

Key facts about the Cambridge cluster

Cluster = 20-mile radius from central Cambridge;
1257 sq miles (3256 sq km); equivalent to one-sixth of Massachusetts

- 2 universities
- 4 (non-university) research institutes
- 3 NHS Foundation Trusts
- 352 companies

- University of Cambridge ranked # 2 in the world in life sciences; # 3 in clinical, pre-clinical & health; ranked # 4 overall
- 2 companies listed in "FierceBiotech's Fiercest 15" in the last 5 years
- 7 publicly traded companies with combined market cap of \$3.87bn
- 2 \$bn+ companies
- 98% SMEs
- 7 large companies (>250 people); 3 employ >1000
- R&D most prolific activity
- 84% British companies; 16% foreign-owned
- US largest inward investor – about half the foreign companies
- Almost a third of companies established in the last 5 years; current decade on track to be most prolific in terms of number of companies established
- Almost half of all companies based on a science, technology or research park; Babraham Research Campus leader in terms of number of companies
- Ratio of therapeutic product companies to supply chain companies approximately 1:4
- 66 companies (about a fifth) are therapeutic product companies; 52 therapeutic product companies (80%) building pipelines in the cluster (pipeline companies); 14 pipeline companies have clinical stage products; cancer treatments most prevalent; novel, small molecule discovery most prolific; 5 immuno-therapy companies
- 242 companies in the therapeutic supply chain; instrumentation/equipment largest segment (17%) followed by technical consulting (15%), clinical/regulatory consulting (14%); diagnostics/patient monitoring (13%)
- 16% of companies have raised equity finance
- 84% of CEOs male; 76% aged 50+

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Findings

The cluster

352 companies

2 universities (University of Cambridge; Anglia Ruskin University)

4 (non-university) research institutes (Babraham Institute, Sanger Institute, European Bioinformatics Institute, MRC Laboratory of Molecular Biology)

3 NHS Foundation Trusts (Cambridge University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust; Papworth Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust; Cambridgeshire & Peterborough NHS Foundation Trust)

Type of companies

18% (67) therapeutic product companies

68% (242) therapeutic supply chain companies

4% (48) business service providers

Ratio of therapeutic product companies to supply chain companies approximately 1:4

Note – some companies are both therapeutic product and supply chain companies

Company size

97% (341) employ 250 or fewer people

87% (306) employ <50 people

3% (9) employ >250 people

3 employ >1000 (AstraZeneca, Envigo, Napp/Mundipharma)

6 of the 9 large companies are British

5 of the 9 large companies are therapeutic product companies

Nationality/ownership

84% (293) British

16% (57) foreign*

74% (258) global HQ

20% (71) owned by a single corporate entity

5% (16) owned by a holding company

9% (30 companies) emerging from the University of Cambridge: 27 in which the University of Cambridge and/or Cambridge Enterprise is, or has been listed as a shareholder on the company's annual return; plus 3 companies founded around University people and knowledge, but in which the University has no shareholding

6% (20) subsidiary of a British company

*Of the 57 foreign companies:

63% (36) are the UK HQ

54% (31) North America

51% (29) United States

32% (18) Europe

11% (6) Asia Pacific

4% (2) India

Questions arising from the study

What is the optimum size geographically for an area to function as a successful biopharma cluster as defined by Michael Porter?

How important is it for companies to be, or to be seen to be, part of the Cambridge cluster in terms of attracting investment, staff or establishing credibility?

At what distance beyond Cambridge would companies consider themselves to be part of the "Cambridge cluster"?

Is there an optimum ratio of therapeutic product companies to suppliers in a biopharma cluster to ensure sustainability?

How does the ratio in Cambridge compare with clusters in the US and Europe?

How much business is transacted between the therapy companies and suppliers in Cambridge?

How would a reduction in the number of therapy companies affect the supply chain companies?

How important are the universities and research institutes to the companies?

How important is it to have major pharma in the cluster?

What are the barriers to growth e.g. availability of suitable or affordable premises; lack of investment or skills; lifestyle choice for people working as freelance consultants?

To what extent are companies operating a "virtual" model e.g. outsourcing activities to contract research organisations outside the cluster rather than undertaking projects in-house?

Is there an optimum ratio of native to foreign-owned companies in a cluster?

How does the ratio of native to foreign companies in Cambridge compare with other clusters?

Historically what market entry strategy was deployed by foreign companies e.g. M&A, and has this led to increased investment or closures/asset stripping?

What are the potential threats in having almost a fifth of the companies in foreign ownership?

In the future, will foreign direct investment from Asia, particularly India and China, increase as these countries seek to acquire innovation?

Findings

Age of companies

30% (105) established in last 5 years; compares to 47% (161) in the previous decade

12% (41) in the 1990s

7% (26) in the 1980s

4% before 1980

25% (26) of all therapeutic product companies established in the last 5 years

Main activity

44% (153) involved in R&D

8% (29) in process development, production or manufacturing

17% consulting

18% scientific services or products

17% distribution, sales, marketing

Business services

14% of cluster (48 companies) including:

30 specialist consultants

3 publishers

12 investment firms/funds

1 industry-specific business network

2 technology transfer offices

Listed companies

7 companies* traded on a stock exchange; 2 therapeutic product companies (GW Pharma and Sareum); 5 supply chain companies (Abcam, Abzena, Cambridge Cognition, Horizon Discovery & Scientific Digital Imaging)

4 IPOs took place in the last 5 years: 2 in 2013 and 2 in 2014

All 7 companies are listed on AIM

1 company dual listing AIM & NASDAQ (GW Pharma)

2 companies (GW Pharma & Abcam) market cap = \$1bn+

*excludes pharma

Therapeutic product companies

19% of companies (66) are therapeutic product companies

5 of the world's top 10 pharmaceutical companies have a presence in the cluster i.e. AstraZeneca, Sanofi/Genzyme, GSK, J&J (virtual partnering office), Pfizer

92% of therapeutic product companies are SMEs

38% (25) are in foreign ownership

77% (51) are developing product pipelines in Cambridge (pipeline companies)

22% (15) pipeline companies have clinical stage products; 59% (30) small molecules; 20% (10) biologics; 12% (6) immuno-therapies

Anti-cancer drugs most prolific area of discovery

Questions arising from the study

If space in incubator or innovation centres continues to be constrained what are the implications for new companies?

Will there be sufficient grow-on space for the companies that were established in previous decades?

If space is constrained in Cambridge, will companies be prepared to move out of Cambridge e.g. along the Cambridge–Stansted–London corridor?

What is the optimum balance of activity in a cluster to secure sustainability?

How could more large-scale manufacturing plants be attracted to Cambridge?

What is the role of the universities in creating and supporting companies e.g. to provide a skilled workforce for industry?

To what extent have companies in Cambridge been formed from IP sourced from other universities or research institutes?

How does this compare with other clusters?

How does it compare with the broader technology sector in Cambridge?

What are the barriers to stock market flotations?

What are the opportunities and challenges associated with being listed on a stock exchange?

Given that most biotech companies license their drugs to pharma, what constitutes success for them e.g. a high-value trade sale?

Why has Cambridge failed to grow companies equivalent in size to companies in the US e.g. Amgen or Gilead?

Is Cambridge essentially an R&D laboratory for the pharmaceutical industry? If so, is that “bad” for the cluster?

Findings

Supply chain companies

68% (241) companies

86% British; 14% foreign-owned

98% SMEs; 87% employ <50 people

14% in foreign ownership

29% established in last 5 years

Instrumentation/equipment largest segment (17% of suppliers); 14% clinical/regulatory products or services; 15% technical consulting; 13% diagnostics/patient monitoring; 12% platform technologies; 10% reagents/kits/antibodies

Location

14 science/research/technology parks plus 2 incubators/innovation centres

Almost half the companies (162) located on a park

35% park-based companies located at Babraham Research Campus or 16% of all companies

Cambridge Science Park and St John's Innovation Centre home to 14% of all companies

Management

84% of CEOs are male

76% of CEOs are over 50

Accolades/achievements

University of Cambridge world rankings:

4 overall

2 in life sciences

3 in clinical, pre-clinical and health

(Times Higher Education World University Rankings 2015-2016)

2 companies listed in "FierceBiotech's Fiercest 15" in the last 5 years – Kymab (2010) and F-star (2011); both developing immuno-therapies

Finance

16% of companies have attracted equity finance

Questions arising from the study

What are the gaps in the supply chain?

How could companies operating in these areas be attracted to the cluster?

How might Cambridge's academic scientists be encouraged to set up companies to address these gaps?

How can Cambridge exploit the convergence of technologies that exist across the cluster e.g. information-communications technology, engineering, software, physics, astronomy etc?

What are the benefits of locating on a park?

Is there an advantage to being on a dedicated bio park such as Babraham as distinct from a mixed-use park such as the Cambridge Science Park?

Is the demand for space outstripping supply and if so, how can this be addressed?

To what extent are private sector property developers competing for occupiers with government-owned parks such as Babraham?

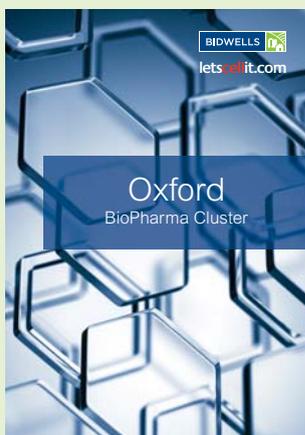
What are the barriers to women becoming CEOs and how can these barriers be addressed?

Once the current group of middle aged CEOs retire, will there be a cadre of leaders with the skills and experience to replace them?

How competitive are Cambridge companies globally?

What are the health-related benefits resulting from the cluster?

A detailed examination of investment in the cluster will be published later this year in a separate report.



For a similar analysis of the Oxford BioPharma Cluster and associated map, please visit

www.bidwells.co.uk/research

Bidwells property market overview

The refocusing of our business around the 'Golden Triangle' of Cambridge–London–Oxford has received a further boost from the recent Centre for Cities Report, which identifies Cambridge and Oxford as amongst the fastest growing cities in the UK.

Cambridge continues as the major focus for the UK's innovation sector, whilst London and Oxford are also centres for the new tech businesses that are beginning to act as a major driver to the UK's economic success.

Prime office rents are up in most locations, with record highs set in Cambridge, Oxford and Milton Keynes

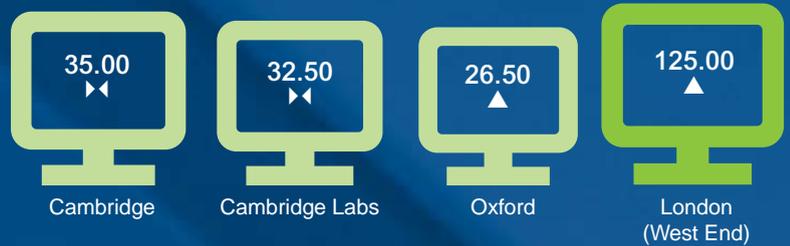
Take up is down in most markets due largely to supply constraints

Demand is forecast to drive rental growth over the next 12 months, with London, Oxford and Cambridge growing by 8.0%, 4.7% and 4.3% respectively

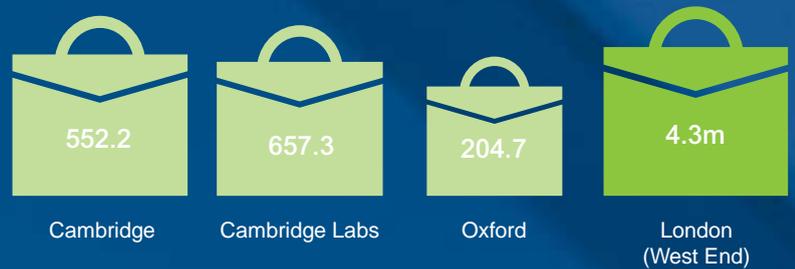
Supply has continued to tighten, with only 600,000 sq ft of grade A space across Bidwells major locations (excluding London)

Prime office yields have hardened as rental growth has returned to provincial centres

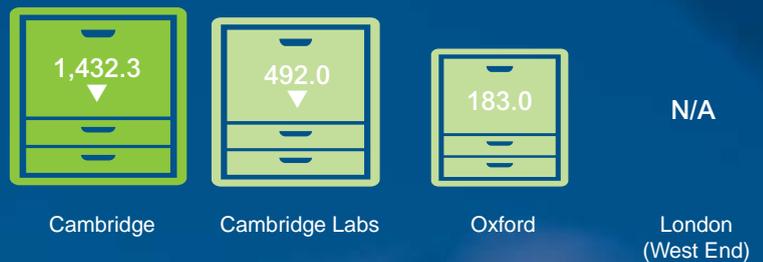
Prime headline rent (£psf 12/2015)



Take up (000's sq ft 2015)



Demand (000's sq ft 12/2015)



Availability (% total sq ft 12/2015)



Prime yield (% 12/2015)

