Organised Innovation Spaces

The Netherlands

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Organised Innovation Spaces

- Typologies
- A Framework
- Impact

Organised Innovation Spaces

Overview: main characteristics

- Economic objectives should be paramount
- Above average grow rates in terms of jobs, employment and added value
- Growing real estate asset class (diverse commercial building portfolios)
- Mutual knowledge base versus sector focus (Life Sciences, High Tech)
- Mixed use knowledge intensive work, learn and live environments
- Both area, location and property developments
- Mix program of urban, social and economic elements
- Specific governance and finance mechanisms
- ‘Stewardship-like’ leadership required
- Frameworks allow for flexibility to cover a range of urban development and governance models.
- Density and diversity challenges
- Places where players come together to invent, test, adapt and prototype a broad range of solutions across multiple dimensions, specialized sectors, and stakeholders.

Organised Innovation Spaces

Overview: a taxonomy

A JRC EC study report

Providing a physical setting for research, experimentation and business development, the added value of such spaces for their users lies in the wide and varied set of services and amenities they provide, the opportunities for interactions and networking deriving from close spatial proximity, the access to specialised knowledge and support, access to finance, as well as reputational benefits.

In this context, this study aims to identify the major physical entities fulfilling this role and describe their key characteristics to better position them in the innovation ecosystem spectrum.

The report identifies six physical Organised Innovation Spaces namely Science and Technology Parks (STPs), Innovation Districts (IDs), Industrial Innovation Campuses, Areas of Innovation (AOIs), Incubators, and Living Labs (LLs) - and analyses their scale and location; organisational and management structure; and main target users and services provided.

University campuses primarily focus on research and education and are therefore not subject of this report

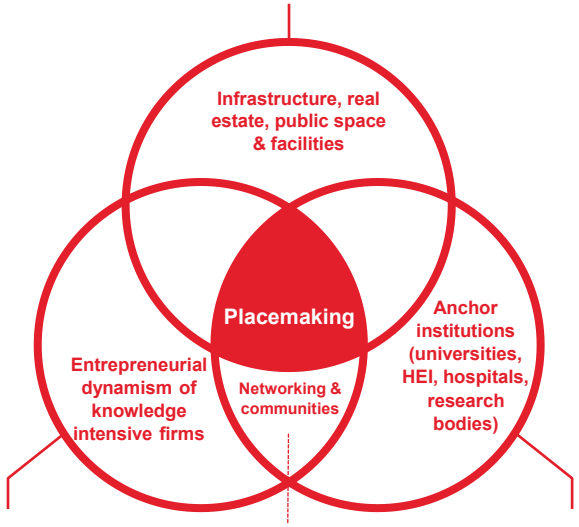
	Physical location	Organisation & management scope	Users
Science & Technology Parks	Urban & Non-urban Usually urbane-peripheral	Formal Comprehensive	Big, medium, small and start-up companies. Technology and Research centres Universities and other knowledge institutions
Innovation District	Urban Central, but trend towards greater dispersion in the city	Informal/ Formal Non comprehensive	Medium, small and start-up companies. Often an annex of a university or knowledge institute
Area of Innovation	Urban or Large areas (Urban +)	Formal Non comprehensive	They comprise entire ecosystems Many type of companies. Smaller OSIs (STPs, Incubators, etc). Universities Financial institutions
Industrial Co-Innovation campuses	Usually outside the city centre on the premises of a large (usually industrial) company	Formal Non comprehensive	Medium, small and start-up companies. One big company in the lead
Incubators & Accelerators	Urban environment	Formal Comprehensive	Embryonic companies. Start ups
Living Labs	Urban environment; peri-urban or even rural areas	Informal/Formal Comprehensive/Non comprehensive	Big, medium, small and start-up companies. Technology and Research centres Universities and other knowledge institutions. Students, citizens and residents Local public administrations

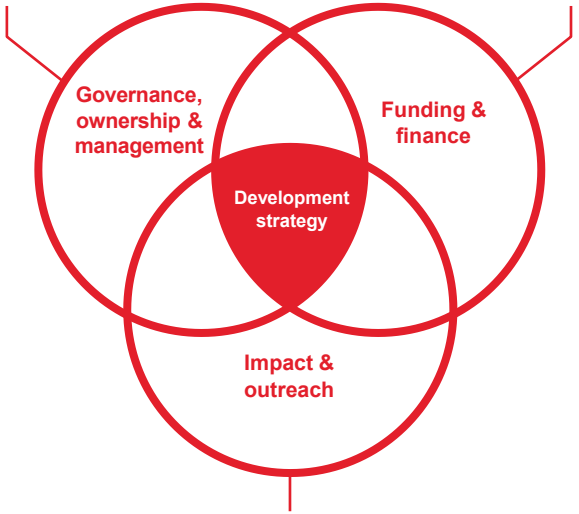
Organised Innovation Spaces

Checklist: for decision makers, stake- and shareholders

Assets & placemaking & development strategy

What it's about & how to do it





Impact

impact: monitoring and reporting

- Societal and economical

- Quantitative impact
  Various classifications are used, often linked to a set of success factors/important elements to successfully manage an area. We therefore often see KPIs that deal with the real estate and area development side as well as the more programmatic socio-economic side.
- Qualitative impact
  The qualitative impact is often made clear by means of value stories. Various forms of this can be seen, often in the form of an interview about the impact that has been created with an innovative service, product or application.

- Various needs of stake- and shareholders

- Weight of KPIs

- Reporting
  - Impact reports
  - PowerBi dashboards

Organised Innovation Spaces

Overview: Campuses and science parks The Netherlands 2024

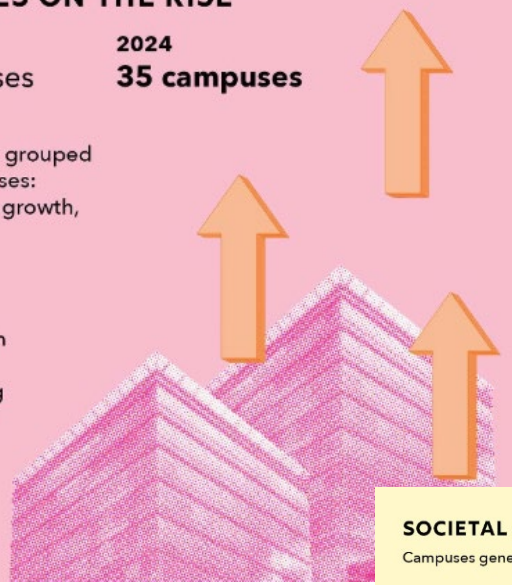
CAMPUSES ON THE RISE

2018
29 campuses

2024
35 campuses

Campuses are grouped into three phases: development, growth, and maturity.

Mature campuses increased from **10 to 13,** demonstrating their growing impact.



THESE ARE SOME OF THE MOST IMPORTANT FINDINGS ABOUT DUTCH CAMPUSES >

A recent study explores the role of 35 campuses in the Netherlands.

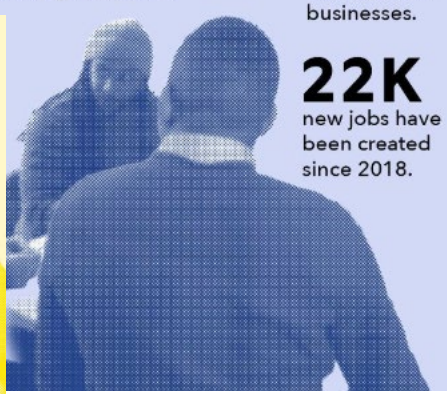
These hubs are driving **innovation, creating jobs,** and **strengthening regional economies.**

GROWTH IN JOBS AND BUSINESSES

50%
employment growth was recorded on the 20 leading campuses.

900
companies were added, bringing the total to 3,000 businesses.

22K
new jobs have been created since 2018.



SOCIETAL AND REGIONAL IMPACT

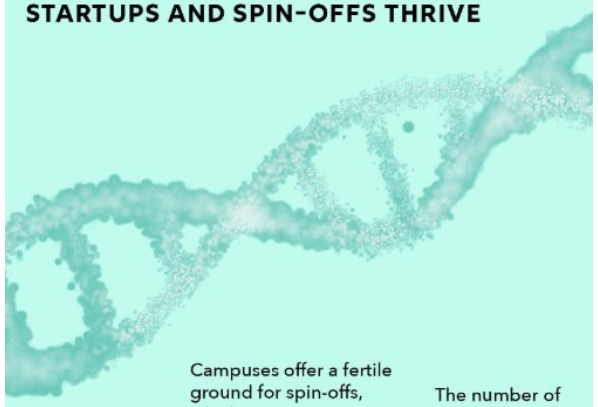
Campuses generate value beyond their boundaries by:

Attracting businesses to the region.

Encouraging relocations and expansions nearby.

Fostering **collaboration** to tackle national challenges like sustainability and healthcare.

STARTUPS AND SPIN-OFFS THRIVE



Campuses offer a fertile ground for spin-offs, which continue to expand and **create economic value.**

The number of startups **doubled** to nearly 900.

ARUP