



URBAN GreenUP

D2.5: Tender documents of Valladolid Demonstration

WP 2 , T 2.7

Date of document

September, 2018 (M16)



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URBAN GreenUP

SCC-02-2016-2017

Innovation Action – GRANT AGREEMENT No. 730426

Project Acronym	URBAN GreenUP
Project Title	New Strategy for Re-Naturing Cities through Nature-Based Solutions – URBAN GreenUP
Project Coordinator	Raúl Sánchez Fundación Cartif rausan@cartif.es
Project Duration	1 June 2017 – 31 May 2022 (60 Months)

Deliverable No.	D2.5 Tender documents of Valladolid demo
Dissemination Level	PU
Work Package	WP 2 – Valladolid demonstration
Task	T 2.7 – Implementation plan review and tender publication
Lead beneficiary	VAL
Contributing beneficiary(ies)	CAR, SGR, CEN, CHD, LEI
Due date of deliverable	30 September 2018
Actual submission date	28 September 2018



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Versions

Version	Person	Partner	Date
ToC_v0_LIV	Paul Nolan	LIV	4 Sep 2018
ToC_v1_VAL	Alicia Villazán	VAL	4 Sep 2018
URBAN_GREENUP__D3.5 v.8	Juliet Staples	LIV	19 Sep 2018
Electrowetland	Clara Corbella	LEI	25 Sep 2018
D2.5 reviewed by SGR	Patricia Briega	SGR	27 Sep 2018
Comments by email	Guillermo Robles	CHD	27 Sep 2018
D2.5 LCSP isa v2	Isabel Sánchez	VAL	27 Sep 2018
D2.5 to be reviewed v.CARTIF	José Feroso	CAR	28 Sep 2018
D2.5 reviewed by CENTA	Carlos Aragón	CEN	28 Sep 2018



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0 Glossary

CC: Quality control.

DEO: Execution works direction.

DO: Works direction.

EW: Electro wetland.

GE: general expenses.

IB: Industrial benefit.

LCSP: Law 9/2017, of 8th November 2017, on contracts of the Public Sector.

NBS: Nature-Based solution.

P: Technical-economical project

PBL: Tender base budget.

PC: Contract budget.

PEC: Contract execution budget.

PEM: Material execution budget.

PPP: Public procurement process.

PT: Total budget.

SyS: Health and safety coordination.

TRLCSPP: Texto refundido de la Ley de Contratos del Sector Público.

VAT: Added value tax.

VCC: Valladolid City Council.

Note. Some technical concepts about public procurement process are Spanish acronyms in order to ease the Valladolid demo team interpretation.



1 Executive summary

This report contains the procurement plan designed for the implementation of the interventions of the URBAN GreenUP project for Valladolid Demonstration (WP2). This report should be understood as a working guide, whose content and specifications may vary in the following months according to new considerations during the public tendering process and update the technical specifications. After a final review of the tendering process, the public procurement process will be launched, from October 2018.

Valladolid City Council is the Contracting Authority of the URBAN GreenUP's tendering processes for implementing the nature-based solutions technical interventions in Valladolid. The rest of the partners of Valladolid demo team, CARTIF, Singulargreen, LEITAT, River Duero Basin and CENTA, among other responsibilities are in charge of delivering the technical-economical projects (P) ready to launch through a public procurement process that will implement the interventions in the city.

The Demo Valladolid interventions have been grouped into main eleven groups composed of different public procurement processes (PPP) of supplies and works, some of might are being divided into lots.

- A. Green corridor
- B1. Green infrastructure
- B2. Green canopies
- B3. Green façade
- B4. Urban Garden Bio-Filter
- B5. Electro wetland
- C1. Re-naturing parking
- C2. Sustainable park
- C3. Floodable park
- C4. Urban orchards
- I. Compacted pollinator's modules

There are also three minor contracts related to services that are essential for the accomplishment of the works.

- P. Project (A+C1)
- C2.2 Sustainable park works direction (DO)
- C3.2 Floodable park works direction (DO)

The result of those projects will be subcontracting appropriate private companies that will construct and implement the URBAN GreenUP interventions in Valladolid. The following table shows the main fourteen contracts for the implementation plan of Valladolid Demo, the type of contract and procedure, the tendering budget and the total available budget from the URBAN GreenUP project.

PPP code	Public procurement process' name	Contract type	Type of Contracting Procedure	Total budget (UE + municipal co-financing)	Tendering Base Budget without VAT
I	Pollinator's mod	Supply	Minor contract	32.445 €	26.814 €
A	Green corridor	Works	Open simplified	553.332 €	434.081 €
C1	Re-naturing parking	Works	Open simplified	109.491 €	85.894 €
P	Project A+C1	Services	Minor contract	17.976 €	14.856 €
B1	Green infrastructure	Works	Open simplified	421.600 €	339.959 €
B2	Green canopies	Works	Open simplified	385.000 €	310.447 €



B3	Green façade	Works	Open simplified	145.000 €	115.221 €
B4	Bio-Filter	Works	Minor contract	30.000 €	24.191 €
B5	Electro wetland	-	-	- €	- €
C2.1	Sustainable park	Works	Open simplified	452.274 €	359.390 €
C2.2	Works management (DO)	Services	Minor contract	6.578 €	5.436 €
C3.1	Floodable park	Works	Open simplified	263.265 €	209.198 €
C3.2	Works management (DO)	Services	Minor contract	3.828 €	3.164 €
C4	Urban orchards	Works	Minor contract	52.637 €	42.444 €
				2.445.045 €	1.971.095 €

Table 1.1: Public procurement processes plan abstract.

Note: B5. *Electro wetland*: LEITAT is in charge of the design of the Electro wetland technology in Valladolid and subcontract to an external company both the development of the technical project (P) and the construction of the Electro wetland (execution of the civil works). Valladolid City Council is the promoter of this intervention and responsible for the civil works authorization.

The difference between Total Budget and Tendering Base Budget in supplies and services contracts is due to the VAT which is not included in the limit prices for procedure classification. The difference between Total Budget and Tendering Base Budget in works contract is because this type of contract requires by law other added expenses that guarantee the fulfilment of the technical aspects of the project, safety and health regulations as well as the quality, in addition to the taxes (VAT). The public tender is published with the Tendering Base Budget without VAT (PBL), which, in works contracts, is the sum of the Material execution budget (PEM), plus general expenses (GE) and Industrial benefit (IB) (LCSP, Art. 100). The Table 1.2 shows distribution of this concepts in the budgets of the established works public procurement processes (PPP) without VAT (21%).

PPP code	PEM (material execution budget)	P (Project) 3-4% PEM	GE (general expenses) 13% PEM	IB (industrial benefit) 6% PEM	CC (Quality control) 2.5% PEM	SyS (Safety & health) 0.465% PEM	DO (Works direction) 1.8% PEM	DEO (Execution works direction) 1.8% PEM
A	364.774 €	12.402 €	47.421 €	21.886 €	9.119 €	1.696 €	- €	- €
C1	72.180 €	2.454 €	9.383 €	4.331 €	1.805 €	336 €	- €	- €
B1	285.680 €	- €	37.138 €	17.141 €	7.142 €	1.328 €	- €	- €
B2	260.880 €	- €	33.914 €	15.653 €	6.522 €	1.213 €	- €	- €
B3	96.824 €	- €	12.587 €	5.809 €	2.421 €	450 €	- €	1.743 €
B4	20.328 €	- €	2.643 €	1.220 €	508 €	95 €	- €	- €
B5	- €	- €	- €	- €	1.400 €	260 €	- €	- €
C2	302.008 €	- €	39.261 €	18.120 €	7.550 €	1.404 €	5.436 €	- €
C3	175.797 €	- €	22.854 €	10.548 €	4.395 €	817 €	3.164 €	- €
C4	35.667 €	- €	4.637 €	2.140 €	892 €	166 €	- €	- €

Table 1.2: Public procurement processes budget without VAT of works contracts

This report identifies a timetable for the following formal procurement and tendering phase of this work early in 2019. The proposed timetable ensures that Valladolid will be ready to start the installation of identified NBS by September 2019 in line with the other front-runner cities and the overall project timescale.



Procurement process	2018			2019												2020	
	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F
I. Comp. pollinator's mod.																	
A. Green corridor																	
C1. Re-naturing parking																	
B1. Green infraestructure																	
B2. Green canopies																	
B3. Green façade																	
B4. Garden Bio-Filter																	
B5. Electro wetland																	
C2. Sustainable park																	
C3. Floodable park																	
C4. Urban orchards																	

Figure 1.1: Public procurement processes plan timescale for Valladolid Demo.
 Note: This timescale do not include the construction periods.



2 Introduction

2.1 Purpose

This report, *D2.5 Tender document of Valladolid demo*, contents a review of the tendering processes for Valladolid Demonstration (WP2), after which the public procurement processes that will implement the URBAN GreenUP project in the city of Valladolid will be launched, from October 2018.

The report starts from the technical and economical specifications of Valladolid interventions, developed by Valladolid demo partners (VAL, CAR, SGR, CEN, CHD, LEI). Then Valladolid City Council’s main role in WP2 is the deployment of all demonstration activities in the city of Valladolid, through public tendering processes according to national and local regulations.

This report should be understood as a work guide, which contains the Public Procurement Plan designed for the correct implementation of the interventions of Valladolid demonstration.

This report does not content the whole technical-economical projects that will be essential part of the procurement processes, either, the public procurement documents itself. Public procurement documents will be launched in the following months, entirely in Spanish language (according to Spanish regulations¹).

Non-technical interventions will not be procured because they are going to be executed by Valladolid City Council itself. So that, this report includes all Valladolid interventions except from Vac37 to Vac42.

2.2 Relation to other activities in the project

This report *D2.5 Tender document of Valladolid demo* is related with *Task 2.7 Implementation plan review and tender publication* of the URBAN GreenUP project. After a final review of the tendering process, the public procurement process will be launched.

Figure 1.1 shows the URBAN GreenUP planned timeline for WP2- Valladolid Demonstration (GA Part B, Figure 12).

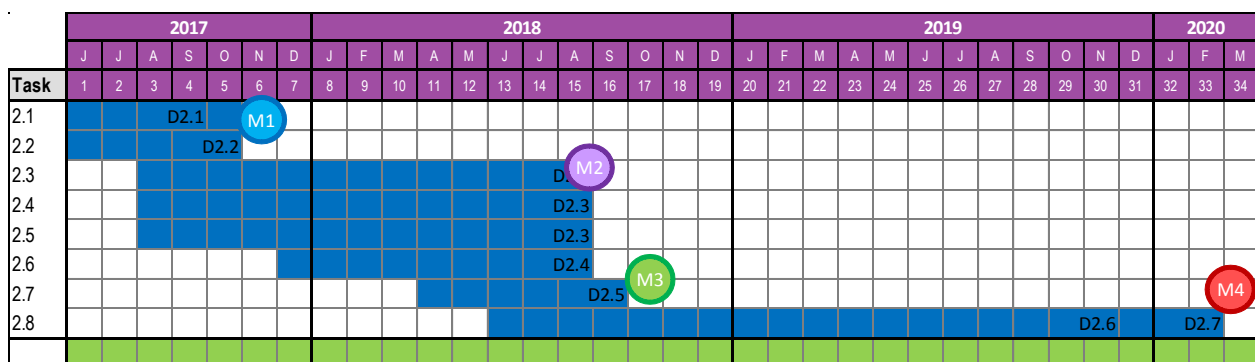


Figure 2.1: WP2 GA planned timeline (Source: Grant Agreement).

¹ Municipal Instruction 1/2018 to promote socially efficient procurement, Art. 5.



Legend:

- Task 2.1: Diagnosis. Detailed assessment and prioritization of environmental challenges
- Task 2.2: Baseline definition by zone and challenge
- Task 2.3: Technical and economical definition of the interventions - SUBDEMO A
- Task 2.4: Technical and economical definition of the interventions - SUBDEMO B
- Task 2.5: Technical and economical definition of the interventions - SUBDEMO C
- Task 2.6: Development of the monitoring program (related with WP5)
- Task 2.7: Implementation plan review and tender publication
- Task 2.8: Supervision of construction and civil work with NBS

In Valladolid Demonstration there have been defined the technical and economical specifications of the interventions², thanks to the collaborative work of the Valladolid demo partners. The fore-runner tasks for Technical and Economic specifications for the Valladolid demo sites delivered in August 2018 must continue during the following months in order to increase the level of detail and adapt the technical design to the specific reality of Valladolid and the available budget.



This report is related with relevant Milestone 3: *MS3 Tenders and/or public procurements published.*

² See report: *D2.3 Technical specifications of Valladolid Demo, August 2018.*



3 EU Procurement Summary

3.1 The Legal Framework - International Obligations

3.1.1 Treaty Obligations

Public procurement is subject to the EU Treaty principles of:

- free movement of goods
- freedom to provide services
- freedom of establishment

In addition to these fundamental treaty principles, some general principles of law have emerged from the case law of the European Court of Justice. The most important of these general principles of law to be aware of in the procurement context are:

- non-discrimination
- equality of treatment
- transparency
- mutual recognition
- proportionality

3.1.2 EU Procurement Directives

Since the 1970s, the EU has adopted legislation to ensure that the EU public procurement market is open and competitive and that suppliers are treated equally and fairly. The rules cover aspects such as advertising of contracts, procedures for assessing company credentials, awarding the contracts and remedies (penalties) when these rules are breached.

The EU rules are contained in a series of directives that are updated from time to time. Member states have to make national legislation (regulations) to implement the EU rules in domestic law by certain deadlines. The most recent update of the EU procurement directives was in 17th April 2014, with the aim of simplifying the rules and procedures for public sector tender competitions across Europe. This will benefit public purchasers and businesses, particularly SMEs. Member states then had 2 years to implement these in national law i.e. by April 2016.

These directives are:

- Public Sector: Directive 2014/24/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on public procurement and repealing Directive 2004/18/EC (link [here](#)).
- Concessions: Directive 2014/23/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the award of concession contracts (link [here](#)).
- Utilities: Directive 2014/25/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on procurement by entities operating in the water, energy, transport and postal services sectors and repealing Directive 2004/17/EC (link [here](#)).



Public procurement is also subject to the World Trade Organization Government Procurement Agreement.

3.2 Requirements for Horizon 2020 Procurement

Guidance on procurement under the Horizon 2020 programme is set out in the URBAN GreenUP project Grant Agreement document. The main guideline to consider is if in doubt to always apply the most restrictive rule. However, it is acceptable to use Country specific regulations (where the beneficiary is established), usual accounting and management principles and practices of the beneficiary or the European Commission Regulations (H2020 AMGA).

Valladolid City Council is a public administration, so the beneficiary will award the subcontracts ensuring the best value for money or, if appropriate, the lowest price. In doing so, they must avoid any conflict of interests and complying with all the regulations laid out in Article 13 of the Grant Agreement. As 'contracting authority', this includes complying with the applicable Spanish law on public procurement.

3.2.1 Subcontracting

Subcontract needs to be already identified in Annex 1 and 2 of the Grant Agreement. Direct costs of subcontracting (including related duties, taxes and charges such as nondeductible value added tax (VAT) paid by the beneficiary) are eligible for the URBAN GreenUP project.

Subcontracts have to be based on contracts. Subcontracts have to be chosen upon best value for money (or lowest price if appropriate), in a transparent manner and guaranteeing equal treatment avoiding any conflict of interest (these principles are also valid for minor contracts who should at least ask for three offers).

Conflict of interest is addressed in Article 35 where:

- Subcontracting to other beneficiaries or affiliates is not allowed.
- Subcontracts on basis of framework contracts prior to the beginning of the project may be accepted by the EC (best price-quality ratio and conditions of transparency and equal treatment have to be granted also in this case).

For general costs incurred, they must be eligible. i.e.

- All costs claimed, must be actual and based on real costs incurred by the beneficiary during the duration of the project (from June 1st 2017).
- They must be indicated in the estimated budget in Annex 2.
- They must be supported by evidence that they are real (recorded in the accounts of the beneficiary and supported by invoices for example), paid (supported by bank statements for example), and linked to the funded project.
- They must be reasonable, justified and must comply with the principle of sound financial management, in particular regarding economy and efficiency.



4 National Procurement Overview

4.1 Legal framework – National obligations

National regulation is based on Law 9/2017 on Contracts of the Public Sector (LCSP)³, which came into force on the 1st of March of 2018. Currently public administrations including local ones like Valladolid City Council, are adapting their procedures to the new law. Next sections describe briefly the general requirements of the main Spanish obligations in terms of tendering.

Law 38/1999 of 5th November 1999, on Building Regulation (LOE)⁴ does not refer to the tendering process, but it includes some important specifications related to the different agents of the building process and their responsibilities, so for that reason we have included it in this section.

4.2 Law on Contracts of the Public Sector (LCSP)

The Law 9/2017, of 8th November 2017, on contracts of the Public Sector (“LCSP”, for its initials in Spanish), transposes into the Spanish legal system the Directives of the European Parliament and of the Council 2014/23/EU and 2014/24/EU, of 26 February 2014 (see section 3).

The LCSP was published on the 9th of November of 2017 in the Spain’s State Gazette (Spa: *Boletín Oficial del Estado*) no. 272, and come into force the 9th of March of 2018. This new law repeals the Restated Text of the Law on Public Sector Contracts, which was approved by Royal Legislative Decree 3/2011 of 14 November (the “TRLCSPP”, for its initials in Spanish), as well as any other regulations of equal or lesser standing that are incompatible with the provisions of the LCSP.

One of the main novelties of the new law is the criterion for awarding contracts. The “best price-quality ratio” concept replaces the one “most economically advantageous tender”. The contracting body may include social or environmental aspects related to the contract object, among the qualitative criteria too.

4.2.1 Types of contracts

The LCSP divides the contracts into three types, according to the object of the contract. Each one has different characteristics that influence the deadlines, procedures development, obligations of the parties and especially in the execution of the contract itself.

Works contract (LCSP, Art. 13, Spa: *Contrato de obras*): Result of a set of works of construction or civil engineering, intended to fulfill by itself an economic or technical function, which is intended for a real property. "Work" shall also be considered works which modify the form or substance of the terrain or its volume, or the improvement of the physical or natural environment.

³ Spanish: Ley 9/2017, de 8 de noviembre de 2017, de contratos del Sector Público.

⁴ Spanish: Ley 38/1999, de 5 de noviembre, de Ordenación de la Edificación.



Works concession contract (LCSP, Art. 14, Spa: *Contrato de concesión de obras*): It is a type of works contract in which the concessionaire receives a series of benefits derived from the works, or simply the right to make use of them.

Service concession contract (LCSP, Art. 15, Spa: *Contrato de concesión de servicios*): The contract of concession of services is that in whose one or several contracting powers entrust to one or several persons, natural or juridical, the management of a service whose benefit is of their ownership or competence, and whose counterpart it is constituted either by the right to exploit the services covered by the contract or by the right accompanied by a price.

Supply contract (LCS, Art. 16, Spa: *Contrato de suministros*): Supply contracts are those which aim at the acquisition or leasing, with or without option of purchase, of products or movable property.

Service contract (LCSP, Art. 17, Spa: *Contrato de servicios*): Service contracts are those whose purpose is to make a performance consistent with the development of an activity or to obtain a result other than a work or supply, including those in which the successful bidder is obliged to execute the service successively and by unit price.

Mixed contract (LCSP, Art.18, Spa: *Contrato mixto*): combination of several types of procurement (works, services or supplies) in one procurement procedure. The rules applying in that case are those applicable to the type of procurement corresponding to the main subject matter of the contract.

4.2.2 Types of public procurement procedures

Public administration contracts are regulated by LCSP. The contracts are “administrative contracts” type. Public contracts are signed between public administration and one or more economical agents, which objective are the execution of construction works, supply products or provide services.

At the end of this section there is an illustrative diagram about the types of public procurement contracts under Spanish national law.

Minor contract

The LCSP (Art. 99) reduces the applicable thresholds for classifying contracts as minor (Spa: *Contrato menor*). Contracts with an estimated value of less than 40,000 Euros, in the case of works contracts, or 15,000 Euros, in the case of supply or service contracts are considered to minor agreements. In the minor contracts the processing of the dossier will require the report of the Contracting Authority motivating the contract necessity. The Administration must invite a minimum of 3 companies to present their offers. This procedure simplifies the public tendering process.

Open procedure

In an Open Procedure (LCSP, Art. 156, Spa: *Procedimiento abierto*) any business may submit a tender. The minimum time limit for submission of tenders is 35 days from the publication date of the contract notice. If a prior information notice was published, this time limit can be reduced to 15 days.



Simplified open procedure

Simplified Open procedures (LCSP; Art. 159, Spa: *Procedimiento abierto simplificado*) have to meet the following two conditions:

- Estimated value equal to or less than 2 million euros in works, and 100,000 euros in supply and services.
- The award criteria cannot be assessed by value judgement or that its weighting does not exceed 25% of the total.

Some of their main characteristics are the following:

- advertisement published in Profile of contracting authority of recruitment, (in the case of Valladolid City Council: <https://www.valladolid.gob.es/es/perfil-contratante>)
- term presentation of propositions minimum of 15 days, works 20 days.
- tenderers must be registered in the official register of Tenderers and classified companies in the public Sector.
- no provisional guarantee is required.
- responsible declaration signed.
- maximum 7 days' valuation of value judgement if it exists.
- procedural steps are simplified; time frames are shortened.
- for works contracts with an estimated value of less than 80,000 euros, or supply and services of 35,000; not possible in intellectual benefits, the procedure can be simplified: minimum ten days to submit proposals no solvency accreditation requirements, evaluation with quantifiable criteria using formulas and possible automatic adjustment.

Restricted procedure

Any business may ask to participate in a restricted procedure (LCSP, Art. 160, Spa: *Procedimiento restringido*), but only those who are pre-selected will be invited to submit a tender. The deadline to request participation is 37 days from the contract notice publication. The public authority then selects at least 5 candidates with the required capabilities, who then have 40 days to submit a tender from the date when the invitation was sent. This time limit can be reduced to 36 days, if a prior information notice has been published.

In urgent cases the public authority may set a time limit of 15 days to receive participation requests (if the notice is sent electronically, this can be reduced to 10 days) and 10 days for the submission of the tenders.

Some characteristics: premiums or compensation for expenses derived from the presentation of possible offers, any negotiation prohibited, suitable when dealing with intellectual services of special complexity (some consulting, architecture or engineering services).

Negotiated procedure

In a negotiated procedure (LCSP; Art. 166, Spa: *Procedimiento negociado*) the public authority invites at least 3 businesses with whom it will negotiate the terms of the contract. The contract conditions are negotiated with one or more candidates. In the list of administrative clauses,



among other aspects, economic and technical aspects of the negotiation, description of needs, negotiation procedure to follow, guaranteeing transparency and award criteria are explained.

Most contracting authorities can use this procedure only in a limited number of cases, for example for supplies intended exclusively for research or testing purposes. This procedure is essential when the service needs develop a previous design or adaptation work by the bidders, include a project or innovative solutions, also when it is not possible to establish technical specifications, or in special circumstances. The contracting authorities in sectors such as water, energy, transport or postal services may use it as a standard procedure.

The time limit to receive requests to participate is 37 days from the publication of the contract notice. This can be reduced to 15 days in extremely urgent cases, or 10 days if the notice is sent electronically.

Negotiated procedure without publication

Under certain conditions the negotiated procedure (LCSP, Art. 168, Spa: *Procedimiento negociado sin publicidad*) can be chosen even without publication of a contract notice, for example:

- where no tenders were submitted in an open or restricted procedure.
- in extremely urgent cases or reserved of secret.
- in cases where, for technical reasons, the contract can be carried out only by a single business.

Initial procedures are similar to restricted procedure: announcement, request to participate and proposals submission.

Competitive dialogue

This procedure Competitive dialogue (LCSP, Ar. 172, Spa: *Diálogo competitivo*) is often used for complex contracts such as large infrastructure projects where the public authority cannot define the technical specifications at the start, and for more complex contracts where the duration of the procedure is not inconvenient. Premiums or compensation for expenses derived from the presentation of offers may be established. The administration invites to dialogue with companies, minimum 5, and the invitations contain reference to the notice of tender. After the publication of the contract notice, interested businesses have 37 days to request participation. The public authority must invite at least 5 candidates to a dialogue in which the final technical, legal and economic aspects are defined.

One option is the possibility of articulating a dialogue that ends with the choice of several appropriate solutions, according to which each tenderer will present his final offer, owing the contracting authority to award the contract to that solution that represents the best value for money; or, on the contrary, opt for the dialogue to end with a single solution with the different contributions (cherry-picking), on which all bidders will be allowed to present a final offer.

Competitive dialogue cannot be used by public services providers in the water, energy, transport and postal service sectors.



Association for innovation

The association for innovation (LCSP, Art. 177, Spa: *Asociación para la innovación*) process is applied when it is necessary to conduct research and development activities with respect to innovative works, services and products that will subsequently be purchased by the public authorities. The administration selects the candidates that can present tenders after the call for competition and the presentation of the requirements for companies. Then, a research and development phase starts, and continue, in successive phases that may culminate in the execution and purchase of the resulting supplies, services or works.

Project contest

Project contests (LCSP, Art. 177, Spa: *Concursos de proyectos*) are the procedures aimed at obtaining plans or projects, mainly in the fields of architecture, urbanism, engineering and data processing, through a selection that, after the corresponding bidding, a jury is entrusted

In the project competitions, the valuation of the proposals will refer to the quality of the projects, and their technical, functional, architectural, cultural and environmental values. The contracting authority may limit the number of participants in the project contest but the minimum number of candidates shall be three. The tender for the project contest will be published. Once the deadline for submission of the project proposals is complete, a jury shall be constituted whose members shall be appointed in accordance with the provisions of the rules of the contest.

In the project competitions there will be no intervention of the hiring table. Once a decision has been taken by the jury, it shall transfer it to the contracting authority for the award of the project competition to the first position participant.



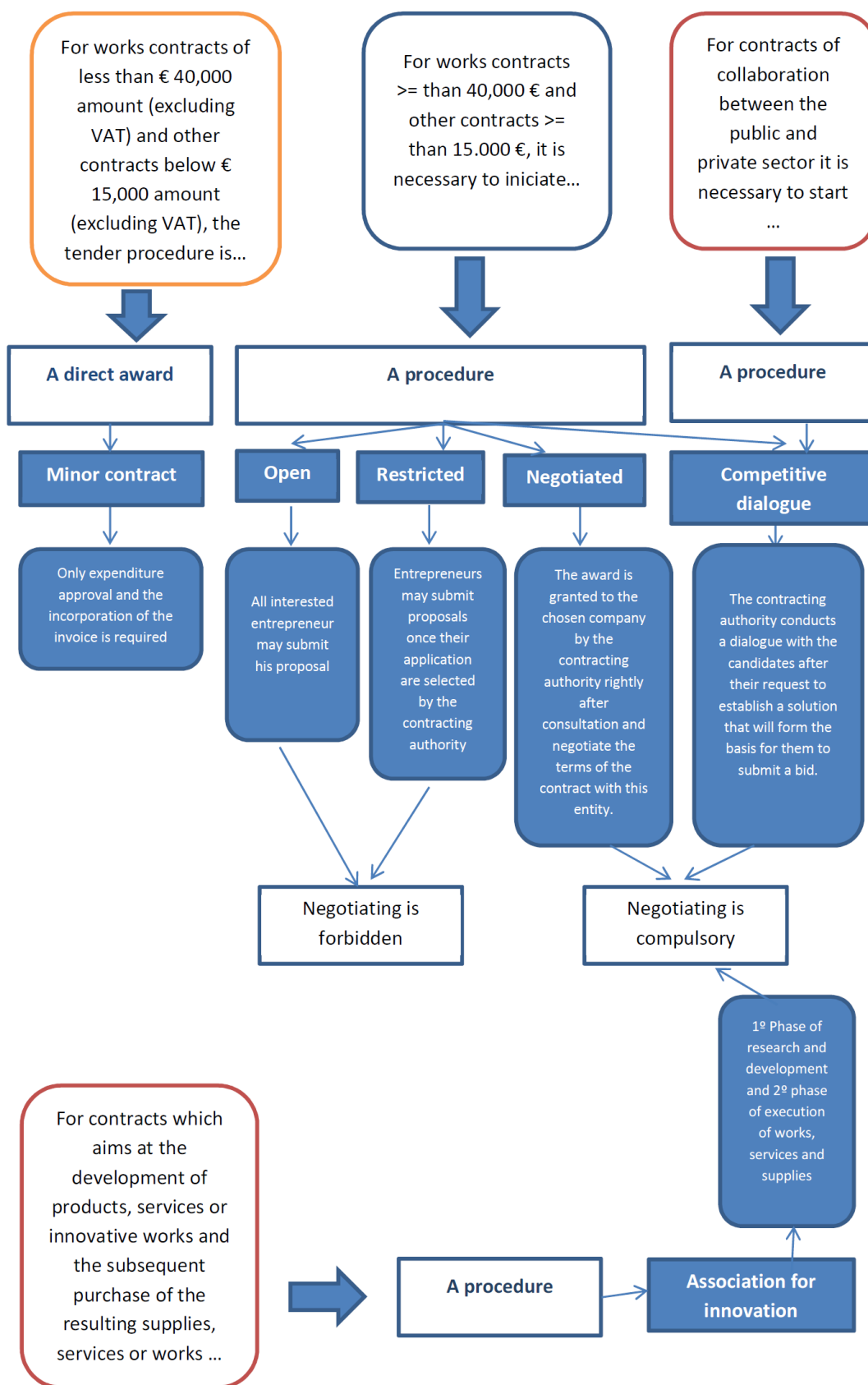


Figure 4.1: Types of public procurement procedures (Source: VAL)



4.2.3 General procurement procedure

The LCSP details the different stages of the different existing public procurement procedures, and the particularities of each type of contract (works, services, supplies or concession). Nevertheless, as the following figure shows, it is possible to establish five stages for all the process:

1. Preparation and planning.
2. Publication and transparency.
3. Submission of tenders, opening and selection.
4. Evaluation and award.
5. Contract implementation.

1. Preparation and planning	2. Publication and transparency	3. Submission of tenders, opening and selection	4. Evaluation and award	5. Contract implementation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Detect future need » Engage stakeholders » Analyse market » Define the subject matter » Choose the procedure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Draft specifications including criteria » Prepare procurement documents » Advertise the contract » Provide clarifications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Receipt and opening » Apply exclusion grounds » Select suitable tenderers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Evaluate tenders » Award and sign the contract » Notify tenders and publish the award 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Manage and monitor the execution » Issue payments » If needed, deal with modification or termination of contract » Close the contract

Figure 4.2: Typical public procurement procedure stages
(Source: "Public procurement guidance for practitioners" EU)

The guidance of public procurement of the European Commission published in February 2018 establish different "must-dos" in preparing a document procedure (assess future needs, engage stake holders, analyze the market, define the subject matter, choose the procedure and plan the procedure) because "*the preparatory phase of a procurement procedure aims to design a robust process for delivering the required works, services or supplies. It is by far the most crucial stage of the process because the decisions made during this phase will shape the success of the whole procedure*".

4.2.4 Works contracts

The LCSP contents a specific chapter related to work contracts, which is divided into the following 3 sections:



Section 1: *Preparatory actions of work contract*: this section explains the object of a working contract, its classification, the role of the supervisor of the project and the content of the project:

- Technical report.
- Location, general and details construction plans and drawings.
- Technical specifications document.
- Budget broken into budget per item or activity.
- Time-line of works.
- References for the verification of the plans.
- Health and safety study.

Section 2: *Execution*: this section defines the actions to develop in each stage of the construction works (certifications, payments), as well as the responsibility of the bidder.

Section 3: *Modifications*: in some cases, special circumstances cause the need to make changes to the contract.

Section 4: *Fulfilment*: This section is about the receipt of the work, term of guarantee, and responsibility for hidden vices.

Section 5: *Resolution*: causes and effects.

4.3 Law on Building Regulation (LOE)

The Spanish Law on Building Regulation (LOE)⁵ has the following purposes:

- To regulate the construction process.
- To establish the functions of the agents and their responsibilities.
- To establish a system of guarantees for users.

This law is applicable to the building process whose result is a permanent building of public or private property. It must also be applied in the following works:

- a) Building works of new construction, except those constructions of little constructive entity and technical simplicity that do not have, in an eventual or permanent form, residential or public character, and that are developed in a single plant.
- b) All interventions on existing buildings, as long as they modify their architectural configuration: essential variation of the general exterior composition, volumetric, or the complete structural system, or are intended to change the building uses.
- c) Works that have the character of total intervention in catalogued buildings or that have some type of environmental or historical-artistic nature protection.

Building construction agents

The Law regulates the different agents involved in the building construction process and their needed academic qualifications for each (Art. 8 to 16).

⁵ *Spanish*: Ley 38/1999, de 5 de noviembre, de Ordenación de la Edificación (LOE, Ley de ordenación de la edificación).



Promoter (Spa: *Promotor*): It shall be considered promoter any person, physical or legal, public or private, which, individually or collectively, decides, promotes, programs and finances, with own or other resources, the building works for itself or for subsequent disposal, delivery or transfer to third parties under any title.

Designer (Spa: *Proyectista*) is the agent who, on behalf of the Promoter and subject to the corresponding technical and town planning regulations, drafts the project.

Builder (Spa: *Constructor*) is the agent who assumes, contractually before the Promoter, the commitment to execute with human and material means, own or external, the works or part of the same subject to the project and the contract

Work director (Spa: *Director de obra, DO*) is the agent who, as part of the project management (Spa: *Dirección facultativa*), directs the development of the work in the technical, aesthetic, urban and environmental aspects, in accordance with the project, the building license and other prescriptive authorizations and the conditions of the contract, in order to ensure their adequacy at the proposed end.

Execution work director (Spa: *Director de ejecución de la obra, DEO*) is the agent who, forming part of the project management (Spa: *Dirección facultativa*), assumes the technical function to direct the material execution of the work and to control qualitatively and quantitatively the construction and final building.

Building quality control (Spa: *Entidad de control de calidad*) entities those trained to provide technical assistance in the verification of the quality of the project, the materials and the execution of the work and its facilities in accordance with the project and the applicable legislation.

Manufacturers (Spa: *Suministrador*), warehousemen, importers or sellers of construction products are considered to be suppliers of products.

Civil liability

Each one of the Agents (promoter, builder, designer, construction manager, project execution director, testing entities and laboratories, manufacturers and suppliers of products) will have civil responsible for the material damages that may appear in the buildings against the owners and third parties.

The guarantee periods that must be considered in works construction are the following:

- One year for damage caused by performance deficiencies (responds and ensures constructor).
- Three years for damage caused by vices and defects in constructive elements or facilities that causes non-compliance with habitability requirements (they respond all agents and ensures the promoter).
- Ten years for damage caused by vices or defects that affect the foundation, the supports, beams, slabs, load-bearing walls or other structural elements, which provide mechanical resistance and stability of the building (all agents are responsible and the promoter is compulsorily secured).



The deadlines will be counted from the date of receipt of the work, accredited by the corresponding document to be signed by the Promoter and builder.

LOE applies, as explained before, only to construction process related to buildings. There is not a similar law regulating the agents and responsibilities in civil works (infrastructures or urban projects). Anyway, the process is similar and each contract must establish the particularities of each case.



5 Valladolid city Procurement Overview

This section describes the specific procurement regulation for the city of Valladolid, under the international and national legal frameworks.

5.1 Legal framework – Local obligations

- Instruction 1/2018 to promote socially efficient procurement: Strategic, integral and sustainable (Approved by the Local Government Board on 9th May 2018)⁶.

The application of this instruction has allowed obtaining positive results in the objectives of promoting efficiency and sustainability in public procurement and implementing the municipal policies on social, environmental, innovation and promotion of SMEs.

The contracts awarded to SMEs in Valladolid municipality doubles the national average, reaching 75% of the contracts awarded in 2016 and 2017. In all contracts, social and environmental criteria have been incorporated, and business innovation has always been taken into account for the contracts awarding.

5.2 Valladolid municipality framework services

All construction works must meet the requirements and regulations in relation to quality control and safety and health. Therefore, Valladolid City Council subscribes to a framework contract for the services of quality control of municipal works with the enterprise INCIDEC S.L. On the other hand, VCC subscribes other framework contract for the services of Health and Safety coordination with the company INCOPE S.L. All municipal works will be constructed under those two contracts.

Quality control	Health and Safety technical assistance
INCIDEC S.L. C/ Ganadería 7. CP 47610. Zaratán, Valladolid (Spain) Phone: +34 983 091314 www.incidec.com Contract: 2016 – 2018	INCOPE Consultores, S.L. C/Santiago 3, 2º Derecha A. CP 47001. Valladolid (Spain) Phone: +34 616 564 224 www.incope.org Contract: 2013 – 2015, extended to 2019
Cost	Cost
0-500.000 € of PEM: 2.5% on PEM 500.000 € - 1M€ of PEM: 2.0% on PEM > 1M€ of PEM: 1.5%	0.465% on PEM: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.045% on PEM for H&S study • 0.42% on PEM for H&S coordination

⁶ Spanish: Instrucción 1/2018 para impulsar la contratación socialmente eficiente: estratégica, íntegra y sostenible (Aprobada por Junta de Gobierno Local el día 9 de mayo de 2018.
<https://www.valladolid.es/es/ayuntamiento/normativa/instruccion-1-2018-impulsar-contratacion-socialmente-eficie.ficheros/475710-INSTRUCCIONContrataci%C3%B3n%20eficiente%20y%20estrat%C3%A9gica.docx.pdf>



Functions	Functions
Trials and geotechnical surveys Structure, infrastructure and facilities Studies and reports of existing constructions Project control and monitoring in the execution	Development of H&S study or basic study Implementation of H&S plan Coordination of H&S in execution works H&S certifications
Regulation	Regulation
- European Regulation No. 305/2011 (Construction Products Regulation) - Building Technical Code (Spa: CTE), part 1.	Royal Decree 1627/97 (minimum safety and health provisions in construction works)

Table 5.1: Framework contracts for works municipal services.

5.3 Budget breakdown

Construction works must consider determined expenses related with general expenses, industrial benefit and compulsory services related that must be considered when budgeting the URBAN GreenUP procurement processes. This section describes an example of those concepts and the ratios that might be implemented in Valladolid Demonstration.

1. SUMMARY OF BUDGET TENDER BASE (PBL)

Material execution budget (PEM)		100.000,00 €
General expenses (13%) (GE)	13%	13.000,00 €
Industrial benefit (6%) (IB)	6%	6.000,00 €
BUDGET TENDER BASE without VAT (PC)		119.000,00 €
VAT (21%)	21%	24.990,00 €
BUDGET TENDER BASE WITH VAT (PC with VAT)		143.990,00 €

2. TOTAL BUDGET (PT)

Material execution budget (PEM)		100.000,00 €
Contract budget (PC)		119.000,00 €
Project (P) (3,5%) and Works Direction (DO) (1,8%) – Architect	5,3%	5.300,00 €
VAT (21%)	21%	1.113,00 €
Execution Works Direction (DEO) – Technical architect	1,8%	1.800,00 €
VAT (21%)	21%	378,00 €
Quality control (2,5% PEM)	2,5%	2.500,00 €
VAT (21%)	21%	525,00 €
Health and Safety coordination (0,465% PEM)	0,465%	465,00 €
VAT (21%)	21%	97,65 €
TOTAL BUDGET		156.168,65 €

It is worth remember that although budget exist for designated interventions it will be necessary to ensure that we maximise the value of the scheme proposals by making the budget allocations flexible between interventions across and potentially between demo sites. As such, the allocated funding for a particular intervention may increase or decrease but it is envisaged that all can be delivered within the total available funding.



6 Valladolid Procurement Plan

Valladolid City Council is the Contracting Authority of the URBAN GreenUP tendering processes for implementing the Nature-based solutions in Valladolid demonstration.

This section links the NBS interventions for Valladolid demonstration detailed in Section 6 with the different procurement processes according to national and local regulations describes in Sections 3, 4 and 5. The following diagram shows the basics steps of the public procurement process for works contracts.

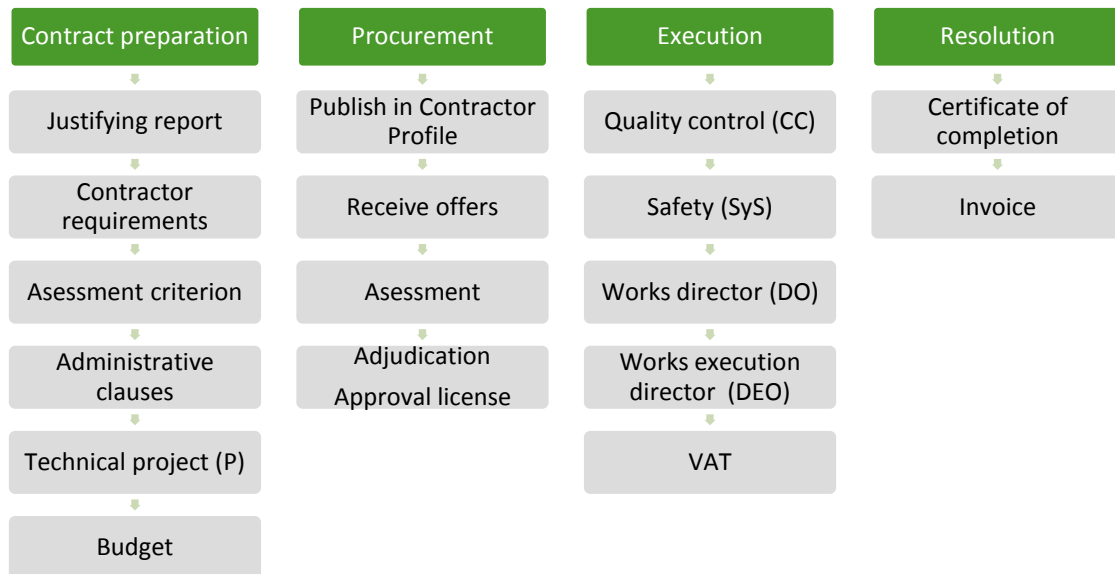


Figure 6.1: Public procurement process

In the contract preparation, it is necessary to plan the division of the contract into lots, to fix the estimated value of the contract or its duration. All the documentation must be made entirely in Spanish (Municipal Instruction 1/2008, Art. 5).

The size and content of the lots are decided by the Contracting Authority, which is Valladolid City Council. As a general rule, public tendering processes should be divided into lots (LCSP, Art. 99). Different lots may require different tendering process, as each one is an independent contract. Likewise, there might be some intervention that will not be part of any lot.

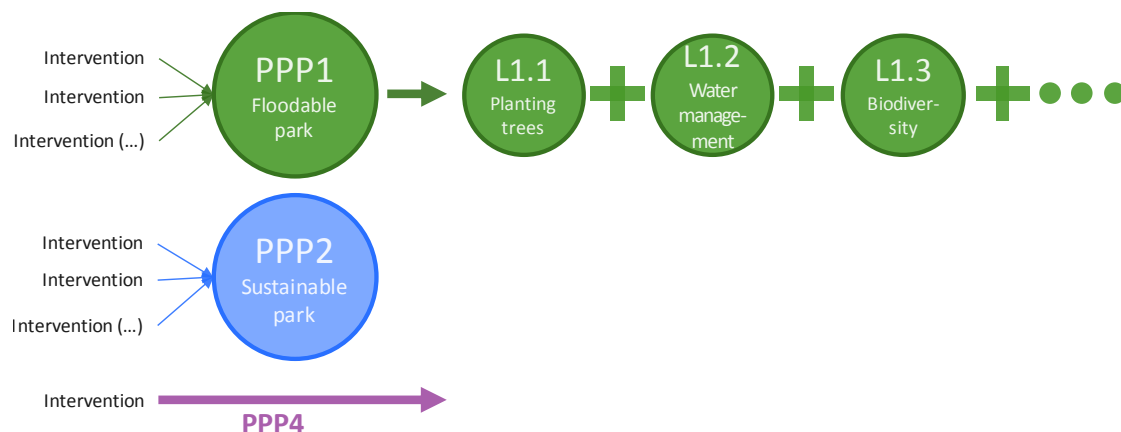


Figure 6.2: Simple diagram of an example of public procurement processes (PPP) divided into lots (L)

6.1 Criteria for procurement processes

According to international regulation (Directive 2014/24/EU, Art. 42), contracting authorities have flexibility to choose a procurement procedure. However, the public procurement process type that is selected by the Contracting Authority must be justified (LCSP, Art. 116).

The division of the object of the contracts into lots with functional, geographical and / or economic criteria, will be the general rule in Valladolid municipality public procurement, unless for well justified technical or operational reasons, the division in lots is physically impossible, or the coordination of the different entrepreneurs for the correct execution of the contract is equally impossible in an efficient way, even with a specific external assistance to carry out this coordination (Instruction 1/2018, Art. 35).

Some criteria that have been considered on grouping the interventions into independent public procurement processes are: by nature, location, schedule (timing 2018, 2019 and early 2020), budget (according to procurement process limits and available budget) and technical expertise.

To help ensure best value as part of the project procurement, Valladolid is looking to co-procure dividing interventions by demo sites mainly (i.e. A, C1, C2, C3, C4), but also across demo sites for some common intervention items (i.e. I, B1). Finally, there are some unique processes for individual interventions according to their innovative nature (i.e. B2, B3, B4, B5).

Where possible, interventions have been grouped to help achieve best value and efficiencies of scale. However, according to the timing and technical projects state of progress it might be necessary to divide into lots (i.e. B1).

6.2 Definition of procurement groups

This section summarizes the technical interventions of Valladolid city that are going to be procured. Remember that non-technical interventions will not be procured.

The interventions are grouped in public procurement processes (PPP) and lots (L), or they will be launched separately (as there might be some intervention that will not be part of any category group). The interventions refer to the deliverable D2.3 *Technical Specification of Valladolid demo* delivered on August 2018 (coming update).

The division into independent contracts has been made by Valladolid City Council according to Spanish current regulation, Law 9/2017, and the municipal Instruction 1/2018.

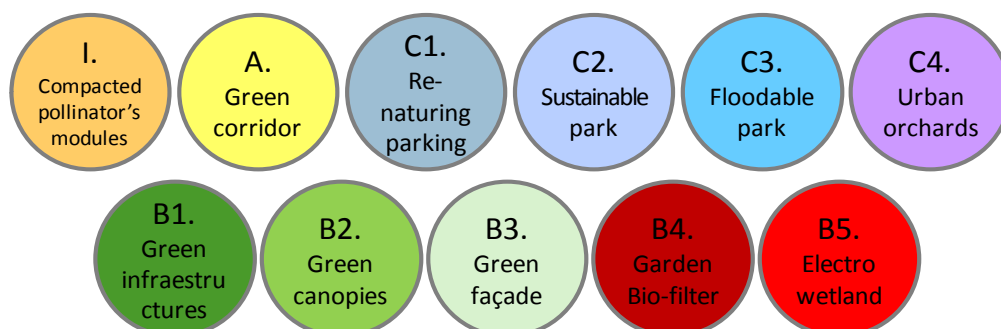


Figure 6.3: Public procurement categories diagram (Source: Valladolid City Council)

6.2.1 Procurement lots

Spanish regulation, Law 9/2017, of 8th November, on Public Sector Contracts (LCSP), warns that the public contracts should not be fractionated to avoid publicity requirements or the adjudication requirements (LCSP, Art. 99, Art. 116.2). However, when the contract nature and/or contract object are suitable, the contract should be divided into lots. This will ease the participation of SME's and individual contractors. The not-division should be precisely justified.

- Public contract A. *Green corridor* has been divided into two lots (see section 8. A. *Green corridor*).

In the tendering processes of Valladolid Demonstration *a priori* there is not any other contract division into lots. The reason is that the contracts have been separated by interventions nature, location or expertise into a minimum of fourteen independent processes. The justification is that this is due to technical and organizational difficulties in the execution of divided lots, because lots must be treated as independent units.

6.2.2 Individual processes

The following interventions are not planned to be part of any contract together with other interventions. In general, this is due to their singular character, as they are highly innovative and technically require advanced execution.

- Green Shady Structures (VAc29)
- Urban garden bio-filter (VAc30)
- Green façade (VAc25)

6.2.3 Other study cases

There is another study case that constitutes an individual section.

- Electro wetland (VAc26)

In Valladolid the electro wetland will be designed, constructed and installed by LEITAT, among others tasks. Valladolid City Council will be the intervention promoter under the URBAN GreenUP Grant Agreement, responsible for the civil works authorization for LEITAT. Although there will not be any tendering process itself, EW is included in every table and diagram of this report with illustrative purposes.



6.3 Contracting procedures

The following table shows the different public procurement process that will be launch by Valladolid City Council to implement the NBS technical actions defined in the URBAN GREENUP project.

PPP code	Public procurement process' name	Tendering basic budget without VAT PBL	Contract type	Type of Contracting Procedure
I	Compacted pollinator's mod	26.814 €	Supply	Minor contract
A	Green corridor	434.081 €	Works	Open simplified
C1	Re-naturing parking	85.894 €	Works	Open simplified
P (A+C1)	A+C1. Project (P)	14.856 €	Service	Minor contract
B1	Green infrastructure	339.959 €	Works	Open simplified
B2	Green canopies	310.447 €	Works	Open simplified
B3	Green façade	115.221 €	Works	Open simplified
B4	Urban garden Bio-Filter	24.191 €	Works	Minor contract
B5	Electro wetland	- €	-	-
C2.1	Sustainable park	359.390 €	Works	Open simplified
C2.2	Works management (DO)	5.436 €	Service	Minor contract
C3.1	Floodable park	209.198 €	Works	Open simplified
C3.2	Works management (DO)	3.164 €	Service	Minor contract
C4	Urban orchards	42.444 €	Works	Minor contract

Table 6.1: Contracting procedures of Valladolid Procurement Plan.
Legend: DO- Works contract direction (Spa: *Dirección de obra*).

6.4 Procurement Plan general budget

Total available budget is calculated by adding the subcontracting budget financed by the European Commission (URBAN GreenUP GA Part B) to the beneficiary 2 / VAL, adding the financing commitment acquired by Valladolid City Council (municipal co-financing).

For works contracts, the budget tender base (PBL) is calculated adding material execution budget (PEM), general expenses (GE) and industrial benefit (IB) (see *section 5.3* for more references). The following values might change in the upcoming months due to budget adjustments that are explained further on.

The public procurement process is published with the Tendering Base Budget without VAT (PBL), which is the sum of the Material execution budget (PEM), general expenses (GE) and Industrial benefit (IB) (LCSP, Art. 100).



PPP code	Public procurement process' name	PBL (tendering base budget)				VAT (Value Added Tax) 21%	PBL with VAT (tendering basic budget)
		PEM (material execution budget)	GE (general expenses)	IB (industrial benefit)	PBL (PEM+GE+IB)		
A	Green corridor	364.774 €	47.421 €	21.886 €	434.081 €	91.157 €	525.238 €
C1	Renaturing parking	72.180 €	9.383 €	4.331 €	85.894 €	18.038 €	103.932 €
B1	Green infrastr.	285.680 €	37.138 €	17.141 €	339.959 €	71.391 €	411.351 €
B2	Green canopies	260.880 €	33.914 €	15.653 €	310.447 €	65.194 €	375.641 €
B3	Green façade	96.824 €	12.587 €	5.809 €	115.221 €	24.196 €	139.417 €
B4	Bio-Filter	20.328 €	2.643 €	1.220 €	24.191 €	5.080 €	29.271 €
B5	Electro wetland*	- €	- €	- €	- €	- €	- €
C2	Sustainable pk	302.008 €	39.261 €	18.120 €	359.390 €	75.472 €	434.862 €
C3	Floodable park	175.797 €	22.854 €	10.548 €	209.198 €	43.932 €	253.130 €
C4	Urban orchards**	35.667 €	4.637 €	2.140 €	42.444 €	8.913 €	51.358 €
		1.636.672€	212.767 €	98.200 €	1.947.639€	409.004 €	2.356.644€

Table 6.2: Tendering base budget (PBL) of works contracts

Note *: *B5. Electro wetland*: Valladolid City Council is the promoter of this intervention and it is responsible for the civil works authorization for LEITAT, who is in charge of subcontracting the civil works.

Note **: *C4. Urban orchards*: There are not available budget financed by the EC for subcontracting the interventions related with urban farming (from Vac31 to Vac36).

6.5 General responsibilities of demo partners

Valladolid City Council is the Contracting Authority that will initiate, publish, evaluate, assign, control and manage the public contracts that will implement the Nature-based Solutions interventions in the city of Valladolid. In general, among others:

- Design the technical and economical specifications of the interventions headed by VAL (P).
- Provide a service of quality control (CC) and coordination of safety and health (SyS).
- Direct the construction works for some simple interventions (DO).
- Supervise the fulfilment of contracts.
- Co-finance the implementation of the URBAN GreenUP interventions.

The other partners of Valladolid Demonstration, CAR, SGR, LEI, CHD and CEN, are responsible for the technical and economical definition of the interventions. In general, among others:

- Elaborate and sign the technical-economical projects (P) ready to launch in the tendering process.
- Depending on the partner and implementation, direct the construction works (DO).
- Supervise the construction works.



7 Timetable

This is the schedule that is pretended to guide the future procurement processes for Valladolid demonstration. The final schedule and detail of the intended procurement might change during the following months depending on the following causes, among others:

- New technical situations not-expected.
- Changes in the criteria (technical, economical and political).
- State of progress of the technical-economic specifications of the interventions.
- Completion of the execution projects (P).
- Political willingness.
- Errors in the application of the new Law on Contracts (LCSP) and other national and local regulations.

It is difficult to establish a detailed schedule with the estimation of public tendering processes for the coming months. The final timescales and detail of the intended procurement will be informed through coming deliverables and communications.

Procurement process	2018			2019												2020	
	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F
I. Comp. pollinator's mod.																	
A. Green corridor																	
C1. Re-naturing parking																	
B1. Green infraestructure																	
B2. Green canopies																	
B3. Green façade																	
B4. Garden Bio-Filter																	
B5. Electro wetland																	
C2. Sustainable park																	
C3. Floodable park																	
C4. Urban orchards																	

Figure 7.1: Public procurement processes plan timescale for Valladolid Demo.
 Note: This timescale do not include the construction periods.

The tendering processes according to regulation requirements and past experiences are close to a minimum of six months for each contracting process (Open procedures). Timing expected in implementing the interventions is not elevated, from two to three months, with a maximum of five-six months for the biggest civil works such as the Sustainable park (C2) and the Floodable park (C3).

The current expected global timeline for Valladolid demo is that the tendering processes will start between November 2018 and June 2019, and the construction processes will start from September 2019 and they will finish by February 2020, so there will be a further 2 year period of monitoring to help establish the impacts and benefits from the introduction of the new interventions.



8 Valladolid public procurement processes

Every public procurement file constitutes a Public Procurement Process (PPP) for the URBAN GreenUP interventions in Valladolid. This section describes the fourteen public procurement processes that are planned to be launched in Valladolid for the implementation of the interventions. These interventions have been grouped according to criteria and requirements described in previous section. So that, this section describes the road map with the action plan that the Valladolid Demo Team will follow from October 2018 to February 2020.

All public tendering processes are described in detail below. Each process includes a table with the grouped project interventions, the detailed budget and the responsibility, and an initial approach to the expected timeline in a 2018 to 2020 horizon.

8.1 Divided interventions

Smart soils as substrate (VAc16, Vac17, Vac18) and pollinator's modules (VAc21) are two group of interventions that are planned to be implemented in several locations of Valladolid demo. Those interventions are considered like complementary elements for other interventions. Smart soils for instance will support planted trees, green paths, green resting areas, green parking pavements, or pollinator's modules. Natural pollinator's modules are going to be located in SubDemos C2, C3 and C4, integrated with other Nature-Based solutions.

That situation explains that those types of Nature-Based solutions are being implemented together with different public procurement processes, as an integral part of a larger group of related interventions. According to the technical specifications determined for those types of NBS⁷, the available budget has been divided proportionally to the units or quantity (m³) assigned to each related intervention.

Smart soils as substrate

VAc16- *Smart soils as substrate* for SubDemo A: Total soil 378 m³. Budget: 27.000 €. We divide the smart soils proportionally for the following three interventions:

- VAc2- *Planting trees along the green corridor.*
- Vac15- *Cycle-pedestrian green paths* (3 units).
- Vac19- *Pollinators modules* (6 units).

VAc17- *Smart soils as substrate* for SubDemo B: Total soil 40 m³. Budget: 3.000 €. We divide the smart soils proportionally for the following two interventions:

- VAc6- *Green resting areas*: 1/3 green resting areas is located in SubDemo B.
- Vac20- *Compacted pollinator's modules* (13 units, 1.5 m³ / module).

VAc18- *Smart soils as substrate* for SubDemo C: Total soil 565 m³. Budget: 40.000 €.

- C1 - *Parking green pavement* (VAc14): Total 200 m³. Budget: 14.159 €.
- C1- *Renaturing parking* (VAc5): 40 m³. Budget: 2.832 €.

⁷ See deliverable D2.3 *Technical specifications of Valladolid Demo* for further references.



- C1- Green resting areas (VAc6): 20 m³. Budget: 1.416 €. There is 1/3 green resting area located in SubDemo C1.
- C2-C3-C4: Natural pollinators’ modules (VAc21): 15 units with 3 m³ each. Total of 45 m³ of smart soil. We divide the smart soils proportionally among the 15 units, 6 units in C2 (18 m³ and 1.274 €), other 6 units in C3 (18 m³ and 1.274 €) and 3 units in C4 (9 m³ and 637 €),
- C3- Urban Carbon Sink (VAc7): 240 m³. Budget: 16.991 €. In the C3. Floodable park area.
- C3- Green resting areas (VAc6): 20 m³. Budget: 1.416 €. There is 1/3 green resting area located in SubDemo C3.

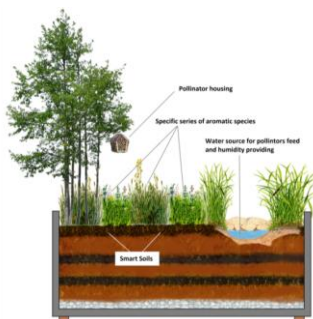
Natural pollinator’s modules

A total of 6 modules will be installed in C2, C3 and C4 of VAc21-Natural pollinator’s modules. The total budget is 50.000 € that is divides proportionally to the number of units:

- 6 units in SubDemo C2- Sustainable Park (Wastewater Plant zone). Budget: 20.000 €.
- 6 units in SubDemo C3- Floodable Park (La Esgueva River zone). Budget: 20.000 €.
- 3 units in Subdemo C4- Alameda Park zone (Urban Farming activities). Budget: 10.000 €.

8.2 Public procurement processes

I. Compacted pollinator’s modules



A total of 13 units of *Compacted pollinator’s modules* (VAc20) are planned to be located in several locations of Valladolid city center. Technically this intervention constitutes individual elements that will be located on the public space (sidewalks, squares, pavement), without any civil works such as connection to the water supply network. Regarding their location, they are not concentrated with any other group of interventions or SubDemo, like the floodable park or the sustainable park.

The construction of those individual and disperse elements will be subcontracted to a private company specialized on gardening and biodiversity. That enterprise will supply the compacted pollinator’s modules and install the elements along the city center.

A proportional quantity of Smarts soils as substrate (VAc17) will be delivered for each compacted pollinator’s module in a single contract.

I. Compacted pollinator’s modules				
Code	Intervention	Demo Site	Leader	Lot
VAc20	Compacted Pollinator’s modules (B.)	B	VAL	-
VAc17	Smarts soils as substrate for green singular infrastructure (B) Vac20	B	VAL	-

Table 8.1: Interventions of “I. Compacted pollinator’s modules”
Legend: Demo Site B- City center.

Total Budget	PEM	P (4% PEM)	GE (13%PEM)	IB (6% PEM)	CC (2,5% PEM)	SyS (0,46% PEM)	DO (1,8% PEM)	DEO (1,8% PEM)	VA (21%)
32.445 €	22.533 €	- €	2.929 €	1.352 €	- €	- €	- €	- €	5.631 €
		CAR	-	-	-	-	VAL	n/a	

Table 8.2: Budget of “I. Compacted pollinator’s modules”

- General technical specifications will be prepared by CAR personnel according to guidelines of deliverable D2.3. *Technical specifications of Valladolid demo*, defined by CAR. It is not necessary a technical project (P) itself.
- Works direction (DO) will be carried out by a technician of Valladolid City Council, VAL. There is not extra cost for the URBAN GreenUP project.

This contract has been planned by the end of 2019, according to the general planning of the rest of procurement processes. However, due to this an easy contract compared with other procurement processes so it may be launched before the proposed timing.

Procurement process	2018					2019					2020						
	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F
I. Compacted pollinator's mod.																	
Technical project (P)																	
Procurement process																	
Construction and implementation																	

Figure 8.1: Expected timeline for “I. Compacted pollinator’s modules”

A. Green corridor

The technical project is being subcontracted by Valladolid City Council, VAL, together with other public procurement process C1. *Re-naturing parking*, which both are VAL responsibility. Therefore, there will be launched a previous initial public procurement process. This will allow a more efficient process in expenses and timing for the two procurement processes.

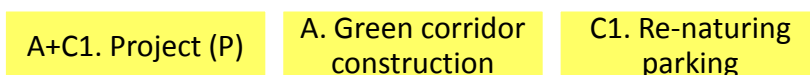


Figure 8.2: Public contracts for the (A) Green corridor and (C1) Re-naturing parking.

The public contract A. *Green corridor* has been divided into two lots:

- Lot 1. Pavements: Includes all interventions related with soil movement and land landscape related with the Green corridor.
- Lot 2. Arboreal: Includes all interventions related with planting trees, in the city center, in the tree shady places, shade and cooling trees. But also other elements such as the green resting areas, which are mixed by trees and street furniture. Finally, this lot includes other elements such as the Smart soils for those different types of trees, and the natural pollinator’s modules.



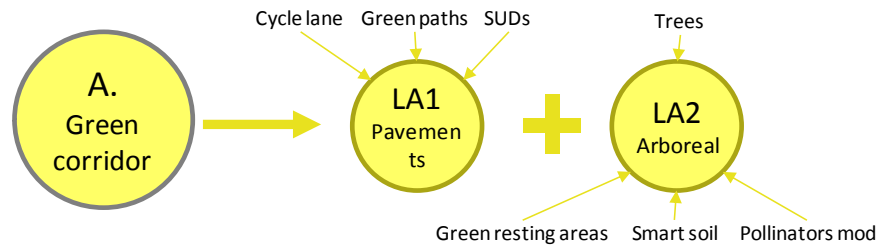


Figure 8.3: Lots for the procurement process A. Green corridor.

A. Green corridor				
Code	Intervention	Demo Site	Leader	Lot
VAc1	New green cycle lane and re-naturing existing bike lanes	A	VAL	Pavement
VAc15	Cycle-pedestrian green paths	A	VAL	Pavement
VAc8	SUDs for green bike lane	A	CEN	Pavement
VAc2	Planting 1,000 trees	A	VAL	Arboreal
VAc3	Tree shady places (500 trees)	A	VAL	Arboreal
VAc4	Shade and cooling trees (600 trees)	B	VAL	Arboreal
VAc6	Installation of 3 Green Resting areas	A	VAL	Arboreal
VAc16	Smarts soils as substrate for (A) Vac2, Vac15 & Vac19	A	CAR	Arboreal
VAc17	Smarts soils as substrate for green singular infrastructure (B) for VAc6 (1/3)	B	CAR	Arboreal
VAc18	Smarts soils as substrate (A)	C1-C3	CAR	Arboreal
VAc19	Natural pollinator’s modules (A.)	A	CAR	Arboreal

Table 8.3: Interventions of “A. Green corridor”

Legend: Demo Site: A- Green corridor. B- City center. C1. Renaturing parking. C2. Sustainable park. C3. Floodable park. C4. Urban agriculture.

Total Budget	PEM	P (3.5% PEM)	GE (13%PEM)	IB (6% PEM)	CC (2,5% PEM)	SyS (0,46% PEM)	DO (1,8% PEM)	DEO (1,8% PEM)	VA (21%)
553.332 €	364.774 €	12.402 €	47.421 €	21.886 €	9.119 €	1.696 €	- €	- €	96.033 €
		VAL Subcontracting	-	-	Framework contract	Framework contract	VAL	n/a	

Table 8.4: Budget of “A. Green corridor”

- The technical project is being subcontracted by Valladolid City Council, VAL, together with C1. *Re-naturing parking* (see further on section).
- General Expenses (GE), Industrial benefit (IB) and Value Added Tax (VAT) are compulsory concepts that will be financed with the URBAN GreenUP’s budget. This consideration applies to other similar procurement processes.
- Quality control (CC) and Safety & Health Coordination (SyS) are covered by the general framework contract of Valladolid City Council (see *section 5.2*).
- Works direction (DO) will be carried out by a technician of Valladolid City Council, VAL.



The minor service contract for subcontracting the technical project (A+C1) will be launched in 2018. This first tendering process is calculated for 6 months including tendering, execution by an engineering company and deliverance of the project report on time.

Procurement process	2018			2019										2020			
	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F
A. Green corridor																	
Subcontracting project (A+C1)																	
Procurement process																	
Construction																	

Figure 8.4: Expected timeline for “A. Green corridor”

C1. Re-naturing parking

The surroundings of the Zorrilla football stadium are being re-natured with different types of NBS that can be executed by a subcontracted private construction company.

C1. Re-naturing parking				
Code	Intervention	Demo Site	Leader	Lot
VAc14	Green Parking Pavements	C1	VAL	-
VAc9	SUDs for re-naturing parking	C1	CEN	-
VAc10	Rain gardens	C1	CEN	-
VAc5	Re-naturing parking trees (250)	C1	VAL	-
VAc18	Smarts soils as substrate (C1)	C1-C3	CAR	-

Table 8.5: Interventions “C1. Re-naturing parking”.
Legend: Demo Site: C1. Renaturing parking. C3. Floodable park.

Total Budget	PEM	P (4% PEM)	GE (13%PEM)	IB (6% PEM)	CC (2,5% PEM)	SyS (0,46% PEM)	DO (1,8% PEM)	DEO (1,8% PEM)	VA (21%)
109.491 €	72.180 €	2.454 €	9.383 €	4.331 €	1.805 €	336 €	- €	- €	19.003 €
		VAL Subcontracting	-	-	Framework contract	Framework contract	VAL	n/a	

Table 8.6: Budget of “C1. Renaturing parking”

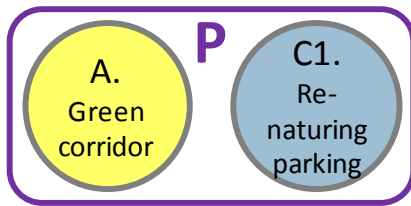
- The technical project is being subcontracted by Valladolid City Council, VAL, together with A. Green corridor. So that, there will be launched a previous public procurement process (see next section). This project will include the technical-economical specifications of the interventions headed by CEN and CAR.
- Works direction (DO) will be carried out by a technician of Valladolid City Council, VAL.

Procurement process	2018			2019										2020			
	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F
C1. Re-naturing parking																	
Subcontracting project (A+C1)																	
Procurement process																	
Construction																	

Figure 8.5: Expected timeline for “C1. Re-naturing parking”



P. Project design contract (A+C1)



Valladolid City Council is subcontracting the project design (P) to an external private company through a public tendering process of the two following lots: A. *Green corridor* & C1. *Re-naturing parking*. This minor contract have a temporal limitation of one year (LCSP, Art. 29.8) and a maximum quantity of < 15.000 € for service

contracts. The adjudication is direct to the successful tendered. A minor contract cannot be extended.

The minor service contract for subcontracting the technical project (A+C1) will be launched in 2018. This first tendering process is calculated for 6 months including tendering, execution by an engineering company and deliverance of the project report on time.

The budget for contracting the project elaboration is established between 3-4 % of the material execution budget (PEM) for those tendering groups.

Procurement process: Project (P)	Basic tendering budget without VAT (P)	VAT (21%)	Base tendering budget with VAT (P+VAT)
A. Green corridor	12.402 €	2.604 €	15.007 €
C1. Re-naturing parking	2.454 €	515 €	2.969 €
	14.856 €	3.120 €	17.976 €

Table 8.7: Budget of “Project drafting contract (A+C1)”

B1. Green infrastructure

Green infrastructure interventions in the city center have been grouped to help achieve best value and efficiencies of scale. However, according to the timing and the state of progress of the technical projects (P) it might be suitable to divide into five lots. However, initial effort will focus on a single tender.

B1. Green infrastructure				
Code	Intervention	Demo Site	Leader	Lot
VAc24	Green Vertical mobile garden	B	SGR	-
VAc27	Green Covering Shelter	B	SGR	-
VAc28	Green Roof	B	SGR	*
VAc22	Green noise barriers	A	SGR	-
VAc23	Green noise barriers	B	SGR	-

Table 8.8: Interventions “B1. Green infrastructure”.

Legend: Demo Site: A- Green corridor. B- City center.

(*) The green roof might be integrated into the global project “El Campillo Marked roof recovery” managed by the Environmental Council of Valladolid City Council.

Total Budget	PEM	P (4% PEM)	GE (13%PEM)	IB (6% PEM)	CC (2,5% PEM)	SyS (0,46% PEM)	DO (1,8% PEM)	DEO (1,8% PEM)	VAT (21%)
421.600 €	285.680 €	- €	37.138 €	17.141 €	7.142 €	1.328 €	- €	- €	73.170 €
		SGR	-	-	Framework contract	Framework contract	SGR	n/a	

Table 8.9: Budget of “B1. Green infrastructure”



- The technical project (P) is signed by SGR, so that the Works Direction (DO), as they are experts on green infrastructure, partners of Valladolid Demo.

Procurement process	2018			2019								2020					
	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F
B1. Green infraestructure																	
VAc24- Green Vertical mobile garden																	
Procurement process																	
Construction and implementation																	
VAc27- Green Covering Shelter																	
Procurement process																	
Construction																	
VAc28- Green Roof																	
Procurement process																	
Construction																	
VAc22/23- Green noise barriers																	
Procurement process																	
Construction and implementation																	

Figure 8.6: Expected timeline for “B1. Green infraestructure”

B2. Green canopies

For works contracts of innovative projects, like those different than standard buildings or where works includes design or innovative solutions like the green canopies, the use of a competitive procedure with negotiation or competitive dialogue is likely to be of value. In those cases, negotiations may be necessary to guarantee that the supply or service in question corresponds to the needs of the contracting authority (Directive Art 42).

Due to the singular nature of the VAc29- Green Shady Structures, the green canopies, there might be necessary to launch an initial transparent preliminary market consultation (Instruction 1/2018, Art. 7), as expression of interest of the companies (individual entrepreneurs, enterprises, joint venture). In case there is not any expression of interest, there might be launched a procurement procedure “Negotiated without publicity” type. This procedure is suitable for Public Innovative Purchase (Spa: *Compra pública de innovación*). Those statements are currently under consideration.

B2. Green canopies				
Code	Intervention	Demo Site	Leader	Lot
VAc29	Green Shady Structures	B	SGR	-

Table 8.10: Interventions of “B2. Green canopies”
Legend: Demo Site B- City center.

Total Budget	PEM	P (4% PEM)	GE (13%PEM)	IB (6% PEM)	CC (2,5% PEM)	SyS (0,46% PEM)	DO (1,8% PEM)	DEO (1,8%PEM)	VAT (21%)
385.000 €	260.880 €	- €	33.914 €	15.653 €	6.522 €	1.213 €	- €	- €	66.818 €
		SGR	-	-	Framework contract	Framework contract	SGR	n/a	

Table 8.11: Budget of “B2. Green canopies”

- The technical project (P) is signed by SGR, so that the Works Direction (DO).



Due to the high technical innovative nature of the green canopies designed by SGR it is expected to suffer delays in the procurement process.

Procurement process	2018			2019												2020	
	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F
B2. Green canopies																	
Technical project (P)																	
Public consultation*																	
Procurement process																	
Construction & implementation																	

Figure 8.7: Expected timeline for “B2. Green canopies”

Legend *: If needed.

B3. Green façade

B3. Green façade				
Code	Intervention	Demo Site	Leader	Lot
VAc25	Green façade	B	SGR	-

Table 8.12: Interventions of “B3. Green façade”

Legend: Demo Site B- City center.

The green façade intervention requires an innovative public procurement process. The construction process will start with an Agreement between Valladolid City Council and El Corte Inglés department stores.

Technical personnel of El Corte Inglés, architects and engineers, are actively collaborating with the URBAN GreenUP project providing information about the building characteristics, the clamping design, location of the irrigation and electronic structure in the roof, among other technical specifications.

The technical-economical project (P) is being elaborated by Singulargreen (SGR). The project is planned to be divided into two different sections (sub-projects), as the Green façade is planned to be constructed in coordination with El Corte Inglés:

- Sub-project 1) Sub-structure: Clamping design. This is provided by El Corte Inglés, and integrated by Singulargreen.
- Sub-project 2) Green wall: Green façade design. This is provided by Singulargreen.

El Corte Inglés will supervise the construction works of the green façade.

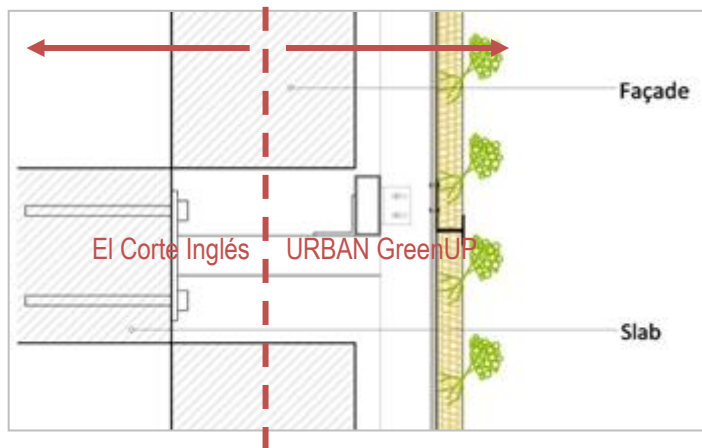


Figure 8.8: Hypothetical division of the Green façade installation projects
(Source: Valladolid City Council from Singular green diagram)

The following table shows the maximum available budget for Vac25- green façade, adding CE financing and municipal co-financing (€ 145.000). The technical specifications must be either adapted to that budget of co-financed by the private company.

Total Budget	PEM	P (4% PEM)	GE (13%PEM)	IB (6% PEM)	CC (2,5% PEM)	SyS (0,46% PEM)	DO (1,8% PEM)	DEO (1,8%PEM)	VAT (21%)
145.000 €	96.824 €	- €	12.587 €	5.809 €	2.421 €	450 €	- €	1.743 €	25.165 €
		SGR	-	-	Framework contract	Framework contract	SGR	-	

Table 8.13: Budget of “B3. Green façade”

- The technical project (P) is signed by SGR, so that the Works Direction (DO).
- This is the only tendering process that must consider Execution Works Direction (DEO), as this is a construction work in a building (according to LOE, *Ley de Ordenación de la Edificación*, Spanish regulation. See section 4).

The schedule planning considers two related periods; the administrative one, with the public-private agreement signature and the municipal tendering process, and the technical-constructive one, that includes the previous construction of the clamping substructure, and the consecutive green façade wall construction.

Procurement process	2018			2019								2020					
	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F
B3. Green façade																	
Signature of the Agreement																	
Technical project (P)																	
Private substructure construction																	
Procurement process																	
Construction																	

Figure 8.9: Expected timeline for “B3. Green façade”

B4. Urban garden bio-filter

This singular intervention *VAc30- Urban garden biofilter* is headed by CARTIF. This is located in a specific place in Plaza Zorrilla, close to the underground parking gas exit. Due to its singular nature and individual location, there will be launched a unique PPP for its construction.

B4. Urban garden bio-filter				
Code	Intervention	Demo Site	Leader	Lot
VAc30	Urban garden bio-filter	B	CAR	-

Table 8.14: Interventions of “B4. Urban garden bio-filter”
Legend: Demo Site B- City center.

Total Budget	PEM	P (4% PEM)	GE (13%PEM)	IB (6% PEM)	CC (2,5% PEM)	SyS (0,46% PEM)	DO (1,8% PEM)	DEO (1,8% PEM)	VAT (21%)
30.000 €	20.328 €	- €	2.643 €	1.220 €	508 €	95 €	- €	- €	5.207 €
		CAR	-	-	Framework contract	Framework contract	CAR	n/a	

Table 8.15: Budget of “B4. Urban garden bio-filter”

- The technical project (P) with the technical-economical specifications is made by CAR.
- Works direction (DO) will be carried out by a technician of Valladolid City Council, VAL

This contract has been planned by starting 2019, according to the general planning of the rest of procurement processes. However, due to this an easy contract compared with other procurement processes it may be launched on another period.

Procurement process	2018			2019										2020			
	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F
B4. Urban Garden Bio-Filter																	
Procurement process																	
Construction																	

Figure 8.10: Expected timeline for “B4. Urban garden biofilter”

B5. Electro wetland

LEITAT is responsible for the design, prototyping, construction, installation, operation, monitoring and maintenance of the Electro Wetland in Valladolid. However, the Electro wetland will be promoted by Valladolid City Council, under the URBAN GreenUP Grant Agreement. Both the development of the technical project (P) and the execution of the civil works will be subcontracted by LEITAT to an external company.

There will not be launched a typical public procurement process; this singular intervention follows a process of public space works approval by Valladolid City Council. The Valladolid City Council approval department is Parks and Gardens Area (Environment Council) and/or Public Space and Infrastructures Department (Urbanism Council).

B5. Electro-wetland				
Code	Intervention	Demo Site	Leader	Lot
VAc26	Electro-wetland	B	LEI	-

Table 8.16: Interventions “B5. Electro wetland”
Legend: Demo Site B- City center.



Total Budget	PEM	P (4% PEM)	GE (13%PEM)	IB (6% PEM)	CC (2,5% PEM)	SyS (0,46% PEM)	DO (1,8% PEM)	DEO (1,8% PEM)	VAT (21%)
- €	63.740 €	- €	- €	- €	1.594 €	296 €	- €	- €	397 €
	LEI	LEI	LEI	LEI	Framework contract	Framework contract	VAL	n/a	

Table 8.17: Budget of “B5. Electro wetland”

- Due to the innovative character of the electro wetland technology, LEITAT will be in charge of the design and definition after what it will subcontract to an external company both the development of the technical project (P) and the construction of the Electrowetland (execution of the civil works). The subcontracted enterprise will sign the Technical Project.
- LEITAT budget is not in the above table (see D2.3 Technical Specifications of Valladolid Demo, August 2018). Estimated PEM is 63.740 €. However this value may be modified as function of the final technical solution agreed between LEITAT and Valladolid City Council.
- Works Direction (DO) is being delivered by a technician of Valladolid City Council (Public Space and Infrastructures Department, Parks and Garden or Water Areas).
- Valladolid City Council is financing the Quality control (CC) and Safety and Health coordination (SyS).

	2018			2019												2020	
Public procurement	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F
B5. Electro wetland																	
Procurement process																	
Construction																	

Figure 8.11: Expected timeline for “B5. Electro wetland”

C2. Sustainable park

This public procurement process (PPP) is composed by two different public tendering files. There will be subcontracted the Works direction (DO) to a specialized company by another previous public bidding, as this group of interventions require civil works of a certain magnitude.



Figure 8.12: Public contracts for the Sustainable park.

C2. Sustainable park				
Code	Intervention	Demo Site	Leader	Lot
VAc13	Natural Wastewater Treatment Plant	C2	CEN	-
VAc34	Educational path in NWTP area	C2	VAL	-
VAc12	Green filter area	C3	CEN	-
VAc21	Natural pollinator’s modules (6)	C2-C3-C4	CAR	-
VAc18	Smarts soils as substrate (C2)	C1-C3	CAR	-

Table 8.18: Interventions “C2. Sustainable park”

Legend: Demo Site: C1. Renaturing parking. C2. Sustainable park. C3. Floodable park. C4. Urban agriculture.



Total Budget	PEM	P (4% PEM)	GE (13%PEM)	IB (6% PEM)	CC (2,5% PEM)	SyS (0,46% PEM)	DO (1,8% PEM)	DEO (1,8% PEM)	VAT (21%)
452.274 €	302.008 €	- €	39.261 €	18.120 €	7.550 €	1.404 €	5.436 €	- €	78.494 €
		CEN	-	-	Framework contract	Framework contract	VAL Subcontracting	n/a	

Table 8.19: Budget of "C2. Sustainable park"

- The technical project (P) is signed by CEN. The project will integrate the technical-economical specifications of the rest of interventions that belong to the Sustainable park, including those that are not headed by CEN, such as VAc34, Vac18 and Vac21.
- The Works Direction (DO) is being subcontracted to an external company.

Expected construction period will be winter 2020, so we might find some challenges with intensive rains or high water table, which can cause difficulties in the land movement. On the other hand, winter might not be the appropriate period for planting trees.

Procurement process	2018			2019					2020										
	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A
C2. Sustainable park																			
C1.1 Procurement process																			
C1.2 Works management (DO)																			
Construction																			

Figure 8.13: Expected timeline for "C2. Sustainable park"

C3. Floodable park

This PPP is composed by two different public tendering files. There will be subcontracted the Works direction (DO) by public bidding.



Figure 8.14: Public contracts for the Floodable park.

C3. Floodable park				
Code	Intervention	Demo Site	Leader	Lot
VAc11	Floodable Park	C3	CHD	-
VAc35	Educational path in floodable park area	C3	VAL	-
VAc7	Urban Carbon Sink	C3	VAL	-
VAc21	Natural pollinator's modules (6)	C2-C3-C4	CAR	-
VAc18	Smarts soils as substrate (C3)	C1-C3	CAR	-

Table 8.20: Interventions of "C3. Floodable park"

Legend: Demo Site: C1. Renaturing parking. C2. Sustainable park. C3. Floodable park. C4. Urban agriculture.

Total Budget	PEM	P (4% PEM)	GE (13%PEM)	IB (6% PEM)	CC (2,5% PEM)	SyS (0,46% PEM)	DO (1,8% PEM)	DEO (1,8% PEM)	VAT (21%)
263.265 €	175.797 €	- €	22.854 €	10.548 €	4.395 €	817 €	3.164 €	- €	45.691 €
		CHD	-	-	Framework contract	Framework contract	VAL Subcontracting	n/a	

Table 8.21: Budget of "C3. Floodable park"



- The technical project (P) is signed by CHD. The project will integrate the technical-economical specifications of the rest of interventions that belong to the Sustainable park, including those that are not headed by CHD, such as VAc7, Vac35, Vac18 and Vac21.
- The Works Direction (DO) is being subcontracted to an external company.

As it might happen with the *Sustainable Park*, expected construction period will be winter 2020, so we might find some challenges with intensive rains or high water table, which can cause difficulties in the land movement. On the other hand, winter might not be the appropriate period for planting trees.

	2018			2019												2020			
Procurement process	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A
C3. Floodable park																			
C3.1 Procurement process																			
C3.2 Works management (DO)																			
Construction																			

Figure 8.15: Expected timeline for “C3. Floodable park”

C4. Urban orchards

The public procurement process C4. *Urban orchard* will be approached by two different contracts, whose management depends on different departments from the City Council:

- Procurement process 1. Urban orchards improvements: There will be installed drop irrigation system and also shadow structures for the orchard users. This procurement process is managed by the VCC Environmental Department.
- Procurement process 2. Re-naturing urban orchards: There will be installed Nature-based solutions in the urban orchards of Parque Alameda like community composting, a small-scale urban livestock or natural pollinator’s modules.

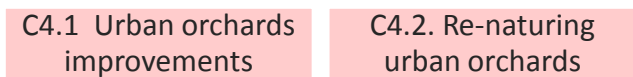


Figure 8.16: Public contracts for the C4. Urban orchards.

C4. Urban orchards				
Code	Intervention	Demo Site	Leader	Lot
VAc31	Urban orchard	C3-C4	VAL	C4.1 Improvements
VAc32	Community composting	C4	CAR	C4.2 Naturing urban orchards
VAc33	Small-scale urban livestock	C4	VAL	
VAc36	Urban Farming Educational activities	C4	VAL	
VAc21	Natural pollinator’s modules (3)	C2-C3-C4	CAR	
VAc18 (C4)	Smarts soils as substrate (C.)	C1-C3	CAR	

Table 8.22: Interventions of “C4. Urban orchards”

Legend: Demo Site: C1. Renaturing parking. C2. Sustainable park. C3. Floodable park. C4. Urban farming.



There is not available budget financed by the EC for subcontracting the interventions related to urban farming (from Vac31 to Vac36). The following budget has been estimated considering the current co-financing values that VAL is planning to invest in 2018-2019 to improve current municipal orchards, or leaded by the URBAN GreenUP Investment Plan. The values will be adjusted in the following months.

- VAc31- Urban orchard: Expected 30.000 € in 2018.
- VAc32- Community composting: Expected 6.000 € in 2019.
- VAc33- Small-scale urban livestock: Estimated 6.000 € in 2019.
- VAc36- Urban Farming Educational activities: no data. This concept sums zero €.

Total Budget	PEM	P (4% PEM)	GE (13%PEM)	IB (6% PEM)	CC (2,5% PEM)	SyS (0,46% PEM)	DO (1,8% PEM)	DEO (1,8% PEM)	VAT (21%)
52.637 €	35.667 €	- €	4.637 €	2.140 €	892 €	166 €	- €	- €	9.135 €
		VAL	-	-	Framework contract	Framework contract	VAL	n/a	

Table 8.23: Budget of “C4. Urban orchards”

- The Project (P) required is only general technical specifications that will be prepared by VAL, according to guidelines of deliverable D2.3. *Technical specifications of Valladolid demo*, defined by CAR.
- Works direction (DO) will be carried out by a technician of Valladolid City Council, VAL.

This contract has been also planned by the end of 2019, according to the general planning of the rest of procurement processes. However, due to this might be an easy contract compared with other procurement processes it may be launched on another period.

Procurement process	2018			2019												2020	
	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F
C4. Urban orchards																	
Technical project (P)																	
Procurement process																	
Construction																	

Figure 8.17: Expected timeline for “C4. Urban orchards”



9 Conclusions

The Demo Valladolid technical interventions have been grouped into a minimum of fourteen public procurement processes (PPP), which will constitute independent public tendering contracts. The result of those projects will be subcontracting appropriate private companies that will construct and implement the URBAN GreenUP interventions.

By September 2018 Valladolid demonstration are able to plan the tendering process that are going to initiate in the following months, once that the technical and economical specifications are completely defined and agreed. However, during September 2018 it has not been possible to launch any public procurement process.

The confirmation of the interventions grouping into public procurement processes and lots will be clarified during the following months and there might be expected changes.

The tendering processes are close to a minimum of six months for each contracting process (Open procedures). Timing expected in implementing the interventions is not quite elevated, from two to three months for the majority of the interventions, and a maximum of five-six months for the biggest civil works. The current expected global timeline for Valladolid demo is that the tendering processes will start between November 2018 and June 2019, and the construction processes will start from September 2019 and they will finish around February 2020, so there will be a further 2 year period of monitoring to help establish the impacts and benefits from the introduction of the new interventions.

In particular, there are some unusual study cases such as the green façade (B3), which is public-private collaboration under the umbrella of a European project; the electro wetland (B5) that will be constructed by a different entity than the city council in public space like LEITAT, that is project partner, or the green canopies (B2), which are a very innovative technical intervention with little previous experience. Those special cases might need longer administrative processes, according to their innovative character.



10 References

European Commission Public procurement: https://ec.europa.eu/growth/single-market/public-procurement_en

EU Public Procurement reform: Less bureaucracy, higher efficiency (2016) European Commission.

<https://ec.europa.eu/docsroom/documents/16412/attachments/1/translations/en/renditions/native>

EU Public procurement guidance for practitioners (February 2018) European Commission: http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docgener/guides/public_procurement/2018/guidance_public_procurement_2018_en.pdf

10.1 Legal Framework

Código Técnico de la Edificación (CTE): <https://www.codigotecnico.org/>

Directive 2014/23/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the award of concession contracts: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=OJ:JOL_2014_094_R_0001_01

Directive 2014/24/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on public procurement and repealing Directive 2004/18/EC: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=OJ:JOL_2014_094_R_0065_01

Directive 2014/25/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on procurement by entities operating in the water, energy, transport and postal services sectors and repealing Directive 2004/17/EC: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=OJ:JOL_2014_094_R_0243_01

Instrucción 1/2018, para impulsar la contratación socialmente eficiente: estratégica, íntegra y sostenible en el Ayuntamiento de Valladolid y las entidades de su sector público: <https://www.valladolid.es/es/ayuntamiento/normativa/instruccion-1-2018-impulsar-contratacion-socialmente-eficie>

Ley 38/1999, de 5 de noviembre, de Ordenación de la Edificación: <https://www.boe.es/boe/dias/1999/11/06/pdfs/A38925-38934.pdf>

Ley 9/2017, de 8 de noviembre, de Contratos del Sector Público, por la que se transponen al ordenamiento jurídico español las Directivas del Parlamento Europeo y del Consejo 2014/23/UE y 2014/24/UE, de 26 de febrero de 2014: www.boe.es/buscar/act.php?id=BOE-A-2017-12902

Real Decreto 1627/1997, de 24 de octubre, por el que se establecen disposiciones mínimas de seguridad y salud en las obras de construcción: http://www.insht.es/InshtWeb/Contenidos/Normativa/TextosLegales/RD/1997/1627_97/PDFs/realdecreto16271997de24deoctubreparelqueseestablecend.pdf

Regulation (EU) No 305/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2011 laying down harmonized conditions for the marketing of construction products and repealing Council Directive 89/106/EEC Text with EEA relevance: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32011R0305>

