

# STATISTICS ON BEXLEY BOROUGH



This fact sheet has been produced by BVSC as part of Bexley's Change Up initiative which aims to improve the support to front-line voluntary and community groups. One of the needs identified by groups was for key statistics on the Borough of Bexley which they could use when applying for funding, giving talks and presentations, etc. The information included in this fact sheet will hopefully mean that groups do not have to spend excessive amounts of time searching for statistical information, and will also point them to key documents if they wish to make further investigations themselves.

The fact sheet has been colour coded to indicate the key documents from which statistics and other information have been taken. A list of those key documents can be found at the end of the fact sheet (page 13).

## **Statistics on Bexley Borough**

### Geography

- Situated in the south east of London in a key location in the Thames Gateway between major growth areas in London and Kent.
- Covers an area of 23 square miles (6,400 hectares).
- Has existed as a Borough since the 1960's but is made up of a number of local neighbourhoods. These can be variously defined but the main neighbourhoods are Belvedere, Thamesmead, Erith, Slade Green, Welling, Sidcup, Blackfen, Crayford, Bexleyheath and Bexley.
- Although much of the Borough has an urban character, it is one of the greenest in London with over 200 parks and open spaces.
- Its location at the heart of the Thames Gateway is helping to secure significant new investment in housing, jobs, community infrastructure and the environment.
- The Borough has four major district centres – Crayford, Erith, Sidcup and Welling – and one strategic town centre, Bexleyheath, in the middle of the Borough. Bexleyheath has experienced a major expansion in the recent

past, and the shopping centre is considered one of the most viable town centres in London.

- There are nine Primary Employment Areas not all of which are located in town centres. The nature of activities in the Borough involves light industry, manufacturing, warehousing and distribution with a wide range of unit sizes, to meet the needs of small, medium and large firms.

### Democratic Structure

- The Borough of Bexley is divided into 21 Wards. Each Ward is represented by 3 elected Councillors. Elections are held every 4 years – the next one is due in 2010.<sup>1</sup>
- There are 63 members of the Council, elected in May 2006; there are 54 Conservative Councillors and 9 Labour.
- Bexley has 3 MPs.

### Transport

- The nearest Thames River crossing is currently the Dartford QEII Bridge, but a new bridge is proposed between Thamesmead and Beckton.
- The Borough is well located for access to central London, Kent and the coast and there are regular rail services to central London
- However the London Underground System does not service the Borough, nor does the Docklands Light Railway, and only 40% of the Borough's population live within 800 metres of a rail station, ranking it 31<sup>st</sup> worst out of the 33 London Boroughs.
- There is a relatively dense network of bus services and frequency to major centres is reasonable but some areas are poorly served by buses with low frequencies.
- In Bexley the predominant means of transport is the car although rail services are important for journeys to work.
- Car ownership in Bexley is high with more than 3/4 of households having access to a car and a growing number having 2 or more cars. (This is significantly higher than the average for London (62%) where public transport facilities are generally more accessible.)
- Bexley Council believes improved public transport is critical for the regeneration of the north of the Borough as well as to encourage a reduction in the number of cars on the roads and secure a better environment. The Council has therefore initiated the 'Jump on Board' campaign which calls for:
  - A high speed travel link connecting the planned Greenwich Waterfront Transit with North Kent's fast track
  - Docklands Light Railway (DLR) extended to Thamesmead

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<sup>1</sup> Bexley Council's website ([www.bexley.gov.uk](http://www.bexley.gov.uk))

- Crossrail not just built, but built to Ebbsfleet.<sup>2</sup>

### Demographic Profile

- At the time of the Census in 2001 Bexley's population was just over 218,300; it has remained fairly stable over the last 10 years, but is expected to change over the next 25 years.
- The latest projections from the Greater London Authority (GLA)<sup>3</sup> show that numbers for 2008 have fallen to just under 215,000 with a further decline over the next 3 years to 214,051 in 2010.
- From 2013 onwards however the trend is expected to reverse and by 2031 it is anticipated that there will have been a 2% increase in total population since 2001, with an additional 4,400 people living in the Borough.
- Around 15% of Bexley's population is of school age (5-15); this is in line with the national average but slightly higher than in London (13%)<sup>4</sup>
- Just over 63% of the Borough's population are of working age (16 to 64)<sup>5</sup>
- 16% are aged 65 or over (higher than the Greater London average of 12%)<sup>6</sup>
- Over the years up to the next census in 2011, it is expected that there will be an increase in the overall number of elderly people, and, in particular, those aged 85 and over. This pattern will have a direct effect on the provision of both social services and health care.
- There are large variations across the Borough, but the largest increases in the number of elderly people appear to be around the Sidcup area and are lowest in the north of the Borough.
- Overall, the biggest increases over the next 25 years are expected among those aged 5 to 14 and 35 to 39, and the biggest decreases are expected among those aged 25 to 29, 45 to 49 and 60 to 64. Otherwise, the age breakdown of people living in the Borough in 2031 is expected to remain in line with that of 2001.
- In 2001, over 3,000 older people were helped to live at home, who might otherwise require nursing or residential care and around 700 supported in residential and nursing care.
- There are around 10,000 people with a disability under the age of 65 who are living in Bexley. 1,000 of these have a severe disability.
- Around 550 adults with learning disabilities live in Bexley, 240 of whom attend day centres.
- The 2001 census showed a total of 21,422 people in Bexley providing unpaid care, of which 70.54% (15,112) provided between 1 and 19 hours

<sup>2</sup> Bexley Council's website ([www.bexley.gov.uk](http://www.bexley.gov.uk))

<sup>3</sup> GLA (Greater London Authority) 2007 projections

<sup>4</sup> 2001 Census figures

<sup>5</sup> 2001 Census figures

<sup>6</sup> 2001 Census figures

care a week, 9.96% (2,133) for between 20 and 49 hours a week, and 19.50% (4,177) more than 50 hours a week.

## Ethnicity

- Bexley has a minority ethnic population of 8.6% (excluding White Irish and White Other). [This is in line with the national average (9.08%) but lower than the average for London of almost 29%].<sup>7</sup>
- There are 13 main ethnic groups in Bexley, of which the largest populated group is Indian, Asian/Asian British.
- More than 42 languages are spoken in the Borough.<sup>8</sup>
- The current estimate is that the minority ethnic population is expected to increase to 10% by 2011; this compares to a London average of 27%.
- The largest shift in ethnic make-up recently is in the north of the Borough, particularly West African communities.
- Around 73% of the local community classify themselves as Christian and 15% as having no religion. The next most significant religious affiliations are approximately 1.4% Muslim and 1.3% Sikh.<sup>9</sup>
- In 2002 Bexley had 390 asylum seekers - fewer than all but two of London's 33 Boroughs.<sup>10</sup>

## Households and Homes

- There are currently around 90,000 households in the Borough.<sup>11</sup>
- Nearly 98% of the dwellings are occupied and 79% are either owned outright or with a mortgage or loan.<sup>12</sup>
- The Borough does not hold any of its own housing stock, but around 13% of households rent from a housing association or social landlord.<sup>13</sup>
- The remaining 8% of households rent privately or from another source.<sup>14</sup>
- Much of Bexley's housing was built between 1915 and 1950, and is in need of maintenance.
- The number of dwellings in Bexley, which are registered as unfit is in line with both the London and national average. It is estimated that around 40% of the unfit properties are occupied by people over 60.
- In line with a London trend, homelessness is a major concern, as the number of households presenting as homeless continues to increase. About 1,300 households asked for help during 2001/02 and the Council

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<sup>7</sup> 2001 Census figures

<sup>8</sup> 2001 Census figures

<sup>9</sup> 2001 Census figures

<sup>10</sup> 'Guardian' article of July 15 2000 (updated February 25 2002)

<sup>11</sup> 2001 Census figures

<sup>12</sup> 2001 Census figures

<sup>13</sup> 2001 Census figures

<sup>14</sup> 2001 Census figures

- provided accommodation for 35% of these. However, Bexley has one of the lowest ratios of homeless people per 1,000 population in London.
- The Mayor for London estimates that London will need an additional 23,000 homes each year to house its growing population – at the moment approximately 19,000 new homes are being built each year. The Mayor’s minimum expectation for Bexley is that it will have an extra 5,500 new homes by 2016.

### Working Age Population

- Bexley has a total of 103,539 workers of which 60% work outside the Borough.<sup>15</sup>
- Just over 26,000 people commute into the Borough for work, resulting in a daytime working population of around 67,500.<sup>16</sup>
- The percentage of people employed part or full time in the Borough is 56% which is higher than both the London (51%) and national (49%) averages.<sup>17</sup>
- The number of people retired (14%) is higher than in London (10%) and in line with the Borough’s ageing population.<sup>18</sup>

### Unemployment

- Unemployment, at 1.8% in September 2007<sup>19</sup>, is low when compared to the London average of 2.7% and the national average of 2%.<sup>20</sup>
- Although unemployment levels are low, many of the Borough’s population are in low-paid jobs and residents’ average earnings are lower than surrounding London Boroughs.
- Unemployment amongst young people (16 to 24) is 5.2% compared to the London average of 9.6% and the London Borough of Bexley has fewer people who are long-term unemployed (2.5%) compared to an average for London of 23%.<sup>21</sup>
- Rates of unemployment in the more deprived areas of the Borough are: Thamesmead East (5.60%), North End (4.60%), Colyers (4.10%), Erith (4%), Lesness Abbey (3.90%), Belvedere (3.60%).

<sup>15</sup> 2001 Census figures

<sup>16</sup> 2001 Census figures

<sup>17</sup> 2001 Census figures

<sup>18</sup> 2001 Census figures

<sup>19</sup> Office for National Statistics (Job Centre Plus administrative system) and GLA Estimates

<sup>20</sup> 2001 Census figures

<sup>21</sup> London Borough of Bexley Corporate Plan 2008-2011 (Draft as at 25 February 2008)

## Deprivation

- There are pockets of multiple deprivation within the Borough and the legacy of declining industries among its suburban communities, mainly in the north and south east of the Borough.
- Using figures published by the Department for Communities and Local Government in 2004, the Borough can be divided into 146 smaller areas (super output areas) for which deprivation data is available. 13 of the Borough's 146 super output areas are within the most deprived 20% in the country. <sup>22</sup>
- These areas and other 'pockets' in the south of Bexley have higher levels of deprivation and disadvantage and almost a fifth of local people live here. Problems associated with social exclusion and lack of community cohesion also appear here. Fifteen separate regeneration schemes are bringing over £130million investment into the Borough, targeted at these areas.
- In ascending order, the 7 wards which experience the most deprivation are Thamesmead, North End, Erith, Belvedere, Cray, Crayford, and Northumberland Heath.
- The four northern wards of Thamesmead, Belvedere, North End, and Erith have many of the problems associated with inner London areas. They feature within the top 20% of wards nationally in terms of indices of multiple deprivation as defined by economic, housing and environmental indicators, while also being around the top 16% for child poverty. Features include:
  - Rates of unemployment above UK, London and Borough averages.
  - High rates of male unemployment – almost half of Bexley's total unemployment is concentrated in these four wards.
  - Above average population of people from minority ethnic backgrounds.
  - Worse than average overcrowding and lack of basic amenities.
  - The highest numbers of lone parents and dependence on income support.
  - Poorer health than the surrounding areas.
  - Between 40-45% of children attending school in these areas are eligible for free school meals.
  - the largest amount of social housing and the poorest environment and transport links.
- One of the indicators of deprivation is the take up of welfare benefits and there has traditionally been low take up in Bexley. However a take up campaign, operated in conjunction with the voluntary sector that ran from 2002-06 resulted in £2.6 million in additional benefit being claimed.
- Bexley's Areas of Opportunity Programme was designed to help improve the quality of life for local residents, and aimed to address a range of

<sup>22</sup> Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) Indices of Deprivation 2007

issues, identified through local research, as being key factors influencing the life chances of local residents, such as educational attainment, health, and access to employment. The nine areas to benefit from the Programme were Thamesmead East, Erith, Slade Green, Sidcup/Cray, Belvedere, Northumberland Heath, Crayford, Bexleyheath and Welling. There is also a Borough-wide focus on developing the capacity of voluntary and community groups to deliver enhanced activities and services.

### Economic Development and Regeneration

- Bexley is part of the Thames Gateway – an area of the south east identified for major economic and community growth.
- The Thames Gateway should provide the opportunity for more jobs; the Mayor for London's London Plan proposes that Bexley should have an extra 15,000 new jobs by 2016.
- The Council and its partners have successfully bid for Government and European Union funding to support 15 regeneration schemes benefiting Bexley. Over £130 million is being invested through those schemes – two thirds from the private sector.
- So far, over 1,000 people have been trained and gained qualifications and 500 gained employment as a result of the schemes. In Bexley Thames-side, (Belvedere, Erith, Slade Green and Thamesmead) where regeneration activity has been concentrated there have been significant falls in unemployment. Government funding for current schemes will end over the next few years.
- The overall relative prosperity of the Borough has prevented access to many Government programmes to regenerate deprived areas, including the Neighbourhood Renewal Fund.

### Health

- There are 36 GP surgeries<sup>23</sup>, 31 dental practices (of which 10 are currently taking on new NHS patents)<sup>24</sup>, and 1 hospital (Queen Mary's Sidcup) in Bexley.
- Between them, Bexley residents make over 800,000 visits to GP practices each year.<sup>25</sup>
- Queen Mary's Sidcup (QMS) is a local district hospital providing health care to the residents of Bexley and neighbouring Boroughs. 60% of Bexley's residents rely on QMS for acute medical services. Its natural catchment population is 300,000, extending to the Boroughs of

<sup>23</sup> Bexley Care Trust Annual Report 2006/07

<sup>24</sup> Bexley Care Trust March 2008

<sup>25</sup> Bexley Care Trust Annual Report 2006/07

Greenwich, Bromley and Dartford, although it serves a far wider population.<sup>26</sup>

- QMS had 151,250 outpatient attendances and 87,600 accident and emergency attendances in 2000/01.
- Consultation on the future of health services in Outer South East London is currently underway (March 2008). The proposals include changes to services at QMS, and people using the hospital or living in the area have been asked for their views.<sup>27</sup>
- The population of Bexley has a greater life expectancy than the rest of London for both males (76.7) and females (81), however there are health inequalities in the Borough. In Bexley the difference in life expectancy for men between wards is 6.4 years (North End 72.2 years and Penhill and Blendon 78.6 years). For women the difference is 6 years (North End 78.1 years and Brampton 84.1 years). Deprivation is a key indicator for health within a population.
- The top five causes of mortality in Bexley during 2006/07 were similar to patterns in the rest of England and Wales: Coronary heart disease (19%), Lung cancer (9%), Cerebrovascular disease (stroke) (6%), Chronic obstructive airway disease (COPD) and allied conditions (6%), Breast cancer (4%).<sup>28</sup>
- Lifestyle factors which impact on health are of concern: 13% of children in the reception year and year 6 are obese; 25% of adults smoke; participation in physical activity is only 16.5%, placing Bexley in the bottom 25% nationally.<sup>29</sup>
- Around 25,000 local people each year consult their GP about mental health problems with about 13,000 having a psychiatric condition treated by their GP and 3,500 referred for specialist treatment.
- Around 400 people a year seek help from the specialist drug and alcohol service but it is estimated that up to 10 times that number may have a problem.

### Crime and Safety

- At present there are 375 Police Officers, 88 Police staff, 100 Police Community Support Officers, 95 Special Constables, 64 Volunteers and 41 Police Cadets in Bexley<sup>30</sup>
- Crime figures for Bexley for the 12 months to January 2008 show that there were 2 (3) homicides, 3,216 (3,841) acts of violence against the person, 25 (35) rapes, 118 (158) other sexual offences, 422 (437) robberies (the majority of which (394) were from a person), 2,185 (2,075) burglaries, 40 (45) gun-enabled crimes), 2,372 (2,286) motor vehicle

<sup>26</sup> Queen Mary's Sidcup NHS Trust website ([www.qms.nhs.uk](http://www.qms.nhs.uk))

<sup>27</sup> Queen Mary's Sidcup NHS Trust website ([www.qms.nhs.uk](http://www.qms.nhs.uk))

<sup>28</sup> Bexley Care Trust Annual Report 2006/07

<sup>29</sup> Bexley Care Trust Annual Report 2006/07

<sup>30</sup> Metropolitan Police Estate Asset Management Plan for Bexley November 2007

crimes, 1,021 (1,226) domestic crimes, 239 (356) racist crimes, and 10 (15) homophobic crimes. (Figures for the 12 months to January 2007 are given in brackets).<sup>31</sup>

- Misuse of drugs, including alcohol is a major factor in crime. Probably as much as 50% of acquisitive crime (burglary, theft, shop lifting) is related to drugs. Alcohol features heavily in violent crime and in disorder.
- Bexley has low levels of racial incidents compared with elsewhere in London but also has a relatively small black and minority ethnic population. However it is known that, as with homophobic crime, many incidents are not reported.
- Bexley's Community Safety Audit of 2004 reported that a total of 959 young people between the ages of 10 and 17 were accused of offences in Bexley in 2003/04. The 2001 census data shows a total population of 24,076 young people for that age group in the Borough. All of the young people accused of crimes therefore represent less than 4% of Bexley's youth.
- Although the level of recorded violent crime is low, fear of violence remains disproportionate to the risk. The Community Safety Audit Consultation Survey found that 52% of 840 respondents identified assault and violent crime as the type of offence which worried them most.<sup>32</sup>
- One of the most important changes being delivered across London by the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) is the Safer Neighbourhoods programme. Safer Neighbourhoods is about local policing, with police and other groups working with the community to identify and tackle issues of concern in the neighbourhoods.<sup>33</sup>

### Children and Young People

- In 2001, there were 56,127 children and young people in Bexley, representing a quarter of the whole population of the Borough. This is a higher proportion overall than the average for London and slightly higher than nationally.
- However, 23% of children and young people were under 5 years of age, which is a lower proportion than nationally or the average for London, and Bexley also has fewer 16 to 19 year olds (18%) than any other age.
- The total child population of the four northern wards of Thamesmead East, Belvedere, Erith and North End is projected to increase by 9% over the next 10 years while in Erith, the child population will rise by 28%. There is much evidence to suggest that children who live in deprived or poor environments are more likely to be assessed as having additional needs.

<sup>31</sup> Metropolitan Police website ([www.met.police.uk/crimefigures](http://www.met.police.uk/crimefigures))

<sup>32</sup> Summary of the Crime & Disorder Audit, 2004

<sup>33</sup> Metropolitan Police Estate Asset Management Plan for Bexley November 2007

- In addition to these four northern wards, Cray, in the south of the Borough, has the highest percentage of children eligible for free school meals of any ward and there are other “pockets” of deprivation throughout the Borough.
- In line with the Ten Year Childcare Strategy, there has been an increase in the number of child care places available in Bexley. This includes 711 full day care places, 1,901 childminder places, 1,333 pre school places and 2,138 nursery school places.
- There are 416 children on the Bexley Register of Disabled Children and Young People who either have or are receiving social care services from the Disabled Children’s Service. Locally the number of disabled children aged 0 to 15 years is much higher at 1,763.<sup>34</sup>
- In 2001 764 young people (aged 5-19) provided more than 1 hour of unpaid care per week.<sup>35</sup>
- There are approximately 65,000 children looked after by local authorities in England. At any one time Bexley Council has responsibility for around 220 children living in care. Most are in foster care and some of these live out of borough with Bexley or agency carers. There are also over 200 children in care to other authorities living within Bexley.<sup>36</sup>
- As at February 2006, there were 71 children on the Child Protection Register, of which 81% were under 10 years old. 54% of the registrations were because of neglect.
- 72% of children on the Child Protection Register live in wards in the north of the Borough, and 15% are from minority ethnic communities.
- In terms of economic activity, some 500 young people aged 16-18 are not in education, employment or training (NEET). This represents 6.1% of the cohort and is significantly lower than the average for the London East Region.

### Schools and Learning in Bexley

- Bexley has 60 primary schools, 17 secondary schools (including 4 grammar schools) and 5 special schools.<sup>37</sup> It also has a further education college, an adult education college and a performing arts education college.
- Out of school provision has also increased, and there are now 46 breakfast clubs, 47 after school clubs and 28 inclusive holiday play schemes in the Borough.
- In 2005, there were 38,251 children and young people aged 4-19 attending Bexley schools. Of these, 19,512 were in primary schools, 19,292 in secondary schools and 443 in special schools.

<sup>34</sup> 2001 Census figures

<sup>35</sup> 2001 Census figures

<sup>36</sup> Bexley Council website: [bexley.gov.uk](http://bexley.gov.uk)

<sup>37</sup> Jan 2007 – Bexley Council website ([www.bexley.gov.uk](http://www.bexley.gov.uk))

- In 2005, the school population of 5-16 year olds comprised approximately 20% black and minority ethnic pupils.
- In 2005/6 a total of 60 children and young people were permanently excluded from Bexley schools – about 0.14% of the school population.<sup>38</sup>
- 7,480 children and young people of school age living in Bexley (21.6% of the total school population) are identified as having the lowest level of need (School Action); 1,490 have a more severe level of need (School Action Plus); and 1,550 (4.5%) have a Statement of Educational Need (ie the most severe level of need).
- Although the total percentage of children with Special Educational Needs (SEN) is in line with the national position, the proportion of children with Statements of SEN is much higher than is the case nationally (4.5% in Bexley as against 2.9% nationally).
- There are approximately 350 children diagnosed with Autism in Bexley, and there has been an increase in the number of Bexley children on the Autistic Spectrum with Statements of SEN, rising from 162 in 2003 to 241 currently.
- The proportion of 18 year olds going into higher education is among the lowest in London.
- The Basic Skills Survey of 1998 showed 18,000 adults in Bexley with low levels of literacy and numeracy.
- The Borough's population has a below-average number of adults holding higher NVQ or degree qualifications.
- Bexley College, which provides further education, has 9,000 students, five sites and 26 outreach centres.
- The Adult Education College, Bexley delivers over 1200 part-time courses at more than 40 sites with around 16,000 enrolments.
- Bexley has 13 libraries and 2 mobile libraries, a Local Studies centre and two museums.
- Over 1.3 million visits were made to Bexley libraries in 2001/02, of which 460,000 were made to Central Library. Over the last 3 years, visits to libraries have declined, but up until the last year, visits were above both the London and national average.

### Voluntary Sector<sup>39</sup>:

- 831 groups identified
- 45 with paid staff
- 37 BME led groups
- 270 Children's groups (uniformed)
- 109 Children's youth and families groups (non-uniformed)
- 23 Environment and animal welfare groups

<sup>38</sup> Department for Children, Schools & Families website ([www.dfes.gov.uk](http://www.dfes.gov.uk)). Figures released in June 2007

<sup>39</sup> These statistics are derived from a mapping exercise undertaken by BVSC

- 95 Residents organisations and forums
- 121 Health and Social Care groups
- 114 Sports Groups
- 62 Arts Groups
- Over 20,000 residents volunteering
- 367 Volunteering roles<sup>40</sup>
- BVSC is the umbrella organisation of local voluntary groups. It is open to all voluntary and community organisations who work for the benefit of the Borough of Bexley and its residents. It has over 180 members<sup>41</sup>, and runs a Volunteer Centre to bring together groups with people who want to volunteer.
- BVSC also convenes Bexley Voluntary Forum (with a formal membership of voluntary and community groups serving Bexley which meets four times a year), Bexley Regeneration Network (an informal network which discusses issues around regeneration, community cohesion, training, youth and education), the Chief Officers' Group (which provides an opportunity for Chief Officers of staffed groups to meet in a confidential setting to discuss issues of mutual interest), and the Trustee Network (which provides an opportunity for Trustees of voluntary groups to meet in a confidential setting to discuss issues of interest or concern and receive support and advice from other trustees).<sup>42</sup>
- There are other umbrella organisations dealing with particular types of voluntary activity including the Arts Council of Bexley, the Bexley Council for Racial Equality and the Bexley Council for Voluntary Youth Organisations.
- "Volunteering Works" reported that a recent study of 8 volunteer-involving organisations across Europe (including 3 in the UK) demonstrated a high level of value – for every £1 spent on supporting volunteers, organisations received an average return worth £3-£8 (Gaskin K, 2000 Valuing Volunteers in Europe).<sup>43</sup>

### Partnership Working in Bexley

- The Partnership for Bexley was launched in July 2002. The Partnership is inclusive, open to all local organisations and members come from every sector ranging from large public bodies to small businesses. All the major stakeholders are represented and membership stands at over 130 organisations.
- Its aim is to co-ordinate the efforts of local public, private, community and voluntary organisations to achieve shared strategic objectives that address local needs.

<sup>40</sup> Volunteer Centre Bexley figures March 2008

<sup>41</sup> BVSC figures March 2008

<sup>42</sup> BVSC website ([www.bvsc.co.uk](http://www.bvsc.co.uk))

<sup>43</sup> Volunteer Centre Bexley



## Key Documents

The shadings used below, and in the body of this fact sheet, indicate which statistics and information has been derived from which documents. The asterisked documents listed below can all be accessed on and downloaded from Bexley Council's website: [www.bexley.gov.uk](http://www.bexley.gov.uk). Should any group be unable to do so, the following staff at Bexley Council should be able to provide a copy of the document(s) concerned.

Bexley's Local Area Agreement (Draft December 2007)\*

The old version of this document can be found on the Bexley Council website and the latest version will appear there soon. The relevant contact at Bexley Council is Tim Cusack, tel: 020 8294 6182

London Borough of Bexley Corporate Plan 2008-2011 (Draft as at February 2008)\*

Taryn Evans, tel: 020 8294 6037

Invest Bexley: Regeneration Framework 2007 – 2016 & Executive Summary\*

Martin Gilbey, tel: 020 8308 7839

Bexley's Community Strategy: Our Vision for Bexley 2003-2013\*

Kenya McKenzie, tel: 020 8294 6036

Bexley Children and Young People's Plan 2006-2009\*

Jim Rouncefield, tel: 020 8836 8367

Change Up Infrastructure Business Plan, compiled in 2008

BVSC, tel: 020 8304 0911

Fact sheet compiled by BVSC: February/March 2008

Review dates: September 2011 for Census figures  
March 2009 for all other figures