

Enhancement of the natural heritage of the Velino River

DESIGN GUIDANCE DOCUMENT

(according to article 41(2)(3) of the Italian Code for Public Procurements – legislative decree no. 36 of 31/03/2023

and article 3 of the its Annex I.7)

Location: Rieti – River Velino: riverbank area - from Cavallotti Bridge to John XXIII Bridge

- Cavallotti Bridge - <https://maps.app.goo.gl/M4h5fW9qzpWXq1GPA>
- John XXIII Bridge - <https://maps.app.goo.gl/jxJYCrqVXCKkjSEN7>

CUP: F12H24000240006

The Project Manager
Arch. Emiliano Di Giambattista

1. INTRODUCTION

This Design Guidance Document (in original, 'Documento di Indirizzo alla Progettazione – DIP') is prepared by the undersigned Arch. Emiliano Di Giambattista, director of Settore IV of the Municipality of Rieti and Project Manager according to Article 15 of Legislative Decree 36/2023.

The design guidance document (hereinafter also 'DIP') will be an integral part of the tender documents for the award of the public contract for services aimed at the implementation of this intervention, as it is an integral part of the performance specifications.

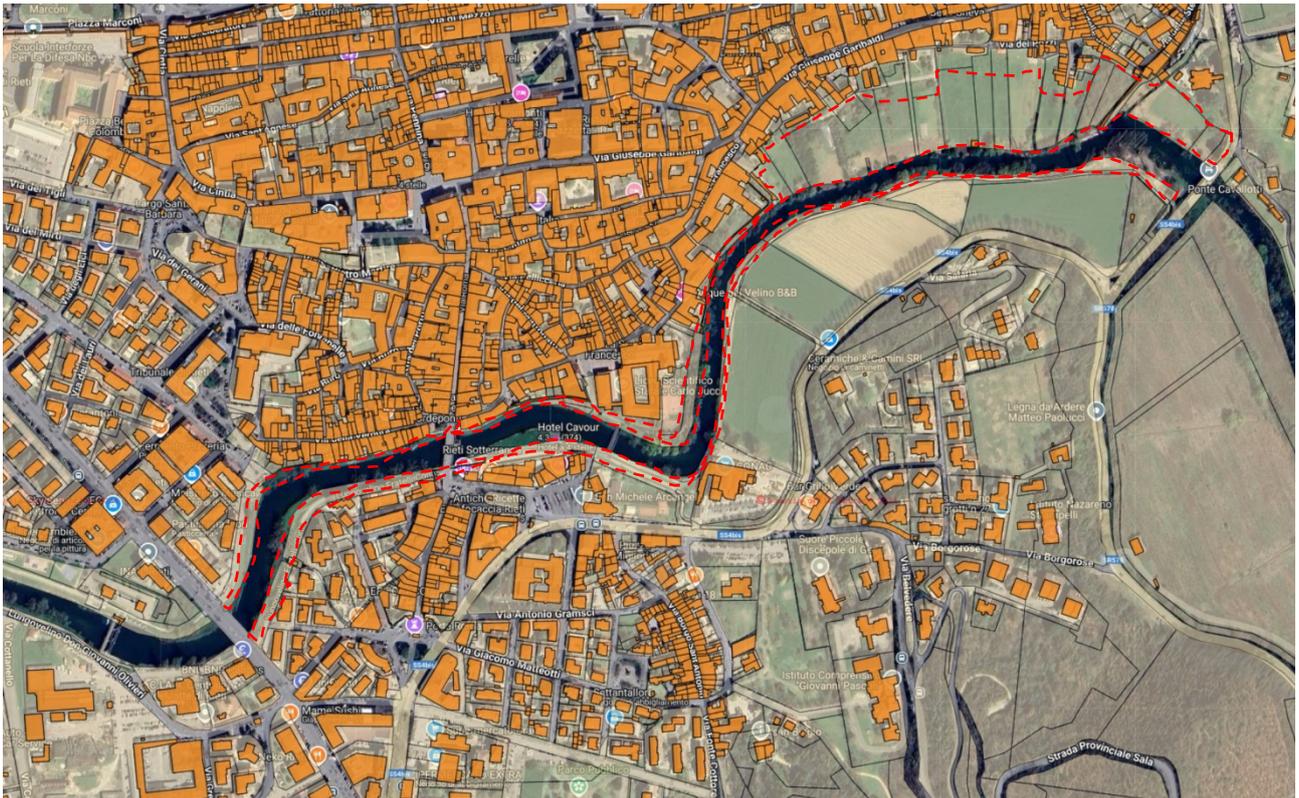
The intervention called 'Enhancement of the natural heritage of the Velino River' falls within the contribution allocated to the Municipality of Rieti by the Lazio Region for the ERDF Regional Programme 2021-2027 - Specific Objective 5.1. It provides for the enhancement of the River Velino and, consequently, of the entire urban area, through the creation of equipped areas in the section that embraces Ponte Cavallotti, Lungo Velino Nello Bellagamba and Lungo Velino Fratelli Conti. The core idea is the creation of spaces intended for recreational activities and cultural events, sports activities and docking points for canoes and small boats.

In relation to the size, specific type, and category of the intervention to be carried out, the DIP indicates the objectives, technical requirements (both prescriptive and performance), and the list of design deliverables needed to define each level of the project.

The following is the main information provided pursuant to the provisions of Article 3 of Annex I.7 of the Italian Code for Public Procurements (hereinafter, also 'Code').

2. STATE OF THE SITES

The intervention areas are located along the left bank of the urban stretch of the Velino River, from Cavallotti Bridge (Ponte Cavallotti) to John XXIII Bridge (Ponte Giovanni XXIII), across the Roman Bridge areas.



areas of the design

The affected lots consist of the following cadastral parcels:

foglio 88 partt. 454, 487, 483, 479, 1;

foglio 87 partt. 591, 26, 569, 269;

foglio 89 partt. 23, 24, 25, 26, 29;

foglio 86 partt. 1530, 1611, 1616, 1039, 1571, 1611, 1580, 1359, 1043, 1540, 1054, 1055, 1063, 1588, 1310, 1311, 1317, 1319;

foglio 85 part. 528;

the other areas affected are those bank areas that are part of the regional state property.



Ortofoto

3. AVAILABILITY OF AREAS

The areas earmarked for the project are partly of private property and partly of public property.

Once the project and the interventions to be carried out have been defined, the private properties will be expropriated according to the dictates of Presidential Decree No. 327/2001 or, alternatively, if an urban planning variance is necessary, it will be approved in accordance with Article 19 of the same Presidential Decree.

4. GENERAL OBJECTIVES TO BE PURSUED AND NEEDS TO BE MET

4.1 The City and its River

A fortress surrounded by water: this is where the oldest nucleus of the City of Rieti was born. In fact, the reference to this natural element, water, is significantly present in the City's coat of arms.

In 271 B.C. it was the consul Manio Curio Dentato who – with the cutting of the Marmore Falls – began the transformation of Lake Velino into a river, reclaiming the fertile Rieti plain. And so on over the centuries action was taken to complete the work, until the 1900s, a period in which some canals that crossed the historic part of the city were buried and protective walls were erected to limit the damage caused by the frequent flooding of the river.

It is thus from the work of man, for man, distributed over the centuries, as well as from the enormous adaptive capacity of nature that the current river landscape has been transformed and defined.

The people of Rieti have always used the river for many purposes: from its defensive origins to serving as a route to the City for transportation, including supplies. They have used its sands for the production of bricks and the force of its currents for the milling of grain and wheat. They also experienced it to meet daily needs such as irrigating gardens and fields, finding food through fishing or even more simply for washing laundry or seeking refreshment in the summertime. A feeling of deep and daily symbiosis with the river thus settled strongly in the population, at least until the whole of the last century.

Today, as the tools for meeting these needs have changed and in many cases improved, the relationship with the river is in danger of deteriorating over time, as is the landscape that surrounds it. Believing that it is essential to safeguard both aspects, the Administration intends to develop and implement a design that will reinvigorate the citizens' connection with their river, rethinking new and old activities and functions with a holistic and multipurpose approach, enhancing the naturalistic element in dialogue with the architectural element of the historic centre, and magnifying the ancient sense of balance between the physical and man-made environment.

The project that the Administration is asking to be modelled concerns precisely the urban stretch of the Velino River that runs from the Cavallotti Bridge to the John XXIII Bridge. It is therefore asked to rethink an urban public space, considering it generative of the City itself.

4.2 Connection and inter-connection

Among the design goals to be pursued, the first one to be included is the one that the urbanization of the natural element immediately suggests to us: that is, the connection between man and nature. But we will have to go further and incorporate into the design idea also the interconnection between different areas of the city, especially its historic centre. In this view, the aim is to improve the accessibility and usability of the mentioned area, considering – among other things – that the current bicycle and pedestrian path runs along the left bank with respect to the course of the river, and has only two crossings to connect it with the historic centre, which lays on the right bank. Whether on foot, by bicycle, by small boats or otherwise, this fundamental possibility that the River offers, and this ancient function that it can still serve should be enhanced. To this end, by way of example, the idea is to complete or implement where present, or to build from scratch where necessary, bicycle paths and small docks.

4.3 River sports

In the area immediately downstream of the one that is included in the project, the course of the river is dotted with important sports facilities such as the athletics stadium 'R. Guidobaldi', the sports hall 'PalaCordoni', the municipal swimming pool and the sports park located on E. Theseider Street. However, there is a total absence of facilities and spaces dedicated to the practice of river sports, such as rafting, hydrospeed, canyoning, kayaking and others, as well as to the more traditional fly fishing, which is allowed in its 'no kill' version. Therefore, it is crucial to include such facilities in the list of objectives to be set in the planning.

4.4 A Bathing City

In the Spree in Berlin, in the Rhine in Basel, in the Limmat in Zurich, in the Aare in Bern and again in the Danube in Vienna and in the canals of Copenhagen, even in the Tiber in Rome and in the Seine in Paris: today in many European cities and capitals crossed by rivers or waterways, balneability is placed at the centre - not only by a renewed interest coming from resident citizens and visitors, but also of debates among urban architects and public administrations. Aiming to give a European scope to the City of Rieti and in particular to the work of enhancing the urban stretch of the Velino River, we believe it is important to include among the objectives of the design the creating of structures and elements capable of promoting the complete swimmability of the river. In fact, it is believed that "urban swimming" is a healthy activity from a physical, mental and spiritual point of view, capable of reconnecting the citizen with the natural element (that is, the river) and at the same time acting as a catalyst for the regeneration of the social, cultural, ecological and economic systems of the community.

In order to ensure constant vigilance over the quality of the river ecosystem – which is also necessary for the management of bathing conditions – it will be essential to provide for environmental monitoring that

can be consulted at any time in relation to water temperature, flow velocity, pollution levels and any other parameter necessary to give complete feedback.

4.5 Aggregation, Culture and Entertainment

Over the past decade, the urban area of the Velino River has attracted a considerable number of young local entrepreneurs in the food and wine sector, who have set up their businesses here, making it a place to gather and promote the urban core.

Another element to take into account in the design is the considerable growth of university programmes taught in the city. Thanks to the birth of the Tuscia/Sapienza inter-university hub – which has activated a series of degree courses, about to be further implemented – the historical centre teeming with life; many classes are scheduled in the buildings located in the historic centre as well as within the complex of the former ‘Nazareno Strampelli’ cereal growing institute, bordering upstream from the area involved in the project. Taking into account the presence of this structure is crucial while setting up the design as its recovery has already been funded for more than 7 million Euros, this meaning that it is going to gain ever more importance in the life of the city. Moreover, at the former Cerroni (another central building under refurbishment works) will be soon realised the first studentate of the City overlooking ‘I Pozzi’, one of the most evocative and historic districts of Rieti. Last but not least, among the interventions planned in the second phase of the ‘Strategia territoriale’ of the City of Rieti funded under the ERDF 21-27 there is the recovery of the building of saint Fabian – which overlooks precisely the river Velino –, to be then used for university lectures and conferences.

Worth of mention is also the upcoming construction of the new city theatre, located in the proximity of John XXIII Bridge.

Taking into consideration the above, the present intervention will help to expand the current function of the River as a place of aggregation, e.g. by creating equipped areas – also floating – to hold events such as the ‘Festa del Sole’ which for fifty-four years has enlivened the river in July, representing one of the symbolic events of the City and which, among other things, is the basis of the twinning between the city of Rieti and that of Ito in Japan. Such areas should be provided with furnishings and services that make them usable for live performances, entertainment and the sale of products, starting with the typical ones. All this with the aim of enhancing, implementing and glorifying the naturalistic uniqueness of the river context, giving the possibility to improve and elevate the quality of the offer which stands at the basis of the aggregative moment and of sociality.

4.6 Deseasonalization

It will be important to direct the design towards the search for a possible deseasonalization of some stretches of the new context that embraces the river, protagonist of the intervention. In this light, should be employed methodologies and tools that are, on the one hand, deeply respectful of the natural elements and, on the other, aim at facilitating a daily fruition of the river, in every season. Today, after the first redevelopment interventions carried out in the last years, it is not uncommon for citizens to frequent the river banks during the summer period. However, it is also during the cold and rainy months, which are certainly not lacking in the City, that the river should become attractive. The desired deseasonalization – with the consequent liveliness of the river surroundings even in the autumn/winter months – would determine the result of allowing, in addition, the enjoyment of the natural and architectural elements of the area throughout the year, encouraging those activities related to health and psycho-physical well-being that must be a priority objective of a City that looks to the future.

It should be duly taken into consideration, moreover, that the Rieti Valley – for some decades now – has been increasingly affected by the development of so-called slow tourism and is crossed by several Ways, the

main one being that dedicated to St. Francis, a character so deeply linked to the nature and spirituality of the territory. Slow tourism is, in fact, not only a current reality for the City of Rieti, but a concrete chance of development for the future, from which the elaboration of project ideas such as the one in question cannot escape.

4.7 Iconicity

As mentioned in the introduction, water as an element in general, and the Velino River as a heritage in specific, are to be considered generative elements of the City itself, and therefore the design should, in the set of interventions, aim to best represent this link.

The design proposal must be able to figuratively tell the story of Rieti's natural heritage and people, starting from the deepest roots of our community. The result should be to swim, literally, in the history of the City, through the millennia that have made Rieti the 'Centre of Italy' we know today.

In addition, the urban stretch of the River will have to acquire even more the ability to make itself an iconic and identifying place of the City, showing it in an unambiguous way in a snapshot, in an image, in a story; giving the possibility to those who will spend time there – residents or visitors – to immerse themselves in its past. The new arrangement of the River should be designed in such a way that the Velino becomes a generating sign of the uniqueness of the City and a multiplying vehicle of its 'brand,' thus assuming the function of a privileged place for the iconic shot to be universally and instantly associated with the idea of Rieti.

4.8 Health and Accessibility

The design of the entire area will have to be guided by the most modern principles of 'Urban Health,' that is, refer to a strategic vision that integrates health protection and promotion actions into urban design and that emphasises the strong dependence between physical, psychological and social well-being, and the urban environment in which people live, with a view to the highest level of possible inclusion. By placing, therefore, public health in all its aspects at the heart of the intervention, the design can only aspire to become a model of accessibility, guaranteeing it in particular to those categories of the population that experience conditions of disability or situations of fragility.

4.9 Energy and waste

The design will necessarily have to take into account the principles of environmental and energy sustainability, inherent in the very nature of the urban context in which the intervention will take place. As an example, these principles shall be applied to with lighting, which will have to ensure both nighttime usability and iconicity of the places. This will have to be pursued through the use of the most modern technologies that will be considered useful for the purpose, starting with the power supply from renewable sources, reducing the impact on the environment and on the budget of the Municipality, and therefore of the citizens. Moreover, it should not be forgotten that the River itself can be a source of renewable energy. Following the inspirational logic of environmental sustainability, the new image area of the Rieti of the future will have to develop according to the cardinal principle of the lowest environmental impact, both in terms of energy use and waste production/management, elaborating ad hoc models adapted to the new functions and characteristics of the place, also considering that, inevitably, waste production will grow as the area's attendance increases.

4.10 Restoration

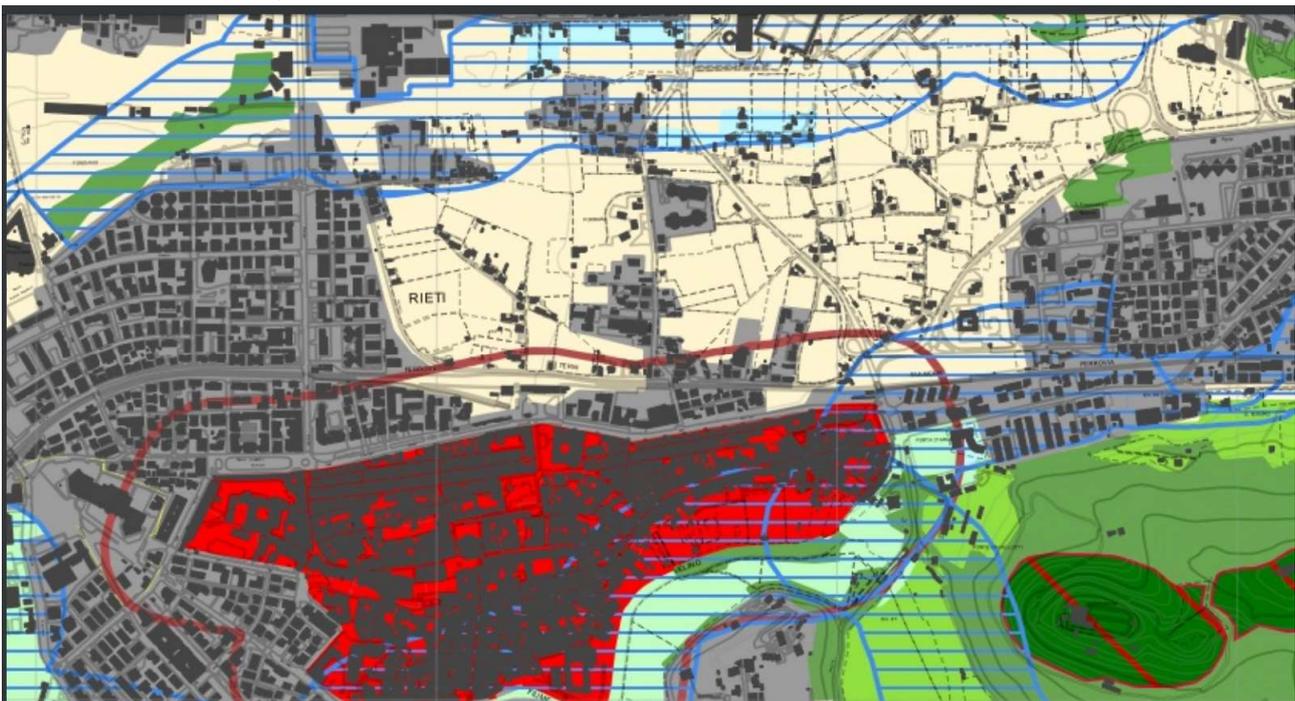
Among the needs of the area involved in the project that must be included in the design, in line with the objectives outlined above, there is certainly the intervention of recovery, restoration and rehabilitation of the existing pedestrian bridge that connects Piazza Cavour to Piazza San Francesco, which has been subject

to deterioration – especially the pavement – in recent years. Similar attention shall be paid to other artifacts within the area which are in the same condition, where they are deemed useful for the development of the design. The overall design, therefore, will have to involve the use of materials that can guarantee coexistence with the river area and the climate of the City, ensuring the possibility of effective, simple and economical maintenance in the years to come.

5. LEGAL CONSTRAINTS

The areas involved in the design fall under one or more Articles of the following documents:

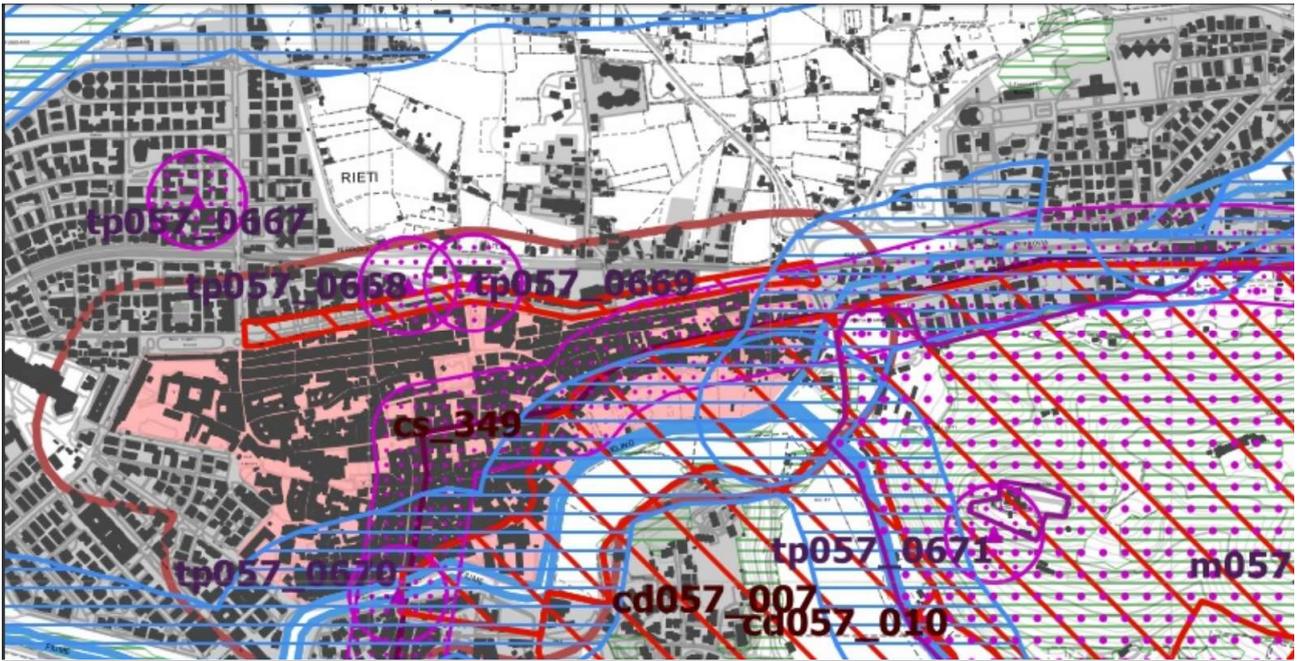
- Piano territoriale paesistico regionale (PTPR) - Regional Territorial Landscape Plan:
 - Tab. A - https://www.regione.lazio.it/sites/default/files/ptpr-dc5-2021/04_tavole/tavole-a/tavola_a_10_347.pdf
 - Tab. B - https://www.regione.lazio.it/sites/default/files/ptpr-dc5-2021/04_tavole/tavole-b/tavola_b_10_347.pdf
 - Norme tecniche di Attuazione (NTA) – Technical Guidelines for the Implementation - https://www.regione.lazio.it/sites/default/files/ptpr-dc5-2021/03_norme/b-Norme.pdf
- Piano regolatore generale (PRG) – General Urban Development Plan: <https://www.comune.rieti.it/urbanistica-piano-regolatore>
- Piano assetto idrogeologico (PAI) - Hydrogeological Structure Plan: please, refer to the material available at <https://aubac.it/>



Tav. A 10 347 PTPR

The intervention areas fall under the following landscape categories:

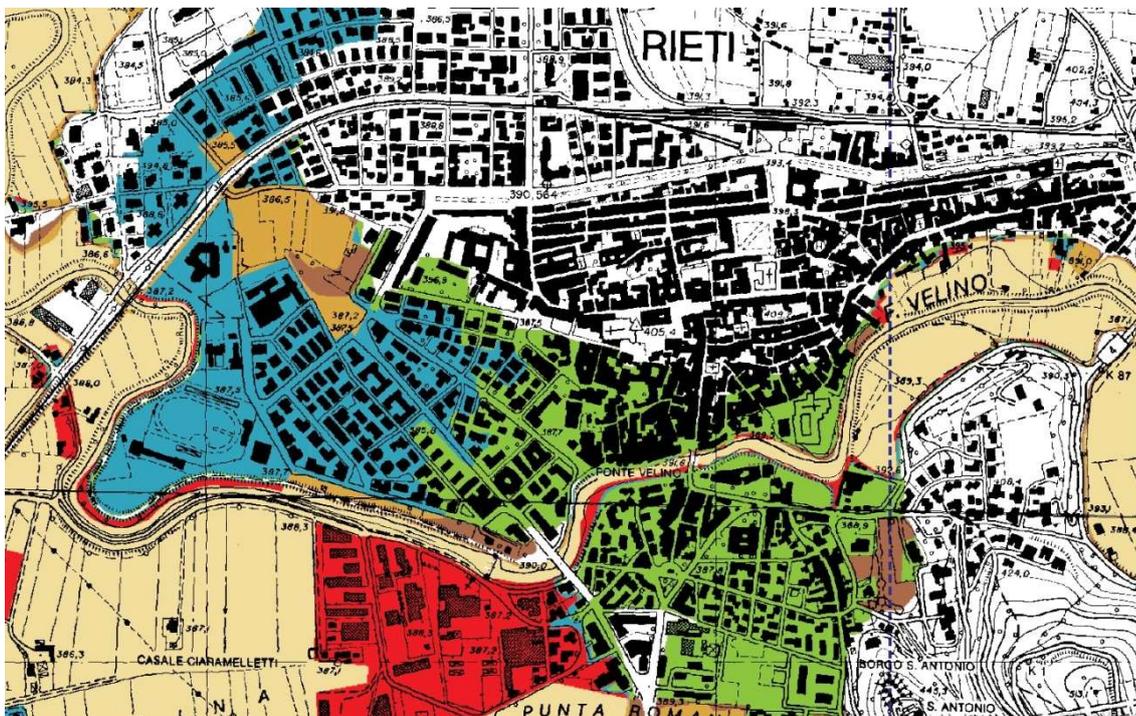
- Natural Landscape of Continuity (Art. 24 NTA)
- Landscape of Urban Settlements (Art. 28 NTA)
- Landscape of Historic Centers and Cores (Art. 30 NTA).



Tav. B 10 347 PTPR

The intervention areas are affected by the following constraints:

- Declarative assets according to Article 136(c)(d) (Art. 8 NTA)
- Protection of rivers, streams, waterways (Art. 36 NTA)
- Areas of archaeological interest (Art. 42 NTA)
- Historic Urban Settlements (art. 44 NTA)
- Protection of Wooded Areas (Art. 39 NTA)



Tav. 24 - PIANO STRALCIO DI ASSETTO IDROGEOLOGICO



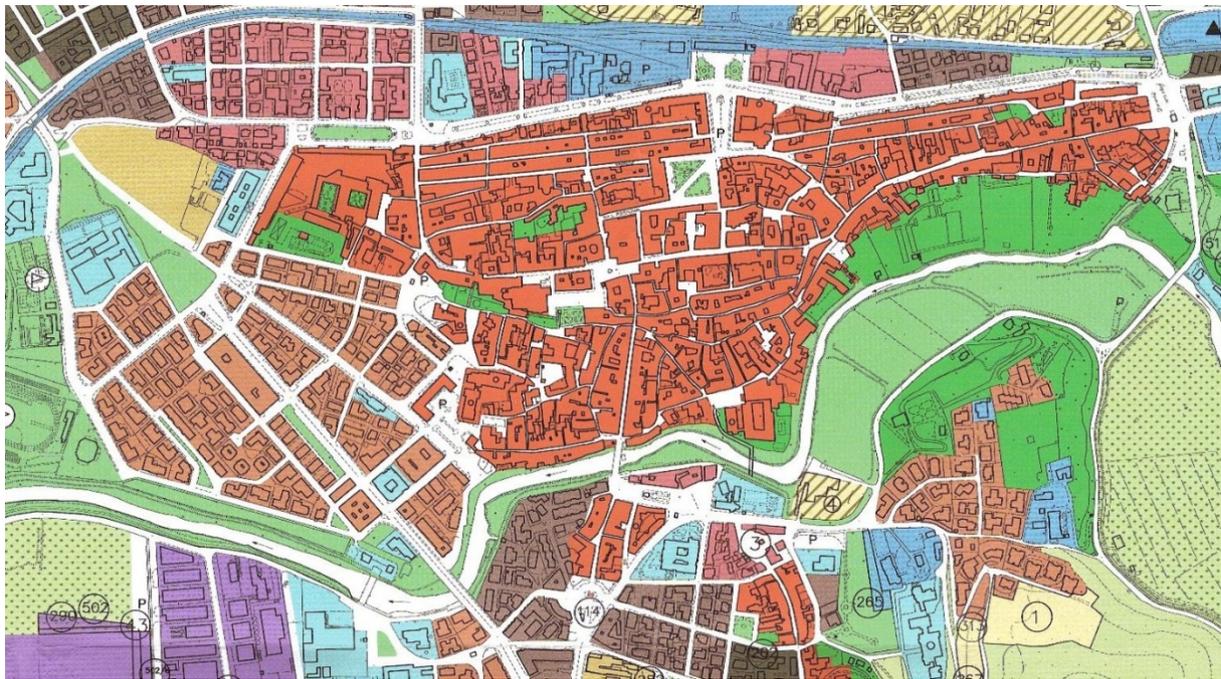
	FASCIA A		ZONE A RISCHIO R4
	FASCIA B		ZONE A RISCHIO R3
	FASCIA C		ZONE A RISCHIO R2

The intervention areas fall mainly under nella Range A governed by Article 28 of the NTA of PAI; part of the areas fall under Range R2 and some of them in range R4.

6. RULES AND TECHNICAL STANDARDS TO BE MET

The intervention areas fall under the following categories of the current General Urban Development Plan (as seen above, also PRG):

- Areas to the hydraulic left of the Velino River: zone F1 - public green governed by Article 41 of the NTA of the PRG;
- Areas on the hydraulic right of the Velino River: part in zone G - constrained private green governed by Article 47 of the NTA of the PRG, and part in zone F1 - public green governed by Article 41 of the NTA of the PRG.



7. DESIGN OF THE INTERVENTION

7.1 Stages and levels of design

In compliance with Article 41 of Legislative Decree 36/2023, the design will be divided into two levels; the technical-economic feasibility project and the executive project.



7.2 Financial limits to be met

OVERALL FINANCIAL FRAMEWORK OF THE INTERVENTION	
Total cost of the intervention	€2.606.091,90
Share of Lazio ERDF	€2.606.091,90
Other funding sources, if any	€ 0

Technical and economic framework of the intervention (as approved by resolution of City Council No. 76 of 26/04/2024 and subject to changes depending on the design choices and the figures involved in the technical assignments):



Valorizzazione del patrimonio naturale del fiume "Velino"			IMPORTI PRE GARA	
A)	TOTALE A BASE D'APPALTO, di cui	A1) + A2)	1.388.474,59	
A1)	LAVORI SOGGETTI A RIBASSO		1.322.356,75	
A2)	ONERI DELLA SICUREZZA NON SOGGETTI A RIBASSO		66.117,84	
B)	TOTALE PER FORNITURE, di cui	B1) + B 2)	635.060,54	
B1)	Forniture inerenti l'intervento		595.060,54	
B2)	Sistema di monitoraggio delle acque con sensori		40.000,00	
C)	SOMME A DISPOSIZIONE DELLA STAZIONE APPALTANTE		582.556,77	
C1)	Lavori in economia esclusi dall'appalto		30.000,00	
C2)	Oneri per occupazioni temporanee ed espropri inclusi IVA		-	
C3)	Imprevisti		27.769,49	
C4)	Rilievi, indagini e sondaggi		27.769,49	
C5)	Relazione geologica		4.165,42	
C6)	Allacciamenti ai pubblici servizi		2.000,00	
C7)	Spese tecniche per progettazione lavori		95.804,75	
C7.1)	Progetto di fattibilità tecnico-economica		12.496,27	
C7.2)	Progettazione definitiva		55.538,98	
C7.3)	Progettazione esecutiva e CSP		27.769,49	
C8)	Spese tecniche per esecuzione		68.035,25	
C8.1)	Coordinamento per la sicurezza in fase di esecuzione esterna		19.438,64	
C8.2)	Direzione lavori esterna all'Amministrazione		41.654,24	
C8.3)	Collaudo statico e tecnico-amministrativo esterno all'Amministrazione		6.942,37	
C8.4)	Attestato di certificazione energetica		-	
C9)	Fondi per funzioni tecniche interne all'Amministrazione (art. 113, comma 2 del D.Lvo 50/2016 e s.m.i.)	max 2% di A) + B)	40.470,70	
C9.1)	Responsabile del procedimento, D.L. e Collaudo (art. 113, comma 3 del D.Lvo 50/(2016 e s.m.i.)	max 80% di C9)	32.376,56	
C9.2)	Beni strumentali (art. 113, comma 4 del D.Lvo 50/2016 e s.m.i.)	20% di C9)	8.094,14	
C10)	Accantonamento di cui all'art. 205 del D.Lvo 50/2016		-	
C11)	Attività di supporto tecnico-operativo al RUP		5.553,90	
C12)	Spese di pubblicità di cui all'art. 73 e 74 del D.Lvo 50/2016		1.388,47	
C13)	Spese di gara		2.776,95	
C14)	Attività di verifica ai fini della validazione ex art. 26 del D.Lvo 50/2016		8.094,14	
C15)	IVA e altre imposte		268.728,20	
C15.1)	CNPAIA per spese tecniche esterne all'Amministrazione	4% di C7) e C8)	6.553,60	
C15.2)	Cassa geologo	4% di C5)	166,62	
C15.3)	IVA sui lavori a base d'asta	10% di A)	138.847,46	
C15.4)	IVA sulle forniture	10% di B)	63.506,05	
C15.5)	IVA sugli imprevisti e lavori in economia	10% di C1) + C3)	5.776,95	
C15.6)	IVA su rilievi, indagini e sondaggi	22% di C4)	6.109,29	
C15.7)	IVA su spese tecniche esterne all'Amministrazione e Casse	22% di C5) + C7) + C8) + C15.1) + C15.2)	38.439,64	
C15.8)	Cassa su supporto tecnico-operativo e verifica progetto	4% di C11) e C14)	545,92	
C15.9)	IVA su supporto tecnico-operativo e verifica progetto + Cassa	22% di C11) + C14) + C15.8)	3.122,67	
C15.10)	Oneri amministrativi vs Enti terzi (Opengeno)		5.000,00	
C15.11)	Contributo ANAC		660,00	
D)	TOTALE PROGETTO	(A+B+C)	2.606.091,90	

8. LEVELS OF THE DESIGN TO BE DEVELOPED AND ASSOCIATED TIMELINE

8.1 Graphic and descriptive drawings to be prepared

The technical-economic feasibility project shall contain the following documents, in accordance with Article 6(7) of Annex I.7 to Legislative Decree 36/2023:

- a) general report;
- b) Technical report, accompanied by surveys, inspections, investigations and specialised studies;
- c) report of prior verification of archaeological interest (Article 28, paragraph 4 of the Code of Cultural Heritage and Landscape, under Legislative Decree No. 42 of January 22, 2004, available at: <https://www.normattiva.it/uri-res/N2Ls?urn:nir:stato:decreto.legislativo:2004-01-22;42>), and any direct ground investigations, including digitally supported data;
- d) Environmental impact study, for works subject to environmental impact assessment – EIA (in Italian, ‘valutazione di impatto ambientale – VIA’);
- e) sustainability report of the work;
- f) Plano-altimetric surveys and consistency status of existing and interfering works in the immediate surroundings of the work to be designed;
- g) Information models and related specialized report, in cases provided for in Article 43 of the Italian Code of Public Procurements;
- h) graphic drawings of the works, in the appropriate scales, integrated and consistent with the contents of the information models, when present;
- i) estimate of the work;
- l) project economic framework;
- m) outline of economic and financial plan, for works to be carried out through public-private partnership (if relevant);
- n) chronoprogramme;
- o) safety and coordination plan, complete with safety cost estimate;
- p) information specifications in the cases provided for in Article 43 of the Code. The information specifications will contain specifications regarding the equivalence of the information content in the documents against the required levels of information requirements for information models (where relevant);
- q) Preliminary maintenance plan for the work and its parts;
- r) preliminary geotechnical and structural monitoring plan;
- s) for works subject to EIA, and in any case where required, preliminary environmental monitoring plan;
- t) particle plan of the areas to be expropriated or acquired, where relevant.

The executive project must contain the following documents, in accordance with Article 22(4) of Annex I.7 to Legislative Decree 36/2023:

- a) General report;
- b) specialist reports;
- c) graphic drawings, including those relating to structures and facilities, as well as – where applicable – drawings relating to environmental mitigation, environmental compensation, environmental restoration and improvement;
- d) calculations of the executive design of structures and facilities;
- e) Maintenance plan for the work and its parts;
- f) Update of the safety and coordination plan referred to in Article 100 of Legislative Decree No. 81 of April 9, 2008, available at: <https://www.normattiva.it/uri-res/N2Ls?urn:nir:stato:decreto.legislativo:2008-04-09;81;>
- g) labour incidence framework;
- h) chronoprogramme;
- i) list of unit prices and any analysis;
- l) estimates and economic framework;
- m) contract outline and special tender specifications;
- n) updated expropriation particle plan;
- o) Technical report and drawings of the application of the minimum environmental criteria (CAM) referred to in the Code, where applicable;
- p) Dossier adapted to the characteristics of the work, bearing the contents of Annex XVI to Legislative Decree No. 81 of April 9, 2008.

8.2 Design timeline

1. Initiation of procedures for preparation of Technical-Economic Feasibility Project – Expected date: 01/10/2024
2. Approval of the Technical-Economic Feasibility Project - Expected Date.: 31/12/2024
3. Initiation of procedures for the drafting of the Executive Project - Expected date: 01/01/2025
4. Executive project approval - Expected date: 28/02/2025

9. PROCEDURA DI SCELTA DEL PROGETTISTA

A design competition will be issued. The call will be pursuant to Article 46 of Legislative Decree 36/2023. The winning project, the level of which is the technical-economic feasibility project, will become the property of the Rieti Municipal Administration as provided for in Paragraph 3 of the same Article 46 and may be subject to modifications and/or additions if it does not fully meet the needs declared by the Municipal Administration.

The call of the competition may provide that the executive project shall be awarded by negotiated procedure – without prior publication of a notice – to the winner or winners of the design competition,

if they meet the requirements stipulated in the call, as governed by the same paragraph 3 of the aforementioned Article 46.

If none of the design solutions is considered satisfactory with respect to the provisions of this DIP and the needs and wishes of the Municipal Administration, both levels of design will be awarded in accordance with the procedures set forth in the Public Procurements Code, subject to the conclusion of the design competition with the related payment of the prizes provided for in the call.

10. DETERMINATION OF FEES FOR PROFESSIONAL ASSIGNMENTS

Technical-economic feasibility and executive design assignments will be remunerated according to the provisions of Ministerial Decree issued on 17/06/2016 (available at: <https://www.normattiva.it/atto/caricaDettaglioAtto?atto.dataPubblicazioneGazzetta=2016-07-27&atto.codiceRedazionale=16A05398&atto.articolo.numero=1&atto.articolo.tipoArticolo=0>) and Law No. 49/2023. The parameters as provided under Table Z-1 of Ministerial Decree 17/06/2016 will be as follows:

Category: LAND AND URBAN PLANNING

Functional purpose: Interventions for the enhancement of the nature and wildlife supply chain

ID.of Works: U.02

Identification of Works: Interventions for the enhancement of natural areas of both vegetation and wildlife type

Level of complexity: 0,95.

During the executive design phase, the task of Safety Coordination during the design phase – pursuant to Legislative Decree No. 81/2008 – will also be awarded.

11. FIGURES TO BE IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE CONTRACTING STATION

In order to be able to allocate more economic resources to the implementation of the work, the figures due for the legal procedures will be identified within the municipal offices upon request for availability and expertise.

The figures provided in accordance with Annex I.10, in compliance with Article 45(1) of Legislative Decree 36/2023, will be as follows:

- Single project manager (identified as the Director of Sector IV, Arch. Emiliano Di Giambattista);
- collaborators to the activity of the single project manager;
- verification of the project for the purpose of its validation;
- preparation of tender documents;
- construction management;
- construction management office (operations manager(s), site inspector(s));
- technical-administrative inspection;
- verification of compliance;
- static inspection (where necessary).

If all or part of the figures listed above are not available, procedures will be activated pursuant to Article 50 of Legislative Decree 36/2023 for the awarding of contracts to the entities referred to in Article 66 of the same Code.

12. QUALITY CERTIFICATION SOA CATEGORY

The planned interventions fall within the following category:

WORKINGS	SOA CATEGORY
Urban green and furniture	OS 24

Following the drafting of the technical-economic feasibility project, there may occur variations, based on the chosen project proposal, which will form an integral part of the Special Tender Specifications to be put out to tender.

13. IMPACTS OF THE WORK ON ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS, ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVITIES AND UNITS

Requirements related to the mitigation of construction site impact

The design for the construction site area and logistics during the work phases should follow the principles of 'sustainable construction site,' contemplating measures to avoid negative effects on the environment and landscape, in accordance with modern ITACA and/or LEED environmental sustainability protocols.

In addition, it will have to include, among other components already provided for in the regulations: the study of the access roadway to the construction site to reduce interference with local traffic and danger to people, animals and property and the environment; the indication of measures to avoid the runoff of any pollutants into the riverbed or on the ground, the production of dust, noise and environmental pollution to the detriment of adjacent buildings and inhabited areas.

The above points should be incorporated into the Safety and Coordination Plan prepared in accordance with current regulations.

Minimum Environmental Criteria ('Criteri ambientali minimi – CAM')

As provided for in Article 57(2) of Legislative Decree 36/2023, the intervention must contribute to the achievement of the environmental objectives set forth in the Action Plan for Environmental Sustainability of Consumption in the Public Administration sector through the inclusion in the design and tender documents of at least the technical specifications and contract clauses contained in the minimum environmental criteria. These criteria, particularly the awarding criteria, shall also be taken into account when drafting the tender documents.

In this specific case, the references should be Ministerial Decree issued on 07/022023, published in O.J. No. 69, March 22, 2023 (available at: <https://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/eli/id/2023/03/23/23A01770/SG>), and Ministerial Decree No. 63, issued on 10/03/2020, in O.J. No. 90, April 4, 2020 (available at: <https://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/eli/id/2020/04/04/20A01905/sg>).

14. TYPE OF CONTRACT IDENTIFIED FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERVENTION

The intended contract is a works contract.



15. TIMETABLE

2.6. FINANCIAL TIMELINE															
Phases	2023			2024			2025			2026			2027		
	1° QUAD.	2° QUAD.	3° QUAD.	1° QUAD.	2° QUAD.	3° QUAD.	1° QUAD.	2° QUAD.	3° QUAD.	1° QUAD.	2° QUAD.	3° QUAD.	1° QUAD.	2° QUAD.	3° QUAD.
Expected expenditure						€ 72.874,36	€ 1.266.608,77	€ 1.266.608,77							

2.7. TIMELINE OF ACTIVITIES' - WORKS																
PHASE S	2023			2024			2025			2026			2027			
	1° QUADR.	2° QUADR.	3° QUADR.	1° QUADR.	2° QUADR.	3° QUADR.	1° QUADR.	2° QUADR.	3° QUADR.	1° QUADR.	2° QUADR.	3° QUADR.	1° QUADR.	2° QUADR.	3° QUADR.	
Technical-economic feasibility						X										
P executive design							X									
design verification and evaluation							X									
approval of intervention							X									
execution of tender procedures								X								
conclusion of contract								X								
execution of works									X	X						
Work completion and testing											X					