



Golden Insights:
Cultivating Life Sciences Excellence Lessons
from the UK's Innovation Ecosystem

2024 Report

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Executive Summary



Scale SSpace Innovation District, London, UK

In May 2024, Sam Biggins and Lawson Katiza led Knight Frank Australia's inaugural Life Sciences Study Tour to the UK's 'Golden Triangle'.

The tour provided insights into the UK's thriving life sciences sector, covering critical aspects such as government policies, university collaborations, strategic curation, and innovation precinct governance.

This report encapsulates the key statistics, learnings, and the applicability of these insights to Australia's urban and regional contexts. Informing and inspiring stakeholders across the life sciences sector.

Successful Tour

The inaugural Knight Frank Australia UK Life Sciences Study Tour was an outstanding success, far exceeding initial expectations. The tour was extremely well received by our attendees, who found immense value in the knowledge gained, the business development leads established, and the connections made. The insights gathered provided material for thought leadership and advocacy at both government and university levels, reinforcing Knight Frank's position as industry leaders in the life sciences sector.

Eleven Australian and Asian industry professionals attended the tour ranging from fund managers, REITs, developers to design consultants. Participants were exposed to a range of existing and emerging facilities across London, Cambridge, Stevenage, and Oxford, delving into behind-the-scenes presentations and networking sessions. Through our international networks we were hosted by Gensler UK (world's largest architectural firm) who we are collaborating with on an attending client's project in Sydney. The tour provided insightful learnings that can be adapted and applied to enhance Australia's life sciences and innovation sector.

The tour was joined by our Knight Frank UK colleagues Emma Goodford, Department Head, Life Sciences and Innovation, United Kingdom and Iain Keys, Partner, Office Head, Cambridge. Sarah Clark from our Australian marketing team rounded off the touring party assisting in managing logistics, attendee liaison, communications, and social media.

Golden Triangle

The Golden Triangle, encompassing London, Oxford, and Cambridge, is a powerhouse in the UK's life sciences sector. It has attracted 80% of the UK's venture capital funding in this field.

As of Q1 2024, it boasted 260,000 sqm of dedicated life sciences space under construction and approximately 16,000 sqm also want to know the current footprint of laboratory leasing activity.

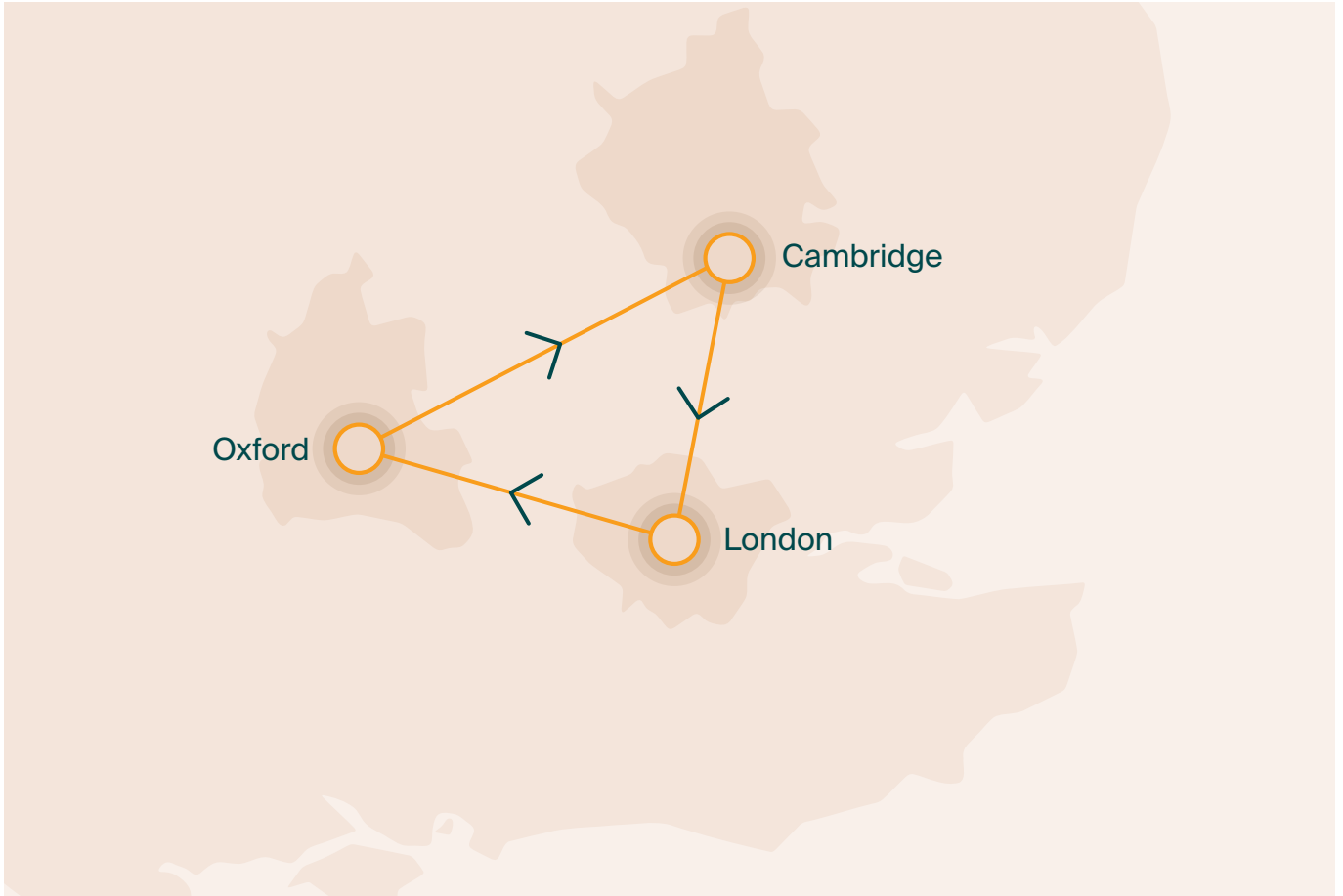
The sector contributed over GBP8.4bn (AUD\$16.2bn) annually to the UK economy and employed more than 24,000 professionals. For these reasons it was very relevant to the touring party and the services Knight Frank is offering to both public and private clients in this sector.

Key Takeouts

Key takeaways from the tour included:

- The interconnected nature of the Life Sciences sector with wider technology and innovation streams, emphasising the importance of strategic curation and planning in precinct development.
- Facilities visited were characterised by the prevalence of joint ventures between developers and researchers, mainly fuelled by speculative development to catalyse emerging precincts or attract larger research tenants.
- The results, whilst stabilised since the pandemic, have demonstrated strong value and asset growth, offering attractive investment potential.
- Rents in the well crated life science assets are commanding a 20-45% premium over commercial office. Additionally the sector is characterised by long term 'sticky' tenants, attracted by the collaborative environment and retained through heavy fitout and operational infrastructure investment which is less translocatable compared to other sectors.
- Life sciences can generate its own capability and capacity with the right policy levers. The UK Catapult Program, for example has developed a novel apprenticeship training for bespoke cell and gene therapy roles (including fill and finish) using AI and other technologies for immersive training.

In conclusion, the UK Life Sciences Study Tour provided invaluable insights into the critical role of commercialisation and translation in the life sciences cycle, the operational and governance frameworks required to support these activities, and the essential policy drives and public funding that underpin successful life sciences ecosystems. These learnings are directly applicable to the Australian context, offering a roadmap for developing a thriving life sciences sector that can compete on the global stage.



Francis Crick Institute, London, UK



Canary Wharf Marketing Suite, London, UK

Key Statistics

Total Sites Visited	13
Total Distance Covered	1,200 kms*
Existing Rentable Area Visited	Over 508,500 sqm
Proposed Rentable Area Observed	328,000 sqm*
Percentage of UK Life Sciences Sector Covered	35%*
Number of Universities Involved	14
Other Key Sectors Integrated	Healthcare, Design, Digital Innovation, Arts, Deeptech, Technology, and Material Science
Rental premium over commercial office	plus 20%–45%
Economic contribution of sector to UK	GBP8.4bn (AUD\$16.2bn) annually
Jobs Created	24,000 professionals

The Golden Triangle, as at end of Q1 2024 had 260,000 sqm of dedicated life sciences space under construction and approximately 16,000 sqm of current laboratory leasing activity.

Introduction



The Australian Healthcare & Life Sciences team at Knight Frank recently embarked on a comprehensive week-long Life Sciences Study Tour to the United Kingdom. This tour was planned to provide an in-depth exploration of the UK's leading life sciences institutions and innovation precincts, and it was executed with the goal of gleaning insights that can be adapted to the Australian market.

The tour encompassed site visits across four life sciences cities: London, Cambridge, Stevenage, and Oxford, allowing participants to observe and learn from some of the most advanced and successful life sciences ecosystems in the world.

This report provides a detailed overview of the tour, key statistics, and the significant learnings that can be applied to the Australian context. It emphasises the critical role of government and public sector support, the importance of university partnerships, and the necessity for speculative development to catalyse emerging precincts.

The report concludes with participant feedback and outlines the benefits of study tours for to stimulate new ideas and thought leadership within the life sciences sector.

Through this report, we aim to share the valuable insights gained from the UK Life Sciences Study Tour, showcasing how these can inform and inspire the growth of life sciences in Australia.

The findings underscore the potential for Australia to develop a robust life sciences ecosystem, leveraging the successful strategies observed in the UK to create a thriving environment for research, innovation, and commercialisation.

Context: Commercialisation and Translation of Life Sciences

Australia is a world leader in discovery research an area that is relatively well funded and occupied by non-commercial university and research institutes – typically working out of universities or research institutes' land or infrastructure.

Accordingly, the primary focus of the UK Life Sciences Study Tour was to probe the commercialisation and translation elements of the life sciences cycle – a component that is not well serviced in Australia.

This focus is particularly relevant as it directly impacts the real estate infrastructure required to support the sector's growth and sustainability. Understanding these elements is crucial for developing effective operations and governance frameworks that make life sciences assets functional and successful.

Commercialisation and Real Estate Infrastructure

Commercialisation in life sciences refers to the process of taking scientific research and innovation from the laboratory to the marketplace. This involves not only developing viable products but also ensuring they can be manufactured at scale, marketed effectively, and distributed widely. Real estate infrastructure plays a pivotal role in this process. Specialised facilities such as laboratories, research centres, and manufacturing units are essential for various stages of the commercialisation pipeline.

During the tour, we observed how cutting-edge facilities like the Francis Crick Institute and Cambridge Science Park provide the necessary infrastructure to support these activities.

These facilities must be designed to accommodate advanced research and development activities, including the integration of high-tech equipment and flexible lab spaces that can adapt to evolving research needs. The real estate must also support the scalability of operations, enabling startups and established companies to grow within the same precincts.

This scalability is often achieved through speculative development, where developers build high-quality facilities without pre-committed tenants, anticipating on the future demand for specialised space from the life sciences sector.

Operations and Governance

Effective operation and governance frameworks are crucial for the success of life sciences precincts. The tour highlighted various models of governance, ranging from public-private partnerships to university-industry collaborations. For instance, the joint venture between Imperial College and Blenheim Chalcot at White City illustrate how such collaborations can create vibrant innovation hubs.

Governance structures often include dedicated management teams that oversee the day-to-day operations, ensure compliance with regulations, and foster a collaborative environment among tenants. These teams play a crucial role in maintaining the precinct's vision and ensuring it remains aligned with the broader goals of the life sciences sector.

In the UK, many life sciences precincts are governed by Companies Limited by Guarantee - entities that reinvest profits into further enhancing the precincts, thereby ensuring sustainable growth and continuous improvement.

Implications for Australia

The lessons from the UK highlight the importance of strategic government support and investment in fostering a robust life sciences ecosystem. By adopting similar long-term strategies and funding mechanisms, Australian policymakers can create an environment conducive to innovation and commercialisation.

This, in turn, will attract private investment and encourage speculative development, leading to the growth of well-supported and sustainable innovation ecosystems.

Sites Visited

The Tour provided a comprehensive understanding of various life sciences and innovation precincts, emphasising the importance of joint ventures, speculative development, and the integration of different innovation streams. Each location visit offered unique insights into successful governance models, funding streams, and the critical role of public policies in nurturing a prosperous life sciences ecosystem.

These learnings are highly applicable and adaptable to the Australian context, offering a roadmap for developing a robust and competitive life sciences sector as follows:

Site	Location	University Affiliations	Built	Specialisation Areas	RE Investor / Capital Markets Partner	Joint Venture Partners	Relevance to the Tour	Adaptability to Australia
Scale Space	White City, London	Imperial College London	2020	Tech innovation, digital health	Blenheim Chalcot (Developer / VC)	Blenheim Chalcot	Showcased integration of tech and life sciences	High potential for similar tech-health integration hubs
Imperial College Site	White City, London	Imperial College London	2012	Life sciences, engineering, technology	N/A (University)	Various private sector partners	Demonstrated successful university-industry partnerships	Model for collaboration with Australian universities
Argent and Kings Cross Knowledge Quarter	London	University College London	2012	Mixed-use innovation, tech, digital	Argent, Related Cos. (Developer)	Google, Samsung, Wellcome Trust	Highlighted urban regeneration through innovation	Applicable for urban innovation precincts in Australia
Francis Crick Institute	London	University College London	2016	Biomedical research	N/A (Non-Govt.)	Wellcome Trust, Cancer Research UK	Showed large-scale research collaboration	Potential model for Australian biomedical research hubs
QMBio (Queen Mary University)	Whitechapel, London	Queen Mary University of London	2006	Biotechnology, medical research	N/A (University)	Various biotech companies	Emphasised role of universities in biotech	Suitable for regional biotech hubs in Australia
Granta Park	Cambridge		2002	Bioscience, Research	BioMed Realty (Blackstone)	AstraZeneca, Illumina, Pfizer, Gilead	Emphasised high-level private sector partnerships	Concept could apply in suburban business parks – Macq. Park, Hamilton BTP, Ferntree.
Cambridge Science Park	Cambridge	University of Cambridge	1970	Tech, bioscience, engineering	N/A (University)	Various tech and biotech companies	Oldest and most established science park	Framework for developing long-term innovation precincts
Abcam Research Facility	Cambridge Biomed Campus	University of Cambridge	2019	Antibody production, biotech	ProLogis	Abcam	Demonstrated successful commercialisation	Model for commercialising university research
1 Discovery Dr Facility	Cambridge Biomed Campus	University of Cambridge	2017	Drug discovery, translational research	ProLogis	AstraZeneca	Highlighted corporate-academic partnerships	Insight for integrating corporate research facilities
Tuspark	Cambridge	Tsinghua University	2018	Tech innovation, incubation	N/A (Shanghai University)	Various tech startups	Showed international university collaboration	Potential for Australian-Asian university partnerships
Stevenage Bioscience Catalyst	Stevenage	N/A	2012	Biotech, pharmaceuticals	UBS / Reef (next stage)	GSK, Wellcome Trust	Example of public-private partnerships	Applicable for biotech and pharma hubs in Australia
Stevenage Catapult	Stevenage	N/A	2012	Cell and gene therapy	Kadans (Allianz)	Various biotech companies	Highlighted national strategic investments	Model for developing specialised research centres
Advanced Research Clusters (ARC) Harwell	Harwell, Oxfordshire	N/A	1946	Space, energy, health tech	Brookfield	Various public and private entities	Demonstrated multidisciplinary innovation	Framework for developing multidisciplinary precincts
Victoria House	Camden, London	N/A	2020	Health and life sciences	Oxford Properties, Pioneer Group	Various health startups	Showed urban integration of health tech	Suitable for integrating health tech in urban areas
Canary Wharf (Kadans)	London	N/A	2020	Fintech, life sciences	Canary Wharf JV – Brookfield, QIA, Kadans,	Various startups and SMEs	Showcased mixed-use development for innovation	Insight for mixed-use innovation developments
Here East – Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park	Hackney, London	Loughborough University, UCL	2016	Tech, digital innovation, broadcast		Various tech companies	Highlighted post-event space utilisation	Model for repurposing event spaces for innovation



Advanced Research Cluster ARC, Harwell, UK



Canary Wharf Marketing Suite, London, UK



Cambridge Biomedical Campus, Abcam Building, UK



Stevenage Bio Science Catalyst, UK



Advanced Research Cluster ARC, Harwell, UK

Key Learnings

Role of Government and Public Sector in Nurturing a Prosperous Life Sciences Ecosystem.

Government support plays a pivotal role in nurturing a prosperous and well-supported life sciences ecosystem. During our study tour, we observed firsthand how strategic policies, substantial public funding, and national asset designation significantly contribute to the sector's success.

These government initiatives not only foster innovation and commercialisation but also provide the necessary infrastructure capacity and capability for growth.

- **Strategic Investments:** The UK's '**Life Sciences Vision**' and '**Levelling Up**' policies highlight the transformative impact of strategic, well-funded government initiatives. These policies are designed to foster regional and national growth by making substantial investments in various innovation sectors including life sciences. For example, the UK government has committed over GBP 2 billion (AUD 3.86bn) since 2010 to support the life sciences sector and plans to spend GBP 20 billion (AUD 38.6bn) on R&D in the next financial year. Australian policymakers should consider adopting similar long-term strategies to nurture the development of life sciences across the country, ensuring both urban and regional areas benefit from growth and innovation. The recent AUD 1.3 billion Modern Manufacturing Initiative (MMI) and the \$400million Regional Precincts and Partnerships Program (rPPP) initiatives by Federal government are well intentioned but may provide a diluted outcome given the scale of the potential and demand for such resource.
- **'National Asset' Designation:** The UK's approach to designating key life sciences assets as 'national assets' underscores their importance and attracts further investment. This strategic move signals the value placed on these assets, enhancing their profile and appeal to investors. The Catapult program, funded with GBP 1.6 billion (AUD 3.09bn) from 2023 to 2028, is a prime example of such strategic designation. For Australia, adopting a similar approach could be highly beneficial. Recognising key research and innovation hubs as national assets could drive increased investment and support from both the public and private sectors.
- **Strategic Policies:** The UK government's 'Life Sciences Vision – 10-year strategy' (2021) and the 'Levelling Up Policy' are pivotal in driving significant investment and support for the life sciences sector. These policies provide a clear, long-term framework for growth and development, offering stability and direction for the industry. Australian governments can look to these policies as models for developing their own strategic initiatives to support the life sciences sector.
- **Nationwide Support:** The Catapult program in the UK creates a network of tech and innovation centres across the country. These centres are designed to transform innovative ideas into valuable products and services, thereby boosting business growth and attracting investment. The Cell and Gene Therapy Catapult, for example, has led a GBP 3 million (AUD 5.79million) investment to scale up skills and training in the UK's life sciences industry. This investment aims to bridge the gap between the regulatory approval of cell and gene therapies and their eventual integration into front-line health services. The funding comes from UK Research and Innovation through Innovate UK. Such a program ensures that support and development opportunities are available nationwide, not just in major urban centres. Implementing a similar network in Australia could promote balanced regional development and innovation. Especially so given the regional areas suffer the greater shortage of healthcare (and innovation) facilities per capita.

Relevance to Australia

- **Government Initiatives:** Australian governments should consider adopting strategic policies similar to those in the UK to provide consistent and substantial support for the life sciences sector. These initiatives can help create a conducive environment for growth and innovation.
- **Regional Development:** Implementing policies aimed at reducing regional disparities can boost life sciences development across Australia. Ensuring that both urban and regional areas have access to resources and support can drive widespread growth and innovation.
- **Increased Investment:** Significant government investment in R&D and innovation is crucial for driving growth in the life sciences sector. By committing substantial funds, the Australian government can create a robust foundation for the sector's development.

Role of Universities in Nurturing a Prosperous Life Sciences Research Ecosystem.

We explored the pivotal role universities play in nurturing a prosperous and well-supported life sciences research ecosystem. Universities are not only anchors of translational research but also crucial partners in collaborations with the private sector. This partnership fosters innovation, enhances capacity and capability, and drives the commercialisation of research.

The tour highlighted several successful models of university-industry collaboration, tech transfer offices, and strategic joint ventures, providing valuable insights for Australian institutions aiming to strengthen their life sciences initiatives.

- **Anchor Institutions:** Universities play a pivotal role as anchor institutions in life sciences ecosystems, collaborating on translational research and providing the foundation for innovation. In both the UK and Australia, universities are essential for anchoring research efforts and fostering collaboration between academia and industry.
- **Support Roles in New Precincts:** In emerging innovation precincts, universities often assume a supportive role to real estate developers rather than being the passive central anchor. For instance, at HereEast and White City, universities provide critical support to developers to achieve the precinct's innovation aspirations. This collaborative approach helps bridge the gap between academic research and commercial application, ensuring that new developments are well-integrated into the broader innovation ecosystem.
- **Joint Ventures:** The tour highlighted the prevalence of joint ventures between universities and the private sector in the UK. Examples such as the partnership between Imperial College and Blenheim Chalcot demonstrate how these collaborations can leverage long-term ground leases and shared resources to drive innovation. Encouraging similar joint ventures in Australia can significantly enhance the development of life sciences precincts, fostering a more robust and dynamic innovation environment. One where those with capital can invest on land close to or owned by anchor institutions to prime and accelerate the provision of bespoke infrastructure that in turn stimulates start-up and SME growth for the sector.

- **Technology Transfer Offices:** Tech transfer offices are critical for facilitating the spin-off effects necessary for life sciences and innovation precincts. These offices play a pivotal role in translating academic research into commercial products and services. Strengthening the capacity and capabilities of tech transfer offices in Australia can greatly benefit the commercialisation of research, driving economic growth and enhancing the country's competitive edge in the global life sciences market. Australia has only two of these for the biomed and biotech space with the only clear standouts being Uniquet (University of Queensland) and Melbourne Ventures (University of Melbourne).
- **University-Industry Collaboration:** The importance of university-industry collaboration cannot be overstated. The UK experience underscores how these partnerships drive innovation and commercialisation. Australian life sciences precincts should actively promote and enhance such collaborations to achieve similar success. By fostering strong relationships between academia and industry, Australia can accelerate the development of innovative solutions and bring them to market more efficiently.

Applicability to Australia

- Australian life sciences precincts can benefit from adopting a multidisciplinary approach, fostering collaborations between life sciences and other sectors.
- Encouraging cross-sector partnerships can enhance innovation, attract investment, and create new market opportunities.
- Government policies and funding initiatives should support integrated projects that drive the growth of the life sciences sector in Australia. Examples include enhancing tech transfer offices, promoting joint ventures between universities and private sector developers, and Recognising key life sciences assets as national assets to attract investment.

Key Learnings (cont).

Curation and Governance

Effective curation and governance are vital components of successful life sciences precincts, ensuring strategic planning, optimal resource allocation, and alignment with industry needs. Our study tour provided valuable insights into the curation strategies and governance models employed in leading innovation hubs, highlighting best practices and key considerations for precinct development

Key Learnings:

- **Strategic Curation Strategies:** Successful precincts have well-developed value propositions, market analyses, and cluster combinations. Effective curation, as observed in UK precincts, ensures alignment with value propositions, and fosters a thriving ecosystem. Australian precincts can benefit from investing in detailed curation strategies to attract and retain tenants. Here East as an example underwent extensive curation strategy development, involving management consultants and stakeholders. This meticulous approach ensured alignment with market needs and facilitated the immediate attraction of diverse tenants.
 - **Adaptive Governance:** Governance settings for an innovation precinct influence its success. Both under-governance and under-investment, and over-governance and over-investment, can have negative impacts on the development of an innovation precinct. Governance arrangements may change over the course of an innovation precinct's life. White City operates as a company limited by guarantee, allowing for corporate status while reinvesting profits into precinct enhancement. This governance model supports sustainable growth and fosters innovation. Building a governance model based on empirically validated mechanisms and their relationship to corporate startup autonomy can be beneficial. This approach can increase the occupants' innovational output.
 - **Geographic and Sectoral Integration:** Catapult centres span multiple sectors and locations across the UK, demonstrating wide-reaching curation. For example, centers such as the Cell and Gene Therapy Catapult in Stevenage leverage geographic clustering to facilitate industry-academic partnerships and drive innovation.
- The diverse location of these Catapults includes:**
- **Cell and Gene Therapy Catapult:** Located in London, Stevenage, Braintree, and Edinburgh.
 - **Compound Semiconductor Applications Catapult:** Located in Newport, South Wales and at subsequent locations including Durham, Bristol, and Glasgow.
 - **Connected Places Catapult:** Located in London, Milton Keynes, and Birmingham.
 - **Digital Catapult:** Located in London, Belfast, Bristol, and Sunderland.
 - **Energy Systems Catapult:** Located in Birmingham
 - **High Value Manufacturing Catapult:** Comprised of seven Centres including AMRC, CPI, MTC, NCC, NAMRC, NMIS and WMG.
 - **Medicines Discovery Catapult:** Located in Cheshire and Manchester.
 - **Offshore Renewable Energy Catapult:** Located in Glasgow, Blyth, Leven, Pembrokeshire and other UK coastal regions.
 - **Role of Universities:** Universities play a significant role in innovation precincts. For instance, Scale Space in White City, London, is affiliated with Imperial College London, and the Cambridge Biomed Campus is affiliated with the University of Cambridge. They play the role of anchor and establish the credibility of the location through their presence – providing the precinct branding and reputational clout.

- **Multi-Actor Networks:** Models that integrate multi-actor networks can contribute to the development of technologies and education that aims for sustainable development. These technology park models can support a greater connection between university-government-companies' triads. King's Cross Knowledge Quarter in London integrates cultural, educational, and commercial elements, fostering collaboration between the Francis Crick Institute, Google, and the British Library. This multi-sectoral approach enhances the precinct's vibrancy and innovation potential.
- **Design Diversity:** Different architects design buildings within a precinct to offer varied approaches while maintaining overall cohesion, creativity, and solutions. Cambridge Biomedical Campus for example features buildings designed by different architects, offering diverse approaches to research and innovation. This architectural diversity enhances the precinct's attractiveness and accommodates various user needs.
- **Speculative Development:** In the UK speculative development is crucial in establishing a market presence for life sciences assets. This approach has been proven to attract startups and research entities once physical infrastructure is in place or coming out of the ground. Speculative development is the primary mode of delivering life sciences assets, as highlighted by the leadership team at ARC - Harwell. David Williams, Executive Director of ARC - Harwell noted "you have got to build speculatively in order to stay ahead of the (tenant demand) curve". This proactive approach enables precincts to stay ahead of market demand and attract high-quality tenants. Developers, especially in regional areas, often adopt a develop-and-hold strategy.
- **Operational Alignment:** Ensuring facilities align with their intended operation is crucial. For example, general-use equipment rooms in incubators and accelerators are often underutilised, requiring better curation strategies. Asset providers must ensure alignment between facility operations and tenant requirements to maximise resource utilisation and tenant satisfaction.
- **ESG and Sustainability Focus:** Argent/King's Cross is a carbon-neutral estate, with the Francis Crick Institute aiming for net-zero carbon emissions by 2030 and many others pursuing similar ESG targets. This sustainability focus aligns with global ESG trends and enhances the precinct's attractiveness to environmentally conscious tenants and investors.
- **Talent Attraction and Retention:** Life sciences precincts prioritise employee well-being and offer a pleasurable work environment to retain top talent. This focus on soft infrastructure contributes to tenant satisfaction and long-term precinct viability.
- **Marketing and Promotion:** Precinct marketing predominantly relies on word-of-mouth promotion, with hard campaigns typically only launched six months before precinct opening. This strategy recognises the short term horizons of start-ups and SME's who comprise over 80% of the global life sciences sector. The strategy capitalises on the recurring emergence and tail-off of start-ups and emphasises the precinct's tangible value proposition.

Relevance to Australia:

- **Strategic Planning:** Emphasise strategic planning and curation in the origination and planning of Australian innovation precincts.
- **Geographical Integration:** Promote cross-geographical and cross-sector curation.
- **Design Innovation:** Encourage diverse architectural designs within precincts to foster innovation.
- **Resource Optimisation:** Improve utilisation of shared resources in incubators.



Oxford City, UK



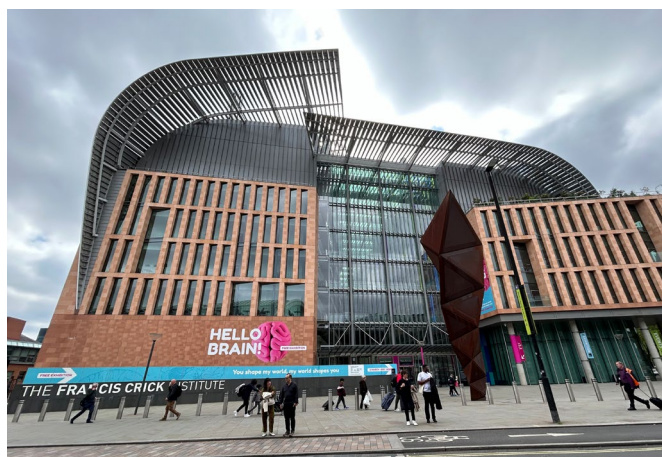
Campridge Biomedical Campus, Abcam Building, UK



Francis Crick Institute, London, UK



Kings Cross Estate, London, UK



Francis Crick Institute, London, UK

Future Study Tours

The feedback from participants reflects a unanimous sentiment of gratitude and appreciation for the insightful and enjoyable experience provided by the Life Sciences Study Tour.

Key feedback points included:

Thank you all for very informative & enjoyable 4 days!! The breadth and variety of sites visited, and the people we had access to was amazing & testimony to the organisation and planning of the tour – thank you @Sarah Clark @Emma Goodford @Sam Biggins & @Lawson Katiza.

Many new friendships & connections – please be in touch if you're ever in Brisbane!

Kirsty Galloway

Senior Associate,
Architectus

Agree wholeheartedly with everyone's sentiments. Thank you all for an incredible week of learnings, friendship and fun. Sincere thanks to Sarah, Sam and Lawson for all the work behind the scenes and throughout the week to make it such a success and to give us incredible access and visibility to some truly exemplar facilities.

Special thanks also to Emma, for magnificently guiding us on the ground and providing local gems and insights throughout. Look forward to catching up on home soil with you all. Safe travels home or onboard to all.

Nikki Beckman

Director, National Health & Life Sciences Lead,
ADP Consulting –

Yes, thanks Sarah, Emma, Sam and Lawson for coordinating this trip! What an amazing experience, seeing some really aspirational facilities. And such a pleasure meeting everyone on the tour.

Look forward to catching up with most of you back in Aus, maybe we'll be doing some life science deals together in future!!

Georgie Huxley

Vice President, Leasing
NorthWest Healthcare Properties REIT

Thanks everyone for an amazing week, I learned a lot, as much from each of you as from the sites we visited, and I really enjoyed getting to know each of you over the past 5 days.

Thank you very much to Sarah, Emma, Lawson, Iain and of course Sam "Sol" Biggins and the Knight Frank Australia & UK teams for the many hours of hard work that went into putting the trip together. Enjoy the last night and safe travels home to all.

John Ratcliffe

Chief Investment Officer, Life Sciences Real Estate,
Altea Investments (Hillhouse)

Thank you so much Sarah for herding us all to get through the itinerary. Emma, Sam and Lawson great discussions and insights and your relationships to get access to the properties. A well put together itinerary of a cross section of assets to be able to see and the people taking us through were amazing. Especially James and Graham for the particle accelerator, continually dumbing down the levels until I could understand.

Thank you to everyone for being great travel companions and openly sharing your thoughts. Safe travels home. Love to catch up with you all if you're in Sydney.

Chris Pak

Managing Director & Chief Investment Officer,
EG Funds

Fabulous tour everyone! Great to meet you all and see some pretty amazing this.

Thanks to Knight Frank for organising, and to Sarah for putting up with us all!

Matthew Blair

Principal,
Architectus

