

The South

A REGION
OF THE



European Union



Southampton Docks. Photo COI Picture Library

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European Union

The term “European Union” stemming from Maastricht is preferred in this text. However, whenever funding programmes or policies/laws stemming from the original EEC or ECSC treaties are referred to the term “European Community” is used.

The dynamic diversity of the European Union is embodied in its regions. The Union, a Community of 12 Member States where decisions are taken by Ministers responsible to national parliaments, is committed to preserving this diversity as it advances towards ever closer integration.

Each of the regions of the European Union has its own particularities. Each is affected by Community policies. The increasing recognition of this fact underlies the vast growth in cooperation between the regions, from the humblest twinning links to large cross-frontier spending programmes such as INTERREG, providing European Union support for the problems of national border areas. Cross European links in transport, energy and telecommunications are being initiated from the smallest to the greatest. These links are the nerves of the European Union as a Community with a common purpose based on national and regional self-interest with a blossoming regional diversity.

Development of the Regions

The removal of frontiers has brought regions in direct contact with each other. There are increasing trans-frontier exchanges and cooperation on projects. Many policies of the Union will be of special benefit to the regions. Just to mention a few, competition policy has helped create a level playing field where firms from all regions can compete on fair terms in EU markets; the deregulation of transport policy has cut the cost of moving goods between the regions. Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) have been among the prime beneficiaries of EU action. Measures include helping them make contacts with partners in other countries and providing them with business start-up aid.

The harmonious development of the regions can only be achieved by reducing the disparities between the economically strong and the less advanced among them. This is why the European Union is committed to re-allocate more of its resources (25% of its budget) to the regions which are lagging behind. The Structural Funds consist of the European Regional Development Fund, the guidance section of the Agricultural Fund and the European Social Fund.

Nearly two-thirds of the money goes to disadvantaged priority regions. The aims of the Funds include helping regions seriously affected by industrial decline and promoting the development of rural areas.

The European Union must also promote the balanced social development of its regions. The citizens benefit from education, training and mobility programmes. These include help for technology training, vocational training for young people, as well as student exchanges under the ERASMUS programme.

The Single Market

Community spending programmes do not by any means represent the whole picture. Much of this spending has a wider impact by the very fact that the Community is addressing common problems, such as the difficulties of frontier areas, coal and steel closures or the telecommunication needs of the outer regions. Similarly, the scientific and education programmes have a far wider impact than the amount of money involved might suggest, through the large number of cooperation networks that these programmes have helped to establish.

At the heart of the European Union lies the Single Market. Its economic impact is of a different order of magnitude. Here lie the freedoms leading to Europe's competitive edge in the rest of the world: free movement of goods, people, services and capital. Its counterpart is the Community external trade policy. Here the economic benefits of the Union acting together, for example, in the recent Uruguay round of the GATT negotiations, dwarfed any impact of the funds in the regions. The regions and the Union itself are indivisible.

The South: a region of the European Union

Many EU policies affect the region and thus the potential scope of this slim pamphlet is limitless. Therefore we have not attempted to give a global and exhaustive account of every facet affecting the region. What we have tried to do is to give a flavour of the kinds of possibilities opened up by European links by offering examples from the widely varying counties which make up the South.

1. INTRODUCTION TO THE REGION

A. Covers: Isle of Wight, Hampshire, Berkshire, Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire

The biggest number of employees on the **Isle of Wight** are in the service sector, mainly in tourism. According to a DTI (Department of Trade and Industry) survey in 1989 some 27,000 out of 42,000 people in the island's workforce are in this category and a further 8,200 in manufacturing. Siemens Plessey Systems and Westland Aerospace employ about one third of the workforce in the manufacturing sector. There are five major non-UK EU companies present on the island. As well as two small local airports, the Isle of Wight is close enough to the mainland to benefit from Southampton's airport at Eastleigh, the M3 motorway and the train services. Major towns are Newport, Ryde, Ventnor, Cowes and Sandown.

Hampshire's centres of commerce include Southampton, Portsmouth, Basingstoke, Andover and Farnborough. Major employers are in the fields of defence (Portsmouth naval base, Gosport submarine base, British Aerospace at Farnborough and the Army base at Aldershot); leisure (marinas, the *Mary Rose*, *HMS Victory*, the New Forest, Winchester cathedral, Beaulieu Motor Museum); ports (Southampton for deep sea passengers, grain, containers; Portsmouth's continental ferries); financial services (Basingstoke); as well as the local authorities. 60% of Hampshire is agricultural or horticultural.

Berkshire: apart from local authorities, the biggest employment sectors in Berkshire are in distribution, hotel and catering, repairs, transport, banking and finance and manufacturing. Agriculture has declined as an employer but the high technology sector (Racal, Ferranti and ICL for example) and insurance and accountancy firms flourish. There is a high concentration of government research sites (for example Crowthorne and Aldermaston) in the county. It also hosts the major western motorway link to London along which many people commute and is very close to Heathrow airport. Because of these communication links and the attractiveness of the South as a whole as a distribution centre for the UK, some 150 German, US and Japanese firms are based in Berkshire. Major towns include Reading, Bracknell, Maidenhead, Slough, Newbury and Windsor.

Oxfordshire's population and workforce is largely concentrated on the City of Oxford. However, there are at least 21 German companies in Oxfordshire. Part of the attraction is the good transport links to both London and Birmingham via the M40 and the proximity of Heathrow and Birmingham International airports. In addition, Oxford has its own small airport. Major towns are Abingdon, Bicester, Banbury, Wantage and Henley-on-Thames.

Buckinghamshire is a relatively well-off county even by the standards of the South. The number of jobs increased by 22% in the 1980s. Like many of the other counties, services (financial, leisure, distribution and public administration) account for the majority of the jobs but the increase was largely due to the financial sector. Metal goods and vehicle industries provides more jobs than manufacturing. Major towns include Milton Keynes, Aylesbury, High Wycombe, Buckingham and Newport Pagnell.

B. European Constituencies

The next European elections will take place on 9th June 1994 and five European constituencies lie wholly in the region: Hampshire North and Oxford; Thames Valley; Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire East; Wight and Hampshire South; Itchen, Test and Avon. In addition to these five, several other national parliamentary constituencies are included in other European ones, namely: Witney (in the Cotswolds seat); East Hampshire and Havant (in the South Downs West seat) and the two Milton Keynes seats (included in the European constituency of Bedfordshire and Milton Keynes).

C. Basic Statistics

The total area of the region is 9,901km² and the population according to the 1991 census is 3,677,700 of which ethnic minorities comprise, on average, 3.8%. At the same time, 73.4% of the population lived in and owned their own home. Unemployment in January 1993 ranged from 7.1% to 14.6% with an average of 9.9%, comparing favourably with the English average of 10.8%. Total Gross Domestic Product in 1989 was £28.3 billion out of the English total of £367.3 billion. Wages in April 1992 were higher than the English average. In the whole of England, the average gross weekly earnings of a man was £344 and £244 for a woman whereas in this region the respective figures were £353 and £246.

D. European Links

Currently **90 towns or local authorities in the region are formally twinned** with one or more continental counterparts. These can be found in France, Germany, Belgium, Italy and the Netherlands. Oxford, for example, has links with Leiden in Holland, Grenoble in France and Bonn in Germany.

Hampshire has a very close link with the French region of Basse-Normandie just over the Channel with whom cordial and cooperative relations now exist to the extent where the councils are sharing best practice, exchanging staff and holding joint festivals. The Hampshire-Basse-Normandie Accord was signed as a formal agreement to cooperate on policy in 1989. The two councils now liaise in areas such as transportation, coastal issues, tourism (a joint D-Day celebration between the Southern and Normandy Tourist Boards for example), technology and research, education and training (exchanges of students and teachers), culture, libraries and archives (exchanges of local orchestras, loan of archive material and a Dickens exhibition in Caen), social services and business. The council is exploring similar links with Vizcaya in Spain and Noord Brabant in the Netherlands. It is a member of two pan-European local authority organisations, the Atlantic Arc and the Association of European Regions, in the second of which it is particularly active.

The City of **Southampton** is part of the South Coast Metropole Partnership together with Portsmouth, Poole and Bournemouth and lobbies the European Commission and others. It also cooperates with the Normandie Metropole (Caen, Rouen and Le Havre) on issues of joint interest such as cross-border banking, transport integration and educational links. This is part of the city's general strategy to incorporate a European element to many of its policies.

In 1992 Hampshire held its very own "**Eurofest '92**" which was an event chosen to coincide with the UK Presidency. It was held 4-19 July 1992 and funded by the local councils and the European Commission. It was designed to stimulate awareness in the Single Market and to inform in an entertaining way. It included a conference on the social questions thrown up by the Single European Market, music and balloon festivals, exhibitions, a language competition and a seminar on recycling.

1992 also saw the launch of two other “**Europe Weeks**”.

Berkshire’s (2 to 7 November) included seminars on European trading opportunities, trading standards and integrated transport initiatives. There were demonstrations of the public access European databases and an introduction to Reading’s twin town in Germany, Düsseldorf. Berkshire also has an established link with the French *département* of Vienne.

As the most populous area in **Buckinghamshire**, it is perhaps not surprising that Milton Keynes Borough Council has played a highly active role in providing information on Europe. As their contribution to the *European Year of Health, Hygiene and Safety at Work (1992)* and the “Buckinghamshire in Europe” campaign, the council organised seminars and exhibitions on subjects such as the EC directive on VDU screens and set up an advice hotline for businesses. To publicise the opportunities offered by the Single European Market, it organised seminars for companies on its legislative implications. Cultural events included a concert by a German orchestra and a French food and drink promotion. The council now has enshrined a European strategy in the heart of its activities.

The **RECITE** programme (Regions and Cities of Europe) is established under the European Regional Development Fund to promote the exchange of experience and cooperation between European regions and cities. An initial 37 networks were launched in 1990-1991. They concern themselves with issues which are, at least in part, the responsibility of local and regional government.

The **Isle of Wight** is one of the centres of the EURISLES (European Islands System of Links and Exchanges) project. The RECITE programme is here being used to help fund a project of the CPMR (Conference of Peripheral and Maritime Regions) which is a common interest group to which the island council belongs. The idea behind the programme is to create a databank portraying the situation of these isolated regions. Currently it links the Isle of Wight with Martinique, the Azores, Madeira, the Canary Islands, Corsica, the North Aegean Islands and Reunion Island. The databank can be used by policymakers to compare the frequent similarities of their unique situation and thereby decide on best practice. The format and availability of the information will be tailored for the needs of the island communities. Much of the development work for the system is being done by the Isle of Wight Development Board. In 1993 the Board gained £38,070 from the CPMR for work on EURISLES.

Southampton is partnered with Le Havre, Liège and Las Palmas in the **Exchanges of Experience** programme (also part-funded by RECITE) in a project called Network of Gateway Cities. It is investigating issues which might affect trade crossroads cities after the introduction of the Single European Market. Southampton also participates in the **POLIS** network, designed to introduce new technology to address certain critical problems in urban areas and mainly those arising from the growth of mobility and rapid changes in transport patterns. It involves a wide range of organisations from local government, industry, the higher education and research sectors, transport authorities, motoring organisations and others.

2. EC HELP FOR THE REGION

The European Community's main policies and programmes relate to the creation of a single market, a common trade policy and a range of other initiatives which include, for example, environment policy and moves towards Economic and Monetary Union. The policies whereby the European Community spends its own budget must be seen in proportion to the overall range of its policies taken as a whole. The Common Agricultural Policy was the earliest spending policy to develop and still accounts for over 50% of the Community's budget. The next major area of EC spending is its Structural Funds:

- The European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) helps the less advantaged regions of the European Union compete on equal terms.
- The European Social Fund (ESF) provides for vocational training and job creation projects.
- The Guidance section of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF) helps to improve the structures in the agricultural sector and rural areas that are lagging behind the EU average.

The Funds are spent in accordance with five Objectives of which Objective 3 (long-term and young unemployed), Objective 4 (updating the skills of the workforce to adapt to industrial and technological change) and Objective 5a (improvement of agricultural structures) apply to this region. There are also loans and grants through the European Coal and Steel Community

(ECSC) and the European Investment Bank (EIB). The regional weighting of these funds clearly means that the South of England does not gain as much as more disadvantaged regions elsewhere in the UK. There are, however, certain "Community Programmes" which address common problems such as **NOW** which helps provide training opportunities for women by drawing on the resources of the ESF. In addition there are programmes in scientific research, education and some designed to help build a large variety of transnational links. There is even a small fund for culture. All of these are available in the South as throughout the European Union and help to form a huge network for mutual cooperation and joint endeavours.

A. Industry

EC grants and loans for industry-related projects are designed to be seed-corn money, attracting matching resources from national or local authorities which will combine to stimulate the creation of jobs.

In 1990 Didcot in Oxfordshire benefitted to the tune of £9 million which was the amount lent by the **European Investment Bank** (EIB) to help the production of liquified industrial gases. Between 1991-1992 Thames Water was lent £75 million to fund improvements to sewerage and drinking water.

KONVER is a recently-initiated Community programme designed to help areas which have been affected by the contraction in the defence industries after the end of the Cold War. Hampshire has particularly suffered from this because of the concentration of military installations in the county (Aldershot army base, Portsmouth naval base, Gosport submarine base and British Aerospace's aerodrome in Farnborough). Cherwell in Oxfordshire has also successfully attracted KONVER funds because of its reliance on the USAF base at Upper Heyford which is scaling down its activities. Five projects have netted between them £888,233 from the KONVER initiative. The largest of them is for the conversion of a former military building (and now a scheduled ancient monument) on the Portsmouth naval base into a heritage site incorporating an education centre, an exhibition and supporting public services. The conversion will tie in with the three historic naval vessels in the vicinity which already attract 700,000 visitors per year. This will obviously allow for expansion and provide jobs. The Cherwell project will fund the expansion of business, training and export advice services for businesses looking for alternative outlets to RAF Upper Heyford. It will also

study the potential for reuse of the buildings on the base for local small businesses.

The EU is convinced that a major source of growth and new employment is the 15 million Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs) around Europe. One of the ways in which it seeks to help their development is through the **SPRINT** programme. This project is designed to help the competitiveness of small firms through the sharing of technology and innovative aids across national boundaries. As an example, Hampshire County Council and local businesses in the plastics sector secured £10,000.

Another source of European help for small businesses is the network of **European Information Centres** (EICs), which have been set up by the European Commission to help them realise the full potential of the Single European Market by putting them in touch with potential business partners in other countries (the **BC-NET** system) and by giving them access to the increasingly important market of public works and supply tenders which have been opened up to international competition by EC legislation. The Commission organises marketplace conferences under the **EUROPARTENARIAT** and **SPRINT** projects which can be accessed through the EICs. The addresses of your local EICs can be found at the end of this booklet.

B. Agriculture

The **Guarantee section of the EAGGF** represents the bulk of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). This aims to secure food production by guaranteeing the price for farmers of major commodities and giving home-grown produce preferential treatment over non-EU imports. The Guidance section of the EAGGF has two Objectives (5a and 5b) of which 5a is designed to help agricultural structures. In 1992, the UK as a whole received ECU 2.3 billion in various forms of agricultural guarantee measures.

The Objective 5a money is added to money from the Government and between 1989 and 1993, the South gained £3,060,903 by this route. The bulk of this was grants for waste-handling (£2,424,308) and conservation work (£503,356) although horticulture and land improvement also attracted money. Oxfordshire farmers were the most successful of all netting a total of £1,208,328 followed by Hampshire (£811,737), Buckinghamshire (£683,482), Berkshire (£200,373) and the Isle of Wight (£156,983). Additionally, between 1991 and 1993, EAGGF guidance money funded three projects

related to the processing and marketing of agricultural products. One was for an egg packing and grading facility in Winchester (£383,363) and the two other were in Buckinghamshire for a red meat processing factory for ready meals in Tilebrook and a red meat primary cutting and boning plant in Gawcotts (total £838,321).

C. Vocational training and job creation

The major sources of funding over the last four years have been from the EC Structural Funds under the so-called Objectives 3 and 4 categories. Although coordinated by the European Social Fund Unit in the Employment Department (ED), money is handled by local authorities, the National Council for Voluntary Organisations (NCVO), the Women's Training Network, the Industrial Common Ownership Movement (ICOM), Industrial Training Organisations, the higher education sector and the ED's Training, Enterprise and Education Directorate (for TECs).

In 1993, for example, Thames Valley **TEC** got £269,073 for six projects, the Heart of England TEC got £12,586 for one project and Milton Keynes and North Bucks TEC got £77,689 for four projects, a grand total of £359,348. The Milton Keynes and North Bucks TEC secured money for a Job Club, a Probation Service scheme and a management and information technology course for women returners to the employment market.

Over the last four years, **higher education institutes** in the region received £2,905,139 from the European Social Fund. Of this, the lion's share was for Portsmouth University which claimed £1,037,769.

Under money coordinated at a national level by the **Industrial Training Organisations** in 1993, 337 people benefitted from the ESF in the five counties in the construction, hotel and catering and film industries amongst others. These helped long-term unemployed people improve their qualifications or retrain.

The **Women's Training Network** helped two schemes in 1992-93 in Milton Keynes and Oxford benefitting 316 people in 1993 alone. This involved £312,770 of ESF funds. The Milton Keynes Women and Work Group ran courses to help women find work by teaching them assertiveness and interview skills, helping them produce CVs and giving them career guidance and information. The Oxford Women's Training Scheme runs vocational courses in computing, woodworking and painting and decorating.

The **National Council for Voluntary Organisations** has calculated that Hampshire voluntary organisations secured almost £375,000 in the last two years.

The **counties** themselves also had an allocation of ESF money. In 1993 Berkshire received £290,000, Hampshire £752,000, the Isle of Wight £147,000, Buckinghamshire £248,000 and Oxfordshire received £267,000. Part of Oxfordshire's money was disbursed through their social services which took 14 people over the age of 25 who had been unemployed for longer than a year and gave them a three month course in caring for a variety of dependent people. The project cost £34,000 of which £9,100 came from the ESF. The group comprised seven men and seven women. At the end of the course, they were promised interviews with social services and given a certificate, references, a portfolio and help with job vacancies.

Finally, the **KONVER** programme (see section 2A above) has been used to channel ESF funds to two schemes on the Isle of Wight. One will retrain workers in defence-related industries to civilian skills. This will benefit up to 50 people with the ESF contributing £27,000 or 30% of the total cost. The other will subsidise the cost to firms of taking on redundant defence workers and will benefit a maximum of 28 people for whom the ESF will find £31,500, 45% of the total cost of the scheme.

D. Education and research

11 higher education institutes in the South were involved the EC's major student mobility exchange programmes known as **ERASMUS** and **LINGUA** last year. ERASMUS is designed to allow students to spend part of their studies at another institution, not only in the EU but also in the seven European Free Trade Area (EFTA) countries. LINGUA concentrates on the development of language training. The 11 institutions attracted ECU 688,795 (£516,596) which funded exchanges for 679 students. This compares with the overall UK picture where around 8900 students benefitted from about ECU 9 million (£6.75 million). Portsmouth University's European business degree is ERASMUS-funded so that the university is one of five partner institutions where the students go during their course. 19 language teachers and educationalists from the region were involved in study visits to Spain, Germany and France between 1991 and 1993 and 155 students took part in joint educational projects. This ranged from the production of a joint database of local businesses needing

linguists by a Hampshire college and a north German school to a project designed to promote the food and kitchenware of Spain.

The **ARION** programme has provided the opportunity for 16 senior educationalists in the region over the last four years to join colleagues from other European countries in examining each other's systems to tackle such problems as equal opportunities and foreign language teaching in schools. For example, inspectors and local authority officers have been able to spend a week abroad meeting their counterparts and exchanging ideas and experience on best practice.

PETRA helps in the area of vocational training for non-graduates. In 1993, 270 young trainees from the region benefitted from almost £240,000 to take part in short exchanges in France, Spain, Germany and Italy where they were able to see not only "how the other half lives" but also took part in their work and practised their language. BTEC engineering students from Bournemouth and Poole FE College had two weeks in France, staying with local families and working in a company which builds sophisticated communications equipment. Other skill areas covered in the South included hotel and catering, retailing, business and construction.

Of course, you do not have to get "Euro-money" to get involved in Europe! As well as attracting ERASMUS, LINGUA and PETRA funds, Oxford FE College has committed itself to putting a European element into all of its curriculum and is planning a Euro-Week in preparation for the European Parliamentary Elections, on 9th June 1994, during which it will be holding its own mock hustings. Eastleigh College also incorporates a European facet to its courses and sends students and staff on work placements and work shadowing assignments abroad. The college is very conscious of the opportunities afforded by the Single European Market and wishes to prepare its students for this wider world. Farnborough Sixth Form College has regular visits and exchanges to Ireland, France and Germany and 40 teachers and staff are taking foreign language classes as an integral part of staff development. An example of how well networking between higher education institutes can work is provided by La Sainte Union Higher Education College (LSU) in Southampton. They have a Director of European Developments and have formal links with other tertiary education institutes in Osnabrück and Greifswald in Germany, Angers and Grenoble in France, Mons and Brussels in Belgium, Valladolid in Spain and Amsterdam in the Netherlands. Most recently, an institutional accord has been signed with the

University of Le Havre in Normandy. Students are exchanged between these institutions for part of their courses and LSU holds an annual Europe Week which focussed in 1993 on the *European Year of the Elderly and Solidarity Between Generations*.

E. Scientific research and development

In addition to the research and development support which individual countries provide, the EU runs a large joint programme designed to stimulate cooperation in pre-competitive scientific research which will lead to breakthroughs for European firms in the world market. The present scientific Framework Programme lists 15 areas for EC support, most addressing the key questions of Europe's competitiveness, especially in high technology. A new Framework Programme (1994-1998) will shortly be in place. Areas covered by the present Programme include information technology, telecommunications, telematics, industrial technologies, biotechnology, energy, the environment, agriculture and food.

Here are some examples of projects in the South:

JET (Joint European Torus), based at Culham in Oxfordshire, is Europe's contribution to the international programme to develop a new source of energy - nuclear fusion. Plans and research into this area have been continuing since the 1940s. It attempts to reproduce and control the kind of nuclear reactions which are happening in the sun in order to generate heat and thereby electricity. If this can be mastered, the world would have a virtually limitless source of energy as the main fuel necessary for this process is deuterium which is extracted from water. The first generation of reactors would also use tritium which is radioactive, albeit dangerously so for less time than the uranium or plutonium used in current nuclear power plants. Additionally, so little fuel is in the reactor at any one time that a total shutdown can be very quickly effected in the event of any malfunction. The other main advantage is that no "greenhouse gases" are released in such a process in contrast to the burning of fossil fuels. JET is slightly different from four other EU scientific laboratories in that, in addition to EU researchers, there are also scientists from Sweden and Switzerland. In total there are around 400 of them at Culham and there is an annual budget of approximately £75 million.

DRIVE II (Dedicated Road Infrastructure for Vehicle Safety in Europe) is part of the telematics section of the Framework Programme. **ROMANSE** (Road Management System for Europe) which has netted a total of £8.5 million (including £1.1 million from DRIVE II) is an excellent example of networking and the collaborative possibilities of which the scientific community and others are making the most. **ROMANSE** is linked to similar schemes in Piraeus and Cologne (jointly known as **SCOPE**). It is a consortium of Hampshire County and Southampton City Councils, Siemens Plessey Control Ltd and the University of Southampton. The point of the project is to improve rush hour traffic flow in Southampton by using an integrated network of sensors to monitor traffic flows, weather and road conditions. These will be coordinated by a Traffic and Travel Information Centre and the information transmitted to the public using the media and even electronic signs at bus stops so that people will be able to make better-informed decisions about when and how to travel to work.

BRITE/EURAM is one manifestation of the EC's research strategy which aims to aid the development of industrial and materials technology. Like many of the Framework Programme projects, applicants for aid from industry and the academic world are encouraged to cooperate. Two examples of this programme are: the University of Reading, working with Dutch, Greek and French partners, is looking at advanced aerospace materials and the University of Oxford which is working with Irish, Greek and Spanish partners on new iron-based magnetic materials.

THERMIE is a demonstration programme in energy-saving and alternative energy sources. A firm in Gerrards Cross received over £100,000 to fund a demonstration project of a microprocessor-controlled heating system and a Winchester company got £142,500 for the development of an oilfield toolkit.

The network of cross-European cooperation in the field of scientific research and development should be seen alongside the completion of the **Single Market** itself. Indeed the education programmes too can be seen as their human resource counterparts. All are designed to redress the damage done by divisions and duplication and mobilise the talents and resources of the EU and its Member States to meet the needs of its citizens and regions.

3. SOURCES OF INFORMATION IN THE SOUTH

A. European documentation Centres - Publications consultation

Oxford

European Documentation Centre
Bodleian Library
St Cross Building
Manor Road
OXFORD
OX1 3UR

Tel: 0865 271 463

Portsmouth

European Documentation Centre
Frewen Library
University of Portsmouth
Cambridge Road
PORTSMOUTH
PO1 2ST

Tel: 0705 843 242

Reading

European Documentation Centre
The Library
University of Reading
Whiteknights
PO Box 223
READING
RG6 2AE

Tel: 0734 318 782

Southampton

European Documentation Centre
The Library
University of Southampton
Highfield
SOUTHAMPTON
SO9 5NH

Tel: 0703 593 451

B. Business Information

Newport

Isle of Wight Development Board
Bugle House
117-118 High Street
NEWPORT PO30 1TP

Tel: 0983 826 222

Slough

European Information Centre
Thames Valley Chamber of Commerce
Commerce House
2-6 Bath Road
SLOUGH SL1 3SB

Tel: 0753 577 877

Southampton

Southern Area EIC
Civic Centre
SOUTHAMPTON SO9 4XP

Tel: 0703 832 866

Southampton Chamber of Commerce
53 Bugle St
SOUTHAMPTON SO9 4WP

Tel: 0703 223 541

Portsmouth

South-East Hampshire Chamber of Commerce
27 Guildhall Walk
PORTSMOUTH PO1 1RP

Tel: 0705 294 111

Aldershot

Blackwater Valley Enterprise Trust
Old Town Hall
Grosvenor Road
ALDERSHOT GU11 3DP

Tel: 0252 319 272

C. Public Reference

Buckinghamshire

County Reference Library
County Hall
Walton Street
AYLESBURY HP20 1UU
Tel: 0296 383252

High Wycombe Library
Queen Victoria Road
HIGH WYCOMBE HP11 1BD
Tel: 0494 510 241

Milton Keynes Library
555 Silbury Boulevard
Saxon Gate East
MILTON KEYNES MK9 3HL
Tel: 0908 835 010

Chesham Library
Elgiva Lane
CHESHAM HP5 2JD
Tel: 0494 772 322

Berkshire

Central Reference Library
The First Floor, Reading Central Library
Abbey Square
READING RG1 3BQ
Tel: 0734 509243

Local Government
Information Service
Shire Hall
READING RG2 9XD
Tel: 0734 233234

Slough Library
High Street
SLOUGH SL1 1BA
Tel: 0753 535166

Isle of Wight

County Reference Library
Lord Louis Library
Orchard Street
NEWPORT
Isle of Wight PO30 1LL

Tel: 0983 823800

Oxfordshire

Business Information Point
Central Reference Library
Westgate
OXFORD OX1 1DJ

Tel: 0865 810182

Hampshire - Main business and reference libraries

81 North Walls
WINCHESTER S023 8BY

Tel: 0962 846 059

Civic Centre
SOUTHAMPTON S09 4XP

Tel: 0703 832 462

Guildhall Square
PORTSMOUTH PO1 2DX

Tel: 0705 819 311

19/20 Westminster House
Potters Walk
BASINGSTOKE RG21 1LS

Tel: 0256 473 901

Pinehurst
FARNBOROUGH GU14 7JZ

Tel: 0252 543 180

United Kingdom Regions

THE SOUTH A REGION
OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

1 South West

Devon
Cornwall

2 West

Dorset
Wiltshire
Somerset
Avon
Gloucestershire

3 East

Norfolk
Cambridgeshire
Suffolk
Bedfordshire
Essex
Hertfordshire

4 West Midlands

Staffordshire
Shropshire
West Midlands
Warwickshire
Hereford and Worcester

5 North

Durham
Tyne and Wear
Cleveland
Northumberland
Cumbria

6 South East

Kent
West Sussex
East Sussex
Surrey

7 South

Hampshire
Berkshire
Oxfordshire
Isle of Wight
Buckinghamshire

8 East Midlands

Leicestershire
Nottinghamshire
Northamptonshire
Lincolnshire
Derbyshire

9 Yorkshire & Humberside

South Yorkshire
West Yorkshire
North Yorkshire
Humberside

10 North West

Greater Manchester
Merseyside
Lancashire
Cheshire

11 Greater London

12 Scotland

13 Wales

14 Northern Ireland

Author: Peter Barron

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The South Region

- 1 Hampshire
- 2 Berkshire
- 3 Oxfordshire
- 4 Isle of Wight
- 5 Buckinghamshire

