**Background**

Historical mercury (Hg) releases from textile manufacturing facility on the South River, Virginia:
- Increased Hg concentrations in biotic and abiotic media have not declined in 30 years.
- Erosion of legacy Hg-impacted bank soils is highest loading source (see Figure 1).
- City of Waynesboro has a city-wide greenway plan along the South River, parts of which are co-located with bank areas targeted for remediation.

**Integration of Remediation, Restoration, and Revitalization**

- Greenway Phase 3 / Allied Ready Mix Remediation: Construction Access Road as Greenway Subgrade
- Greenway Phase 2B / North Park Remediation: Construction Access Road at Greenway Subgrade
- Greenway Phase 2B / Shiloh Baptist Church Remediation: Soil cap and construction access roads as Greenway Subgrade
- Greenway Phase / Constitution Park Remediation: Viewing Platform and River Access

**Greenway As Soil Cap**

- Remedial designs incorporated urban revitalization vision at minimal additional cost
- Inclusion of co-benefits increases community acceptance and shortens time for approvals
- Access agreements for remediation facilitated through goodwill, collaboration and transparency

**Remediation Behind Historic Church**
- Phase 1 workplan called for excavation of bank behind church
- Due to space limitations – Greenway plan used surface streets in-front of church rather than following riverbank
- Risky excavation changed to capping, which includes constructing a mechanically stabilized earth embankment for the greenway
- Capping as remedy had much lower risk and lower cost than excavation would
- Greenway remains separated from street traffic minimizing disruption to Church

**Conclusions**

- Allow Sufficient Time to:
  - Interface with Stakeholders
  - Complete Design Reviews
  - Obtain easement/permits
  - Identify project co-benefits early in remedial design process
- Initial success builds confidence in future phases of work
- Integrating remediation with local revitalization vision results in success.