CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. An urban transformation construction method for creating a tropical-style swimming lagoon with a sloped access at vacant and/or abandoned sites, the method comprising:

   a. demolishing at least part of the vacant or abandoned site, wherein the demolition process includes excavating at least a 15 cm to 6 meter layer;
   b. excavating material having a volume of at least 4,000 m3 from an area within the site;
   c. forming a basin for a large water body having a surface area of at least 3,000 m2 and a minimum depth of at least 1.4 meters at its deepest point, wherein earthworks for the basin are created within the surrounding site perimeter, and wherein the basin includes a basin perimeter and a bottom;
   d. constructing water containment walls on at least one section of the basin perimeter to form a waterfront perimeter, wherein the shape of the waterfront perimeter is mainly curved and the basin has a maximum width of 300 meters;
   e. covering the bottom of the basin with a non-permeable material not including thick concrete like conventional swimming pools;
   f. constructing a sloped access area on at least one section of the basin perimeter to form a beach access into the large water body;
   g. constructing one or more barriers around the basin perimeter to cordon off an area to establish a controlled access area, wherein the controlled access area includes a beach access perimeter, and the barriers include at least one access point to selectively allow users into the controlled access area, whereby the users allowed entry into the controlled access area are able to use the beach access; and
   h. constructing at least one additional recreational facility comprising food and beverage and commercial facilities such as restaurants, bars, kiosks, stores, cafes among others in the vicinity of the waterfront perimeter.

2. The construction method of claim 1, wherein the area about the basin perimeter not located within the controlled access area forms a non-ticketed access area which may be freely accessed by users.

3. The construction method of claim 1, wherein the demolition process comprises excavation with machinery up to a depth of 20 centimeters over the design excavation level, where the final 20 cm are excavated manually.

4. The construction method of claim 1, wherein step b) comprises excavating material having a volume of at least 7,000 m3.

5. The construction method of claim 1, wherein step c) comprises forming a basin for a large water body having a surface area of at least 5,000 m2.

6. The construction method of claim 1, wherein:

- when the soil type has more than a 12% material passing under a N°200 mesh (opening of 0.075 mm), the bottom soil must be compacted to achieve a 95% Modified Proctor Density, also referred to as the Maximum Dry Compacted Density; and
- when the soil type has less than a 12% material passing under a N°200 mesh (opening of 0.075 mm), the soil must be compacted to achieve no less than 80% of its Relative Density.

7. The construction method of claim 1, further comprising placing sand in the surroundings of the beach area in order to create a sandy beach area.

8. The construction method of claim 1, the beach access having a sloped transition into the basin of between 5% and 30%

9. The construction method of claim 1, whereby the lagoon is used for swimming, for the practice of water sports, and for housing shows and events.

10. The construction method of claim 1, wherein the sloped access area is constructed with a support slab to provide structural stability to such area.

11. The construction method of claim 1, wherein the non-permeable bottom material that covers the bottom of the basin comprises plastic liners, shotcrete, or flexible

materials, whereby the use of a thick concrete layer like in conventional swimming pools is not required.

12. The construction method of claim 1, wherein the non-permeable material that covers the bottom of the basin comprises a plastic liner of at least 1 mm of thickness.

13. The construction method of claim 12, wherein the plastic liner has a white, blue or light color.

14. The construction method of claim 1, wherein the swimming lagoon has shapes that tends to imitate natural geometries.

15. The construction method of claim 1, wherein separate access points are included, for both controlled access areas and non-ticketed access areas, so that visitors can participate in either one or both areas depending on their purpose for visiting the race or activity circuit facility and the swimming lagoon.

16. The construction method of claim 1, wherein the controlled access area is designed so that the total beach area to swimming lagoon area ratio is at least 1:2.

17. The construction method of claim 1, wherein the surroundings of the swimming lagoon include the use of amphitheaters to hold events such as concerts and festivals, among others.

18. The construction method of claim 1, wherein the surroundings of the swimming lagoon include cafes, bars, restaurants, beach centers, promenades, hotels, entertainment facilities, virtual and immersive experiences, and similar facilities and amenities.

19. The construction method of claim 1, wherein a non-fixed screen is provided in the vicinity of the swimming lagoon to broadcast content and house events and shows.

20. The construction method of claim 1, wherein the swimming lagoon is illuminated through a lighting system.

21. The construction method of claim 1, wherein the swimming lagoon is surrounded by vegetation such as plants and trees.

22. The construction method of claim 1, wherein the installations surrounding the tropical-style lagoon is artificially set with a beach theme, including the use of blue and white colors.

23. The construction method of claim 1, wherein the tropical style swimming lagoon has at least 50% less inlets than those required for the filtration system of a conventional swimming pool according to swimming pool standards.

CLAIMS

1. An urban transformation construction method for creating a tropical-style swimming lagoon with a sloped access at vacant and/or abandoned sites, the method comprising:

a. demolishing at least part of the vacant or abandoned site, wherein the demolition process includes excavating a layer of at least 15 cm and up to six meters;

b. excavating material having a volume of at least 4,000 m3 from an area within the site;

c. forming a basin for a large water body having a surface area of at least 3,000 m2 and a minimum depth of at least 1.4 meters at its deepest point, wherein earthworks for the basin are created within the surrounding site perimeter, and wherein the basin includes a basin perimeter and a bottom;

d. constructing water containment walls on at least one section of the basin perimeter to form a waterfront perimeter, wherein the shape of the waterfront perimeter is mainly curved and the basin has a maximum width of 300 meters;

e. covering the bottom of the basin with a non-permeable material, the non-permeable material including at least one of a plastic liner, shotcrete, or flexible materials;

f. constructing a sloped access area on at least one section of the basin perimeter to form a beach access into the large water body;

g. constructing one or more barriers around the basin perimeter to cordon off an area to establish a controlled access area, wherein the controlled access area includes a beach access perimeter, and the barriers include at least one access point to selectively allow users into the controlled access area, whereby the users allowed entry into the controlled access area are able to use the beach access; and

h. constructing at least one additional recreational facility comprising food and beverage and commercial facilities selected from the group comprising restaurants, bars, kiosks, stores, and cafes, wherein the at least one additional recreational facility is located in the vicinity of the waterfront perimeter.

2. The construction method of claim 1, wherein the area about the basin perimeter not located within the controlled access area forms a non-ticketed access area which may be freely accessed by users.

3. The construction method of claim 1, wherein the demolition process comprises excavation with machinery up to a depth of 20 centimeters over the design excavation level, where the final 20 cm are excavated manually.

4. The construction method of claim 1, wherein step b) comprises excavating material having a volume of at least 7,000 m3.

5. The construction method of claim 1, wherein step c) comprises forming a basin for a large water body having a surface area of at least 5,000 m2.

6. The construction method of claim 1, wherein:

when the soil type has more than a 12% material passing under a Nº200 mesh (opening of 0.075 mm), the bottom soil must be compacted to achieve a 95% Modified Proctor Density, also referred to as the Maximum Dry Compacted Density; and

when the soil type has less than a 12% material passing under a Nº200 mesh (opening of 0.075 mm), the soil must be compacted to achieve no less than 80% of its Relative Density.

7. The construction method of claim 1, further comprising placing sand in the surroundings of the beach area in order to create a sandy beach area.

8. The construction method of claim 1, the beach access having a sloped transition into the basin of between 5% and 30%.

9. The construction method of claim 1, whereby the lagoon is used for swimming, for the practice of water sports, and for housing shows and events.

10. The construction method of claim 1, wherein the sloped access area is constructed with a support slab to provide structural stability to such area.

11. The construction method of claim 1, wherein the non-permeable material that covers at least a part of the bottom of the basin is a plastic liner having at least 1 mm of thickness.

12. The construction method of claim 11, wherein the plastic liner has a white, blue or light color.

13. The construction method of claim 1, wherein the basin perimeter of the swimming lagoon includes shapes that tend to imitate natural geometries.

14. The construction method of claim 1, wherein separate access points are included, for both controlled access areas and non-ticketed access areas, so that visitors can participate in either one or both areas depending on their purpose for visiting the race or activity circuit facility and the swimming lagoon.

15. The construction method of claim 1, wherein the controlled access area is designed so that the total beach area to swimming lagoon area ratio is at least 1:2.

16. The construction method of claim 1, wherein the surroundings of the swimming lagoon include the use of amphitheaters to hold events selected from the group comprising concerts and festivals.

17. The construction method of claim 1, wherein the surroundings of the swimming lagoon include cafes, bars, restaurants, beach centers, promenades, hotels, entertainment facilities, and virtual and immersive experiences.

18. The construction method of claim 1, wherein a non-fixed screen is provided in the vicinity of the swimming lagoon to broadcast content and house events and shows.

19. The construction method of claim 1, wherein the swimming lagoon is illuminated through a lighting system.

20. The construction method of claim 1, wherein the swimming lagoon is surrounded by vegetation comprising plants and trees.

21. The construction method of claim 1, wherein the installations surrounding the tropical-style lagoon are artificially set with a beach theme, including the use of blue and white colors.

22. The construction method of claim 1, wherein the tropical style swimming lagoon has at least 50% less inlets than those required for the filtration system of a conventional swimming pool according to swimming pool standards.