

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE **LONDON STANSTED CAMBRIDGE CORRIDOR GROWTH COMMISSION**

THE NEXT GLOBAL KNOWLEDGE REGION:
SETTING THE AMBITIONS AND
DELIVERING THE VISION

Executive Summary

Growth Commission

London Stansted Cambridge Corridor

objective + evidence-based + independent

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The LSCC Growth Commission aims to provide independent analysis and advice to raise the global economic potential of the London Stansted Cambridge Corridor, setting out a vision for transformational change.

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FOREWORD

The London Stansted Cambridge Corridor represents a unique opportunity to build the next global knowledge region in the UK. The capability and track record of tech and life sciences industries in the Corridor is second to none in the UK. Growth has occurred at twice the national average rate over the past decade.

While the Corridor certainly has the R&D, science and technology and entrepreneurial capability to become the next global knowledge region, it needs to build further collaboration between businesses and local stakeholders, and secure the resources for effective place-making (which is a 'whole place' approach to development, integrating economic development, skills, land use planning, infrastructure, transport and communities). During our four inquiry events, it was clear that the lack of workforce skills, housing and transport capacity was hindering further business investment and growth. These drawbacks limit individuals' and communities' opportunities to fully benefit from the Corridor's strengths. Another striking finding from our research programme was that all of our international competitor regions are promoting or have established comprehensive place-making strategies and cross-jurisdictional collaboration.

The Growth Commission arose out of the ambitions and desires of partners from the London Stansted Cambridge Consortium. We can build on this successful joint working, and other successful collaborations such as the West Anglia Task Force. This report sets out our final findings and recommendations.

The outcome of the recent EU referendum in our view only reinforces the need to take these initiatives to underpin and build on the competitive position of the Corridor.

Our 20-year vision is for the London Stansted Cambridge Corridor to become one of the top five Global knowledge regions, alongside San Francisco – Silicon Valley, Boston Route 128, and The Triangle. We highlight five priorities that will drive this ambition. The good news is that we could make substantial progress over the next five years, and we articulate a series of actions which we think are both necessary and feasible over this time period.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Harvey McGrath', written in a cursive style.

Sir Harvey McGrath

Chair of the London Stansted Cambridge Corridor Growth Commission

THE GROWTH COMMISSIONERS

Sir Harvey McGrath (Chair)

Sir Harvey has had a long and distinguished career in the international financial services industry and is the former chair of Prudential plc, the London Development Agency, London First and Man Group plc. His current roles include co-chair of the Mayor of London's Enterprise Panel, Chair of Governors of Birkbeck College and Chair of Big Society Capital. Sir Harvey is the Chair of the Growth Commission.

Dr Cathy Garner, Executive Director, The Work Foundation

Cathy is the Executive Director of The Work Foundation, which provides leading analysis and policy advice on work, skills and the labour market. Cathy is an expert in innovation and previous roles include Strategic Director of London Creative and Digital Fusion and Chief Executive of Manchester: Knowledge Capital. Previously she served on the Strategic Advisory Board for Intellectual Property between 2008 and 2010, was a member of the UK Cabinet Office Innovators' Council in 2009.

Alexandra Jones, Chief Executive, Centre for Cities

Alexandra has led the Centre for Cities since 2010. She has played a leading role in shaping the increasingly high profile cities agenda and is regularly called upon to advise senior policymakers in national and local government. Alexandra has been a member of the City Finance Commission, the London Finance Commission and the London Stansted Cambridge Corridor Commission, as well as an advisor to the City Growth Commission led by Jim O'Neill.

Gerard Lyons, Economist

Gerard Lyons is acting as a Growth Commissioner in a private capacity. He is the former Chief Economic Advisor to the Mayor of London, as well as Chief Economist and Group Head of Global Research at Standard Chartered Bank. Gerard regularly appears in the media, often writing in the Telegraph and The Times.

Professor Ron Martin, The University of Cambridge

Professor Ron Martin is Professor of Economic Geography at the University of Cambridge. He has published some 35 books and monographs, and 200 articles, on these and related themes. He has been involved in a number of major policy-orientated research projects for the UK government as well as the European Commission.

Ian Mather, Chair, Cambridge Ahead.

Ian Mather is the Chairman of Cambridge Ahead which was formed in 2013 to provide a business focus for the long term development of Cambridge. Members include ARM, AstraZeneca, Marshall Group, Cambridge University and Addenbrookes hospital. Ian is a Partner and heads the office of national law firm Mills & Reeve which has 300 staff based in Cambridge.

INTERNATIONAL EXPERT ADVISORS

Juliette Morgan, Partner, Cushman & Wakefield.

Juliette is Head of Property at Tech City and a Partner within Cushman & Wakefield's London Markets team. She is an urban tech specialist with more than 12 years international experience in developing and managing property for tech and bio tech companies. As Head of Property at Tech City UK, Juliette is responsible for advising the UK Government on its property strategy and policy initiatives to accelerate growth in tech start-ups in East London.

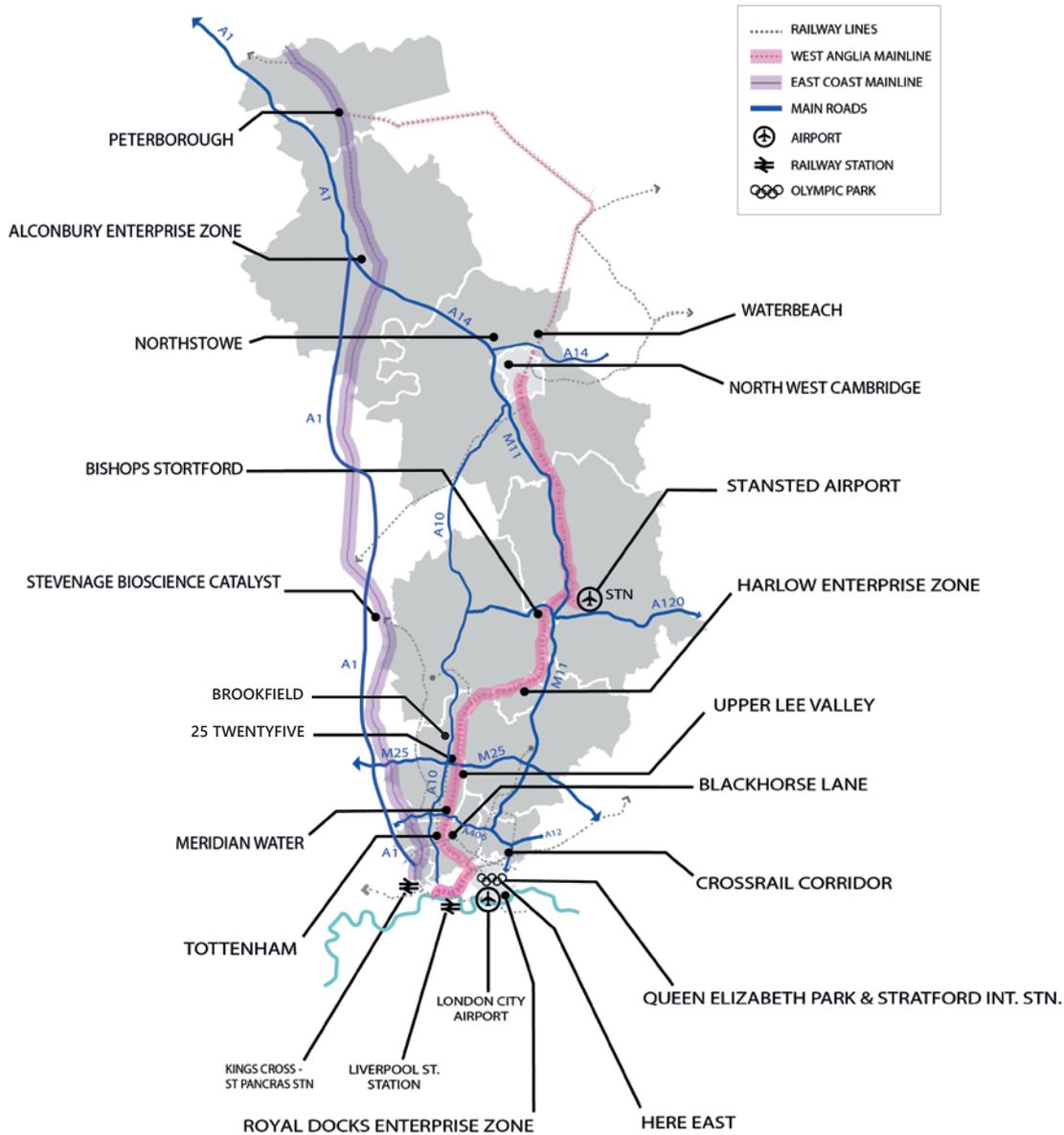
Professor Michael Enright, The University Of Hong Kong And Enright, Scott & Associates.

Professor Enright's research has focused on international competitiveness, regional clustering of industry, and economic development. He has directed or co-directed major reviews of economies in 20 countries on five continents and has co-authored ten books on competitiveness and numerous papers on regional clustering.

Professor Pete Tyler, The University Of Cambridge.

Professor Peter Tyler is an urban and regional economist with an extensive track record in consulting for the public and private sector. He has an established reputation in the field of urban and regional economics with a particular emphasis on the evaluation of policy. Besides his work in the United Kingdom he has also undertaken research for the European Commission and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development on urban, regional and industrial policy.

THE LONDON STANSTED CAMBRIDGE CORRIDOR



LONDON AND THE EAST OF ENGLAND ARE THE TWO FASTEST GROWING REGIONS IN THE UK, AND THE LONDON STANSTED CAMBRIDGE CORRIDOR COMBINES THEIR STRENGTHS AND POTENTIAL

Nearly one in seven of the UK's jobs are within a 10km radius of the corridor and a higher proportion of these jobs are in high-skill, high-growth sectors than nationwide. The Corridor has 2.7 million residents and a workforce of 1.8 million people.

The London Stansted Cambridge corridor is home to a highly productive economy, with the region's productivity 16 per cent above the UK average. The Corridor supports 303,000 jobs in knowledge-based industries.

THE CORRIDOR HAS THE POTENTIAL TO BE THE NEXT GLOBAL KNOWLEDGE REGION

The Corridor shares a set of fast growing and highly productive advanced industries supported by a global centre for business and financial services. These are underpinned by a shared housing market, labour market, and infrastructure system. The London Stansted Cambridge Corridor could become a global tech and life sciences region if it can provide a high quality environment for business and talent, offering the space and infrastructure for growth.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

BUILDING THE NEXT GLOBAL TECH AND LIFE SCIENCES REGION: THE LONDON STANSTED CAMBRIDGE CORRIDOR

In this Final Report, The London Stansted Cambridge Corridor Growth Commission sets out its main findings from evidence, and a vision for transformational change to become the next global tech and life sciences region

The Growth Commission was established to provide independent analysis and advice to boost the global economic potential of the London Stansted Cambridge Corridor

The London Stansted Cambridge Corridor Growth Commission, established by the London Stansted Cambridge Consortium, provides independent analysis and advice to enhance the global economic potential of the London Stansted Cambridge Corridor. In this report, we set out a vision for transformational change.

We are the leading region in the UK for ideas, innovation and entrepreneurship

London and the East of England are the two fastest growing regions in the UK, and the London Stansted Cambridge Corridor forms a link that combines their strengths and potential.

The London Stansted Cambridge Corridor has the hallmarks of a national asset: a fast-growing population, vibrant economy, and presence in globally traded economic activities. The Corridor shares a set of advanced industries characterised by rapid growth and high productivity supported by a global centre for business and financial services. Productivity is 16 per cent higher than the national average, and growing.

The number of jobs in the Corridor increased at more than twice the national rate in the last ten years and if the right policy actions are taken it is likely that future job growth will be equally impressive in coming decades. The Corridor is driving technology and bioscience-led economic growth in the UK, and is the chosen location of major firms including Microsoft Research, ARM Holdings, AstraZeneca, GSK, Pfizer and Illumina.

We have the professional, finance and business services expertise to turn ideas and innovation into competitive advantage and wealth

Voted the world's most competitive city, London offers expanding international companies leading talent and transport links, light-touch business regulation and huge opportunities for growth. London is first choice for international headquarters and a critical location for the next generation of entrepreneurs and innovators in ICT and digital and life sciences.

Cambridge has developed an outstanding record of business success, with 4,500 knowledge-intensive companies located within 25 miles of the city. Cambridge ranks as the top UK city for innovation, with 102 patents per 100,000 residents, more than the next seven best-performing cities put together. More than 25 of the world's largest corporations operate within the city.

If an inward investment project decides not to locate in the corridor, it is more likely to go to another technology region overseas than elsewhere in the UK

London and Cambridge are in the top 10 of the European Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) league. London is listed as the most attractive city in Europe for investors by fDi Intelligence, a specialist inward investment publication. Cambridge is ranked 10th which is a significant achievement, given that the list includes much larger cities including national capitals. Firms investing in new locations outside the Corridor will tend to choose another country rather than a different part of the UK. London competes with 'world cities' such as New York, Tokyo and Paris. The Corridor (including Greater Cambridge) competes with major technology regions such as Silicon Valley; Route 128-195 in Massachusetts; New Jersey; The Triangle in North Carolina; Greater Munich and Singapore.

There are major development opportunities between London and Cambridge. In addition to the significant development and regeneration potential of London (including Enfield, Hackney, and Haringey) and Cambridge, there are major development sites in Broxbourne, Harlow, Peterborough, South Cambridgeshire and Stevenage. These include the three Enterprise Zones at Alconbury, Harlow and Cambridge Compass. Developing these sites is critical in supporting and enhancing the Corridor's tech and life sciences economy.

The Corridor is critical to the future of the UK economy

The Corridor provides a national innovation and knowledge hub, driving UK growth and economic dynamism. All the economic evidence confirms that the London Stansted Cambridge Corridor economy has outpaced national economic growth, significantly drives UK productivity gains, is strongly entrepreneurial and is a major location for knowledge-based jobs and innovation.

We have the capability and potential to compete as a global tech region

The Corridor is Europe's leading life sciences cluster. There are 635 life sciences businesses in the Corridor, accounting for 24,700 jobs, and contributing 11 per cent of all national employment in this sector. This success is built on 37 research institutes and notable firms and organisations, including Amgen and AstraZeneca in Cambridge, GlaxoSmithKline in Stevenage, and Public Health England in Harlow.

The Corridor also contains the UK's largest cluster of ICT and digital firms and talent, concentrated particularly in London and Cambridge. There are 91,000 IT and telecommunications professionals and technicians in the LSCC area, 12.8 per cent of the total for England, and 12,400 businesses in the ICT and digital sector. The Corridor is bookended by Microsoft's European R&D headquarters and ARM in Cambridge and by Google's Campus and Tech City in London, with leading firms such as Arrow in Harlow in-between.

But we are falling behind in terms of quality of place, infrastructure, scaling-up businesses and workforce skills

London, Cambridge and the Corridor compete for international investment and jobs that would otherwise go to an overseas knowledge region. Firms investing in new locations outside the Corridor will tend to choose another country rather than a different part of the UK. London vies with 'world cities' such as New York, Tokyo and Paris. The Corridor

(including Greater Cambridge) competes with major technology regions such as Silicon Valley, Boston Route 128 in Massachusetts, New Jersey, The Triangle in North Carolina, Greater Munich and Singapore.

All our global competitor regions are working to improve the quality of place for knowledge industries and promote greater regional integration. Our competitor regions all pursue place-making strategies and policies to enhance their competitiveness for knowledge-based industries, and are delivering or advocating greater cross-jurisdictional working to achieve this. This includes regional transport authorities that cover functional economic and market areas as well as aviation capacity. These approaches have been integral to the long term strategies of locations such as Boston's Route 128 or Greater Munich, and are the prime concern of the Bay Area Economic Forum, which leads the business community in San Francisco-Silicon Valley.

The outcome of the recent EU referendum in our view only reinforces the need to underpin and build on the competitive position of the Corridor

The technology and knowledge-based industries that are so strong in the Corridor compete and operate globally and rely on global talent. It is clear that the technology and knowledge – based industries that are strong in the Corridor and offer such potential for the future are dependent on: access to global markets and integration with supply chains and other global parents/subsidiaries; and securing talent and skills from around the world. It is also clear that we would need to ensure the continued support for R&D activities, particularly in research and higher education institutions, particularly if there is the need to transition funding arrangements from EU based research grants.

The Corridor is well placed to create new opportunities from global trade. The UK is an internationalised economy that relies on global trade and economic relationships. We suggest that building on the Corridor's potential would present a quick win for the UK economy, and that addressing immediate needs (such as infrastructure) will give confidence about what lies ahead.

There is a need to ensure all communities benefit from economic growth and knowledge industries. We have pointed out in our report that the benefits from the success of the technology, knowledge-based and professional business services industries could be more widely shared. This is a significant challenge for the corridor, and other knowledge regions around the world. Indeed, the EU referendum result once more emphasises the need for

us to work harder to ensure that all communities benefit from global trade and growth industries.

Over the next few years, there is a need to ensure that infrastructure, property and housing developments proceed. The market and economic environment is uncertain immediately after the EU referendum. We must plan for the contingency that infrastructure, property and housing developments may well be impacted by this in order to maintain the ability of the Corridor to remain competitive as a location.

Effective collaboration will be required to deliver the improvements required to achieve this vision

Important objectives can be more effectively achieved through coordinated actions at the Corridor level. There are clear benefits from collaboration and cooperation on priorities and activities that require:

- One voice: to campaign for shared priorities and for the local powers and resources to deliver change
- Scale viability: initiatives such as a Corridor infrastructure fund, which would require a sufficient flow of deals and variety of revenue sources to be viable
- Scale economies where delivery can be more feasible or effective due to its size: proposals such as a Corridor STEM careers or job entry initiative that would provide significant benefits by increasing employer participation
- Value from combining assets: such as better transport integration to improve travel times, user benefits and journey experience
- Risk management: sharing and removing risks by building common agendas and buy-in – such as a shared vision for land use and housing

Building on successful collaboration

The Corridor has a track record in successful collaboration through the work of the London Stansted Cambridge Consortium and the West Anglia Task Force. The Growth Commission itself sprang from the ambitions of Consortium members.

There are five main risks if we fail to develop high quality business locations, workforce skills, vibrant new communities to live in and the transport infrastructure to connect them

Risk 1: A deteriorating location offer. Failure to develop high quality business locations, attractive new communities to live in and the transport infrastructure to connect them will result in a poorer locational offer with higher costs due to demand pressures,

congestion and skills shortages. This will eventually erode the Corridor's advantages, investment profile and productivity.

Risk 2: Labour market shortages, which will reduce business investment. Talent is the number one location factor for knowledge and technology based industries. Failure to invest in measures to improve labour market and skills supply will result in a continued increase in workforce and skills shortages, restricting business performance and forcing firms to expand overseas rather than here.

Risk 3: Increased housing pressures could reduce skills supply. Failure to invest in measures to boost housebuilding, such as road and rail transport improvements, will lead to further rises in house prices and worsening affordability. This has major implications for employers and their ability to recruit and retain talent.

Risk 4: Continued polarisation of the workforce and communities. Failure to invest in measures to increase access to jobs and opportunities for all residents, including those from deprived communities, will result in continued polarisation between the communities and individuals who can access jobs and routes to progression in the labour market, and those who are less able to do so. It will increase detachment and disaffection from the changing economy.

Risk 5: Growth in London exerts greater challenges and pressures on localities within the Corridor. The likely potential growth in London is already known. Failure to plan for and manage this growth in ways that benefit local areas within the Corridor could create significant additional challenges and risks such as labour shortages, transport use and congestion, house prices and housing demand, and land prices and land use pressures. Failure to plan outside London may also constrain London's own potential.

The status quo is not an option

There are potential Corridor effects and benefits which are waiting to be unleashed.

Currently the economic links in the Corridor are growing stronger. The Corridor has the potential to be a functional economy with all the right capabilities to be globally successful.

The Corridor is already globally competitive in innovation and technology, but future growth depends on the place-based policies that can develop and support a high quality location for business and work.

Not taking action does not mean success will continue. The danger is a lack of action would erode the competitive advantage of this region and send the wrong message particularly as the competition is taking a long term strategic view.

THE VISION AND DELIVERY PLAN

Our 20-year ambition: to become a competitive global tech and life sciences region

FIVE PRIORITIES WILL DRIVE OUR AMBITION

1) **New powers and financial vehicles for infrastructure, housing and place-making**

We need the investment funds to deliver our plans for place-making. High-growth economies such as the London Stansted Cambridge Corridor have the potential and viability to successfully use private finance vehicles to develop infrastructure and other assets.

The London Stansted Cambridge Consortium should:

- Study the feasibility of new investment vehicles, examining how private and institutional finance could fund infrastructure, transport, housing and employment sites. This feasibility study could outline the integrated transport, infrastructure and development needs within the Corridor and the type and phasing of finance required. Then the study would explore the likely size, returns and repayment methods available or necessary to make such a fund viable. The potential use of vehicles and revenues from business rates retention should form part of this study
- Explore the case for a Corridor Transport Authority to take control of all major strategic routes and public transport assets, and to develop and implement an integrated transport plan

HM Government should:

- Fully commit to devolving powers that enable the use of private finance and local tax, user charging and innovative methods of repayment
- Pass enabling legislation to create new regional transport authorities
- Put in place contingency plans and financial vehicles to deal with any market uncertainties that may emerge in the short-term after the EU referendum

2) **Place-making for tech and life sciences**

Tech and life sciences industries thrive in attractive places and well connected, vibrant communities. Our competitor regions have put place-making at the heart of their future strategies and policies.

The London Stansted Cambridge Consortium should:

- Improve our understanding of what tech and life science businesses and employees need and want, and the attributes of global 'best in class' workplaces and communities
- Produce shared place-marketing materials and information, particularly to attract inward investment
- Explore the potential for a new 'brand' for our tech and life sciences clusters
- Advocate for and raise the profile of growth areas and sites, ensuring that regeneration and new developments meet the location requirements of technology – and knowledge – based industries and their workers

3) **Building talent and ensuring everyone can benefit**

To meet the workforce needs of tomorrow, industries and employers need to engage with young people today. We cannot continue to rely disproportionately on our ability to attract skilled labour from the rest of the UK and overseas. We need to support the development of sustainable and inclusive communities by ensuring they are involved in, and benefit from, our vision for an economy founded on tech and life sciences.

The London Stansted Cambridge Consortium should:

- Develop better links between employers, educational institutions and young people across common skills and capabilities – particularly for STEM and IT skills and careers
- Provide information and guidance materials for careers information and job entry that reflect the needs of tech, engineering and life sciences industries across the Corridor

- Encourage the sharing of ideas and best practice within the Corridor and from international leaders in the field

HM Government should:

- Allow local authorities and partnerships to use funds from the proposed training levy (Apprenticeship Levy) to finance careers and learning resources and tools for young people and educational institutions

London Stansted Cambridge Consortium, the business community HM Government, educational institutions and other local interest groups should:

- Respond to the risks and challenges posed by the recent EU referendum result by clarifying and communicating the position of workers and residents from the EU and beyond, and to put in place a stable, workable solution that, in the short-to-medium term, minimises the risk of a flight of talent from the Corridor and rest of the UK
- Mobilise the business community, industry associations, local government, trade unions, colleges and universities to work with communities, schools and other organisations in deprived communities to increase access to opportunity into careers in science, technology, engineering and manufacturing industries, and professional business services firms

4) London Stansted Airport as a dynamic source of growth and development

Our vision is for an airport that acts as a dynamic driver of growth and local business performance and that provides the services and routes that local tech and life sciences businesses need. London Stansted Airport has the capacity to expand and could be a big part of the solution to the aviation needs of the Corridor, London and the Greater South East.

The London Stansted Cambridge Consortium should:

- Produce a joint public-private economic development strategy for London Stansted Airport and its surrounding area, with the aim of developing the Airport zone as a growth node in the Corridor. The strategy would articulate how international connectivity can support the vision to be a competitive global tech and life sciences region, and how the Airport can contribute to the aviation needs of London, the Corridor and the Greater South East

HM Government should:

- Develop an 'airport economic development zone' strand to the work of the National Infrastructure Commission, in which economic development and growth potential should be considered alongside passenger and international aviation demand

5) Deepening the partnership with London

Building on existing relationships and partnerships to work more closely with London would help to develop new and more effective responses to our shared challenges and opportunities.

The London Stansted Cambridge Consortium, the Greater London Authority, London Boroughs and HM Government should:

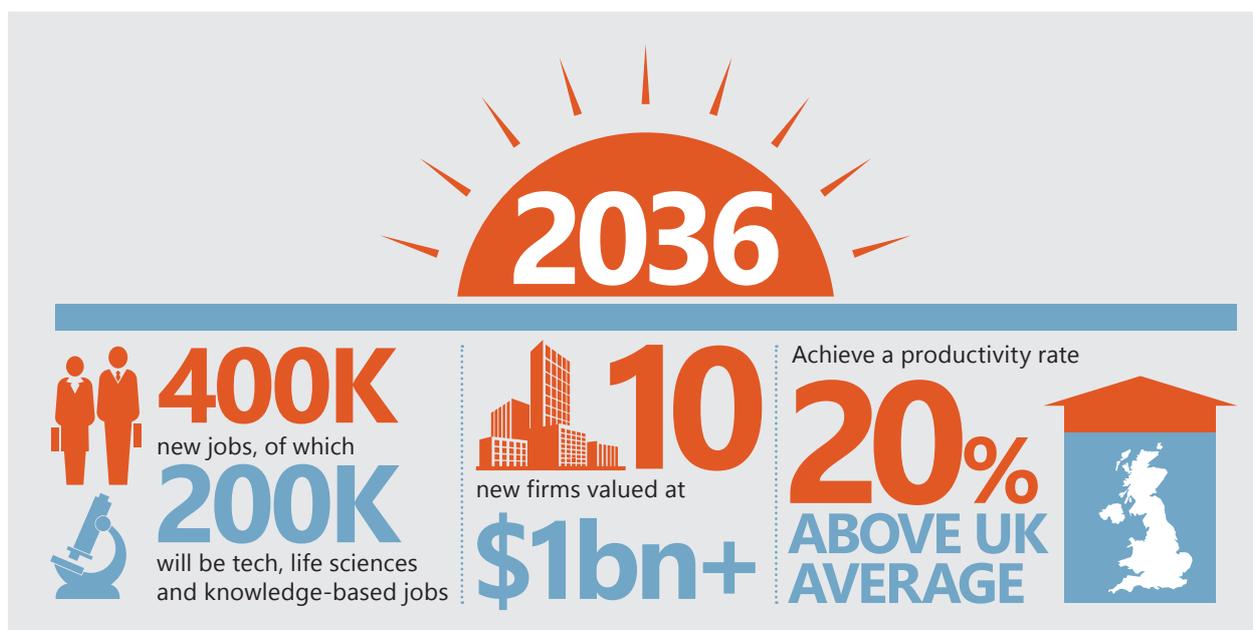
- Develop a deeper shared understanding of the challenges and potential responses by building on existing relationships and the successful track record of joint working.
- Establish a joint initiative to undertake economic and policy research to inform future strategic choices across all major areas of shared policy, including transport, infrastructure, health, business competitiveness, international connectivity, housing, education and skills.

The London Stansted Cambridge Consortium, the Greater London Authority, London Boroughs and HM Government should:

- Articulate clearly how North London's economy can benefit from both its links to the rest of London and to the Corridor, in particular the labour market opportunities and knowledge based industries and institutions.

We propose the following actions for HM Government, and joint advocacy from The London Stansted Cambridge Consortium and London authorities and partnerships in response to the EU referendum:

- Ensure that the interests of key growth industries and their trade relationships with European Union members are maintained
- Joint advocacy to minimise disruption from the EU referendum result to R&D programmes, activities and capabilities



If we deliver our vision, by 2036...

The London Stansted Cambridge Corridor will be one of the top 5 Global knowledge regions, alongside San Francisco – Silicon Valley, Boston Route 128, and The Triangle. It will be the prime location choice for tech and life sciences firms looking to locate in the UK

- The Corridor could generate 10 new ‘unicorns’ (new firms reaching valuations above US \$1 billion, of which three will be FTSE100 companies, and all will be global technology leaders)
- 400,000 new jobs could be created between 2016 and 2036, of which 200,000 are tech, life sciences and knowledge jobs

The Corridor will continue to lead productivity growth in the UK, with GVA per hour 20 per cent above the UK average

- The Corridor will match the technological capability of emerging tech regions from Asia, and will out-compete them on quality of business location, quality of life, and the depth of collaboration between firms, research institutes, entrepreneurs, higher education and government

The London Stansted Cambridge Corridor will offer a high quality and vibrant location for talent, characterised by:

- An extensive, deep and well connected labour market for science and technology related skills and jobs, with many avenues for career progression and entrepreneurship
- An education and skills system that provides a skilled, qualified workforce with the ability to be flexible and adapt and upgrade skills throughout a career

- A range of high quality housing options close to workplaces
- Vibrant, diverse communities
- The London Stansted Cambridge Corridor will offer major benefits to UK plc by:
 - Accounting for a significant share of R&D, innovation and commercialisation activity
 - Acting as the heart of a dynamic technology-based UK economy
 - Substantially increasing rates of productivity and productivity growth
 - Providing innovative products and services and new entrepreneurial models that compete effectively in global markets
 - Directly building on the advantages of London as a global professional and financial services hub

The Corridor already has the capability to be a global knowledge region and this can be unleashed over the next five years – we do not have to wait 30-40 years

Evidence from our international case studies suggests that it takes 30 to 40 years to develop the capabilities to be a global knowledge region.

The Corridor is already well on the way to developing this global capability. It is our view that with some concerted actions and collaborative working we could make significant progress over the next five years. We do not need to wait 40 years. Given the prospective challenges for the UK economy post-EU referendum, we suggest that we take action now to secure this growth and potential.

APPENDIX: LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS, SPEAKERS, SPONSORS AND PARTNERS

Contributors and speakers

Jon Allen,

Strategic Development Manager at Commercial Estates Group

Ed Clarke,

Centre for Cities

Councillor Jon Clempner,

Leader of Harlow Council

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Tim Harry,

Director for Harlow Programme, Public Health England

Cllr Linda Haysey,

Leader, East Hertfordshire District Council

Lewis Herbert,

Leader, Cambridge City Council

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South Cambridgeshire District Council

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Essex County Council

The South East Cluster

Uttlesford District Council

Harlow Council

Partners

Cambridgeshire County Council

Essex County Council

Hertfordshire County Council

London Borough of Enfield

London Borough of Hackney

London Borough of Haringey

London Borough of Redbridge

London Borough of Waltham Forest

Cambridge City Council

Peterborough City Council

The Borough of Broxbourne

East Hertfordshire Council

Epping Forest District Council

Harlow Council

South Cambridgeshire District Council

Stevenage Borough Council

Uttlesford District Council

The Lee Valley Regional Park Authority

Anglia Ruskin University

Middlesex University

Greater Cambridge & Greater Peterborough LEP

Hertfordshire LEP

South East LEP

London Enterprise Panel

Hertfordshire Chamber of Commerce

Cambridgeshire Chamber of Commerce

North London Chamber of Commerce

Essex Chambers of Commerce

Harlow & District Chamber of Commerce

Newlon Housing Trust

Stansted International Airport

Greater London Authority

Sponsors

CEG Ltd (Commercial Estates Group)

Harlow Council

Hill Group

London Borough of Enfield

London Borough of Haringey

London Enterprise Panel

London Stansted Airport

Places for People

LONDON STANSTED CAMBRIDGE CORRIDOR GROWTH COMMISSION

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