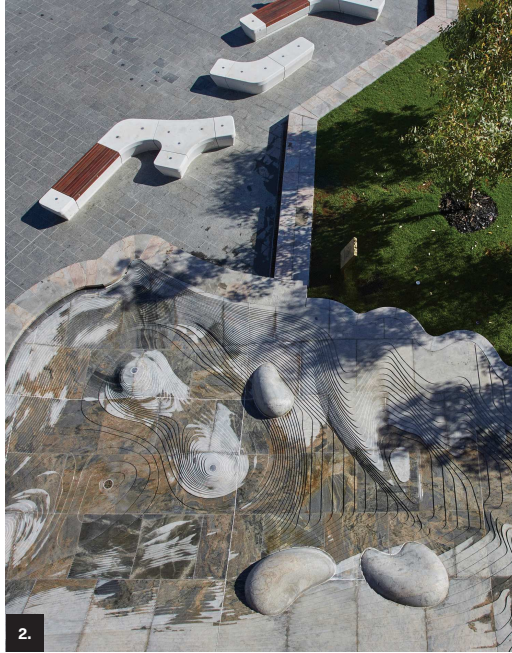




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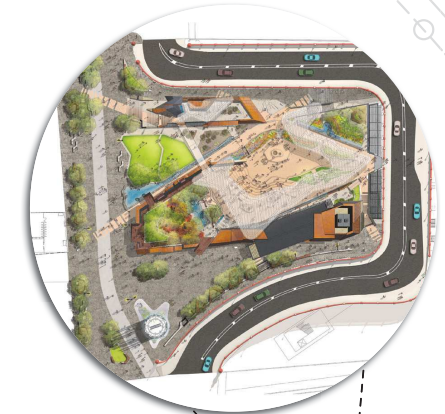


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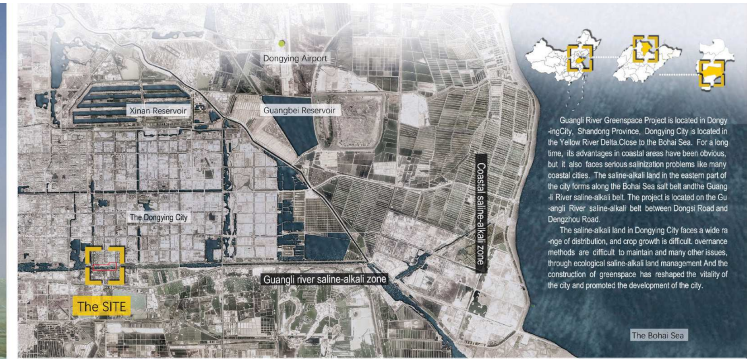
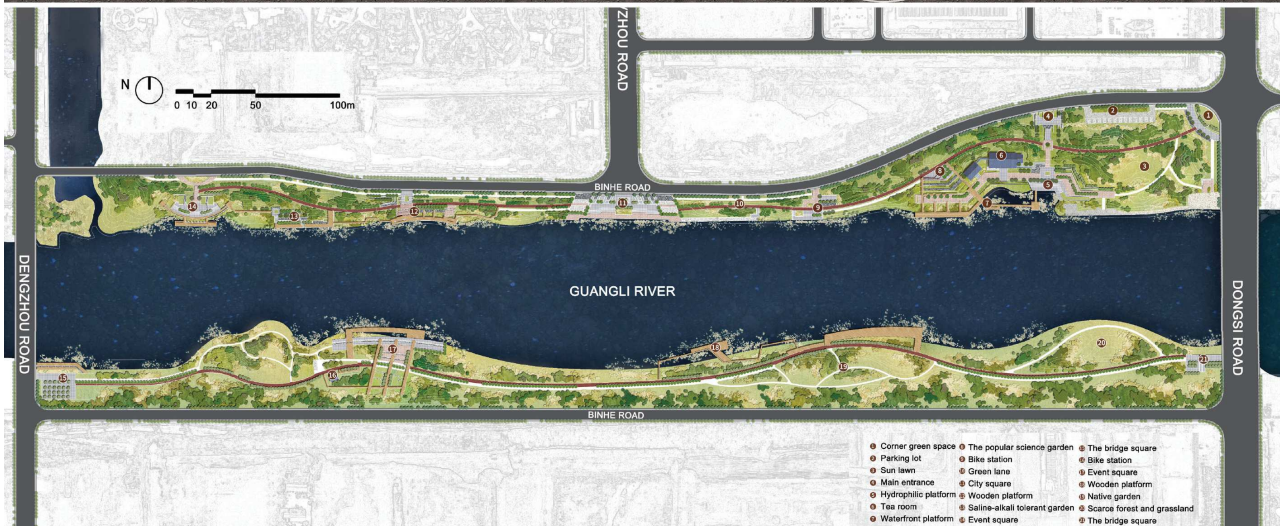
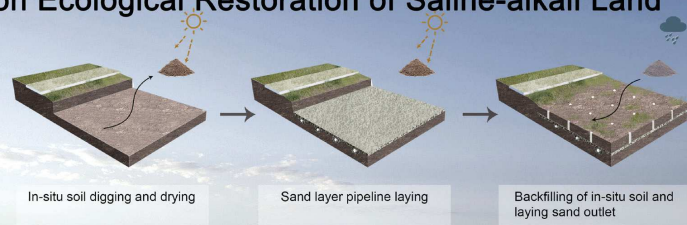
# YAGAN SQUARE PERTH, AUSTRALIA

Yagan Square is a project of local and state significance for the city of Perth and Western Australia, located at the east end of the new MRA Citylink development which seeks to physically reconnect Northbridge with the Perth's CBD (and the Swan River). Yagan Square is a major civic space and performance venue, a flora reserve, a fresh food market, public realm art destination, a watercourse play-space, a digital animation venue and an indigenous education/visitor information centre.

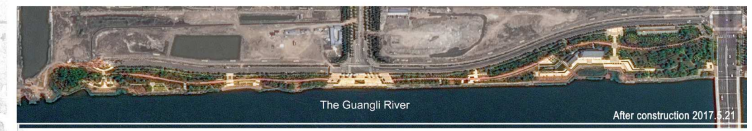
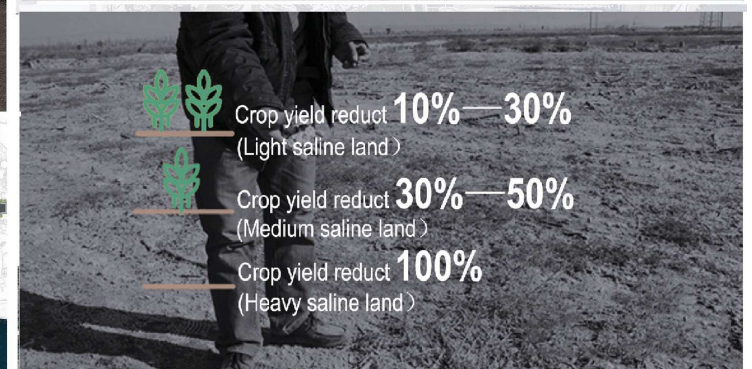
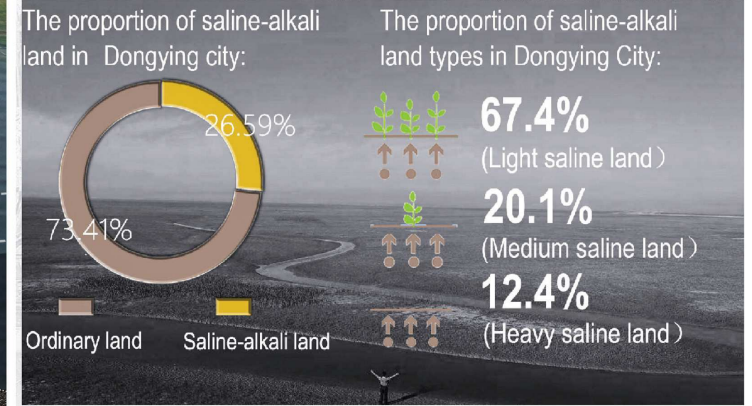
The design develops a clear cultural idea about the place of Yagan Square within the city and country, and is representative of the idea of convergence: of geologies, ecologies, tracks, narratives, of indigenous and non-indigenous people. The design elements of the meeting place, the digital tower, marketplace, playground, landscape ecologies and art are arranged to repair and amplify connections to the adjacent areas of the city and Northbridge.



# Guangli Riverside Greenspace Based on Ecological Restoration of Saline-alkali Land



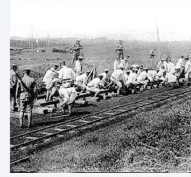
Main effects and hazards of salinization in Dongying land:  
 1. Has a wide range of influences  
 2. Has a high degree of influence  
 3. Traditional salinization treatment methods are difficult to sustain



# GYEONGUI LINE FOREST PARK

From Space of Historical Pain to Railroad of Regeneration

The linear space of 6.3 km that extends across the southwest of Seoul has been a land of pain for the past 100 years. The abandoned site of Gyeongui Railroad Line, which has witnessed the wounds of many throughout the modern times ranging from the Japanese army's exploitation of labor to the suffering during war and the increase in the cities' slums, was transformed into a park, a change that astonished many. This dramatic reversal was the result of a combination of a park system that simply solved a complex urban problem and a design technique that re-interpreted railroad image in various ways. This extraordinary experience of the narrow linear space has been spreading throughout the city and progressing at a much faster rate than anticipated.



JAPANESE ARMY'S EXPLOITATION OF LABOR (1903)

## SITE PLAN

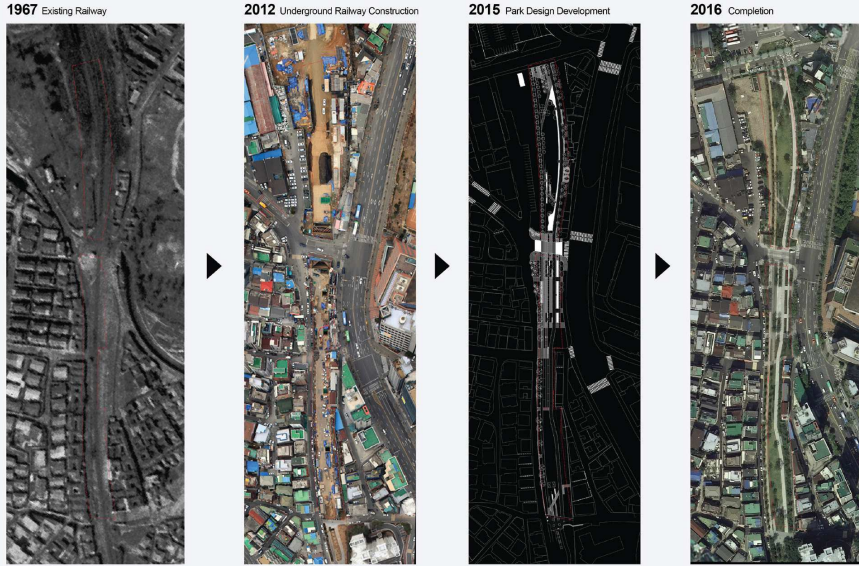
Project Outline				
Section	Length	Area	Completion	
Section 1	DAEHEUNG-DONG	700m	17,450㎡	2012
Section 2	YEONNAM-DONG	1,310m	28,500㎡	
	YEDU-DONG	190m	4,320㎡	2015
	SAECHANG-DONGAE	430m	18,800㎡	
Section 3	CHANGJEON-DONG	370m	8,600㎡	2016
	SINSU-DONG	420m	8,820㎡	
	WONHYO-DONG	390m	7,880㎡	

### Overall Plan



## SINSU-DONG SECTION CHANGE PROCESS

The ground railway moved underground and the place where the railway used to be became public park site



## ECOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT : Groundwater Below 50m and a Waterway

The Gyeongui Line underground project, which allowed for the inception of this project, brought an unexpected gift to the park. 5,000 tons of clean and cold groundwater naturally flowed into the tunnel-type railway, which was built 50 m underground, every day, and a railway operator had to pump out to the ground flowed along the waterway and pond, infusing life into the whole park. The low temperature of the water that came from deep in the underground reduced the temperature of the surrounding environment by approximately 1.5 degrees in summer. The waterway running along the trail serves as a drain for rainwater treatment during heavy rains. Rainwater gathers in the waterway through the slope-shaped green belt and the rain garden, minimizing environmental impact.



## URBAN CONTEXT : City-Activating Linear Park

A framework was created to promote local communication for effectively utilizing the narrow and elongated open space through the park. Clogged alleys and closed spaces were opened and connected throughout the park, and an open space with a rest area was planned to be placed at each node where multiple pedestrian paths intersected.

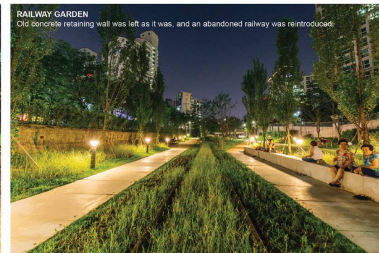
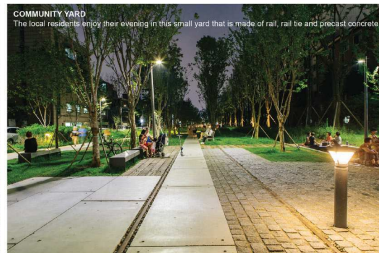
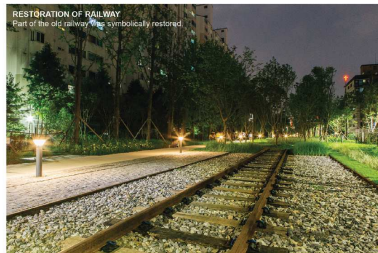


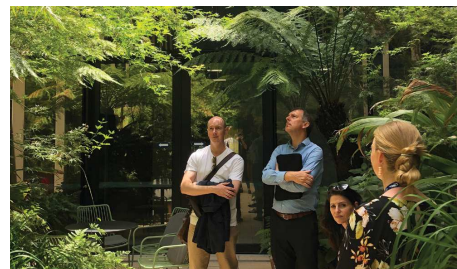
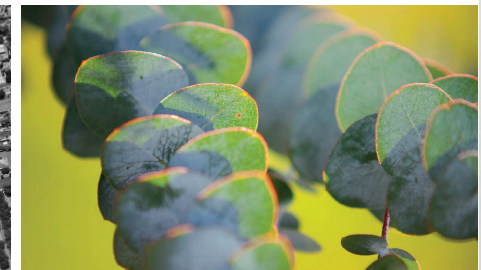
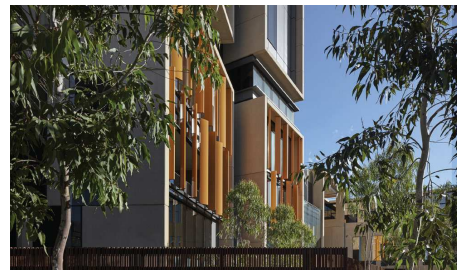
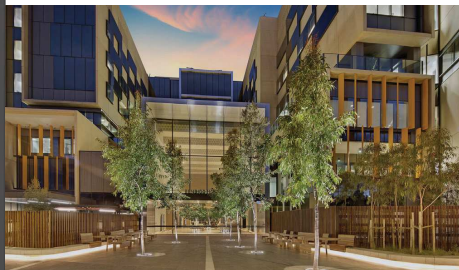
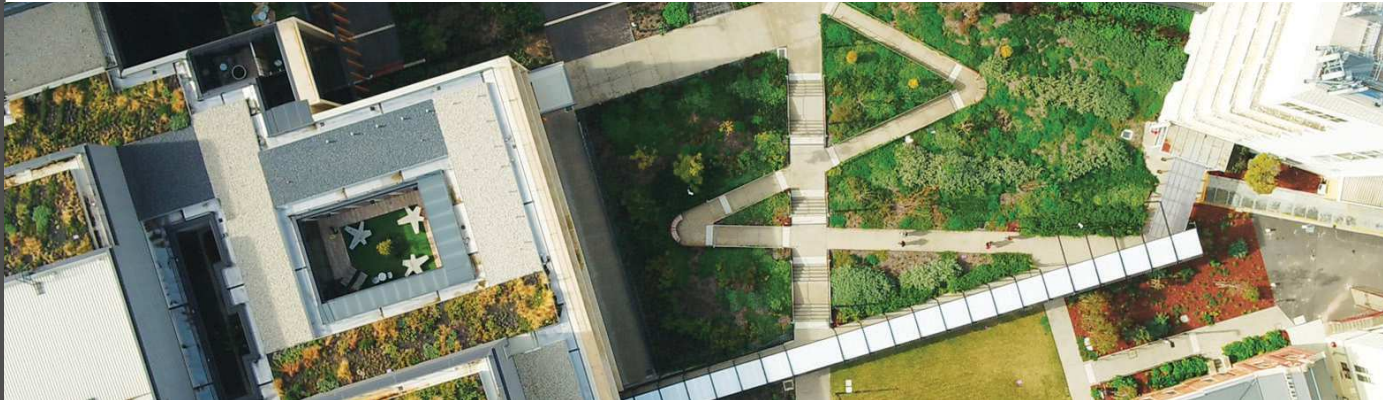
## SHAPE AND MATERIALITY : Reinterpretation of Railway

The first distinguishing element that was reviewed in the formation of the park's identity in a visual sense was a design technique for projecting the image of the "Gyeongui Line Railroad." To physically implement the image of the Gyeongui Line, materials that could easily be accessed through the railroad and the surrounding environment were selected as the primary ones for the park, and an attempt was made to express the true properties of the materials as they are was made.



OLD RAILWAY BEFORE UNDERGROUND CONSTRUCTION (2002)





# BENDIGO HOSPITAL PROJECT



**30%**  
More public space for Sydney's inner

New trees to improve amenity and habitat  
**650**

**9000**  
Square metres of additional green space

The transformation of Darling Harbour in Sydney, Australia is the city's most significant urban renewal initiative in 20 years – a once in a generation opportunity to remake a critical, central neighbourhood.

The harbour-side precinct is now home to the International Convention Centre Sydney (ICC Sydney), comprising three exceptional new venues, set within a 20-hectare public precinct of reinvigorated parklands, plazas and event spaces – with better pedestrian, cycle and public transport connections for this previously disconnected part of central Sydney.

The client envisioned a high-quality, open and flexible public realm that enabled a wide variety of casual and programmed uses. A place full of great spaces that heighten the experience of visitors to the venues, while presenting as attractions in their own right, and inspiring repeat visits.

**An integrated design amplifies the spaces and experiences**

The Darling Harbour public realm was delivered through a close, interdisciplinary collaboration. This approach enabled an elegant design that integrates the public landscape and customised artworks with the architecture, maximising the public open space, cultural features, connectivity and views.

All three ICC Sydney buildings are united through their continuous landscape base, terraces and materials. The urban landscape blends seamlessly with the surrounds and encourages permeability of the wider area. It integrates with the ICC Exhibition building facade, to deliver a terraced landscape, elevated event deck and expansive grassland green roof, connected by pathways and platforms that overlook the precinct.

**Creating an authentic, captivating and sustainable place**

The Darling Harbour transformation project has delivered:

- A dynamic events precinct that is culturally, economically and environmentally rich, including three public venues and Tumbalong Park as a high-capacity, open-air event space with staging facilities.
- A connected precinct with an enhanced network of lanes and streets; including The Boulevard, a 680m-long, Eucalypt-lined promenade that anchors the entire site.
- More diverse public experiences through engaging urban spaces, such as the Chinese Garden Square – a forecourt to the existing Chinese Garden of Friendship that features shallow water pools for children's play and acts as a market and event space for the precinct.
- A greener harbour with 650 new trees and 9,000sqm of additional green space, improving

amenity and habitat through the extensive use of native species. Crepe myrtle has also been used as a nod to neighbouring Chinatown.

A narrative for Darling Harbour and a distinctly 'Sydney' experience. The stories of the site come alive through a wide range of curated artworks and landscape features inspired by Darling Harbour's history and ecology. Sculptures, audio and visual installations, including a 600sqm mural of indigenous flora embedded in the walls of the terraced landscape, provide new points of fun and intrigue. And active water fountains celebrate the waterfront location.

The project has received a 6 Star Green Star Communities rating from the Green Building Council of Australia. The design embraces the city's wider sustainability goals for open spaces through integrated WSUD solutions, green spaces, public transport connections and improved walkability. It has delivered 30 per cent more public space for Sydney's inner-city.

By creating more inclusive and engaging new places and improving existing locations, the precinct's appeal has increased with locals and visitors alike – generating ongoing social, economic and environmental benefits.

The revitalised public realm is turning Darling Harbour into one of the world's best urban places to live, learn, meet and be entertained – a place that people return to time and again.

**Darling Harbour Public Realm**  
Sydney, Australia



**AWARD OF EXCELLENCE**

**Landscape Design along Uncovered Litchi Bay Canal  
(1st Section)**  
Guangzhou, China

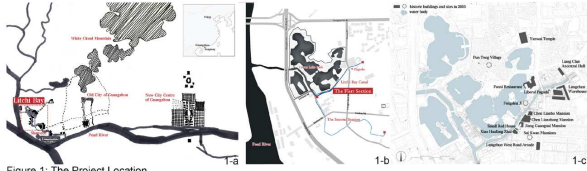


Figure 1: The Project Location.  
1-a: Litchi Bay in Guangzhou.  
1-b: The project in Litchi Bay.  
1-c: Historic landscape in Litchi Bay, based on topographic map, 2010.



Figure 2: The Canal before the Project.  
2-a: The Canal before being covered.  
2-b: The covered Canal and the road.

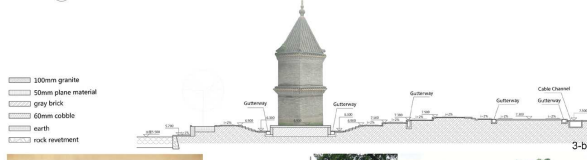
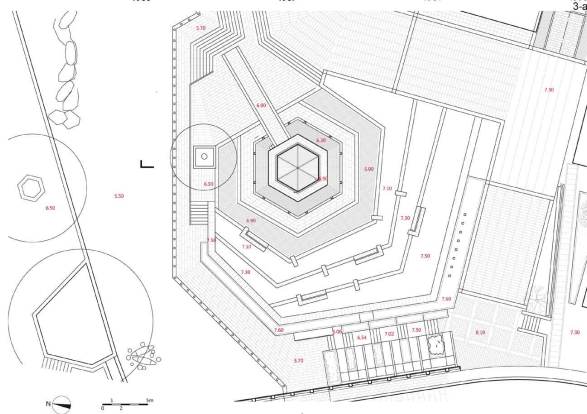
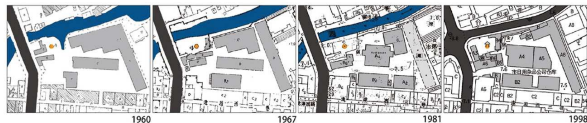


Figure 3: The Pagoda Plaza.

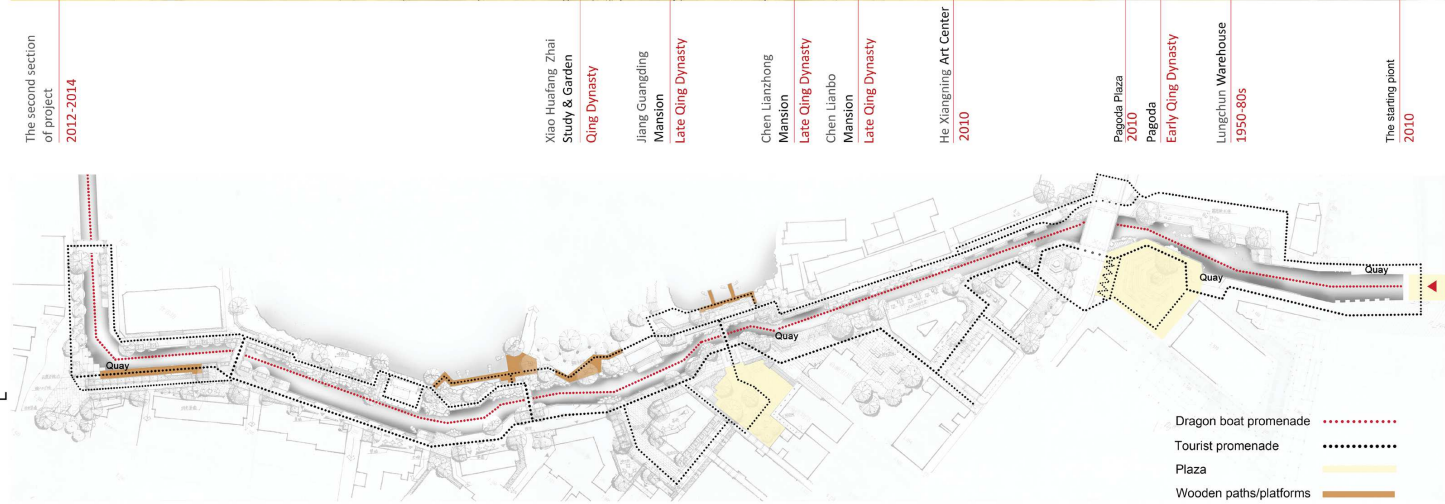


Figure 4: Site Plan.  
4-a: Site plan.  
4-b: Routes and promenade plan.



Figure 5: Serial View along the Canal.  
5-a: The starting point.  
5-b: The Sai Kwan Food Museum.  
5-c: The Pagoda and Pagoda Plaza.  
5-d: The curved double promenade.  
5-e: The Cantonese Opera stage.  
5-f: The end of the 1st section.



Figure 6: Folk Activities and Rituals now.

# National River Park Corridor

THE NATIONAL RIVER PARK CORRIDOR IS A RIVER-EDGE LINEAR PARK THAT THREADS IN THE PERIPHERY OF THE HOME OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATIVE CENTER AND HOSTS THE 2019 SOUTH EAST ASIAN GAMES. THIS 1.2-KILOMETER LONG AND 8.5-HECTARE DEVELOPMENT DESIGNED GREEN SPACE CATER TO A DIVERSE SET OF USERS RANGING FROM ATHLETES, VISITORS, EMPLOYEES AND FAMILIES COMING FROM THIS EMERGING URBAN CENTER IN CAPAS, CLARK-TARLAC, PHILIPPINES.

THE DESIGN SET A TRIAD OF ECOLOGICAL FRAMEWORKS OF STORM WATER MANAGEMENT, INTEGRATION OF LOCAL FLORA AND RIVER-EDGE PROTECTION INTO THE SITE'S CONTEXT, SURFACE RUNOFFS AND STORM WATER FLOWS AND FILTERS THROUGH A GROUP OF LIVING SWALES ENHANCING THE QUALITY OF WATER BEFORE DISCHARGING TO THE RIVER. EXISTING FLORA SET THE TONE OF PRESERVATION OF THESE SPECIES AND INTEGRATED WITH LOCAL PLANT MATERIAL THAT CO-EXISTS WITH THE NATURALLY OCCURRING SPECIES. THE RIVER-EDGE IS REINFORCED WITH GABIONS STABILIZING THE SLOPE AND ALLOWING PLANTS TO THRIVE.

THE RIVER-EDGE DEVELOPMENT IN THE COUNTRY IS STILL LINED WITH CONCRETE-RIPRAP WALLS, WHICH THIS PROJECT BREAKS THE NORMS BY USING BIO-ENGINEERING INTERVENTIONS, FROM AN ESTABLISHED EASEMENT TRANSCENDING INTO NATURE ENJOYMENT SPACE, **THE NATIONAL RIVER PARK CORRIDOR IS SETTING A NEW DEFINITION OF RIVER-EDGE DEVELOPMENT IN THE PHILIPPINES.**

THE PROJECT SITE IS AN EASEMENT FOR THE MASTERPLAN DEVELOPMENT THAT FEATURES A RIVER WITH A WIDTH OF 10 TO 15 METERS WITH SHALLOW WATERS, WITH A CONTOUR OF VARYING ELEVATIONS THAT DIFFERS FROM 5 METERS TO 11 (449 – 460 MASL) METERS FROM THE RIVER BED CREATING 25 TO 45 SLOPE PERCENTAGE. THE VARIETY OF THE SITE'S ELEVATIONS CREATES WATERSHEDS EVIDENCE THAT THE SITE IS A PART OF NATURAL COURSE OF WATER. THE SITE'S SOIL PROFILE BASICALLY CLASSIFIED AS SAND, CLAY AND SILT WITH A DEPTH REFERENCE OF 15 METERS. ALSO, THE SITE IS BLESSED WITH RICH FLORA AND FAUNA RANGING FROM NATIVE TREES AND PLANT SPECIES DOMINANT TO THE SITE LIKE "KAWAYANG-NINIK" (*Bambusa blumeana*), "BAYOG" (*Bambusa munitana*), "ALIBANGBANG" (*Bauhinia malabarica*), NATIVE DITA (*Astonia scholaris*), WILD PANDAKAI (*Tabernaemontana panacocauli*), "TAMBO" (*Progamiles vulgaris*) AND WILD ACRYVA (*Aerva sanguinolenta*). LOCAL FAUNA HAS BEEN SEEN WITHIN THE SITE LIKE BIRDS, KING COBRA, INSECTS, SAND LIZARDS (*Lycosoma smaragdinum*) AND EVEN THE LIZON STRIPED RAT (*Chrotomys whiteheadi*) THAT IS ONLY TO BE FOUND IN THE COUNTRY.

THE SITE IS REQUIRED TO BE A GREEN LEISURE SPACE SERVING VARIETY OF USERS COMING FROM THE SPORTS COMPLEXES, GOVERNMENT OFFICES, RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS AND COMMERCIAL HUB. THREE MAJOR DESIGN FACTORS HAVE RISEN BASED ON THE EXISTING SITE ELEMENTS AND CONTEXT THAT ARE NEEDED TO BE ADDRESSED. THE PROJECT SITE HAS (1) MULTIPLE WATERSHEDS OUTSIDE THE SITE AND OUTFALLS FROM THE COMPLEXES WHICH DISCHARGES TO THE RIVER, (2) PATCHES OF NATIVE TREES AND LOCAL SHRUBS SHOWS FRAGMENTATION OF EXISTING FLORA FURTHER CAUSING HABITAT LOSS TO THE LOCAL FAUNA, (3) RIVER EDGES WITH EXTREME SLOPES ARE PRONE TO EROSION. THESE MAJOR FACTORS NEED TO BE ADDRESSED THAT THE SOLUTIONS WEAVED TO THE SPACE PROGRAMMING OF THE SITE.



**1 CONTOUR + SURFACE RUNOFF**

SWALE INTERCEPTORS, RAIN GARDENS AND CATCHMENT BASINS ARE STRATEGICALLY DESIGNED THROUGHOUT THE SITE PATTERNED IN THE NATURAL COURSE OF SURFACE RUNOFF AND SINKS DOWN THE MOVEMENT OF WATER ALLOWING WATER RESERVOIR AND INFILTRATION IMPROVING WATER QUALITY IN THE SITE.

SWALE INTERCEPTORS, USUALLY GRAZED, ARE THE FIRST LEVEL OF STORM WATER MANAGEMENT WHEN LOCATED 1.2 METERS FROM THE PERIMETER OF THE CONCRETE USES TO COLLECT, DETENT AND DIVERT SURFACE RUNOFFS FROM THE PARKING AREAS AND PAVED AREAS. COLLECTED SURFACE RUNOFF WILL OVERFLOW AND THEN DIVERTED TO SECOND LINE OF STORM WATER MANAGEMENT – RAIN GARDENS.

RAIN GARDENS LOCATED THROUGHOUT THE SITE WHERE IT SERVES AS PURPOSE AS A COLLECTOR OF SURFACE RUNOFFS FROM ADJACENT AREAS AND FROM THE SWALE INTERCEPTORS. THESE RAIN GARDENS COLLECT WATER AND THEN FILTER THROUGH LOOSE MATERIALS AND PLANTS. WHEN THE SURFACE RUNOFFS COLLECTED IN THE RAIN GARDENS, IT WILL OVERFLOW AND DIVERTED TO THE THIRD LINE OF STORM WATER MANAGEMENT – CATCHMENT BASINS.

CATCHMENT BASINS ARE LOCATED ON THE LOW POINTS OF THE SITE USE TO COLLECT VOLUMES OF WATER THROUGHOUT THE SITE MAKING A LARGE RESERVOIR. DURING HEAVY PRECIPITATIONS, CATCHMENT BASINS ARE THE MAIN RECHARGE POINTS FOR AQUIFERS. LARGE VOLUMES OF WATER WILL BE DISCHARGED TO THE RIVER WHEN OVERFLOWED.

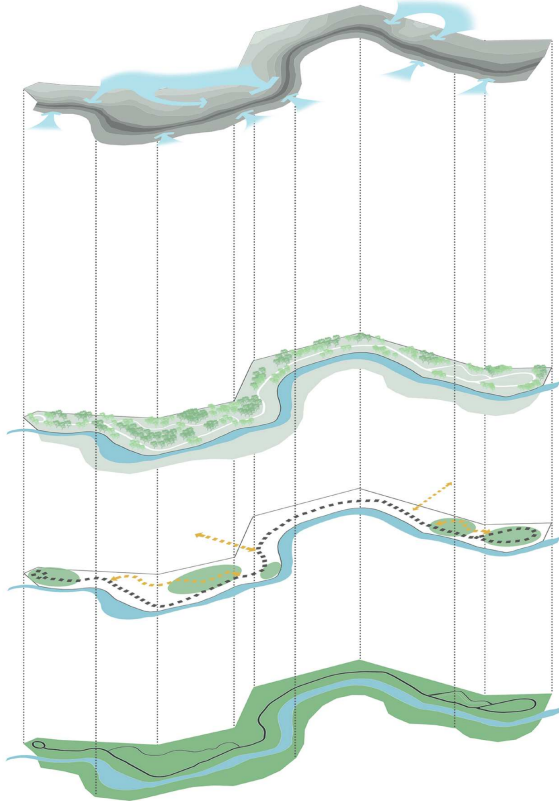
**2 PATCHES + INTEGRATION**

THE TEAM IDENTIFIED PATCHES THAT NEEDED TO BE PROTECTED AND RESTORING AS A HABITAT IN THE AREA. PRESERVATION OF NATIVE AND LOCAL SPECIES REQUIRES CONTINUOUS CONNECTIONS BETWEEN EXISTING PATCHES THAT ENHANCES THE BIODIVERSITY OF THE SITE.

**3 CIRCULATION + PROGRAMMING**

THE USERS' CIRCULATION DESIGNED IN A CONTINUOUS MANNER CREATING LOOPS ON BOTH SIDES IN EAST WEST ORIENTATION. THE MAIN NODES AND EGRESS OF THE SITE LOCATED NEAR AT THE BOUNDARY. THE CIRCULATION IS DESIGNED THAT ALLOWS THE USERS TO PENETRATE THE SPACES ADJACENT TO IT. FRIEND ALL MOVEMENTS OF THE USERS. SECONDARY CIRCULATIONS ALLOW THE USERS TO DIFFERENCE THE SITE WITH A DIFFERENT VIEW AND SENSE OF INTIMACY.

THE PROJECT OFFERS A MULTITUDE OF ACTIVITIES THROUGH WELL DEFINED SPACES. PASSIVE OR ACTIVE SELECTION OF PROGRAMS INTERPRETED IN SPACES ARE BASED ON THE DEGREE OF INTIMACY OF THE SITE ADJACENT TO IT. RANGING FROM ATHLETIC, EDUCATIONAL, GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES AND FAMILIES. SPACES ARE ALSO DESIGNED WITH ELEMENTS HELPS TO MAXIMIZE THE USE OF THAT SPACE FROM SENSING AREA INCLUDING A PARKA, BIKI SACKS AND A VIEWING DECK. ACTIVE AREAS WITH PLAY AND EXERCISE EQUIPMENT AND SHADE STRUCTURES FOR AN AESTHETIC AND FUNCTIONAL VIEW TO SPACE.



**THE TERRACED LANDSCAPE IS DESIGNED TO FILTER THE EFFLUENT THAT COMES FROM THE SURFACE RUNOFF ON PAVED AREAS THAT MIMICS THE NATURAL RICE TERRACES OF THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLE THAT ADAPTS ON THE NATURAL TOPOGRAPHY.**



**INSPIRED FROM AN INDIGENOUS LANDSCAPE OF THE LOCALS, THE WALLS OF THE RICE FIELD ADAPTED INTO MODERN FORM OF GABION THAT IS USED AS A PROTECTION FOR SOIL EROSION ALIGNED TO THE NATURAL AESTHETICS OF THE SITE.**



**FIRST FILTRATION LEVEL**

THE FIRST LEVEL TRAPS ALL EXCESS SILT AND SEDIMENT FROM INTERCEPTOR SWALES. THIS IS THE FIRST LEVEL OF PHYTOREMEDIATION TO REMOVE HIGH LEVELS OF CONTAMINANTS FROM PAVED AREAS AS CARRIED AWAY BY SURFACE RUNOFF. PLANTS SUCH AS PALE BRUSH OF PARADISE (*Pholidon coffeocornu*), LIMON GRASS (*Chromolaena odorata*) AND JAPANESE BUSH (*Phytolacca myrsinifolia*) ARE PLANTED ON THIS LEVEL.

**INTERCEPTOR SWALE**

THE SWALE FIRST REMOVES THE SOLID DEBRIS, OIL AND GREASES CAME FROM THE PARKING AREA AND GOVERNMENT HOUSING BUILDING BEFORE IT DISCHARGES TO THE TERRACED LANDSCAPE.

**THIRD FILTRATION LEVEL**

THIS LEVEL POLISHES THE EFFLUENT BEFORE IT DISCHARGES TO THE RIVER. IT ALSO SERVES AS A SEATING AREA FOR THE USERS TO APPRECIATE AND LEARN THE PROCESS OF NATURAL WATER FILTRATION. PLANTS SUCH AS DWARF PANDAI (*Pandanus tomentosus*), ACRYVA (*Aerva sanguinolenta*), YELLOW BEE (*Impatiens pseudocrocea*), BOTTOM FERN (*Nepenthes gracilis*)

**SECOND FILTRATION LEVEL**

THE SECOND LEVEL REMOVES MOST OF THE REMAINING HEAVY METALS SUCH AS MERCURY, LEAD, COPPER, ZINC AND SOME TOXIC PLANTS SUCH AS YELLOW BEE (*Impatiens pseudocrocea*), DWARF PANDAI (*Pandanus tomentosus*), SELIGM (*Phallosiphon sarkum*) AND LIMON GRASS (*Chromolaena odorata*) ARE PLANTED ON THIS LEVEL.



**WEAVING CULTURE AND NATURE**

INSPIRED WITH THE WELL-KNOWN PHILIPPINE TAPESTRIES AND CRAFT MAKING, **HABI** – A TAGALOG WORD FOR WEAVE, ENVISIONS THE RIVER AS A THREAD, A PRIMARY ELEMENT IN CREATING CONNECTIONS IN THE COMMUNITY TO ITS ENVIRONMENT IN WHICH THE RIVER AND ITS PERIPHERY TURNS INTO A DYNAMIC SPACE THAT WEAVES ECOLOGICAL APPROACHES INTO THE TAPESTRIES OF NATURAL ENVIRONMENT THAT SUPPORTS BIODIVERSITY AND ACTIVITIES.

THE NATIONAL RIVER PARK CORRIDOR IS A RIVER-EDGE DEVELOPMENT INTERLACING ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES AND IDENTITIES LAID ON AN EMERGING URBAN FABRIC – EXHIBITS VIBRANT PATTERNS AND STRONG CONNECTIONS OF MAN AND NATURE.

# HEARTBEAT@BEDOK

IFLA ASIA-PAC LA Awards 2019, Cultural and Urban Landscape

Heartbeat@Bedok is a luxuriant development located in a matured housing estate in Singapore. It is pioneer to housing multiple agencies managing different facilities from healthcare to recreation, and bring residents of different backgrounds together, improving social ties and cultivating community spirit.

The civic development is predicated on the increasing number of elderly within the area, with roughly 14-18 percent of residents in Bedok aged 65 and above. This prompted various designs and conveniences catered for active ageing.

In reverence to its historical park of dense landscapes and mature trees, the proposed design carries the same Forestry theme throughout the development, retaining the character of a community park. The verdure is practical, utilised as privacy and acoustic screens from the neighbouring residential units.

To create an environmentally progressive building for the tropical climate, passive environmental designs were implemented to promote wind flow, adopt high ceiling spaces, self-shading facades and cross ventilation. In fact, the extensive landscape area is irrigated using harvested rainwater, with sensors to reduce potable water use.

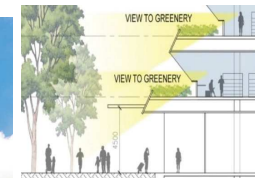
Greywater filtration systems, and wastewater management were integrated into the building's extensive landscaping, resulting in an overall design that is not only environmentally efficient, but community driven.



The previous site was a park with dense landscape and mature trees. This lead to the same Forestry theme that echoes throughout the development – retaining the character of a community park.

## URBAN HARMONY

Heartbeat@Bedok sits on a community park that has been central to the neighborhood since 1960s. Its design took into consideration the accessibility of the park and its connectivity to the surrounding area.



To preserve aspects of the original green space, lush greenery is integrated into the design to compensate for the green spaces that were previously part of the park.



A variety of greenery – trees, shrubs and creepers, envelopes the mass of the building, mitigating its visual impact on the massing. They serve as natural screens for the indoor areas by reducing heat gain.



View of Heartbeat@Bedok from Bedok North Street 1.



Softscape selection was influenced by the species native to Singapore.



Every floor plate is bordered with greenery, creating a modern urban and biophilic space.



# Scarborough Foreshore Redevelopment

**Project statement:**

This project transforms a disconnected and carpark-dominated beachfront into one of Australia's most iconic urban beach experiences – a precinct focused on health, wellness and celebration.

The central ambition underpinning the project was to reduce the impact that road infrastructure has on the precinct, remove carparking and return Scarborough Foreshore to the people.

The design is defined by two main pedestrian promenades that provide clear circulation and frame new amenities and recreational opportunities along the beachfront.

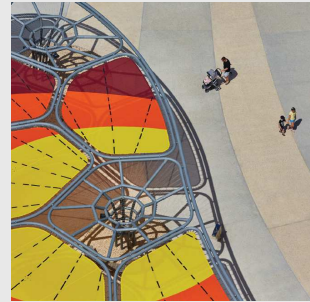
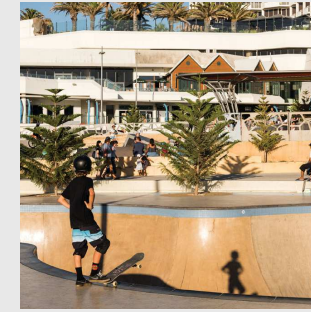
The project was highly collaborative, with the lead designers working with specialist skate and play designers on the skate park, and local architects on the shade arbours, as

well as an Indigenous artist on integrated artwork that incorporates place-based cultural heritage elements.

The project includes civic plazas and new development zones, opportunities for jogging, bouldering, skating, cycling and other active uses, and provision for retail and food/beverage outlets.

In the north of the site a new 11-metre turfed landform has been created from the recycled spoil called Sunset Hill – it allows spectacular views over the Indian Ocean, particularly at sunset, as well as up and down the beach.

The project serves as an example of how tired urban waterfronts can be transformed into multi-layered landscapes promoting health and wellbeing.



Master plan of "coastal green corridor"



Snapshot of coastal green corridor



Arboretum



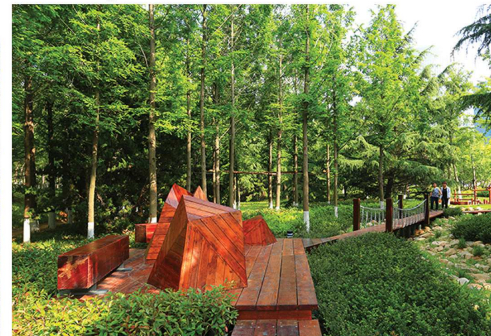
Jogging track



Rest and recreation activity site



Interesting site



Leisure site

