

# Equality Impact and Needs Analysis

## Article 4 Direction: The Great North Wood

<b>Proposed policy/decision/business plan to which this equality analysis relates</b>	Article 4 Direction for the removal of permitted development rights
---	---

<b>Equality analysis author</b>	Liam Bullen				
<b>Strategic Director:</b>	Clive Palfreyman				
<b>Department</b>	Finance	<b>Division</b>	Planning and Growth		
<b>Period analysis undertaken</b>	24 July 2024 to 31 July 2024				
<b>Date of review (if applicable)</b>	July 2025				
<b>Sign-off</b>	S. Naveenan	<b>Position</b>	Equalities and Inclusion Lead Officer	<b>Date</b>	19.09.2024

---



---

## Section 2: Brief description of policy/decision/business plan

---

### 1.1 Brief description of policy/decision/business plan

The Council proposes an immediate Article 4 Direction in respect of withdrawing Permitted Development Rights for operations within part of the Dulwich Wood conservation area, within or adjacent to Ancient Woodland.

The area affected by the proposed Article 4 Directive includes domestic and non-domestic premises immediately adjacent to the extent of Ancient Woodland, within Dulwich Wood Ward; as identified by Natural England. These have been split into sub areas.

Permitted development rights allow householders to undertake a broad range of works to improve, extend and alter their homes without the need to submit a planning application. The rights are subject to limitations and conditions to control impacts and protect local amenity. Similarly certain rights have been extended to non-domestic premises. Permitted development rights are set out in Schedule 2 of the General Permitted Development Order 2015 (as amended).

Officers consider The Great North Wood, comprising Sydenham Hill Woods and Dulwich Wood to constitute irreplaceable habitat which makes a significant contribution to the historic interest and visual impact of the area.

The use of an Article 4 direction would not restrict development altogether, but instead ensure that development proposals in and adjacent to Ancient Woodland would actively form a material consideration in determining the planning application.

**Section 3: Overview of service users and key stakeholders consulted**

---

<b>2. Service users and stakeholders</b>	
<b>Key users of the department or service</b>	<p>Externally, the key users of the Direction will be Dulwich Wood residents and businesses or individuals applying for planning permission. Other users may include planning agents, architects or those employed to manage development in the vicinity of the Woodland.</p> <p>Internally, the Direction will be used by planning officers to assess planning applications.</p>
<b>Key stakeholders involved in this policy/decision/business plan</b>	<p>The Direction was prepared and developed by the planning division, with input from planning policy and development management officers as well as other Council departments.</p> <p>The Direction has been reviewed by the Cabinet member for New Homes and Sustainable Development and will be taken to Planning Committee A (Majors) on the 8th October 2024 to agree the Direction for public consultation.</p> <p>Members of the public will be able to give comments on the Direction at the consultation stage.</p> <p>On the same day that notice is given under the above, the council refers its decision to the Secretary of State who has wide powers to modify or cancel a Direction.</p>

## Section 4: Pre-implementation equality impact and needs analysis

---

This section considers the potential impacts (positive and negative) on groups with 'protected characteristics', the equality information on which this analysis is based and any mitigating actions to be taken, including improvement actions to promote equality and tackle inequalities. An equality analysis also presents as an opportunity to improve services to meet diverse needs, promote equality, tackle inequalities and promote good community relations. It is not just about addressing negative impacts.

The columns include societal issues (discrimination, exclusion, needs etc.) and socio-economic issues (levels of poverty, employment, income). As the two aspects are heavily interrelated it may not be practical to fill out both columns on all protected characteristics. The aim is, however, to ensure that socio-economic issues are given special consideration, as it is the council's intention to reduce socio-economic inequalities in the borough. Key is also the link between protected characteristics and socio-economic disadvantage, including experiences of multiple disadvantages.

**Socio-economic disadvantage may arise from a range of factors, including:**

- poverty
- health
- education
- limited social mobility
- housing
- a lack of expectations
- discrimination
- multiple disadvantage

**The public sector equality duty (PSED)** requires us to find out about and give due consideration to the needs of different protected characteristics in relation to the three parts of the duty:

1. Eliminating discrimination, harassment and victimisation
2. Advancing equality of opportunity, including finding out about and meeting diverse needs of our local communities, addressing disadvantage and barriers to equal access; enabling all voices to be heard in our engagement and consultation undertaken; increasing the participation of under-represented groups
3. Fostering good community relations; promoting good relations; to be a borough where all feel welcome, included, valued, safe and respected.

The PSED is now also further reinforced in the two additional Fairer Future for All values that we will:

- Always work to make Southwark more equal and just
- Stand against all forms of discrimination and racism

<p><b>Age</b> Where this is referred to, it refers to a person belonging to a particular age (e.g. 32 year olds) or range of ages (e.g. 18 - 30 year olds).</p>	
<p><b>Potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan; this also includes needs in relation to each part of the duty.</b></p>	<p><b>Potential Socio-Economic impacts/ needs/issues arising from socio-economic disadvantage (positive and negative)</b></p>
<p>The Great North Wood consists of several ancient woodland fragments, including Dulwich &amp; Sydenham Hill Woods and Biggin Wood, as well as recent woodland that has developed on cleared land such as on One Tree Hill and New Cross Gate Cutting. The woodland habitat of the Great North Wood stands within a wider network of greenspaces including allotments, cemeteries, gardens, parks, nature reserves, and playing fields.</p> <p>The Woodland benefits residents of all ages in the borough. It may also have a particular benefit for younger children.</p> <p>Time spent outside and in contact with nature is demonstrated to bring numerous and profound long-term benefits for younger children.</p>	<p>This could be of socio-economic benefit to young children living in areas of deprivation.</p> <p>This is because young children living in areas of deprivation are less likely to live in an area with access to green space.</p>
<p>The categorisation of land as an ancient woodland does not itself provide any statutory protection. However, some features in ancient woods are protected and sites can also be designated for their wildlife value.</p> <p>Development, including construction and operational activities can affect ancient woodland, ancient and veteran trees, and the wildlife they support on the site or nearby.</p> <p>Under the current GPDO, potentially damaging operations could be undertaken with direct or indirect impacts to, and the loss of,</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p> <p>The use of an Article 4 direction would not restrict development altogether, but instead ensure that development proposals in and adjacent to Ancient Woodland would actively form a material consideration in determining the planning application.</p>

<p>irreplaceable habitat; prior to the submission of or during the processing of a planning application. As such, operations could be undertaken without any consideration of local natural heritage value and standing advice from Natural England. The Article 4(1) direction seeks to avoid this.</p> <p>This will help to mitigate against unacceptable or harmful development. This will also protect heritage assets within the borough and the townscape and visual amenity of local areas.</p> <p>This will benefit residents of all ages in the borough.</p>	
<p>The Article 4(1) Direction will remove the following permitted development rights</p> <p><b><u>PART 1 Development within the curtilage of a dwellinghouse</u></b></p> <p>Class A – enlargement, improvement or other alteration of a dwellinghouse  Class E – buildings etc incidental to the enjoyment of a dwellinghouse  Class F – hard surfaces incidental to the enjoyment of a dwellinghouse</p> <p>Outdoor mobility is crucial for promoting active aging among seniors. Engaging in regular physical activity has numerous health benefits, including improved cardiovascular health, increased flexibility, and enhanced cognitive function. Opportunities to stay active outdoors, enhances independence and can contribute towards a higher quality of life.</p> <p>Older residents may need to adapt their homes to meet accessibility requirements and address mobility impairments.</p> <p>Access requirements relating to mobility needs would be considered wholly exceptional grounds and so likely to be acceptable, subject to mitigation.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>

<p><b><u>PART 2 Minor operations</u></b>  Class A – gates, fences, walls etc</p> <p>The use of an Article 4 direction would not restrict development altogether, but instead ensure that development proposals in and adjacent to Ancient Woodland would actively form a material consideration in determining the planning application.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><b><u>PART 4 Temporary buildings and uses</u></b>  Class A – temporary buildings and structures</p> <p>The use of an Article 4 direction would not restrict development altogether, but instead ensure that development proposals in and adjacent to Ancient Woodland would actively form a material consideration in determining the planning application.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><b><u>PART 14 Renewable energy</u></b>  Class B - installation or alteration etc of stand-alone solar equipment on domestic premises**  Class C – installation or alteration etc of ground source heat pumps on domestic premises</p>	



<p>Class G – installation or alteration etc of air source heat pumps on domestic premises</p> <p>Older adults and young children are more vulnerable to the harmful effects of cold weather. Households with over-60s are also most likely to live with an excess cold hazard.</p> <p>The use of an Article 4 direction would not restrict development altogether, but instead ensure that development proposals in and adjacent to Ancient Woodland would actively form a material consideration in determining the planning application.</p>	
<p><b>Equality information on which above analysis is based</b></p>	<p><b>Socio-economic data on which above analysis is based</b></p>
<p>General data The median age in Southwark is 33, which is below that of London as a whole (35). (Source: How life has changed in Southwark: Census 2021 (ons.gov.uk)).</p> <p>Southwark has an ageing population. Between 2011 and 2021, the proportion of Southwark residents aged 0-9 fell from 12.6% to 10.5%, while the proportion aged 50 and over rose from 20.4% to 24.7%. (Source: How life has changed in Southwark: Census 2021 (ons.gov.uk)).</p> <p>A 79% increase in the population of Southwark aged 65 or more is forecast by 2039. This incorporates a 92% increase in those over 75 and 87% growth in those over 85. (Source: Strategic Housing Market Assessment Update 2019 (Source: Housing - Southwark Council)).</p> <p>Dulwich Wood Ward. (Source: ONS – Office for National Statistics. Census 2021).</p>	<p>In 2021/22 approximately 23,000 children aged 0-15 in Southwark were living in poverty, after housing costs were factored in, equating to 36% of children in the borough. This is higher than the London average of 33%. (Source: JSNA Annual Report - Southwark Council).</p> <p>Council wards with the highest proportions of child poverty (22-28%) include Old Kent Road, Faraday, North Walworth, Chaucer, and Borough and Bankside. Faraday ranks as the most deprived ward in Southwark. These areas overlap with the Old Kent Road, Elephant and Castle, and London Bridge/Bankside Opportunity Areas. (JSNA Annual Report 2023; JSNA Multiward Profiles 2023: West Central Southwark)</p>

<p><b>Energy efficiency</b> Older people are more vulnerable to the harmful effects of cold weather. This is because they are more likely to have long-term health conditions that cold weather may exacerbate, and they have weaker immune systems which may be worsened by cold weather. Older adults are less likely to be aware that they are becoming too cold, so are more likely to suffer hypothermia and related conditions.</p> <p>In addition, older people and children are less able to adapt their behaviour in cold weather, for instance due to reduced mobility. (Sources: Supporting vulnerable people before and during cold weather: for adult social care managers - GOV.UK (<a href="http://www.gov.uk">www.gov.uk</a>)).</p> <p>The English Housing Survey found that households with over-60s are most likely to live with an excess cold hazard. Around</p> <p>4.2% of households where the oldest person was aged 60 or over lived with an excess cold hazard, compared with 1.8% of households where the oldest person was aged under 60. (Source: <a href="http://parliament.uk">Health inequalities: Cold or damp homes - House of Commons Library (parliament.uk)</a>).</p>	<p>There is strong evidence linking poverty to heightened vulnerability to cold weather. This relates to poor quality homes and fuel poverty. (Source: Supporting vulnerable people before and during cold weather: for adult social care managers - GOV.UK (<a href="http://www.gov.uk">www.gov.uk</a>)).</p> <p>People with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease are more likely to live in poverty. (Source: Estimating the number of people with cardiovascular or respiratory conditions living in poverty, England - Office for National Statistics).</p> <p>Nationally, households where the age of the oldest member is between 16 and 24 have the highest likelihood of being in fuel poverty (25%). No other adult age group exceeds 15%. (Source: Annual fuel poverty statistics in England, 2024 (2023 data) (<a href="http://publishing.service.gov.uk">publishing.service.gov.uk</a>)).</p>
<b>Mitigating and/or improvement actions to be taken</b>	
<p>The use of an Article 4 direction would not restrict development altogether, but instead ensure that development proposals in and adjacent to Ancient Woodland would actively form a material consideration in determining the planning application.</p>	<p>Generally, greenspaces express a positive impact for those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage, as this EINA demonstrates that those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage are less likely to have access to green spaces in immediate vicinity.</p>

<p><b>Disability</b> - A person has a disability if s/he has a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on that person's ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities. Please note that under the PSED due regard includes:</p> <p><i>"the steps involved in meeting the needs of disabled persons that are different from the needs of persons who are not disabled include, in particular, steps to take account of disabled persons' disabilities."</i></p> <p>This also includes the need to understand and focus on different needs/impacts arising from different disabilities</p>	
<p><b>Potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan; this also includes needs in relation to each part of the duty.</b></p>	<p><b>Potential socio-economic impacts/ needs/issues arising from socio-economic disadvantage (positive and negative)</b></p>
<p>For people with disabilities living on their own, or who may be socially isolated in other ways, greenspaces can provide opportunities to spend time with friends and family, with the associated wellbeing benefits of social interaction.</p> <p>The Article 4(1) Direction will help to mitigate against unacceptable or harmful development. This will also protect heritage assets within the borough and the townscape and visual amenity of local areas.</p> <p>This will benefit residents in the Borough including those with disabilities.</p>	<p>This could be of socio-economic benefit to people with disabilities.</p> <p>This is because there is a strong correlation between people who are most at risk of poor health being more likely to live in the most deprived environments, which also tend to have fewer and poorer quality local greenspace.</p>
<p>The Article 4(1) Direction will remove the following permitted development rights</p> <p><b><u>PART 1 Development within the curtilage of a dwellinghouse</u></b>  Class A – enlargement, improvement or other alteration of a dwellinghouse  Class E – buildings etc incidental to the enjoyment of a dwellinghouse  Class F – hard surfaces incidental to the enjoyment of a dwellinghouse</p> <p>Engaging in regular physical activity has numerous health benefits, including improved cardiovascular health, increased flexibility, and enhanced cognitive function. Opportunities to stay active outdoors, enhances independence and can contribute towards a higher quality of life.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>

<p>Disabled residents may need to adapt their homes to meet accessibility requirements and address mobility impairments.</p> <p>Access requirements relating to mobility needs would be considered wholly exceptional grounds and so likely to be acceptable, subject to mitigation.</p> <p>The use of an Article 4 direction would not restrict development altogether, but instead ensure that development proposals in and adjacent to Ancient Woodland would actively form a material consideration in determining the planning application.</p>	
<p><b><u>PART 2 Minor operations</u></b> Class A – gates, fences, walls etc</p> <p>The use of an Article 4 direction would not restrict development altogether, but instead ensure that development proposals in and adjacent to Ancient Woodland would actively form a material consideration in determining the planning application.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><b><u>PART 4 Temporary buildings and uses</u></b> Class A – temporary buildings and structures</p> <p>The use of an Article 4 direction would not restrict development altogether, but instead ensure that development proposals in and adjacent to Ancient Woodland would actively form a material consideration in determining the planning application.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><b><u>PART 14 Renewable energy</u></b> Class B - installation or alteration etc of stand-alone solar equipment on domestic premises** Class C – installation or alteration etc of ground source heat pumps on domestic premises Class G – installation or alteration etc of air source heat pumps on domestic premises</p> <p>The use of an Article 4 direction would not restrict development altogether, but instead ensure that development proposals in and adjacent to Ancient Woodland would actively</p>	<p>Poverty and disability are both risk factors with regard to the harmful effects of cold weather. There is further a known link between disability and poverty.</p> <p>Disabled people are also more likely than non-disabled people to struggle to afford their energy bills.</p>

<p>form a material consideration in determining the planning application.</p>	
<p><b>Equality information on which above analysis is based</b></p>	<p><b>Socio-economic data on which above analysis is based</b></p>
<p>General data          In 2021, 8.2% of Southwark residents identified as being disabled and limited a lot. This was a decrease from 11.1% in 2011. Almost a quarter of households (33,000) had at least one resident with a disability. (Source: How life has changed in Southwark: Census 2021 (ons.gov.uk)).          The neighbourhoods with higher proportions of disability are Old Kent Road, South Bermondsey and Nunhead &amp; Queen's Road. (Source: Census 2021, quoted in JSNA Annual Report - Southwark Council).</p>	<p>In the 3 years to 2021/22, 33% of families in London that included a disabled person were in poverty compared to 22% of those without a disabled household member. (Source: Nearly half of everyone in poverty is either a disabled person or lives with a disabled person   Disability Rights UK)</p>
<p>There is quantitative evidence that people with disabilities or long-term illness are more likely to be have infrequent contact with greenspace. (Source: Improving access to greenspace: 2020 review (publishing.service.gov.uk)).</p> <p>People living with disabilities are a cross-section of the wider UK population, so in general have similar range of preferences and values in terms of their engagement with nature, though with sometimes different methods and support needs for spending time outdoors.</p> <p>Findings from some studies have emphasised the holistic, restorative and pleasurable benefits of natural surroundings, and the importance of recognising that being outdoors is not just about physical fitness or physiotherapy, but about diverse ways of experiencing time in the open - an interest in nature or just wanting a break from a busy life. <b>(Source: Included outside: Engaging people living with disabilities in nature (TIN182))</b></p> <p>Studies show that access to greenspace can be particularly beneficial for people experiencing mental health issues such as depression, anxiety, and dementia. (Source:</p>	<p>Nationally, people on low incomes are less likely to live within a 5-minute walk of a green space (46% of those with an annual household income under £15,000 compared to 70% of people with an annual household income over £35,000), and less likely to live somewhere where the streets are green (27% compared to 53%). (Source: Out of Bounds - Equity in Access to Urban Nature (Published by Groundwork UK) ).</p> <p>The most deprived communities are more than twice as likely to live in areas with a low amount of natural space per person. (Source: Huge nature access gap must be bridged to meet Government's 15-minute nature promise (wcl.org.uk)).</p>

<p><a href="#">The importance of greenspace for mental health - PMC (nih.gov)</a>, <a href="#">Green spaces do wonders for your mental health - Oxford Health NHS Foundation Trust</a>).</p>	
<p><b>Energy efficiency</b>  There is strong evidence linking a range of health conditions to vulnerability to cold weather. These include cardiovascular conditions, and respiratory conditions such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and childhood asthma. Exposure to cold can increase the risk of blood clots forming in the body (in turn increasing the risk of heart attacks and strokes), increase susceptibility to chest infections, worsen breathing problems, and increase the risk of falls. (Source: Supporting vulnerable people before and during cold weather: healthcare professionals - GOV.UK (<a href="http://www.gov.uk">www.gov.uk</a>)).</p>	<p>There is strong evidence linking poverty to heightened vulnerability to cold weather. This relates to poor quality homes and fuel poverty. (Source: Supporting vulnerable people before and during cold weather: for adult social care managers - GOV.UK (<a href="http://www.gov.uk">www.gov.uk</a>)).</p> <p>According to ONS data from 2022, 55% of disabled adults in the UK reported finding it difficult to afford their energy bills. This compares with 40% of non-disabled people. (Source: Impact of increased cost of living on adults across Great Britain - Office for National Statistics (<a href="http://ons.gov.uk">ons.gov.uk</a>)). People with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease are more likely to live in poverty. (Source: Estimating the number of people with cardiovascular or respiratory conditions living in poverty, England - Office for National Statistics).</p>
<b>Mitigating and/or improvement actions to be taken</b>	
<p>The use of an Article 4 direction would not restrict development altogether, but instead ensure that development proposals in and adjacent to Ancient Woodland would actively form a material consideration in determining the planning application.</p>	<p>Generally, greenspaces express a positive impact for those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage, as this EINA demonstrates that those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage are less likely to have access to green spaces in immediate vicinity.</p>

**Gender reassignment** - The process of transitioning from one gender to another.

**Gender Identity** - Gender identity is the personal sense of one's own gender. Gender identity can correlate with a person's assigned sex or can differ from it.

<b>Potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan; this also includes needs in relation to each part of the duty.</b>	<b>Potential socio-economic impacts/ needs/issues arising from socio-economic disadvantage (positive and negative)</b>
<p>Greenspaces can provide opportunities to spend time with friends and family, with the associated wellbeing benefits of social interaction.</p> <p>The Article 4(1) Direction will help to mitigate against unacceptable or harmful development. This will also protect heritage assets within the borough and the townscape and visual amenity of local areas.</p> <p>This will benefit all residents in the borough, including those of all gender identities.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p> <p>The use of an Article 4 direction would not restrict development altogether, but instead ensure that development proposals in and adjacent to Ancient Woodland would actively form a material consideration in determining the planning application.</p>
<p>The Article 4(1) Direction will remove the following permitted development rights</p> <p><b><u>PART 1 Development within the curtilage of a dwellinghouse</u></b>            Class A – enlargement, improvement or other alteration of a dwellinghouse            Class E – buildings etc incidental to the enjoyment of a dwellinghouse            Class F – hard surfaces incidental to the enjoyment of a dwellinghouse</p> <p>The use of an Article 4 direction would not restrict development altogether, but instead ensure that development proposals in and adjacent to Ancient Woodland would actively form a material consideration in determining the planning application.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>

<p><b><u>PART 2 Minor operations</u></b> Class A – gates, fences, walls etc</p> <p>The use of an Article 4 direction would not restrict development altogether, but instead ensure that development proposals in and adjacent to Ancient Woodland would actively form a material consideration in determining the planning application.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><b><u>PART 4 Temporary buildings and uses</u></b> Class A – temporary buildings and structures</p> <p>The use of an Article 4 direction would not restrict development altogether, but instead ensure that development proposals in and adjacent to Ancient Woodland would actively form a material consideration in determining the planning application.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><b><u>PART 14 Renewable energy</u></b> Class B - installation or alteration etc of stand-alone solar equipment on domestic premises** Class C – installation or alteration etc of ground source heat pumps on domestic premises Class G – installation or alteration etc of air source heat pumps on domestic premises</p> <p>The use of an Article 4 direction would not restrict development altogether, but instead ensure that development proposals in and adjacent to Ancient Woodland would actively form a material consideration in determining the planning application.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><b>Equality information on which above analysis is based.</b></p>	<p><b>Socio-economic data on which above analysis is based</b></p>
<p>General data 1.23% of people aged 16 years and over in Southwark have a gender identity different from their sex registered at birth. (Census 2021)</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>



**Mitigating and/or improvement actions to be taken**

The use of an Article 4 direction would not restrict development altogether, but instead ensure that development proposals in and adjacent to Ancient Woodland would actively form a material consideration in determining the planning application.

Generally, greenspaces express a positive impact for those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage, as this EINA demonstrates that those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage are less likely to have access to green spaces in immediate vicinity.

**Marriage and civil partnership** – In England and Wales marriage is no longer restricted to a union between a man and a woman but now includes a marriage between a same-sex couples. Same-sex couples can also have their relationships legally recognised as 'civil partnerships'. Civil partners must not be treated less favourably than married couples and must be treated the same as married couples on a wide range of legal matters. (Only to be considered in respect to the need to eliminate discrimination.)

<b>Potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan</b>	<b>Potential socio-economic impacts/ needs/issues arising from socio-economic disadvantage (positive and negative)</b>
--	--

Greenspaces can provide opportunities to spend time with friends and family, with the associated wellbeing benefits of social interaction.

The Article 4(1) Direction will help to mitigate against unacceptable or harmful development. This will also protect heritage assets within the borough and the townscape and visual amenity of local areas.

This will benefit all residents in the borough, including those of all marital statuses.

No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.

The use of an Article 4 direction would not restrict development altogether, but instead ensure that development proposals in and adjacent to Ancient Woodland would actively form a material consideration in determining the planning application.

The Article 4(1) Direction will remove the following permitted development rights

**PART 1 Development within the curtilage of a dwellinghouse**  
 Class A – enlargement, improvement or other alteration of a dwellinghouse  
 Class E – buildings etc incidental to the enjoyment of a dwellinghouse  
 Class F – hard surfaces incidental to the enjoyment of a dwellinghouse

The Council recognises that there may be a need for residents to improve, alter or extend their home.

The use of an Article 4 direction would not restrict development altogether, but instead ensure that development proposals in and adjacent to Ancient Woodland would actively

No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.

<p>form a material consideration in determining the planning application.</p>	
<p><b><u>PART 2 Minor operations</u></b>  Class A – gates, fences, walls etc</p> <p>The use of an Article 4 direction would not restrict development altogether, but instead ensure that development proposals in and adjacent to Ancient Woodland would actively form a material consideration in determining the planning application.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><b><u>PART 4 Temporary buildings and uses</u></b>  Class A – temporary buildings and structures</p> <p>The use of an Article 4 direction would not restrict development altogether, but instead ensure that development proposals in and adjacent to Ancient Woodland would actively form a material consideration in determining the planning application.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><b><u>PART 14 Renewable energy</u></b>  Class B - installation or alteration etc of stand-alone solar equipment on domestic premises**  Class C – installation or alteration etc of ground source heat pumps on domestic premises  Class G – installation or alteration etc of air source heat pumps on domestic premises</p> <p>The use of an Article 4 direction would not restrict development altogether, but instead ensure that development proposals in and adjacent to Ancient Woodland would actively form a material consideration in determining the planning application.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>

<b>Equality information on which above analysis is based</b>	<b>Socio-economic data on which above analysis is based</b>
<p>General data  The latest census found that 26.9% of Southwark residents were married or in a civil partnership. This was a fall from 29.4% in 2011. Southwark had the fourth-highest percentage of adults who had never been married or in a civil partnership of all English local authorities. (How life has changed in Southwark: Census 2021 (ons.gov.uk)).</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<b>Mitigating or improvement actions to be taken</b>	
<p>The use of an Article 4 direction would not restrict development altogether, but instead ensure that development proposals in and adjacent to Ancient Woodland would actively form a material consideration in determining the planning application.</p>	<p>Generally, greenspaces express a positive impact for those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage, as this EINA demonstrates that those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage are less likely to have access to green spaces in immediate vicinity.</p>

**Pregnancy and maternity** - Pregnancy is the condition of being pregnant or expecting a baby. Maternity refers to the period after the birth and is linked to maternity leave in the employment context. In the non-work context, protection against maternity discrimination is for 26 weeks after giving birth, and this includes treating a woman unfavourably because she is breastfeeding.

**Potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan; this also includes needs in relation to each part of the duty.**

**Potential socio-economic impacts/ needs/issues arising from socio-economic disadvantage (positive and negative)**

The Article 4(1) Direction will remove the following permitted development rights

No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.

**PART 1 Development within the curtilage of a dwellinghouse**

Class A – enlargement, improvement or other alteration of a dwellinghouse  
 Class E – buildings etc incidental to the enjoyment of a dwellinghouse  
 Class F – hard surfaces incidental to the enjoyment of a dwellinghouse

The Council recognises that there may be a need for residents to improve, alter or extend their home.

The use of an Article 4 direction would not restrict development altogether, but instead ensure that development proposals in and adjacent to Ancient Woodland would actively form a material consideration in determining the planning application.

**PART 2 Minor operations**

Class A – gates, fences, walls etc

No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.

The use of an Article 4 direction would not restrict development altogether, but instead ensure that development proposals in and adjacent to Ancient Woodland would actively form a material consideration in determining the planning application.

<p><b><u>PART 4 Temporary buildings and uses</u></b> Class A – temporary buildings and structures</p> <p>The use of an Article 4 direction would not restrict development altogether, but instead ensure that development proposals in and adjacent to Ancient Woodland would actively form a material consideration in determining the planning application.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><b><u>PART 14 Renewable energy</u></b> Class B - installation or alteration etc of stand-alone solar equipment on domestic premises** Class C – installation or alteration etc of ground source heat pumps on domestic premises Class G – installation or alteration etc of air source heat pumps on domestic premises</p> <p>The use of an Article 4 direction would not restrict development altogether, but instead ensure that development proposals in and adjacent to Ancient Woodland would actively form a material consideration in determining the planning application.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><b>Equality information on which above analysis is based</b></p>	<p><b>Socio-economic data on which above analysis is based</b></p>
<p><b><u>General data</u></b> The total number of babies born in Southwark has been decreasing year on year over the past 10 years. The decline in the fertility rate in Southwark is seen across all age groups, but particularly among younger women. The average age of mothers giving birth in Southwark in 2022 was around 33 years. (Source: JSNA Annual Report - Southwark Council).</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><b>Mitigating and/or improvement actions to be taken</b></p>	
<p>The use of an Article 4 direction would not restrict development altogether, but instead ensure that development proposals in and adjacent to Ancient Woodland would actively form a material consideration in determining the planning application.</p>	<p>Generally, greenspaces express a positive impact for those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage, as this EINA demonstrates that those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage are less likely to</p>

	have access to green spaces in immediate vicinity.
<p><b>Race</b> - Refers to the protected characteristic of Race. It refers to a group of people defined by their race, colour, and nationality (including citizenship) ethnic or national origins. N.B. Gypsy, Roma and Traveller are recognised racial groups and their needs should be considered alongside all others</p>	
<p><b>Potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan; this also includes needs in relation to each part of the duty.</b></p>	<p><b>Potential socio-economic impacts/ needs/issues arising from socio-economic disadvantage (positive and negative)</b></p>
<p>Greenspaces can provide opportunities to spend time with friends and family, with the associated wellbeing benefits of social interaction.</p> <p>One in eight households has no access to a private or shared garden and this is particularly likely to be true of people living in urban areas – 21% of Londoners do not have a garden. In England, Black people are nearly four times as likely as White people to have no access to outdoor space at home. Even comparing people of similar age, social grade and living situation, those of Black ethnicity are 2.4 times less likely than those of White ethnicity to have a private garden (Office for National Statistics, 2020). (Source: <a href="https://www.theaws.co.uk">Copy of Access to urban green space (theaws.co.uk)</a> )</p> <p>The Article 4(1) Direction will help to mitigate against unacceptable or harmful development. This will also protect heritage assets within the borough and the townscape and visual amenity of local areas.</p> <p>This will benefit all residents in the borough, including those of all ethnicities.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p>The Article 4(1) Direction will remove the following permitted development rights</p> <p><b><u>PART 1 Development within the curtilage of a dwellinghouse</u></b>  Class A – enlargement, improvement or other alteration of a dwellinghouse</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>

Commented [WG1]: Add in a point on language to tie in with the mitigation measure

<p>Class E – buildings etc incidental to the enjoyment of a dwellinghouse  Class F – hard surfaces incidental to the enjoyment of a dwellinghouse  The Council recognises that there may be a need for residents to improve, alter or extend their home.</p> <p>The use of an Article 4 direction would not restrict development altogether, but instead ensure that development proposals in and adjacent to Ancient Woodland would actively form a material consideration in determining the planning application.</p> <p>Overcrowding levels vary greatly between ethnic minorities and is above average for most. Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African households have the highest level of overcrowding.</p> <p>Those who speak English as a second language may find it challenging to understand the Direction.</p>	
<p><b><u>PART 2 Minor operations</u></b>  Class A – gates, fences, walls etc</p> <p>The use of an Article 4 direction would not restrict development altogether, but instead ensure that development proposals in and adjacent to Ancient Woodland would actively form a material consideration in determining the planning application.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><b><u>PART 4 Temporary buildings and uses</u></b>  Class A – temporary buildings and structures</p> <p>The use of an Article 4 direction would not restrict development altogether, but instead ensure that development proposals in and adjacent to Ancient Woodland would actively form a material consideration in determining the planning application.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><b><u>PART 14 Renewable energy</u></b>  Class B - installation or alteration etc of stand-alone solar equipment on domestic premises**</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>



<p>Class C – installation or alteration etc of ground source heat pumps on domestic premises Class G – installation or alteration etc of air source heat pumps on domestic premises</p> <p>The use of an Article 4 direction would not restrict development altogether, but instead ensure that development proposals in and adjacent to Ancient Woodland would actively form a material consideration in determining the planning application.</p>	
<p><b>Equality information on which above analysis is based</b></p>	<p><b>Socio-economic data on which above analysis is based</b></p>
<p><u>General Data: Dulwich Wood Ward</u></p> <p>The main ethnic group is White British, representing 57% of the population. On average, 37% of the population in London belong to the White British ethnic group.</p> <p>The following ethnic groups have proportions higher than the average for the London:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• White British: 57% (London average: 37%)</li> <li>• Indian: 12% (London average: 7%)</li> </ul> <p>Conversely, the following ethnic groups have a proportion lower than the average for London:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pakistani: 1.1% (London average: 3%)</li> <li>• Bangladeshi: 0% (London average: 4%)</li> <li>• Black African: 0.7% (London average: 8%)</li> <li>• Other Black: 0.4% (London average: 1.7%)</li> <li>• Other: 2.5% (London average: 5%)</li> </ul> <p>(Source: ONS, National Census, 2021)</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><u>Languages</u> 244,000 (79%) Southwark residents reported their main language to be English. This is comparable to London, where 76% of residents recorded English as their main language, but lower than across England (88% of the population). Spanish is the most common main language other than English, spoken by 13,000 Southwark residents. 'All</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>

<p>other Chinese' is the most common Asian language, while Somali is the most spoken African language of Southwark residents. Of the 53,700 Southwark residents whose main language is not English, 10,200 (19%) cannot speak English well or have no English proficiency. (Source: Census 2021 Profile: Ethnicity, National Identity, Language and Religion – Southwark.gov.uk)</p>	
<p><b>Home ownership</b> The English Housing Survey 2017-2018 found that 68% of White British households owned their own home (outright or with a mortgage). The level of home ownership is lower among all other ethnic groups except Indian and Mixed White/Asian. The level of home ownership is lowest among Black African and Arab households (20% and 17% respectively). (Home ownership - GOV.UK Ethnicity facts and figures (ethnicity-facts-figures.service.gov.uk)).</p>	<p>Within London, owner occupiers with mortgages are significantly under-represented in the lower income quintiles. 76% of owner occupiers with a mortgage are in the top two fifths of the national household income distribution, while only 9% are in the bottom fifth. (Housing in London 2020).</p>
<b>Mitigating and/or improvement actions to be taken</b>	
<p>The use of an Article 4 direction would not restrict development altogether, but instead ensure that development proposals in and adjacent to Ancient Woodland would actively form a material consideration in determining the planning application.</p> <p>Those who speak English as a second language may find it challenging to understand the Direction.</p> <p>Of the 53,700 Southwark residents whose main language is not English, 10,200 (19%) cannot speak English well or have no English proficiency. (Census 2021 Profile: Ethnicity, National Identity, Language and Religion – Southwark.gov.uk)</p> <p>To mitigate this, the Council can translate the Direction into different languages upon request. The Direction has further adhered to Hemingway Plain English guidelines, where possible, to ensure the text is as accessible as practical.</p>	<p>Generally, greenspaces express a positive impact for those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage, as this EINA demonstrates that those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage are less likely to have access to green spaces in immediate vicinity.</p>

<p><b>Religion and belief</b> - Religion has the meaning usually given to it but belief includes religious and philosophical beliefs including lack of belief (e.g. Atheism). Generally, a belief should affect your life choices or the way you live for it to be included in the definition.</p>	
<p><b>Potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan; this also includes needs in relation to each part of the duty.</b></p>	<p><b>Potential socio-economic impacts/ needs/issues arising from socio-economic disadvantage (positive and negative)</b></p>
<p>The Article 4(1) Direction will remove the following permitted development rights</p> <p><b><u>PART 1 Development within the curtilage of a dwellinghouse</u></b>  Class A – enlargement, improvement or other alteration of a dwellinghouse  Class E – buildings etc incidental to the enjoyment of a dwellinghouse  Class F – hard surfaces incidental to the enjoyment of a dwellinghouse</p> <p>The Council recognises that there may be a need for residents to improve, alter or extend their home.</p> <p>Overcrowding levels vary greatly between religious and belief groups. Muslim households have the highest level of overcrowding. Overcrowding is also higher than average among Hindu, Sikh, and Buddhist households. The use of an Article 4 direction would not restrict development altogether, but instead ensure that development proposals in and adjacent to Ancient Woodland would actively form a material consideration in determining the planning application.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><b><u>PART 2 Minor operations</u></b>  Class A – gates, fences, walls etc</p> <p>The use of an Article 4 direction would not restrict development altogether, but instead ensure that development proposals in and adjacent to Ancient Woodland would actively</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>

form a material consideration in determining the planning application.	
<p><b>PART 4 Temporary buildings and uses</b> Class A – temporary buildings and structures</p> <p>The use of an Article 4 direction would not restrict development altogether, but instead ensure that development proposals in and adjacent to Ancient Woodland would actively form a material consideration in determining the planning application.</p>	No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.
<p><b>PART 14 Renewable energy</b> Class B - installation or alteration etc of stand-alone solar equipment on domestic premises** Class C – installation or alteration etc of ground source heat pumps on domestic premises Class G – installation or alteration etc of air source heat pumps on domestic premises</p> <p>The use of an Article 4 direction would not restrict development altogether, but instead ensure that development proposals in and adjacent to Ancient Woodland would actively form a material consideration in determining the planning application.</p>	No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.
<b>Equality information on which above analysis is based</b>	<b>Socio-economic data on which above analysis is based</b>
<p><u>General data</u> The latest census found that 43.3% of Southwark residents identify as Christian and 9.6% identify as Muslim. 1.1% identify as Hindu, 1% identify as Buddhist, and 0.2% identify as Sikh. 36.4% identify as having no religion. (How life has changed in Southwark: Census 2021 (ons.gov.uk)).</p>	No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.
<p><u>Overcrowding</u> The 2021 Census found that 4.4% of all households in England were overcrowded. The rate of overcrowding among Muslim households was 22.5%. The rate of overcrowding was also higher than average among Hindu, Sikh, and Buddhist households. (Overcrowding and under-occupancy by household characteristics,</p>	No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.

<p>England and Wales - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)).</p>	
<p><u>Home ownership</u>  The 2021 Census found that 63% of people in England and Wales lived in households that owned their own accommodation (outright, with a mortgage, or shared ownership). Only 46% of Muslim people and 57% of Buddhist people lived in a household that owned their own accommodation. For people of no religion the figure is 59%. The figure is higher than average for people who are Sikh, Jewish, Christian or Hindu. (Religion by housing, health, employment, and education, England and Wales - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)).</p>	<p>Within London, owner occupiers with mortgages are significantly under-represented in the lower income quintiles. 76% of owner occupiers with a mortgage are in the top two fifths of the national household income distribution, while only 9% are in the bottom fifth. (Housing in London 2020).</p>
<p><b>Mitigating and/or improvement actions to be taken</b></p>	
<p>The use of an Article 4 direction would not restrict development altogether, but instead ensure that development proposals in and adjacent to Ancient Woodland would actively form a material consideration in determining the planning application.</p>	<p>Generally, greenspaces express a positive impact for those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage, as this EINA demonstrates that those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage are less likely to have access to green spaces in immediate vicinity.</p>

**Sex** - A man or a woman.

**Potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan; this also includes needs in relation to each part of the duty.**

**Potential socio-economic impacts/ needs/issues arising from socio-economic disadvantage (positive and negative)**

The Article 4(1) Direction will remove the following permitted development rights

No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.

**PART 1 Development within the curtilage of a dwellinghouse**

Class A – enlargement, improvement or other alteration of a dwellinghouse  
Class E – buildings etc incidental to the enjoyment of a dwellinghouse  
Class F – hard surfaces incidental to the enjoyment of a dwellinghouse

The Council recognises that there may be a need for residents to improve, alter or extend their home.

The use of an Article 4 direction would not restrict development altogether, but instead ensure that development proposals in and adjacent to Ancient Woodland would actively form a material consideration in determining the planning application.

**PART 2 Minor operations**

Class A – gates, fences, walls etc

The use of an Article 4 direction would not restrict development altogether, but instead ensure that development proposals in and adjacent to Ancient Woodland would actively form a material consideration in determining the planning application.

No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.

<p><b><u>PART 4 Temporary buildings and uses</u></b> Class A – temporary buildings and structures</p> <p>The use of an Article 4 direction would not restrict development altogether, but instead ensure that development proposals in and adjacent to Ancient Woodland would actively form a material consideration in determining the planning application.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><b><u>PART 14 Renewable energy</u></b> Class B - installation or alteration etc of stand-alone solar equipment on domestic premises** Class C – installation or alteration etc of ground source heat pumps on domestic premises Class G – installation or alteration etc of air source heat pumps on domestic premises</p> <p>The use of an Article 4 direction would not restrict development altogether, but instead ensure that development proposals in and adjacent to Ancient Woodland would actively form a material consideration in determining the planning application.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><b>Equality information on which above analysis is based</b></p>	<p><b>Socio-economic data on which above analysis is based</b></p>
<p>General data The Census 2021 found that 51.6% of Southwark’s residents are women and 48.4% are men. (Census 2021)</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><b>Mitigating and/or improvement actions to be taken</b></p>	
<p>The use of an Article 4 direction would not restrict development altogether, but instead ensure that development proposals in and adjacent to Ancient Woodland would actively form a material consideration in determining the planning application.</p>	<p>Generally, greenspaces express a positive impact for those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage, as this EINA demonstrates that those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage are less likely to have access to green spaces in immediate vicinity.</p>

**Sexual orientation** - Whether a person's sexual attraction is towards their own sex, the opposite sex or to both sexes

**Potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan; this also includes needs in relation to each part of the duty.**

**Potential socio-economic impacts/ needs/issues arising from socio-economic disadvantage (positive and negative)**

The Article 4(1) Direction will remove the following permitted development rights

No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.

**PART 1 Development within the curtilage of a dwellinghouse**

Class A – enlargement, improvement or other alteration of a dwellinghouse  
 Class E – buildings etc incidental to the enjoyment of a dwellinghouse  
 Class F – hard surfaces incidental to the enjoyment of a dwellinghouse

The Council recognises that there may be a need for residents to improve, alter or extend their home.

The use of an Article 4 direction would not restrict development altogether, but instead ensure that development proposals in and adjacent to Ancient Woodland would actively form a material consideration in determining the planning application.

**PART 2 Minor operations**

Class A – gates, fences, walls etc

No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.

The use of an Article 4 direction would not restrict development altogether, but instead ensure that development proposals in and adjacent to Ancient Woodland would actively form a material consideration in determining the planning application.



<p><b>PART 4 Temporary buildings and uses</b>  Class A – temporary buildings and structures</p> <p>The use of an Article 4 direction would not restrict development altogether, but instead ensure that development proposals in and adjacent to Ancient Woodland would actively form a material consideration in determining the planning application.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><b>PART 14 Renewable energy</b>  Class B - installation or alteration etc of stand-alone solar equipment on domestic premises**  Class C – installation or alteration etc of ground source heat pumps on domestic premises  Class G – installation or alteration etc of air source heat pumps on domestic premises</p> <p>The use of an Article 4 direction would not restrict development altogether, but instead ensure that development proposals in and adjacent to Ancient Woodland would actively form a material consideration in determining the planning application.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><b>Equality information on which above analysis is based</b></p>	<p><b>Socio-economic data on which above analysis is based</b></p>
<p>General data  In the latest census 8.08% of Southwark’s residents identified as LGB+. This is the fourth highest figure of any local authority district in England and Wales. The areas with the highest proportion of LGB+ residents are in the north-west of the borough. (Census 2021)</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p>Home ownership  In the last census, 30.2% of heterosexual Southwark residents responded that they lived in a home that is owned by themselves or someone they live with (either outright, or with a mortgage, loan or shared ownership). For lesbian and gay people, this figure was 45.4%, but for bisexual people it was only 24.4%. For people who selected the ‘all other sexual orientations’ option, the figure was 16.7%.</p>	<p>Within London, owner occupiers with mortgages are significantly under-represented in the lower income quintiles. 76% of owner occupiers with a mortgage are in the top two fifths of the national household income distribution, while only 9% are in the bottom fifth. (Housing in London 2020).</p>

(Source: Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk))	
<b>Mitigating and/or improvement actions to be taken</b>	
The use of an Article 4 direction would not restrict development altogether, but instead ensure that development proposals in and adjacent to Ancient Woodland would actively form a material consideration in determining the planning application.	Generally, greenspaces express a positive impact for those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage, as this EINA demonstrates that those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage are less likely to have access to green spaces in immediate vicinity.

<b>Human Rights</b> There are 16 rights in the Human Rights Act. Each one is called an Article. They are all taken from the European Convention on Human Rights. The Articles are The right to life, Freedom from torture, inhuman and degrading treatment, Freedom from forced labour , Right to Liberty, Fair trial, Retrospective penalties, Privacy, Freedom of conscience, Freedom of expression, Freedom of assembly, Marriage and family, Freedom from discrimination and the First Protocol
<b>Potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/ decision/ business plan</b>
The Human Rights Act 1998 imposed a duty on the council as a public authority to apply the European Convention on Human Rights; as a result the council must not act in a way which is incompatible with these rights. The most important rights for planning purposes are Article 8 (respect for homes); Article 6 (natural justice) and Article 1 of the First Protocol (peaceful enjoyment of property). It is important to note that few rights are absolute in the sense that they cannot be interfered with under any circumstances. 'Qualified' rights, including Article 8 and the First Protocol, can be interfered with or limited in certain circumstances. The extent of legitimate interference is subject to the principle of proportionality whereby a balance must be struck between the legitimate aims to be achieved by a local planning authority in the policy making process against the potential interference with individual human rights. In this case it is considered proportionate to remove permitted development rights in order to protect the buffer zone to Southwark's Ancient Woodland.

#### **Information on which above analysis is based**

All data illustrated in Southwark Plan Integrated Impact Assessment (February 2022) for Strategic Policy 2 Southwark Together, Strategic Policy 5 Thriving neighbourhoods and tackling health inequalities and Strategic Policy 6 Climate Emergency.

The Direction contributes to IIAO3 'To improve the health of the population', IIAO5 'To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion', IIAO6 'To reduce contributions to climate change', IIAO7 'To improve the air quality', IIAO11 'To protect and enhance quality of landscape and townscape', IIAO13 'To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity'.

#### **Mitigating and/or improvement actions to be taken**

As there are no negative impacts, no mitigating actions are required. The Council will continue to monitor impacts on human rights. The Council will mitigate against any unforeseen issues that arise.

## **Conclusions**

Overall, the Directive will have no negative impacts on the equalities of residents in the Article 4 (1) area. The Direction encourages applicants to be more considerate of the very special character and setting of the Great North Wood.

Generally, greenspaces express a positive impact for those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage, as this EINA demonstrates that those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage are less likely to have access to green spaces in immediate vicinity.

The Council acknowledges that access requirements relating to mobility needs would be considered wholly exceptional grounds and so likely to be acceptable, subject to mitigation. For older disabled people and disabled children and adults who may need home adaptations/ and additional build requirements, these will still be possible subject to any requisite mitigations which preserve the Ancient Woodland.

The Council also recognises the impacts of fuel poverty and remains supportive of the aims of the NPPF and the Local Plan to further adaptations towards renewable energies whilst ensuring that these are designed and installed with due regard to the very special nature of local irreplaceable habitat.

Permitted development rights allow householders to undertake a broad range of works to improve, extend and alter their homes without the need to submit a planning application. The rights are subject to limitations and conditions to control impacts and protect local amenity. Similarly certain rights have been extended to non-domestic premises. Permitted development rights are set out in Schedule 2 of the General Permitted Development Order 2015 (as amended).

The Great North Wood, comprising Sydenham Hill Woods and Dulwich Wood to constitute irreplaceable habitat which makes a significant contribution to the historic interest and visual impact of the area. The woodland benefits all residents of the borough, including all protected characteristics.

The use of an Article 4 direction would not restrict development altogether, but instead ensure that development proposals in and adjacent to Ancient Woodland would actively form a material consideration in determining the planning application.

Members of the public will be able to give comments on the Direction during the consultation stage and any consultation feedback which is pertinent to the matters raised within the EINA will be taken into account for any further revisions of the Equalities Impacts and Needs Assessment.

Those who speak English as a second language may find it challenging to understand the requirements of the Direction. Mitigation measures to address this concern have been set out in section 5.

The Council will continue to monitor impacts on all protected characteristics and will mitigate against any unforeseen issues that arise.

---

**Section 5: Further equality actions and objectives**

<b>Further actions</b>			
Based on the initial analysis above, please detail the key mitigating and/or improvement actions to promote equality and tackle inequalities; and any areas identified as requiring more detailed analysis.			
<b>No.</b>	<b>Description of issue</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>
1	Ensure that the Article 4 (1) Direction is issued within the shortest timeframe possible by the Council so that the long term protection of the woodland can be secured.	Progress the Article 4 (1) Direction towards public consultation and then final confirmation at Planning Committee.	Public consultation proposed to be agreed at Committee on 8 <sup>th</sup> October 2024.
2	Ensure that the implementation of the Article 4 (1) Direction is monitored following issue for potential actual effects on different groups.	The outcomes of implementing the Article 4 (1) Direction will be monitored through the Authority Monitoring Report (AMR). Equality analysis is an ongoing process and that does not end once the Direction is implemented.	Monitoring will be undertaken annually.
3	Ensure that there is no language barrier preventing residents from understanding the Direction.	Upon request the Council can translate the documents into other languages.	Upon request