

The House of the Knowledge City

Foundations for strong knowledge cities



Foreword

Innovation is crucial to the economic competitiveness of Europe and the Netherlands, as previously concluded by Draghi and, more recently, by Wennink in his report *The Road to Future Prosperity (2025)*. Dutch knowledge cities are the focal points of knowledge, innovation and education in the Netherlands. These cities unite diverse stakeholders – universities, universities of applied sciences, vocational education and training institutions, other educational and research organisations, businesses, and government, on and off campus – in a triple helix partnership to generate and apply knowledge.

The Network of Knowledge Cities Netherlands (NKN) is the platform which brings together Dutch knowledge cities, higher education umbrella organisations, and student housing organisations. The NKN's primary ambition is to strengthen the Netherlands' knowledge and innovation capacity as a knowledge-based nation by supporting the development of knowledge cities. This is achieved by exchanging knowledge and learning from one another, and by promoting the interests of its stakeholders, with the aim of stimulating the development of knowledge cities.

A comprehensive narrative of what exactly is a knowledge city, and the areas on which the municipality and other stakeholders can or should focus, in terms of knowledge development, sharing, and in advocacy, was still lacking. Therefore, at the initiative of the NKN and in collaboration with Dr. Willem van Winden, we developed the House of the Knowledge City. With this new integrated perspective, the NKN aims to inspire knowledge cities and all relevant stakeholders, foster the development and sharing of knowledge, and provide practical tools for collaboration, policymaking, and action.

Floor Vermeulen, Chair of the Network of Knowledge Cities Netherlands
Wageningen, 10 March 2026



Netwerk
Kennissteden
Nederland

Colophon

Title of publication

The House of the Knowledge City
Foundations for strong knowledge cities

This report presents a revised model for the role and significance of knowledge cities in the Netherlands. Knowledge cities – cities with a university or a university of applied sciences – act as engines of development, innovation, social renewal, and cultural dynamism.

The report builds on and further develops the concept of the 'knowledge house' previously introduced by the author.

Publication date

March 2026

Published by

The Network of Knowledge Cities in the Netherlands (NKN)
<https://netwerkkennissteden.nl/>

Athor

Dr. Willem van Winden

Kennishuis-model © Willem van Winden, Regenalyze, 2025.

Content

Introduction	4
A metaphor: The House of the Knowledge City	5
The knowledge city as a source of knowledge-intensive business activity	6
The knowledge city as a workshop for societal challenges	7
The knowledge city as a forum for new ideas and debate	8
The knowledge city as a hive of talent	9
The knowledge city as a learning environment.	10
The foundation	11
The façade: Profiling and positioning	13
Organising capacity	14
What can the House of the Knowledge City model be used for?	15
Tabel 1 Checklist: preliminary version.	16
Annex: governance models.	17
About the author	20

Introduction

Knowledge cities – cities home to a university or university of applied sciences – play a crucial role in the social, economic, and cultural development of the Netherlands. They are centres of education, research, and innovation, and are therefore engines of progress and the Netherlands' economic competitiveness. Knowledge cities are of great importance for training highly skilled professionals. Universities, universities of applied sciences, and vocational education and training institutions (VET) attract tens of thousands of students each year, both from the Netherlands and abroad. This contributes to the availability of a well-trained workforce, which is essential for sectors such as technology, healthcare, education, and sustainable energy. Students often remain in or near the city after graduating, strengthening the local and regional economy.

Moreover, knowledge cities are hubs of innovation. Universities and universities of applied sciences conduct fundamental, applied, and practice-oriented research, often in collaboration with businesses, government agencies, and other educational institutions. Through this knowledge development, they generate new products, services, and solutions that address societal challenges such as the energy transition, digitalisation, and healthcare. Knowledge cities are centres of dynamic

ecosystems where talent, capital, and creativity converge.

In addition to their economic and innovative value, knowledge cities also have social and cultural significance. Students and knowledge workers contribute to renewal and diversity in the city, fostering a vibrant cultural scene and an open urban climate. Moreover, knowledge institutions promote social engagement, for example, through neighbourhood projects, collaboration with local organisations, and initiatives focused on sustainability and inclusion.

Overall, knowledge cities are indispensable for the Netherlands. They foster talent development, innovation, economic dynamism, and social progress. Their international appeal and regional connecting role strengthen both the Netherlands' position in the world and the quality of life domestically.



A metaphor: The House of the Knowledge City

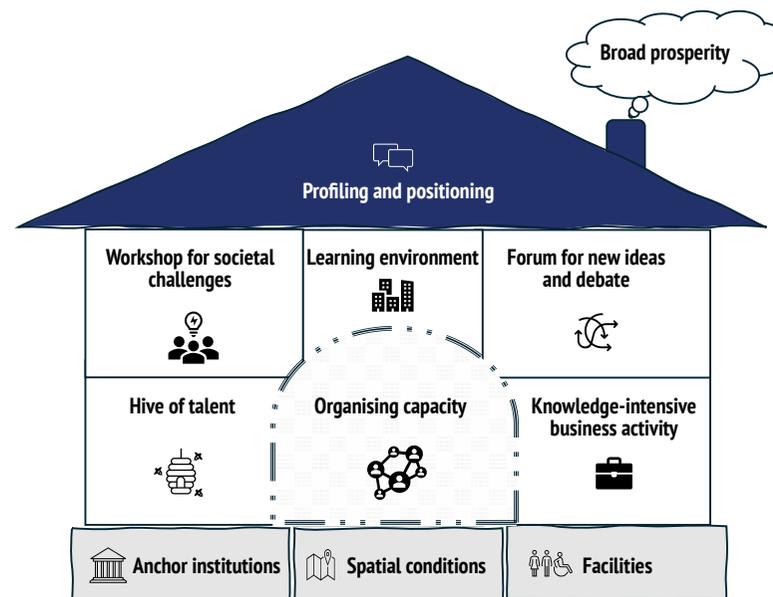
The house symbolises the knowledge city. Its foundation rests on three pillars: robust institutions, good spatial conditions, and adequate facilities for students and residents. Above these pillars are five rooms, which together represent the functions of a knowledge city.

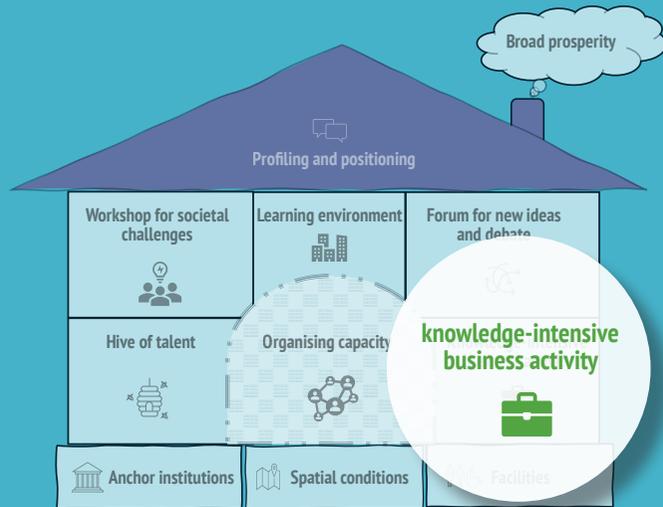
Each room can be seen as a key aspect or domain of the knowledge city, with its own dynamics (which can vary considerably from city to city). Each room has specific focus areas and requires collaboration between the relevant actors. At the centre of the house lies its organisational capacity: the extent to which knowledge institutions, the municipality,

and other relevant actors collaborate effectively to strengthen the knowledge city.

At the top of the house is the façade, representing the (collective) positioning and profile of the knowledge city. A strong knowledge city is not an end in itself, but a means of contributing to broad prosperity for all its residents, within planetary ecological boundaries.

We explain all aspects of the knowledge house in more detail.





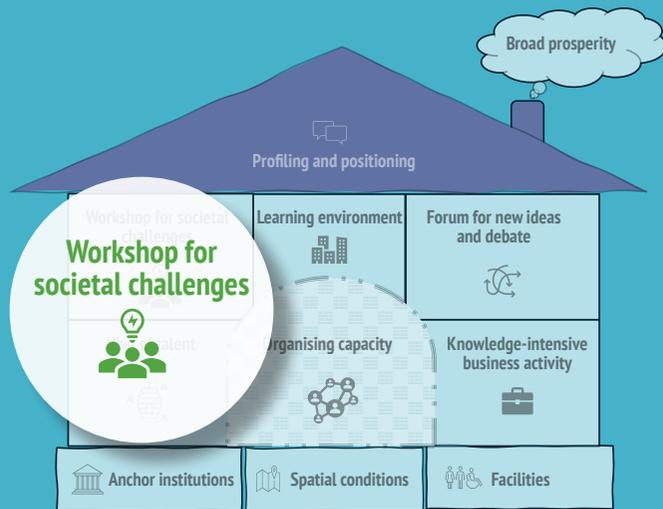
The knowledge city as a source of knowledge-intensive business activity

A knowledge city is a source of economic dynamism, where new knowledge is transformed into products and services. This valorisation happens in various ways: through start-ups (founded either by researchers or students), through licences and patents, or via innovative partnerships between knowledge institutions and companies. A knowledge city also acts as a magnet for knowledge-intensive companies, attracted by young, highly educated talent or eager to be located near state-of-the-art research groups with which they collaborate closely. It works like a flywheel, a self-reinforcing system where talent attracts business, and vice versa. This can lead to the development of high-quality clusters in knowledge-intensive sectors. The campus provides space for start-ups and scale-ups.



Relevant issues and challenges

- Space provision for business on campuses and in innovation districts
- Development of strategic sectors for the Netherlands and Europe (reports Draghi and Wennink)
- Availability of venture capital/financing (public and private)
- Promoting entrepreneurship among students and researchers
- Promoting valorisation of research and knowledge
- Further development and retention of start-ups in the scale-up stage
- Connecting the knowledge economy and the 'mainstream' economy
- Availability of (international) talent



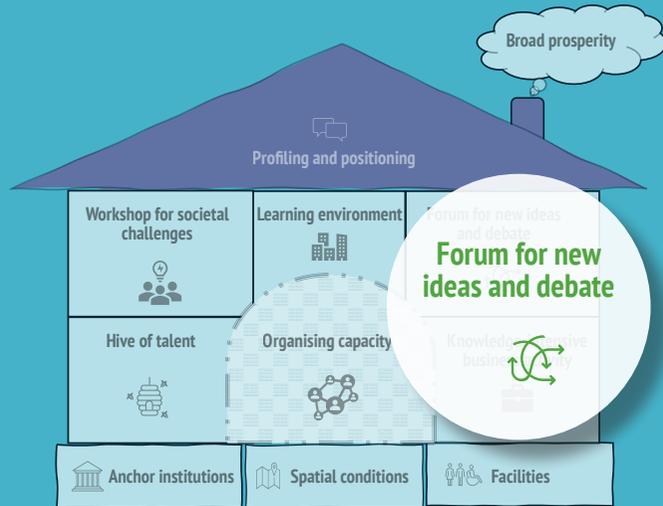
The knowledge city as a workshop for societal challenges

The knowledge city is a place where researchers, lecturers, and students, together with various other parties and residents, analyse and tackle urgent societal challenges related to the energy transition, the sustainable/circular economy, and social issues such as obesity, loneliness, and healthcare. The primary focus here is not on creating innovations that are economically profitable but instead innovations that are mission-driven and generate social benefits. At the same time, new businesses can also emerge from this environment. The knowledge city is thus a setting where new approaches are conceived and tested first and then scaled up more widely.



Relevant issues and challenges

- Identification of relevant societal challenges; commissioning role of the city
- Long-term/programme-based collaboration: partnerships, agenda-setting, organisation, financing
- Space and flexible regulations for experiments
- Utilisation and scaling up of successful experiments and pilots
- Embedding knowledge in policy processes (evidence-based policy, “knowledge-driven work”)



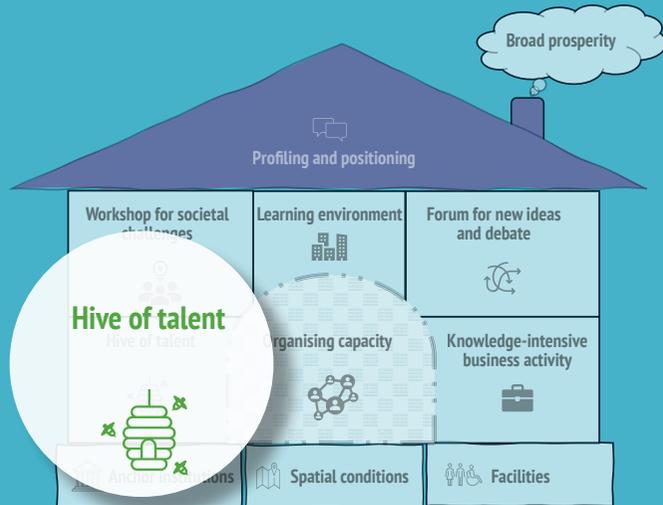
The knowledge city as a forum for new ideas and debate

A knowledge city is full of (young) talented people who want to shape society in new ways. This makes the city a fertile ground for social & cultural experiments, alternative lifestyles, and societal visions. It is a place where new developments in technology, society, art, culture, economics, and politics are frequently and passionately debated. A knowledge city provides inspiring spaces and forums where innovators can express themselves and exchange ideas democratically, and where new experiments are given space.



Relevant issues and challenges

- Managing or channeling intense conflicts and protests
- Facilitating various forms of discussion and debate (public platforms, conferences, debates, festivals, science cafés, open lecture series), with staffing, space, and funding
- Engaging all residents; promoting accessibility (language, participation of diverse groups)
- Coordinating major (scientific) conferences



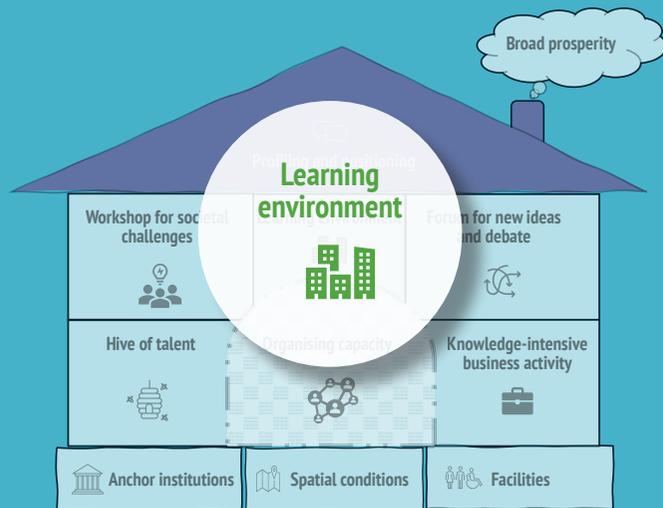
The knowledge city as a hive of talent

Higher education institutions and vocational education and training institutions (VET) act as a magnet for talent from the surrounding region, the Netherlands, and abroad. Knowledge cities therefore, have many residents who are ‘temporary’, mostly young, and cities face the challenge of providing them with a home and, potentially, retaining them after they graduate. The knowledge city is a place where (young) people develop over several years during a crucial phase of their lives. Not only professionally through their studies, but also as individuals and citizens, in relation to others. Ideally, the knowledge city offers an inspiring and safe environment where students can bring out the best in themselves, explore and set boundaries, and carve out their place in society, in a complex world where nothing is self-evident. A strong knowledge city offers opportunities for (young) adults to discover what they excel at or what causes they wish to commit to, for example, through volunteering, community engagement or starting a business.



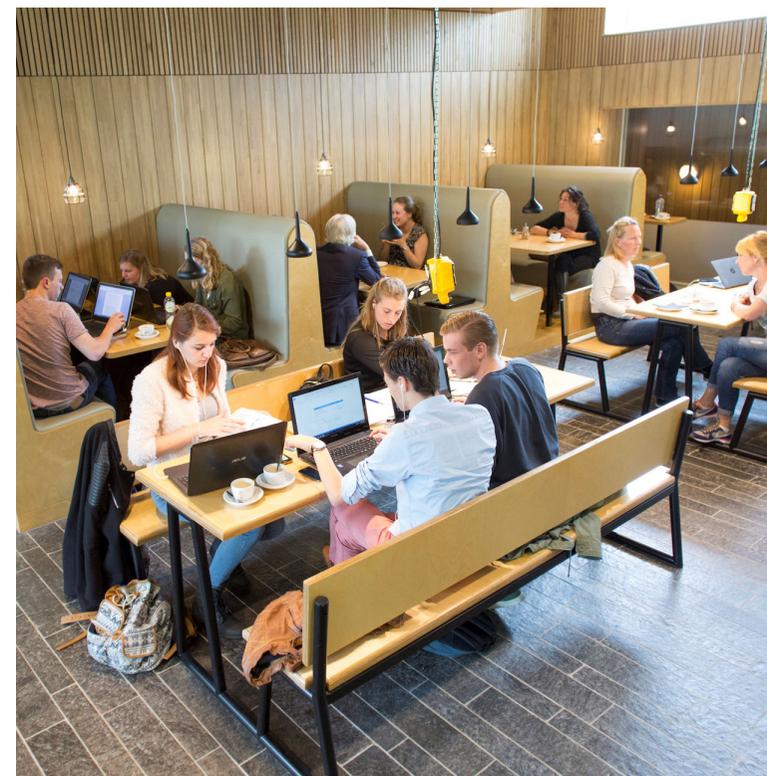
Relevant issues and challenges

- Promoting student well-being
- Participation and inclusion programmes for international students/knowledge workers (language, integration, social networks)
- Retention policies; keeping (international) talent in the city
- Managing tensions and fostering connections between students, (international) knowledge workers and other city residents



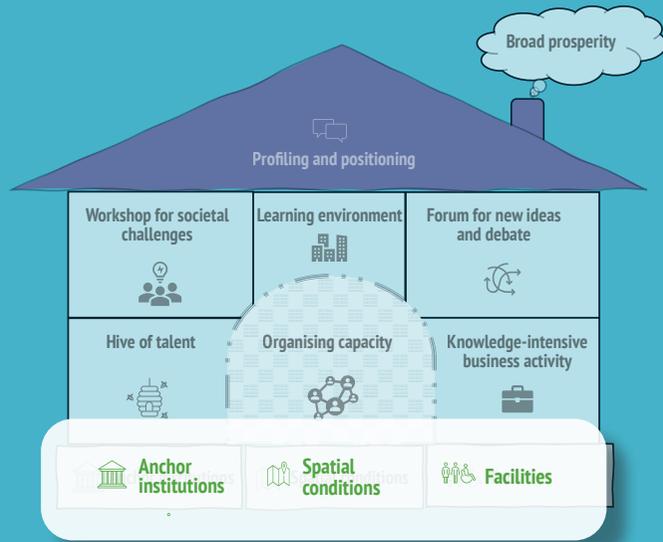
The knowledge city as a learning environment

A knowledge city is a learning environment where students and professionals can continuously develop. Continuous learning pathways between vocational and university programmes enable smooth progression. In a knowledge city, many curricula are closely linked to practical experience: students work on real assignments for real clients in the city, and companies and institutions welcome interns, understanding that students can and are allowed to make mistakes. There are excellent retraining and upskilling programmes that help workers pursue new paths or further develop their skills. Through citizen science, other city residents are also involved in research. In this way, the knowledge city becomes a classroom and a living laboratory: a learning city.



Relevant issues and challenges

- Collaboration between universities, universities of applied sciences, and vocational training institutes for optimal progression and learning pathways
- Lifelong learning (LLL) programmes; retraining, upskilling, and continuing education,
- (higher) education for older learners and other target groups
- Structured collaboration between employers and educational institutions: practice-driven learning (internships, city-based projects), traineeships, and similar opportunities.



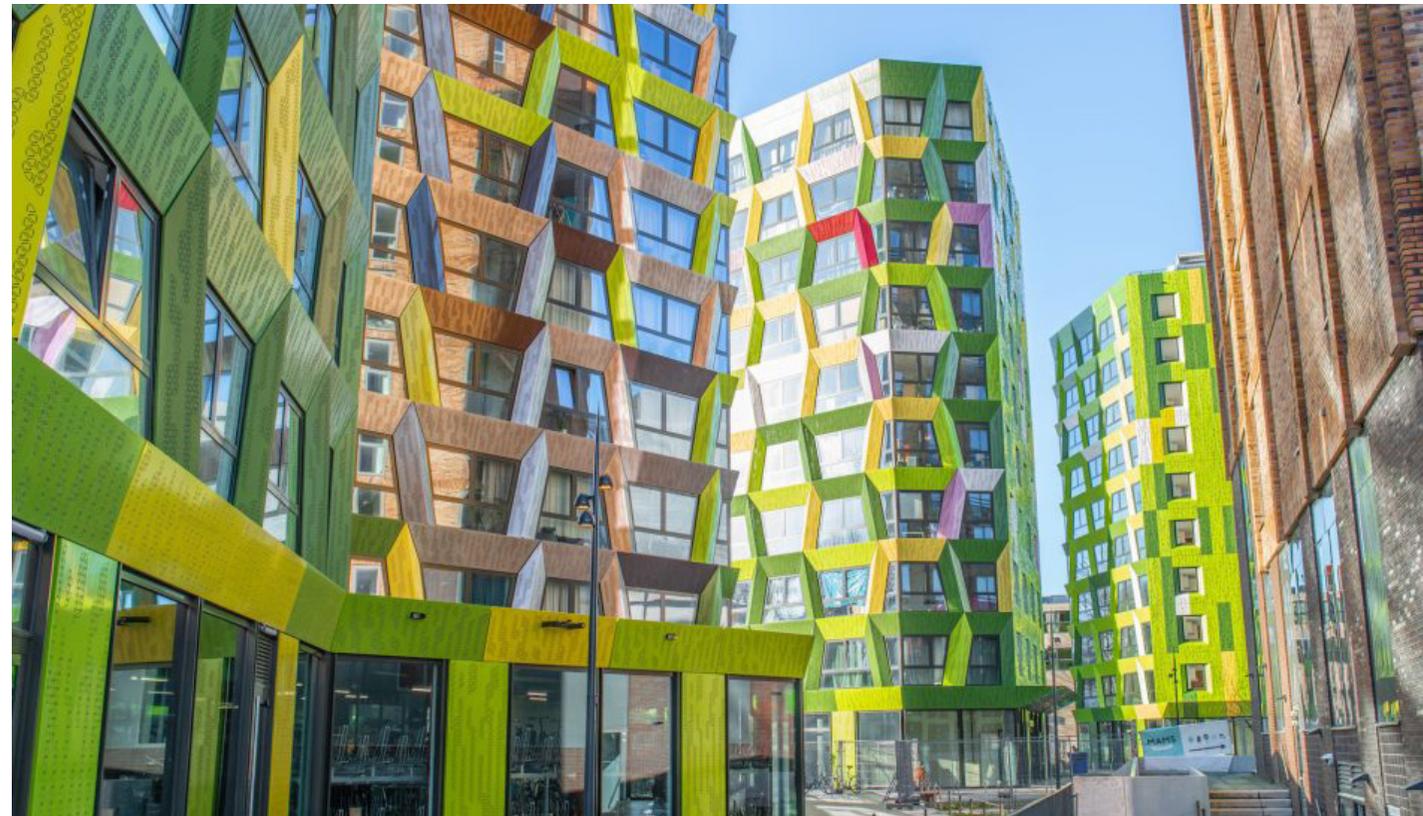
The foundation

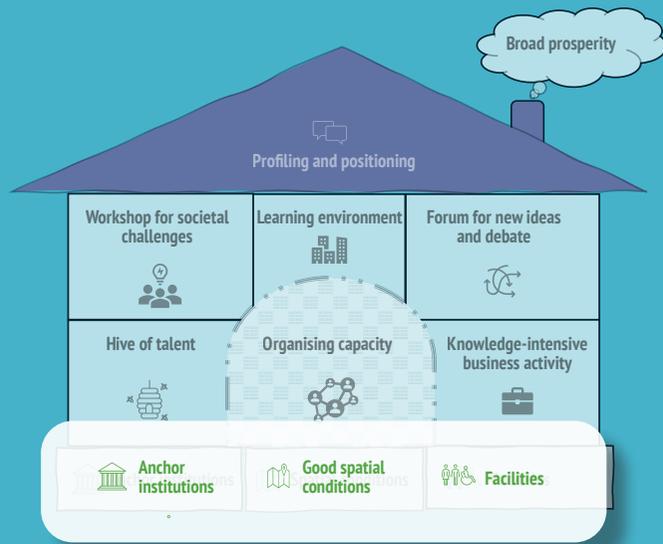
The House of the Knowledge City rests on three foundations: resilient anchor institutions, good spatial conditions, and adequate facilities for students and residents.

hospitals and major employers. Together, they form the backbone of the knowledge city. Resilient anchor institutions are financially and organisationally robust, able to absorb shocks, continue investing, and provide a stable foundation for long-term collaboration. They maintain an international reputation that attracts new talent, businesses, and investment.

Resilient anchor institutions

Anchor institutions are primarily the knowledge institutions and the municipality, complemented by other significant local organisations such as





The foundation

Good spatial conditions

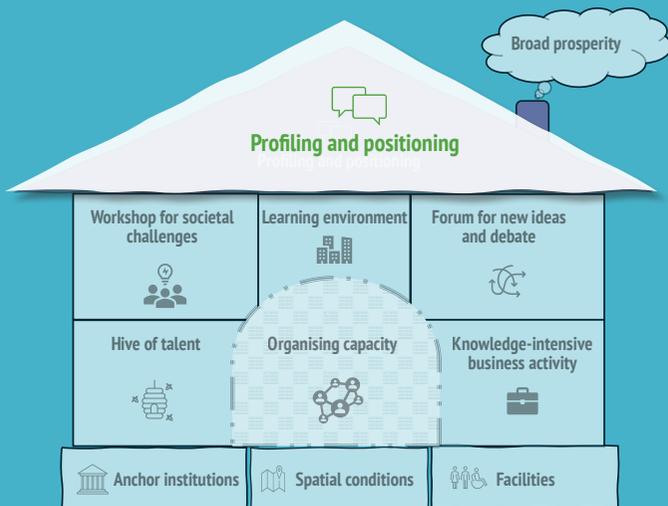
Good spatial conditions make a knowledge city workable and attractive on a daily basis. Accessible campuses and innovation districts provide sufficient space and ensure short distances between education, research, businesses, and amenities, allowing flourishing encounters and collaboration. High-quality public transport, safe main cycling routes, and smart mobility solutions expand the labour market region and lower barriers for students and workers. A knowledge city provides sufficient, suitable, and affordable housing for students and researchers.

Strong facilities

Strong amenities are the daily fuel of a knowledge city: high-quality sports, cultural, and healthcare facilities, childcare provision, and a safe, green living environment make studying and working attractive and help to retain talent. Digital infrastructure and accessible study and workspaces support research, education, and start-ups. Community hubs and libraries lower barriers to interaction and knowledge sharing. A balanced distribution across neighbourhoods, combined with attention to accessibility, prevents exclusion and overload.

Relevant issues and challenges

- Space for the development of campuses, innovation districts, and accessible business locations
- Mobility: public transport, cycling networks, smart mobility solutions, and accessibility for employees and students
- Housing market: student accommodation, housing for international staff and expats, gentrification/pressure on the housing market; life on campus
- Provision of amenities (sport, culture, healthcare, childcare, and social support) for students, researchers, entrepreneurs, and internationals
- Facilitating flexible work and study spaces throughout the city (libraries, community hubs)
- Living environment: cultural and social amenities, affordable hospitality venues, recreation, night-time economy policy, and safety
- Solutions to bottlenecks: grid congestion, nitrogen constraints, and spatial limitations



The façade: Profiling and positioning

The façade of the House of the Knowledge City represents profiling and positioning: what makes us unique as a knowledge city, what are we genuinely strong at, where do we choose to focus, how do we position ourselves towards key audiences, what is our story, how do we communicate it internally and externally to reach those audiences, and how do we work together in doing so?

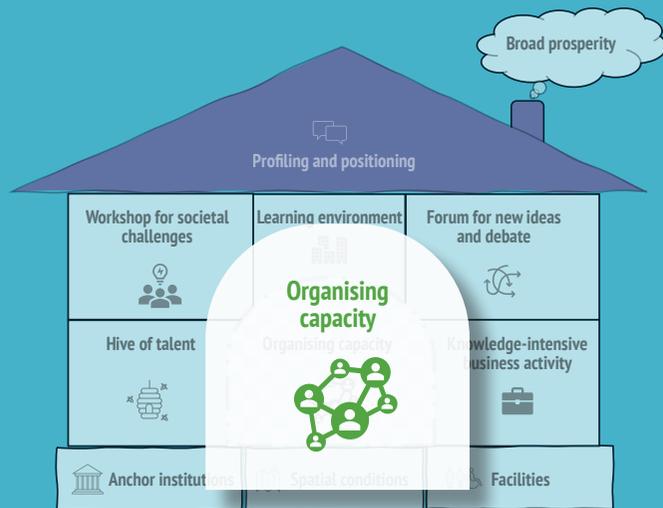
There is increasing competition between different knowledge institutions and knowledge cities in attracting students (due to an ageing population and a decline in international students) as well as knowledge-intensive businesses. This raises new questions around marketing and positioning: what do we aim for, what are we strong at, and how do we tell our story as an attractive knowledge city?

A strong external profile and positioning contribute to the visibility and reputation of the knowledge city in specific areas, and help attract talent, knowledge-intensive businesses, and (public) investment to the city. To do this effectively, it is essential to have a deep understanding of the city's strengths (disciplines/fields, technologies, educational programmes, etc.) as well as the motivations of the target audiences (specific types of businesses, students, knowledge workers).

A successful knowledge city has a clear and compelling narrative, tailored to its audiences, and knows how to communicate it effectively. Achieving this requires a city marketing strategy that goes far beyond a simple slogan.

Relevant issues and challenges

- Positioning the knowledge city in regional knowledge initiatives (“valleys”)
- Sharper positioning and profiling (education, research, and business) within the framework of new strategic sectors and value chains, as identified in the Draghi and Wennink reports
- A joint city branding strategy as a knowledge city
- Collaboration in attracting (international) students and knowledge workers



Organising capacity

At the centre of the House of the Knowledge City is its organisational capacity: the extent to which knowledge institutions, the municipality, and other relevant actors work together effectively to strengthen the knowledge city.

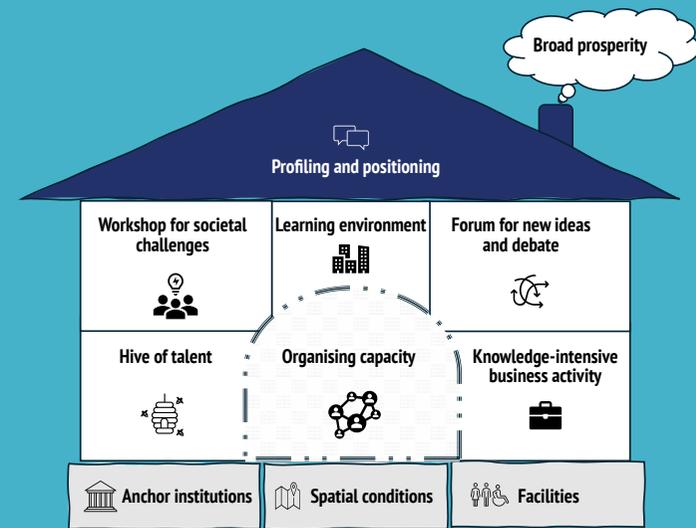
A knowledge city benefits from a shared agenda, in which the key stakeholders (at a minimum, the municipality and knowledge institutions) agree on how they will collaborate and where priorities lie. This requires clarity on the division of roles, tasks, and responsibilities, as well as the allocation of financial resources.

To develop and implement a strategic agenda, strong governance is essential. This governance must be supported by the senior leadership of both the knowledge institutions and the municipality, while also ensuring joint operational capacity and execution at the working level.

The governance of a knowledge city can take many forms, ranging from ad hoc project collaborations to strategic partnerships and more formalised structures. The level of ambition and intensity can vary.

Relevant issues and challenges

- Coordination, steering, and agenda-setting of the network of knowledge institutions, businesses, civil society organisations, and other actors
- Establishing, organising, and funding clear collaboration structures (governance platforms, programme councils, 'one-stop shop' for partnerships)
- Clarity on the roles, responsibilities, and tasks of all partners
- Transparent decision-making and monitoring (performance indicators and evaluation)
- Alignment with regional, national, and European strategic agendas



What can the House of the Knowledge City model be used for?

The House of the Knowledge City can be applied in various ways by knowledge cities:

- Self-analysis: How is our knowledge city performing? What are we already doing well, and where can we improve? Are our organisation, agenda, and governance set up effectively? The model can be further developed into a more detailed self-assessment. Table 1 provides a starting point.
- Operational perspective: Who does what in a well-functioning knowledge city? Much needs to happen in each 'room' of the house, and multiple partners are involved (almost always including the municipality and knowledge institutions). The model can help clarify the distribution of roles and responsibilities across these different aspects.
- Learning & benchmarking: What can we learn from other successful knowledge cities? The model can be populated with best practices in the different rooms of the House. It can also be further developed with indicators for each room to enable systematic comparison and benchmarking.
- Collaboration & advocacy: On which aspects do we share problems, concerns, or opportunities with other knowledge cities? How can we collaborate to influence policy locally and at the European level?



Tabel 1 Checklist: preliminary version

Room in the House of the City of Knowledge	What are our challenges?	What initiatives are already in place?	What is the municipality's role?
Knowledge-intensive business			
Workshop for societal challenges			
Forum for new ideas and debate			
Hive of talent			
Learning environment			
The façade: Profiling and positioning			
Organising capacity			
Foundation 1: Anchor institutions			
Foundation 2: Spatial conditions			
Fondation 3: Facilities			

Annex: governance models

This Annex contains a menu/summary of several models used in European cities.

An integrated, comprehensive collaboration. In 2019, the Mayor of Trondheim and the Rector of the Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU) signed a renewed four-year strategic partnership: the 'UniversityCity TRD3.0', in which they agreed to collaborate across five strategic thematic areas: education for children and young people, health and wellbeing, urban development and planning, public sector innovation, and digitalisation/smart cities. The city regards this agreement as instrumental in enhancing its strategies, operational performance, and innovation.

The collaboration involved the creation of five innovation groups (involving participants from both the city and the university) to work in these specific areas. By February 2021, approximately 190 projects had been incorporated into the collaboration framework.

The partnership has delivered significant results but also has room for improvement, as highlighted in a thorough evaluation by Torfing et al. (2024): the newly created joint organisational units lack sufficient mandate and authority to bring about

change within their organisations and mobilise people; the interaction between the steering group (political level) and strategic leadership could be improved; and there is often still uncertainty regarding the partnership's vision, goals, and shared priorities.

A "covenant" between the city and the university, in which both parties recognise their mutual interdependence and commit to specific actions, without creating new organisational structures. The municipalities of Linköping and Norrköping have a strategic cooperation agreement with Linköping University (LiU), which has campuses in both municipalities. This agreement reflects the mutual engagement of the parties and serves as a platform for discussing shared issues and formulating common strategic objectives.

Civic University Agreements: This approach is similar to the covenant described above but is more rooted in the concept of the Civic University and more university-driven. 'A Civic University means being genuinely connected to a place and a community, responding to local needs, and committing to the success of the city/region.'



Annex: governance models

In the United Kingdom, Civic University Agreements (CUAs) are popular, and there is even a network of civic universities.¹ An example is the University of Exeter. Devon County Council and the University of Exeter collaborate through a CUA with a strong focus on the economic growth and prosperity, health, and social and ecological structure of the county. The overarching mission is to support Devon in becoming a thriving, sustainable, and prosperous place to live and work. The agreement focuses on three specific areas that support this overarching mission:

- developing a vibrant civil society with the ambition of enabling every young person to thrive,
- providing broad access to affordable, low-carbon housing,
- developing skills and innovations to achieve a sustainable future.

Each mission is translated into concrete initiatives. Devon's Civic University Agreement is overseen by a Civic University Partnership Board, which meets annually and consists of senior representatives from each institution. Managers from each institution form the coordination team, meeting quarterly

to raise issues or concerns and/or share updates on current activities. An annual conference is organised to enhance engagement, identify critical issues, and exchange knowledge and information. The Civic University Agreement operates with minimal additional administrative support. The partners provide coordination and support internally and in-kind. Funding for new initiatives and projects is assessed on a case-by-case basis.

In some cases, a city research fund is established to finance joint urban and university research projects. For example, in Turku, Finland, the city and universities have set up a joint research fund that allocates around €750,000 annually for research. This funding comes from the municipality, the universities, and a local housing association.

A second example is Interact: a joint initiative of the city of Lausanne and the University of Lausanne (UNIL)², established to promote and support collaboration between researchers, students, and city staff in Lausanne.

It has now been running for eight years. Each year, there is a “call for projects” in which rese-

1 <https://civicuniversitynetwork.co.uk/civic-agreements/>

2 <https://www.lausanne.ch/portrait/savoir-et-formation/universite/interact-partenariat-ville-universite.html>

Annex: governance models

archers and professionals can submit proposals. The theme of the 2025 project call was exploring the relationship between the city and health. The university and the city of Lausanne launched the call with an informal breakfast, attended by around 40 academics and potential municipal partners, over coffee and croissants. This thematic meeting provided members from both institutions with the opportunity to exchange ideas and lay the groundwork for a wide range of collaborations. To be eligible, projects must be conceived and led by a UNIL-City team. They must be based in Lausanne, offer a development perspective that is not purely academic, and take place within the calendar year. The budget per project is capped at €20,000.

connect university research with the city and ensure it benefits urban development. Cities with similar setups collaborate through the European network “European City Science Initiative” (CSI EU³).

A dedicated municipal department for city-university relations coordinates the main joint actions of the two actors. In Magdeburg, the city has established a “Science Team” that reports directly to the mayor. This team supports various actions and projects that strengthen Magdeburg as a science city. Examples include: the Long Night of Science (when all laboratories are opened to the public), robot competitions, and organising a congress for science journalists. In Amsterdam, there is a City Science Officer (CSO), whose role is to better

.....

³ <https://openresearch.amsterdam/nl/page/115434/european-city-science-initiative-csi-eu>

About the author

Regenalyze was founded in November 2023 by Willem van Winden. The company focuses on urban economic issues, particularly knowledge economy, circular economy, and regenerative economy. Van Winden brings extensive international research experience in the fields of the knowledge economy, innovation ecosystems, and campus development, and has authored numerous articles and books on these subjects. Since 2012, he has been actively involved in EUniverCities, a European network through which cities and universities exchange knowledge on strategic collaboration. He has advised numerous cities both in the Netherlands and abroad, including Hamburg, Bilbao, Vienna, Ghent, Magdeburg, and Almere. He is also a part-time lecturer in Urban Economic Innovation at the Amsterdam University of Applied Sciences, where he is involved in the Campus Amsterdam network, a partnership between campuses and innovation districts in Amsterdam.

Other relevant publications

Knowledge economy & urban governance

- Handbook for Strategic City-University co-operation; met heel veel voorbeelden uit Europa. <https://research.hva.nl/en/publications/handbook-for-strategic-city-university-co-operation>

[publications/handbook-for-strategic-city-university-co-operation](https://research.hva.nl/en/publications/handbook-for-strategic-city-university-co-operation)

- European Cities in the Knowledge Economy: Towards a Typology (Urban Studies, 2007) – Klassieker die een typologie van Europese steden in de kenniseconomie ontwikkelt en beleidsimplicaties schetst. [SAGE Journals/IDEAS/RePEc](https://www.sagepub.com/journals/IDEAS/RePEc)
- Knowledge and the European City (TESG, 2010) – Analyse van de 'knowledge turn' in stedelijk beleid in Europa; laat vier uitingsvormen zien (o.a. het werven van kenniswerkers). amsterdamuas.com
- Urban Governance in the Knowledge-Based Economy (Innovation: Management, Policy & Practice, 2008) – Over bestuurlijke uitdagingen en ongelijk verdeelde effecten van de kenniseconomie. [Taylor & Francis Online](https://www.tandfonline.com)
- European Cities in the Knowledge Economy: The Cases of Amsterdam, Dortmund, Eindhoven, Helsinki, Manchester, Munich, Münster, Rotterdam and Zaragoza (boek/edited volume) – Vergelijkende casestudies met o.a. Van den Berg en Van Winden. [research.hva.nl](https://www.research.hva.nl) [Taylor & Francis](https://www.tandfonline.com)
- European Cities in the Knowledge-Based Economy (2009, essay) – Reflectie op transitie naar de kenniseconomie en implicaties voor stedelijk beleid. [Taylor & Francis Online](https://www.tandfonline.com)

About the author

Campussen

- Innovatiedistricten Amsterdam: Een handboek met casestudy's en aanbevelingen voor outreach, 2025; https://pure.hva.nl/ws/portalfiles/portal/52014943/Handboek_Innovatiedistricten_Amsterdam_NL.pdf
- Een nieuwe campus voor de stad: Hoe de Rotterdamse campus van de TU Delft een verrijking wordt voor alle Rotterdammers, Mei 2025, [Regenalyze](#)
- The Campus: Innovation Hotspot and City Redevelopment Catalyst (hoofdstuk in Dreams and Seeds: The Role of Campuses in Sustainable Urban Development) – Over de campus als motor voor innovatie én stadsontwikkeling. [research.hva.nl](#)
- A New Campus Concept in Aachen, Germany (rapport) – Praktijkcase over visie, strategie en businessmodel van een nieuwe campus. [regenalyze.nl](#)
- City & University: A Symphony for Progress (rapport) – Hoe stad en universiteit samen kunnen co-creëren; vijf domeinen van samenwerking. [research.hva.nl](#) [ResearchGate](#)
- The Street-Wise University: The Amsterdam Knowledge Mile (2019) – over hyper-lokale universiteit-stad samenwerking via de Knowledge Mile, https://www.mdpi.com/2076-0760/8/8/229?utm_source=chatgpt.com

Talent & internationalisation

- Cities for Talent: Medium-Sized European Cities Are Becoming More International (International Higher Education, 2023; met Marian Counihan) – Over aantrekken en vasthouden van talent in middelgrote steden. [E-Journals](#)
- Smaller University Cities: Lost in Globalisation or Hidden Gems? (essay/rapport) – Vooruitzichten van kleinere universiteitssteden in globalisering. [ResearchGate](#)

Ecosystemen, scale-ups & smart city

- Urban Innovation Systems: What Makes Them Tick? (boek, Routledge, 2014; met Braun, Otgaar, Witte) – Kaders voor stedelijke innovatiesystemen; relevant voor campus- en clusterontwikkeling.
- Tech Scale-Ups in the Amsterdam City Region (HvA-rapport, 2020) – Groei van scale-ups en voorwaarden in de stedelijke regio. [research.hva.nl](#)

NKN is a collaboration between:



NETWORK OF KNOWLEDGE CITIES NETHERLANDS

What is NKN?

The network where knowledge cities, higher education umbrella organisations, and student housing organisations meet and work together on the knowledge and innovation power of the Netherlands as a knowledge country by strengthening knowledge cities. The network achieves this in collaboration with ministries, researchers, and other parties willing to contribute.

