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# Regional Development Agencies (RDAs)

The first part of this paper looks at the background, governance and funding of the nine Regional Development Agencies (RDAs) in England.

The second part looks at aims, targets and performance for each RDA including statistics on 'core indicators' for each region.

Grahame Allen

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## **Summary of main points**

Regional Development Agencies (RDAs) in England grew out of the work completed before the 1997 General Election by the Regional Policy Commission. Following the General Election, the *Regional Development Agencies Act 1998* provided for the establishment of nine RDAs in England.

Eight of the nine RDAs were formally established on 1 April 1999, with the London Development Agency (LDA) being established on 3 July 2000.

The Government announced an increased emphasis on the RDAs' role as strategic drivers of regional economic development following the 2000 Spending Review. Responsibility for sponsorship of the RDAs moved from the former DETR to the DTI following the 2001 General Election.

Prior to 2002/03, the budget for each RDA was calculated by adding together regional funding streams for the specific programmes they had inherited from government departments. During the 2001/02 financial year, RDAs were given more flexibility to switch resources between programmes and to transfer a proportion of their budgets to a new Strategic Programme. From 2002/03 the Government has increased RDAs' budgetary flexibility further under the single cross-Departmental budget, also known as the Single Pot.

The 2002 Spending Review committed the Government to increasing funding for the RDAs' Single Pot to £2 billion by 2005/06, an increase of £375 million or 23% compared to 2002/03.



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# I Background

## A. The birth of the RDAs

Regional Development Agencies (RDAs) in England grew out of the work completed before the 1997 General Election by the Regional Policy Commission, established by John Prescott and chaired by Bruce Millan, the former Secretary of State for Scotland and European Commissioner for Regional Policy. The report of the Commission stated that:

Every region should have a Regional Development Agency (RDA) to promote economic development in the region within an accountable and strategic regional framework. The RDAs should be responsible to the regional chambers, but operationally separate, acting as their executive arm in the area of economic development. The boards of the RDAs should be appointed by the regional chambers and should represent wide regional economic interests, including local authorities and business, co-operatives, banking and trade unions.

Legislation should provide all RDAs with the same potential powers, but it should be up to each region to select the powers most appropriate to that region. A plan should be drawn up in every region by the regional chamber as to the powers and functions of its RDA, after consultation within the region. The plan should be subject to the agreement of a Minister with overall responsibility for regional issues. In anticipation of a Labour Government, regional associations of local authorities should begin to prepare their plans so that the regions will be ready to establish RDAs without unnecessary delay when Labour comes to office.<sup>1</sup>

It should be emphasised that although the Regional Policy Commission was established by John Prescott, it was not an official Labour Party undertaking of any sort; there was no commitment by the party to take on board any of the recommendations of the Commission. In a critique of the report for the Regional Studies Association, Professor Stephen Fothergill of Sheffield Hallam University concluded:

Provided that the wilder excesses of plan-making are avoided, it is reasonable to expect that there would be some modest improvement on the ground, in particular because of the much more explicit focus on economic development that would exist in all regions [. . .] The regions in the north perhaps need to be wary. Their share of the no-larger financial cake could be eroded, offsetting any gains from the improved efficiency of policy-making.

During the 1960s and early 1970s the buckets-of-money approach to regional policy was crude but remarkably effective. In a short period, a whole new layer of industry was grafted into places like North East England, South Wales and Central Scotland

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<sup>1</sup> Regional Policy Commission, *Renewing the Regions: Strategies for Regional Economic Development*, 1996

along with the motorways, new towns and other infrastructure to support it. Given a choice between the old-style policies and the Commission's proposals there is no doubt which would be of more substantial benefit to Britain's lagging regions.<sup>2</sup>

In its business manifesto for the 1997 General Election, the Labour Party made a commitment to establish the RDAs in England:

We propose new regional development agencies in England and the strengthening of the development agencies in Scotland and Wales. They will work with local authorities and the DTI to encourage further inward investment and to improve access to European funds.<sup>3</sup>

These ideas were taken forward in June 1997 when the then Minister for Regions, Regeneration and Planning, Richard Caborn, announced a public consultation exercise:

I am today beginning a series of regional tours to seek local views and to open a dialogue on how to take matters forward. The Government recognise that the English regions have different problems, and we do not wish to impose a single, prescriptive model for the agencies. We want to ensure that the legislation allows each region to have arrangements which fits its particular circumstances, building on the work that many bodies are currently doing.

This morning I met representatives of the national organisations with a major interest in regional development, to outline my plans for touring the regions, to hear their views and to encourage them to participate fully in the process. As a means of focussing debate, I have produced a paper setting out the issues for discussion, and inviting any written views by 5<sup>th</sup> September.<sup>4</sup>

The subsequent White Paper, *Building Partnerships for Prosperity*, published in December 1997, set out the Government's proposals for establishing the nine RDAs in England that we know today.<sup>5</sup> One of the central threads that ran throughout the White Paper was the belief that to improve the economic performance of the country as a whole it was vital to look at problems in regional terms as well as nationally. The introduction to the White Paper stated:

Action must be tailored to local circumstances, and take account of local needs. We must work with local partners - the business community, the local authorities, voluntary agencies, further and higher education, trades unions, Training and Enterprise Councils, and the local communities themselves - to deliver our objectives.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Stephen Fothergill, *Labour's Regional Policy Commission: An Assessment of its Proposals*, Regional Studies Association Discussion Paper

<sup>3</sup> Labour Party Manifesto, 1997

<sup>4</sup> HC Deb 11 June 1997 c473W

<sup>5</sup> DETR, *Building Partnerships for Prosperity*, Cm 3814, December 1997

<sup>6</sup> *ibid*

## B. Regional Development Agencies Act 1998

The *Regional Development Agencies Act 1998*<sup>7</sup> provided for the establishment of nine RDAs in England, one for each region. They are defined in terms of local government areas, and follow the boundaries of the Government Offices for the Regions (GORs).<sup>8</sup> Eight of the nine RDAs were formally established on 1 April 1999, with the London Development Agency (LDA) being established on 3 July 2000. Each RDA, outside London, was established as a Non-Departmental Public Body (NDPB).

Since their inception, much of the work previously undertaken by English Partnership's regional offices has been transferred to the RDAs, as have some of the functions of the Countryside Agency. Since April 2001, they have also helped support some sub-regional partnerships that were previously supported by the Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs).<sup>9</sup> At present RDAs work with a wide range of regional partners who include:

- the Government Offices for the Regions (GORs);
- the former Training & Enterprise Councils (TECs), now the new Learning and Skills Councils;
- Business Links, Chambers of Commerce;
- Regional Planning bodies;
- local authorities;
- representatives of both employers' and employees' interests;
- further and higher education; and
- the voluntary sector.

Further background information, and an overview of some of the key issues involved in establishing the RDAs, such as accountability, regional economic strategies and the relationship of RDAs with other regional organisations, is available in the Environment, Transport and Regional Affairs Committee's *Regional Development Agencies* report,<sup>10</sup> published in May 1999, and the *Government Response*, published in November 1999.<sup>11</sup>

The position of the Conservative Party was given in their 2001 General Election Manifesto. They stated that they would "Abolish Regional Development Agencies

<sup>7</sup> Cap 45. See HOC Library Paper 98/7, *Regional Development Agencies Bill*, 9 January 1998

<sup>8</sup> A definition of each English region is in Section VI of this Paper. The RDA, GOR and Regional Chamber for each region are given in Appendix 1

<sup>9</sup> HC Deb 26 June 2000 c426W

<sup>10</sup> Environment, Transport and Regional Affairs Committee, *Regional Development Agencies*, 25 May 1999, HC 232 1998-99

<sup>11</sup> Environment, Transport and Regional Affairs Committee, *Government Response to the Tenth Report of the Committee: Regional Development Agencies*, 3 November 1999, HC 867 1998-99

(RDAs) and [...] return planning and development powers where appropriate to unitary local authorities.”<sup>12</sup> However, their policy stance on this issue is currently under review.

Regional Government and all it encompasses is a key feature of current Liberal Democrat policy due to its emphasis on decentralisation. The Liberal Democrats are supportive of RDAs, believing that a larger proportion of DTI expenditure should be channelled through them and not through Central Government. They specifically support English RDAs in the style of the Scottish development agency model. Following the release of the White Paper on directly elected regional assemblies in May 2002,<sup>13</sup> Don Foster, then Liberal Democrat Shadow Secretary of State for Transport, Local Government and the Regions said:

2.3.5 RDAs are a step forward in managing economic and social development at a regional level but they are essentially Whitehall ‘outposts’ with significant problems of regional accountability as well as overload. Moreover, although some RDAs have made good progress, the issue of sustainable regional development is still an ‘added extra’ rather than a central feature of policy formulation and implementation. [...]

4.2.2 Effective regional-specific policy is needed to tackle the significant and persistent economic differentials that exist between and within the English regions. This will be one of the primary functions of a regional authority, which will have the right to take over the RDA.<sup>14</sup>

The CBI welcomed the establishment of the RDAs saying that “They provide a much-needed opportunity to give strategic direction and coherence to efforts to promote the economic development of the English regions.”<sup>15</sup> However in a recent report on the RDAs they suggested that:

For business therefore, the RDA ‘idea’ is a strong one. But its implementation has been compromised. Business thought it was promised a lion, but the initial reality was closer to a mouse. The Government and the RDAs have begun to tackle the root causes of this underperformance, such as excessive civil service control, the wrong skills mix and a risk-averse culture within the RDAs, and weak engagement with business.<sup>16</sup>

The CBI has suggested a 10-point plan for “maximising RDA leverage and influence” which can also be found in the report.

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<sup>12</sup> Conservative Party Manifesto, 2001

<sup>13</sup> DTLR, *Your Region, Your Choice: Revitalising the English Regions*, Cm 5511, May 2002

<sup>14</sup> Don Foster, *Empowering the People, Plans for Strong Regional Government, A Spokesperson’s Paper*, 4 March 2002

<sup>15</sup> CBI, *Free Regional Development Agencies To Get On With The Job*, News Release, 8 August 2001

<sup>16</sup> CBI, *RDAs: Getting down to Business*, August 2001

## II Regional Development Agencies (RDAs)

### A. Governance

RDAs are accountable to Ministers and to Parliament, but there are also some arrangements in place to ensure that the RDAs are responsive to regional views.

#### 1. RDA boards

Under section 2 of the 1998 Act, the Secretary of State is responsible for appointing the board members of each RDA. Each board contains four local councillors and at least three women (representing around a quarter of the membership overall). Ethnic minorities make up about five per cent of the membership. In addition to this, at least one member of each board has a strong rural perspective; and there is also a range of expertise from the fields of business, education, the trade union movement and the voluntary sector.

The Government canvassed widely to obtain a high calibre of applications for the posts of board members and chairs of each RDA. All Members of Parliament (and MEPs) were written to by the then DETR inviting them to propose candidates of a suitable standard. Advertisements were placed in the national press and a wide range of organisations, representing both national and regional interests, were contacted directly. The full list of organisations contacted runs to well over thirty pages.<sup>17</sup>

The appointments process was administered by the Government Offices for the Regions, but included an input from people independent of Government. Decisions on the ultimate appointments did, however, rest with Ministers (as stipulated by the Act). The process was conducted in accordance with guidance issued by the Commissioner for Public Appointments, which in turn was based on the recommendations of the Committee of Standards in Public Life (formerly the “Nolan Committee”). In reply to a written question in the Lords, Lord Whitty said of appointing the chairs of each RDA:

There was a strong list of candidates in each region and we were able to appoint people of the highest calibre to lead each RDA. Candidates for chairman of each RDA were sought from a wide range of sources, including a public advertisement, nominations from regional and national stakeholders, and details of people who had previously expressed an interest in public service. Independent assessors were involved both in the short listing process and in interviews. All appointments have been made on merit and in accordance with guidance issued by the Commissioner for Public Appointments.<sup>18</sup>

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<sup>17</sup> HL Dep HINF 98/1171

<sup>18</sup> HL Deb 30 July 1998 cc213-232W

Chairs-designate were announced by the then DETR on 30 July 1998 and were confirmed on 14 December 1998.<sup>19</sup> All were appointed for a three-year term generally. It was announced on 10 July 2001 that each Chairman would be re-appointed for a further period of up to three years from 14 December 2001.<sup>20</sup> In the same press notice it was announced that in future “Ministers have decided [to] stagger the re-appointment of the RDA Chairs. This is to avoid all these positions becoming vacant at the same time in the future.” The present Chair for each RDA is given in Appendix 2 of this Paper. However, on 5 August 2002 Patricia Hewitt announced that:

In December, when the current Chairs’ terms of office end, Juliet Williams will become RDA Chair in the South West, Jim Brathwaite in the South East and Nick Paul in the West Midlands.<sup>21</sup>

Each board member was also initially appointed for three years. On 11 December 2001 it was announced that there would be 39 new members appointed to RDA boards and the remaining members would be reappointed for a second three year term:

I am pleased to announce 39 new appointments to the Regional Development Agency boards; their names are as listed. These appointments begin on 14 December 2001 and are for three years, expiring on 13 December 2004. 50 per cent. of board members now have current or recent business experience. 35 per cent. of the new appointments are women and 18 per cent. are from ethnic minorities. I have placed further details of the new appointees in the Libraries of the Houses.

Decisions on appointments have been made following fair and open competition and following consultation with key national and regional players.<sup>22</sup>

The present membership of each RDA board can be found in Appendix 2 of this Paper. Short biographical details for each member are given on each RDA’s web site.<sup>23</sup>

## **2. Regional Chambers**

There is provision in the Act for regional chambers to make the RDAs more responsive to regional views and to give an account of themselves to those with an interest in their work. Section 18 of the Act states:

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<sup>19</sup> DETR News Release 1079/98 dated 14 December 1998. This press release (in two parts) contains the names of all the original board members of each RDA together with brief biographical details.

<sup>20</sup> DTI, *Patricia Hewitt Announces Re-appointment of RDA Chairs*, Press Notice P/2001/365, 10 July 2001

<sup>21</sup> DTI, *New Regional Development Agency Chairs For South West, South East And West Midlands*, Press Notice P/2002/518, 5 August 2002

<sup>22</sup> Dep 01/1797

<sup>23</sup> Details of these are given in the regional pages in Section VI of this Paper.

18. - (1) The Secretary of State may by directions require a regional development agency for which there is a regional chamber under section 8(1)-

(a) to supply the chamber with information of such description as may be specified in the directions,

(b) to answer questions put by the chamber about information supplied to it by the agency and to do so in such manner as may be so specified, and

(c) to take such other steps for the purpose of accounting to the chamber for the exercise of its functions as may be so specified.

Regional Chambers, most of which have adopted the title “Assembly”, have been established in each of the eight English regions outside London. Each chamber has been formally recognised by the Government as being representative of the interests of the region in relation to the work of the region’s RDA. The regional chambers’ initial focus was primarily on the RDAs’ Regional Economic Strategies, because the RDAs were directed under the Act to consult them on this issue.

The core funding for the Regional Chambers is provided by local authorities in the region. On 9 March 2001, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Deputy Prime Minister announced plans for a new fund of £15m over three years.<sup>24</sup> The purpose of the fund is to increase the capability of the chambers to scrutinise the RDAs, strengthening regional accountability. As part of that scrutiny role, the fund may also be used to develop activities with other regional partners to aid the RDAs to progress towards their targets and the delivery of their Regional Strategies.

The Government’s White Paper *Your Region, Your Choice: Revitalising the English Regions*<sup>25</sup> sets out the Government’s proposals for RDAs in the future - that ‘elected’ Assemblies in each region should ultimately become responsible for their RDAs and through them for regional economic development.

## **B. RDA Staff**

### **1. Chief Executives**

Under the Act, the first appointment of each Chief Executive, who has responsibility for the day-to-day management of the RDAs, was made by the Secretary of State, after consultation with the RDA Chair.<sup>26</sup> The Chief Executive of each RDA was announced on

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<sup>24</sup> DTLR, *Regions - going from strength to strength*, Press Notice News Release 2001/0126, 9 March 2001

<sup>25</sup> DTLR, *Your Region, Your Choice: Revitalising the English Regions*, Cm 5511, May 2002

<sup>26</sup> *Regional Development Agencies Act 1998* Chapter 45, Schedule 2, Section 2 (a)

27 November 1998.<sup>27</sup> and their salaries in the years ending 31 March 2001 and 31 March 2002 are shown in table 1:

**Table 1: Chief Executives of the Regional Development Agencies**

Regional Development Agency	Chief Executive	Salary		
		2000/01	2001/02	% change
One NorthEast	Michael Collier	£120,019	£123,228	3%
NorthWest Development Agency	Michael Shields	£100,914	£101,301	0%
Yorkshire Forward	Martin Havenhand	£110,402	£117,822	7%
East Midlands Development Agency	Martin Briggs	£95,000	£111,126	17%
Advantage West Midlands	John Edwards	£101,836	£125,776	24%
East of England Development Agency	Bill Samuel	£131,908	£136,802	4%
South East England Development Agency	Anthony Dunnett	£141,915	£148,937	5%
South West of England Regional Development Agency	Jill Barrow	£127,902	£155,674	n.a.
London Development Agency	Michael Ward	£90000-£99000	n.a.	n.a.

Note: n.a. not available

Sources: Cabinet Office, *Public Bodies 2001*, February 2002

RDA Annual Reports, 2001/02

Since March 2001, Geoffrey Wilkinson has been appointed as the Chief Executive of the South West Regional Development Agency, replacing Jill Barrow.

## 2. Staffing

Initially, the staff for each RDA were drawn from existing regional bodies, including those whose functions had been transferred to the RDAs. This latter group comprised English Partnerships, the Rural Development Commission (now part of the Countryside Agency) and the Regional Development Organisations (which existed primarily to attract inward investment into each region). Staff were also drawn from the Government Offices for the Regions.

Table 2 shows the number of staff in each RDA at the time of establishment in April 1999:

**Table 2: Number of staff transferring to RDAs on 1 April 1999<sup>a</sup>**

	English Partnerships	Rural Development Commission	Government Offices for the Regions	Regional Development Organisations	Other	Total
One North East	85	9	27	91	0	212
North West Development Agency	83	8	20	44	0	155
Yorkshire Forward	60	11	33	63	0	167
East Midlands Development Agency	35	11	13	29	0	88
Advantage West Midlands	26	7	30	57	0	120
East of England Development Agency	9	15	13	0	0	37
South East England Development Agency	16	9	15	0	0	40
South West of England Development Agency	44	23	13	44	5	129
Total	130	65	84	130	5	414

Note: <sup>a</sup>Excludes temporary staff and vacant posts which also transferred

Source: HC Deb 10 May 1999 c4-5W

<sup>27</sup> DETR, News Release 1010/98, 27 November 1998



In July 2000, the London Development Agency had 44 staff including secondees and vacant posts but excluding temporary staff.<sup>28</sup>

**Table 3: Average number of staff employed in each RDA 2000/01<sup>a</sup>**

	Number
One North East	244
North West Development Agency	237
Yorkshire Forward	220
East Midlands Development Agency	124
Advantage West Midlands	164
East of England Development Agency	83
South East England Development Agency	244
South West of England Regional Development Agency	167
London Development Agency	77
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,560</b>

Note: <sup>a</sup>Staff numbers are staff-in-post averages (not full-time equivalents) taken over the course of the year ending 31 March 2001, as stated in the agencies' annual reports for 2000-01, except in the case of the LDA where the figure refers to the staff complement for April to June 2001.

Source: HC Deb 26 October 2001 c418W

More recent figures for staff in post but on a different basis were given in reply to a PQ in October 2001. These are shown in table 3 above.

## **C. Funding**

### **1. Early Funding**

Prior to 2002/03, the budget for each RDA was calculated by adding together the various regional funding streams for the specific programmes they had inherited from government departments.

The budgets were made up from DEFRA funded regeneration programmes inherited from the old DETR and previously English Partnerships (EP), the Government Offices for the Regions and the Rural Development Commission (now part of the Countryside Agency), together with money from the Department of Trade and Industry for inward investment and competitiveness, and from the then Department for Education and Skills for skills development. Later they also included EP's Partnership Investment Programme (PIP) and the RDAs' own administration costs. Table 4 below gives the RDAs' budget, by programme, for 2000/01.

<sup>28</sup> London Development Agency

**Table 4: Budgets for Regional Development Agencies, 2000/01**

£000s

Programme	One NorthEast	NorthWest DA	Yorkshire Forward	East Midlands DA	Advantage West Midlands	East of England DA	South East of England DA	South West RDA	Total
Administration	9,713	12,334	8,284	7,158	7,732	4,805	5,737	7,586	63,349
Land and Property	15,930	8,180	13,370	8,250	6,990	2,000	3,200	19,400	77,320
Partnership Investment Programme	21,960	72,680	20,000	18,200	13,410	6,500	12,500	11,800	177,050
Single Regeneration Budget	93,500	140,900	127,700	37,700	86,400	18,400	47,200	23,700	575,500
Rural Development	2,859	1,283	3,375	3,381	1,883	3,100	1,799	7,023	24,703
Skills Development Fund	2,305	6,027	4,400	3,623	4,969	4,242	5,929	3,679	35,174
Skills Administration	186	294	241	215	257	233	290	233	1,949
Inward Investment	1,715	1,443	1,465	1,064	1,389	965	965	1,554	10,560
Competitiveness Development Fund	440	440	440	440	440	440	444	444	3,528
Clusters	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	12,000
<b>Gross Total</b>	<b>150,108</b>	<b>245,081</b>	<b>180,775</b>	<b>81,531</b>	<b>124,970</b>	<b>42,185</b>	<b>79,564</b>	<b>76,919</b>	<b>981,133</b>
Land and Property	-15,770	-14,670	-8,800	-9,100	-4,000	-650	-3,500	-14,950	-71,440
PIP receipts	-5,830	-21,190	-2,000	-2,700	-6,000	-150	-4,000	-1,950	-43,820
Rural Development	-236	-270	-453	-590	-183	-145	-142	-575	-2,594
Other Current	-13,920	-11,468	-5,335	-2,048	-1,395	-418	0	-3,416	-38,000
<b>Current Total Receipts</b>	<b>-35,756</b>	<b>-47,598</b>	<b>-16,588</b>	<b>-14,438</b>	<b>-11,578</b>	<b>-1,363</b>	<b>-7,642</b>	<b>-20,891</b>	<b>-155,854</b>
<b>Net Total</b>	<b>114,352</b>	<b>197,483</b>	<b>164,187</b>	<b>67,093</b>	<b>113,392</b>	<b>40,822</b>	<b>71,922</b>	<b>56,028</b>	<b>825,279</b>

Source: HC Deb 12 May 2000 c483W

In the November 2000 *Pre-Budget Report*, the Government announced that RDAs would be given greater budget flexibility from 2001/02.<sup>29</sup>

**3.66** The Government welcomes the RDAs' enthusiasm in developing the Single Budget and has decided to take a major step towards this with significantly increased freedom from next year:

- more budgetary flexibility: with this RDAs will be able to target resources more effectively by doubling their flexibility to switch resources between programmes. RDAs may transfer up to 20 per cent out of any programme, with no limit on the amount that may be transferred into any programme, so long as it is consistent with delivery objectives; and
- a new Strategic Programme: RDAs will be able to switch resources into the new Strategic Programme for innovative schemes that meet their economic and other strategic aims. This Strategic Programme will be a test-bed for the Single Budget with new project and appraisal processes.

**3.67** As part of this increased flexibility, through consultation RDAs will be asked to provide stretching outcome and output targets to ensure their activities deliver their strategic goals, matching flexibility with greater accountability. These measures give RDAs increased flexibility to spend where they can have the greatest impact in delivering national and regional policies next year, promoting enterprise, innovation and growth. Increased flexibility next year will ensure a smooth transition to the Single Budget the year after.

<sup>29</sup> HM Treasury, *Pre-Budget Report*, Cm 4917, November 2000, p51

The total budget for each RDA, including the London Development Agency, in 2001/02 was announced on 9 March 2001.<sup>30</sup> The allocation between programmes is shown in table 5. The statement that accompanied the information is shown after the table.

**Table 5: Budgets for Regional Development Agencies, 2001/02**  
£000s

Programme	One NorthEast	NorthWest DA	Yorkshire Forward	East Midlands DA	Advantage West Midlands	East of England DA	South East of England DA	South West RDA	London DA	Total
Administration	10,103	14,044	9,989	7,488	8,793	5,836	6,643	9,099	9,470	81,465
Land and Property	45,700	85,000	43,700	30,900	41,100	18,200	23,600	34,900	48,100	371,200
Single Regeneration Budget	100,169	159,915	147,425	38,398	92,446	22,127	58,237	28,156	225,955	872,828
Rural Development	3,578	1,991	4,237	4,588	2,625	4,018	2,477	9,388	0	32,902
Skills Development Fund	2,746	6,448	4,792	4,195	5,664	5,053	6,531	4,275	7,246	46,950
Skills Administration	207	326	268	238	285	259	323	259	335	2,500
Inward Investment	1,765	1,493	1,515	1,124	1,454	1,165	1,165	1,604	1,145	12,430
Regional Innovation Fund	8,900	7,400	10,000	4,300	6,300	3,500	3,200	4,700	5,800	54,100
<b>Gross Total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>173,168</b>	<b>276,617</b>	<b>221,926</b>	<b>91,231</b>	<b>158,667</b>	<b>60,158</b>	<b>102,176</b>	<b>92,381</b>	<b>298,051</b>	<b>1,474,375</b>
Land and Property Capital	-11,610	-10,230	-4,660	-7,360	-8,730	-2,280	-6,100	-20,520	-20,270	-91,760
Rural Development	-236	-270	-453	-590	-183	-145	-142	-575	0	-2,594
Land and Property	-11,667	-9,400	-4,650	-1,900	-880	-486	-98	-3,175	-639	-32,895
<b>Current Total Receipts</b>	<b>-23,513</b>	<b>-19,900</b>	<b>-9,763</b>	<b>-9,850</b>	<b>-9,793</b>	<b>-2,911</b>	<b>-6,340</b>	<b>-24,270</b>	<b>-20,909</b>	<b>-127,249</b>
<b>Net Total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>149,655</b>	<b>256,717</b>	<b>212,163</b>	<b>81,381</b>	<b>148,874</b>	<b>57,247</b>	<b>95,836</b>	<b>68,111</b>	<b>277,142</b>	<b>1,347,126</b>

Notes: <sup>1</sup> This does not include the budget for notional resource items

Source: HC Deb 9 March 2001 c366-8W

**Ms Armstrong:** The table sets out the total budget for 2001-02 showing the distribution between Regional Development Agencies. The total figure represents in effect an increase of 15 per cent. on the 2000-01 budget.

Except for ring fenced administration and rural, RDAs will also have the flexibility to transfer up to 20 per cent. of budgets to other programmes, which together with the facility to create a strategic programme to progress initiatives which do not fall conveniently within existing programme rules, offers significant improvements for RDA financial management.

The considerable extra funding, and these additional flexibilities for 2001-02 (the transitional year before the single budget) will help RDAs to deliver their regional priorities and targets for the year

Changes in programme responsibility over time make it difficult to track changes in the funding for the RDAs. Therefore the budgets shown in tables 4 & 5 are not strictly comparable. However, the accompanying statement suggests that the total budget for RDAs in 2001/02 was 15% higher than in 2000/01.

## 2. Single cross-Departmental budget

RDAs were given more flexibility during the 2001/02 financial year to switch resources between programmes and to transfer a proportion of their budgets to a new Strategic Programme. The Deputy Prime Minister, the Chancellor and the Secretaries of State for Education and Skills and Trade and Industry agreed that the Government would increase

<sup>30</sup> HC Deb 9 March 2001 c366-8W

RDAs' budgetary flexibility further under a single cross-Departmental budget, also known as the Single Pot, from 2002/3.<sup>31</sup>

These measures are aimed at allowing RDAs the flexibility to deploy their own resources, where they consider the scope of existing programmes to be too narrow. This will enable them to focus on delivering their Regional Economic Strategies, given approval by Government of their Corporate Plans. The Single Pot budgets for each RDA, net of receipts, in 2002/03 were given in reply to a PQ on 16 April 2002:

**Table 6: RDA budgets (net of receipts) 2002/03**

£000s

One North East	184,738
North West Development Agency	273,927
Yorkshire Forward	185,920
Advantage West Midlands	191,519
East Midlands Development Agency	100,947
East of England Development Agency	76,057
South East England Development Agency	100,130
South West of England Regional Development Agency	93,540
London Development Agency	285,396
Total	1,492,174

HC Deb 16 April 2002 c849W

The table shows that under the Single Pot the total budget for the RDAs increased by just over £145 million or 11% in 2002/03 compared to the total budget for 2001/02.

The Government has made other reforms to the RDAs' financial framework to aid their flexibility in delivering agreed targets:

*Relaxation of administration costs cap* – From April 2002, RDAs will not be required to maintain an artificially imposed cap on the amount they are allowed to spend on administration, but will be able to make their own assessment of administration costs, setting the projections out in their corporate plans;

*100% End-Year Flexibility* – In addition, RDAs will be entitled to carry over any unspent money from year-to-year within the period of their corporate plan, instead of being required to return unspent funding to the Treasury. This will mean real flexibility to manage their budgets as they see fit over the whole period covered by their corporate plans; and

*Earned Autonomy* – RDAs are given full flexibility over how they deliver their targets. They are able to reflect regional priorities within the corporate plans and targets Ministers endorse.<sup>32</sup>

<sup>31</sup> DTI, *Regional Development Agencies*, DTI web site as at 22 August 2002: [www.consumers.gov.uk/rda/](http://www.consumers.gov.uk/rda/)

### 3. The 2002 Spending Review

On 15 July 2002 the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced the conclusion of the 2002 Spending Review. This committed Government to increasing funding for RDAs' Single Pot to £2 billion by 2005/06, an increase of £375 million or 23%, compared to 2002/03. Taking forecasts of inflation into account, this equates to an estimated real rise in funding for the RDAs of 14%. Single Pot funding in current and real prices for the intermediate years is shown in table 7.

**Table 7: Spending plans for the RDAs' Single Pot**

£ million

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	Percentage Change 2002/03 to 2005/06
Of which:					
Office of the Deputy Prime Minister	1,369	1,522	1,552	1,609	18%
Department of Trade and Industry	172	191	236	296	72%
Department for Education and Skills	42	42	42	42	0%
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	42	41	46	51	21%
Department for Culture, Media and Sport	0	2	2	2	-
Current prices total	1,625	1,798	1,878	2,000	23%
<i>GDP Deflator</i>	<i>102.5</i>	<i>105.1</i>	<i>107.7</i>	<i>110.4</i>	
2001/02 prices	1,585	1,711	1,744	1,812	14%

Note: DTI figures include British Trade International and funding for Regional Selective Assistance.

Source: HM Treasury, *2002 Spending Review*, Cm 5570, July 2002, Table 23.1

HM Treasury, GDP Deflators, as at 30 July 2002

The 2002 Spending Review settlement also:

- rebalances the RDAs' funding, with a switch of £200 million per year of existing funding levels from capital to resource, to help ensure the RDAs have the right mix of funding for their evolving role;
- gives the RDAs an initial £2 million per year from the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) and tasks the RDAs with a greater role in regional tourism promotion, in preparation for DCMS' discussions on the future shape of government support for domestic tourism; and
- gives the RDAs an additional £2 million per year from 2004-05 through DTI to commission multi-modal transport studies via the Regional Planning Bodies, to ensure that transport links within and between regions support increased productivity.<sup>33</sup>

The major funding programme administered by the RDAs has always been the Single Regeneration Budget (SRB). Increased budget flexibility in 2001/02 enabled each RDA to decide its own approach to allocating uncommitted resources under the SRB programme expenditure line for the first time. Under the Single Pot, the RDAs will still

<sup>32</sup> HM Treasury and DTI, *Productivity in the UK: 3 - The regional dimension*, November 2001

<sup>33</sup> HM Treasury, *2002 Spending Review*, Cm 5570, July 2002

be expected to meet their commitments to existing schemes under the SRB from their single budget but they will in future be able to distribute funds through partnership bodies and projects to meet the priorities laid out in their Economic Strategies. More detailed guidance to RDAs on the type of new schemes appropriate to support can be found on the ODPM web site.<sup>34</sup>

With the reduction in the SRB commitments over the 2002 Spending Review period, releasing an additional £535 million of funding by 2005/06, this implies an increase in the uncommitted resources available in the Single Pot, the so called 'effective' Single Pot, of £910 million by 2005/06 compared to 2002/03.<sup>35</sup> The increase in the 'effective' Single Pot in current prices is shown in table 8.

**Table 8: Increase in RDAs 'effective' Single Pot**

£ million	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Increase in RDAs Single Pot compared to 2002/03	173	253	375
Reduction in SRB commitment compared to 2002/03	214	414	535
Increase in 'effective' RDAs Single Pot compared to 2002/03	387	667	910

Note: SRB commitment figures are based on provisional ODPM estimates. This gives a baseline for the 'effective' RDA single pot of £850 million in 2002-03.

Source: HM Treasury, *2002 Spending Review*, Cm 5570, July 2002, Table 23.2

With increased flexibility in RDA budgets has come increased accountability. As part of the 2002 Spending Review the Government has set a Public Service Agreement (PSA) target to raise the rate of sustainable growth by increasing the trend growth rate of GDP per capita in all regions, with the long-term aim to reduce the persistent gap in performance between the regions:

Make sustainable improvements in the economic performance of all English regions and over the long term reduce the persistent gap in growth rates between the regions, defining measures to improve performance and reporting progress against these measures by 2006.<sup>36</sup>

The performance target will be a joint target between the DTI, ODPM and HM Treasury. RDAs will also be given a greater responsibility for decisions about housing, planning, tourism and transport in their regions.

<sup>34</sup> ODPM, *Single Regeneration Budget Guidance to Regional Development Agencies on approval of Successor Schemes to the SRB in 2001-2002*, 19 April 2001 at: [www.odpm.gov.uk](http://www.odpm.gov.uk)

<sup>35</sup> HM Treasury, *2002 Spending Review*, Cm 5570, July 2002

<sup>36</sup> HM Treasury, *2002 Spending Review: Public Service Agreements 2003-2006*, Cm 5571, July 2002

#### 4. Expenditure

Forecasts of spending - budget expenditure as shown in tables 4,5 & 6 - and what is actually spent - outturn expenditure - are often quite different. Outturn expenditure figures for 2000/01 and 2001/02 are available from the published annual reports of each RDA and are shown in table 9:

**Table 9: Regional Development Agencies outturn expenditure**

£ million

	2000/2001			2001/2002		
	Total income	Total expenditure	Operating Surplus	Total income	Total expenditure	Operating Surplus
One North East	140.36	140.89	-0.52	188.00	188.67	-0.67
North West Development Agency	184.77	184.02	0.75	281.05	277.11	3.94
Yorkshire Forward	162.80	163.72	-0.92	219.23	220.03	-0.80
East Midlands Development Agency	83.85	83.99	-0.14	123.23	123.68	-0.45
Advantage West Midlands	103.62	103.15	0.47	160.52	158.27	2.25
East of England Development Agency	36.92	36.77	0.15	51.40	50.93	0.47
South East England Development Agency	80.68	81.05	-0.37	95.74	96.09	-0.35
South West England Development Agency	69.08	69.27	-0.19	108.96	109.29	-0.33
Total	862.06	862.85	-0.79	1,228.12	1,224.06	4.07

Source: RDA annual reports

Unlike the other RDAs the London Development Agency (LDA) is not a Non-Departmental Public Body (NDPB) and is not therefore subject to Section 14 of the Act that deals with the preparation of RDA accounts. However, the net cost of services and sources of finance figures for the LDA are produced in their annual report. For the period ending 31 March 2001, they show that the amount to be met from Government Grants was £233 million and Government Grants of £235 million, suggesting a surplus of £2.9 million.<sup>37</sup>

### III Aims and strategies

The aim of RDAs is to co-ordinate regional economic development and regeneration, enable the English regions to improve their relative competitiveness and reduce the imbalances that exist within and between the regions. The purposes of the RDAs are set out in Section 4 of the Act:

- to further economic development and regeneration;
- to promote business efficiency, investment and competitiveness;
- to promote employment;
- to enhance the development and application of skills relevant to employment; and
- to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development in the UK.

<sup>37</sup> LDA, *First Annual Report*, March 2002

The direct functions undertaken by RDAs are:

- formulating regional strategies in relation to their purposes;
- regional regeneration, including administration of the Single Regeneration Budget;
- taking forward the Government's competitiveness agenda in the regions;
- taking the lead on attracting physical investment to the regions and promoting investment in skills and training, including the administration of Inward Investment and input into Regional Transport Strategies; and
- developing a regional Skills Action Plan to ensure that skills training matches the needs of the labour market.

## **A. Regional Strategies**

One of the key tasks for RDAs over their first six months was to produce their regional strategies. The requirement for each RDA to produce a strategy and to have regard to it when exercising its functions is laid down in section 7 of the Act. On 31 March 1999, the then Minister for the Regions, Richard Caborn, made a statement outlining the guidance that was being issued to RDAs with regard to developing their regional strategies. In a written answer he said:

I am today issuing statutory guidance to advise them [RDAs] on what Government expects of their strategies. The guidance has been prepared in consultation with all relevant Government Departments, in particular the Department of Trade and Industry and the Department for Education and Employment. Its publication follows a wide public consultation launched last October. The comments we received enabled us to refine the guidance and I am grateful to all those who responded to our request for comments.

The fundamental purpose of RDAs' strategies will be to improve regional economic performance and enhance regional competitiveness. The guidance stresses the need for RDAs to develop an integrated and sustainable approach in their strategies. The aim should be to tackle business competitiveness and the need to increase productivity and to address also the underlying problems of unemployment, skills shortages, inequalities, social exclusion and physical decay. By integrating economic, social and environmental issues in this way, the strategies will set the context for sustainable economic growth in the English regions.

We want the RDAs' strategies to support and enhance national policies while addressing the particular needs of regions. In this way they will be able to inform and influence national Government's economic policies and to provide a framework for the delivery of national and European programmes.<sup>38</sup>

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<sup>38</sup> HC Deb 31 March 1999 c754-755W



The full DETR guidance to RDAs on producing regional strategies - both statutory<sup>39</sup> and non-statutory<sup>40</sup> - can be found on the DTI's website.<sup>41</sup> Following extensive consultation with regional partners, Regional Economic Strategies (RES) for all eight RDAs outside London were presented to DETR Ministers on 26 October 1999.

The Government responded to each strategy on 12 January 2000, giving a broad welcome for them.<sup>42</sup> Most of the strategies can be viewed and downloaded from the RDAs' websites. The internet addresses of the RES, when available online, are given in table 10:

**Table 10: Regional Economic Strategies (RES)**

Regional Development Agency	Regional Economic Strategy	Web address	RES review position as at 1 August 2002
One NorthEast	Unlocking Our Potential	<a href="http://www.onenortheast.co.uk/reg_es/index.cfm">www.onenortheast.co.uk/reg_es/index.cfm</a>	1st draft - out for consultation
NorthWest Development Agency	A Strategy Towards 2020	Copies of the document are available in hard-copy or on CD-Rom only from NWDA,	1st draft - out for consultation 12 July 2002
Yorkshire Forward	Advancing Together Towards a World Class Economy	<a href="http://www.yorkshire-forward.com/loadimage.asp?rawdataid=2436">www.yorkshire-forward.com/loadimage.asp?rawdataid=2436</a>	1st consultation completed. Revised draft out for consultation mid August 2002
Advantage West Midlands	Creating Advantage	<a href="http://www.advantagewm.co.uk/media/pubs/wm_economic_strategy.pdf">www.advantagewm.co.uk/media/pubs/wm_economic_strategy.pdf</a>	During 2000/01 agency agreed actions in support of RES with GOWM. Next review agreed for 2003
East Midlands Development Agency	Prosperity Through People	<a href="http://www.emda.org.uk/strategy-new/index.htm">www.emda.org.uk/strategy-new/index.htm</a>	1st consultation completed. Revised draft out for consultation in early October 2002
East of England Development Agency	Moving Forward	<a href="http://www.eeda.org.uk/monthly_view.asp?sec_id=325">www.eeda.org.uk/monthly_view.asp?sec_id=325</a>	The revised RES; <i>East of England 2010: prosperity and opportunity for all</i> , was published June 2001.
South East England Development Agency	Building A World Class Region	<a href="http://www.seeda.co.uk/seeda_documents/docs/RegionalEconomicStrategy.PDF">www.seeda.co.uk/seeda_documents/docs/RegionalEconomicStrategy.PDF</a>	1st consultation completed. Revised draft out for consultation 22 October 2002
South West of England Regional Development Agency	Regional Strategy for the South West of England	The document is available on the SWERDA website in WinZip format. Hard copies are also available by e-mailing details to: <a href="mailto:strategy@southwestrda.org.uk">strategy@southwestrda.org.uk</a>	1st consultation completed. Revised draft out for consultation 13 September 2002
London Development Agency	Success Through Diversity	<a href="http://www.lda.gov.uk/pdfs/Economic_Development_Strategy.pdf">www.lda.gov.uk/pdfs/Economic_Development_Strategy.pdf</a>	Not required until 2003

<sup>39</sup> DETR *Regional Development Agencies' Regional Strategies*, 1 April 1999

<sup>40</sup> DETR *Supplementary Guidance to Regional Development Agencies*, 14 April 1999. A further chapter, *Guidance on London Development Agency strategy*, was published on 23 October 2000.

<sup>41</sup> DTI web site as at 21 August 2002: [www.consumers.gov.uk/rda/](http://www.consumers.gov.uk/rda/)

<sup>42</sup> DETR, *Regional Development Agencies' strategies – all systems go (Government publishes formal responses to first-ever RDA strategies)*, Press Notice 2000/0017, 13 January 2000

An analysis of the regional strategies has also been carried out by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation and published in May 2000 in *Regional Agencies and area-based regeneration*.<sup>43</sup> The report concludes that:

Much stress is placed on broader strategic views and on co-ordination and on the 'value added' that should result from wider perspectives. Yet, in practice, most of the RESs only narrowly escape the charge that they adopt a lowest-common-denominator approach in order to ensure that each of the sectional and sub-regional interests within their regions are kept on board the regional agenda. Few RDAs have enumerated clear priorities or suggested specific targeting of resources to defined areas or policy domains. Nor is it clear what will be added to the work of partnerships that already exist at local or sub-regional scales; there is a widespread sceptical view that the RDAs may merely create partnerships of partnerships. [...]

There is also some suspicion that the RDAs will fall uneasily between the local implementation of sub-regional regeneration programmes and the national 'big issues' within which regional agendas need to be set.

However, the report also suggests that:

Judgements about the RDAs are as yet bound to be premature. It is clear that there are many ambiguities about their roles within an evolving system of governance. Some of these could only be resolved through the actions of central government - not least through channelling additional resource and powers through the RDAs. Some are a function of the fact that the RDAs have so far concentrated their energies on the production of overarching strategies.

However, it is also clear that, given their brief, the RDAs have achieved a good deal in a very short period. At the very least, their creation has altered the landscape of English governance by bringing to the fore a regional dimension which seems unlikely easily to be reversed.

Under Section 7 of the Act, there is a statutory requirement to review the strategies within three years. As at 1 August 2002 all the RDAs had started the consultation process. Progress by each RDA towards producing an updated strategy is also shown in table 10 above.

## **B. Indicators**

As part of the guidance issued to the RDAs when producing their Regional Strategies, the DETR published a set of high-level, regional indicators or 'Core Indicators'.<sup>44</sup> The

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<sup>43</sup> Brian Robson, Jamie Peck and Adam Houlden *Regional Agencies and area-based regeneration*, Area Regeneration Series, published by the Policy Press for the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, May 2000

<sup>44</sup> DTI, *Regional Development Agencies' Regional Strategies*, 1 April 1999

indicators were developed to enable RDAs to evaluate their performance and that of the region. However, the DETR stressed that the indicators were an interim evaluation and monitoring framework for RDAs that shouldn't be used to directly compare the progress of the RDAs; "over the first year of their operation at least, although RDAs will want to report on progress against these key regional indicators."<sup>45</sup>

The indicators are divided in to two parts; a set of 'State of the Region' indicators that reflect the purposes for which the RDAs were set up, and a set of Activity Indicators; "to reflect the activities of each RDA." Annex II of the RDAs' guidance document set out these 'Core Indicators'.<sup>46</sup> They are reproduced in tables 11 and 12 below along with the accompanying text:

The first group aim to provide contextual information on the state of the region, and the second aim to reflect the activities of each RDA. Where possible, these indicators should be presented at both an aggregate level and disaggregated by ethnic origin, gender and disability.

**Table 11: State of the Region Indicators**

Indicator	RDA purpose
GDP per head and GDP per head relative to the EU average	Economic development
Proportion of the population with above average living conditions	Social regeneration
Manufacturing gross value added, and from Autumn 99, services gross value added. But both measures to be replaced by GDP per worker per hour, when this becomes available (2000/2001).	Competitiveness
Business formations and survival rates	Business support
% of 19 year olds with level 2 qualifications and % of adults with level 3 qualifications	Skills
% employers with hard to fill vacancies	Skills
% employees undertaking work-related training in last 13 weeks	Skills
ILO unemployment rate	Employment
% new homes built on previously developed land	Sustainable development

RDAs will be asked to report, where possible, on each of these indicators at a regional level, for the worst 10% of Local Authority Districts (LADs) for the region, for priority Rural Development Areas, and for Assisted Areas.

Data on all measures, excluding skills, will be collected by aggregating outputs across those programmes for which RDAs are directly responsible.<sup>47</sup>

<sup>45</sup> *ibid*

<sup>46</sup> DTI, *Regional Development Agencies' Regional Strategies*, Annex II, 1 April 1999, DTI website as at 21 August 2002: [www.consumers.gov.uk/rda/strategy/7.htm](http://www.consumers.gov.uk/rda/strategy/7.htm)

<sup>47</sup> *ibid*.

**Table 12: RDA Activity Indicators**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>RDA purpose</b>
Number of jobs created and safeguarded	Economic development and employment promotion
Net hectares of derelict land brought into use	Physical regeneration
Number of business start-ups and survival rates	Business support
% of medium/large organisations recognised as Investors in People	Competitiveness & Skills
Value of private finance attracted	Private sector involvement

To accompany these indicators, ‘State of the Nation’ tables of data for each region were produced. These are available on the DTI web site but have not been updated since March 2001.<sup>48</sup> However, Section VI of this Paper updates as many of these indicators as is possible and includes further data on some of the ‘Core Indicators’ not given in the DTI tables.

## **IV Targets**

In April 2002, the DTI published new performance monitoring framework guidance to RDAs setting out the targets to be delivered by them in exchange for greater flexibility under the Single Pot.<sup>49</sup>

The Government has recognised that there are factors that will impact on the performance of each region that are outside the direct control of the RDAs. Therefore the performance of the RDAs will not be judged solely on quantitative performance data but will also be evaluated alongside qualitative evidence, agreed between the RDA and their Government Office to reflect this.

The targets are divided into three ‘Tiers’. Tier 1 contains national objectives that provide an overall context for activities undertaken by the RDAs, Tier 2 has high-level regional outcome targets that add measurability to the national objectives and Tier 3 milestones that are detailed output targets negotiated separately with each RDA.

### **A. Tier 1 objectives**

Tier 1 objectives apply throughout urban and rural areas and are akin to the five purposes set out in Section 4 of the Act. They are “High level objectives closely linked to individual RDA’s statutory purposes and common to all RDAs.”<sup>50</sup> The Tier 1 objectives are shown in table 13 below:

<sup>48</sup> DTI, *RDA ‘State of the Region’ Core Indicators*, DTI web site as at 21 August 2002: [www.consumers.gov.uk/rda/indicators/tables.htm](http://www.consumers.gov.uk/rda/indicators/tables.htm)

<sup>49</sup> DTI, *RDA Performance Monitoring Framework Guidance*, April 2002

<sup>50</sup> Dep 02/852

**Table 13: Tier 1 objectives (applying throughout urban and rural areas)**

To promote economic development and regionally balanced growth	To help those without a job into work by promoting employment and enhancing the development of skills relevant to employment
To promote social cohesion and sustainable development through integrated local regeneration programmes	Promote enterprise, innovation, increased productivity and competitiveness.

Source: Dep 02/852

## B. Tier 2 Targets (outcomes)

Tier 2 Targets reflect the Government's growth agenda based on measures to increase employment rates and levels of productivity and are designed to generate an increase in the trend rate of growth of GDP. The Tier 2 regional outcomes are shown in table 14:

**Table 14: Tier 2 Regional Outcomes (by 2004/05 unless otherwise stated)**

<p>1. <b>Sustainable Economic Performance:</b> Provide the strategic framework to improve the sustainable economic performance of each region, measured by the trend in growth of GDP per capita, while also contributing to the broader quality of life in the region.</p> <p>2. <b>Regeneration:</b> Work with Local Strategic Partnerships (LSPs) and other stakeholders to tackle poverty and social exclusion through promoting economic development in the most deprived areas by reducing deprivation by 10% in those wards in the region that are currently in the bottom 20% of the Indices of Multiple Deprivation.</p> <p>3. <b>Urban:</b> In line with Urban White Paper objectives, and working with LSPs, contribute to the renaissance of towns and cities through the delivery of RDAs' Regional Strategies.</p> <p>4. <b>Rural:</b> In line with Rural White Paper objectives and RDAs' regional strategies, regenerate market towns in or close to priority rural areas, and achieve increases in employment, skills and new business formation levels in priority rural areas comparable with other priority areas.</p> <p>5. <b>Physical development:</b> Work with partners to ensure that: by 2008, 60% of new housing is provided on previously developed land and through conversion of existing buildings; by 2004, brownfield land is reclaimed at a rate of over 1100 hectares per annum (reclaiming 5% of current brownfield land by 2004 and 17% by 2010).</p> <p>6. <b>Employment:</b> Work with partners to increase ILO employment rate over the economic cycle.</p>	<p>7. <b>Skills:</b> Work with LSCs, NTOs and other partners, to improve the levels of qualifications of the workforce in order to meet priorities as defined in Regional Frameworks for Employment and Skills and to help meet national learning targets.</p> <p>8. <b>Productivity:</b> Work with regional partners to enable an increase in productivity measured by Gross Value Added (GVA) per hour worked in the region.</p> <p>9. <b>Enterprise:</b> Work with Small Business Service and others to help build an enterprise society in which small firms of all kinds thrive and achieve their potential, with an increase in the number of people considering going into business, an improvement in the overall productivity of small firms,</p> <p>10. <b>Investment:</b> Make the region an attractive place for investment to maintain the UK as the prime location in the EU for foreign direct investment, particularly by providing effective co-ordination of inward investment activities of regional and local partners.</p> <p>11. <b>Innovation:</b> Make the most of the UK's science, engineering and technology by increasing the level of exploitation of technological knowledge derived from the science and engineering base, as demonstrated by a significant increase in the number of innovating businesses, of whom a growing proportion use the science base amongst other sources of</p>
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Note: These are national targets. Targets for each region will be set through the corporate planning process

Source: Dep 02/852

RDAs will supply information to their Government Office on an annual basis about their contribution to the regional achievement of Tier 2 targets. According to the monitoring framework this should focus:

[...] on what the RDA has done to gain commitment and input from partners to achieving the Tier 2 targets and to energise partnerships to take remedial action where the partnership is not on course. Input, output and outcome information on

the activities of the RDA and information on how it has influenced partners to contribute will all be relevant.<sup>51</sup>

Regional Tier 2 targets, set through the RDA's corporate planning process, run into many pages and are available for each region on request from the Library.

### C. Tier 3 milestones (outputs)

Tier 3 milestones, as shown in Table 15, are the outputs that RDAs are expected to achieve through their own activities and resources and will contribute to the achievement of their Tier 2 targets.

#### **Table 15: Tier 3 Milestones (outputs)**

New draft proposals

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RDAs to produce a written commentary which describes how these milestones impact on their Tier 2 targets.

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#### **Core Milestones**

- 1. Employment Opportunities:** Support the creation or safeguarding of **x** net jobs
- 2. Brownfield Land:** Remediate and/or recycle **x** hectares of brownfield land
- 3. Education and Skills:** Support the creation of learning opportunities for **x** individuals
- 4. Business Performance:** Support the creation and/or attraction of **x** new businesses.

**Strategic Added Value:** Mobilise the actions of key regional and sub-regional partners to support the achievement of regional priorities and deliver agreed regional strategies (still needs developing).

**Supplementary Milestones:** Each RDA will also agree supplementary milestones which will vary regionally.

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Note: The numbers on these targets will differ regionally. These will be set through the corporate planning process.  
Source: Dep 02/852

The Tier 3 milestones are divided into two groups - 'core targets' and 'supplementary targets'. The definition of the first five core targets in table 15 applies to all RDAs. In addition, each RDA also agrees supplementary milestones, which will vary regionally and be particularly relevant to individual regions.

RDAs will provide the Government Offices with quarterly information on the achievement of Tier 3 milestones, including any supplementary milestones. Tier 3 core targets for each RDA have been agreed and are shown in table 16 below:

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<sup>51</sup> DTI, *RDA Performance Monitoring Framework Guidance*, April 2002

**Table 16: Tier 3 targets by region**

	1. Jobs		2. Brownfield		3. Education		4. Businesses	
	2002/03	2003/04	2002/03	2003/04	2002/03	2003/04	2002/03	2003/04
One NorthEast	4,742	7,057	80	60	9,051	12,385	447	1,274
NorthWest Development Agency	14,532	13,277	442	602	33,000	27,000	804	761
Yorkshire Forward	15,000	15,000	86	127	20,000	20,000	1,000	1,000
East Midlands Development Agency	5,150	5,350	119	125	2,375	2,450	470	500
Advantage West Midlands	17,456	10,109	299	468	27,812	18,620	208	222
East of England Development Agency	1,050	930	20	20	2,700	2,450	105	85
South East England Development Agency	2,800	2,900	40	43	3,454	8,801	91	96
South West of England Regional Development Agency	1,780	2,314	140	140	2,000	2,500	450	500
London Development Agency	9,850	9,850	30	30	7,000	7,000	350	350
Total	72,360	66,787	1,226	1,615	107,392	101,206	3,925	4,788

Source: DTI

Each of these targets represents the **x** in the relevant ‘core milestones’ given in table 15.

## D. London Development Agency targets

The arrangements set out in the new performance monitoring framework guidance do not apply to the LDA. In agreement with the Mayor and the Government, Tier 1, 2 and 3 targets have been chosen along broadly similar lines to the targets set for the other RDAs. However, the agreement “emphasises London – specific elements”.<sup>52</sup> Full details of these targets can be found in the LDA’s Corporate Plan 2002/05.

## V Programmes and initiatives

This section looks at some of the programmes that are used by the RDAs to achieve their agreed targets. RDAs programme responsibilities fall into three main categories: regeneration, business competitiveness and skills programmes.

### A. Regeneration

In 2001/02 just over 87% of RDAs’ gross budgets were accounted for by regeneration programmes. These included the Single Regeneration Budget (SRB), Rural Development Programmes (RDPs) and Land and Property programmes.

#### 1. Single Regeneration Budget (SRB)

The SRB is the major funding programme administered at regional level by the RDAs. It began in 1994, bringing together a number of programmes from several Government Departments to simplify assistance for urban regeneration. Under SRB, over 900 schemes have been approved, worth over £5.5 billion in support. In addition to SRB funding, it has been estimated that these projects will attract over £10 billion of private sector investment and European funding.

<sup>52</sup> LDA, *Corporate Plan 2002/05*, 2002

SRB provides resources to support regeneration initiatives in England carried out by local regeneration partnerships. Its aim is to enhance the quality of life of local people in areas of need by reducing the gap between deprived and other areas, and between different groups. Under the Single Pot, RDAs will still be expected to meet their commitments to existing schemes under the SRB but they will be able to distribute funds through partnership bodies and projects to meet their priorities laid out in their Economic Strategies.

## **2. The Rural Development Programme (RDP)**

The Rural Development Programme (RDP) provides funding for projects led by public, voluntary and private sector partnerships that address economic and community development needs. The programme provides both capital and revenue funding. Grants to a maximum of 50% of the total project cost with a minimum grant of £1,000 can be used for a variety of projects that address rural development priorities. The programme is available to public and voluntary sector organisations and public and private sector partnerships. Grants are not available to individuals or private businesses.

The Redundant Building Scheme (RBS) encourages private sector refurbishment of redundant agricultural buildings that have little or no value to their owners. Conversion or refurbishment of redundant buildings provides premises for new rural enterprises that in turn help to bring new jobs and environmental improvements. Redundant Building Grants help rural property owners and tenants capitalise on the commercial potential these buildings may offer.

## **3. Land and Property programmes**

Land and Property programmes support physical regeneration projects across the regions. Examples of these programmes include the Community Investment Fund (CIF) and the Land Reclamation Programme (LRP).

The Community Investment Fund (CIF) enables communities to participate in local regeneration through small scale projects. Capital grants of between £10,000 and £100,000 are available for projects that produce not-for-profit social and economic benefits for a community. Examples of capital projects may include: community businesses, managed workspaces, training centres and nurseries, all aimed at building resources for the community.

The Land Reclamation Programme (LRP) provides investment that enables local authorities to reclaim derelict or contaminated land. RDAs can invest up to 100% of the cost of reclamation and associated activities needed to make land suitable for its intended purpose. These activities may include: site surveys and investigations, land acquisition, treatment of contamination and the provision of basic infrastructure.



## **B. Business Competitiveness**

### **1. Regional Innovation Fund (RIF)**

The Regional Innovation Fund (RIF) was established on 1 April 2001 by the DTI and supports activities previously supported by the Competitiveness Development Fund (CDF) and the Innovative Clusters Fund (ICF). Funding is available to RDAs through the RIF to spend on additional activities, which they identify as priorities in their Regional Economic Strategies.<sup>53</sup> More specifically it enables the RDAs to:

- promote regional competitiveness
- promote innovation and enterprise (including developing key innovative clusters)
- support clusters and networks of businesses in their areas

RIF will provide over £150 million of funding to the RDAs over a three year period which includes £50 million in 2002/03 and 2003/04.

### **2. Regional Venture Capital Fund (RVCF)**

Regional Venture Capital Funds (RVCFs) are being developed as public private partnerships, with public sector investment on terms that will attract private sector funding. The fund is intended to provide equity capital for small growing firms whose financing needs are less than £500,000 - too large for efficient bank debt finance and too small to attract major venture capital and private equity providers.

Funds in each region will be managed by professional fund managers who will work in partnership with their RDA. Indicative funding targets for each region have been set up amounting to just over £235 million. This will be backed up with £80 million of Government funding and £53 million from the European Investment Fund.<sup>54</sup>

## **C. Skills**

### **1. Skills Development Fund (SDF)**

The main aim of the Skills Development Fund (SDF) is the development of priority skills, contributing to economic development in the regions. The fund can be used for the following purposes:

- promoting increased employer involvement in developing education & training;
- improving collaboration between education & training providers;
- ensuring the workforce has the skills needed to meet employers' needs;

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<sup>53</sup> DTI, *Regional Regeneration*, DTI web site as at 21 August 2002: [www.dti.gov.uk/europe/mf4.htm](http://www.dti.gov.uk/europe/mf4.htm)

<sup>54</sup> HM Treasury, *Productivity in the UK: 3- The Regional Dimension*, November 2001

- improving the use of labour market information; and
- improving a region's educational and training infrastructure.

The programme provides funding for a mixture of large and small projects and a number of projects focusing on the skill needs of industry sectors which are important to a particular region, for example food production and footwear, pharmaceuticals, biotech and agriculture.<sup>55</sup> Some regions have used the fund to design projects to encourage more graduates to enter the Small and Medium-sized Enterprise (SME) sector. The SDF can also be used to support research projects, skills audits and other activities designed to improve the quality of skills information available to the RDAs.

In addition, a centrally held Rapid Response Fund (around £5 million held by the DfEE) is available to enable RDAs, on an individual bidding basis, to respond to large-scale redundancies which will impact on local labour markets.

## **D. Other Programmes**

### **1. Regional Selective Assistance (RSA)**

With effect from 1 April 2002, responsibility for Regional Selective Assistance (RSA) grants, up to £2 million, was transferred from the GORs to the RDAs. Responsibility for grants over £2 million remains with the DTI. RSA is a discretionary grant available in UK 'Assisted Areas'<sup>56</sup> for projects with a fixed capital expenditure in excess of £500,000 and can be provided to:

- establish a new business;
- expand, modernise and rationalise an existing business;
- set up research and development facilities; or
- enable businesses to take the next step from development to production.

Almost all businesses investing in manufacturing can apply for a grant, as can businesses in service industries which serve a wide rather than a local market. Mining and construction projects may qualify if they provide long term employment. The EU restricts assistance to some industries in which there is over-capacity for example synthetic fibre and yarn, vehicles, iron and steel, and some fishery and agricultural projects.

Grants are normally released in instalments upon achievement of capital expenditure and job targets that are set out in the formal offer of grant assistance. The targets are agreed with applicants during the appraisal negotiation and are generally arranged to coincide

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<sup>55</sup> DfEE web site as at 21 August 2002: [www.lifelonglearning.co.uk/etda/p2207.htm](http://www.lifelonglearning.co.uk/etda/p2207.htm)

<sup>56</sup> For more information on Assisted Areas and RSA see HOC Library Standard Note, *Assisted Areas*, SN/EP/1413, 17 August 2001

with the expected progress of the project. Funding for a project should mostly be met by the applicant or come from other sources in the private sector. These may include bank borrowings, hire-purchase or lease finance, equity and loan finance from existing or new shareholders, and loans from other organisations or institutions. Additional public sector assistance may be available from the European Investment Bank, Enterprise Zones, Training and Enterprise Councils or a local authority. However, finance from these sources is cumulated with the RSA grant to ensure the total value of aid for the project complies with EU regional aid limits.

## **2. Inward investment**

One of the roles of each RDA, in partnership with Invest UK, is to attract foreign owned businesses to invest in their region. It has been estimated that around 100,000 jobs a year are either created or safeguarded by inward investment.<sup>57</sup>

RDAs provide the following services to companies wishing to consider investing in their region:

- human resource information and data;
- sites and locations;
- tours and visits;
- financial assistance and grant coordination;
- coordination with regional and national organisations; and
- co-ordination with public and private sector companies.

Invest UK also operates overseas through teams in British Embassies, High Commissions and Consulates, which provide an easily accessible link for overseas companies.

## **3. Regional Supply Offices (RSO)**

Regional Supply Offices (RSOs) are an integral part of RDAs, providing direct support to companies across regions. RSOs' activities are designed to offer companies practical support that will help them to grow their business and to become more competitive. Practical examples of these activities include seminars and workshops to highlight the benefits companies can gain from undertaking supply chain development programmes, briefings on specific topics such as manufacturing issues, subsidised stand space for companies at major trade shows and exhibitions as well as the organisation of business to business events.

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<sup>57</sup> HC Deb 13 February 2002 c870W

## **VI Statistical information about the English regions**

From the statistics that are presently available it is too early to say with any degree of confidence whether the RDAs have been a success as pointed out by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation.<sup>58</sup> There is a lack of evidence for some of the key indicators needed to carry out such an analysis, for example up to date GDP per capita and regional price indices. It would also be difficult to prove that changes in regional economies were driven solely by the work of the RDAs and was not due to the wider impact of the national or even international economy.

Possible comparisons could only be relative to the other regions and even then it would be difficult to eliminate the ‘background’ inter-regional differences. Therefore, analysis of the success or failure of the RDAs since their inception is not attempted here. The following statistical pages do however provide a ‘base’ which, along with published achievements towards the ‘Tier 3 targets’ will provide a platform against which the future performance of the regions and their RDAs can be judged.

As well as regional statistics for the ‘Core Indicators’ discussed in Section III Part C of this Paper, the following regional pages include a definition of each region, as set out in Schedule 1 of the Act, web site addresses, and contact details for each RDA and Government Office in each region.

The first table gives national figures for England for the ‘State of the Nation’ ‘Core Indicators’ and includes the variable definitions, notes and sources for the regional tables. All bar two of these indicators - ‘proportion of the population with above living conditions’ and ‘percentage employers reporting hard to fill vacancies’ are included in at least one of the RDAs’ Tier 2 targets.

The targets, forecasts and outcomes for the regional ‘Activity Indicators’ are as given in the 2001/02 annual reports of the RDAs, where possible. Where insufficient information is available in the reports, 2000/01 figures are provided. Four of the five ‘Activity Indicators’ are also Tier 3 milestones. The one exemption, ‘the percentage of medium/large organisations recognised as Investors in People’ is included in at least one of the RDAs’ Tier 2 targets.

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<sup>58</sup> Op cit

## England

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
GDP per head					
Index UK=100	101.8	102.3	102.4	102.4	-
<i>Percentage change from previous year</i>	0.4%	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%	-
Percentage of EU average (UK)	99%	102%	103%	101%	-
Ranking in EU NUTS0 regions (UK)	10	8	9	11	-
Proportion of the population with above average living conditions	54%	55%	57%	-	-
Manufacturing labour productivity	98.8%	99.4%	99.2%	-	-
Business formations	10.9%	11.8%	12.0%	11.2%	11.5%
Business survival rates	87%	89%	90%	91%	-
Percentage of 19 year olds with level two qualifications	69%	72%	73%	75%	75%
Percentage of economically active adults with NVQ level 3 qualifications	41%	43%	44%	46%	47%
Percentage employers reporting hard to fill vacancies	17%	18%	23%	23%	30%
Percentage of employees undertaking job-related training in last 13 weeks	27%	28%	29%	29%	30%
ILO unemployment rate (%) All 16+	8.0%	6.9%	6.1%	5.6%	5.1%
Percentage of new dwellings built on land previously developed for urban uses	54%	53%	55%	56%	57%

Variable	Notes:	Source:
GDP per head, index UK=100	Workplace based. UK less Extra-Regio. 1997, 98 & 99 figures are provisional	NS, <i>Regional gross domestic product</i> , First Release, 27 February 2001
GDP per head, percentage of EU average & Ranking in EU NUTS regions	GDP per head based on region in which work while GDP per head relative to the EU average based on residence and PPS values	Eurostat
Proportion of the population with above average living conditions	Calculated by adding up the population of the local authority areas within the region with Standardised Mortality Ratio of 100 and above (below average living conditions) and below 100 (above average living conditions).	ODPM, <i>Regional Development Agency Core Indicators</i> , ODPM web site as at 15 August 2002: <a href="http://www.localregions.odpm.gov.uk">www.localregions.odpm.gov.uk</a>
Manufacturing labour productivity	Gross Value Added per Head at basic prices as percentage of UK	NS, <i>Regional Competitiveness Indicators</i> , various dates
Business formations	VAT registrations: All industries and services As a proportion of the stock of businesses	NS, <i>Regional Competitiveness Indicators</i> , various dates
Business survival rates	One year survival rates of VAT registered businesses	Small Business Service, <i>Survival Rates of VAT Registered Businesses</i> ,
Percentage of 19 year olds with level two qualifications	Summer quarter of each year	NS, <i>Regional Competitiveness Indicators</i> , various dates
Percentage of economically active adults with NVQ level 3 qualifications	Summer quarter of each year	Labour Force Survey
Percentage employers reporting hard to fill vacancies	For 1996-1998 information is for GB not just for England	Upto 1998; Skill Needs in Britain Survey. 1999 onwards Learning and Training at Work Survey, both DfEE.
Percentage of employees undertaking job-related training in last 13 weeks	Spring quarter each year	Labour Force Survey
ILO unemployment rate (%) All	Summer quarter of each year, Seasonally	Labour Force Survey
Percentage of new dwellings built on land previously developed for urban uses	Seasonally adjusted	ODPM, <i>Housing Statistics 2001</i> , 16 May 2002

## A. North East Region (One NorthEast)

The counties of Durham and Northumberland. The metropolitan districts of Gateshead, Newcastle upon Tyne, North Tyneside, South Tyneside and Sunderland. The non-metropolitan districts of Darlington, Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, Redcar and Cleveland and Stockton-on-Tees.

### Core Indicators for RDAs

North East Region - RDA: OneNorthEast

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
GDP per head					
Index UK=100	81.5	78.4	77.6	77.3	-
<i>Percentage change from previous year</i>	<i>-1.6%</i>	<i>-3.8%</i>	<i>-1.0%</i>	<i>-0.4%</i>	-
Percentage of EU average	81%	80%	80%	78%	-
Ranking in EU NUTS1 regions	56	56	56	58	-
Proportion of the population with above average living conditions	8%	5%	2%	-	-
Manufacturing labour productivity	98.0%	100.8%	101.6%	-	-
Business formations	9.6%	9.9%	10.1%	10.1%	10.2%
Business survival rates	87%	89%	89%	91%	-
Percentage of 19 year olds with level two qualifications	70%	72%	72%	75%	73%
Percentage of economically active adults with NVQ level 3 qualifications	39%	39%	41%	42%	42%
Percentage employers reporting hard to fill vacancies	14%	14%	26%	13%	25%
Percentage of employees undertaking job-related training in last 13 weeks	26%	27%	29%	30%	29%
ILO unemployment rate (%) All 16+	10.4%	9.3%	8.5%	9.5%	9.2%
Percentage of new dwellings built on land previously developed for urban uses	53%	45%	50%	40%	47%

Notes and Sources: See table for England

### RDA Activity Indicators

	Target Outputs 2001/02	Outputs 2001/02
Number of jobs created and safeguarded	18,533	18,786
Net hectares of derelict land brought into use	279	266
Number of business start-ups	1,269	1,154
% of medium/large organisations recognised as Investors in People	-	- (a)
Value of private finance attracted (£m)	213	259

Notes: - not reported in sufficient detail in Annual Report (a) Figures for November 2000 show that in the North East region 39% of medium/large organisations were recognised as Investors in People compared to 32% for England as a whole. Source: State of the nation indicators, ODPM web site as at 22 July 2002: [www.local-regions.odpm.gov.uk/rda/indicators/tables.htm](http://www.local-regions.odpm.gov.uk/rda/indicators/tables.htm)

Source: One NorthEast, *Annual Report and Accounts 2001/02*, 2002

#### RDA contact details:

One NorthEast  
Great North House  
Sandyford Road  
Newcastle Upon Tyne  
NE1 8ND  
Tel: 0191 261 2000  
Fax: 0191 232 9069  
Website: [www.onenortheast.co.uk](http://www.onenortheast.co.uk)

#### Government Office contact details:

Government Office for the North East  
Wellbar House  
Gallowgate  
Newcastle upon Tyne  
NE1 4TD  
Tel: 0191-201 3300  
Fax: 0191-202 3744  
Website: [www.go-ne.gov.uk](http://www.go-ne.gov.uk)

## B. North West Region (NWDA)

The counties of Cheshire, Cumbria and Lancashire. The metropolitan districts of Bolton, Bury, Knowsley, Liverpool, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, St. Helens, Salford, Sefton, Stockport, Tameside, Trafford, Wigan and Wirral. The non-metropolitan districts of Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool, Halton and Warrington

### Core Indicators for RDAs

North West Region - RDA: North West Development Agency

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
GDP per head					
Index UK=100	89.2	88.4	86.9	86.9	-
<i>Percentage change from previous year</i>	-0.8%	-0.9%	-1.7%	0.0%	-
Percentage of EU average	88%	91%	90%	87%	-
Ranking in EU NUTS1 regions	48	46	46	49	-
Proportion of the population with above average living conditions	16%	23%	22%	-	-
Manufacturing labour productivity	102.9%	99.7%	97.8%	-	-
Business formations	10.5%	11.6%	11.8%	11.3%	11.5%
Business survival rates	85%	87%	88%	90%	-
Percentage of 19 year olds with level two qualifications	67%	69%	72%	75%	79%
Percentage of economically active adults with NVQ level 3 qualifications	41%	42%	44%	46%	48%
Percentage employers reporting hard to fill vacancies	12%	14%	20%	20%	24%
Percentage of employees undertaking job-related training in last 13 weeks	27%	27%	29%	27%	30%
ILO unemployment rate (%) All 16+	8.0%	7.5%	7.0%	6.2%	5.2%
Percentage of new dwellings built on land previously developed for urban uses	65%	58%	62%	60%	67%

Notes and Sources: See table for England

### RDA Activity Indicators

	Target Outputs 2000/01	Outputs 2000/01
Number of jobs created and safeguarded	33,195	37,570 (a)
Net hectares of derelict land brought into use	573	600
Number of business start-ups	-	-
% of medium/large organisations recognised as Investors in People	-	-(b)
Value of private finance attracted (£m)	381	600

Notes: - not reported in sufficient detail in Annual Report (a) Many jobs safeguarded or created by rural programmes have not been accounted for due to foot and Mouth. (b) Figures for November 2000 show that in the North West region 34% of medium/large organisations were recognised as Investors in People compared to 32% for England as a whole. Source: *State of the nation indicators*, ODPM web site as at 22 July 2002: [www.local-regions.odpm.gov.uk/rda/indicators/tables.htm](http://www.local-regions.odpm.gov.uk/rda/indicators/tables.htm)

Source: North West Development Agency, *Annual Report and Accounts 2000/01*, 2001

#### RDA contact details:

North West Development Agency  
PO Box 37  
Renaissance House, Centre Park  
Warrington  
Cheshire  
WA1 1XB  
Tel: 01925 400100  
Fax: 01925 400400  
Website: [www.nwda.co.uk](http://www.nwda.co.uk)

#### Government Office contact details:

Government Office for the North West  
Sunley Tower  
Piccadilly Plaza  
Manchester  
M1 4BE  
Tel: 0161 952 4000  
Fax: 0161 952 4099  
Website: [www.go-nw.gov.uk](http://www.go-nw.gov.uk)

## C. Yorkshire and the Humber Region (Yorkshire Forward)

The county of North Yorkshire. The metropolitan districts of Barnsley, Bradford, Calderdale, Doncaster, Kirklees, Leeds, Rotherham, Sheffield and Wakefield. The non-metropolitan districts of the East Riding of Yorkshire, Kingston upon Hull, North East Lincolnshire, North Lincolnshire and York.

### Core Indicators for RDAs

Yorkshire & the Humber - RDA: Yorkshire Forward

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
GDP per head					
Index UK=100	88.8	88.8	87.5	87.9	-
<i>Percentage change from previous year</i>	0.8%	0.0%	-1.5%	0.5%	-
Percentage of EU average	88%	91%	91%	89%	-
Ranking in EU NUTS1 regions	50	44	44	47	-
Proportion of the population with above average living conditions	38%	31%	28%	-	-
Manufacturing labour productivity	93.3%	95.5%	95.9%	-	-
Business formations	9.6%	10.0%	10.1%	9.9%	10.2%
Business survival rates	86%	88%	89%	91%	-
Percentage of 19 year olds with level two qualifications	70%	67%	71%	69%	71%
Percentage of economically active adults with NVQ level 3 qualifications	39%	41%	41%	43%	45%
Percentage employers reporting hard to fill vacancies	15%	14%	18%	17%	26%
Percentage of employees undertaking job-related training in last 13 weeks	27%	28%	28%	30%	30%
ILO unemployment rate (%) All 16+	8.1%	7.1%	7.8%	6.1%	6.1%
Percentage of new dwellings built on land previously developed for urban uses	51%	49%	50%	49%	57%

Notes and Sources: See table for England

### RDA Activity Indicators

	Target Outputs 2000/01	Outputs 2000/01
Number of jobs created and safeguarded	9,480	26,326
Net hectares of derelict land brought into use	176	734
Number of business start-ups	-	-
% of medium/large organisations recognised as Investors in People	-	-(a)
Value of private finance attracted (£m)	-	-

Notes: - not reported in sufficient detail in Annual Report (a) Figures for November 2000 show that in the Yorkshire & the Humber region 29% of medium/large organisations were recognised as Investors in People compared to 32% for England as a whole. Source: *State of the nation indicators*, ODPM web site as at 22 July 2002: [www.local-regions.odpm.gov.uk/rda/indicators/tables.htm](http://www.local-regions.odpm.gov.uk/rda/indicators/tables.htm)

Source: Yorkshire Forward, *Annual Report and accounts 2000/01*, 2001

#### RDA contact details:

Yorkshire Forward  
Victoria House,  
2 Victoria Place  
Leeds  
LS11 5AE  
Tel: 0113 394 9600  
Fax: 0113 243 1088  
Website: [www.yorkshire-forward.com](http://www.yorkshire-forward.com)

#### Government Office contact details:

Government Office for Yorkshire and  
The Humber  
PO Box 213, City House  
New Station Street, Leeds  
LS1 4US  
Tel: 0113 280 0600  
Fax: 0113 244 4898  
Website: [www.goyh.gov.uk](http://www.goyh.gov.uk)



## D. East Midlands Region (EMDA)

The counties of Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire and Nottinghamshire. The non-metropolitan districts of Derby, Leicester, Nottingham and Rutland.

### Core Indicators for RDAs

East Midlands - RDA: East Midlands Development Agency

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
GDP per head					
Index UK=100	95.4	95.8	94.4	93.6	-
Percentage change from previous year	1.9%	0.4%	-1.5%	-0.8%	-
Percentage of EU average	95%	98%	98%	94%	-
Ranking in EU NUTS1 regions	37	38	36	41	-
Proportion of the population with above average living conditions	50%	55%	48%	-	-
Manufacturing labour productivity	90.1%	93.0%	92.3%	-	-
Business formations	9.9%	10.7%	10.8%	10.1%	10.8%
Business survival rates	87%	89%	89%	91%	-
Percentage of 19 year olds with level two qualifications	66%	69%	69%	69%	73%
Percentage of economically active adults with NVQ level 3 qualifications	39%	40%	42%	42%	44%
Percentage employers reporting hard to fill vacancies	15%	19%	27%	22%	33%
Percentage of employees undertaking job-related training in last 13 weeks	24%	26%	27%	26%	28%
ILO unemployment rate (%) All 16+	7.0%	5.5%	5.2%	5.5%	4.6%
Percentage of new dwellings built on land previously developed for urban uses	36%	37%	34%	37%	40%

Notes and Sources: See table for England

### RDA Activity Indicators

	Forecast 2001/02	Outputs 2001/02
Number of jobs created and safeguarded	13,995	9,321
Net hectares of derelict land brought into use	347	404
Number of business start-ups	-	-
% of medium/large organisations recognised as Investors in People	-	- (a)
Value of private finance attracted (£m)	144	119

Notes: - not reported in sufficient detail in Annual Report (a) Figures for November 2000 show that in the East Midlands region 33% of medium/large organisations were recognised as Investors in People compared to 32% for England as a whole. Source: *State of the nation indicators*, ODPM web site as at 22 July 2002: [www.local-regions.odpm.gov.uk/rda/indicators/tables.htm](http://www.local-regions.odpm.gov.uk/rda/indicators/tables.htm)

Source: East Midlands Development Agency, *Annual Report and accounts 2001/02*, 2002

#### RDA contact details:

East Midlands Development Agency  
Apex Court  
City Link  
Nottingham  
NG2 4LA  
Tel: 0115 988 8300  
Fax: 0115 853 3666  
Website: [www.emda.org.uk](http://www.emda.org.uk)

#### Government Office contact details:

Government Office for the East Midlands  
The Belgrave Centre, Stanley Place  
Talbot Street, Nottingham  
NG1 5GG  
Tel: 0115 971 9971  
Fax: 0115 971 2404  
Website: [www.go-em.gov.uk](http://www.go-em.gov.uk)

## E. West Midlands Region (Advantage West Midlands)

The counties of Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire and Worcestershire. The metropolitan districts of Birmingham, Coventry, Dudley, Sandwell, Solihull, Walsall and Wolverhampton. The non-metropolitan districts of Herefordshire, Stoke-on-Trent and Telford and Wrekin.

### Core Indicators for RDAs

West Midlands - RDA: Advantage West Midlands

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
GDP per head					
Index UK=100	92.2	91.4	91.3	91.7	-
<i>Percentage change from previous year</i>	-0.8%	-0.9%	-0.1%	0.4%	-
Percentage of EU average	91%	94%	95%	92%	-
Ranking in EU NUTS1 regions	44	42	40	43	-
Proportion of the population with above average living conditions	41%	39%	37%	-	-
Manufacturing labour productivity	84.9%	86.5%	87.7%	-	-
Business formations	9.8%	10.1%	11.2%	10.6%	10.6%
Business survival rates	87%	87%	89%	90%	-
Percentage of 19 year olds with level two qualifications	65%	70%	66%	73%	70%
Percentage of economically active adults with NVQ level 3 qualifications	37%	39%	40%	41%	43%
Percentage employers reporting hard to fill vacancies	17%	18%	23%	24%	24%
Percentage of employees undertaking job-related training in last 13 weeks	25%	26%	26%	27%	29%
ILO unemployment rate (%) All 16+	8.7%	7.2%	6.2%	6.6%	5.8%
Percentage of new dwellings built on land previously developed for urban uses	50%	57%	54%	54%	54%

Notes and Sources: See table for England

### RDA Activity Indicators

	Target Outputs 2000/01	Outputs 2000/01
Number of jobs created and safeguarded	13,482	13,579
Net hectares of derelict land brought into use	224	329
Number of business start-ups	1,151	1,174
% of medium/large organisations recognised as Investors in People	-	- (a)
Value of private finance attracted (£m)	95	173

Notes: - not reported in sufficient detail in Annual Report (a) Figures for November 2000 show that in the West Midlands region 31% of medium/large organisations were recognised as Investors in People compared to 32% for England as a whole. Source: *State of the nation indicators*, ODPM web site as at 22 July 2002: [www.local-regions.odpm.gov.uk/rda/indicators/tables.htm](http://www.local-regions.odpm.gov.uk/rda/indicators/tables.htm)

Sources: Advantage West Midlands, *Annual Report and Accounts 2000/01*, 2001  
Advantage West Midlands, *Highlights 2000/01*, 2001

#### RDA contact details:

Advantage West Midlands  
3 Priestly Wharf, Holt Street  
Aston Science Park  
Birmingham  
B7 4BZ  
Tel: 0121 380 3500  
Fax: 0121 380 3501  
Website: [www.advantagewm.co.uk](http://www.advantagewm.co.uk)

#### Government Office contact details:

Government Office for the West Midlands  
77 Paradise Circus, Queensway  
Birmingham  
B1 2DT  
Tel: 0121 212 5050  
Fax 0121 212 1010  
Website: [www.go-wm.gov.uk](http://www.go-wm.gov.uk)

## F. East of England Region (EEDA)

The counties of Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Essex, Hertfordshire, Norfolk and Suffolk. The non-metropolitan districts of Luton, Peterborough, Southend-on-Sea and Thurrock.

### Core Indicators for RDAs

East of England - RDA: East of England Development Agency

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
GDP per head					
Index UK=100	101.6	102.8	103.4	103.6	-
<i>Percentage change from previous year</i>	<i>1.2%</i>	<i>1.2%</i>	<i>0.6%</i>	<i>0.2%</i>	-
Percentage of EU average	101%	105%	107%	104%	-
Ranking in EU NUTS1 regions	30	27	26	27	-
Proportion of the population with above average living conditions	79%	77%	80%	-	-
Manufacturing labour productivity	100.0%	101.4%	102.7%	-	-
Business formations	10.3%	11.6%	11.2%	10.5%	11.3%
Business survival rates	89%	91%	91%	92%	-
Percentage of 19 year olds with level two qualifications	66%	70%	76%	79%	74%
Percentage of economically active adults with NVQ level 3 qualifications	40%	40%	42%	44%	45%
Percentage employers reporting hard to fill vacancies	15%	21%	22%	29%	30%
Percentage of employees undertaking job-related training in last 13 weeks	28%	28%	28%	29%	29%
ILO unemployment rate (%) All 16+	6.9%	6.1%	4.5%	3.8%	3.7%
Percentage of new dwellings built on land previously developed for urban uses	52%	53%	54%	58%	51%

Notes and Sources: See table for England

### RDA Activity Indicators

The East of England Development Agency's (EEDA) 2001/02 *Annual Report* does not contain information about the RDA's Activity Indicators as they were under no obligation to publish them. Instead they chose to measure their performance using a "balanced scorecard approach to measure the performance of its internal business processes."<sup>59</sup> Details of the scorecard - goals, measures and progress can be found in their *Annual Report*. From next year, as with all RDAs, EEDA will be required to publish their progress towards Tier 3 targets, as agreed with the DTI.

#### RDA contact details:

East of England Development Agency  
The Business Centre, Station Road  
Histon, Cambridge  
CB4 9LQ  
Tel: 01223 713 900  
Fax: 01223 713 940  
Website: [www.eeda.org.uk](http://www.eeda.org.uk)

#### Government Office contact details:

Government Office for the East of England  
Victory House, Vision Park  
Histon, Cambridge, CB4 9ZR  
Tel: 01223 202000  
Fax: 01223 202020  
Website: [www.go-east.gov.uk](http://www.go-east.gov.uk)

<sup>59</sup> East of England Development Agency, *Annual Report and Accounts 2000/01*, 2001.

## G. South East Region (SEEDA)

The counties of Buckinghamshire, East Sussex, Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Kent, Oxfordshire, Surrey and West Sussex. The non-metropolitan districts of Bracknell Forest, Brighton and Hove, the Medway Towns, Milton Keynes, Portsmouth, Reading, Slough, Southampton, West Berkshire, Windsor and Maidenhead and Wokingham.

### Core Indicators for RDAs

South East - RDA: South East England Development Agency

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
GDP per head					
Index UK=100	107.1	108.8	109.4	110.2	-
<i>Percentage change from previous year</i>	2.6%	1.6%	0.6%	0.7%	-
Percentage of EU average	106%	111%	113%	111%	-
Ranking in EU NUTS1 regions	24	20	19	22	-
Proportion of the population with above average living conditions	81%	79%	87%	-	-
Manufacturing labour productivity	110.8%	111.0%	109.9%	-	-
Business formations	11.3%	12.4%	12.2%	11.2%	11.4%
Business survival rates	89%	91%	91%	93%	-
Percentage of 19 year olds with level two qualifications	70%	75%	79%	77%	80%
Percentage of economically active adults with NVQ level 3 qualifications	44%	46%	48%	50%	50%
Percentage employers reporting hard to fill vacancies	22%	24%	25%	29%	37%
Percentage of employees undertaking job-related training in last 13 weeks	29%	30%	30%	32%	30%
ILO unemployment rate (%) All 16+	5.9%	5.0%	4.4%	3.9%	3.0%
Percentage of new dwellings built on land previously developed for urban uses	56%	54%	56%	61%	61%

Notes and Sources: See table for England

### RDA Activity Indicators

	Forecast 2001/02	Outputs 2001/02
Number of jobs created and safeguarded	2,432	2,705
Net hectares of derelict land brought into use	29	15
Number of business start-ups	75	100
% of medium/large organisations recognised as Investors in People	-	- (a)
Value of private finance attracted (£m)	84	221

Notes: - not reported in sufficient detail in Annual Report (a) Figures for November 2000 show that in the South East region 33% of medium/large organisations were recognised as Investors in People compared to 32% for England as a whole. Source: *State of the nation indicators*, ODPM web site as at 22 July 2002: [www.local-regions.odpm.gov.uk/rda/indicators/tables.htm](http://www.local-regions.odpm.gov.uk/rda/indicators/tables.htm)

Source: South East England Development Agency, *Annual Report and Financial Statement 2001/02*, 2002

#### RDA contact details:

SEEDA Headquarters  
Cross Lanes  
Guildford  
GU1 1YA  
Tel: 01483 484 200  
Fax: 01483 484 247  
Website: [www.seeda.co.uk](http://www.seeda.co.uk)

#### Government Office contact details:

Government Office for the South East  
Bridge House, 1 Walnut Tree Close  
Guildford, Surrey  
GU1 4GA  
Tel: 01483 882255  
Fax: 01483 882259  
Website: [www.go-se.gov.uk](http://www.go-se.gov.uk)

## H. South West Region (SWRDA)

The counties of Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Gloucestershire, Somerset and Wiltshire. The non-metropolitan districts of Bath and North East Somerset, Bournemouth, Bristol, North Somerset, Plymouth, Poole, South Gloucestershire, Swindon and Torbay. The Isles of Scilly.

### Core Indicators for RDAs

South West - RDA: South West of England Regional Development Agency

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
GDP per head					
Index UK=100	92.5	92.7	91.2	90.8	-
<i>Percentage change from previous year</i>	-0.1%	0.2%	-1.6%	-0.4%	-
Percentage of EU average	92%	95%	94%	91%	-
Ranking in EU NUTS1 regions	42	40	41	44	-
Proportion of the population with above average living conditions	84%	94%	100%	-	-
Manufacturing labour productivity	97.1%	94.4%	94.0%	-	-
Business formations	9.4%	10.4%	10.5%	10.1%	10.3%
Business survival rates	89%	91%	90%	91%	-
Percentage of 19 year olds with level two qualifications	74%	76%	72%	77%	74%
Percentage of economically active adults with NVQ level 3 qualifications	41%	43%	45%	46%	47%
Percentage employers reporting hard to fill vacancies	18%	16%	26%	25%	37%
Percentage of employees undertaking job-related training in last 13 weeks	28%	28%	29%	30%	31%
ILO unemployment rate (%) All 16+	6.4%	5.7%	4.8%	4.3%	4.1%
Percentage of new dwellings built on land previously developed for urban uses	35%	34%	37%	38%	43%

Notes and Sources: See table for England

### RDA Activity Indicators

	Target Outputs 2001/02	Achieved 2001/02
Number of jobs created and safeguarded	10,119	10,415
Net hectares of derelict land brought into use	141	84
Number of business start-ups	867	1,071
% of medium/large organisations recognised as Investors in People	-	- (a)
Value of private finance attracted (£m)	273	84

Notes: - not reported in sufficient detail in Annual Report (a) Figures for November 2000 show that in the South West region 34% of medium/large organisations were recognised as Investors in People compared to 32% for England as a whole. Source: *State of the nation indicators*, ODPM web site as at 22 July 2002: [www.local-regions.odpm.gov.uk/rda/indicators/tables.htm](http://www.local-regions.odpm.gov.uk/rda/indicators/tables.htm)

Source: South West of England Regional Development Agency, *Annual Report 2001/02*, 2002

#### RDA contact details:

SWERDA  
Sterling House, Dix's Field  
Exeter  
EX1 1QA  
Tel: 01392 214 747  
Fax: 01392 214 848  
Website: [www.southwestrda.org.uk](http://www.southwestrda.org.uk)

#### Government Office contact details:

Government Office for the South West  
2 Rivergate, Temple Quay  
Bristol  
BS1 6ED  
Tel: 0117 900 1700  
Fax: 0117 900 1900  
Website: [www.gosw.gov.uk](http://www.gosw.gov.uk)

## I. London (LDA)

The 32 London boroughs and the City of London.

### Core Indicators for RDAs

London - RDA: London Development Agency

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
GDP per head					
Index UK=100	142.0	144.5	148.0	146.3	-
<i>Percentage change from previous year</i>	<i>-1.1%</i>	<i>1.8%</i>	<i>2.4%</i>	<i>-1.1%</i>	-
Percentage of EU average	141%	148%	153%	147%	-
Ranking in EU NUTS1 regions	6	5	5	5	-
Proportion of the population with above average living conditions	61%	60%	70%	-	-
Manufacturing labour productivity	124.4%	123.0%	123.3%	-	-
Business formations	13.9%	14.9%	15.3%	13.8%	13.8%
Business survival rates	86%	88%	90%	91%	-
Percentage of 19 year olds with level two qualifications	73%	77%	72%	74%	76%
Percentage of economically active adults with NVQ level 3 qualifications	47%	50%	49%	52%	53%
Percentage employers reporting hard to fill vacancies	18%	20%	26%	22%	30%
Percentage of employees undertaking job-related training in last 13 weeks	30%	31%	30%	30%	31%
ILO unemployment rate (%) All 16+	11.2%	9.3%	7.8%	7.4%	7.1%
Percentage of new dwellings built on land previously developed for urban uses	82%	89%	92%	90%	89%

Notes and Sources: See table for England

### RDA Activity Indicators

The other RDAs have their targets set by Central Government. In the negotiations between RDAs and Central Government over the proposed single budget in 2002/03, it was agreed that RDAs would be required to deliver on a range of demanding targets. The targets will not directly apply to the LDA, although the LDA is committed to making them part of the background for the separate negotiations between the Central Government, the LDA, and the Mayor on the LDA's targets.

#### RDA contact details:

LDA Headquarters  
4th Floor  
Romney House, Tufton Street  
London  
SW1P 3PY  
Tel: 0207 983 4800  
Fax: 0207 983 4801  
Website: [www.lda.gov.uk](http://www.lda.gov.uk)

#### Government Office contact details:

Government Office for London  
Riverwalk House  
157-161 Millbank  
London  
SW1P 4RR  
Tel: 020 7217 3328  
Fax: 020 7217 3450  
Website: [www.go-london.gov.uk](http://www.go-london.gov.uk)

## Appendix 1: Regional Bodies

<b>English regional bodies</b>			
Region	Regional Development Agency	Regional Chamber	Government Office
North East	One NorthEast	North East Assembly (NEA)	Government Office for the North East
North West	NorthWest Development Agency (NWDA)	North West Regional Assembly (NWRA)	Government Office for the North West
Yorkshire and the Humber	Yorkshire Forward	Yorkshire & Humberside Assembly (YHA)	Government Office for Yorkshire and the Humber
West Midlands	Advantage West Midlands	West Midlands Regional Assembly (WMRA)	Government Office for the West Midlands
East Midlands	East Midlands Development Agency (EMDA)	East Midlands Regional Assembly (EMRA)	Government Office for the East Midlands
East of England	East of England Development Agency (EEDA)	East of England Regional Assembly (EERA)	Government Office for the East of England
South East of England	South East England Development Agency (SEEDA)	South East England Regional Assembly (SEERA)	Government Office for the South West
South West	South West of England Regional Development Agency	South West Regional Assembly (SWRA)	Government Office for the South East
London	London Development Agency (LDA)	-	Government Office for London

## Appendix 2: RDAs' board members as at 26 July 2002.

<b>One NorthEast</b>		<b>North West Development Agency</b>		<b>Yorkshire Forward</b>	
John Bridge (Chair)	Business	Bryan Gray (Chair)	Business	Graham Hall (Chair)	Business
Barbara Dennis	Voluntary	John Dunning	Rural/business	John Ashcroft	Business
Rita Stringfellow	Local authority	Felicity Goodey	Business	Muriel Barker	Local authority
Alastair Arkley	Business	Dennis G Mendoroso	Business	Jeanne Coburn	Education/FE
John Williams	Local authority	Clive Jeanes	Business	Julian Cummins	Business/voluntary
Sue Wilson	Business	Alan Manning	TUC	Brian Greenwood	Business
Richard Maudslay	Business	Kath Reade	Voluntary	Richard Gregory	Business
Philip Hughes	Local authority/rural	Michael Doyle	Local authority	Lord Haskins	Business
Geoffrey Hodgson	Business	Richard Leese	Local authority	Stephen Houghton	Local authority
Christopher Edwards	Business/education	Anil Ruia	Business	Paul Jagger	TUC
Tim Cantle Jones	Business	Neville Chamberlain	Business	Adeeba Malik	Voluntary
Jane Nolan	Business/SME	Brenda Smith	Business	Pamela Warhurst	Rural
Jackie Fisher	Education/business	Pauleen Lane	Local authority	Eileen Bosomworth	Local authority
David Walsh	Local authority	Michael Storey	Local authority	Dr Christopher King	Business/international
Vacant		Sir Martin Harris	Education	Kathryn Pinnock	Local authority
<b>East Midlands Development Agency</b>		<b>Advantage West Midlands</b>		<b>East of England Development Agency</b>	
Derek Mapp (Chair)	Business	Alex Stephenson (Chair)	Business	Vincent Watts (Chair)	Business/academic
Jane Bradford	Business	David Sparks	Local authority	Alan Cherry	Business
Peter Gadsby	Business	Sukhvinder Stubbs	Business	Greg Grant	TUC
Graham Chapman	Local authority	Albert Bore	Local authority	Peter Martin	Local authority/business
Gillian Gardner	Local authority	Tony Harris	Rural	Richard Powell	Sustainable development
Christine Wood	Trade Union	Kumar Bhattacharyya	Business	Neville Reyner	Business
Dame Pat Morgan-Webb	Education	Christine King	HE/FE	Marie Skinner	Business/rural/e-commerce
Ron Whittaker	Business	Richard Barnes	Business	Ruth Bagnall	Local authority
Bryan Carr	Business	Sue Davis	Local authority	Sal Brinton	Local authority
Andrew Scarborough	Local authority	Brian Woods-Scawen	Business	Marco Cereste	Business/SME
Kashmir Bilgan	Local authority/rural	Norman Price	Business	Leo Murray	Business
Jonathan McLeod	Business	Paul Tilsley	Local authority	Chris Paveley	Business/high tec
Peter Ramsden	Business	Tony Sealey	Business	Yasmin Shariff	Business/bldg design
Samantha Gemmell	Business	Isabella Moore	Business	Roger Ali	Community/voluntary
Rita Patel	Voluntary	Bill Holmes	TUC		
<b>South East England Development Agency</b>		<b>South West of England Regional Development Agency</b>		<b>London Development Agency</b>	
Allan Willett (Chairman)	Business	Michael Lickiss (Chair)	Business	George Barlow (Chair)	
Janis Kong	Business	Doris Ansari	Local authority	Mick Connolly	TUC
Mary McAnally	Business	Peter Chalke	Local authority	Len Duvall	GLA
Peter Read	Business	Nigel Costley	TUC	Michael Frye	Business
Caroline Williams	Business	Helen Holland	Local authority	Tamara Ingram	Business
Ken Bodfish	Local authority	Mike Leece	Business	George Kessler	Business
Kevin Wilson	Local authority	Alf Morris	Education/business	Judith Mayhew	
Kit Oliver	Local authority	Jeremy Pope	Business	Kumar Murshid	Business/ local authority
Clive Booth	Education	Jonathan Porritt	Rural/environmental	Lord Paul	
Barry Camfield	Trade Union	Nicholas Buckland	Business	Andrew Pelling	GLA
Sarah Ward	Rural	Brian Kemp	Business	Sally Powell	Local authority
Robert Douglas	Business	Robin Nicoll	Local authority	Mary Reilly	Business
James Brathwaite	Business	Colin Skellett	Business	Yvonne Thompson	
Ken Thornber	Local authority	Vacant		Victor Anderson	
Elizabeth Brighouse	Voluntary			Honor Chapman	

Sources: DTI RDA Board Members, DTI website as at 24 July 2002: [www.consumers.gov.uk/rda/info/board.htm](http://www.consumers.gov.uk/rda/info/board.htm)  
 LDA, *The Board*, LDA website as at 24 July 2002: [www.lda.gov.uk/the\\_board.asp](http://www.lda.gov.uk/the_board.asp)