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Enterprise Zones



Summary

- 1 Government policy in England
- 2 Funding initiatives
- 3 Assessments
- 4 Policy of devolved administrations
- 5 Studies of the effectiveness of Enterprise Zones

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Summary

In a speech to the Conservative Party spring conference in March 2011, the then 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.

Additional Enterprise Zones were created in 2015 and 2016. There are currently 48 Enterprise Zones in England.

In England, 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 can be entitled to a business rate discount of up to 100% over a five-year period (worth up to £275,000 per business) or Enhanced Capital Allowances for the purchase of machinery and equipment, as well as benefitting from simplified planning laws.

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.

1 Government policy in England

1.1 Announcement

The then Chancellor George Osborne made a [speech](#), at the Conservative Party spring forum on 5 March 2011 announcing new plans for Enterprise Zones “across parts of Britain that have missed out in the last ten years”.¹

Further details were set out in the [2011 Budget](#) and accompanying [Plan for Growth](#).² 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.³ The remainder were awarded to LEPs following a competitive bidding process.⁴

1.2 Enterprise Zones policies

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

Benefits available to businesses that locate on an Enterprise Zone include:

Up to 100% business rate discount worth up to £275,000 per business over a 5-year period.

Businesses locating to one of the original 24 Enterprise Zones may still be able to benefit from a local business rates discount. Existing businesses can continue to benefit from a Government backed rates discount for up to five years after they first located to the Enterprise Zone. For Enterprise Zones starting After April 2016, businesses need to have located to the Zone before March 2021 or March 2022 in order to qualify for a business rates discount.

¹ George Osborne, [We're building a better future for Britain](#), Cardiff, 5 March 2011

² HM Treasury and BIS, [The Plan for Growth](#), March 2011, pg. 33

³ [HC Deb 10 Oct 2011 c3-4WS](#)

⁴ HM Treasury [The Government announces 11 new Enterprise Zones to accelerate local growth, as part of the Plan for Growth](#), 17 August 2011

Additionally, all business rates growth within Enterprise Zones for 25 years from April 2013 will be retained by the LEP and reinvested in the area.⁵

Or:

100% enhanced capital allowances (tax relief) to businesses making large investments in plant and machinery.

Enhanced capital allowances are only available to businesses located within assisted areas of Enterprise Zones, which must be designated by the Treasury – a list of current Assisted Areas in the UK is shown in the [Capital Allowances \(Designated Assisted Areas and Amendment\) Order 2018](#).

Additionally:

All Enterprise Zones are able to access simplified local authority planning, through Local Development Orders (LDOs). LDOs can be used to exempt certain kinds of development (including new industrial buildings or changing how existing buildings are used) from the need for specific planning permission.⁶

1.3

Location

A list of Enterprise Zones by location, and industry specialism is available in chapter 6.

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.⁷

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;⁸
- 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;

⁵ HM Government, [What are Enterprise Zones?](#)

⁶ HM Government, [What are Enterprise Zones?](#)

⁷ DCLG, [Enterprise Zone Prospectus](#), 2011, pgs. 4-5

⁸ Alice Roberts, A year of growth and opportunity, Hull Daily Mail, 29 December 2014, p 14

- The extension Discovery Park Enterprise Zone, is designed to allow it to expand its operations in life sciences and environmental technologies.⁹

The 2015 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.¹⁰

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

Guidance [published by the then 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 [on this Government website](#).

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

⁹ HM Treasury, [Budget 2015](#), HC1039, March 2015 p 44 and 48

¹⁰ HM Treasury, [Ibid](#), pg. 47 and 73.

2 Funding initiatives

2.1 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.¹¹ £59 million worth of funding was made available.

Applications were open to all 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](#).

2.2 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.¹² It was expected all projects would 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.¹³

Bids were limited to one per Enterprise Zone.¹⁴ A shortlist of 12 successful bids [was announced in January 2014](#) and all funding was awarded between April 2014 and 31 March 2015.¹⁵

2.3 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

¹¹ Homes and Communities Agency [Local Infrastructure Fund](#)

¹² DCLG press release [£100 million investment to give enterprise zones business edge](#) 7 October 2013

¹³ DCLG [Building Foundations for Growth: Enterprise Zone Capital Grant Fund Bidding Guidance](#), October 2013

¹⁴ DCLG [Ibid](#)

¹⁵ DCLG [Ibid](#)

University Enterprise Zones. These zones are designed to 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.¹⁶

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.¹⁷

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

- Bradford - 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.
- Bristol - a partnership between the University of Bristol and the University of the West of England, focusing on robotics, biosciences and health sciences.
- Nottingham - focusing on fostering links between academics and businesses in the areas of advanced manufacturing, aerospace and energy.
- Liverpool - known as “Sensor City” and focusing on the development of sensor technologies that measure and collect data from the external environment.¹⁸

A fifth University Enterprise Zone was opened at the Bradfield Centre in Cambridge in July 2017 and received £4.8 million in funding from BEIS. Though not technically part of the UEZ pilot, it will be evaluated alongside the other four initial University Enterprise Zones.

An interim evaluation of the pilot, by [Technopolis Group](#) (a consultancy firm specialising in the evaluation of science and technology projects) published in July 2018 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.
- Average FTE employment at the UEZs ranged substantially from 2 to 22, as a result of working with both start-ups and with more established business.

¹⁶ BIS [£15 million boost for local business growth at universities](#), 13 December 2013

¹⁷ BIS [ibid.](#), 13 December 2013

¹⁸ George Ryan, [New University Enterprise Zones launched](#), Times Higher Education Supplement 4 July 2014

- UEZs often struggled to find funds for “recurrent costs” such as staff
- The wider effects of University Enterprise Zones, such as attracting students from the university, occupants of adjacent buildings, or enhancing the reputation of a university suggests they are adding value, but “these benefits are more difficult to capture and or directly attribute to the UEZ”
- Early evidence suggests UEZs “have led to improvements in university-business engagement.”¹⁹

The pilot scheme will be “fully evaluated” in 2023.

Post-2018

The 2018 Budget stated the government would provide £5 million to support “up to 10 areas” to develop proposals for new University Enterprise Zones.²⁰

Applications closed in April 2019. In September 2019, it was announced that £20 million would be allocated to 20 universities by Research England to develop new University Enterprise Zones – details of the universities, specialist sectors and funding are [available here](#).²¹

2.4

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.²²

As December 2021, 17 FEZs have approved - details of approved FEZs by LEP are shown in the table below.

¹⁹ Technopolis Group, [University Enterprise Zones \(UEZ\) pilot interim evaluation Interim and process evaluation](#), July 2018

²⁰ HM Treasury, Budget 2018, HC 1629 pg. 67

²¹ Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy, [Science superstars and small businesses could bring the next big innovations to market with £100 million boost](#), 20 September 2019

²² Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, [Food Enterprise Zones created to drive growth](#), 19 February 2015

Food Enterprise Zones by LEP

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](#)

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.”²³

The report also references figures released by the then 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 2011.²⁴

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](#).²⁵

This report 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 54,000.²⁶ In light of this shortfall, it recommends that concerned departments should “scrutinise thoroughly any forecasts of jobs its schemes will create before presenting them to Parliament and the public.”²⁷

²³ NAO, [Funding and structures for local economic growth](#), 6 December 2013, p 31.

²⁴ NAO [ibid](#) p 31.

²⁵ House of Commons Committee of Public Accounts, [Promoting Economic Growth Locally](#), May 2014, HC 1110, p 6.

²⁶ House of Commons Committee of Public Accounts, [ibid](#), p 6.

²⁷ 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.²⁸

4.2 Wales

As of December 2021, there are [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 2018 report by the National Assembly for Wales Economy, Infrastructure and Skills Committee, [Enterprise Zones Boldly going?](#) Reported that Enterprise Zones in Wales had created 2,998 and safeguarded 4,359 jobs. Welsh Government expenditure on Enterprise Zones was £22.1 million and the public cost of jobs created, safeguarded or assisted was £20,655 per job.

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.²⁹

²⁸ Scottish Government, [Enterprise Areas in Scotland - Incentives](#)

²⁹ Welsh Assembly Government Department for Economy, Science and Transport [Wales Enterprise Zones: Key Performance Indicators](#), May 2014

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.³⁰

A commitment was formulated in the June 2013 joint economic pact between the Northern Irish Executive and the British Government, [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.³¹

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.³² 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 2018.³³

³⁰ BBC News Online, [Owen Paterson calls for Northern Ireland enterprise zones](#), 1 April 2012

³¹ HM Government and NI Executive, [Building a Prosperous and United Community](#) June 2013 p 9.

³² HM Treasury, [Budget 2016](#), HC 901, March 2016, pg. 68

³³ 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 Studies of the effectiveness of Enterprise Zones

5.1 Government case

Enterprise Zones were initially created as part of the then Government's "localism" agenda and plans to reduce burdens on the private sector to enable it to drive growth and job creation. The 2011 [Enterprise Zone Prospectus](#) listed four key principles guiding the new Enterprise Zones:

- 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"

These principles were followed with the intention of overcoming some of the criticisms of previous Enterprise Zones.

The [most recent press release](#) published by the then Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government on the performance of Enterprise Zones in April 2018, states that between April 2012 and December 2016, enterprise zones in England hosted 877 companies, which employed 38,393 people and had attracted £3.5 billion in private sector investment. This press release has the caveat that these data are "self-reported by local areas and have not been validated."

5.2 Centre for Cities report

A 2019 report by the Centre for Cities on Enterprise Zones in England found that between 2011 and 2017 found that the total new jobs were only around one-quarter of the estimates produced by the Treasury in 2011 and "at least one-third of the jobs created have come as a result of the move of businesses from elsewhere, rather than the creation of new posts in new businesses." Jobs created Enterprise Zones were found to be "overwhelmingly low skilled" and Enterprise Zones have been unsuccessful in attracting high-skilled

economic activity “that would help to change the economic make-up of the economies into which they have been placed.”³⁴

5.3 Office for Budget Responsibility

The Office for Budget Responsibility’s October 2021 Economic and Fiscal Outlook includes a comparison of the estimated costs of the different Enterprise Zones announcements between 2011 and 2015 with the actual cost of these measures. This found costs were “around a quarter of the original estimates, suggesting much smaller impacts than initially hoped.”

The OBR also refers to the 2019 [UN World Investment Report, Special Economic Zones](#), a study of Enterprise Zones internationally. This found “little difference in performance between cities with zones and those without” and that factors such as existing infrastructure and transportation links were “stronger determinants of performance” in economic regeneration.³⁵

5.4 Enterprise Zones in the 1980s

The previous incarnation of Enterprise Zones was 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.³⁶ The demise of EZs was attributed to the effects of delays owing to European Commission State Aid regulations.³⁷

Benefits and concessions

The following benefits were available to both new and existing industrial and commercial enterprises in Enterprise Zones for a ten-year period from the date on which the Enterprise Zones 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;

³⁴ Paul Swinney, [In the zone? Have enterprise zones delivered the jobs they promised?](#) Centre for Cities, July 2019

³⁵ OBR, [Economic and fiscal outlook](#), October 2021, pg. 212

³⁶ 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

³⁷ HC Deb 4 June 1996 c385

- Employers were exempt from industrial training levies and from the requirement to supply information to Industrial Training Boards;
- 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.³⁸

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 1984.³⁹ 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:⁴⁰

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?

³⁸ P.Bruinvels and D.Rodrigues, *Investing in Enterprise*, 1989, p161

³⁹ *Final Evaluation of Enterprise Zones*, PA Cambridge Economic Consultants, HMSO 1995

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, p. x-xi

A common argument against Enterprise Zones is that they result in job displacement rather than job creation – i.e., existing local companies relocate to enterprise zones to take advantage of financial incentives, keeping their existing workforce rather than firms from outside the area relocating and creating new jobs. A 2011 report by the Work Foundation found that “up to 80%” of jobs created by enterprise zones in the 1980s were in fact “taken from other places.”⁴¹

⁴¹ Andrew Sissons and Chris Brown, [Do Enterprise Zones Work?](#) The Work Foundation, February 2011, pg.

6 Enterprise Zones in England by specialist sectors (as of February 2022)

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 Innovation, Digital Business and Professional Services, Low Carbon Industry, Advanced Manufacturing/Engineering, Aerospace
Exeter and East Devon	

Enterprise Zones in England by specialist sector(s)

EZ ³ Enterprise Zone	Digital and ICT, Business and Professional Services, Pharmaceuticals, High Tech 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
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 and Space Aerospace, Advanced Manufacturing and Engineering, Associated Leisure, Hotel and Catering Businesses
Luton Airport	Advanced Manufacturing/Engineering, Aerospace, Business Services, Industrial Biotechnology, Pharmaceuticals & Healthcare
Manchester Airport City	Advanced Manufacturing/Engineering, Automotive, Business Services, Energy, 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

Enterprise Zones in England by specialist sector(s)

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 Enterprise Zones in Scotland and Wales

Scotland

Life Sciences Enterprise Area

Irvine (North Ayrshire)
 Fortress Enterprise Park (Highland)
 BioQuarter (Edinburgh)
 Inverness Campus (Highland)
 Biocampus (Midlothian)
 BioCity (North Lanarkshire)

Low Carbon / Renewables North Enterprise Area

Nigg (Highland)
 Haston (Orkney)
 Scrabster (Highland)
 Arnish (Western Isles)
 Lyness (Orkney)

Low Carbon / Renewables East Enterprise Area

Dundee Port (Dundee)
 Dundee Claverhouse (Dundee)
 Leith Port (Edinburgh)

General Manufacturing / Growth Sectors Enterprise Area

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, Economic Development Directorate](#)

Wales

Enterprise Zones

Specialist sector

Anglesey	Low carbon energy
Central Cardiff	Business and professional services
Deeside	Manufacturing
Ebbw 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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