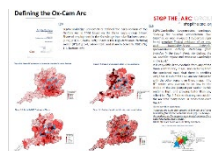


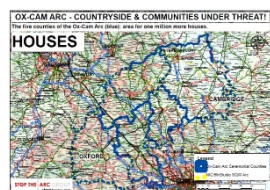
Welcome to our Parliamentary event on the Ox-Cam Arc Spatial Framework consultation! These notes will guide you round our exhibits.



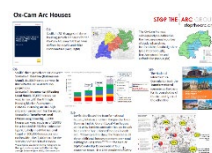
1. The Ox-Cam Arc was first defined in 2016 in reports commissioned by the National Infrastructure Commission (NIC) that later produced its *'Partnering for Prosperity'* proposals for the Arc. The ambition was for 1.1 million more jobs, an increase in GVA of £163 billion p.a. and one million more houses in the Arc by 2050. Many documents, plans and meetings later, only now do we have the very first public consultation on Arc plans.



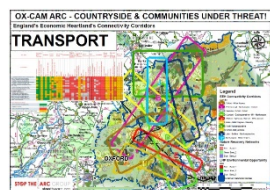
2. SQW/Cambridge Econometrics produced a series of maps from which they claimed to see a natural grouping in what became the Arc, but even they did not sound very convinced. The Arc area was later re-defined by the Government as the five ceremonial counties of Beds, Bucks, Cambs (+Peterborough), Northants and Oxon, thus ignoring this early work.



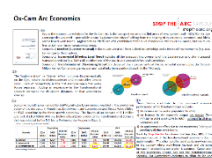
3. The Arc was chosen partly because it is close to London and so can help with the capital's unmet housing needs. The million houses of the *Partnering for Prosperity* report (23% for London commuters) would be distributed across the Arc's five counties. Government has recently denied a 'one million houses ambition', but still claims the same economic and jobs benefits for the Arc – both of which require one million more houses!



4. Savills defined three housing growth scenarios for the Arc; Business as Usual, Incremental and Transformational, explained here, and distributed the Transformational's one million houses across the Arc, increasing local house numbers by between 66% and 105% - far more than the ONS average figure of 16% growth for the nation as a whole by 2050.



5. England's Economic Heartland (EEH) is now developing transport connectivity corridors across the Arc. 10 corridors are shown here, but they overlap Environmental Opportunity maps (pale green on the map), defined by Local Nature Partnerships, and Nature Recovery Networks (darker green on the map), part of the Government's 25-year Environment Plan. EEH's own studies have shown that all corridors are good for houses and the economy and all of them are bad for nature, landscapes, the historic environment, water, air and climate change (see the inset Table on the map).



6. SQW/Cambridge Econometrics (SQW/CE) matched the jobs and economic ambitions for the Arc to Savills' housing figures and came up with the 1.1 million more jobs and the £163 billion p.a. boost to the local economies of the Transformational scenario. Much was made of the 'agglomeration' or 'cluster' effect of increasing transport connectivity across the Arc but **Stop the Arc's** own re-analysis of SQW/CE's data reveals that less than 10% of Arc benefits are due to agglomeration. The rest could apply anywhere else in the UK.



7. The Arc Environment Group (AEG) talks of 'doubling nature' in the Arc and the Prime Minister promises '30 by 30' – to protect 30% of our land area by 2030. This map shows that Natural England's Priority Habitats - the most valuable Arc habitats - cover less than 8% of the Arc's land area, and most habitat patches are incredibly small – about the size of one rugby pitch, or smaller. Even doubling nature across the Arc will not achieve a '30 by 30' target, and all Nature funding for the Arc will come only from the suspect 'net gain' requirements of developers in the new Environment Bill.

8. This poster shows the preliminary results of an alternative to the on-going official Government consultation on the Ox-Cam Arc Spatial Framework. The alternative was put together by several groups, including the Oxfordshire **POETS** and the **Stop the Arc** Group, who were all concerned by the lack of any data and the bland questions in the official survey. Our alternative survey takes just 5 minutes to complete and can be found at <https://tinyurl.com/5MinArcSurvey>