East of England
All Party Parliamentary Group
Co-Chairs: Jess Asato MP & Pam Cox MP
Vice-Chairs: Blake Stephenson MP & Marie Goldman MP

NON VERBATIM MINUTES
Responding to the Climate Change Challenge:
The East of England's key role in making Britain a clean energy superpower
17:00 – 18:30 on Tuesday 17th March 2026 Boothroyd Room, Portcullis House
Read background briefing here

WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS – PAM COX MP, CO-CHAIR, EE APPG

- Pam Cox MP welcomed attendees and opened the meeting by framing the East of England as both a major energy-producing region and one that is particularly exposed to the effects of climate change.
- She noted that the East of England already makes a substantial contribution to the UK's energy system through nuclear, offshore wind and gas, and said the region has the potential over the next decade to become the UK's integrated clean energy corridor.
- Pam said this was the central focus of the session, with speakers from across the sector invited to reflect on the scale of the opportunity and the practical steps needed to realise it.
- She also highlighted the region's vulnerability to climate impacts, noting in particular its exposure to flooding, drought and coastal erosion, and referring to the fact that a significant proportion of the East of England lies below sea level.
- She suggested that the region therefore faces a dual challenge: helping to power the UK's clean energy transition while also responding to the significant local risks posed by climate change.
- Pam then moved the meeting to the main discussion and invited the panellists to begin their contributions.

CLLR TRACEY WYE, VICE CHAIR, CLIMATE FORUM EAST

- Cllr Tracey Wye introduced herself as Vice Chair of Climate Forum East and said she was speaking on behalf of the East of England's 50 local authorities. She argued that the region is central to the UK's journey to net zero and domestic energy security and said that recent global events in Iran had only reinforced the urgency of that role.
- She said the East of England is already making a major contribution to Britain's green energy transition. Referring to 2023 figures, she noted that the region generated enough low-carbon electricity to power almost a third of UK homes and argued that, with the right investment and infrastructure upgrades, that contribution could rise significantly by 2035.
- Tracey highlighted the scale of the region's offshore wind assets, describing the East of England as home to some of the largest offshore wind farms in the world. She also pointed to opportunities in green hydrogen and said the region's coastal waters and ports are well placed to support the manufacture, assembly and deployment of next-generation renewable technologies, including offshore wind infrastructure and energy storage.
- However, she argued that this potential is being constrained by systemic barriers, particularly the regional distribution of net zero funding. She said that across major funding streams from DESNZ and Innovate UK, the East of England had received the lowest funding per head of any region, despite its strategic importance to national clean energy ambitions. She suggested this imbalance was holding the region back and invited the Minister to address how future funding frameworks could better reflect the East's contribution and potential.
- She also raised concerns about inconsistency in national carbon reporting. Tracey said the current system is fragmented, making it harder for local authorities to measure progress, compare performance and build robust investment cases for climate action. She noted that councils in the region are interested in more consistent reporting approaches, including lessons from Scotland, and said local government would welcome support from DESNZ for a clearer national framework.
- Alongside decarbonisation, she emphasised the scale of the region's exposure to climate impacts. She described coastal erosion as a major challenge for communities in the East of England, with homes, infrastructure, livelihoods and heritage all at risk. She also highlighted the region's severe water stress and said constraints around water supply and wastewater treatment were affecting both economic growth and housing delivery.

- Tracey argued that stronger government support is needed for adaptation as well as decarbonisation, including investment in natural flood management, sustainable defences and community-level resilience. She added that many local residents and businesses do not feel they are benefiting from the major energy infrastructure being developed in the region and instead often experience the disruption associated with construction, grid infrastructure and rising costs.
- She concluded that the East of England has the resources, innovation and local commitment to lead, but said potential alone is not enough. To realise that potential fully, she argued, the region needs fairer funding, more coherent planning and a more inclusive approach that recognises both the opportunities and the pressures facing local communities.

TOM NICKALLS, HEAD OF STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS, FREEPORT EAST

- Tom Nickalls introduced Freeport East as one of the UK's freeports and the only Industrial Strategy Zone in the East of England, with a focus on attracting strategic investment and supporting growth in sectors including advanced manufacturing, clean technologies and energy.
- He said a central challenge for the region is ensuring it captures the wider economic benefits of clean energy investment, rather than simply hosting nationally significant infrastructure. In that context, he focused on two enabling issues in particular: the need for critical port infrastructure to support the offshore wind sector and the need for greater local grid capacity to unlock industrial investment.
- Tom argued that demand across the North Sea offshore wind market is increasing rapidly, driven by the UK's expansion ambitions and wider European growth. He said this requires significantly greater port capacity, particularly for large-scale offshore wind deployment and associated supply chains, and warned that the UK's current 'just-in-time' approach to infrastructure development is poorly suited to a more insecure geopolitical and energy environment.
- He suggested that the lack of major-scale port capacity in the UK risks pushing offshore wind supply chain activity to continental Europe, with the consequence that economic value, industrial capability and elements of energy resilience could be lost overseas. Against that backdrop, he presented Bathside Bay as a ready-made solution, describing it as a consented development with investor backing and a strong strategic position for serving North Sea markets alongside other East Coast ports.

- Tom acknowledged the fiscal constraints facing government but argued that there is a case for creative policy solutions to address market failures and support strategic port development. He referred to options such as revenue guarantees and mechanisms that would give offshore wind developers stronger incentives to use UK port infrastructure, while stressing the need for an open dialogue with government on the right model.
- He also argued that energy infrastructure policy must be considered alongside resilience and security, including the cybersecurity of renewable energy supply chains. In addition, he highlighted the importance of grid connectivity to industrial growth, saying that local network constraints have already affected investment decisions in the region. He noted that Freeport East had supported analysis on regional connectivity needs and said strategic grid upgrades would be essential if the East of England is to attract and retain high-value energy and manufacturing investment.

KEVIN KEABLE, CHAIR, EAST OF ENGLAND ENERGY GROUP

- Kevin Keable introduced the East of England Energy Group as a trade body representing businesses across the energy sector, including nuclear, gas, offshore wind, transmission and solar. He said the organisation works closely with government and industry on the transition to the next phase of the UK's energy system.
- He argued that, if the UK were designing its energy system from scratch today, it would almost certainly build it in the East of England. He noted that the region brings together offshore wind, nuclear power, gas infrastructure and electricity interconnectors, and said that, taken together, this infrastructure produces or connects around a third of the UK's electricity and a third of its gas supply. In that sense, he suggested that the East of England is not simply part of the national energy story but one of the places where it is most directly delivered.
- Kevin placed the current transition in historical context, recalling the UK's conversion from town gas to natural gas following North Sea discoveries in the late 1960s. He described that as one of the largest peacetime engineering projects in British history and argued that the lesson remains relevant today: energy transitions are not rapid events but long-term engineering transformations that succeed when the country mobilises the necessary skills, supply chains and domestic resources.

- He said the UK is now entering another such transition, involving low-carbon electricity, electrified heat and newer technologies such as hydrogen and carbon capture.
- At the same time, he stressed that the existing energy system must continue to provide a secure and affordable supply while the next system is being built. He added that instability in the international context had again underlined the importance of energy security and domestic energy supply.
- Kevin also argued that the challenge ahead is greater than simply replacing existing generation. He noted that, after a long period in which electricity demand was flat or falling, demand is now likely to rise significantly due to electric vehicles, heat pumps, artificial intelligence and data centres. In his view, this means the UK must build an energy system that is not only cleaner but also larger and more resilient.
- He highlighted Bacton as one of the East of England's most important strategic assets. Long established as a major gas reception and transmission point, he said its infrastructure now creates a significant opportunity for the next phase of the transition. He referred to the BEACON initiative, the Bacton Energy and Carbon Opportunity Network, which aims to use existing infrastructure as a platform for hydrogen, carbon storage, flexible generation and wider future energy systems. He argued that realising this opportunity will require a stronger collective voice, robust economic evidence and close partnership with government.
- Kevin said that, above all, the transition is constrained by people rather than ambition. He pointed to the region's large base of engineering and supply chain expertise across Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex but warned that supply chains remain fragile if the workforce is not expanded. He strongly supported major projects such as Sizewell C but argued that the wider prize lies in using such projects to grow the workforce and strengthen the regional supply chain that will build Britain's energy infrastructure over the coming decades.
- He therefore emphasised the need for apprenticeships, training and regional coordination. He said the East of England needs more welders, technicians, engineers and project managers and argued that this must be approached on a whole-region basis rather than through fragmented local competition. He concluded that if national ambition can be aligned with the region's existing capabilities, the result will be greater energy security, cleaner power, skilled jobs, economic growth and a stronger domestic supply chain.

PAM COX MP – REMARKS ON UKRAINE AND ENERGY SECURITY

- Pam Cox MP briefly welcomed Andrii Zhupanyn, Deputy Chair of the Energy Committee in the Ukrainian Parliament, who was attending as part of a delegation of Ukrainian MPs. She highlighted the acute pressures facing Ukraine's energy system during the war and encouraged attendees to speak with him about opportunities for partnership and support on energy security.

NIGEL CANN, CHIEF EXECUTIVE, SIZEWELL C

- Nigel Cann set out the scale and significance of Sizewell C as a major low-carbon energy project for the region and the country. He described it as a 3.2 gigawatt power station with a high capacity factor, capable of providing a large and stable source of electricity, and argued that it will play an important role in the UK's future energy mix.
- He said the project is now fully in delivery, following financial close last year, and that construction activity is increasingly visible on site. Alongside the core build, he emphasised the project's wider local legacy, including infrastructure improvements, landscaping and environmental mitigation. He acknowledged the disruption that major construction can bring but said the intention is to leave a positive long-term impact on the local area.
- Nigel highlighted skills and workforce development as a central part of that legacy. He said Sizewell C had recently recruited its 100th apprentice and is working towards a much larger apprenticeship programme over the life of construction. He also pointed to work with local colleges and the development of post-16 provision intended to improve access to training and skilled employment in an area where progression opportunities and transport connectivity can be challenging.
- He stressed the need to build skills capacity in a way that benefits the wider regional economy, including in specialist trades such as welding and other technical roles needed across the energy sector. In that context, he suggested that Sizewell C should be seen not only as a major construction project in its own right but also as a means of strengthening the regional workforce and industrial base.
- On the supply chain, Nigel said the project expects around 70% of total contract value to be placed with UK businesses. He noted that around £4.4 billion of contract value is expected to be spent in the East of England, and said that approximately £1 billion had already been placed with local businesses.

He added that hundreds of companies in the region are already engaged with the project, underlining its growing economic impact.

- Nigel also argued that Sizewell C can help drive innovation as well as delivery. He referred to work on digital tools, artificial intelligence, modern methods of construction and the creation of longer-term industrial capability, with the aim of ensuring the project leaves behind new expertise and productive capacity rather than a one-off construction footprint. He suggested this could help open up wider opportunities for the UK nuclear sector and related industries.
- During the discussion, Peter Prinsley MP asked whether there had been discussions about Sizewell C's construction programme supporting wider strategic infrastructure, including investment in Ely and Haughley. In response, Nigel indicated that the project is focused primarily on delivering site-related transport and access improvements, while acknowledging the wider importance of regional connectivity and the case for broader infrastructure investment.

GEOFF DARCH, HEAD OF STRATEGIC ASSET PLANNING, ANGLIAN WATER

- Geoff Darch explained why Anglian Water has a direct interest in the region's energy transition, noting that the company is one of the largest electricity users in the East of England and that its energy demand is likely to increase as water and wastewater treatment becomes more advanced. He also stressed that water is an essential enabler of major energy infrastructure, including nuclear, carbon capture and storage, and green hydrogen production.
- He argued that climate change is no longer a future risk for the region but a present operational reality. Drawing on recent experience, he pointed to the severe drought conditions and record temperatures seen in 2022, followed by an exceptionally wet period and further pressure on water systems more recently. In his view, these more volatile conditions are already affecting the resilience challenge facing the region.
- Geoff said Anglian Water's modelling shows a significant long-term supply challenge. By 2050, he said, the region is expected to have substantially less water available while also accommodating a growing population. He noted that this would require action on both demand and supply, including leakage reduction, greater efficiency, water recycling and major new storage infrastructure, including two new reservoirs.
- He also highlighted the operational implications of the region's geography. Because the East of England is relatively flat, Anglian Water relies heavily on pumping, which adds significantly to electricity demand.

As a result, he said the company is pursuing a major decarbonisation programme of its own, including investment in solar, combined heat and power, and hydrogen-related opportunities.

- Turning to the wider clean energy agenda, Geoff said the East of England is home to several large-scale energy and industrial developments that will rely heavily on water. He referred to projects such as Sizewell C and to industrial clusters associated with hydrogen and carbon capture. In particular, he warned that hydrogen production could create a very substantial increase in water demand, making long-term planning even more important.
- He argued that government needs to take a more strategic and joined-up approach to water and energy planning. In particular, he called for a clearer decarbonisation strategy, including a clearer hydrogen strategy, and said policy and regulatory decisions need to recognise that creating new water supply and treatment capacity takes time. He concluded that energy security and decarbonisation will only be achieved sustainably if water resilience is treated as a core part of the same conversation.

KEYNOTE ADDRESS – MICHAEL SHANKS MP, MINISTER OF STATE FOR ENERGY, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY SECURITY AND NET ZERO

- Minister Shanks argued that the UK must reduce its dependence on fossil fuels, describing continued exposure to volatile international markets as unsustainable for households and the wider economy. He said the Government could not continue to leave consumers exposed to what he characterised as a 'fossil fuel casino', and suggested that the long-term cost of failing to act on the energy transition would be significant.
- He made clear that the Government is not neutral on where the economic benefits of the transition should fall. He said there is a strong desire to avoid repeating past patterns in which infrastructure and industrial opportunities were lost overseas and argued instead for more of the supply chain, manufacturing capacity and wider economic value to be secured in the UK.
- The Minister said the East of England represents a major strategic opportunity in that regard. He pointed to the region's coastal geography, its offshore wind potential, its existing energy infrastructure and its wider role in the national energy system, arguing that the opportunities available in the East are also opportunities for the country as a whole.

- He referred to the region's legacy role in the North Sea energy economy and said that infrastructure and expertise associated with that history remain important assets for the future.

  In that context, he also highlighted the significance of Sizewell C, noting the recent final investment decision and describing it as an important project both for energy security and for the wider economy.
- Michael Shanks stressed that the transition must deliver tangible economic benefits for local people as well as national strategic gains. He said the shift to clean energy has to be understood as a jobs opportunity and referred to the scale of employment growth expected across the sector in the years ahead. He also pointed to the Government's clean energy jobs plan and argued that delivery will depend on people across the country actively championing those opportunities.
- On hydrogen, he indicated that further detail from government would be published shortly, including a hydrogen strategy and the next stage of the allocation process. He suggested that hydrogen will form part of the wider mix of technologies needed for the transition.
- He also acknowledged that building major infrastructure is disruptive and can place real pressure on communities. However, he argued that this does not remove the need to build at pace, given the scale of the challenge and the opportunity. The task, in his view, is to build more and build faster while ensuring communities are brought with government and industry through the process.

Q&A FROM MPS AND PEERS IN ATTENDANCE

- Pam Cox MP raised the issue of both National Grid and local grid capacity, reflecting concerns already raised during the discussion about the extent to which network constraints are holding back energy development in the region. She asked what progress could be expected on serious grid upgrades and how quickly government action would translate into practical improvements.
- In response, the Minister said grid infrastructure has not kept pace with the growth in new generation, particularly renewables. He argued that, while significant progress had been made in bringing forward new energy projects, the network needed to connect and distribute that power had not been developed at the same rate, creating a major constraint on the system.

- He said the Government now recognises the need for substantial investment in grid infrastructure, alongside a more strategic approach to how the network is used. He also referred to reforms to the grid connections process, arguing that the existing queue had become unrealistic and that a more selective approach was needed so that projects which are ready and strategically important can connect sooner. He acknowledged that this would be difficult for some developers, but said it was necessary if the system is to function more effectively.
- The Minister added that greater flexibility in how electricity is managed and used across the system will also be important, both for overall efficiency and for consumers. He suggested that smarter use of the grid, alongside new infrastructure investment, will be essential to enabling the transition at the pace required.

CONTRIBUTIONS/QUESTIONS FROM FLOOR & DISCUSSION ON NEXT STEPS

- Questions from the floor focused on how the clean energy transition can deliver practical benefits for households, local economies and existing industries, as well as the scale of the infrastructure and skills challenge still to be addressed.
- **Richard Hauxwell-Baldwin of the MCS Foundation** highlighted the East of England's strong performance in small-scale renewables, including rooftop solar, battery storage and heat pumps, and argued that decarbonising homes and local energy use should be seen as an important part of the wider regional energy picture, alongside major infrastructure projects. In response, the Minister agreed that smaller-scale and community-led energy measures are often overlooked in national debates. He pointed to the Warm Homes Plan and said government wanted households to be able to access a wider range of trusted technologies, including solar, battery storage and heat pumps. He also noted the importance of reputable installers and referred to the role that community energy can play, including examples where local schemes have generated meaningful returns for communities.
- **Peter Coombes of Standard Gas Technologies** raised the implications of AI and data centres for future electricity demand, including the question of private wire and self-supplied energy arrangements. The Minister said the Government wants the UK to be at the forefront of AI and sees substantial economic opportunity in that growth, while accepting that it will place additional pressure on the energy system. He said data centres should not be seen only as a demand challenge, as there may also be opportunities to integrate them more strategically into the system.

- He added that government was open-minded about different approaches, including private wire arrangements, provided they operate credibly within the wider energy system and do not depend on the grid as a fallback without proper planning.
- **Cllr Tracey Wye** returned to the issue of funding for local authorities, arguing that the East of England has received a disproportionately low share of relevant funding and that competitive bidding processes often work against councils with limited capacity to prepare bids.

  In response, the Minister said government has a responsibility to continue making the case for the green energy transition, but agreed that others also need to help build public support and delivery momentum. On funding, he said there must still be a value-for-money test and that allocations could not be made solely on a per capita basis, although he accepted that some projects may require more targeted support and invited further follow-up on specific funds and schemes.
- **Kevin Keable** asked about the case for Bacton as a future hub for carbon storage and hydrogen production, as well as the role of domestic gas during the transition. The Minister said he was interested in the Bacton proposal and recognised the wider potential of the East of England in this area, although he was clear that he could not make commitments in the meeting itself. He said the Government was looking across the carbon capture landscape and remained committed to moving towards viable commercial models. On domestic gas, he reiterated that the transition away from fossil fuels will take time, particularly given the continuing role of gas in home heating, and said important questions remain about the future use and funding of the gas network as the customer base changes over time.
- **Geoff Darch** asked how DESNZ and Defra could work more closely together, particularly given the links between energy infrastructure, water demand and long-term resilience. The Minister agreed that more strategic thinking is needed across infrastructure systems, including how new assets are connected and how wider benefits can be secured for communities. He also referred to innovation opportunities, including floating solar, and suggested that better cross-government and cross-sector working will be needed if the region is to manage these pressures effectively.
- **Nigel Cann** asked what the best platform might be for bringing industry and government together in a more coherent way, particularly across different technologies and parts of the energy system.

The Minister said there was no simple answer, acknowledging that better coordination is easy to call for but harder to achieve in practice. He suggested that part of the challenge is not only institutional coordination but also public communication, arguing that the case for clean energy investment is not always reaching people in the ways that now matter most. He referred to the Government's clean energy mapping work as one attempt to make the benefits of investment more visible at local level.

- **Christopher Smith of Perenco** raised concerns about the future role of domestic gas production, questioning why government appeared less supportive of UK gas than of imported LNG, which he argued could carry a higher carbon footprint. In response, the Minister said he takes a whole-system view of energy and accepts that gas will remain part of the system for some time, particularly given the number of homes still using gas boilers. However, he also argued that the long-term direction of travel must be away from fossil fuels. He said the future of the North Sea remains important, but suggested that changes to licensing policy would have only a marginal effect on the volume of oil and gas available to the system or on consumer bills. He added that the long-term opportunity for the sector lies increasingly in carbon capture, hydrogen, decommissioning and offshore wind, rather than in continued expansion of oil and gas production.
- A representative of a **regional chamber of commerce** raised the question of green skills, noting strong demand for roles linked to clean energy, retrofit, EVs and renewables, but also significant shortages in teaching capacity and skills delivery. The Minister said government had made a number of changes intended to improve the skills system, including the development of Skills England and the Office for Clean Energy Jobs. He also noted that the sector will need to make greater use of workers transitioning from other industries, with retraining and targeted support where needed. However, he accepted that the current skills gap is a serious constraint and said the UK needs to move faster if it is to build the workforce required for the scale of energy transition now envisaged.

FOLLOW-UP COMMENTS AFTER THE MINISTER'S RESPONSE

- Panellists were invited to give a one-minute summary of what they thought was the most important issue to highlight in any future letter to the Minister.
- **Tom Nickalls** returned to the question of how the region can capture more of the economic value associated with clean energy investment.

He suggested that the key issue is not only identifying a single policy solution but also establishing the right dialogue with government about what support model or market framework would enable strategic port infrastructure, including Bathside Bay, to move forward.

- **Geoff Darch** reinforced the importance of strategic and regional planning, particularly given the links between water demand, energy infrastructure and future growth. He stressed that water supply cannot simply be expanded overnight and argued that a more coordinated regional approach will be needed if the East of England is to support both decarbonisation and wider development.
- **Kevin Keable** returned to the role of domestic gas in the transition and indicated that he would write to the Minister setting out the case in more detail. He argued that the East of England has a major opportunity in this area and suggested that, with the right approach, the UK could move much further towards gas self-sufficiency over the longer term.
- **Nigel Cann** reiterated the need for a much stronger and more coordinated skills pipeline to support major infrastructure delivery. He argued that employers, colleges and training providers need a clearer demand-led framework so that skills provision is better aligned with the workforce needs of projects coming forward across the region.
- Speaking from the perspective of local government, **Cllr Tracey Wye** argued that local authorities face practical barriers both in planning and delivery. She pointed to aspects of the planning system that can make it harder to enable low-carbon technologies such as heat pumps and said councils are too often expected to deliver national schemes without the staff capacity or administrative funding needed to do so. She also raised broader concerns about education and suggested that the current system does not do enough to value practical and technical skills alongside more academic routes.

REPORT ON OTHER EAST OF ENGLAND APPG BUSINESS

- The meeting concluded with a short update on wider APPG activity, including work on strategic transport, inward investment and housing.

ELY JUNCTION INVESTMENT

- On Ely and Haughley, Pam Cox MP noted that Parliamentary Officers and regional partners are continuing to work with ministers on the case for investment and are seeking to refresh how the scheme is presented. She reiterated the wider strategic importance of the project in unlocking freight capacity, wider connectivity and economic growth across the East of England.
- **Adam King of England's Economic Heartland** then provided a short update. He said the outcome of the spending review had been disappointing but argued that there was still a strong case to be made. In particular, he suggested that the previous business case had underplayed the passenger and housing benefits of the scheme and that the narrative now needed to be updated to reflect wider changes since 2022, including the Government's growth agenda, housing ambitions and industrial strategy priorities. He said work was underway with partners to refresh that case ahead of UKREiiF and to use that as a platform for continued advocacy.

INVEST EAST

- Pam also updated attendees on Invest East, the region's new inward investment proposition, which had been launched at the Infrastructure and Investment Conference in Ipswich on 5 March. She explained that Invest East builds on the earlier Opportunity East prospectus and is intended to attract major investment into the region, particularly in larger-scale strategic opportunities. She noted that APPG officers are represented on the board and encouraged attendees to engage if they had relevant projects or proposals.
- She also referred attendees to the newly launched national Infrastructure Pipeline, noting that it provides a useful overview of major infrastructure schemes across the country and underlines the scale of investment already associated with the East of England.

MEETING WITH HOUSING MINISTER

- Finally, Pam confirmed that, following the APPG's earlier work on the relationship between transport infrastructure and housing growth, the Minister for Housing and Local Government, Baroness Taylor of Stevenage, had agreed to meet the Parliamentary Officers on 21 April.

CLOSING REMARKS

- In closing, Pam thanked the panellists, Tom Nickalls for contributing to the background paper, and all those who had attended the meeting. She noted that the APPG will be holding a private roundtable regarding the Forest City 1 Proposals in April. The next public meeting will focus on the rural economy in June.
- She also flagged a forthcoming parliamentary reception – to be held by the APPG in conjunction with Luton Rising – on 14 May.

Disclaimer: Please note that these are non-verbatim meeting notes. They have been prepared using a combination of contemporaneous notes and an AI-driven transcript, and have been edited for clarity, structure and concision. They should be understood as an interpretation and summary of the discussion, and participants should not be taken to have expressed themselves in precisely the terms recorded here.

The East of England APPG is kindly supported by:

BritishSugar, London Stansted Airport, EAST Local Government East, EEEGR, Luton Rising, Freeport East, The UK Innovation Corridor, England's Economic Heartland, Sizewell C, BUILDEAST, Bromford Flagship, Transport East, AtkinsRéalis, Love every drop Anglian Water

The academic partners of the East of England APPG are:

University of Essex, University of Cambridge, UEA, a.r.u.

The business partners of the East of England APPG are:

Chambers East, CBI, IoD, fsb Federation of Small Businesses

REGISTERED ATTENDEES

Parliamentarians

Name	Role / constituency
Michael Shanks MP	Minister for Energy, Department of Energy Security & Net Zero
Jess Asato MP	Co-Chair, East of England APPG and MP for Lowestoft
Pam Cox MP	Co-Chair, East of England APPG and MP for Colchester
Blake Stephenson MP	Vice-Chair, East of England APPG and MP for Mid Bedfordshire
Marie Goldman MP	Vice-Chair, East of England APPG and MP for Chelmsford
Andrew Pakes MP	MP for Peterborough and Chair of the East of England APPG Skills Working Group
Bayo Alaba MP	MP for Southend East and Rochford
Daniel Zeichner MP	MP for Cambridge
David Burton-Sampson MP	MP for Southend West and Leigh
David Taylor MP	MP for Hemel Hempstead
Peter Prinsley MP	MP for Bury St Edmunds and Stowmarket
Rachel Hopkins MP	MP for Luton South and South Bedfordshire

Baroness Young of Old Scone	House of Lords
Baroness Scott of Needham Market	House of Lords

Tentative	
Chris Vince MP	MP for Harlow
James Wild MP	Shadow Exchequer Secretary and MP for North West Norfolk
Apologies	
Daisy Cooper MP	MP for St Albans
Ian Sollom MP	MP for St Neots and Mid Cambridgeshire
Nick Timothy MP	MP for West Suffolk
Richard Fuller MP	MP for North Bedfordshire

Panellists and stakeholders

Panellists	
Cllr Tracey Wye	Vice Chair, Climate Forum East
Kevin Keable	Chair, East of England Energy Group
Nigel Cann	Chief Executive, Sizewell C
Geoff Darch	Head of Strategic Asset Planning, Anglian Water
Tom Nickalls	Head of Strategic Partnerships, Freeport East

APPG Partners / supporters	
Adam Thorp	Local Government East
Jo Slater	Local Government East
James Bensly	Local Government East
Adam King	England's Economic Heartland
Barnaby Kinch	England's Economic Heartland
Alex Courage	Freeport East
Tom Nickalls	Freeport East
Beth Tink	Bromford Flagship
Frances Deft	Bromford Flagship
Emma Green	British Sugar Plc
Grant Tuffs	Anglian Water
Lydia Dareheath	Anglian Water
Richard Bayley	AtkinsRéalis
Richard Whale	AtkinsRealis
Jade Uko	FSB
Jenny Higham	University of Suffolk
John Patman	University of East Anglia
Saskia Hervey	University of East Anglia
Julian Gibbs	Anglia Ruskin University
Iain McNab	Essex Chambers of Commerce
Joseph Clay	Suffolk Chamber of Commerce
Connor Butler	Cambridgeshire Chamber of Commerce

Local government	
Wendy Brooks	Norfolk County Council
Michael Veasey	Essex County Council
Sydney Price	Essex County Council
Lucy Nethsingha	Cambridgeshire County Council
Stakeholders	
Amber Massie-Blomfield	Norfolk & Norwich Festival
Anna Collins	Cavendish Consulting
Anthony Arkle	Skanska UK
Arnie Craven	Cadent Gas

Arun Muthirulan	Exemplas
Christopher Smith	Perenco
Craig Cooper	Coopers Transport Services Ltd
Denise Hone	RWE
Dominic Keen	Britbots
Edward Gill	Exolum Pipeline System Ltd
Fiona Lettice	Hethel Innovation Limited
Gareth John	First Intuition
Harry Young	Britten Pears Arts
Iona Page	Progressive Energy
James Wood	Cavendish Consulting
Jonathan White	Perenco UK Limited
Lauren Whipp	Kanda Consulting

Laurie Wilcockson	Policy Liaison Group for Housing Delivery & Growth
Lorcan Flahive	Camargue Group Ltd
Lou Fawcett	Hethel Innovation Ltd§
Luke Wormald	Historic England
Matthew Hoad-Robson	Tend VR
Peter Coombes	Standard Gas Technologies Ltd
Richard Hauxwell-Baldwin	The MCS Foundation
Sean Carroll	Tend VR
Simon Markall	ScottishPower
Sophie Skipp	Sheringham Shoal and Dudgeon Offshore Wind Farms
Theo Adler-Williams	Brevia
Tom Cornwell	National Highways
Tom Yeldon	River Effra
Tony Cooper	Coopers Transport Services Ltd
Will Scawn	Camargue