

Lewisham Local Area Profile



Lewisham

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Gambling premises and local vulnerability

September 2026

Purpose and principal findings

This Local Area Profile identifies the places and circumstances in Lewisham that require particular attention when assessing gambling-related risk. It brings together population and deprivation data, licensed gambling provision, education and support settings, public-health evidence and community safety information. It provides a common evidence base for operators, the Council and local partners to strengthen prevention and protect children and vulnerable people.

Bellingham and Downham are priorities for assessing financial vulnerability. Rushey Green contains further concentrations of disadvantage alongside a substantial group of licensed premises, while Deptford has a pronounced pattern of child income deprivation. Across Lewisham, 57 of 175 small statistical areas fall within the most deprived national fifth for income, employment or child income. These findings identify where closer assessment is needed and the circumstances that assessment should address. [2,26]

The local picture

Evidence	Finding and meaning
Population	301,037 residents in mid-2025. Census 2021 provides the household baseline. [15–18]
Financial context	51 of 175 small areas are in the most income-deprived national fifth; 57 meet at least one of the income, employment or child-income thresholds. [2,26]
Gambling provision	45 supplied licence records: 34 betting, six bingo and five adult gaming centres. [1]
Local interpretation	Residential vulnerability is identified independently of premises counts. Section 2 sets geographical priorities; section 8 examines five streets containing 26 licence records. [1–2,26]

Operators are expected to identify the local risks relevant to their premises, specify the measures that address them and evidence implementation. The Council should test those measures against the licensing objectives and the circumstances of each application. [27, Part B sections 2–3; Part C sections 2 and 7]

Reading the profile

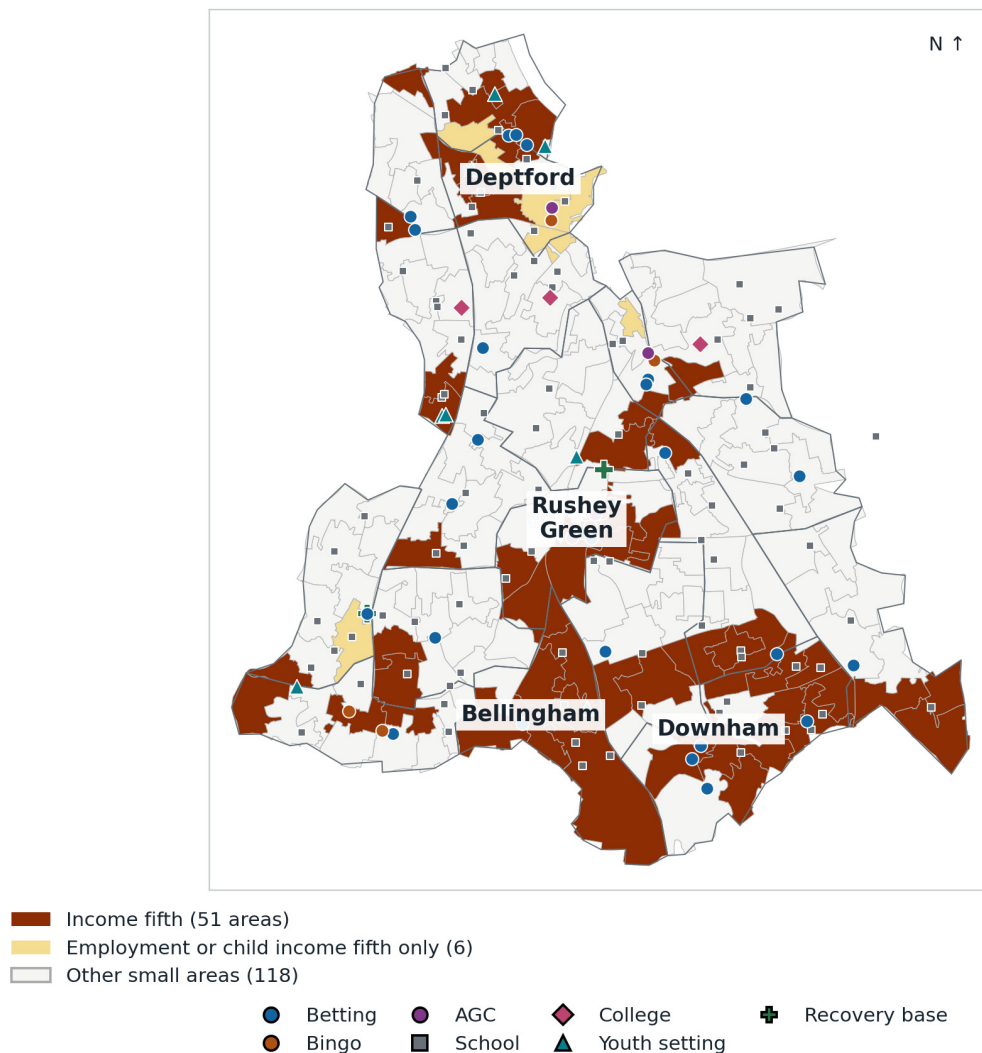
Section 2 identifies residential priorities. Sections 3–7 describe gambling provision, community settings, public health and community safety. Section 8 applies the evidence to five streets. Section 9 translates the proposed Statement of Principles into premises assessment expectations, and section 10 identifies support routes. The appendices explain the methods, evidence coverage and precise small-area findings. Proposed enhancements are labelled within the relevant sections for reviewer and Council consideration; they are not adopted requirements.

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Geographical priorities

The map brings together the 57 small areas meeting at least one financial-vulnerability threshold, licensed provision and relevant community settings. Bellingham, Downham, Rushey Green and Deptford are the principal residential starting areas. Section 2 explains each area; section 8 examines five streets where licence records are concentrated. [1–7,26]



MHCLG 2025 · ONS boundaries · Council, DfE and provider records · Approximate point locations

Figure A Geographical overview. Dark brown shows the 51 income-fifth areas; yellow adds six areas meeting an employment or child-income threshold only. Points show approximate locations and may overlap. Ward names aid orientation; these are priorities for assessment, not exclusion boundaries. [1–7,26]

1 Purpose and use

The profile supplies the local evidence for the Council’s Statement of Gambling Policy and for premises risk assessments. Its central purpose is prevention: identifying circumstances that could undermine the licensing objectives and establishing how operators will address them. The Council can use it to scrutinise applications and existing safeguards, while partners can use the findings to focus support and earlier identification. [19,24– 25]

Understanding local vulnerability

Question	What it tells the reader
Potential vulnerability	Circumstances that may increase susceptibility to harm or reduce the ability to absorb its consequences.
Exposure and local settings	Where gambling facilities and relevant community settings are located and how people may encounter them.
Recorded harm	Evidence of adverse consequences, with the population, period and recording method identified.

Assessment brings together three elements: the circumstances that can increase vulnerability, the ways people encounter gambling, and evidence of its consequences. People may live, work, gamble and seek support in different locations. Local assessments should therefore explain the relationship between a premises and its surroundings, using the area evidence alongside operational knowledge.

How operators should use the evidence

For licences within its scope, social responsibility code provision 10.1.1 requires assessment of local risks and appropriate mitigating policies, procedures and controls. Operators must take account of relevant matters identified in the licensing authority’s policy. The required review triggers include significant changes in local circumstances, significant premises changes affecting mitigation, and applications to vary a premises licence. A new premises application requires an assessment. Ordinary code provision 10.1.2 addresses sharing assessments. [19]

Operators should use the local findings to demonstrate adequate staffing and general supervision, effective protection of children and vulnerable people, and action when concerns arise. Evidence should include the premises assessment, staff training and relevant operational records. Section 9 sets out the corresponding policy expectations. [27, Part B sections 2–3; Part C section 7]

How the profile informs Council decisions

The Council should use the profile to test whether the proposed operation and safeguards adequately address the identified local risks. Decisions remain premises-specific and follow section 153 and the relevant guidance. The profile directs scrutiny and prevention; it does not itself change a licence or establish an automatic exclusion zone. [24–25]

2 Population and financial circumstances

Population and household context

The July 2026 ONS release estimates 301,037 Lewisham residents in mid-2025, including 65,191 aged 0–19, or 21.7% of the population. The median age is 36.5. Census 2021 supplies the detailed household baseline used below. [15,17–18]

Census 2021 measure	Lewisham	London	England
Population growth from 2011	8.9%	7.7%	6.6%
Median age	35	35	40
Aged 20 to 24	6.3%	6.7%	6.0%
Aged 25 to 34	19.4%	18.1%	13.6%
Lone-parent households	16.3%	13.3%	11.1%
Social renting households	29.2%	23.1%	17.1%
Private renting households	27.2%	30.0%	20.5%
Disabled and limited a lot	7.9%	7.1%	7.5%

Source: ONS Census 2021. Disability figures are age-standardised; tenure and lone-parent figures refer to households. [15]

Implications for local assessment

Financial pressure can make gambling losses harder for households to absorb. Assessments should address the relevance of unemployment, deprivation and the customer profile, then explain how staff identify and respond to signs of harm. Household characteristics inform that assessment; they do not establish individual vulnerability. [27, Part B sections 3 and 6; Part C section 7]

Language and access to support

The Council's 2025 JSNA identifies Spanish as the most common main language after English, followed by Tamil, Portuguese, Romanian, Italian, French and Polish. Households with no occupant having English as their main language are more prevalent in the north of the borough. This supports attention to the accessibility of customer interactions and information about help. [16]

Assess the communication needs of the premises' customer profile and explain how customers can understand support information and complaints procedures. The policy expressly addresses accessible complaints information, including non-English provision where relevant, and readily available national and local support information. [27, Part B sections 3 and 5; Part C section 7]

2.1 Financial disadvantage across the borough

The English Indices of Deprivation 2025 have been matched to all 175 Lewisham Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs). These are small statistical areas. The release brings together indicators with different underlying reference periods; 2025 is the publication year. [2]

Measure	Areas in most deprived national fifth	Share of Lewisham areas
Overall deprivation	35	20.0%
Income deprivation	51	29.1%
Employment deprivation	29	16.6%
Income deprivation affecting children	39	22.3%

Income deprivation is the starting point for identifying areas where financial losses may have particularly serious household consequences. Employment and child income deprivation add detail about economic insecurity and family circumstances. The profile examines these indicators separately and uses the national most-deprived fifth to identify areas for closer assessment.

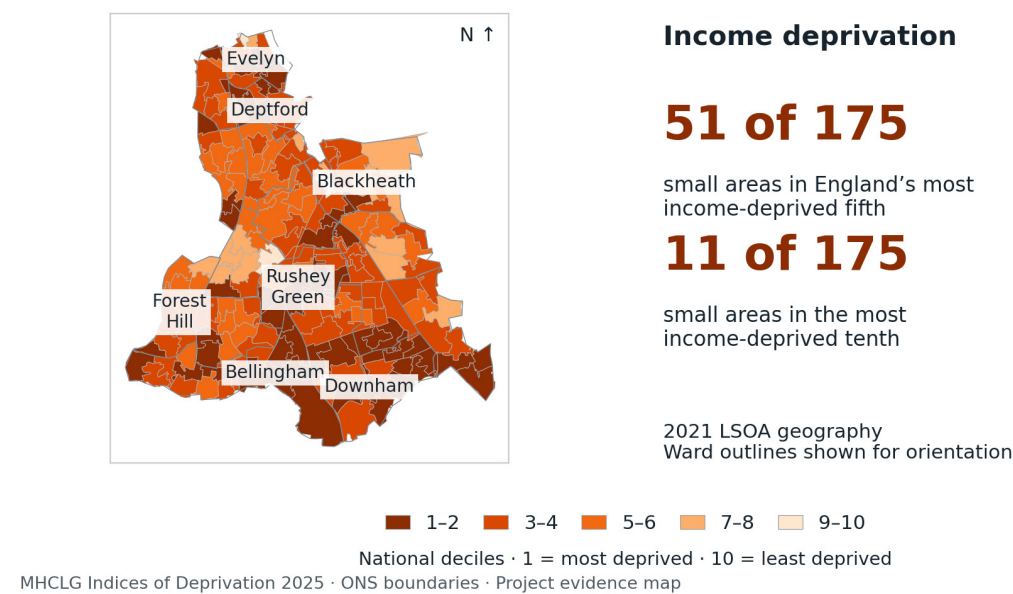


Figure 1 Income deprivation across Lewisham. Income deprivation describes residential context. It does not identify individual customers or measure gambling harm. Source: MHCLG 2025 and the project evidence map. [2]

What this means for premises

Use the identified income and employment circumstances in the premises risk assessment. Explain how trained staff recognise distress, act on concerns and provide relevant support information. Evidence the response through training and operational records; displaying leaflets alone is insufficient as the primary mitigation. [27, Part B sections 2–3 and 6; Part C section 7]

2.2 Areas of increased financial vulnerability

Four areas warrant particular attention on financial vulnerability. Bellingham has the highest share of assigned areas in the income and employment priority groups; Downham has the largest number in the income group; Rushey Green has six income-priority areas, five employment-priority areas and a separate seven-record street concentration; Deptford has six of eight areas in the child-income group, including three not captured by the income screen. These complementary reasons select the four accounts; they are not a ranking of measured gambling harm. [1–2,26]

The table groups small statistical areas by the ONS best-fit ward lookup. “Fifth” means national deciles 1–2. The figures show the extent of each deprivation indicator across the areas assigned to a ward; Appendix D identifies the precise LSOAs. [26]

Ward grouping	All areas	Income fifth	Share of areas	Employment fifth	Child income fifth
Bellingham	6	6	100%	6	5
Downham	12	9	75%	5	3
Rushey Green	12	6	50%	5	4
Deptford	8	4	50%	2	6
Evelyn	8	3	38%	0	3
Hither Green	12	4	33%	4	2
Grove Park	9	3	33%	1	2
Sydenham	10	3	30%	1	2
Telegraph Hill	10	3	30%	1	1
Catford South	9	2	22%	0	2
Perry Vale	12	2	17%	1	1
Lewisham Central	6	1	17%	0	2
New Cross Gate	6	1	17%	0	1
Ladywell	7	1	14%	1	1
Crofton Park	9	1	11%	1	1
Forest Hill	9	1	11%	1	1
Blackheath	10	1	10%	0	1
Brockley	12	0	0%	0	1
Lee Green	8	0	0%	0	0

Totals: 175 areas; 51 in the most income-deprived fifth, including 11 in the most deprived tenth; 29 in the employment-deprived fifth; 39 in the child income-deprived fifth. These overlapping measures are not added into a score. Appendix D identifies all 57 areas meeting at least one of the three fifth thresholds. [2,26]

2.3 Bellingham

Local evidence

All six assigned LSOAs are in the most deprived national fifth for both income and employment. Four are in the most income-deprived tenth and five in the child income-deprived fifth. This is Lewisham's most extensive income and employment pattern by share of assigned areas. [2,26]

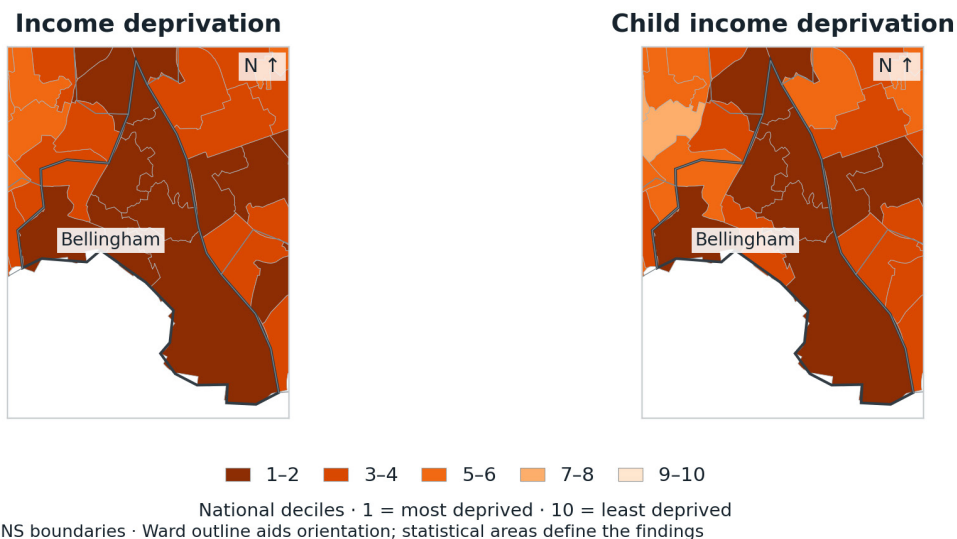


Figure 2a Bellingham financial vulnerability. National deciles shown on 2021 LSOA boundaries; ward outlines provide orientation. Counts use the ONS best-fit lookup. [2,26]

Why it matters

The breadth of financial disadvantage gives particular weight to recognising distress and protecting household finances. The Bellingham Gateway youth setting at Brookehowse Road adds a separate consideration where its activities or routes have a practical relationship to a premises. [6]

What operators should assess

Address the six income- and employment-priority areas and explain their relevance to the premises' customer profile. Assess proximity to Bellingham Gateway and other youth settings, including access routes and activity times where relevant. Identify the measures that protect financially vulnerable customers and young people. [27, Part B sections 3 and 6]

What an effective response demonstrates

Provide training content addressing financial distress in Bellingham, the staff escalation procedure and evidence of action on concerns. Identify the responsible manager and local gambling and debt-support routes. Demonstrate effective self-exclusion and explain how staffing enables general supervision. [27, Part B sections 2 and 6; Part C section 7]

Proposed enhancement for consideration. For premises serving the identified Bellingham areas, adopt a specific financial-vulnerability procedure with clear intervention, management escalation and decisions on restricting or stopping gambling. Require staff competence to be tested through financial-distress scenarios, with a named manager responsible for implementation. This would develop the draft's training and active-protection expectations. [27, Part B sections 2 and 6; Part C section 7]

2.4 Downham

Local evidence

Nine of twelve assigned LSOAs are in the most income-deprived national fifth, the largest number in Lewisham. Five are in the employment-deprived fifth and three in the child income-deprived fifth. Appendix D identifies the specific small areas. [2,26]

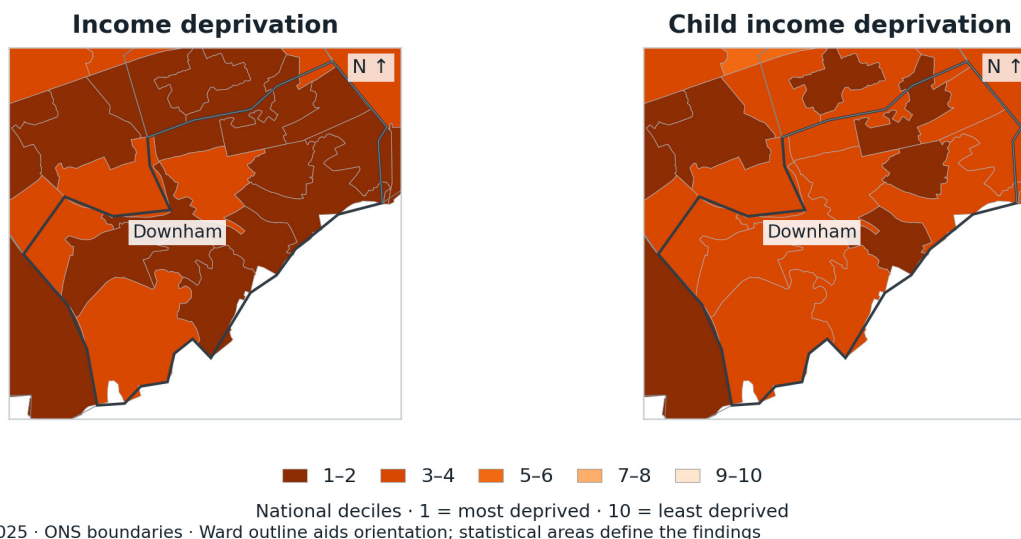


Figure 2b Downham financial vulnerability. National deciles shown on 2021 LSOA boundaries; ward outlines provide orientation. Counts use the ONS best-fit lookup. [2,26]

Why it matters

The findings indicate extensive financial vulnerability across the residential area. The supplied register includes premises on Downham Way and Bromley Road, making the relationship between residential circumstances and premises operation a direct question for local assessment. [1]

What operators should assess

Identify which of Downham's nine income-priority areas are relevant to the premises on Downham Way, Bromley Road or elsewhere. Assess the customer profile, nearby cashpoints, lenders, alcohol premises and support settings, and specify controls addressing the risks identified. [27, Part B section 3]

What an effective response demonstrates

Provide a premises-specific response to financial distress: the signs staff act on, escalation decisions and local support routes. Evidence implementation through training and relevant interaction or exclusion records. Explain how the response reflects Downham's identified financial vulnerability. [27, Part B sections 2–3 and 6; Part C section 7]

Proposed enhancement for consideration. For premises serving Downham's identified areas, introduce a monthly management review of financial-harm concerns, repeated distress and unsuccessful interventions. Record further protective action, its owner and follow-up, supported by current local debt and gambling-support routes. This would add a defined assurance frequency to the draft's vulnerability and management-oversight provisions. [27, Part B section 6; Part C section 7]

2.5 Rushey Green

Local evidence

Six of twelve assigned LSOAs are in the most income-deprived national fifth, five in the employment-deprived fifth and four in the child income-deprived fifth. One falls in the most income-deprived tenth. [2,26]

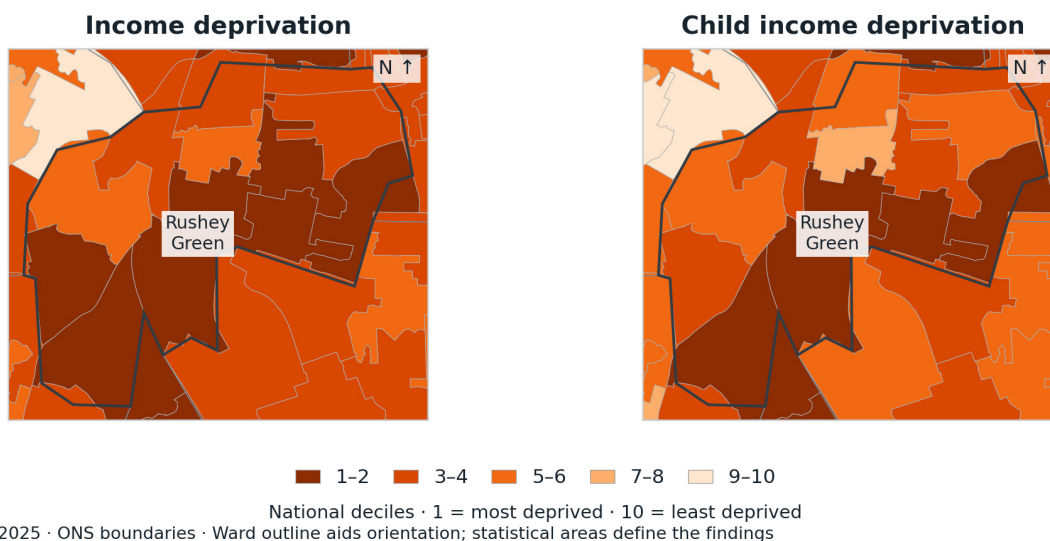


Figure 3a Rushey Green financial vulnerability. National deciles shown on 2021 LSOA boundaries; ward outlines provide orientation. Counts use the ONS best-fit lookup. [2,26]

Why it matters

The Rushey Green and Catford Broadway address group contains seven licence records across betting, bingo and adult gaming. Insight's base at Winslade Way adds a youth support setting. These circumstances make financial vulnerability, the mix of gambling facilities and proximity to support services specific matters for assessment. [1,7; 27, Part B section 3]

What operators should assess

Assess the six income-priority areas alongside the seven-record street group and Insight's Winslade Way base. Explain the relevant customer profile, nearby gambling facilities and youth or support settings, and how the premises addresses the resulting risks. Section 8a provides the street context. [27, Part B section 3]

What an effective response demonstrates

Provide a staffing schedule for key operating periods and a plan showing how entrances and gambling areas are supervised. Explain the response to the identified vulnerability and proximity risks, addressing the policy's potential two-staff expectation. Evidence effective age verification and self-exclusion. [27, Part B section 2; Part C section 7]

2.6 Deptford

Local evidence

Six of eight assigned LSOAs fall within the most child income-deprived national fifth, compared with four in the income-deprived fifth and two in the employment-deprived fifth. An income-only screen misses three of the six child-income areas. [2,26]

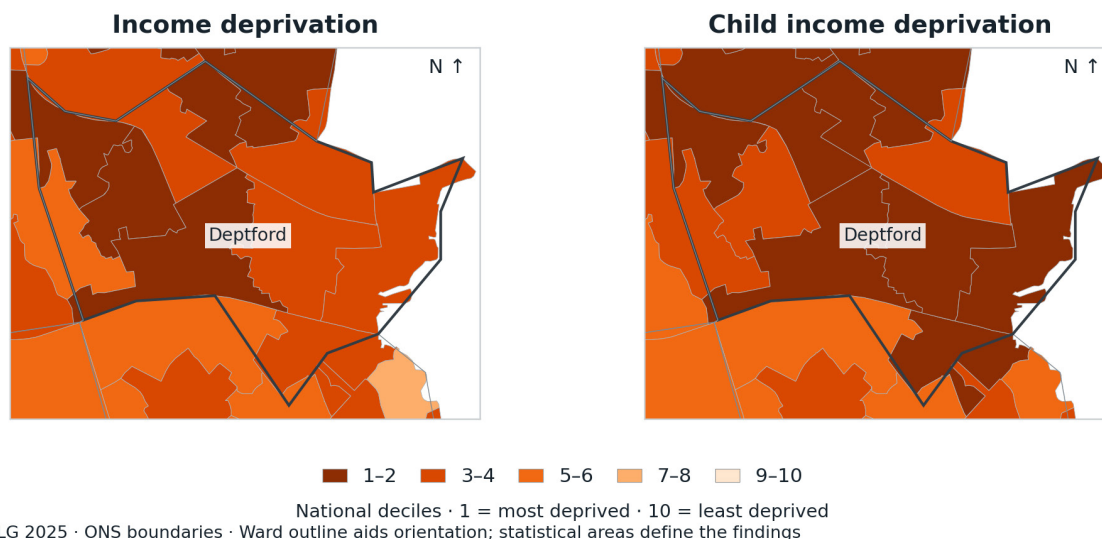


Figure 3b Deptford financial vulnerability. National deciles shown on 2021 LSOA boundaries; ward outlines provide orientation. Counts use the ONS best-fit lookup. [2,26]

Why it matters

The family circumstances identified by the child-income measure warrant attention to household pressures and affected others. Deptford High Street contains five licence records. These findings support examining financial distress alongside the separate question of how children encounter the premises. [1–2]

What operators should assess

Address household financial vulnerability in the six child-income-priority areas. Separately, identify nearby schools and youth settings and assess underage access, external presentation and staffing. Apply the 400-metre school assessment expectation where relevant. [27, Part B sections 3 and 6]

What an effective response demonstrates

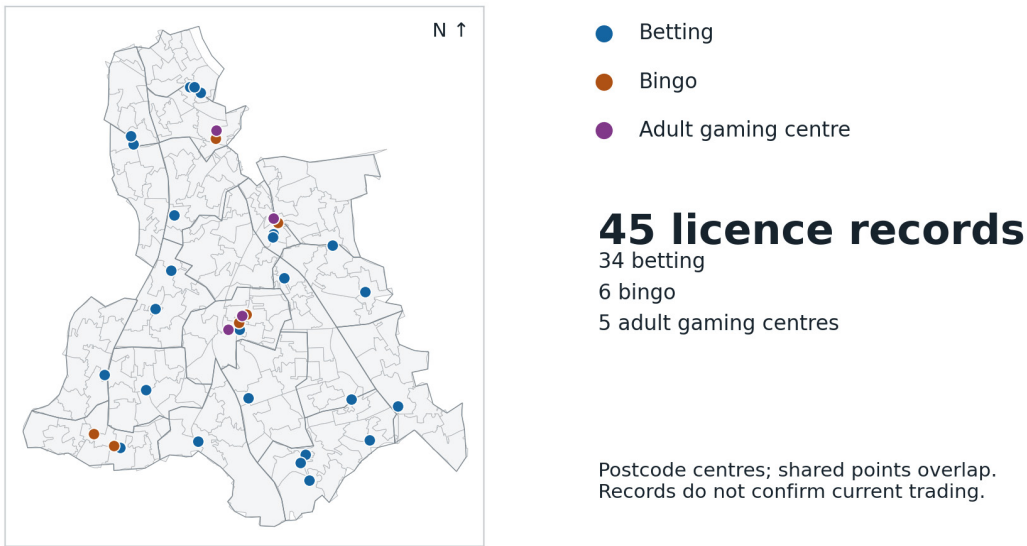
Provide training and escalation arrangements addressing financial distress and harm to affected families. Separately, evidence school-proximity mitigation, age challenges and refusals. Identify who reviews these records and what action follows identified weaknesses. [27, Part B sections 2–3 and 6; Part C section 7]

Proposed enhancement for consideration. For relevant Deptford premises, require a named manager to review repeated financial-distress concerns and requests for affected-family support monthly, recording escalation and further protective action. Staff training should include household-harm scenarios and appropriate support routes. This would develop the policy's active-protection provisions; school-access controls should respond separately to verified proximity and access risks. [27, Part B section 6; Part C section 7]

3 The local gambling environment

The Council licensing workbooks supplied for the project contain 45 distinct licence references: 34 betting premises, six bingo premises and five adult gaming centres. The profile uses these records to describe the distribution and mix of licensed provision. [1]

Licence category	Records
Betting premises	34
Bingo premises	6
Adult gaming centres	5
Total	45



Council licensing workbooks · Project evidence map · September 2026

Figure 4 Gambling premises across Lewisham. The map shows approximate locations of supplied licence records. Licensed status does not confirm current trading. Source: Council licensing workbooks and the project evidence map. [1]

Local assessment priorities

Assess the types of gambling premises and products nearby alongside the individual premises’ layout, customer profile and staffing. Demonstrate general supervision and effective participation in the applicable multi-operator self-exclusion scheme. The number of premises directs assessment; it does not itself establish harm. [27, Part B section 3; Part C section 7]

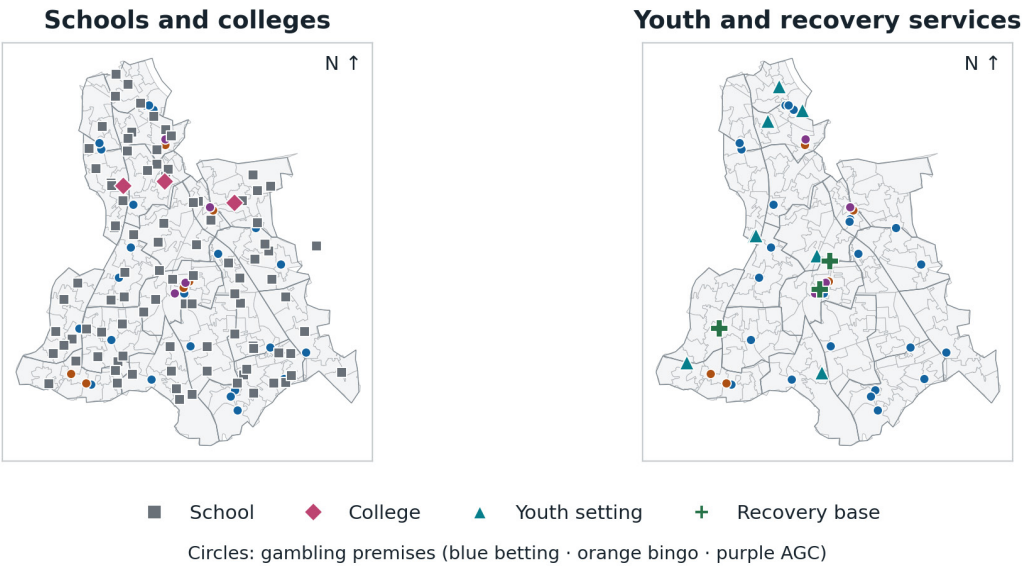
The wider premises record

The main premises analysis is supported by separate application and permit records. These describe different permissions and activities and are maintained separately from the 45 premises-licence records. Appendix B explains the register coverage and address verification relevant to interpretation. [1]

4 Children young people and support settings

The education dataset contains 94 open school records at 93 mapped points: 64 primary, ten secondary, four all-through, seven special, six independent and two nursery schools, and one pupil referral unit. Thirteen records identify sixth-form provision. Three college campuses are shown separately: Lewisham College at Lewisham Way, CTK Aquinas and CTK Emmanuel. [4–5]

Eight Council-listed youth sites are included: Bellingham Gateway, Honor Oak Youth Club, Riverside, TNG, Woodpecker, Richard MacVicar, Honor Oak Adventure Playground and Ladywell Fields Adventure Playground. These settings help identify where the movement and activities of young people should be considered alongside gambling provision. [6]



DfE, Council and provider records · September 2026 · Approximate point locations

Figure 5 Education youth and recovery settings. These locations identify settings to consider in a premises assessment. Their presence does not establish a route, exposure or harm. Sources: DfE, Council and provider records. [4–7]

Identify nearby schools, youth and support settings and assess the risks relevant to the premises. Address the 400-metre school expectation, age verification, general supervision, staffing and promotional material as set out in section 9. Evidence underage challenges and action taken to prevent unlawful access or gambling. [27, Part B sections 2–3 and 6; Part C section 7]

Recovery service	Provider-listed principal base
New Direction	410 Lewisham High Street, SE13 6LJ
Primary Care Recovery and Aftercare Service	55 Dartmouth Road, SE23 3HN
Insight Lewisham	38–39 Winslade Way, SE6 4JU

These are substance-use treatment and recovery services, rather than specialist gambling clinics. Their locations inform assessment of relevant support relationships and opportunities for coordinated help. [7]

5 Public health evidence and household harm

Lewisham's Annual Public Health Report 2024–25 and the South East London Gambling Harms Needs Assessment dated July 2026 describe the financial, emotional, health, relationship and social consequences of gambling harm. Both recognise effects on family members and others who do not gamble themselves. These findings support earlier identification, accessible help and a household perspective on prevention. [10–11]

Recognising need

The SEL assessment combines modelled estimates with service information and wider research to describe gambling-related need. For local assessment, its most useful contribution is the account of how financial insecurity, distress and barriers to support can interact. Appendix B explains the coverage and source issues affecting use of its numerical estimates. [11, pp 17–24 and 81–82]

Operators should demonstrate how trained staff recognise signs of distress, address and escalate concerns, and make national and local support information available. The policy requires active protection; passive information alone is insufficient as the primary mitigation. [27, Part B section 6; Part C section 7]

Financial circumstances and overlapping needs

The SEL assessment distinguishes overall gambling participation from harm among people who gamble. Financial losses may have more severe consequences where households already face economic insecurity. Mental distress and gambling harm can interact in both directions, alongside substance use, housing difficulties, trauma and isolation. This supports sensitive enquiry, timely customer interaction and coordinated help. [11, pp 20, 26–39]

Children families and affected others

Children can encounter gambling through advertising, sport, digital environments, family life and premises. Household harm can include reduced money for essentials, conflict, secrecy and changes in caring responsibilities. Premises assessments and frontline services should recognise these consequences, provide routes to family support and respond to safeguarding concerns through established pathways. [10, pp 33–36; 11, pp 22, 30 and 38–41]

For the Council and partners, the profile recommends using lived experience to identify barriers to support and improve local provision. This includes appropriate opportunities for affected family members and young people to contribute. These are service-development recommendations, separate from the operator expectations in section 9. [10–11]

6 Crime and community context

Public crime data for August 2025 to July 2026 provides context for assessing community safety around gambling premises. The analysis covers robbery, drug offences and anti-social behaviour, using published anonymised locations within Lewisham’s 175 LSOAs. [8–9]

Published located records	Count
Robbery	1,037
Drug offences	1,686
Anti-social behaviour incidents	7,190

These three categories provide selected context for customer and staff safety, drug-related concerns and activity around premises. They are not a comprehensive crime profile or a measure of gambling-related offending. Anti-social behaviour is recorded separately from criminal offences. The counts do not determine the residential priorities or demonstrate a need for any particular opening-hours restriction. Appendix A explains the location and coverage limitations.

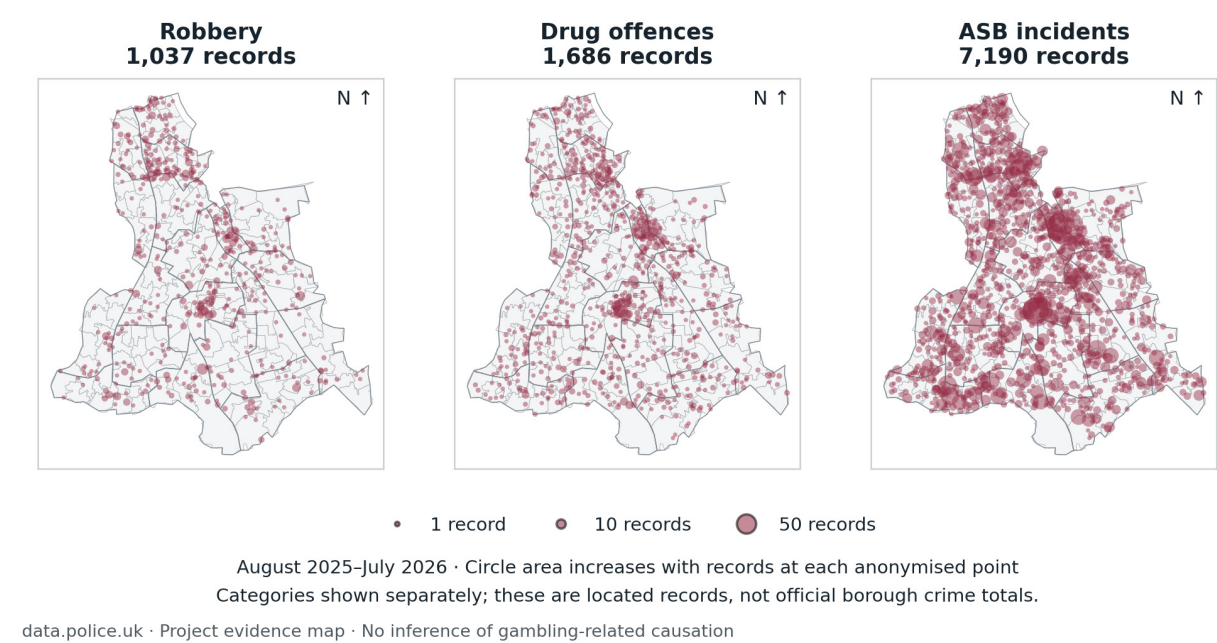


Figure 6 Crime and community context. Separate panels show anonymised locations for August 2025–July 2026. The records do not establish whether incidents were gambling-related. Source: data.police.uk. [8–9]

Council complaint information

The Council records two September 2025 allegations of drug-related activity outside Deptford High Street premises: warning or advice letters were issued, with no further action recorded. A July 2026 Lewisham High Street drug-related matter involved CCTV cooperation and remained under investigation. These are recorded concerns, not findings against operators. [28]

Implications for assessment

Identify relevant crime and disorder risks using local intelligence, complaints and premises records. Specify prevention measures, procedures for aggressive customers and incident recording. Justify additional security or hours-related controls against the identified risk. [27, Part B sections 3–4; Part C sections 3 and 7]

7 Online gambling and unlicensed activity

Harm experienced locally

Residents may experience gambling harm whether they gamble at local premises, online, elsewhere or through several channels. Debt, distress and household effects can become visible to local services regardless of where the gambling operator is based. A map of premises cannot describe the full extent of exposure. The SEL assessment highlights continuous access, digital marketing and product characteristics as relevant considerations. [11, pp 21 and 33–44]

The Commission's 2025 annual survey reports past-four-week participation of 38% online and 28% in person; excluding people who only played lottery draws, the figures are 16% and 17%. These are Great Britain adult figures. The modes overlap, and participation does not measure harm or provide a Lewisham prevalence estimate. [12]

Operator and partner responses

Operators should recognise and respond to signs of distress even where customers disclose gambling through other channels. Explain the scope of the available support and self-exclusion routes so that customers receive relevant information. The policy basis is trained staff action and readily available support information. [27, Part B section 6; Part C section 7]

For local services, the profile recommends distinguishing online, premises-based and mixed gambling in relevant disclosures, where appropriate. Aggregated findings can inform support provision without attributing all locally experienced harm to local premises. [11]

Unlicensed gambling

Commission research describes deliberate and unintentional routes to unlicensed websites, including attempts to bypass self-exclusion and referrals through social networks. Some participants used licensed and unlicensed services together. Its methodological work also explains the uncertainty in estimating market size. Neither source establishes prevalence or a geographical pattern in Lewisham. [13–14]

Refer credible intelligence about unlicensed gambling to the Gambling Commission through its reporting route. Local services should continue to offer appropriate help to people experiencing harm, including where licensed and unlicensed gambling overlap. [13–14,23]

Wider prevention

The public-health reports support earlier recognition in frontline services, accessible help, family support and appropriately evaluated prevention. Those activities can address borough-wide needs alongside premises regulation. Any action on advertising, sponsorship or planning needs its own appropriate decision-making and legal framework. [10–11]

8 Local area accounts

The four residential accounts in section 2 identify where financial disadvantage is most extensive or pronounced. The five street accounts below examine concentrations of licensed provision and their local settings. These are complementary views: Bellingham and Downham remain priorities even though they are not among the five street groups. Together, the street groups contain 26 of the 45 supplied licence records. [1– 2,26]

Address group	Betting	Bingo	AGC	Total
Lewisham High Street	4	1	2	7
Rushey Green and Catford Broadway	3	2	2	7
Deptford High Street	3	1	1	5
Sydenham Road	3	1	0	4
Evelyn Street	3	0	0	3
Other addresses	18	1	0	19
All supplied records	34	6	5	45

Source: grouping of the 45 supplied licence records by written street address, 10 September 2026. Rushey Green and Catford Broadway are combined. [1]

Using the local accounts

Use the residential findings and exact small areas in section 2 and Appendix D, together with any relevant street account. Identify the local risk to the licensing objectives, specify the premises controls and evidence their implementation. The policy expects current local evidence and consideration of this profile. [27, Part B sections 2–3 and 7]

The street accounts complement the residential priorities. They describe licensed provision and the issues to assess around it; they are not a ranking of gambling harm. Operators elsewhere in the borough should apply the same method to the small-area findings and settings relevant to their premises. Map numbers identify postcode groups rather than individual premises; shared numbers must not be interpreted as verified co-location.

Evelyn has three of eight assigned areas in both the income and child-income fifths. Hither Green has four of twelve in both the income and employment fifths. Grove Park, Sydenham and Telegraph Hill each have three income-fifth areas. Appendix D identifies further pockets, including child-income deprivation in Brockley. Operators should use the relevant small-area findings wherever they operate. [2,26]

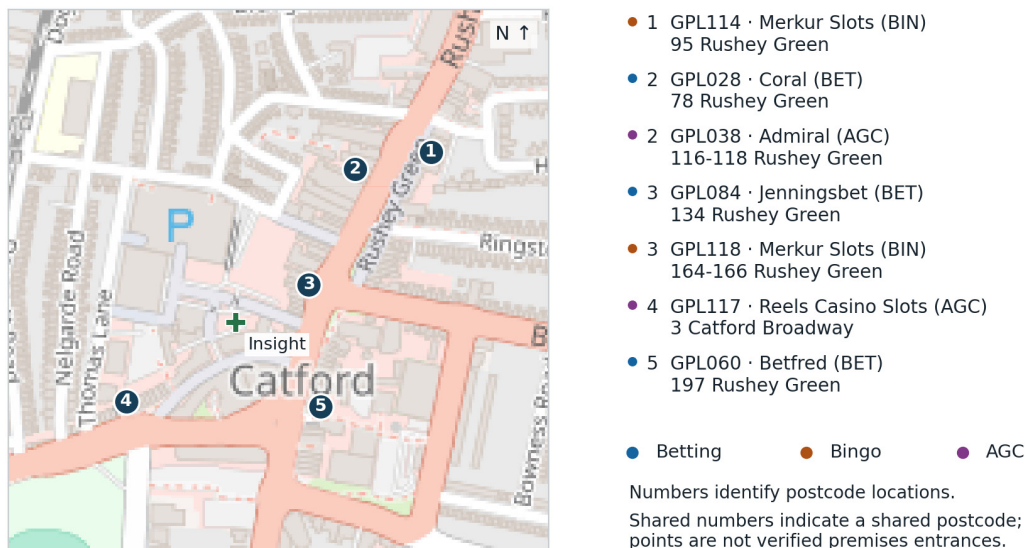
What a good local assessment provides

An assessment should explain the relevant local circumstances, the risk to the licensing objectives and the controls in place. Use current local evidence, including relevant complaints and police or safeguarding information. Review the assessment when new evidence or significant changes affect the risks. [27, Part B sections 2–3]

8a Rushey Green and Catford Broadway

Local evidence

Three betting, two bingo and two adult gaming centre records are grouped across Rushey Green and Catford Broadway. Both public-health reports identify Catford and Rushey Green for closer consideration. Insight's provider-listed base at 38–39 Winslade Way adds a relevant support setting. [1,7,10–11]



Council and provider records · Postcodes.io · Map © OpenStreetMap contributors · September 2026

Figure 7 Rushey Green and Catford Broadway. Premises by licensed address, shown at postcode centres. Source: project evidence map. [1–7]

Why it matters

The financial-vulnerability findings, seven licence records and Insight's youth support base bring together three matters expressly identified in the policy: deprivation, nearby gambling provision and services used by vulnerable people. The assessment should address their relevance to the individual premises. [27, Part B section 3]

Matters for the premises assessment

Assess proximity and access to Insight, relevant youth settings and transport routes. Explain staffing at key times, general supervision across the premises layout, age-verification procedures and participation in the relevant multi-operator self-exclusion scheme. [27, Part B sections 2–3; Part C section 7]

Priority for the local assessment

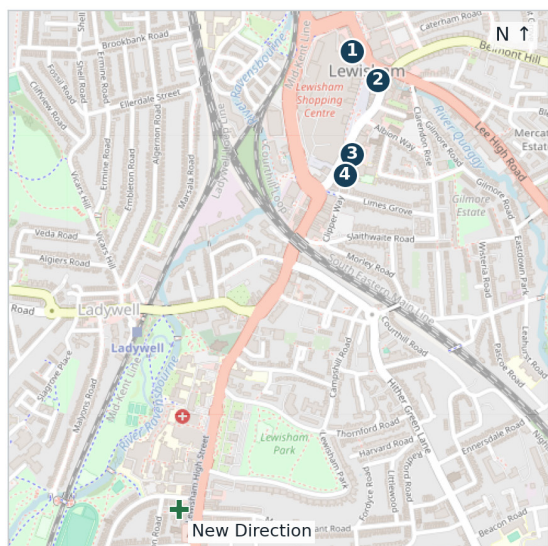
Provide a staffing schedule and supervision plan addressing the identified vulnerability and proximity risks, including the policy's potential two-staff expectation. Explain the assessment of Insight and relevant youth routes, and identify resulting changes to staffing, external presentation or marketing. [27, Part B sections 2–3 and 6; Part C section 7]

Proposed enhancement for consideration. Normally expect two customer-facing staff throughout opening hours where the assessment establishes overlapping vulnerability, support-service proximity or material supervision risks. Require a staffing schedule and supervision plan; any alternative should demonstrate adequate protection. For this area, assess the relevance of Insight and youth routes explicitly. This would strengthen the draft's qualified two-staff expectation. [27, Part B section 2; Part C section 7]

8b Lewisham High Street

Local evidence

The supplied register contains four betting, one bingo and two adult gaming centre records on Lewisham High Street. The SEL assessment identifies the street for closer attention. New Direction's provider-listed base is at 410 Lewisham High Street. [1,7,11]



- 1 GPL050 · Ladbrokes (BET)
54-56 Lewisham High Street
- 1 GPL098 · Paddy Power (BET)
86 Lewisham High Street
- 1 GPL104 · Admiral (AGC)
96 Lewisham High Street
- 1 GPL110 · Little Vegas (AGC)
92 Lewisham High Street
- 2 GPL106 · Merkur Slots (BIN)
Lewisham High Street (number queried)
- 3 GPL085 · Jenningsbet (BET)
137 Lewisham High Street
- 4 GPL105 · Coral (BET)
179 Lewisham High Street

• Betting • Bingo • AGC

Numbers identify postcode locations.

Shared numbers indicate a shared postcode;
points are not verified premises entrances.

Council and provider records · Postcodes.io · Map © OpenStreetMap contributors · September 2026

Figure 8 Lewisham High Street. Approximate postcode groups and community context. Numbered points are not premises entrances. GPL106 is not suitable for distance assessment because its building number is unresolved. [1–7]

Why it matters

New Direction's location makes proximity to a treatment service an explicit policy consideration. The July 2026 Council complaint also identifies a drug-related concern requiring attention to relevant crime information and operational controls; it was an ongoing investigation in the supplied summary. [28; 27, Part B sections 3–4]

Matters for the premises assessment

Assess the individual site's relationship to New Direction at 410 Lewisham High Street, nearby gambling facilities and local crime concerns. Specify staffing, general supervision and procedures for recognising, addressing and escalating concerns about vulnerable customers. [27, Part B sections 2–4; Part C section 7]

Priority for the local assessment

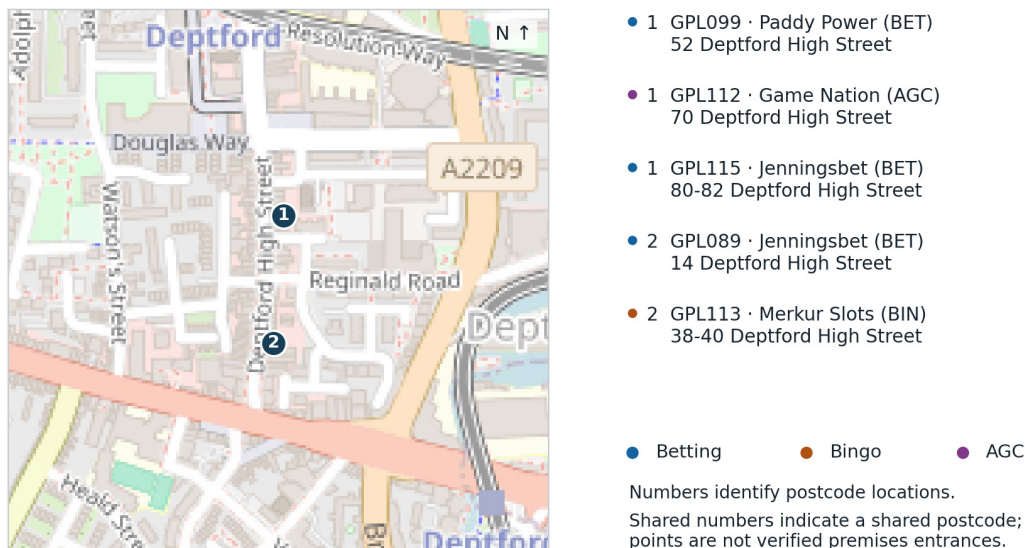
Provide a supervision plan identifying areas outside direct counter view and the floor-walking or CCTV arrangements covering them. Explain the staffing response to any identified New Direction proximity risk. Evidence incident recording and staff escalation of drug-related concerns, including cooperation with police or Council enquiries. [27, Part B sections 2–4; Part C section 7]

Proposed enhancement for consideration. For relevant premises, strengthen staffing as described in section 9.4 and require a specific procedure for drug-related concerns: staff action, police escalation, preservation of available CCTV and management follow-up. Identify the responsible manager and record completion of corrective action. Apply the procedure to evidenced concerns, without treating treatment-service users as inherently suspicious. [27, Part B sections 2–4; Part C section 7; 28]

8c Deptford High Street

Local evidence

Three betting, one bingo and one adult gaming centre record are listed on Deptford High Street. This makes the street a relevant part of the borough's gambling provision even though it was not one of the three starting locations emphasised in the earlier public-health narrative. [1,10–11]



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Figure 9 Deptford High Street. Premises by licensed address, shown at postcode centres. Source: project evidence map. [1–7]

Why it matters

Child income deprivation identifies financial pressure on families and the potential consequences of gambling losses for children in those households. It supports attention to financial distress, affected others and safeguarding. Children's access to gambling premises is a separate consideration, informed by actual routes, nearby settings and the premises' operation.

Matters for the premises assessment

Assess household financial vulnerability, nearby schools and youth settings, and the September 2025 allegations recorded by the Council. Specify the relevant protections: staff action on distress, age verification and external presentation, and crime-prevention measures. [28; 27, Part B sections 3–4 and 6; Part C section 7]

Priority for the local assessment

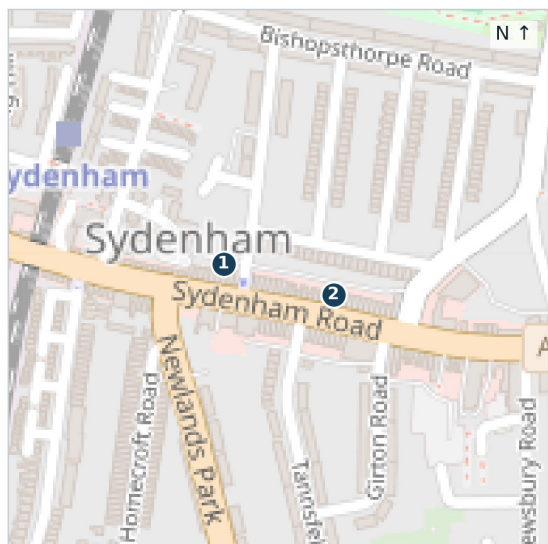
Provide separate responses for household financial harm, school or youth proximity, and the recorded drug-related concerns. Evidence staff escalation, relevant age challenges and incident responses. Identify any changes to frontage, staffing or security arising from those assessments and who is responsible for them. [27, Part B sections 2–4 and 6; Part C section 7; 28]

Proposed enhancement for consideration. For premises with verified school or youth-route exposure, require a frontage and entrance protection plan identifying display or promotional changes and supervision at relevant times. Consider specific outward-facing promotional restrictions where justified. Require monthly review of underage attempts and corrective action. These would strengthen the draft's child-protection provisions; child-income deprivation alone would not trigger frontage restrictions. [27, Part B sections 3 and 6]

8d Sydenham Road

Local evidence

Three betting and one bingo licence record are listed on Sydenham Road. The grouping follows street addresses; it is not a count of every gambling facility in the wider Sydenham area. For example, a record on Kirkdale remains outside this group. [1]



- 1 GPL116 · Merkur Slots (BIN)
53 Sydenham Road
- 2 GPL019 · William Hill (BET)
93 Sydenham Road
- 2 GPL052 · Ladbrokes (BET)
85 Sydenham Road
- 2 GPL107 · Paddy Power (BET)
89 Sydenham Road

• Betting • Bingo • AGC

Numbers identify postcode locations.

Shared numbers indicate a shared postcode;
points are not verified premises entrances.

Council and provider records · Postcodes.io · Map © OpenStreetMap contributors · September 2026

Figure 10 Sydenham Road. Premises by licensed address, shown at postcode centres. Source: project evidence map. [1–7]

Why it matters

The three income-priority small areas assigned to Sydenham give the assessment a specific financial-vulnerability focus. The four licence records establish nearby gambling provision as a further consideration. Assess the connection to the individual premises and its customers. [2,26; 27, Part B section 3]

Matters for the premises assessment

Identify the relevant small areas, customer profile, nearby schools and support settings. Explain how trained staff recognise and respond to distress and how the premises participates effectively in the applicable self-exclusion scheme. [27, Part B sections 3 and 6; Part C section 7]

Priority for the local assessment

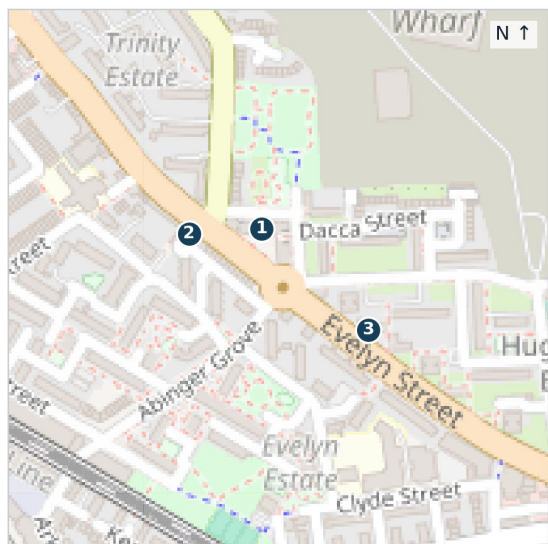
Provide training content and escalation arrangements reflecting the relevant Sydenham financial-vulnerability findings. Identify current local support routes and evidence effective self-exclusion. Explain the staffing and layout response to any identified school, service or supervision risk. [27, Part B sections 2–3 and 6; Part C section 7]

Proposed enhancement for consideration. Where the assessment establishes a relationship to Sydenham's financial-vulnerability areas, require scenario-based staff competence checks and monthly management review of repeated distress and ineffective interventions. Record the further protection adopted and whether it worked. This would add a defined local assurance process to the draft's training and vulnerability provisions. [27, Part B sections 2 and 6; Part C section 7]

8e Evelyn Street

Local evidence

Three betting licence records are listed on Evelyn Street. The SEL assessment identifies the street as a location for closer consideration. These two sources establish a reason to examine the local setting, without supplying a verified neighbourhood harm estimate. [1,11]



- 1 GPL101 · Paddy Power (BET)
299 Evelyn Street
- 2 GPL075 · Jenningsbet (BET)
240-242 Evelyn Street
- 3 GPL036 · Coral (BET)
321 Evelyn Street

• Betting • Bingo • AGC

Numbers identify postcode locations.
Shared numbers indicate a shared postcode;
points are not verified premises entrances.

Council and provider records · Postcodes.io · Map © OpenStreetMap contributors · September 2026

Figure 11 Evelyn Street. Premises by licensed address, shown at postcode centres. Source: project evidence map. [1–7]

Why it matters

Three LSOAs assigned to Evelyn are in the most income-deprived fifth and three are in the most child income-deprived fifth. The street's provision and these residential circumstances support focused assessment of financial distress, family needs and the effectiveness of local safeguards. [2,26]

Matters for the premises assessment

Assess the income and child-income findings alongside the customer profile and nearby betting provision. Explain staff recognition of distress, refusal of service to excluded customers and operation of the relevant multi-operator self-exclusion scheme. [27, Part B section 3; Part C section 7]

Priority for the local assessment

Provide evidence of active multi-operator scheme participation and the procedure for recognising and refusing service to excluded customers. Explain management review of attempted breaches and repeated distress, and the resulting action. Identify local gambling, debt and family-support routes. [27, Part B sections 2–3 and 6; Part C section 7]

Proposed enhancement for consideration. Require monthly management review of attempted and actual self-exclusion breaches, examining recognition or communication failures and corrective action through the applicable scheme. Record responsibility and completion. For Evelyn Street's betting provision, this would provide stronger assurance of effective exclusion than confirmation of scheme membership alone. [27, Part C section 7]

9 Translating evidence into operator assessments

The following expectations reflect the draft Statement of Principles for Gambling 2027–2030. In the priority areas, assessments should address the identified local findings explicitly and evidence the response. Staffing schedules, supervision plans and relevant operational records are practical ways to demonstrate implementation of the cited policy provisions. [27]

Local consideration	What the assessment should explain
Financial vulnerability	Assess deprivation and the customer profile; demonstrate staff recognition, action and support. [27, Part B sections 3 and 6; Part C section 7]
Children and young people	Assess school proximity, age verification and marketing; evidence age challenges and action. [27, Part B sections 3 and 6; Part C section 7]
Recovery and support settings	Assess proximity to services and related vulnerability; justify staffing and active protection. [27, Part B sections 2–3 and 6]
General supervision	Demonstrate coverage of customers and gambling areas, appropriate staffing and management oversight. [27, Part B section 2; Part C section 7]
Crime and disorder	Identify local concerns, prevention controls and incident records. [27, Part B sections 3–4; Part C section 7]
Self-exclusion and support	Evidence effective multi-operator scheme participation, refusal of service and accessible help. [27, Part C section 7]

9.1 Status and application of expectations

The Gambling Act, applicable licence conditions and social responsibility codes establish binding duties. The proposed Statement of Principles sets out the Council’s additional assessment expectations, including annual review and training. Policy expectations do not themselves create additional statutory duties. Appendix 5 of the policy contains possible premises conditions; they apply only where lawfully attached to an individual licence. Existing effective safeguards and justified alternatives should be assessed on their merits. [19,24– 25,27] The Council should decide which labelled enhancements to take forward. Agreed substantive changes should be integrated into the policy through the applicable consultation and adoption process; the LAP itself does not impose conditions on existing licences.

9.2 Evidence and premises assessment

Use current local evidence to assess deprivation, customer characteristics, relevant crime and complaints, and nearby schools, youth facilities, treatment services, cashpoints, lenders, alcohol premises, takeaways, transport, gambling facilities and development. Explain the risks to the licensing objectives and the controls addressing them. Evidence implementation and update the assessment when circumstances change. [27, Part B sections 2–3]

9.3 Children routes and external presentation

For premises within a 400-metre radius of a school, explain how risks arising from that proximity are mitigated. Establish the school's location and age range and assess relevant access routes and activity periods using verified locations. Assess other nearby youth settings and transport links. The distance triggers assessment, not automatic exclusion; postcode-centre maps cannot establish it. [27, Part B sections 3 and 6]

Demonstrate age-verification procedures, early challenges and refusal of unlawful entry or gambling, with records of action taken. Review external presentation and marketing for their appeal to children and vulnerable people. The policy provides for considering advertising restrictions in sensitive locations where relevant to the licensing objectives. [27, Part B sections 2–3 and 6; Part C section 7]

9.4 Staffing supervision and layout

Demonstrate adequate general supervision of customers, entrances and gambling areas. Assess staffing at key times, layout, lighting and fittings. Where counter staff cannot supervise all areas, the policy expects floor walkers or CCTV coverage viewable at the counter. Explain management oversight, including where a manager covers several premises. [27, Part B sections 2–3; Part C section 7]

Where identified risks concern vulnerable people or proximity to schools, youth institutions, hostels or treatment centres, address the Council's potential expectation of at least two staff. Explain the staffing arrangements and how they control the identified risks. Model staffing conditions apply only where attached to the licence. [27, Part B section 2; Appendix 5]

Proposed enhancement for consideration. Strengthen the policy to normally expect at least two customer-facing staff throughout opening hours where overlapping vulnerability, treatment-service proximity or material supervision risks are established. Any alternative would need premises-specific evidence of adequate protection. Identify deployment and supervision responsibilities in a staffing schedule and plan. This proposal would extend the current qualified staffing expectation. [27, Part B section 2; Part C section 7]

9.5 Training interaction and accessible support

Evidence annual training on protecting children and vulnerable people, and ensure all staff have read and been trained on the local risk assessment. Demonstrate staff competence in identifying, addressing, reporting and escalating concerns, age verification and self-exclusion. Evidence effective multi-operator scheme participation and refusal of service to excluded customers. [27, Part B sections 2–3; Part C section 7]

Explain staff action when customers show signs of distress or cannot make balanced gambling decisions. Make relevant national and local support information readily available. The policy rejects passive information as the primary mitigation. Tailor communication to the customer profile and provide accessible complaints information, including non-English provision where relevant. [27, Part B sections 3 and 5–6; Part C section 7]

9.6 Crime security and operational evidence

Demonstrate an understanding of relevant local crime and disorder and specify prevention controls. Evidence procedures for aggressive customers and records of refusals, exclusions and crime or disorder associated with the premises. Justify any additional CCTV, security, staffing or hours controls against the identified risk; Appendix 5 provides model conditions for individual consideration. [27, Part B sections 3–4; Part C sections 3 and 7; Appendix 5]

Proposed enhancement for consideration. Require separate justification of late-night or overnight operation where relevant local risks arise, covering customer vulnerability, staffing, supervision and crime prevention. Consider hours restrictions or additional safeguards where premises-specific evidence supports them. The current crime totals and complaints do not establish a basis for blanket restrictions. [27, Part B sections 3–4; Appendix 5]

9.7 Recording and reviewing the response

Assessment record to evidence the policy response

Record	Content
Local fact	Source, date and geographical scope; distinguish verified fact from a concern to investigate.
Relevance	How the circumstance relates to the premises, its customers, facilities or operation.
Risk	The potential impact on the relevant licensing objective and the evidence supporting it.
Response	Existing safeguards, any changes, responsibilities and the rationale for the chosen measures.
Effectiveness	What records, observations or checks will indicate whether the response works.
Review	Applicable review trigger, outcome and any further action; record why no change is needed where existing measures remain sufficient.

Review the assessment at least annually under the proposed policy and on significant local or premises changes, new harm or safeguarding evidence, and relevant applications. Use current local evidence, including complaints and changes to nearby services. Keep the assessment on site, ensure staff have read it and received training, and make it available to authorised officers. Submit it with new and variation applications and when relevant changes require reassessment. [27, Part B sections 2–3]

Constructive local information

The policy recommends liaison with other gambling operators to identify risks and consultation with relevant responsible authorities as necessary. Use that engagement to test local concerns, clarify current information and identify appropriate responses. [27, Part B section 3]

For the Council and partners, the profile recommends using relevant resident and service insight to maintain the local evidence base. Record its source, period and relevance, and use appropriate aggregated information when publishing findings. [24; 27, Part B section 3]

The Council's assessment

Assess whether the operator has identified the relevant local risks and demonstrated effective mitigation. Where there is a gap, identify it precisely and consider a proportionate response through the applicable licensing process. Assess each application on its merits and recognise effective existing controls. [24–25; 27, Part B section 3; Part C sections 2–3]

Proposed enhancement for consideration. Prioritise early Council inspection after opening or significant variation at premises with heightened risks, followed by targeted checks, subject to resources. Consider quarterly operator summaries of underage attempts, exclusion breaches, significant incidents and corrective action, with an agreed Council access or submission route. Assess counts alongside context. Any binding reporting condition would require individual justification. [27, Part B section 3; Part C section 7]

10 Support and earlier identification

The National Gambling Helpline provides gambling support on 0808 8020 133, 24 hours a day. GamCare also offers live chat and support for people affected by someone else's gambling. The following routes connect customers and families with help and practical tools. [20–23]

Support or tool	Purpose and route
National Gambling Helpline	0808 8020 133 and GamCare online support. Help for gambling concerns and affected others.
GAMSTOP Online	Self-exclusion from gambling websites and apps licensed in Great Britain; gamstop.co.uk.
GAMSTOP Betting Shops	Multi-bookmaker self-exclusion in the local area; 0800 294 2060.
BISES	Land-based bingo self-exclusion; contact a licensed bingo premises to register.
AGC self-exclusion	Use the venue's applicable scheme. Commission information lists BACTA and SmartEXCLUSION routes; check venue coverage.
SENSE	Land-based casino self-exclusion, rather than a general scheme for all premises.
Device and bank controls	Separate tools restricting device access or gambling payments. They complement self-exclusion; coverage depends on the product or provider.

A connected local response

The policy expects staff to identify and act on vulnerability and make national and local support information readily available. In light of the household-harm evidence, relevant routes include gambling treatment, debt and welfare advice, and help for affected families. Explain these options clearly and support customers to access appropriate help. [11; 27, Part B section 6; Part C section 7]

The SEL workforce survey supports clearer information, practical resources and sensitive enquiry in housing, health, social care and voluntary services. This provides a basis for strengthening earlier identification in everyday conversations. Appendix A records the regional survey's coverage.

The profile recommends that the Council and partners agree a clear route for updating local support information and incorporating relevant aggregated insight. Specialist support, debt advice and family assistance should be distinguishable, so that people can find help appropriate to their circumstances.

Appendix A Evidence method and additional context

Geography and interpretation

The geographic focus is Lewisham, using 19 wards and 175 LSOAs from the relevant ward and 2021 statistical geographies. The map uses simplified boundaries and many approximate postcode points. It does not support precise entrance distances, premises-to-area assignments or standard exclusion buffers. Written street addresses provide the basis for the five local provision groups. Premises markers in the figures have been refreshed against Postcodes.io using the recorded postcodes, including historical postcode centroids where a postcode has been terminated. Records sharing a postcode share a marker in the street views; the accompanying lists retain each licence separately.

The profile uses separate descriptive indicators. The ONS 2021 LSOA to 2024 ward best-fit lookup matches all 175 unique Lewisham codes. Ward groupings are an official best-fit allocation, not exact nesting or a population-weighted deprivation rate. Small-area codes and boundaries remain authoritative. No numerical gambling-risk index has been calculated. [2,26] The 51 areas in the most income-deprived national fifth provide a transparent screening set, while all other areas remain relevant where local circumstances warrant attention. Premises counts, service points and reported incidents are not interchangeable measures of harm. The most-deprived national fifth is a transparent screening threshold selected for this profile, not a validated threshold for gambling harm.

Using the mapped evidence

The deprivation thresholds identify circumstances for closer assessment, not measured gambling-harm rates. Indicators overlap and are not added into a score. Ward groupings describe the number of assigned LSOAs rather than population shares. Customers and service users cannot be assumed to live in surrounding statistical areas. Child income deprivation describes family circumstances, not children's gambling participation.

Premises counts are based on supplied licence records and do not confirm current trading, customer numbers or harm. Education, youth and recovery markers identify settings for assessment; actual entrances, routes, activity times and relationships to a premises must be established locally. The five street groups differ in length and are not comparable catchments or density measures. GPL106 remains unsuitable for precise location or distance analysis pending an authoritative address correction.

Crime records use anonymised published locations. Nearby incidents cannot be attributed to a gambling premises on map proximity alone. The extraction excludes records without usable locations, is not an official borough total and supplies no incident times. The publisher reports missing British Transport Police crime data for July 2026 and no BTP anti-social behaviour data from April 2016 onwards. Reporting, detection and enforcement affect the counts. [8–9]

The 0–19 population band includes adults aged 18 and 19. Main language does not establish English proficiency, and demographic characteristics alone do not determine individual vulnerability. The PGSI is a screening measure, not a clinical diagnosis or a direct measure of treatment demand. Modelled borough estimates and regional findings should not be presented as neighbourhood harm rates or local consultation results.

Population definitions

ONS revised the mid-2024 borough estimate from 301,255 to 302,432 in its July 2026 release. This profile uses the mid-2025 borough estimate for the current population context and Census 2021 for detailed household comparisons. Ward-level comparisons should use a consistent release and geographical basis. [17–18]

Additional Census measures include one-person households aged 66 or over at 7.7% in Lewisham, 9.1% in London and 12.8% in England. The 4.9% unemployed measure excluding full-time students uses all residents aged 16 or over as its denominator and is not the conventional labour-force unemployment rate. [15]

The JSNA's selected Census ethnic-group figures include White British 37.2%, Black African 12.6%, Black Caribbean 10.6%, Other White 12.3%, Other Asian 3.8%, Indian 1.7% and Chinese 2.1%. These are selected categories, not a complete distribution. The JSNA's 14.4% long-term-condition measure also differs from the age-standardised disability measure in section 2. Neither set of figures should be combined without checking definitions. [16]

Regional service evidence

Among responding SEL Primary Care Gambling Service users, median gambling debt was £8,000 (65 respondents); 40% were unemployed or out of work through long-term sickness or disability (87 respondents); and 75% reported a diagnosed mental health condition (71 respondents). These describe selected service users with different denominators. [11, p 71]

A SEL cross-sector survey had 123 respondents: 26 reported accessing training, while the assessment reports low or mixed confidence for 58% in responding to gambling harm and 62% in supporting affected others. These findings support enquiry and workforce development, not precise estimates of local unmet need. [11, pp 62–63]

Appendix B Evidence coverage and maintenance

The profile uses a dated evidence base. Its geographical priorities derive from the matched deprivation data and specified licence and service records. The coverage below explains how the supporting sources should be used and maintained.

Premises and location coverage

The supplied licensing workbooks contain 45 distinct premises-licence references, including 34 betting records. The SEL assessment reports 47 premises, including 36 betting records, at its stated May 2026 snapshot. The five AGC and six bingo totals agree. These differently dated sources are not treated as a trend. Licence records describe authorisation, not confirmed trading. GPL106 has an unresolved building number and is unsuitable for premises-distance analysis. [1,11]

Public health estimates

The SEL assessment supplies substantive evidence on financial distress, mental health, household consequences and service use. Its published Table 4 (page 82) gives Lewisham's PGSI 8–27 point estimate as 1.9% with an interval of 2.0%–5.0%, placing the estimate outside the stated interval. This profile therefore does not use that figure as a settled borough prevalence estimate. Provider charts have different periods and populations and are not added together as a unique caseload or used to calculate a treatment gap. [11, pp 69–72 and 81–82]

Council and partner evidence

Council licensing workbooks establish the premises record, and the Council's complaint summary adds specific operational concerns and recorded responses. Lewisham's Annual Public Health Report and the regional needs assessment inform the interpretation of household harm and support needs. DfE, Council and provider directories identify education, youth and recovery settings. These source contributions are distinguished from direct consultation findings; regional survey responses are not represented as a Lewisham consultation. [1,4–11,28]

Developing the local picture

Further verified insight from mental health, housing, homelessness, debt and welfare services can improve the interpretation of local vulnerability. Updates should identify the source, coverage and relevance of that information and distinguish service locations from the circumstances of their users. Sensitive information should inform the assessment through suitable aggregated or confidential arrangements. [24]

Maintaining the profile

A designated Council owner should maintain a dated evidence register and record material changes to findings. Updates should identify changes in provision, relevant local settings and new evidence, with their implications explained. Additional information from operators, residents and partners should be assessed consistently, including information demonstrating that existing controls work.

Any material change to the interpretation or policy implications should receive the appropriate review. Routine data refreshes should not silently change the meaning of a published indicator or create a new regulatory expectation. The figure captions and source register should be updated with the underlying evidence.

Appendix C Sources

Sources supporting the profile are listed below. Dataset dates, geographical coverage and interpretation are explained alongside the findings and in Appendices A and B. Supplied project files are identified by name where no public URL is available.

Map coordinate source: Postcodes.io current and terminated-postcode endpoints, <https://postcodes.io>, checked 21 September 2026. Street base maps © OpenStreetMap contributors, <https://www.openstreetmap.org/copyright>. These support the location figures; licence details remain sourced from the Council records.

[1] Lewisham Council supplied licensing workbooks: GA 2005 Licensing Register Current premises; Licensing Register map; Register of Gaming Machine Permits; Gambling Premises Licence Applications April 2024 present; Current Licensed Premises Gambling Premises 2024. The 45-record extraction used in this profile was analysed on 10 September 2026. The analysis date is not a confirmation of the effective date or trading status of every register entry.

[2] English Indices of Deprivation 2025 Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government. File 7 ranks scores deciles and denominators. [Source](#)

[3] Gambling related harms evidence review Public Health England and Office for Health Improvement and Disparities. [Source](#)

[4] School records Department for Education Get Information About Schools. Download dated 10 September 2026. [Source](#)

[5] College campuses Lewisham College and Christ the King provider locations. [Source 1](#) | [Source 2](#)

[6] Youth settings Lewisham Youth clubs and playgrounds directory and individual venue pages. [Source](#)

[7] Recovery services: Change Grow Live New Direction; Waythrough Primary Care Recovery and Aftercare Service; and Insight Lewisham provider information. The three principal bases used are listed in section 4. Service locations identify relevant settings, not a resident population or measured gambling-harm rate.

[8] Crime extraction and definitions Police street-level API and methodology. [Source 1](#) | [Source 2](#)

[9] Crime coverage Publisher changelog checked 10 September 2026. [Source](#)

[10] Lewisham Annual Public Health Report 2024–25 Director of Public Health. The impact of the commercial determinants of health on the population of Lewisham. Supplied PDF. Key printed pages 4–11 and 33–36 (PDF pages 3–6 and 17–19).

[11] South East London Gambling Harms Needs Assessment July 2026. Prepared by R Thistlethwayte. Supplied public report. Page-specific references accompany the text; principal evidence sections pp 17–44, 49, 58–76 and 81–85.

[12] Gambling Commission GSGB Annual Report 2025. Accessed 10 September 2026. [Source](#)

[13] Gambling Commission Illegal online gambling consumer awareness drivers and motivations 2025. Accessed 10 September 2026. [Source](#)

[14] Gambling Commission Challenges of estimating the size of the illegal gambling market 2025. Accessed 10 September 2026. [Source](#)

[15] ONS. How life has changed in Lewisham Census 2021. Updated 19 January 2023. [Source](#)

[16] Lewisham Council. A Picture of Lewisham JSNA 2025. June 2025 edition. Sections Population by ethnic group, Language and Disability. [Source](#)

[17] ONS. Estimates of the population for England and Wales. Mid-2025, 2023 local authority boundaries edition. Released 29 July 2026. Tables MYE2, MYE6 and MYE7. [Source](#)

[18] ONS. Population estimates for England and Wales mid-2025. Sections 1 and 2. [Source](#)

[19] Gambling Commission. Codes of practice 10 Assessing local risk. Provisions 10.1.1 and 10.1.2, including their licence scope. Checked 10 September 2026. [Source](#) Local Area Profile | September 2026 | 30

[20] GamCare. National Gambling Helpline and support routes. [Source](#)

[21] Gambling Commission. Free multi operator and national self-exclusion schemes. Updated 7 September 2026. [Source](#)

[22] GAMSTOP Online. About and complementary tools. [Source](#)

[23] Gambling Commission. Tell us something in confidence. [Source](#)

[24] Gambling Commission. Guidance to licensing authorities, Part 6 Local area profile, paragraphs 6.47–6.53. [Source](#)

[25] Gambling Commission. Guidance to licensing authorities, Part 5 Section 153 principles and Part 9 Introduction. [Source 1](#) | [Source 2](#)

[26] Office for National Statistics. LSOA (2021) to Electoral Ward (2024) to LAD (2024) Best Fit Lookup in England and Wales. Lewisham extract: 175 records, retrieved 21 September 2026. [Source](#)

[27] Lewisham Council. Draft Statement of Principles for Gambling 2027–2030. Relevant provisions: Part B sections 2–6; Part C sections 2–3 and 7; Appendix 5. Policy references describe proposals for review, not an adopted replacement policy.

Lewisham Council. Gambling Policy Information: Complaints – Existing Premises 2023–2026. Supplied client document, last modified 28 August 2026. Contains entries for September 2025 and July 2026; outcomes are reported as recorded at that date.

Appendix D Small areas supporting the findings

The 57 LSOAs meeting at least one national-fifth threshold. Values are national deciles: 1 is most deprived, 10 least deprived..

Ward grouping	LSOA name suffix and code	Income	Employment	Child income
Bellingham	029D / E01003196	2	2	2
Bellingham	029E / E01003197	1	1	1
Bellingham	034A / E01003189	1	1	2
Bellingham	034B / E01003190	1	2	2
Bellingham	034C / E01003191	2	2	3
Bellingham	034D / E01003192	1	1	2
Blackheath	041A / E01003288	2	4	2
Brockley	005A / E01003207	3	4	2
Catford South	030B / E01003348	2	4	2
Catford South	030D / E01003352	2	3	2
Crofton Park	019D / E01003229	2	2	2
Deptford	002A / E01003246	3	4	2
Deptford	002D / E01003252	1	2	2
Deptford	039A / E01003298	2	3	2
Deptford	039B / E01003300	2	2	3
Deptford	039C / E01003303	2	3	1
Deptford	039D / E01003304	3	4	2
Deptford	039E / E01032579	3	4	2
Downham	026B / E01003349	2	3	3
Downham	026C / E01003351	1	2	2
Downham	037A / E01003236	2	2	3
Downham	037B / E01003237	2	3	3
Downham	037C / E01003238	2	2	2
Downham	037E / E01032564	2	2	2
Downham	038B / E01003240	2	3	3
Downham	038D / E01003243	2	3	3
Downham	038E / E01032565	2	2	3
Evelyn	001A / E01003244	2	4	2
Evelyn	002B / E01003248	2	3	2
Evelyn	002C / E01003251	2	3	2
Forest Hill	028A / E01003256	3	2	4
Forest Hill	028C / E01003258	2	3	1
Grove Park	031B / E01003265	2	3	2
Grove Park	031C / E01003266	2	1	3

Grove Park	o31D / Eo1003267	2	3	2
Hither Green	o26A / Eo1003346	2	2	3
Hither Green	o30A / Eo1003347	1	1	1
Hither Green	o30C / Eo1003350	2	2	3
Hither Green	o41E / Eo1003290	2	2	2
Ladywell	o41D / Eo1003291	1	1	2
Lewisham Central	o40B / Eo1034393	7	10	1
Lewisham Central	o41C / Eo1033341	2	3	1
New Cross Gate	o01B / Eo1003245	2	3	2
Perry Vale	o27A / Eo1003309	2	3	3
Perry Vale	o27E / Eo1003313	1	2	2
Rushey Green	o18A / Eo1003319	2	2	2
Rushey Green	o18B / Eo1003320	2	2	2
Rushey Green	o18D / Eo1003325	2	3	3
Rushey Green	o20B / Eo1003318	1	1	1
Rushey Green	o20C / Eo1003321	2	2	3
Rushey Green	o29B / Eo1003194	2	2	2
Sydenham	o33B / Eo1003330	2	3	3
Sydenham	o33E / Eo1003334	2	3	1
Sydenham	o35E / Eo1003335	2	2	1
Telegraph Hill	o06A / Eo1003338	2	3	3
Telegraph Hill	o10A / Eo1003336	2	3	3
Telegraph Hill	o10B / Eo1003337	1	1	1

Source: MHCLG English Indices of Deprivation 2025