



## BRIEFING PAPER

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# Enterprise Zones

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## Summary

In a speech to the Conservative Party spring conference in March 2011, the Chancellor George Osborne announced plans for the creation of Enterprise Zones, to assist “the parts of Britain that had missed out in the last ten years.” The [2011 Budget](#) and accompanying [Plan for Growth](#) announced plans for 24 Enterprise Zones. These became operational in April 2012.

The [2015 Spring Budget](#) announced the creation of 2 new Enterprise Zones at Blackpool Airport and Plymouth. The 2015 [Summer Budget](#) announced that the government would hold a bidding round for a new programme of Enterprise Zones. Applications closed on 18 September 2015. The 2015 [Autumn Statement](#) announced the creation of 18 new Enterprise Zones, as well as extension to 8 existing zones, bringing the total to 44.

The [2016 Budget](#) stated the government will create a new Enterprise Zone in Cornwall, and subject to successful business cases and local agreement, three new zones in Dudley, Loughborough and Leicester. The budget also included plans to extend the Sheffield City Region Enterprise Zone and stated the government would support proposals for an Enterprise Zone in Port Talbot encompassing the old Tata Steel works.<sup>1</sup>

Enterprise Zones are geographically defined areas, hosted by Local Enterprise Partnerships in which commercial and industrial businesses can receive incentives to set up or expand. Businesses locating to an Enterprise Zone before 31 March 2018 are entitled to a business rate discount of up to 100% over a five year period (worth up to £275,000 per business) as well as Enhanced Capital Allowances for the purchase of machinery and equipment.

Enterprise Zones have also been eligible to apply for the £59 million Local Infrastructure Fund to support enabling works and the £100 million Capital Grant Fund to support infrastructure projects.

A pilot scheme of 4 University Enterprise Zones, designed to encourage high tech firms to locate near universities has been operational since July 2014. The 2018 Budget stated the government would provide funding to support “up to 10 areas” to develop proposals for new University Enterprise Zones.<sup>2</sup>

In May 2014, the Department for Communities and Local Government reported that as of December 2013, 4,649 jobs (as well as 2,965 construction jobs) have been created by Enterprise Zones in England. In August 2015, the DCLG reported that Enterprise Zones had created 19,000 jobs, attracted £2.2 billion of private investment and more than 500 new businesses.<sup>3</sup>

Similar policies have been adopted by devolved administrations in Scotland and Wales; 4 Enterprise Areas spread across 15 sites are operational in Scotland, 7 Enterprise Zones are operational in Wales, as is 1 in Northern Ireland.

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<sup>1</sup> HM Treasury [Budget 2016](#) HC 901, March 2016, pg. 71, 74-75 and 120

<sup>2</sup> HM Treasury, Budget 2018, HC 1629 pg. 67

<sup>3</sup> Department for Communities and Local Government, [Enterprise zones boom with thousands of new jobs attracted this year](#) 27 August 2015

# 1. Government policy in England

## 1.1 Announcement

The Chancellor, George Osborne, made a [speech](#), at the Conservative Party spring forum on 5 March 2011 announcing new plans for Enterprise Zones (EZs) “across parts of Britain that have missed out in the last ten years”.<sup>4</sup>

Further details were set out in the [2011 Budget](#) and accompanying [Plan for Growth](#).<sup>5</sup> 24 Enterprise Zones were created during the 2010-2015 Parliament. 11 of these were assigned to specific Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs) at the time of the 2011 Budget. The Humber Green Point Corridor and Lancashire Enterprise Zones were established separately in response to job losses announced by BAE Systems.<sup>6</sup> The remainder were awarded to LEPs following a competitive bidding process.<sup>7</sup>

## 1.2 Enterprise Zone policies

All EZs are subject to specific measures on business rates, planning and broadband. Other policies may apply to particular EZs depending on local circumstances.

### Business rates

The 2011 Budget announcement stated that businesses moving to an EZ before April 2015 would benefit from a business rate discount of up to 100% over a five year period, worth up to £275,000 per business in total. The [2014 Budget](#) extended the availability of business rate discounts and Enhanced Capital Allowances until 31 March 2020. The deadline by which business will have to locate to an Enterprise Zone to claim these discounts was also extended to 31 March 2018.

In addition, all business rates growth within EZs for 25 years from April 2013 will be retained by the LEP and reinvested in the area.<sup>8</sup>

### Planning

EZs will be subject to “radically simplified planning approaches”.<sup>9</sup> The Government envisages that Local Development Orders (LDOs) will be the primary mechanism for achieving this. LDOs, which require public consultation and the approval of the Secretary of State, can be used to exempt certain development identified in local development documents from the need for specific planning permission. LDOs may focus on specific industrial sectors.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>4</sup> George Osborne, [We're building a better future for Britain](#), Cardiff, 5 March 2011

<sup>5</sup> HM Treasury and BIS, [The Plan for Growth](#), March 2011, p33

<sup>6</sup> [HC Deb 10 Oct 2011 c3-4WS](#)

<sup>7</sup> HM Treasury and DCLG, [The Government announces 11 new Enterprise Zones to accelerate local growth, as part of the Plan for Growth](#), 17 August 2011

<sup>8</sup> DCLG [What are Enterprise Zones?](#)

<sup>9</sup> DCLG, [Enterprise Zones Prospectus](#), 2011, p6

<sup>10</sup> DCLG, [ibid](#), Annex A

## Broadband

The Government will “ensure that superfast broadband is rolled out throughout [EZs], achieved through guaranteeing the most supportive regulatory environment and, if necessary, public funding”.<sup>11</sup>

## Other measures

Some EZs in Assisted Areas are eligible to receive 100% first year capital allowances for plant and machinery.

Additional options for EZ concessions listed by the Government include Tax Increment Financing enabling borrowing against future increases in business rate receipts fund the development of infrastructure (would require primary legislation) and UK Trade and Investment support inward investment or trade opportunities in EZs.<sup>12</sup>

## 1.3 Locations

A list of EZs by location, LEP and industry specialism is available in the Appendix.

The Government asked LEPs to nominate the site of Enterprise Zones “based on the economic rationale and potential of the zone”. The emphasis is on the creation of additional growth, new businesses and new jobs. The Government therefore favours sites with little or no existing business occupancy.<sup>13</sup>

The 2015 [Spring Budget](#) announced that the government would support the extension of the Manchester, Mersey Waters, Humber, Tees Valley, MIRA, Oxford Science Vale and Discovery Park Enterprise Zones:

- The extension of the Humber Enterprise Zone is designed to accommodate a new factory complex to be constructed by Siemens;<sup>14</sup>
- The extension of the Tees Valley Enterprise Zone is designed to accommodate oil and gas decommissioning;
- The extension of the Oxford Science Vale is designed to allow it to expand its focus to energy, space and satellite science;
- The extension Discovery Park Enterprise Zone, is designed to allow it to expand its operations in life sciences and environmental technologies.<sup>15</sup>

The Spring Budget also included proposals to establish two new Enterprise Zones – the Plymouth Marine Enterprise Zone located on the south Naval Dockyard site and another in Blackpool (both subject to successful business cases being made) as well as changing the designation of the Leeds Enterprise Zone to support energy and waste technology businesses.<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> DCLG [Ibid](#), p6

<sup>12</sup> DCLG [Ibid](#), P7

<sup>13</sup> DCLG [Ibid](#) pp4-5

<sup>14</sup> Alice Roberts, A year of growth and opportunity, Hull Daily Mail, 29 December 2014, p 14

<sup>15</sup> HM Treasury, [Budget 2015](#), HC1039, March 2015 p 44 and 48

<sup>16</sup> HM Treasury, [Ibid](#), pg. 47 and 73.

The 2015 [Summer Budget](#) announced that the government would hold a bidding round for a new programme of Enterprise Zones. Applications closed on 18 September 2015.

Guidance [published by the Department for Communities and Local Government](#) stated preference would be given to proposals which:

- have been clearly identified as the LEPs top local growth priority, and/or
- involve smaller towns, places and districts.

Applications for extensions to existing Enterprise Zones were also considered.

A list of all English Enterprise Zones is available [here](#).

Further information on LEPs is available in Library Briefing Paper [Local Enterprise Partnerships](#).

## 2. Funding initiatives

### 2.1 Capital Allowances

The Government estimated in 2012 that the 100% first year capital allowances available in selected EZs will cost around £95 million over the period 2012-13 to 2016-17.<sup>17</sup>

### 2.2 Local Infrastructure Fund

In February 2013, the Government announced the creation of the Local Infrastructure Fund (LIF) to support early enabling works in and around Enterprise Zone sites and also accelerate large scale housing developments. Investment is made on either a loan or equity basis and is managed by the Homes and Communities Agency.<sup>18</sup> £59 million worth of funding was made available.

Applications were open to all 25 Enterprise Zones; a shortlist of 18 projects based at 13 different Enterprise Zone sites was announced in June 2013. A full list of all projects is available on the [Homes and Communities Agency website](#).

### 2.3 Capital Grant Fund

In October 2013, the government announced the creation of the Enterprise Zones Capital Grant Fund, a £100 million fund for Enterprise Zones to complete infrastructure projects and become commercially viable for development that was made in the 2014/15 financial year.<sup>19</sup> There are no restrictions on what the grant funding can be used for, although it is expected all projects will tackle “market failure” with the guidance notes citing abnormal costs, public infrastructure costs and land assembly as the type of problems the funding is designed to address.<sup>20</sup>

Bids are limited to one per Enterprise Zone and must be submitted through the relevant Local Enterprise Partnership and demonstrate the support of all partners of the Enterprise Zone.<sup>21</sup> The bidding process closed on 18 November 2013. A shortlist of 12 successful bids [was announced in January 2014](#) and all funding was awarded between April 2014 and 31 March 2015.<sup>22</sup>

### 2.4 University Enterprise Zones

In December 2013, the then Department for Business Innovation and Skills announced a Treasury-funded £15 million pilot scheme to create three to four University Enterprise Zones. The zones are designed to

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<sup>17</sup> HMRC Budget 2012 Policy Costings, [Enterprise Zones: First-Year Allowances for Designated Areas](#)

<sup>18</sup> Homes and Communities Agency [Local Infrastructure Fund](#)

<sup>19</sup> DCLG press release [£100 million investment to give enterprise zones business edge](#) 7 October 2013

<sup>20</sup> DCLG [Building Foundations for Growth: Enterprise Zone Capital Grant Fund Bidding Guidance](#), October 2013

<sup>21</sup> DCLG [Ibid](#)

<sup>22</sup> DCLG [Ibid](#)

encourage clusters of high-tech firms to locate near and engage with universities, as well as encouraging universities to cooperate with local businesses and Local Enterprise Partnerships to foster innovation and local economic growth.<sup>23</sup>

The pilot scheme was also designed to address the lack of incentives for the private sector to fund office, laboratory and workshop space for innovative firms in science parks, as well as offering affordable business space to students to start businesses after graduation.<sup>24</sup>

In July 2014, it was announced that the four pilot locations would be Bradford, Bristol, Nottingham and Liverpool.

- The Bradford zone will be based around a “digital health zone” with two sites, one focusing on a “digital exchange” to support technological development in communications enabled healthcare and another focusing on clinical pilots of new healthcare products and services.
- The Bristol zone, a partnership between the University of Bristol and the University of the West of England will focus on robotics, biosciences and health sciences.
- The Nottingham zone will focus on fostering links between academics and businesses in the areas of advanced manufacturing, aerospace and energy.
- The Liverpool zone will be known as “Sensor City” and will focus on the development of sensor technologies that measure and collect data from the external environment.<sup>25</sup>

An interim evaluation published by of the pilot scheme found:

- Occupancy rates varied from a high of 84% for the Ingenuity Centre at Nottingham University to a low of 24% for the University of Bradford Digital Health Enterprise Zone.
- UEZs often struggled to find funds for “recurrent costs” such as staff
- Early evidence suggests UEZs “have led to improvements in university-business engagement.”<sup>26</sup>

The pilot scheme will “fully evaluated” in 2023.

The 2018 Budget stated the government would provide £5 million to support “up to 10 areas” to develop proposals for new University Enterprise Zones.<sup>27</sup> Applications closed in April 2019.

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<sup>23</sup> BIS [£15 million boost for local business growth at universities](#), 13 December 2013

<sup>24</sup> BIS [Ibid](#), 13 December 2013

<sup>25</sup> George Ryan, [New University Enterprise Zones launched](#), Times Higher Education Supplement 4 July 2014

<sup>26</sup> Technopolis Group, [University Enterprise Zones \(UEZ\) pilot interim evaluation Interim and process evaluation](#), July 2018

<sup>27</sup> HM Treasury, Budget 2018, HC 1629 pg. 67



## 2.5 Food Enterprise Zones

In February 2015, Local Enterprise Partnerships were invited to bid for Food Enterprise Zone (FEZ) status, designed to function as zones dedicated to food and agriculture.

FEZs will be eligible for grants of up to £50,000 to meet set up costs and will benefit from a simplified planning process facilitated through Local Development Orders.<sup>28</sup>

To date, 17 FEZs have approved - details of approved FEZs by LEP are shown in the table below.

Food Enterprise Zones by Local Enterprise Partnership	
FEZ	LEP
Somerset	Heart of the South West
South Downs	Coast to Capital
Cornwall	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly
Cumbria	North West
Lincolnshire (x3)	Greater Lincolnshire
Worcestershire	Worcestershire
Leicestershire	Leicester and Leicestershire
Cheshire	Cheshire and Warrington
West Sussex	Coast to Capital
Central Bedfordshire	South East Midlands
Gipping Valley	New Anglia
Greater Norwich	New Anglia
Orwell Food Cluster	New Anglia
North Somerset	West of England
Ryedale	York, North Yorkshire, East Riding

Source: DEFRA

<sup>28</sup> Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, [Food Enterprise Zones created to drive growth](#), 19 February 2015

## 3. Assessments

### 3.1 National Audit Office assessment, December 2013

In December 2013, The National Audit Office published a report titled [Funding and structures for local economic growth](#), examining how effective the DCLG and BIS have been in supporting economic growth and providing value for money. The report states that the long term aim of Enterprise Zones to enable LEPs to attract investment and jobs are hindered by “short term financial incentives” which “create uncertainty for businesses.”<sup>29</sup>

The report also references figures released by the DCLG, stating between 6,000 and 18,000 new jobs could be secured by 2015 as a result of Enterprise Zones, compared with an initial estimate of 54,000 published by the Treasury in 2011.<sup>30</sup>

### 3.2 Public Accounts Committee, May 2014

In May 2014 the Public Accounts Committee published a further report in May 2014 on the subject of the government’s regional development agenda titled [Promoting Economic Growth Locally](#).<sup>31</sup>

This reports stated that as of December 2013, the DCLG reported 4,649 jobs (as well as 2,965 construction jobs) have been created by Enterprise Zones in England, which it describes as “particularly underwhelming” in light of initial Treasury projections of 54,000.<sup>32</sup> In light of this shortfall, it recommends that concerned departments, in this case BIS, DCLG and the Treasury should “scrutinise thoroughly any forecasts of jobs its schemes will create before presenting them to Parliament and the public.”<sup>33</sup>

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<sup>29</sup> NAO, [Funding and structures for local economic growth](#), 6 December 2013, p 31.

<sup>30</sup> NAO [ibid](#) p 31.

<sup>31</sup> House of Commons Committee of Public Accounts, [Promoting Economic Growth Locally](#), May 2014, HC 1110, p 6.

<sup>32</sup> House of Commons Committee of Public Accounts, [ibid](#), p 6.

<sup>33</sup> House of Commons Committee of Public Accounts, [ibid](#), p 6.

## 4. Policy of devolved administrations

Enterprise Zones are a devolved matter and there is no obligation for the devolved administrations to adopt them.

### 4.1 Scotland

The [Scottish Government Economic Strategy](#), published in September 2011 included a commitment to establish four [Enterprise Areas](#), each specialising in a specific business sector. Four Enterprise Areas, focusing on life sciences, renewable energy, and general manufacturing and growth industries, spread across 15 sites are now operational. A full list of sites and their industry specialism is available in Appendix 2.

Incentives offered to businesses seeking to locate in Enterprise Area are similar to those available in England, including business rates discounts, enhanced capital allowances for the premises or machinery, a streamlined planning process, international promotion and marketing of Enterprise Areas by Scottish Development International, access to superfast broadband and skills and training support.<sup>34</sup>

### 4.2 Wales

There are currently [eight Enterprise Zones](#) operational in Wales, each specialising in a specific business sector. A full list of sites and their industry specialism is available in Appendix 2.

A Welsh Assembly Government Department for Economy Science and Transport report from May 2014 indicates that to date Enterprise Zones in Wales have created 2,159 jobs and safeguarded a further 2,983 and attracted £70.2 million of investment, though this total combines private sector capital funding and Welsh Assembly Government support for projects.<sup>35</sup>

This report includes a target to create a further 1,900 jobs by the end of 2014/15 and attract a further £50 million worth of investment, from both private and public sources.<sup>36</sup>

### 4.3 Northern Ireland

In April 2012, the then Secretary of State for Northern Ireland encouraged the Northern Ireland Executive to consider establishing Enterprise Zones.<sup>37</sup>

A commitment was formulated in the June 2013 joint economic pact between the Northern Irish Executive and the British Government,

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<sup>34</sup> Scottish Government, [Enterprise Areas in Scotland - Incentives](#)

<sup>35</sup> Welsh Assembly Government Department for Economy, Science and Transport [Wales Enterprise Zones: Key Performance Indicators](#), May 2014

<sup>36</sup> Welsh Assembly Government Department for Economy, Science and Transport [Wales Enterprise Zones: Key Performance Indicators](#), May 2014

<sup>37</sup> BBC News Online, [Owen Paterson calls for Northern Ireland enterprise zones](#), 1 April 2012

[Building a Prosperous and United Community](#). This document promised “a new way forward on Enterprise Zones and planning reform”, with the British Government stating it would be willing to designate Enterprise Zone status on suitable sites, should they be identified by the Northern Ireland Executive.<sup>38</sup>

The [2014 Budget](#) stated the government would support a pilot Enterprise Zone planned by the Northern Ireland Executive by offering a number of incentives to businesses.

In [the 2016 Budget](#) it was announced that the Northern Ireland Executive had set the boundaries for the zone.<sup>39</sup> The [Atlantic Link Zone](#), adjacent to the University of Ulster’s Coleraine campus was officially launched in June 2017, with the first business opening on site in June 2018.<sup>40</sup>

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<sup>38</sup> HM Government and NI Executive, [Building a Prosperous and United Community](#) June 2013 p 9.

<sup>39</sup> HM Treasury, [Budget 2016](#), HC 901, March 2016, pg. 68

<sup>40</sup> John Campbell, [New enterprise zone to be launched in Coleraine](#), BBC, 20 June 2017 and Gareth McKeown, [New £20m data centre opens in north's first 'Enterprise Zone'](#), Irish News, 12 June 2018

## 5. Will Enterprise Zones be effective?

### 5.1 Government case

EZs are part of the Government's plans to reduce burdens on the private sector to enable it to drive growth and job creation. The *Enterprise Zone Prospectus* list four key principles guiding the new EZs:<sup>41</sup>

- Opportunity – “focusing on areas of genuine economic opportunity”
- Long-term viability – attempting to ensure the “long-term success of the area beyond the initial period of Government business rate subsidy”
- Strategic fit – LEPs will develop and implement EZs which suit their local area and with tying EZs to their wider economic priorities
- Minimising displacement – LEPs “will have a vital role in targeting the business growth that is genuinely additional”

By doing taking this approach the Government hopes to overcome some of the criticisms of previous EZs (see below).

### 5.2 Enterprise Zones in the 1980s

The previous incarnation of EZs were announced by Geoffrey Howe in his 1980 Budget. In total 38 Enterprise Zones were designated between 1981 and 1996. 23 were designated in two rounds between 1981/82 and 1983/84. Following this, designation occurred on an ad hoc basis.<sup>42</sup> The demise of EZs was attributed to the effects of delays owing to European Commission State Aid regulations.<sup>43</sup>

#### Benefits and concessions

The following benefits were available to both new and existing industrial and commercial enterprises in EZ for a ten-year period from the date on which the EZ was designated:

- Exemption from rates on industrial and commercial property;
- Exemption from Development Land Tax;
- 100% allowances for corporation and income tax purposes for capital expenditure on industrial and commercial buildings;
- Employers were exempt from industrial training levies and from the requirement to supply information to Industrial Training Boards;

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<sup>41</sup> DCLG [Enterprise Zone Prospectus](#), April 2011

<sup>42</sup> Kieran Larkin & Zach Wilcox, What would Maggie do? - [Why the Government's policy on Enterprise Zones needs to be radically different to the failed policy of the 1980s](#), Centre for Cities, February 2011

<sup>43</sup> HC Deb 4 June 1996 c385

- A greatly simplified planning regime; developments that conformed with the published scheme for each zone did not require planning permission. Those controls remaining in place would be abandoned more speedily;
- Applications from firms in EZs for certain customs facilities would be processed as a matter of priority and certain criteria relaxed;
- Government requests for statistical information would be reduced.<sup>44</sup>

## Evaluation of the effects

The most authoritative study was one commissioned by the Department of the Environment in 1995, which covered 22 of the 25 EZs designated between 1981 and 1984.<sup>45</sup> The key findings included:

- Around 126,000 jobs were created, of which up to 58,000 were additional. Additionality was highest amongst manufacturing and lowest for retailing and distribution activity.
- The cost per additional job created was around £17,000 (£26,000 at current prices), assuming a ten year job life
- More than £2 billion (1994/95 prices) of private capital was invested in property on the EZs, a public to private leverage ratio of about 1 to 2.3.

The study listed four factors that appear to have influenced the relative performance of EZs:<sup>46</sup>

*The comparative advantage of an area* - in terms of the locational preferences of new and growing business as a factor influencing the development of a Zone.

*The nature of the sites assembled* - did the Zone consist of a number of fragmented sites or of one or two large areas? How large were the Zones and what amount of dereliction existed and thus the amount of land clearance and infrastructure needed? The type of land ownership, i.e. were the Zone sites in public or private ownership?

*The development strategy of the Zone authority* - did the Zone authority seek to attract firms within particular sectors, and have a clear development strategy for the sites, consistent with a wider development plan for the area?

*The promotion and marketing arrangements for the Zone* - was it in the hands of one agency or were there more than one agency involved in the management of the Zone? Was there a clear focus to promotional and marketing campaigns?

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<sup>44</sup> P. Bruinvels and D. Rodrigues, Investing in Enterprise, 1989, p161

<sup>45</sup> Final Evaluation of Enterprise Zones, PA Cambridge Economic Consultants, HMSO 1995

<sup>46</sup> Ibid., p. x-xi

### Studies

Two think-tank reports have cast doubt on the success of EZ. A [2011 report](#) from the Centre for Cities listed some lessons from UK experience of EZs:<sup>47</sup>

- 1 1980s Enterprise Zones did regenerate some areas of dereliction – but this is no longer the priority it once was.
- 2 1980s Enterprise Zones did not deliver a high number of additional new jobs.
- 3 1980s Enterprise Zones were expensive.
- 4 1980s Enterprise Zones pushed demand around the economy, which is likely to undermine longer term UK prosperity.
- 5 Many of the benefits of the 1980s Enterprise Zones were captured by property owners rather than by local areas.
- 6 Some of the key elements of 1980s Enterprise Zones, such as simplified planning processes, were not delivered in practice.
- 7 The 1980s Enterprise Zone policies mismatched goals and incentives.
- 8 One of the challenges facing 1980s Enterprise Zones was that they were created in areas which offered only a limited chance of long-term success.
- 9 Urban and accessible zones created more jobs than rural zones.

The report suggests that employment and skills support to increase productivity are a key component of successful EZs. This contrasts with the emphasis on capital spending and property redevelopment that characterised 1980s EZs. It also suggests tailored packages of support for individual areas and EZs in more prosperous cities as well as struggling areas.

A [further report](#) was produced by in 2011 by the Work Foundation. It agrees that the 1980s programme was largely ineffective and argues that the new generation of EZs should be larger (avoiding competition within local areas), include investment in skills and infrastructure, and be “governed in a way that is ...compatible with localism”.<sup>48</sup>

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<sup>47</sup> Kieran Larkin & Zach Wilcox, What would Maggie do? - [Why the Government's policy on Enterprise Zones needs to be radically different to the failed policy of the 1980s](#), Centre for Cities, February 2011

<sup>48</sup> Andrew Sissons and Chris Brown, [Do enterprise zones work?](#), The Work Foundation, February 2011, p.3

## 6. Appendix 1: English Enterprise Zones by specialist sector

Enterprise Zones in England by specialist sector(s)	
Enterprise Zone	Specialist sector(s)
Alconbury Enterprise Campus	Advanced Manufacturing/Engineering, ICT, Industrial Biotechnology, Low Carbon Industry
Aylesbury Vale	High Performance Technology, Space Propulsion, Satellite Applications, Agri-Food, Health
Birmingham	Advanced Manufacturing/Engineering, Business Services, Financial Services, ICT, Pharmaceuticals & Healthcare
Black Country	Advanced Manufacturing/Engineering, Aerospace, Automotive, Low Carbon Industry
Blackpool Airport	Wind, Nuclear, Waste to Energy
Bristol Temple Quarter & Bath, North East Somer Valley	Business Services, Creative Industries, Financial Services, ICT, Low Carbon Industry
Cambridge Compass	Innovation and Manufacturing, Bio-Tech, High-Tech, Life Sciences, Clean-Tech, Creative Digital
Carlisle Kingmoor Park	Nuclear Engineering, Energy, Advanced Manufacturing
Cheshire Science Corridor	Life Sciences, Energy and Nuclear, Environmental Technologies, Advanced Manufacturing and Engineering, Automotive
Ceramic Valley	Advanced Materials, Energy and Power Generation, Advanced Manufacturing and Engineering, Business and Professional Services, Warehouse and
Corridor Manchester	Life Sciences, Health Innovation, Med-Tec, ICT
Discovery Park	AgriFood, Business Services, Energy, Industrial Biotechnology, Pharmaceuticals & Healthcare
Didcot Growth Accelerator	Advanced Manufacturing/Engineering, Aerospace, ICT, Energy, Pharmaceuticals and Healthcare
Dorset Innovation Park	Advanced Engineering and Manufacturing, Aerospace, Marine, Energy, Defence
Exeter and East Devon	Innovation, Digital Business and Professional Services, Low Carbon Industry, Advanced Manufacturing/Engineering, Aerospace Digital and ICT, Business and Professional Services, Pharmaceuticals, High Tech
EZ <sup>3</sup> Enterprise Zone	Manufacturing, Low carbon and Sustainable Tech
Great Yarmouth and Lowestoft	Business Services, Construction inc.built environment, Energy, Retail & Logistics
Harlow	Advanced Manufacturing/Engineering, Aerospace, Creative Industries, Pharmaceuticals & Healthcare
Hereford	Advanced Manufacturing/Engineering, AgriFood, Business Services, Construction inc.built environment, Security
Hertfordshire Enviro-Tech	Green Technology, Sustainable Construction, Sustainable Transport, Agri-Tech, Smart Energy and Smart Technology
Hillhouse	Chemicals
Humber	AgriFood, Energy, Retail & Logistics, Transport



## 17 Enterprise Zones

Enterprise Zones in England by specialist sector(s)	
Enterprise Zone	Specialist sector(s)
Lancashire	Advanced Manufacturing/Engineering, Aerospace, Automotive
Leeds City Region	Advanced Manufacturing/Engineering, Automotive, Construction inc.built environment, Pharmaceuticals & Healthcare, Retail & Logistics
Loughborough and Leicester	Advanced Manufacturing, Engineering, Energy and Low Carbon, Life Sciences, Professional and Financial Services, Software Development, Space
Luton Airport	Aerospace, Advanced Manufacturing and Engineering, Associated Leisure, Hotel and Catering Businesses
Manchester Airport City	Advanced Manufacturing/Engineering, Aerospace, Business Services, Industrial Biotechnology, Pharmaceuticals & Healthcare
Mersey Waters	Advanced Manufacturing/Engineering, Automotive, Business Services, Energy, Pharmaceuticals & Healthcare
MIRA Technology Park	Advanced Manufacturing/Engineering, Automotive, ICT, Low Carbon Industry, Transport
Newhaven Enterprise Zone	Advanced engineering & manufacturing; Clean, Green and Marine; Environmental technology and services; Creative & digital
Newquay Aerohub	Advanced Manufacturing/Engineering, Aerospace, Energy, ICT, Transport
North East	Advanced Manufacturing/Engineering, Automotive, Energy, Low Carbon Industry, Transport
North East Enterprise Zone 2	Advanced Manufacturing/Engineering, Automotive, Construction inc.built environment, Financial Services, Retail & Logistics
North Kent Enterprise Zone	Healthcare and medical technologies (teaching and practice), Advanced manufacturing, Engineering, Digital and creative
Northampton Waterside	Advanced Manufacturing / Engineering, Automotive, Construction inc. built environment, Financial Services, Retail and Logistics
Nottingham and Derby	Advanced Manufacturing/Engineering, Creative Industries, Energy, Industrial Biotechnology, Pharmaceuticals & Healthcare
Oceansgate Plymouth	Marine
Royal Docks	Energy
Sci-Tech Daresbury	Advanced Manufacturing/Engineering, Aerospace, Energy, ICT, Pharmaceuticals & Healthcare
Science Vale UK	Advanced Manufacturing/Engineering, Aerospace, Energy, ICT, Pharmaceuticals & Healthcare
Sheffield City Region	Advanced Manufacturing/Engineering, Aerospace, Creative Industries, Low Carbon Industry, Pharmaceuticals & Healthcare
Solent	Advanced Manufacturing/Engineering, Aerospace, Transport
Space to Innovate	Agri-Tech, Offshore Energy, The Green Economy, Digital and Creative
Tees Valley	Advanced Manufacturing/Engineering, Chemicals, Creative Industries, Energy
York Central	Professional and business services, Digital and creative, High tech engineering and rail, Education

Source: <https://enterprisezones.communities.gov.uk/>

## 7. Appendix 2: Scottish Enterprise Areas and Welsh Enterprise Zones by location and specialist sectors

<b>Scotland</b>	
<b>Life Sciences Enterprise Area</b>	
Irvine (North Ayrshire)	
Fortress Enterprise Park (Highland)	
BioQuarter (Edinburgh)	
Inverness Campus (Highland)	
Biocampus (Midlothian)	
BioCity (North Lanarkshire)	
<b>Low Carbon / Renewables North Enterprise Area</b>	
Nigg (Highland)	
Haston (Orkney)	
Scrabster (Highland)	
Arnish (Western Isles)	
Lyness (Orkney)	
<b>Low Carbon / Renewables East Enterprise Area</b>	
Dundee Port (Dundee)	
Dundee Claverhouse (Dundee)	
Leith Port (Edinburgh)	
<b>General Manufacturing / Growth Sectors Enterprise Area</b>	
Creative Clyde (Glasgow) - Creative Industries	
Prestwick (South Ayrshire) - Aerospace	
West Lothian (West Lothian) - Food and Drink Manufacturing	
West Lothain - Eliburn - Livingston - food and drink manufacturing	
Source: Scottish Government	

<b>Wales</b>	
<b>Enterprise Zones</b>	<b>Specialist sector</b>
Anglesey	Low carbon energy
Central Cardiff	Business and professional services
Deeside	Manufacturing
Eddw Vale	Manufacturing
Haven Waterway	Energy
Snowdonia	Engineering
St. Athan - Cardiff Airport	Aerospace / Defence
Port Talbot Waterfront	Advanced manufacturing, energy and environment and construction sectors
Source: Welsh Government	

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