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Abstract. Il *Green Deal* pone al centro delle politiche la necessità di agire per raggiungere gli obiettivi di neutralità climatica entro il 2050. In questo contesto il ruolo del patrimonio edilizio esistente è rilevante. Nonostante esso sia responsabile del 40% dei consumi energetici, solo l'1% viene coinvolto in interventi di ristrutturazione profonda. Sulla scia delle strategie *Smart City* e al fine di migliorare queste prestazioni, l'Europa propone sperimentazioni come i *Positive Energy Districts* e le strategie Industria 4.0. Il contributo analizza casi studio e progetti innovativi con l'obiettivo di identificare le azioni strategiche più rilevanti e utilizza un caso reale, nella città di Bologna, come contesto base da cui sviluppare una riflessione.

Parole chiave: Industria 4.0; Economia circolare; *Positive Energy Districts* (PEDs); *Smart City*; Pianificazione energetica integrata.

Introduzione

La pianificazione strategica europea pone la necessità di accelerare sulle politiche energetiche e ambientali e sulla messa in atto di azioni ad ampio raggio che abbiano impatti efficaci, immediati e a lungo termine. Il *Green Deal* (2019) mette al centro delle politiche il processo di transizione energetica per raggiungere gli obiettivi di neutralità climatica entro il 2050 (EU Commission, 2019). Configurandosi come percorso a cui ogni stato deve fare riferimento, esso mette in campo alcune azioni prioritarie volte a investire in tecnologie rispettose dell'ambiente, sostenere l'industria nell'innovazione, introdurre forme di trasporto più pulite, economiche e sostenibili, garantire una maggiore efficienza energetica e incrementare le collaborazioni tra attori. In questo contesto le città e il patrimonio edilizio esistente giocano un ruolo rilevante: nonostante il settore edilizio sia responsabile del 40% dei consumi energetici e del 36% delle emissioni di CO₂, ad oggi solamente l'1% del patrimonio immobiliare viene coinvolto in interventi di ristrutturazione che prevedano

Enabling strategies
for mixed-used PEDs:
energy efficiency
between smart cities
and Industry 4.0

Abstract. The Green Deal places at the centre of its policies the need to act in order to achieve climate neutrality goals by 2050. In this context, the role of cities and, in particular, of already existing buildings is relevant. Although they are responsible for 40% of energy consumption, only 1% are involved in major restructuring processes. In the context of smart city strategies and to improve their performances, Europe proposes various approaches such as *Positive Energy Districts* and *Industry 4.0*. This paper analyses case studies and innovative European projects with the aim of identifying the most relevant strategic actions. Eventually, it presents a real case in the city of Bologna as a basepoint for the reflection proposed.

Keywords: Industry 4.0; Circular economy; Positive energy districts (PEDs); Smart city; Integrated energy planning.

azioni profonde di efficientamento energetico e la conseguente riduzione di emissioni climalteranti (EU Commission, 2020). Al fine di raggiungere gli obiettivi di neutralità climatica fissati al 2050 è, quindi, necessario agire con urgenza sul patrimonio esistente.

La ricerca mira a comprendere come coniugare i principi e le tecnologie ICT e gli strumenti dell'industria 4.0 in un approccio di pianificazione integrata che vede nello sviluppo dei *Positive Energy Districts* (PEDs) un significativo fattore di transizione energetica urbana, non solo per le aree residenziali, ma anche per i distretti industriali. Il contributo è articolato in quattro macro-sezioni. La prima offre un'analisi aggiornata dello stato dell'arte; la seconda propone un'analisi qualitativa su casi di studio italiani ed europei e su progetti di ricerca e innovazione; la terza analizza uno specifico caso reale e, l'ultima evidenzia le strategie comuni, relazionandole sinergicamente in una proposta complessiva.

Smart City, Industria 4.0 e *Positive Energy Districts*: uno stato dell'arte interrelato

Il tema della *Smart City* emerge verso la fine del secolo scorso in risposta alla necessità di evoluzione di una città basata sull'utilizzo dell'auto e sull'estensivo consumo di risorse (Bonomi, Masiero, 2014). La *Smart City* come concetto, infatti, nasce dall'idea di una crescita intelligente (*Smart Growth*) a cui si sono progressivamente interlacciati i temi di una città connessa (*wired city*), digitale (*digital city*), ubiqua (*ubiquitous city*) (Boulanger, 2020; Nam&Pardo, 2011). Da

Introduction

The European strategic goals set the need to accelerate the spread of energy and environmental policies as well as on the implementation of wide-ranging actions with effective, immediate and long-term impacts. The Green Deal (2019) puts the energy transition at the centre of European policies as a way to achieve climate neutrality goals by 2050 (EU Commission, 2019). Being a reference path for all European members, it puts in place some priority actions aimed at investing in environmentally friendly technologies, supporting innovation, introducing cleaner, economic and sustainable forms of private and public transport, guaranteeing greater energy efficiency and, finally, increasing collaboration between actors.

In this context, cities and the building stock play an important role: although

the construction sector is responsible for 40% of energy consumption and 36% of CO₂ emissions (EU Commission, 2020), actually only 1% of the real estate assets are annually involved in restructuring interventions that include deep energy efficiency actions and a consequent reduction of climate emissions (EU Commission, 2020). In order to achieve the climate neutrality objectives set for 2050, it is, therefore, necessary to act urgently on existing assets.

The research aims to understand how to combine ICT principles and technologies together with the tools of Industry 4.0 in an integrated planning approach that sees the development of *Positive Energy Districts* (PEDs) as a potential significant factor in urban energy transition, not only for residential areas, but also for industrial districts. The contribution is divided into four sections. The first offers an

queste prime concettualizzazioni, il tema ha subito diverse evoluzioni, specializzandosi verso l'identificazione di percorsi di cambiamento specifici come, per esempio applicati al settore industriale (Industria 4.0) o alla dimensione più energetica e climaticamente neutrale del distretto urbano (PED).

La nuova Strategia Industriale Europea (Marzo 2020) sottolinea la necessità di allinearsi agli obiettivi del *Green Deal* e spinge il settore industria verso la transizione ponendo le basi della cosiddetta IV Rivoluzione Industriale (EU Commission, 2020). A partire dall'ultimo decennio, la maggioranza dei Paesi europei si è dotata di piani d'azione, strumenti strategici e infrastrutture innovative per facilitare l'ammmodernamento del sistema industriale in una logica 4.0 (Büchi *et al.*, 2020), con i Piani Nazionali Integrati per l'energia e il Clima (PNIEC). Con il termine "Industria 4.0" si intende la rivoluzione digitale nel campo della produzione di beni e servizi che coinvolge la trasformazione dell'intera catena della produzione industriale attraverso la fusione della tecnologia digitale con l'industria convenzionale (EU Commission, 2015).

Le relazioni tra Industria 4.0 e Smart City sono molteplici (Kauf, 2020). In effetti, il concetto di Industria 4.0 fa leva sulle innovazioni digitali per ottimizzare i processi di produzione in una logica più efficace ed intelligente (Siafiullin *et al.*, 2019). Come affermato anche in Singh *et al.* (2020) e Lom *et al.* (2016), ci troviamo di fronte alla IV Rivoluzione Industriale in cui, grazie alla crescente digitalizzazione del settore e attraverso l'introduzione di nuove tecnologie si tende all'efficientamento e all'automazione dei processi interni di produzione e gestione (*Smart Production*), all'integrazione di sistemi per la collaborazione tra aziende (*Smart Services*) e alla riduzione dei consumi energetici, agendo

sia sul miglioramento delle performance del processo produttivo che sull'efficienza e sulla sostenibilità degli stabilimenti industriali (*Smart Energy*) (Boston Consulting Group, 2021; Singh *et al.*, 2020; Lom *et al.*, 2016).

Rendere effettive queste strategie è possibile attraverso incentivi a livello nazionale ed attraverso finanziamenti europei di progetti di ricerca e sviluppo. In Italia, in particolare, nel 2020, attraverso il Piano Nazionale Impresa 4.0 in azione per il triennio 2017-2020 (MISE, 2017) e il Piano Transizione 4.0 (2020-2023) sono stati previsti una serie di incentivi economici e agevolazioni per lo sviluppo digitale delle imprese agendo su tre assi paralleli e complementari: credito di imposta per beni strumentali, ricerca, sviluppo, innovazione e *design* e, infine, formazione 4.0. (MISE, 2020).

Accanto alle strategie di Industria 4.0, una seconda specificazione delle strategie *Smart City*, viene fornita dal concetto emergente dei *Positive Energy Districts* (PEDs). Queste esperienze sono di interesse per la loro applicazione a livello di quartiere piuttosto che di singolo edificio. Il concetto di PEDs è stato introdotto nel 2018 nell'ambito dello *Strategic Energy Technology Plan* (SET-Plan) e trova attuazione nel Piano di Implementazione 3.2 volto a sostenere la pianificazione, la diffusione e la replicabilità in tutta Europa di 100 Distretti ad Energia Positiva entro il 2025 (SET Plan 3.2, 2018). I PEDs sono definiti come aree urbane efficienti e flessibili dal punto di vista energetico ed a basse emissioni di gas serra che mirano a produrre annualmente un surplus di energia rinnovabile attraverso l'integrazione di soluzioni innovative (JPI Urban Europe, 2020).

La pianificazione dei distretti industriali e la loro integrazione nel contesto urbano in un'ottica smart, sostenibile e di efficienza

updated analysis of the state of the art; the second proposes a qualitative analysis of Italian and European case studies and research and innovation projects; while the third analyses a specific real case. Finally, the last section highlights some common strategies, connecting them synergically in a holistic approach proposed within this contribution.

Smart city, Industry 4.0 and Positive Energy Districts: an interconnected state of the art

The smart city theme emerged towards the end of the last century in response to the need to evolve a city based on the use of cars and the extensive consumption of resources (Bonomi, Masiero, 2014). The smart city as a concept, in fact, was born from the idea of developing an intelligent growth (smart growth). This original idea intertwined

other definitions progressively in itself, meeting, for example, those referring to a connected city (wired city), a digital city (digital city), or even a ubiquitous city (Boulanger, 2020; Nam & Pardo, 2011). From these first conceptualisations, which can be traced back to the late 1900s and early 2000s, the theme has undergone several evolutions, specialising its features into the identification of specific paths of change, applied, for example, to the industrial sector (i.e. Industry 4.0) or to the larger dimension of energy and climate neutral urban districts (i.e. PEDs).

The new European Industrial Strategy (March 2020) underlines the need to align with the objectives of the Green Deal and pushes the industry sector towards a climate neutrality transition, laying the foundations for the so-called IV Industrial Revolution (EU Commission, 2020). Since the last decade, the

majority of European countries have equipped themselves with action plans, strategic tools and innovative infrastructures in order to facilitate the modernisation of the industrial system in a 4.0 logic (Büchi *et al.*, 2020), especially through the drafting of the Integrated National Plans for Energy and Climate (PNIEC). The term "Industry 4.0" defines the digital revolution in the field of goods and services production and it involves the transformation of the entire industrial production chain – suppliers, plants, distributors and the product itself – through the fusion between digital technology and conventional industry (EU Commission, 2015). There are many relationships between Industry 4.0 and smart city (Kauf, 2020). Indeed, the concept of Industry 4.0 leverages digital innovations to optimise production processes in a more effective and intelligent logic (Siafiullin

et al., 2019). As also stated in Singh *et al.* (2020) and Lom *et al.* (2016), we are facing the 4th Industrial Revolution in which, thanks to the growing digitalisation of the industrial sector and through the introduction of new technologies, sensors and software, there is a tendency towards efficiency and automation of internal production processes and management (smart production), the integration of systems to encourage collaboration between companies and external structures (smart services) and the reduction of energy consumption, acting both on improving the performance of the production process and on the efficiency and sustainability of industrial plants (smart energy) (Boston Consulting Group, 2021; Singh *et al.*, 2020; Lom *et al.*, 2016).

Making these strategies effective is possible through national incentives and European funding dedicated to re-

energetica è un processo complesso che vede nello sviluppo dei *Positive Energy Districts* (PEDs) una possibile cornice strategica in cui agire. Nel contesto articolato e ancora in corso di definizione, lo sviluppo di PEDs in aree urbane ad uso misto rappresenta un tema di ricerca particolarmente promettente (SCIS, 2020). L'elemento chiave della progettazione di questi distretti risiede in un processo integrato e flessibile, volto a garantire una risposta efficace alle dinamiche complesse che intercorrono tra la realtà residenziale e quella industriale, a soddisfare le esigenze di tutti gli *stakeholder* coinvolti nel processo e a calare le strategie urbane di pianificazione spaziale ed energetica del contesto specifico in cui l'intervento si inserisce (Boeri *et al.*, 2020).

Metodologia e obiettivi La ricerca si è svolta utilizzando una metodologia qualitativa basata su due approcci paralleli:

- aggiornamento dello stato dell'arte e identificazione di strategie ricorrenti attraverso l'analisi di casi di studio a scala europea. L'aggiornamento è stato sviluppato sui tre temi di *Smart City*, *Industria 4.0* e PED. I casi studio e i progetti, invece, sono stati identificati all'interno delle più innovative e recenti sperimentazioni a scala europea, con particolare riferimento ai quartieri PED e ai progetti *Smart City*;
- studio di un caso reale, individuato nel quartiere Roveri-Pilastro della città di Bologna (Italia), dove diverse strategie di transizione sono in corso. Le ricerche sul quartiere permettono di formulare una prima analisi sull'opportunità di alcune di queste strategie in un contesto specifico.

A partire da questa doppia analisi, obiettivo del contributo è identificare alcune linee strategiche efficaci per supportare l'e-

search and innovation projects, such as the Horizon 2020 programme and the upcoming Horizon Europe. In Italy, in particular, in 2020, through the National Business Plan 4.0 –in operation for the three-year period 2017- 2020 – (MISE, 2017) and the Transition Plan 4.0 (2020-2023), a series of economic incentives and concessions for the digital development of companies have been provided, acting on three parallel and complementary axes: tax credit for capital goods, research, development, innovation and design and, finally, training 4.0 (MISE, 2020).

Alongside the Industry 4.0 strategies, a second specification of smart city strategies is provided by the emerging concept of Positive Energy Districts (PEDs). These experiences are of significant interest for their application at neighbourhood level. The concept of PEDs was introduced in 2018 as part of the

Strategic Energy Technology Plan (SET-Plan) and it is implemented through the Implementation Plan 3.2 aimed at supporting the planning, dissemination and replicability across Europe of 100 Positive Energy Districts by 2025 (SET Plan 3.2, 2018). PEDs are defined as energy efficient and flexible urban areas with low greenhouse gas emissions and the production of a surplus of energy from renewable sources. The integration of innovative solutions, materials and technology is also embedded in the approach (JPI Urban Europe, 2020).

The planning of industrial districts and their integration into the urban context from a smart, sustainable and energy efficiency perspective is a complex process that sees the development of Positive Energy Districts (PEDs) as a possible operative and strategic framework. In this complex and multi-layered context, the development of

voluzione di quartieri misti esistenti in quartieri più sostenibili, intelligenti e collaborativi, favorendo una profonda conoscenza di potenzialità e barriere, ma anche l'interrelazione tra attori, tecnologie e strategie.

Casi studio in Europa e Italia: analisi di soluzioni e strategie integrate alla scala del quartiere

Quartieri PED in Europa

Al fine di identificare alcune strategie, soluzioni e strumenti significativi adottati nelle sperimentazioni PED in contesti

misti, è stata eseguita una ricognizione di casi studio (JPI Urban Europe, 2020; Bossi *et al.*, 2020) (Tab. 1).

Tra i sei progetti analizzati, la cui distribuzione geografica è mostrata in figura 1, appare di particolare rilievo il caso austriaco, dove il governo ha finanziato il programma *City of Tomorrow* con l'intento di sostenere la decarbonizzazione del paese e la diffusione su larga scala di risorse rinnovabili. In questo contesto vengono promossi i *Plus-Energy Districts*, ovvero aree urbane densamente popolate e caratterizzate da una destinazione d'uso mista dove si mira a soddisfare la domanda energetica sfruttando le risorse locali, promuovendo il coinvolgimento degli *stakeholders* e attivando un processo di digitalizzazione crescente. Gli ultimi due progetti illustrati nella tabella, *Hydrogen district* e *Pfaff-Quartier*, pur non avendo come obiettivo centrale la realizzazione di PEDs, adottano strategie e soluzioni rilevanti. Nel distretto Pfaff nella città di Kaiserslautern in Germania, in particolare, è in programma la realizzazione di un distretto neutrale. Attraverso un processo di co-progettazione, il progetto si basa su un sistema integrato di pianificazione e di recupero di alcuni edifici industriali dismessi e su un riutilizzo circolare delle ri-

PEDs in urban areas with mixed uses represents a particularly promising research topic (SCIS, 2020). It is possible to argue that one of the key elements for making these districts effective is an integrated and flexible process, aimed at guaranteeing an effective response to the complex dynamics between residential and industrial realities. But satisfying the needs of all the stakeholders involved in the process and applying the urban spatial and energy planning strategies to the specific context in which the intervention is inserted are also part of these core elements (Boeri *et al.*, 2020).

Methodology and objectives

The research was carried out mainly using a qualitative method based on two parallel approaches:

- updating the state of the art and the identification of recurring strategies

through the analysis of case studies at European level. This part of the literature review was developed on the three interrelated themes of smart city, Industry 4.0 and PED. However, case studies and funded projects were identified within the most innovative and recent experiments, with particular reference to PED neighbourhoods and smart city projects;

- a study of a real case, identified in the Roveri-Pilastro district of the city of Bologna (Italy), where various transition strategies are ongoing. The applied research on this neighbourhood allowed us to formulate an initial analysis on the effectiveness and applicability of some of these strategies in this specific context.

Starting from this double analysis, the objective of the contribution is to identify some effective strategic lines

Smart Energy Åland - Åland, Finland	
Period: in operation 2014 - 2019 Funding schemes: Public-private-people partnership Source: https://flexens.com/the-demo/	
Strategies	Solutions and Tools
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -renewable generation capacity decarbonising the heating and transportation systems; -citizen engagement and promotion of the prosumer concept; -new companies development and jobs creation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -storage technologies; -new digital services; -wind power park; -solar panels; -Smart Energy Åland platform; -business models.
Zorrotzaurre district - Bilbao, Spain	
Period: in implementation 2019 - 2024 Funding schemes: H2020 project ATELIER Source: https://smartcity-atelier.eu/	
Strategies	Solutions and Tools
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - reconversion and re-use of old industrial buildings; - e-mobility promotion; - involvement of local citizens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - geothermal and hydrothermal renewable energy system; - interactive shelters to inform citizens; - electric public transportation; - Bilbao energy masterplanning.
Groningen North and South district - Groningen, Netherlands	
Period: in implementation 2018 - 2023 Funding schemes: H2020 project MAKING CITY Source: http://makingcity.eu/groningen/	
Strategies	Solutions and Tools
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - according to "Next City" plan the aim is to turn the city of Groningen into a real-life lab for energy transition; - PED approach developed in MAKING-CITY; - retrofitting of residential buildings; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - smart thermostats and sensors to real-time measuring of energy consumption; - solar panels; - geothermal heating system; - "SolaRoad" cycling lane and smart charging stations for electric vehicles.
Zukunftsquartier - Wien, Austria	
Period: in planning 2018 - 2024 Funding schemes: City of Tomorrow national programme Source: https://nachhaltigwirtschaften.at/en/sdz/	
Strategies	Solutions and Tools
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - saving resources and decarbonisation; - realisation of innovative energy showcase quarters in Vienna; - optimize the user behaviour to minimize energy consumption; - active citizens involvement through co-creation and workshops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - energy (both electricity and heat) exchanged with the (public) networks; - photovoltaic systems and geothermal heat pumps; - Life cycle assessment (LCA) and Life cycle costs (LCC); - SWOT analysis.
Hydrogen district - Hoogeveen, Netherland	
Period: in planning 2018 - 2021 Funding schemes: Public-Private partnership Source: https://www.waterstofhoogeveen.nl/	
Strategies	Solutions and Tools
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - decarbonizing the energy system and making city area's emission free; - new hydrogen-based district near an industrial area; - transferable solutions to be applied in existing residential areas; - open innovation as a strategy to share knowledge. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - hydrogen central heating boiler; - photovoltaic; - renewable energy from solar and wind converted to green hydrogen;
Pfaff-Quartier - Kaiserslautern, Germany	
Period: in planning 2017 - 2022 Funding schemes: EnStadt national project Source: https://pfaff-quartier.de/index.php/de/	
Strategies	Solutions and Tools
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - climate neutral district on the area of the former sewing machine factory; - stakeholders involvement in the planning process through survey to understand how the Pfaff-Quarter must be designed to meet their specific needs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - photovoltaic; - industrial waste heat from a company close to the quarter at medium temperature; - heat pumps; - energy masterplanning

to support the evolution of existing mixed-use neighbourhoods into more sustainable, intelligent and collaborative areas, inducing a deeper knowledge on potentialities and barriers, but also on the possible interrelations between actors, integrated technologies and other integrated approaches.

Case studies in Europe and Italy: analysis of integrated solutions and strategies at the neighbourhood scale
PED neighbourhoods in Europe
 In order to identify the most significant strategies, solutions and tools adopted in PED trials in mixed contexts, a survey of case studies has been performed

starting from the official documentation (JPI Urban Europe, 2020; Bossi *et al.*; 2020) (Tab. 1).
 Among the six projects analysed – geographical distribution shown in Figure 1 – the Austrian case is of particular importance. Here, the government financed the City of Tomorrow pro-

gramme with the aim to support the decarbonisation of the entire country and a consequent large-scale diffusion of renewable resources. In this context, so-called plus-energy districts are promoted, i.e. densely populated urban areas characterised by a mixed-use destination with the aim to satisfy the

orse grazie al quale gli edifici residenziali vengono supportati nel fabbisogno energetico di riscaldamento dal calore prodotto come scarto dei processi produttivi.

Progetti di ricerca europei Smart City Horizon 2020

Sono stati, quindi, analizzati 14 progetti sviluppati nell'ambito del programma "Smart Cities and Communities Lighthouse projects"¹ finanziati dal programma europeo H2020. La tabella 2 riporta i progetti più rilevanti.

Esperienze nel contesto italiano

Un'analisi esplorativa di tipo qualitativo ha permesso di individuare alcuni progetti di ricerca nel contesto italiano (Tab. 3). La figura 2 mostra la distribuzione dei progetti sul territorio nazionale. Tra questi i progetti IRIS e DERRIS hanno l'obiettivo di sostenere le PMI nel migliorare la risposta agli eventi estremi generati dal cambiamento climatico. Il fine è pragmatico: dotare le imprese e le pubbliche amministrazioni di strumenti attuativi per valutare come attuare gli impatti generati dal cambiamento climatico. Il portale *web* sviluppato dal progetto IRIS² e il CRAMTool³ sviluppato nel corso del progetto DERRIS, rendono possibile valutare le principali vulnerabilità climatiche e di valutare quali soluzioni di adattamento applicare.

L'area Roveri-Pilastro di Bologna: potenziali strategie di transizione verso un PED district

caratterizzata dal comparto residenziale di Pilastro, una signifi-

energy demand by exploiting local resources, promoting the involvement of stakeholders and activating a growing digitalisation process. The last two projects illustrated in the table, Hydrogen district and Pfaff-Quartier, adopt relevant strategies and solutions which are interesting for the purposes of this paper, even if they do not have the realisation of PEDs as their central objective. In particular, the construction of a climate-neutral district is planned in the Pfaff district, in the city of Kaiserslautern, Germany. Through a co-design process, the project is based on an integrated system of planning and recovery of some abandoned industrial buildings. Additionally, a circular reuse of resources is promoted with the aim to support residential buildings in fulfilling their heating energy needs using waste from industrial production processes.

European research projects Smart City Horizon 2020
Additionally, 14 projects were analysed under the "Smart Cities and Communities Lighthouse projects"¹ programme funded by the European research and development programme H2020. Table 2 shows the most important projects, also identifying the main actions undertaken.

Experiences in the Italian context
An exploratory qualitative analysis on the Italian context is provided in Table 3.
Figure 2 shows the distribution of these projects across the national territory. Among these, the IRIS and DERRIS projects aim to support SMEs in improving their response to extreme events generated by climate change. The aim is pragmatic: equipping companies and public administrations



cativa esperienza di housing sociale costruito a partire dagli anni '60. La zona sud è invece caratterizzata dalla presenza del comparto produttivo chiamato Le Roveri. L'area appare rilevante per la ricerca poiché presenta alcune potenzialità di evoluzione verso la transizione energetica a scala di quartiere in una logica integrata. In particolare:

- presenza di uno dei parchi fotovoltaici più grandi d'Europa, sui tetti di CAAB, con una produzione di 11.350.000 Kw/h di energia primaria;
- presenza di aziende attente ai temi del cambiamento climatico e dell'energia, che possono fungere da traino. È il caso di FIVE, leader nella produzione di biciclette elettriche, il cui stabilimento è il primo edificio produttivo nZEB (nearly Zero Energy Building) della città;
- presenza di aziende che necessitano una riduzione dei consumi energetici per contenere i costi di manutenzione;
- presenza di residenze obsolete ed energivore nell'area di Pilastro, accompagnate dalla necessità di ridurre fenomeni di povertà energetica;

with implementation tools to mitigate the impacts generated by climate change. In this regard, the web portal developed by the IRIS² project and the CRAMTool³, developed under the DERRIS project, makes it possible to assess the main climatic vulnerabilities to which companies are exposed and to evaluate the best adaptation solutions.

The Roveri-Pilastro area of Bologna: potential transition strategies towards a PED district

The Roveri-Pilastro area (Fig. 3) is a large peri-urban district in the north-east of the city of Bologna (about 400 hectares). In particular, the northern area is mainly characterised by the residential sector of Pilastro, a significant expanse of social housing built in the 1960s in response to the housing emergency due to migrations from southern Italy and nowadays satisfying

more global migrations. The southern area is instead characterised by the presence of the production district called Le Roveri. The area appears relevant for the research as it has several evolution potentials towards a climate-neutral district. In particular some key factors are interesting:

- the presence of one of the largest photovoltaic parks in Europe on the roofs of CAAB, characterised by a production of 11,350,000 Kw/h of primary energy;
- the presence of companies attentive to the issues of climate change and energy, able to act as facilitators for the area. This is the case of FIVE, a leader in the production of electric bicycles, whose plant is the first nZEB (nearly Zero Energy Building) production building in the city;
- the high presence of industrial buildings of different sizes needing

1 - SmartEnCity – Towards Smart Zero CO2 Cities across Europe		
Cities involved: Vitoria-Gasteiz (Spain), Tartu (Estonia), Sonderborg (Denmark)	2016 – 2021	
Follower: Lecce (Italy), Asenovgrad (Bulgaria)	Source: https://smartencity.eu/	
Main actions: buildings' retrofitting, infrastructures integration, sustainable mobility and ICT		
2 - Remourban - REgeneration MObel for accelerating the smart URBAN transformation		
Cities involved: Valladolid (Spain), Nottingham (UK), Tepebasi/Eskisehir (Turkey); Follower: Seraing (Belgium), Miskolc (Hungary)	2015 - 2020	
Main actions: urban regeneration model for integration of energy, mobility and ICT	Source: http://www.remourban.eu/	
3 - Triangulum – The Three Point Project: Demonstrate. Disseminate. Replicate		
Involved Cities: Manchester (United Kingdom), Stavanger (Norway), Eindhoven (Netherlands)	2015 - 2020	
Main actions: zero/low energy districts, integrated infrastructures and sustainable urban mobility	Source: http://triangulum-project.eu/	
4 - GrowSmarter		
Involved Cities: Stockholm (Sweden), Cologne (Germany), Barcelona (Spain); Follower: Valetta (Malta), Suceava (Romania), Porto (Portugal), Cork (Ireland), Graz (Austria)	2015 - 2019	
Main actions: low energy districts, integrated Infrastructures, sustainable Urban Mobility	Source: http://www.grow-smarter.eu/	
5 - REPLICATE – REnaissance of Places with Innovative Citizenship and TEchnolgy		
Involved Cities: Bristol (United Kingdom), San Sebastián (Spain), Florence (Italy) Follower: Essen (Germany), Nilüfer (Turkey), Lausanne (Switzerland)	2016 - 2021	
Main actions: smart city business models, and tailor-made solutions in the areas of energy, transport and ICT	Source: http://replicate-project.eu/	
6 - Smarter Together – Smart and Inclusive Solutions for a Better Life in Urban Districts		
Involved Cities: Munich (Germany), Lyon (France), Vienna (Austria); Follower: Santiago de Compostela (Spain), Sofia (Bulgaria), Venice (Italy)	2016 - 2021	
Main actions: living labs, low energy districts, Smart Data management platform, integrated infrastructures, sustainable mobility	Source: http://smarter-together.eu/	
7 - SHARM-LLM – Sharing Cities		
Involved Cities: Lisbon (Portugal), London (United Kingdom) and Milan (Italy); Follower: Bordeaux (France), Burgas (Bulgaria), Warsaw (Poland)	2016 - 2021	
Main actions: buildings retrofitting, electric mobility, energy management systems, smart lamp posts, urban sharing platform	Source: http://www.sharingcities.eu/	
8 - mySMARTLife – Transition of EU cities towards a new concept of Smart Life and Economy		
Involved Cities: Nantes (France), Hamburg (Germany), Helsinki (Finland); Follower: Bydgoszcz (Poland), Rijeka (Croatia), Palencia (Spain)	2016 - 2021	
Main actions: Advanced Urban Planning focused on Inclusive Cities, Smart People and Smart Economy.	Source: https://www.mysmartlife.eu/mysmart-life/	
9 – RUGGEDISED – Designing smart, resilient cities for all		
Involved Cities: Rotterdam (Netherlands), Glasgow (Scotland), Umeå (Sweden) Follower: Brno (Czech Republic), Gdansk (Poland), Parma (Italy)	2016 - 2021	
Main actions: ICT, e-mobility and energy solutions	Source: www.ruggedised.eu	
10 - IRIS Smart cities – Integrated and Replicable Solutions for Co-Creation in Sustainable Cities		
Involved Cities: Utrecht (The Netherlands), Nice (France), Gothenburg (Sweden); Follower: Vaasa (Finland), Alexandroupolis (Greece), Santa Cruz de Tenerife (Spain), Focsani (Romania)	2017 - 2022	
Main actions: renewables and energy positive districts, flexible energy management and storage, Intelligent mobility solutions, Digital transformation and services, Citizen engagement and co-creation.	Source: https://irissmartcities.eu/	
11 - STARDUST - Holistic and Integrated Urban Model for Smart Cities		
Involved Cities: Pamplona (Spain), Tampere (Finland), Trento (Italy); Follower: Cluj-Napoca (Transylvania), Derry (Ireland), Kozani (Macedonia), Litoměřice (Czech Republic)	2017 - 2022	
Main actions: technical green solutions in the energy, mobility and ICT, citizen engagement and innovative business models	Source: http://stardustproject.eu/	
12- MatchUP-MAXimizing the UPscaling and replication potential of high-level urban transformation strategies		
Involved Cities: Valencia (Spain), Dresden (Germany), Antalya (Turkey); Follower: Herzliya (Israel), Kerava (Finland), Ostend (Netherlands), Skopje (Macedonia)	2017 - 2022	
Main actions: Local multiple communities, solutions in the energy, mobility and ICT	Source: https://www.matchup-project.eu/	
13 - MAKING-CITY - Energy efficient pathway for the city transformation: enabling a positive future		
Involved Cities: Groningen (Netherlands), Oulu (Finland); Follower Cities: Bassano del Grappa (Italy), Kadiköy (Turkey), León (Spain), Lublin (Poland), Trenčín (Slovakia), Vidin (Bulgaria)	2018 - 2023	
Main actions: Urban energy system transformation towards low-carbon cities, based on Positive Energy District (PED) concept.	Source: http://makingcity.eu/	
14 - +CityxChange - Positive City Exchange		
Involved Cities: Trondheim (Norway), Limerick (Ireland); Follower Cities: Alba Iulia (Romania), Pisek (Czech Republic), Võru (Estonia), Smolyan (Bulgaria), Sestao (Spain)	2018 - 2023	
Main actions: Positive Energy Districts and integration of smart positive energy solutions.	Source: https://cityxchange.eu/	

LabZERO, Zero Emission Research Option - Bari, Italy

Period: in operation | Funding schemes: Puglia Programme on Scientific Research | Source: <https://research.poliba.it/labs-networks/labzero>

Strategies

- industrial solutions integration in the building sector;
- multidisciplinary research approach;
- cooperation with industrial developers, public territorial bodies, public administrations and Municipalities, and relevant research actors.

Solutions and Tools

- fast prototyping of equipment and devices for smart city and home automation;
- testing of components for smart grids and microgrids;
- Electrical Vehicles infrastructures, smart charging and Vehicle to Grid (V2G);
- High performance building material;
- Solar heating and cooling.

Ravenna Green Port - Ravenna, Italy

Period: ended | Funding schemes: EmiliaRomagna Programme on Scientific Research | Source: <https://www.ravennagreenport.com/>

Strategies

- enhancing the Ravenna port area in term of spatial quality, energy efficiency and environmental sustainability;
- applied research;
- synergy among main involved stakeholders

Solutions and Tools

- sustainable mobility
- buildings retrofitting;
- energy mapping;
- spaces reactivation (e.g.Darsena PopUP project)

IRIS project - Modena and Ferrara, Italy

Period: ended | Funding schemes: Life programme | Source: <https://www.lifeiris.eu/>

Strategies

- promoting climate action in industrial sector;
- promoting synergies between adaptation measures and environmental policies;
- stakeholder's involvement.

Solutions and Tools

- main climatic risk factors identification;
- abacus of the main adaptation actions;
- Climate Adaptation Plan;
- financial tools for adaptation.

DERRIS project - Torino, Italy

Period: ended | Funding schemes: Life programme | Source: <http://www.derris.eu/derris-in-italia/>

Strategies

- transferring knowledge about the risks of climate change to SMEs
- promoting climate action in industrial sector;
- developing innovative forms of public-private partnership;

Solutions and Tools

- risk assessment e risk management related to climate change on industry sector;
- self-assessment tools to measure risk and to adopt prevention measures;
- "adaptation managers" as a figure for climate risk management;
- Climate Adaptation Plan.

- presenza di spazi *in nuce* (capannoni non utilizzati, aree verdi non sfruttate) che potrebbero essere riconvertiti;
- presenza di una attiva comunità, caratterizzata da numerose associazioni, ma anche da problematiche sociali;
- presenza di attori locali interessati allo sviluppo dell'area (tra questi la municipalità, l'università, Confindustria, ENEA, Confartigianato, ecc.).

a reduction in energy consumption;

- the presence of obsolete, sometimes in decay, and of general highly energy-intensive buildings in the Pilastro area, accompanied by spread phenomena of energy poverty;
- the presence of spaces that could be converted (e.g. unused warehouses, unexploited green areas);
- the presence of an active community, characterised by numerous associations, but also by social challenges linked to multiple reasons;
- the presence of local actors interested in the development of the area (including the municipality, the university, Confindustria, ENEA, Confartigianato, etc.).

Several research projects are ongoing in the area, some of them with the collaboration or leadership of the University of Bologna Department of Architecture, in partnership with other

actors active in the area and in the territory. In particular, the following projects are relevant as they are applying energy improvement and transition to neutrality strategies:

- GECCO - Green Energy Community, funded by EIT Climate-KIC and active since July 2019, aims to trigger a virtuous path of energy sharing between companies and citizens through the creation of an energy community.
- GRETA - Green Energy Transition Actions, recently funded by the H2020 programme, aims to understand drivers and barriers on the involvement of citizens in the energy transition processes, by formulating Transition Paths and Energy Citizenship Contracts.
- ENEA Roveri Smart Village - a project launched in 2017 by ENEA aimed at supporting the sustainable

Sull'area sono in corso ricerche condotte dall'Università di Bologna, Dipartimento di Architettura, in partnership con altri soggetti attivi sull'area e sul territorio. In particolare, i seguenti progetti sono rilevanti:

- GECCO - *Green Energy Community*, finanziato da EIT Climate-KIC e attivo da luglio 2019, ha l'obiettivo di innescare un percorso virtuoso di condivisione energetica tra aziende e cit-

regeneration of the Roveri industrial area. Focusing on the need to increase good energy efficiency practices in industrial areas, the project proposed a replicable transformation model for production sites in urban areas.

- NEIGHBOURHOOD ECONOMIC - Project funded in 2017 by EIT Climate-KIC, with the aim of identifying possible mitigation and adaptation actions, taking into account a resilient perspective, generating social capital and intercepting new lines of financing.

The following paragraph proposes a conclusive reflection developed on the basis of the analysis of the case studies and on the real case, which outlines some potential development axes for mixed neighbourhoods in a PED and smart logic, exploiting the opportunities offered by Industry 4.0.

Discussion and conclusions

The implementation of integrated strategies for energy optimisation between residences and the production sector on a neighbourhood scale has strong potential for implementation. The analysis of case studies and European projects as well as the area of Roveri-Pilastro allow us to identify some preferential development axes that could be applied not only to the Bologna case but also to other mixed neighbourhoods in Italy. By adapting and expanding the Industry 4.0 scenarios and their categorisation, the following levels of intervention are proposed, accompanying them with operational tactics, intended as the most successful application strategies. The specific tactics are summarised in Figure 4.

1. Interoperability and resource sharing. Interoperability can be un-

- tadini attraverso la realizzazione di una comunità energetica nel distretto produttivo e abitativo della zona Roveri-Pilastrò.
- GRETA - *G*reen *E*nergy *T*ransition *A*ctions, finanziato recentemente da H2020, si propone di supportare il coinvolgimento dei cittadini nei processi di transizione energetica, formulando dei Percorsi di Transizione volti a guidare le comunità verso differenti livelli di consapevolezza sulle tematiche energetiche.
 - ENEA Roveri *Smart Village* - progetto avviato nel 2017 da ENEA volto a sostenere la rigenerazione in chiave sostenibile dell'area industriale Roveri. Concentrandosi sulla necessità di incrementare buone pratiche di efficienza energetica nelle aree industriali, il progetto propone un modello di trasformazione replicabile per gli insediamenti produttivi in area urbana.
 - NEIGHBOURHOOD ECONOMIC - Progetto finanziato nel 2017 da EIT *Climate-KIC*, coinvolge l'area Pilastrò, con l'obiettivo di identificare le possibili azioni di mitigazione e adattamento in grado di trasformare in un'ottica resiliente gli spazi urbani, di generare capitale sociale e di intercettare nuove linee di finanziamento.

Nel paragrafo che segue viene proposta una riflessione sviluppata sulla base delle analisi dei casi studio e sul caso reale, che delinea alcuni potenziali assi di sviluppo per quartieri misti in una logica PED e *smart*, sfruttando le opportunità offerte da Industria 4.0.



Discussione e conclusioni L'implementazione di strategie integrate di ottimizzazione energetica tra residenze e comparto produttivo su scala quartiere ha forti potenzialità di implementazione. L'analisi dei casi studio e la ricerca su un contesto reale permettono di identificare alcuni assi preferenziali che potrebbero essere applicati non solo al caso bolognese ma anche ad altri quartieri misti in Italia. Adattando e ampliando gli scenari Industria 4.0 e la loro categorizzazione, si propongono i seguenti livelli di intervento, accompagnandoli a tattiche operative, intese come strategie applicative di maggior successo. Le tattiche sono riassunte in figura (Fig. 4).

1. Interoperabilità e condivisione di risorse. L'interoperabilità può essere intesa non soltanto come capacità di mettere in rete informazioni e dati, ma anche risorse. Le esperienze delle Comunità Energetiche sono rilevanti poiché permettono di creare sistemi circolari e più resilienti tra attori del territorio, fornendo una gestione ottimizzata delle risorse, e costruendo reti di condivisione sociale.
2. Virtualizzazione. Come riportato in diversi progetti, la virtualizzazione del reale può contribuire al raggiungimento di diversi obiettivi, specialmente se supportata da dati e





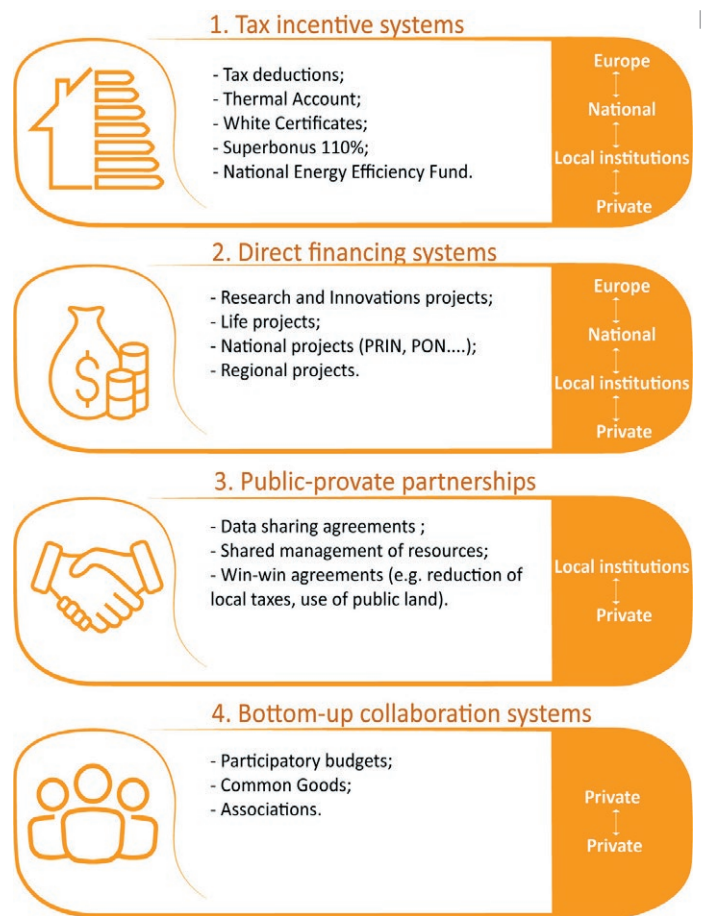
da visualizzazioni 2D o 3D del contesto: incremento della conoscenza dei singoli attori sull'ambiente costruito; visualizzazione di situazioni emergenziali, come la necessità di interventi su edifici ma anche allerte; identificazione rapida di soluzioni di mitigazione (per esempio attraverso automatismi di risposta), ecc. Tali sistemi, conosciuti anche come Digital Twin, possono svolgere una duplice funzione: da un

derstood not only as the ability to create connections between information and data, but also between resources and services. The experiences of the Energy Communities, in particular, are relevant because they allow the creation of circular and more resilient systems, providing, on the one hand, an optimised management of resources, and on the other, by building social shared networks.

2. Virtualisation. As reported in several projects, the virtualisation of reality can contribute to the achievement of various objectives, especially if supported by data on a 2D or 3D visualisation: increasing the knowledge of individual players on the built environment; visualisation of emergency situations, such as the need for interventions on buildings but also alerts related to specific

events; fast identification of mitigation solutions (for example, through automatic response mechanisms), etc. These systems, also known as digital twins, can perform a dual function: on the one hand, they allow a reading of the context by citizens and actors of the urban sector, and on the other hand, they can be interpreted in depth by experts.

3. Decentralisation. While virtualisation provides relevant management opportunities, it is not able to give all the answers to specific situations alone. Decentralisation is, therefore, a fundamental aspect that must be combined with the previous one. From this point of view, it is not only the digital environment that must have autonomous nodes (as proposed by Industry 4.0 and the world of ICT) but also the built environment, for example, through in-



lato permettere una lettura del contesto da parte dei cittadini e degli attori del comparto urbano, dall'altro essere interpretati in maniera approfondita da esperti.

3. Decentralizzazione. Se la virtualizzazione fornisce opportunità di gestione rilevante, da sola non appare in grado di dare tutte le risposte alle diverse situazioni. La decentralizzazione è dunque un aspetto fondamentale che deve essere

person local desks or similar (Paia *et al.*, 2020).

4. Real-time data. The collection of highly qualitative data is one of the most critical aspects on which the smart city is based. In fact, the availability and quality of data is not automatic and must be built consciously.

5. Services. The Industry 4.0 guidelines place the creation of external services at the centre of business development. This collaborative aspect also appears important in a logic of sharing between different subjects in the dimension of large neighbourhoods.

6. Modularity. The theme of modularity and flexibility are central to this analysis, since the most efficient systems are able to absorb any emergencies and cope with unexpected events. The recent pandemic has

highlighted this aspect as a priority, both to businesses and to individuals.

Figure 5 summarises the main systems of fiscal incentives, direct financing, public-private partnerships and bottom-up collaboration and innovation which are the most common operational tools for grounding the above strategies.

In conclusion, the contribution proposes the identification of some strategic axes and operational tactics for the creation of more efficient and resilient neighborhoods in Italy, systematising the potential provided by mixed, residential and productive fabrics. These axes can be explained in a set of enabling technologies and strategies extended from the Industry 4.0 development lines, integrated with actions, policies and tools that appear to be more effective in the case studies

combinato al precedente. Da questo punto di vista, non è solo l'ambiente digitale che deve avere nodi autonomi ma anche l'ambiente costruito (Paia *et al.*, 2020).

4. Dati in tempo reale. La raccolta di dati di qualità è uno degli aspetti più critici su cui la *Smart City* si sta confrontando. La disponibilità e la qualità dei dati non è infatti un elemento scontato.
5. Servizi. Le linee guide Industria 4.0 mettono al centro dello sviluppo delle imprese la creazione di servizi verso l'esterno. Questo aspetto collaborativo appare importante anche in una logica di condivisione tra soggetti diversi nella dimensione di quartieri ampi.
6. Modularità. Il tema della modularità e della flessibilità sono centrali in questa analisi, poiché i sistemi più efficienti sono in grado di assorbire eventuali emergenze e di far fronte ad imprevisti. La recente pandemia ha messo in evidenza questo aspetto in maniera prioritaria, sia alle imprese che ai singoli.

La figura 5 riassume i principali sistemi di incentivazione fiscali, di finanziamento diretti, di accordi (*partnership*) pubblico privati e di collaborazione e innovazione bottom-up che risultano essere gli strumenti operativi più ricorrenti per la messa a terra delle strategie sopra riportate.

In conclusione, il contributo propone l'individuazione di alcuni assi strategici e tattiche operative per la realizzazione in Italia di quartieri più efficienti e resilienti, mettendo a sistema le potenzialità fornite da tessuti misti, residenziali e produttivi. Tali assi possono trovare esplicitazione in un insieme di tecnologie abilitanti e strategie mutate dalle linee di sviluppo Industria 4.0, integrate ad azioni, politiche e strumenti che appaiono di maggior efficacia nei casi studio e nelle esperienze

individuare. L'originalità della ricerca verte sulla messa in relazione di ambiti che attualmente hanno punti di connessione limitati: strategie PED, *Smart Cities* e Industria 4.0 applicati ad aree complesse, come quelle residenziali e produttive. Le future applicazioni di queste tattiche nei progetti di ricerca in corso sull'area bolognese potranno fornire ulteriori sviluppi e risultati di discussione più approfonditi e basati su un maggior numero di dati.

NOTE

¹ Fonte: <https://smartcities-infosystem.eu/scc-lighthouse-projects>

² Fonte: <http://www.lifeiris.eu/azioni/web-portal/>

³ Fonte: <http://www.derris.eu/cram-tool/>

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and in the experiences identified. The originality of the research concerns the linking of areas that currently have limited connection points: PED strategies, smart cities and Industry 4.0 applied to complex areas, such as those which are a mixture of residential and production. Future applications of these tactics in ongoing research projects in the Bologna area may provide further developments and more in-depth discussion results based on more data.

NOTES

¹ Source: <https://smartcities-infosystem.eu/scc-lighthouse-projects>

² Source: <http://www.lifeiris.eu/azioni/web-portal/>

³ Source: <http://www.derris.eu/cram-tool/>

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