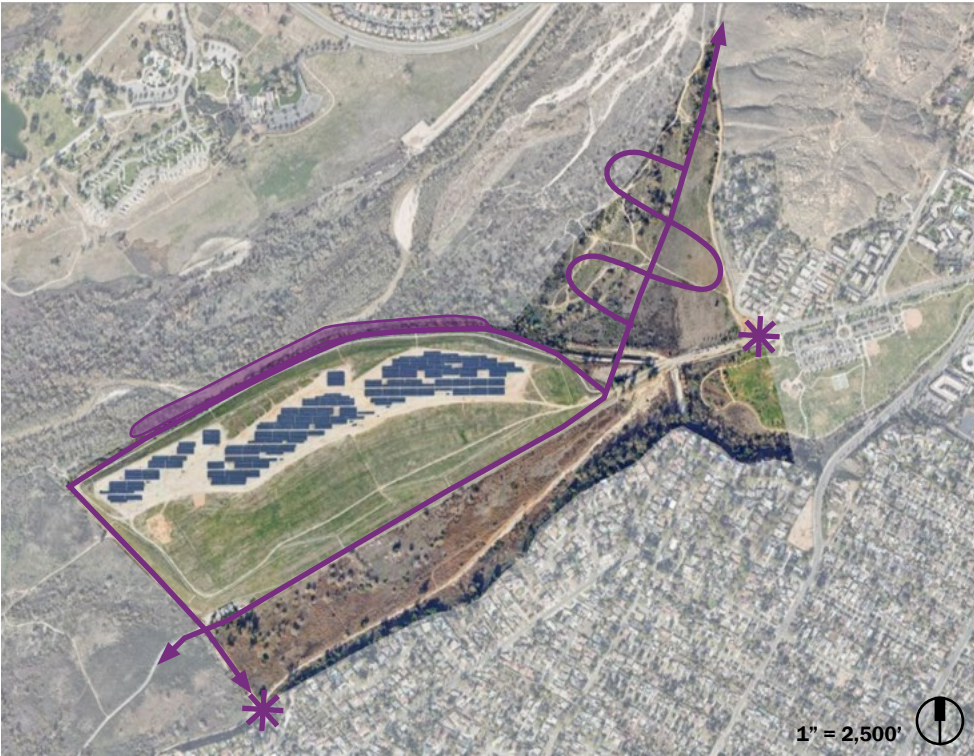
OPPORTUNITIES

By combining the takeaways from the site analysis and the identified constraints, many opportunities arise to develop and design aspects of the park that support the goals and objectives for this project. Overall, these opportunities create a vibrant nature park that emphasizes ecology, environmentalism, and cultural history while providing interesting, educative, and entertaining programming for visitors.

The opportunities have been categorized under the 5 distinct project goals, outlined below:

- **Reconnect Riverside to its River** - improve accessibility and circulation to the land and river, remind visitors about the Santa Ana River and all it has provided to our community
- **Restore Ecological Connectivity** - restore and conserve habitat, protect endangered native species, and educate visitors of ecology
- **Preserve and Honor Local Heritage** - celebrate diverse cultures that have contributed to Riverside and that have a connection to this land, educating visitors of their historical importance
- **Foster Long Term Stewardship and Activation** - teach visitors why the park and habitat is important, how it contributes to a healthy and biodiverse environment, and encourage visitors to keep visiting and wanting to protect this land
- **Make Park Materially and Environmentally Sustainable** - use local and sustainable materials, incorporate environmentally friendly design that doesn't drain resources, and help make the park self-sufficient for long term existence

RECONNECT RIVERSIDE TO ITS RIVER



EXPANDED ENTRANCES



New and improved entrances can generate awareness and excitement about the park. They also improve accessibility, acting as a demarcation between spaces and helping visitors wayfind to amenities and points of egress.

MULTI-MODAL TRAIL NETWORK



Expanding regulated trails and circulation within the park will provide more opportunities for visitors to explore while protecting fragile conservation areas. They also allow different modalities to safely use the park simultaneously.

SAFE RIVER ACCESS



Safe access protects both visitors and the riparian habitat. Access may include areas for symbolically interacting with the water like viewing platforms and interpretive elements, or areas for physically interacting with the water like steps and docks.

INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP SEATING



THROUGHOUT

Seating for individuals, small groups, and large groups expand opportunities for people to use the park for a variety of use cases. Seating should offer choice, including in shade or sun, to support long visits at any time of year or day.

OPPORTUNITIES

RESTORE ECOLOGICAL CONNECTIVITY



HABITAT CONSERVATION



NATURE CENTER



LOW IMPACT DEVELOPMENT



Protect existing and restore damaged habitat to ensure remaining endangered wildlife can survive and that the land can continue to provide beauty and contribute to a wider ecosystem as was originally here before development.

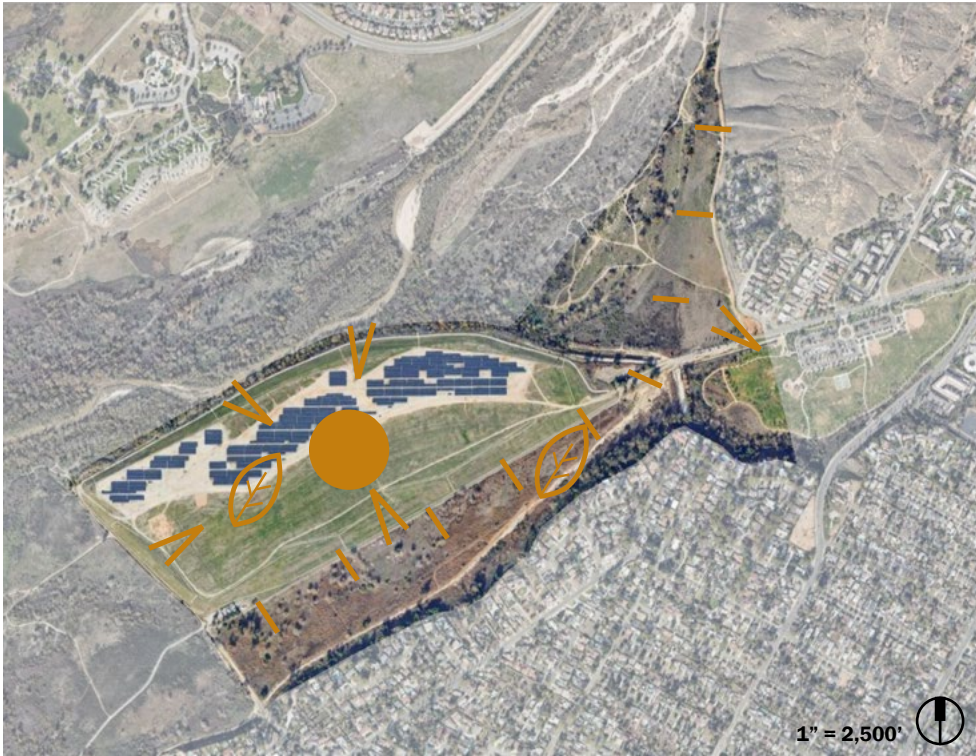


Create a dedicated place for children and adult learning about the Santa Ana River, Riverside history, and riparian ecosystems to foster a connection between visitors and the land they're visiting and experiencing. Include interactive and interpretive elements for a fun and memorable learning environment.



Incorporate sustainable, ecology based stormwater mamangement and low impact development where possible to safely recharge groundwater, avoid contamination or liquefaction of landfill mass, and replenish the Santa Ana River with healthy, clean water.

PRESERVE & HONOR LOCAL HERITAGE



REDESIGNED TOP OF LANDFILL



CULTURAL PROGRAMMING



INTERPRETIVE ELEMENTS



MOMENTS FOR REFLECTION



Leverage the wide, highly visible plateau for its dramatic views of the Santa Ana River and surrounding cities, enabling visitors to use a topographic element previously associated with waste and off limits. Uses could include land art, gathering spaces, etc.



Build cultural programming both indoor and outdoor to teach visitors about the diverse cultural history of the site and surrounding area. This could include indigenous plant gardens, ceremonial gathering spaces, edible orchards, etc.



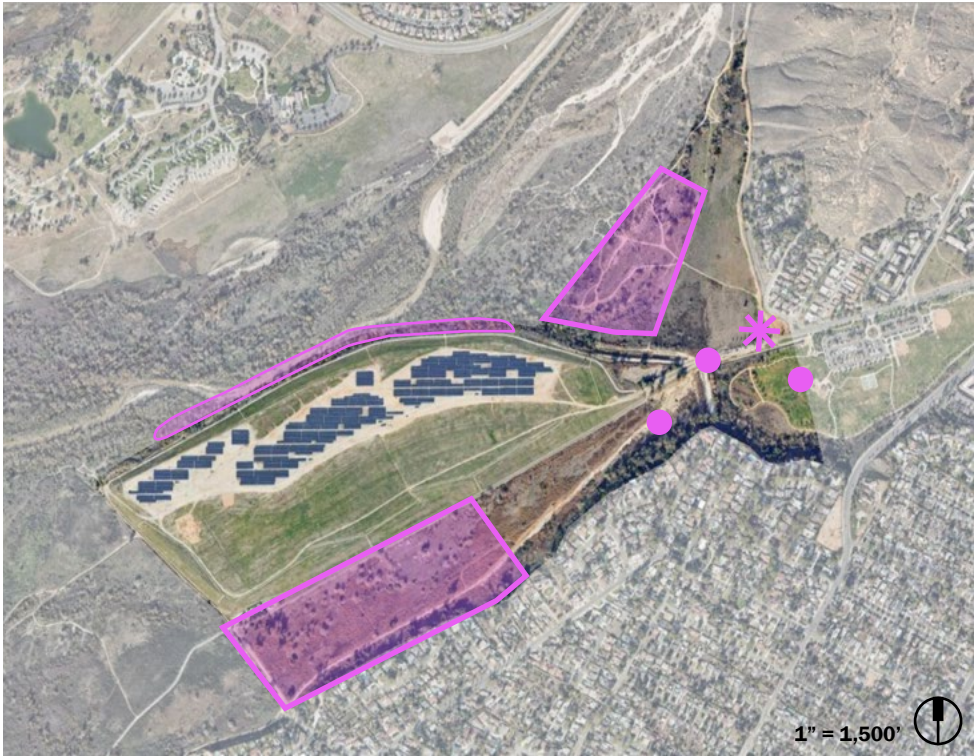
Use the power of integrated interpretive elements to educate visitors about the history of the site, different cultures that the site was important to, and the ecology of the site, to foster awareness and stewardship and ensure history is carried on.



Leverage the incredible topographic changes and viewpoints for moments of serene reflection, looking out over vast expanses and vistas that give reason to pause and think. These moments also support appreciation and stewardship for the park.

OPPORTUNITIES

FOSTER LONG TERM STEWARDSHIP & ACTIVATION



SAFE WILDLIFE ACCESS



NATURE CENTER



ACTIVE RECREATION



While maintaining conservation efforts, add in controlled experiences and programming that bring visitors closer to nature to observe and learn about local wildlife, plants, and animals. Elements will be low impact to avoid disrupting the natural ecosystems.

Create a dedicated place for children and adult learning about the Santa Ana River, Riverside history, and riparian ecosystems to foster a connection between visitors and the land they're visiting and experiencing. Include interactive and interpretive elements for a fun and memorable learning environment.

Recreation is of paramount importance to Riverside city and residents, and this land is prime opportunity to incorporate low impact activities that maintain conservation efforts while offering opportunities for people to interact with nature. Think bike rentals, adaptive reuse skatepark, etc.

MAKE PARK MATERIALLY & ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE



RECYCLING + WASTE EDUCATION



INTEGRATED SUSTAINABLE UTILITIES



REVENUE GENERATING AMENITIES



LOCAL, SUSTAINABLE MATERIALS



Educate visitors about history of landfill, its effect on the area, the benefits of reducing, reusing, and recycling waste. Enable crafting and sculpture projects using donated and upcycled materials to support the circular waste economy.

Incorporate sustainability into infrastructure, like solar panels on overhead structures to produce electricity for the park, composting and low water toilets, and other new technologies, keeping Riverside at the forefront of sustainable technology.

Build revenue generation into amenities and attractions to support park operations, for instance bike and equipment rentals, concessions, and event space rentals. Keep the park free to use to encourage widespread adoption and stewardship of the land.

Building off traditional ecological knowledge, use locally sourced, recycled, and sustainable materials like rammed earth, bricks, open air designs, reeds, solar panels, and more free to use to show the possibility of sustainable park design for the masses.



- Improve accessibility to park and riparian corridor from surrounding context
- Enhance internal, multi-modal circulation
- Provide safe interactions with the river and riverine ecosystems



- Restore and conserve native riparian and alluvial habitats
- Educate about historic ecology & human impacts through interpretive elements
- Implement water management practices



- Educate about diverse historic cultures and importance to Riverside's history
- Create spaces in collaboration with indigenous tribes and other special groups
- Encourage dialogue and reflection through land- and nature-based art



- Expand recreation opportunities that integrate the park & landscape into the community fabric
- Teach new generations about river ecosystem and history through hands on programming
- Integrate recycling and circular waste economy into park programming and design



- Use local, sustainable building materials that make elements feel it naturally belongs on site
- Incorporate sustainable revenue generation into programming
- Leverage self-sufficient, ecologically friendly utilities for low maintenance operations



MACHICOMOCO STATE PARK • Nelson Byrd Woltz

Designed as a new recreational state park for Virginia, the master plan for the 645 acre space was intended to unearth and communicate the layered cultural and ecological history of local indigenous tribes with a focus on conveying their spirituality, while also opening up green space and access to the Pamukey (York) River for visitors.

DESIGN APPROACH

- NBW partnered with local indigenous tribes, historians, and archaeologists to inform land use, materiality, and storytelling that would respectfully honor indigenous legacy, ways of life, and their spiritual connection to the land.
- Challenge was 1) to create a public space without exploiting natural resources and indigenous spiritual connection to the site, and 2) provide access to the river.
- The site design is centered around educating visitors through interpretive elements, using local organic materials and culturally inspired forms like oyster shell paving and midden-inspired pavilion.
- Programming includes passive recreation like paths, seating, educational signage and art which fits well with the open meadow landscape, and active recreation like camping, fishing, and boating which are mostly river-edge activities.

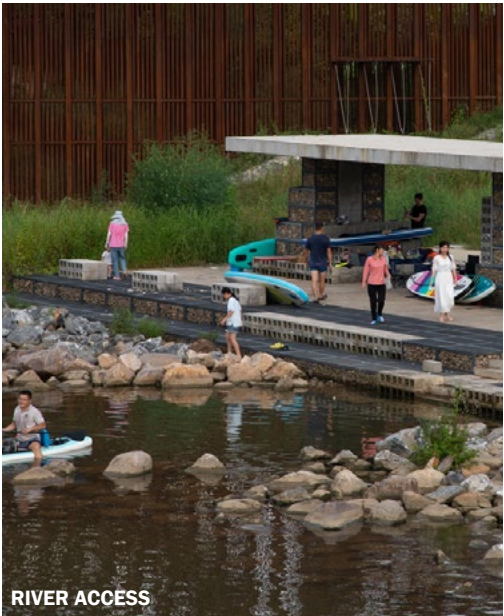
APPLICABLE INSIGHTS

- NBW did not over-architect the site: the simplicity of design feels profound and emphasizes the spiritual nature of site.
- Controlled sightlines using meadows and trees to hide & reveal framed views. Openness emphasized vastness and hope, enclosure emphasized presence and grounding.
- Centralizing the interpretive area at the front of park defined the transition from visitor to indigenous lands, making the nature park feel sacred and ensured visitors understood land before entering.
- Using local, organic materials contributed to sense of place.





ELEVATED BOARDWALK + EXTENSION



RIVER ACCESS



ELEVATED BOARDWALKS + MATERIALS

GUITOU WETLAND PARK
· YXDesigners

At just under 10 acres, this rural wetland park in Guangdong Province, China, is surrounded by mountainous and aquatic landscapes with dense vegetation and beautiful views. Locals had written off this part of the river as unusable because it frequently floods and erodes, making it unusable for agriculture, but a team of planners embraced the natural area for that same raw wilderness.

DESIGN APPROACH

- YXDesigners altered perception of river into a recreational hub while maintaining natural topography, building a sweeping elevated boardwalk for safe passage during flooding, with elevated docks extending into the river, shading paths below during hot rainy months.
- Challenge was to provide safe access to the river with fluctuating shorelines in an economical way.
- The site design embraces the river rather than deny it, using river rock and local materials, creating overlook docks with panoramic views of the river, and implementing ephemeral wetlands to merge park-river fabric.
- Programming revolves around river & its ecology, including fishing docks, seasonal kayak rental dock, wetland gardens, picnicking areas, an adaptive reuse tot lot, and looped hiking trails.
- Solar panels were added to all structure roofs to provide self sustaining electricity to the park.

APPLICABLE INSIGHTS

- Using organic materials, intentionally unpolished, made built elements feel one with the land. Other infrastructure used recycled building materials like CMU blocks for the kayak dock, and recycled building pylons for the tot lot, keeping the park’s aesthetics in line with neighboring village’s style.
- Programming existing topography creates natural moments like slides down a hillside and elevated boardwalk to capitalize on views and access where it’s seasonally unsafe.
- Park usable year round by dual-purpose infrastructure, and sustainability with regenerative energy and low-maintenance materials.



SITE PLAN



SOLAR PANEL ROOFS



TOT LOT SLIDES



CUYAHOGA VALLEY NATIONAL PARK

Set between two urban centers, Akron and Cleveland, Ohio, this national park encompasses 32,783 acres of post-industrial land that follows the Cuyahoga River. It contains a dense road network, a railroad, high tension lines, small towns, commercial districts, independent parks, and hiking trails through multiple habitats like forests and prairie meadows. The Park serves as a good example of successful conservation efforts after

DESIGN APPROACH

- Contamination of river water by industrial waste prompted superfund designation in 1986, after which contaminated soil was removed & successful conservation efforts restored much of the natural ecosystems, including access to river, a beaver marsh, and birdwatching prairies.
- Challenge was to provide access to natural wonders and historic landmarks in an area with dense suburban and industrial infrastructure spanning a large distance.
- A network of hiking, biking, and horseback riding trails connect highlights throughout the park while also providing immersive access to nature, the river, waterfalls, and vistas.
- Programming leverages historical infrastructure and landmarks like the Ohio and Erie Canal, Scenic Railroad, retired hydroelectric power plant, offering tours that teach visitors the history and their importance.

APPLICABLE INSIGHTS

- Offering activities at and access to historical landmarks entices visitors to explore.
- Providing tours on foot, horseback, car, and train create accessible opportunities to see the park.
- Since the site is so large, having amenities like campsites, food concessions, general stores with souvenirs, allows visitors to stay in the park for longer periods and generates revenue for the park.
- Leverage elevated vantage points and vistas to create memorable moments.





ELEVATED BOARDWALK + ESTUARY



RECYCLED MATERIALS



SITE AERIAL

TAGUS LINEAR PARK · Topiaris

A 4-acre sand deposit surrounded by heavy industrial along the busy Tagus River in Portugal was converted into a “beach” recreational park in 2013, re-connecting the residential areas back to the river. Part of the design was properly responding to its diverse surroundings of industrial, agriculture, urban, and natural landscape to create an urban public space in an unexpected and challenging location while rehabilitating damaged ecological areas.

DESIGN APPROACH

- Topiaris used the concept of a beach and native sand dune to design the sandy park, and used existing infrastructure such as ditches for the locating the multi-modal trail system.
- They used maritime themed materials and elements like repurposed shipping containers for a modular visitor center, salvaged wood planks for pathways, and repurposed industrial materials for sculptures. The material palette evoked a natural beachfront, contributing to its sense of place.
- Challenge was to effectively reconnect residents to the river, avoid disrupting airspace, and create a desirable location with active recreation options amidst a heavy industrial strip, all while reducing ecological impact in the estuary.
- Programming included beach activities like a sand volleyball court, picnic areas, fishing docks, a 0.5 mile boardwalk with birdwatching hut in the estuary, and over 3 miles of new trail connections.

APPLICABLE INSIGHTS

- Leveraging the location and historical context of maritime industry in the material choices and programming makes the site feel purposeful and a natural fit in its context.
- Connection to surrounding existing trails enables residents to access the beach & water.
- Variety of activities has people present at all hours, providing sustainable community-based surveillance.
- Native plants create a sense of place, provide shade, and restore natural shoreline habitats.
- Pre-fab, recycled, and organic materials have low environmental impact.



BIKE TRAIL + DITCH



SHIPPING CONTAINER BUILDING



SAND VOLLEYBALL COURT



COVERED EVENT SPACE



MEANDERING PATHS



SITE AERIAL

TOM LEE PARK · Studio Gang & SCAPE

This park is one of the first spaces to reconnect Memphis residents and visitors with the Mississippi River, whose riverfront has long been dominated by industry and transport, preventing the public from accessing one of their greatest assets and cultural legacies. At 31 acres, this park features active and passive recreation elements and a strong connection to the surrounding urban fabric. The hope is this park initiates more investment in redeveloping the riverfront for public green space.

DESIGN APPROACH

- SCAPE held a long community engagement process to ensure the park serves all.
- The park has deep, complex local history, and uses on-site elements like bronze statues, renewed access to the river, river-inspired forms, and interpretive signage to honor important figures and memories. Commissioned local Black artist to create installation and mural honoring Black legacy.
- Challenge was to safely connect to water’s edge, honor history respectfully and dutifully, connect to urban fabric naturally, and create habitat for Mississippi Flyway.
- Passive & active recreation, including meandering paths, hammock grove, shaded canopy event space for flexible cultural events, sports courts with free equipment rental, plus on-site concessions.
- Dedicated landings at each street-park intersection for sweeping views of river & park below.

APPLICABLE INSIGHTS

- Incorporate public feedback to ensure the park provides desired amenities & commission local artists and partners to foster pride, ownership, and a strong sense of belonging.
- Enticing amenities like a cafe, bar, ice cream shop, and welcome center attract & maintain visitors while generating income for the park.
- Park is a case study in Native Tennessee ecology for climate resiliency & supporting birds of the Mississippi Flyway; added to Memphis student curriculum to create deep connection, inspire stewardship in next generation, and get kids outside.



BOARDWALKS + NATIVE PLANTING

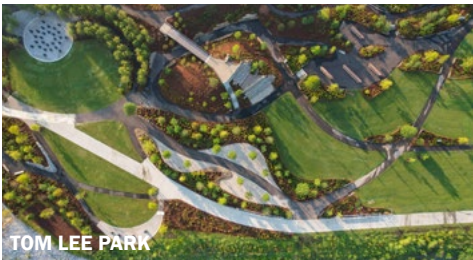


WOOD PLAYSTRUCTURES



SITE PLAN

CASE STUDY SYNTHESIS



CONTEXT-DRIVEN IDENTITY & SENSE OF PLACE

- The strongest parks feel inevitable, like they couldn't exist anywhere else, like they grew from the ground up. To achieve this at Tequesquite:
- Pull from local history, culture, and industry to drive site narrative, material choice, and programming
 - Use materials that reflect the region, history, culture & align with surrounding landscape and communities
 - Incorporate interpretive signage and entry sequence to frame how visitors understand the land

CONNECTIVITY AND ACCESS

- Parks function better when they're part of a larger system, not as isolated destinations. To achieve this at Tequesquite:
- Connect the site to existing trail networks and destinations to make access convenient and intuitive
 - Provide multiple modes of access and circulation to make the experience engaging and diverse, for instance using nodes and gateways to guide movement
 - Design for different user abilities and time commitments to garner strong park usage and affinity

DIVERSE PROGRAMMING & ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY

- Parks that stay active and funded offer more than passive recreation, keeping the park operating effectively and enticing visitors to return. To achieve this at Tequesquite:
- Mix active, passive, social, and commercial uses, clustering them to create activity anchors
 - Include revenue-generating amenities like cafes, rentals, and concessions at a small to moderate scale
 - Ensure activity options are available at different times of the day and seasonally comfortable

ECOLOGICAL PERFORMANCE & MATERIAL STRATEGY

- Sustainability shapes the experience and identify of the park while also providing technical and environmental benefits. To achieve this at Tequesquite:
- Use native planting for habitat regeneration, ecological infrastructure, landscaping, and site identity
 - Integrate regenerative and low-maintenance systems to improve operations sustainably
 - Opt for recycled, local, and low-impact materials to reduce waste literally and symbolically in context of landfill

EXPERIENTIAL SEQUENCING & MEANINGFUL ENGAGEMENT

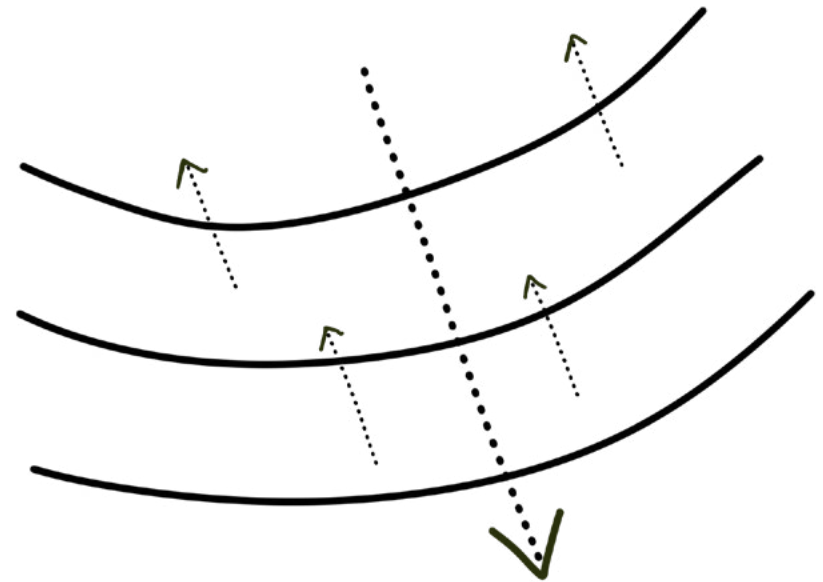
- Choreograph how people feel as they move through them. To achieve this at Tequesquite:
- Create moments of discovery, refuge, prospect, and contrast, like framing views intentionally
 - Use topography and movement to generate desired experience, like elevation changes for drama
 - Encourage learning, reflection, and stewardship with programming and embedded interpretive elements
 - Avoid over designing, let the site speak where possible

ECHOES

Riverside and the Santa Ana River have been shaped by millenia of moments, happening one after another, with each moment in time affecting the next, having a cascading effect. Every change impacts the existing landscape and culture in that moment, while also impacting the outcome of the next change. These everflowing changes are like ripples of time, creating patterns that move away from the source, which has always been the Santa Ana River - the literal life source of water for plants, animals, and humans over time. These echoes are interconnected, with each moment part of the next and previous moment, to create one undulating whole.

Overlaying these echoes on the Tequesquite Nature Park, a simple pattern of three distinct ripples arise: The Source River, The Enduring Cultural History, The Active Future.

- **The Source River** is the oldest part of the site, the source, the Santa Ana River and riparian corridor. All moments of change have originated with this river, creating impacts that have rippled out, away from the river. The Past is before human intervention, when the world was elemental, land, water, flora, and fauna.
- **The Enduring Cultural History** is the next layer of time away from the Santa Ana River, representing all the moments of time from human history, which is just a blip on a timeline: indigenous tribes, European settlers, war, cultural legacies, discovery, consumption, the waste-filled landfill, man-made infrastructure, socioeconomics.
- **The Active Future** is the final layer of time, farthest away from the Santa Ana River, closest to the man made developments where humans continue to push innovation and technological development for better resource management, energy production, health and longevity, equality. This layer is informed by everything we know before us, and will inform future generations to promote stewardship, conservation, environmentalism, and peace.

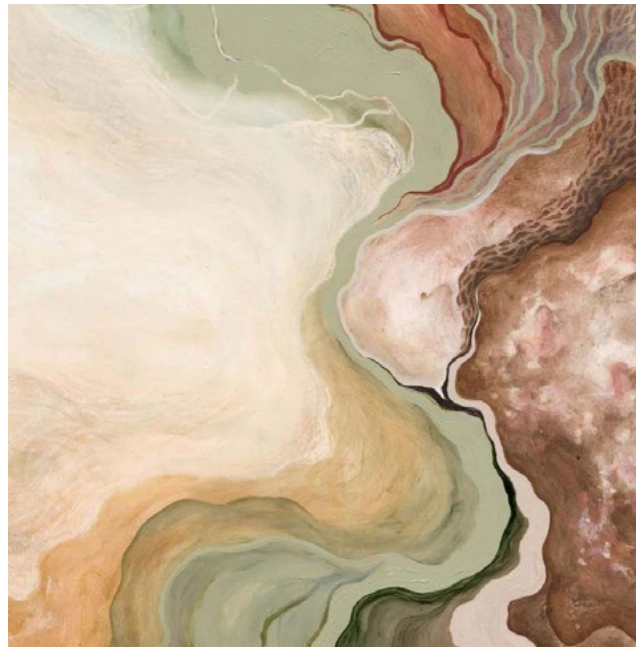
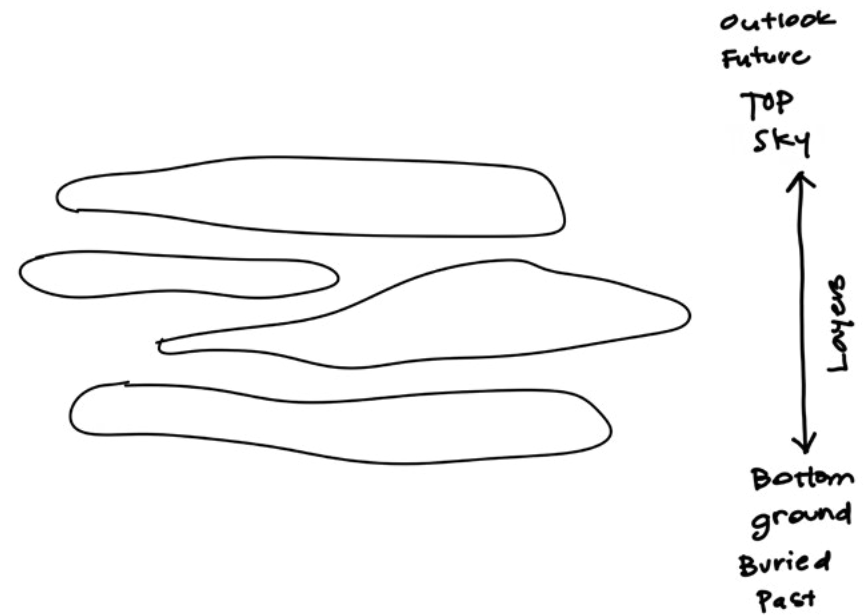


STRATIFICATION

Rivers are dynamic landforms, with water and other natural elements like wind and heat causing changes in land form that impact other aspects of the landscape: access, vegetation, safety, exposure, topography, etc. The perennial Santa Ana River with its monumental floods have caused undulating changes in deposits, sedimentations, and erosions, visible by comparing historic Cartesian diagrams. Each change creates different thicknesses of layers, each with their own composition, history, and impact. They are ever changing, and interconnected. One layer may be deposited then partially eroded at another time, then partially redeposited in another area.

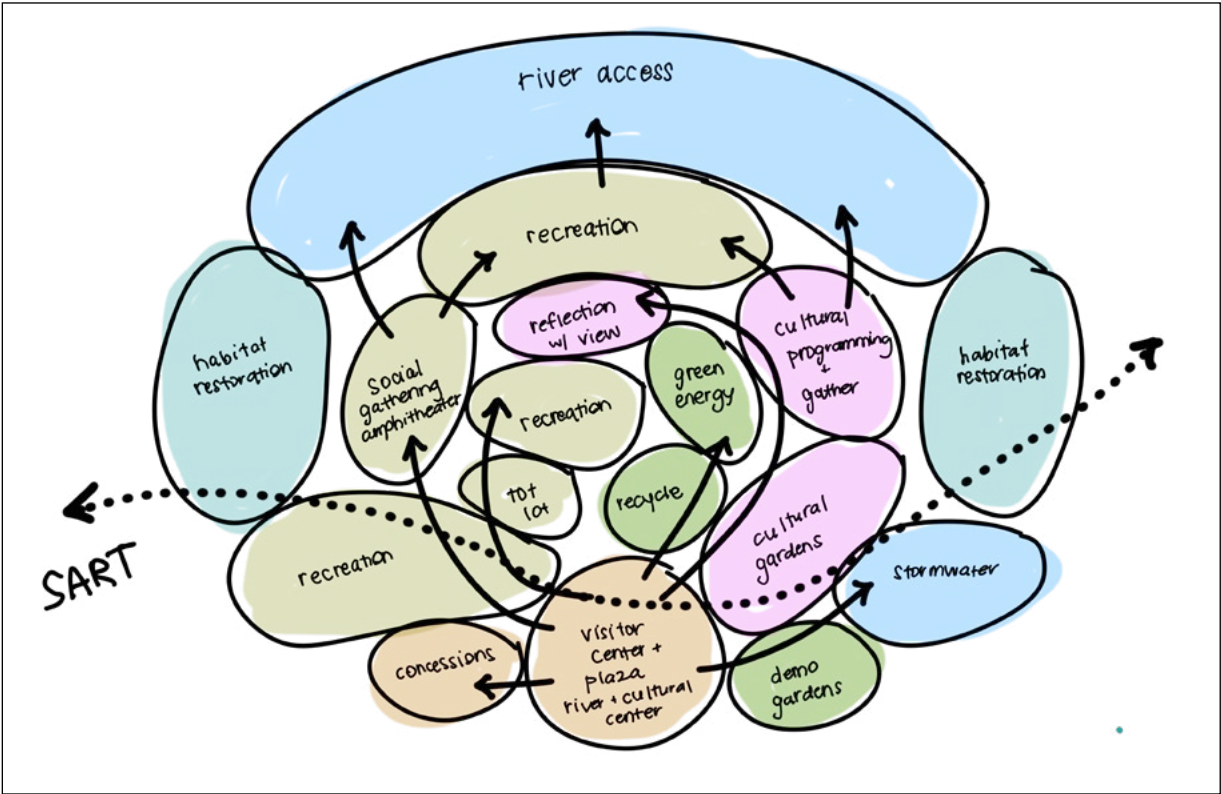
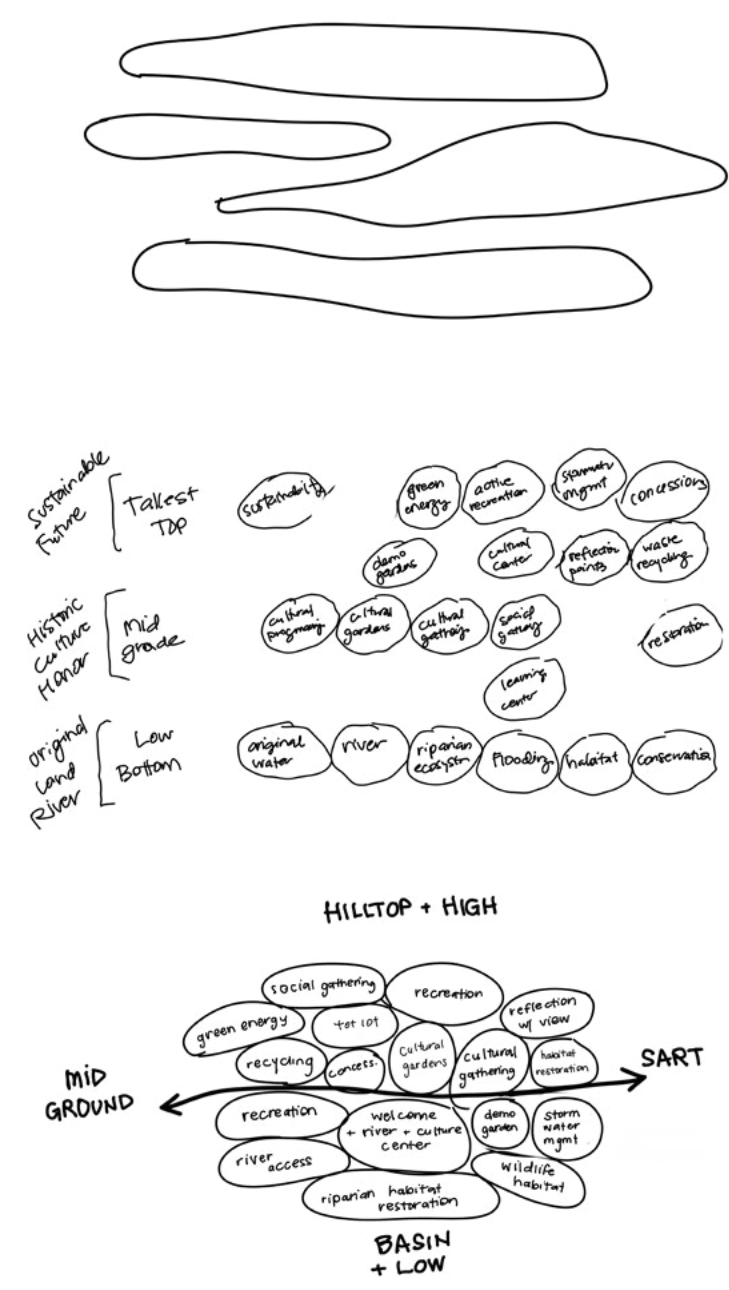
Applying this idea of stratification to the Tequesquite Nature Park site vertically, three distinct levels arise. The goal is not to restore the area to what it once was, hiding the history. The goal is to embrace all the history that has impacted this river, highlighting it as an important part of the site's character:

- **Basin of Original Land and River Corridor** - areas dedicated to water, the Santa Ana River, riparian habitat, stormwater management, and water education
- **Midground of Cultural History and Human Intervention** - areas dedicated to historic cultures, significance of land, preservation of legacies and ways of life, spirituality and connection, and landmarks, along with areas for community connection, events, social spaces, and nexus points for circulation
- **Peak of Sustainability and the Future** - areas for active recreation like sports, hiking, cycling, and outdoor activities, along with environmental sustainability like green energy, demonstration gardens, and revenue generation.

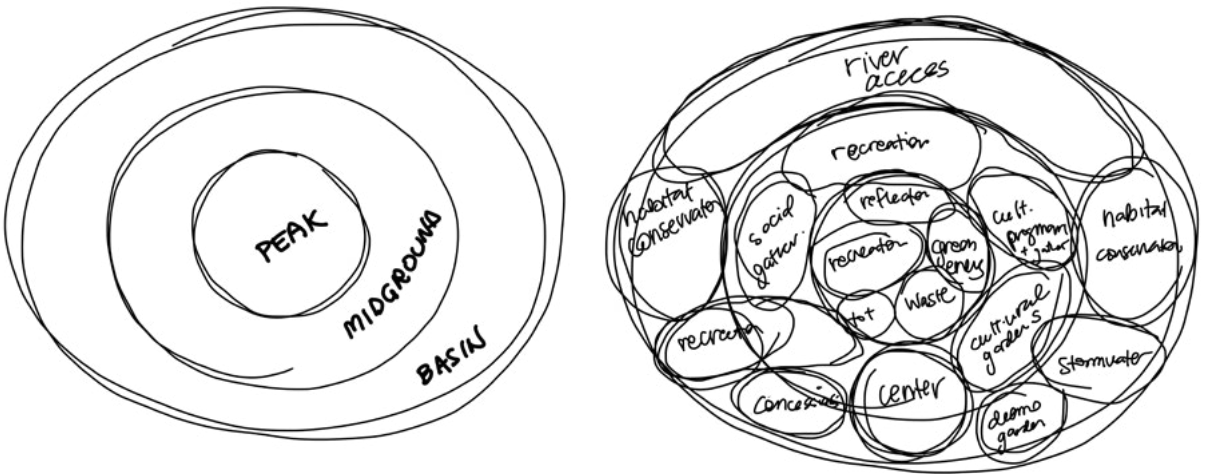


STRATIFICATION

SCHEMATIC DEVELOPMENT



FINAL BUBBLE DIAGRAM

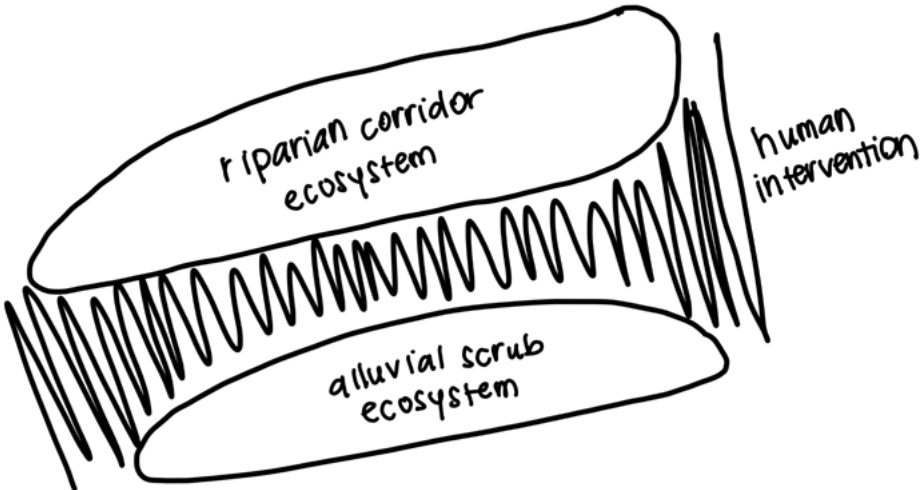


STORIES IN THE SEAMS

In Japan, the art of Kintsugi (“golden joinery”) uses gold or silver lacquer to fill in and repair broken pottery, highlighting the damage rather than trying to hide it. In this craft, repairs are part of the object’s history and beauty, embracing imperfections (*wabi-sabi*) and accepting change (*mushin*). The craft represents resilience by acknowledging change but believing that the new version is more beautiful than the original.

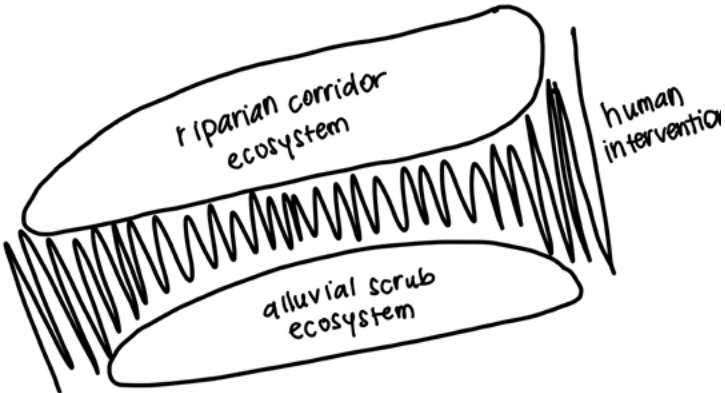
By applying the concept of Kintsugi to the Tequesquite Nature Park, a **large fissure of human intervention runs east west** by the manmade Tequesquite landfill mass, concrete stormwater infrastructure, and Tequesquite street, but also metaphorically by historic cultures using the river. **This crack in the landscape separated the Santa Ana River from the rest of it’s natural riparian, alluvial, and scrub landscape.** Although this caused changes to the habitat and natural land, it brought about new opportunities that can be considered beautiful: green energy production in the solar farm, a crest-to-coast recreational trail, a new vantage point to look out over the land, adaptive reuse of the drainage ditch into a skate park.

Kintsugi would not try to restitch the land back into a perfect replica of its original land, but rather **accept and embrace the change that has resulted in a new version of itself, demonstrate resilience, and celebrate the stories in the seams.**

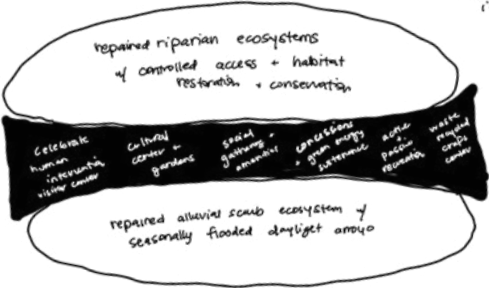


STORIES IN THE SEAMS

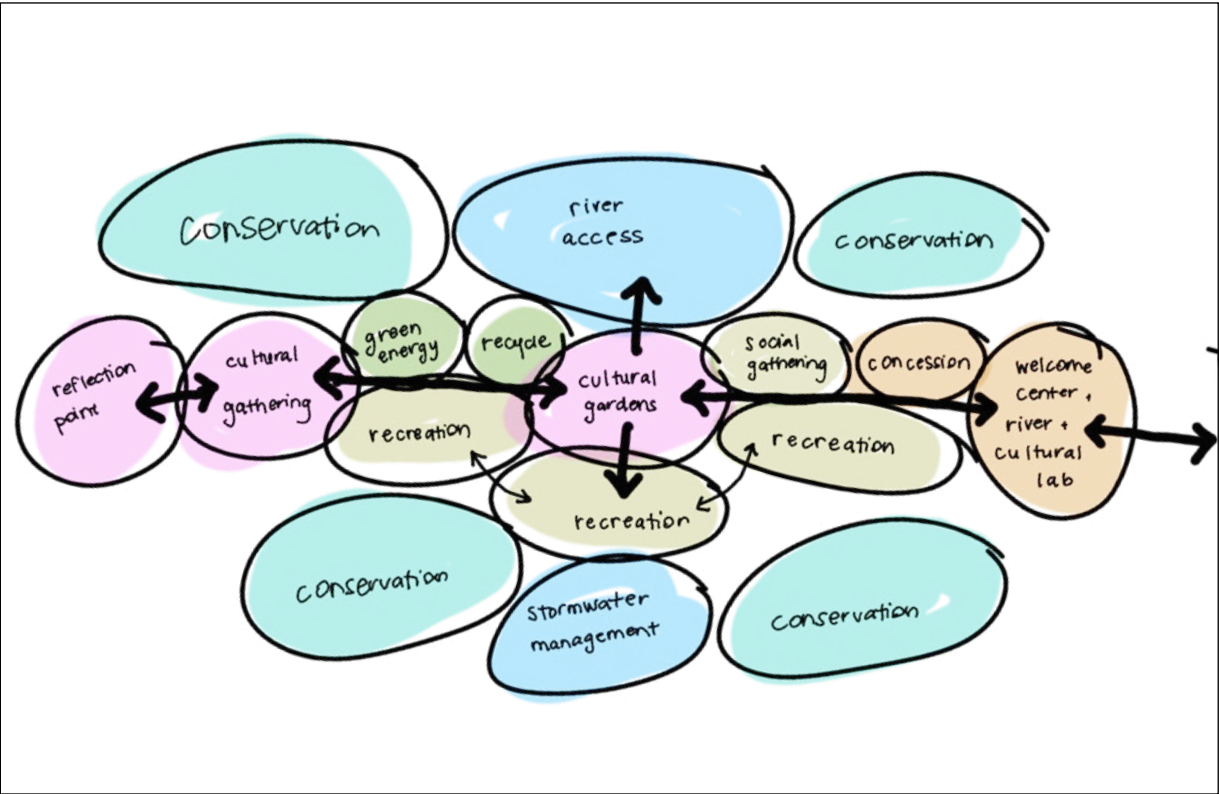
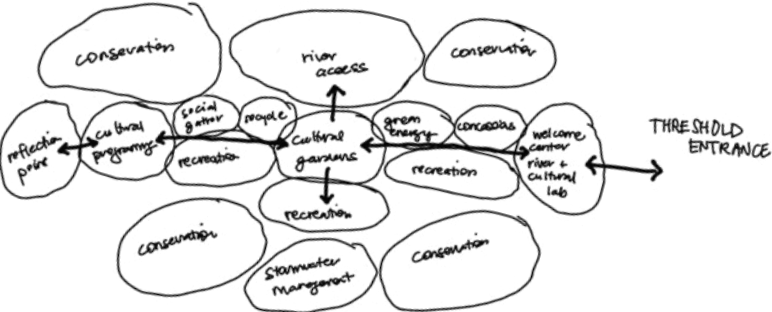
SCHEMATIC DEVELOPMENT



repair fragmented ecosystems - Kintlogi: cant repair it back to what it was originally. Create a new whole from the fragments of interventions of original but fragmentation is on display + highlighted for its contribution to history.

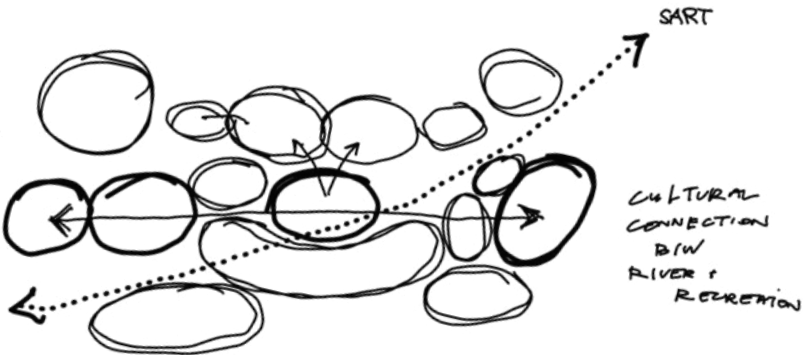


EMBRACE CULTURAL SPINE AMONG NATURAL ECOSYSTEMS



FINAL BUBBLE DIAGRAM

- indigenous settlements
- hunting fishing gathering subsistence
- irrigation for agriculture, ranchos, cities
- industrial + ag. waste contamination
- development of suburbs + colonization
- channelization + levees
- landfill waste
- solar panels
- torn + separated land
- reduced biodiversity
- unsightly views



CULTURAL CONNECTION B/W RIVER + RECREATION

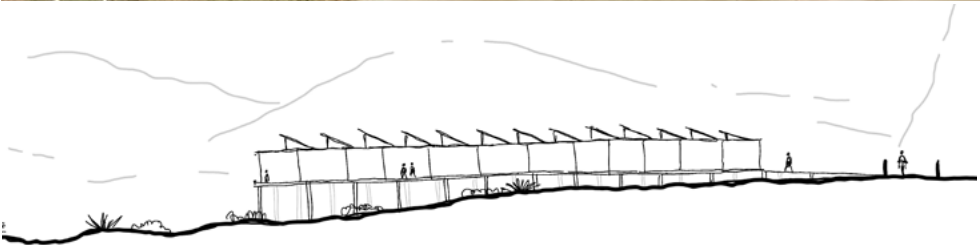
A hand-drawn sketch of a landscape. In the foreground, a dark, winding path leads up a steep slope. A small figure of a person stands on the path. The slope is covered with numerous small, light-colored circles, possibly representing rocks or vegetation. In the background, there are rolling hills and a small structure on a distant peak. The drawing is done in a simple, sketchy style with black outlines and light gray shading.

[illegible]

Lookout Point Land Art + Amphitheater Solar Farm Multicultural Gardens

CULTURAL TRAIL ELEVATION

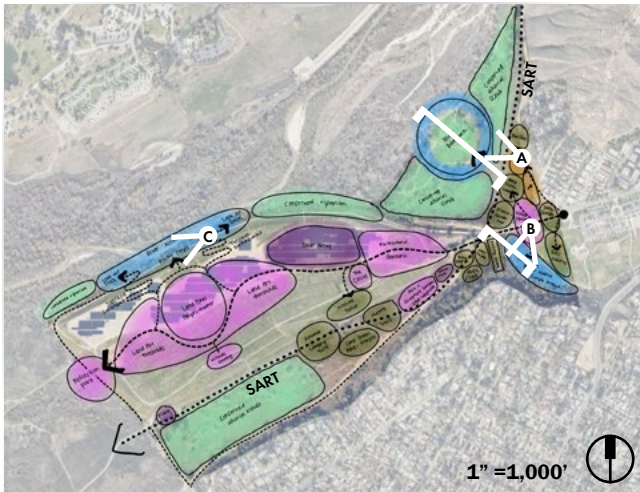
RIVER CONNECTION ELEMENTS



A: ALLUVIAL SCRUB BOARDWALK



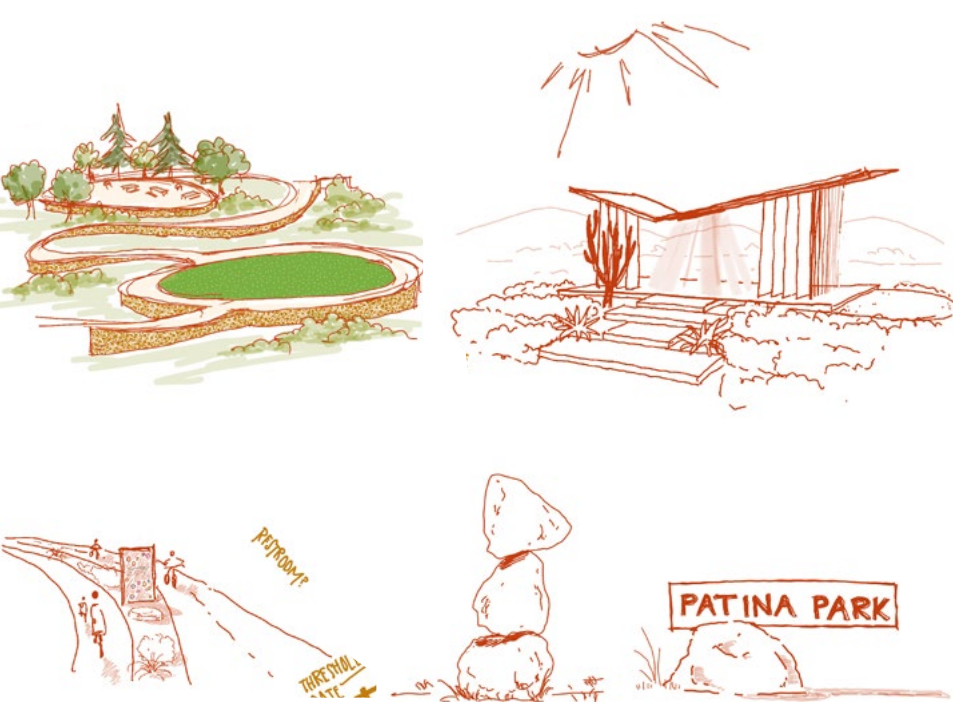
B: TERRACED ARROYO DETENTION BASIN



SCHEMATIC KEY MAP



C: TERRACED RIVER ACCESS



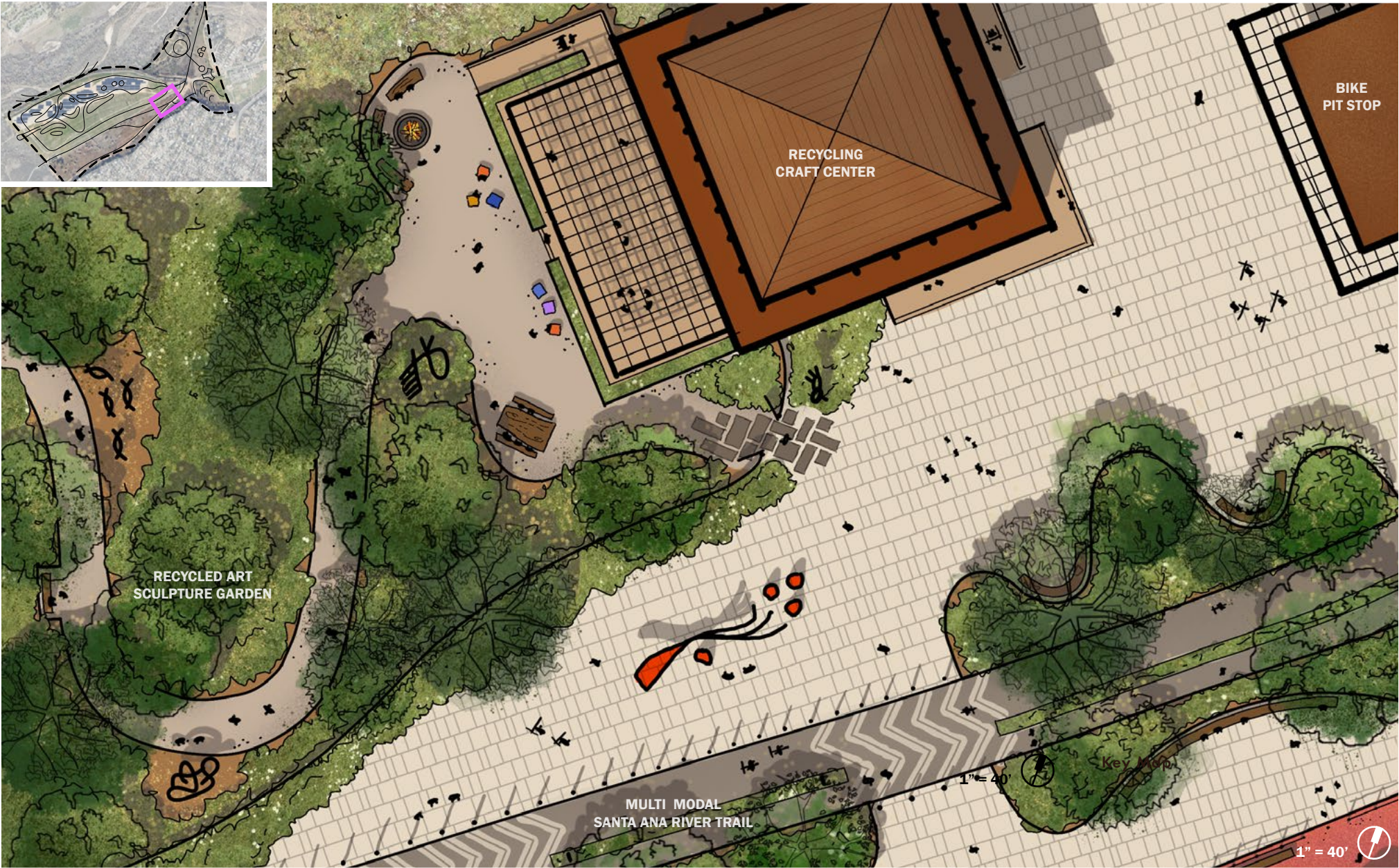


- Expands the native scrub garden at Ryan Bonaminio Park by transforming underutilized high-water turf into a terraced arroyo [left].
- Slows, sinks, and processes stormwater and urban run off in detention basin [left center] before overflowing under plaza into Santa Ana River.
- Angled planters [center] point to base of landfill to continue cultural trail; feature sequence of interpretive signage.
- Picnic glen with grills [right], surrounded by trees, look out toward wash with switchbacks leading to a floodable play lawn.





RECYCLING CRAFT CENTER, SCULPTURE GARDEN, and BIKE PIT STOP

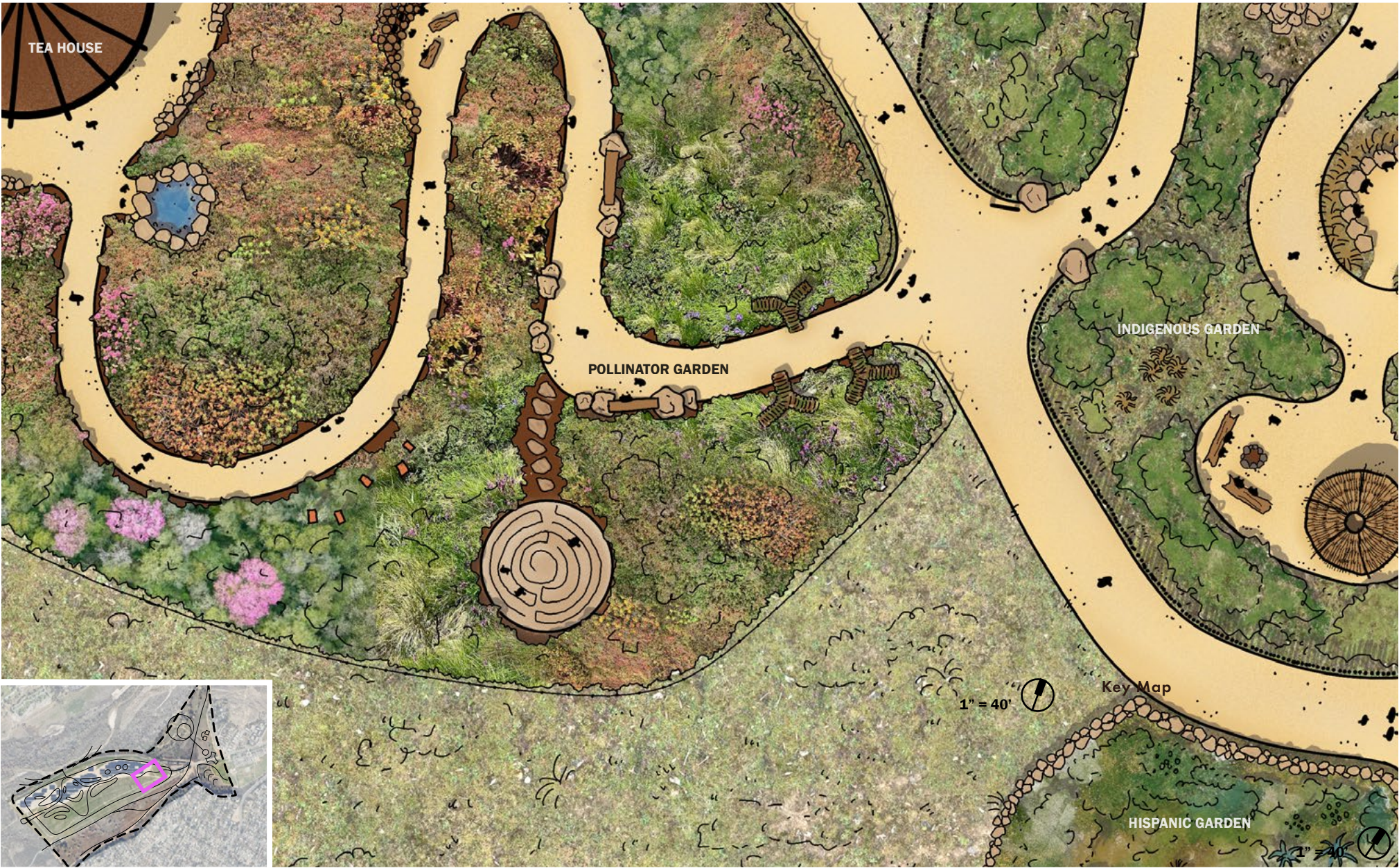


- Recycled materials craft center [center] at base of landfill encourages recycling and reuse through art, educates on waste system.
- Sculpture garden [left] features art made from recycled materials by local artists, set amongst cooling tree canopy.
- Expanded Santa Ana River Trail [bottom] splits cycling from pedestrians with planted median featuring interpretive signage. Bollard and planted buffers keep everyone safe.
- Bike pit stop [right] provides repair equipment, recreational rentals, and shaded patio to cool off and socialize.

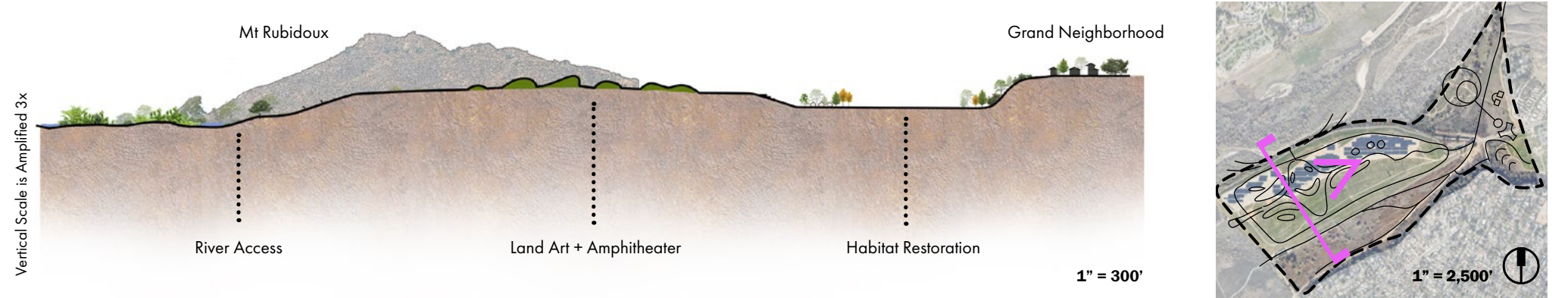
RECYCLING CRAFT CENTER and SCULPTURE GARDEN

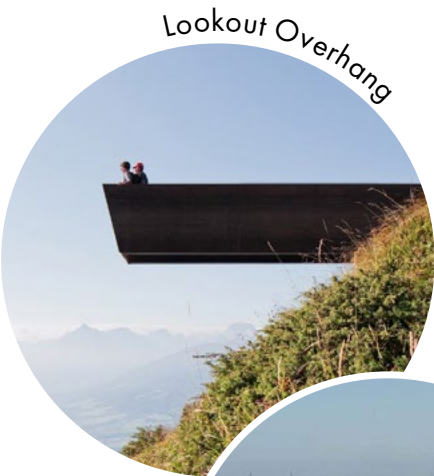




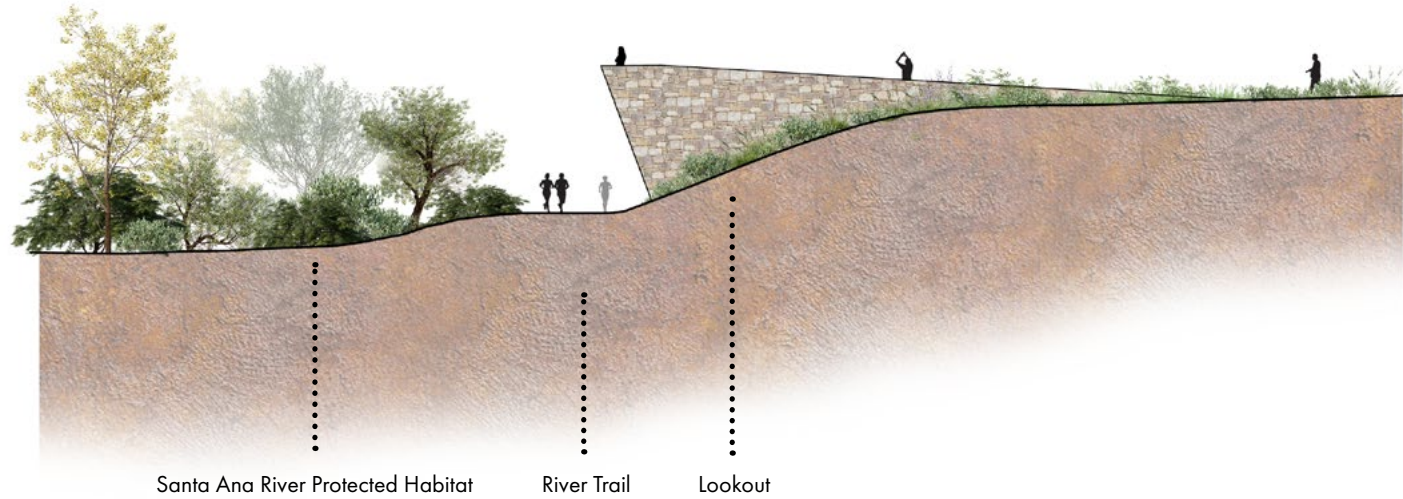


- Sequence of gardens dedicated to different cultures that this area was significant to, or who had a significant impact on the area.
- Begins with U-Pick mini orchard at base to honor Riverside’s agriculture history, then Chinese Garden to honor original Chinatown.
- Hispanic garden with wood ramadas and rancho crops, leads to indigenous garden [right] with gathering circle, ki-ish dwelling, and medicinal and spiritual plants used for food, ceremonies, and activities like basketweaving.
- Final pollinator garden [center] with labyrinth, wood play piles, and nondenominational open air tea house [left] to socialize over shared ritual of tea.

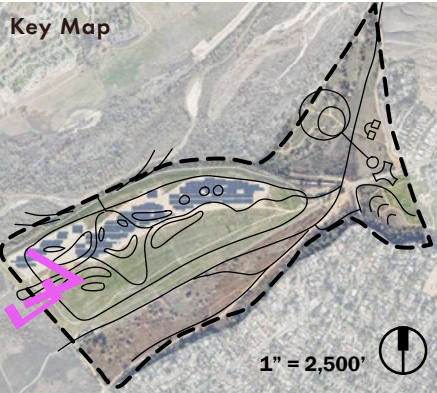


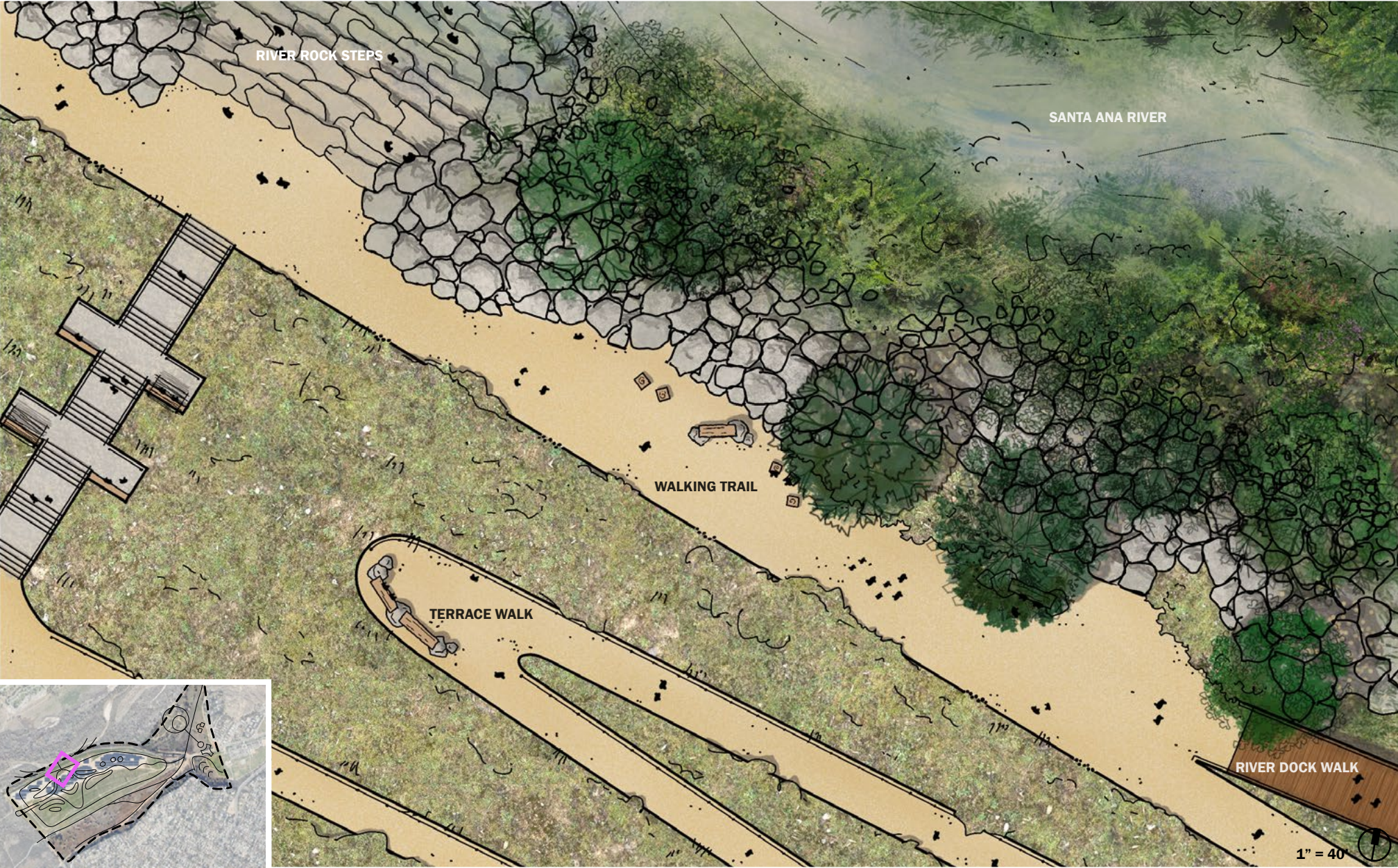


Final stop on cultural trail at end of land art mounds on landfill is an overlook; a place to reflect on the cultural journey taken and knowledge gained, while facing the future downriver.

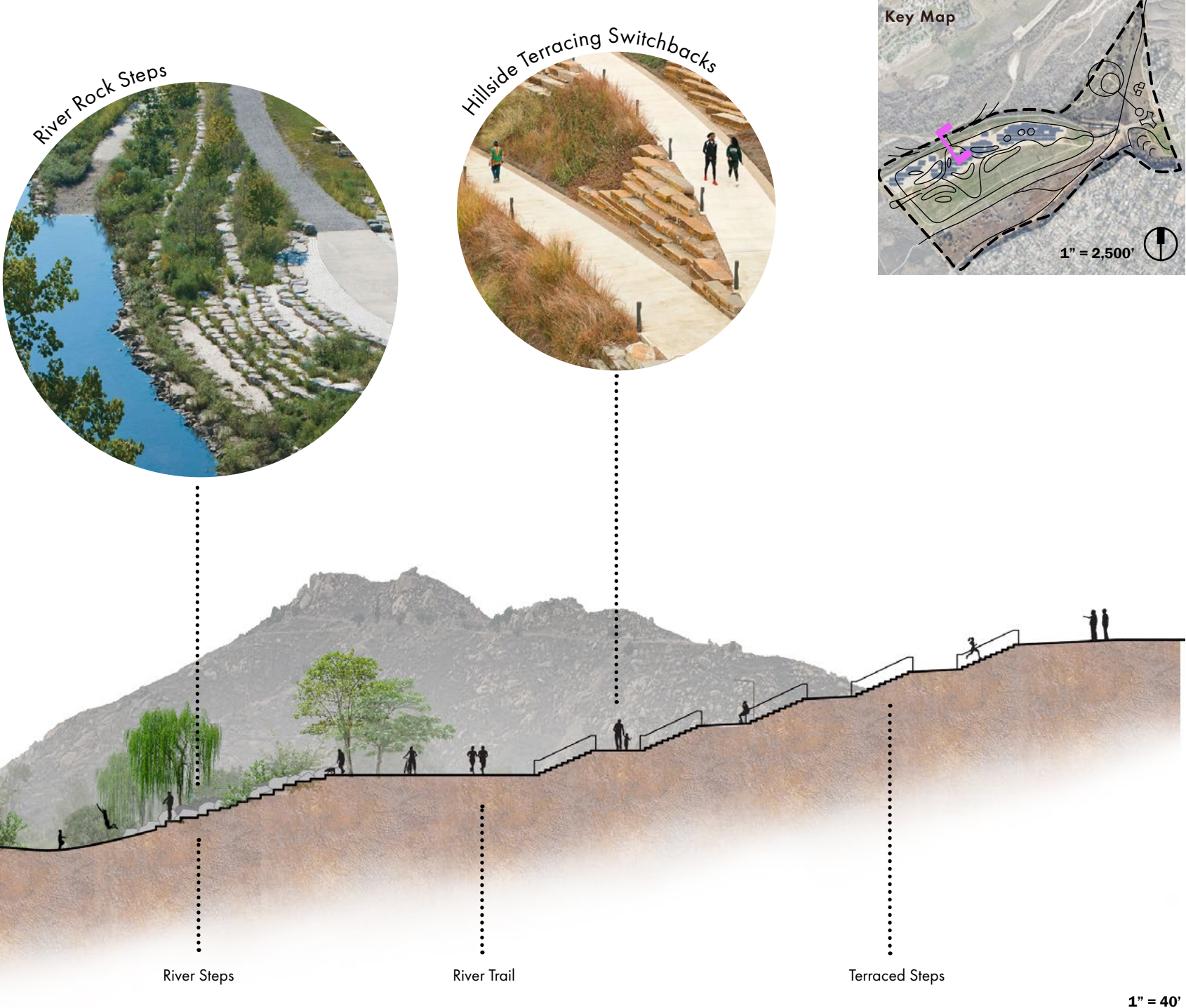


1" = 40'

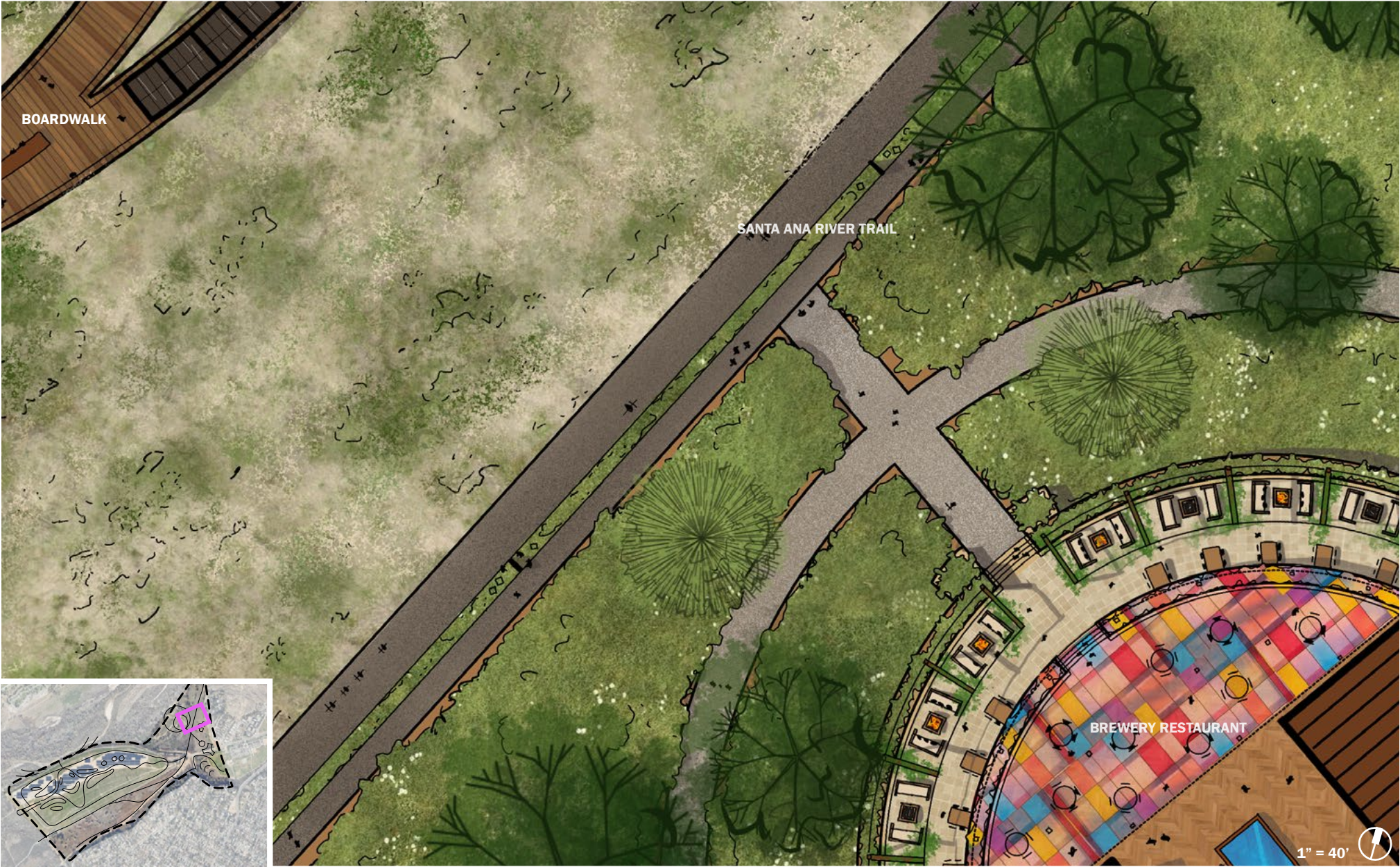




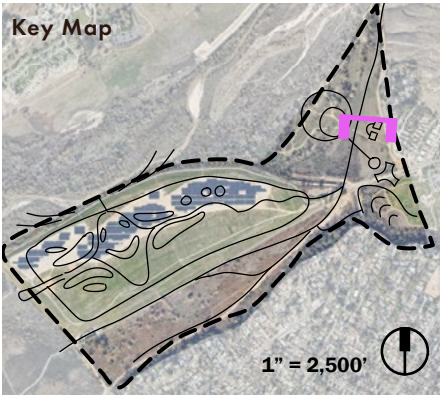
- Switchbacks [bottom] lead to riverside walking trail [center] that provides additional access to the river for recreation.
- Direct central staircase down [left] has offset landings with benches and natural willow-wood ramadas for shade.
- Natural river rock steps [top left] lead down into the water, cutting through the existing rock levee.
- Multiple wooden boardwalks [right] curve into the riparian vegetation for walking, birdwatching, and fishing.







- A restaurant brewery [right] with a large covered patio, plentiful seating, 180 views of the river wash provide an attractive pit stop for refreshing drinks and good food for cyclists on the Santa Ana River Trail, Mt Rubidoux hikers, recreational users at adjacent parks, and local community members.
- Patio covered with dye-sensitized solar cells, creating warm, fun color tints while generating energy to support the restaurant's operations.
- Expanded Santa Ana River Trail [center] with pedestrian and cyclists paths divided by green medium with sequence of interpretive signs.
- Circular elevated boardwalk [left] takes visitors into wash while protecting sensitive habitat; one path shaded with solar cell canopy.



River Wash Boardwalk



Solar Panel Shade Canopy



Interpretive Signage Timeline



Dye Sensitized Solar Canopy



Brewery Restaurant



Boardwalk

Multi-Modal Santa Ana River Trail

Brewery Deck

1" = 40'



THANK YOU!

Patina Park at Tequesquite