



# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

## OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

AUGUST 2020

QUALITY, INTEGRITY, PROFESSIONALISM

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# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

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## CONTENTS

PART 1: INTRODUCTION.....	1
PART 2: CONTEXT .....	3
PART 3: DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE .....	10
PART 4: SURVEY OVERVIEW OF BRADFORD DISTRICT .....	22
4.1 Open space survey analysis.....	23
4.2 Children survey analysis .....	48
PART 5: CORE STRATEGY AND SETTLEMENT SUMMARIES.....	52
5.1 Airedale Summary.....	52
5.2 Bradford Urban Summary.....	63
5.3 Pennine Town Summary .....	76
5.4 Wharfedale Summary.....	90
PART 6: KEY ACTION SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS .....	102
APPENDIX ONE: SURVEY EXAMPLE.....	104
APPENDIX TWO: IN-SITU SURVEY LOCATIONS.....	118
APPENDIX THREE: CONSULTEE LIST .....	119
APPENDIX FOUR: SURVEY RESPONDENT DEMOGRAPHICS .....	120



# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

## PART 1: INTRODUCTION

This is the open space needs and demand assessment report prepared by Knight, Kavanagh & Page (KKP) to deliver a demand assessment of open spaces on behalf of City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council (CBMDC). The report presents the findings of a demand-based study and analyses the views and perceptions of local people towards the provision of open spaces.

The assessment considers demand for each of the following types of open spaces:

*Table 1.1: Types of open space*

Type of open space	Primary purpose
Local parks & gardens	Accessible, high quality opportunities for informal recreation and community events. Includes urban parks, formal gardens, and recreation grounds.
Nature reserves, commons and woodland Country parks	Wildlife conservation, biodiversity and environmental education and awareness. Includes woodlands and local nature reserves. Country parks are often a larger site with more of a recreational role.
Amenity greenspace	Opportunities for informal activities close to home or work or enhancement of the appearance of residential or other areas. Includes grassed areas in housing estates and village greens.
Allotments	Opportunities for people to grow their own produce as part of the long term promotion of sustainability, health and social inclusion. Includes allotments, community gardens and community orchards.
Equipped play areas Teenage provision Natural play areas	Areas designed primarily for play and social interaction involving children and young people, such as equipped play areas (including natural play space), ball courts, multi-use-games areas, skateboard areas and teen shelters.
Cemeteries & churchyards	Quiet contemplation. Churchyards often associated with church building or land. Crematoria often more landscaped.
Outdoor networks	Walking, cycling or horse riding, whether for leisure purposes or travel, and opportunities for wildlife migration. Includes greenways, cycleways and pedestrian routes, towpaths along canals and riverbanks, bridleways and rights of way.
Civic Space	Providing a setting for civic buildings, public demonstrations, community and ceremonial events. Includes civic squares, market squares and war memorials.

The Council is currently in the process of preparing its Allocations Development Plan Document (DPD) which will form part of the new Local Plan for the District. This will allocate sites for new development such as housing and employment but will also designate sites for environmental purposes including areas of open space. The preparation of this plan will be supported by an up-to-date evidence base which this study will help to inform.

It will feed into a wider Open Space Assessment (OSA) and complement the supply data being prepared by the Council to give a full overview of the open space requirements for the District.

# **CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT**

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The study identifies the views and expectations of local residents, communities and key stakeholders on the provision of open spaces across Bradford District. This is intended to achieve an in-depth understanding of local views about existing provision, the quality and accessibility of sites, perceived deficiencies and expectations for additional and/or improved provision.

An update of the council's Playing Pitch Strategy has been undertaken separately to this report and considers the supply and demand for playing pitches and other outdoor sports facilities across Bradford.

# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

## OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

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### **PART 2: CONTEXT**

This section sets out the national and local context in which the study has been undertaken. It also details the approach to how the demand assessment work has been carried out.

#### **2.1 National context**

##### ***National Planning Policy Framework (2019), MHCLG***

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (paragraph 96) indicates that access to a network of high-quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and physical activity is important for the health and well-being of communities.

It requires planning policies to be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the need for open space, sport and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision. The NPPF indicates that information gained from the assessment should be used to determine what open space, sport and recreational provision is needed within the area and this should then be accommodated within the plan.

##### ***Urban Green Spaces and Health: A Review of Evidence (2016), World Health Organisation***

Reviews of local, national and international evidence show that people, particularly children, gain additional benefit from access to green and natural spaces. Those who live close to a traditional green urban park, experience higher wellbeing benefits than people who live close to non-green open space in urban areas (World Health Organization, 2017). They have more opportunities to be active outdoors, places to meet up, breathe cleaner air.

##### ***The Value of Public Open Space (2014), CABE Space***

The document recognises the importance of access to public green space including the planning, design and management of such provision. It highlights several attributes and benefits public space can provide including:

- ◀ Economic value
- ◀ Impact on physical and mental health
- ◀ Benefits for children and young people
- ◀ Reducing crime and fear of crime
- ◀ Social dimension of public space
- ◀ Movement in and between spaces
- ◀ Value from biodiversity and nature

##### ***Guidance for Outdoor Sport and Play Beyond the Six Acre Standard (2015), Fields in Trust***

As part of its protection work, Fields in Trust (FiT) offers guidance on open space provision and design. This is to ensure that the provision of outdoor sport, play and informal open space is of a sufficient size to enable effective use; is located in an accessible location and in close proximity to dwellings; and of a quality to maintain longevity and to encourage its continued use.

# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

Beyond the Six Acre Standard sets out a range of benchmark guidelines on quantity, quality and accessibility for open space and equipped play. It also offers some recommendations to minimum site sizes. These are considered as part of the review of provision standards in the Open Space Standards Paper.

## ***Active Design (2015), Sport England***

Sport England's Active Design looks at the opportunities to encourage sport and physical activity through the built environment in order to support healthier and more active lifestyles.

It sets out ten principles that should be considered during urban design to promote environments that offer individuals and communities the greatest potential to lead active and healthy lifestyles. These principles are then broken down into three objectives: access, awareness and amenity.



## ***Building Beautiful Places (2019), Policy Exchange***

The report sets out how planning policy can incentivise the building of places and not just homes. It suggests a policy approach which incentivises landowners and developers to propose and build housing schemes that are beautiful and diverse. This in turn would help address public opposition to new housing being built in local areas. It recognises this as a key factor in unlocking the scale of new homes needed in order to meet housing levels required across the country.

One of the suggested criteria for bringing long lasting value to a local area is to have a clear definition of public and private urban and green spaces. It states streets should have a layout that responds to the appropriate precedents that are popular in that local area. This should include movement that puts pedestrians, cyclists and public transport first.



# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

## OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

---

### 2.2 Local context

#### ***Policy EN1: Protection and improvements in open space and recreation facilities, Core Strategy (2017), CBMDC***

Policy EN1 of the adopted Core Strategy sets out the approach to protecting open space in the District. It establishes the exceptions where development may be permitted; requires new housing developments to provide new or improved open space, sport and recreational facilities; and indicates that standards for the quantity, quality and accessibility will be developed as part of the evidence base for the Local Plan. In order to ensure this policy is successfully implemented, it is important that the OSA is updated.

#### ***Policy SC6: Green Infrastructure, Core Strategy (2017), CBMDC***

The policy sets out that planning will support and encourage the maintenance, enhancement and extension of networks of multi-functional spaces, routes and key areas of Green Infrastructure (GI), as an integral part of the urban fabric and to improve urban and rural connectivity.

Part C states that GI is considered to be land improving opportunities for walking, cycling and horseriding, establishing strategic green links and enhancing the rights of way network across the district. In this report, this is referred to as 'outdoor networks'.

#### ***Homes and Neighbourhoods - A Guide to Designing in Bradford (2020), CBMDC***

The guide seeks to deliver a step change in the quality of new housing in the District based on a vision for 'green, safe, inclusive and distinctive neighbourhoods that create healthy communities for all'.

It recognises the opportunity to set a benchmark for the quality of housing and environments in the district presented by the significant amounts of new housing to be provided in the future. This includes addressing some of the significant health challenges the district faces including childhood illnesses and air quality.

Principle 2.6 specifically states that 'High-quality and green public open spaces must be provided as part of residential developments. They must be safe and well-overlooked, and provide a variety of activities and uses for all ages and abilities. They must be supported by a robust maintenance strategy.'

#### ***Playable Places Strategy (in preparation), CBMDC***

The strategy will aim to ensure there is a better mix of play spaces across the district so there is provision close to the homes where younger children live, neighbourhood play facilities for older children as well as destination play facilities for everyone to enjoy. It will also aim to ensure play facilities help address any inequalities of provision, are sustainable and achieve positive health outcomes for children.

The strategy is due for completion by early 2021.

CBMDC are also in the process of drafting a new Parks and Greenspaces Strategy for the district.

# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

## OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

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### 2.3 Consultation Methodology

The overall aim of the study is to provide the Council with evidence that shows the needs and demands for different types of open space in the District. This information will form part of the wider Open Space Assessment being carried out by the Council.

It is therefore important to identify the views and expectations of residents, communities and key stakeholders on the provision of open spaces across Bradford District. This is intended to achieve an in-depth understanding of local views about existing provision, the quality and accessibility of sites, perceived deficiencies and expectations for additional and/or improved provision.

To understand local views on provision a variety of consultation methods have been used. Consultation methods utilised included:



A variety of consultation techniques were used to enable as much opportunity for people to participate in the study and give their thoughts towards open space provision. A summary to each of the techniques is set out below.

#### ***Community questionnaire***

A community questionnaire was developed in collaboration between KKP and CBMDC staff including planning, parks & greenspaces and health officers. The use of a questionnaire was considered a good approach to providing widespread opportunity for people to provide their thoughts towards open space provision.

The questionnaire consisted of a series of 19 multiple choice and open-ended questions asking respondents their thoughts on key topics such as:

- ◀ What types of open space do they visit?
- ◀ How frequently do they visit?
- ◀ Reasons for visiting.
- ◀ Quality of provision.
- ◀ How they travel to different types of provision?
- ◀ What provision may be lacking?
- ◀ What types of improvements would they like to see?

A copy of the questionnaire is provided in Appendix One.

# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

In order to promote the opportunity, two formats of the questionnaire were created. First, an online version of the questionnaire was hosted. This was advertised via the Council consultation and parks webpages as well as via the Council’s social media outlets (e.g. twitter).

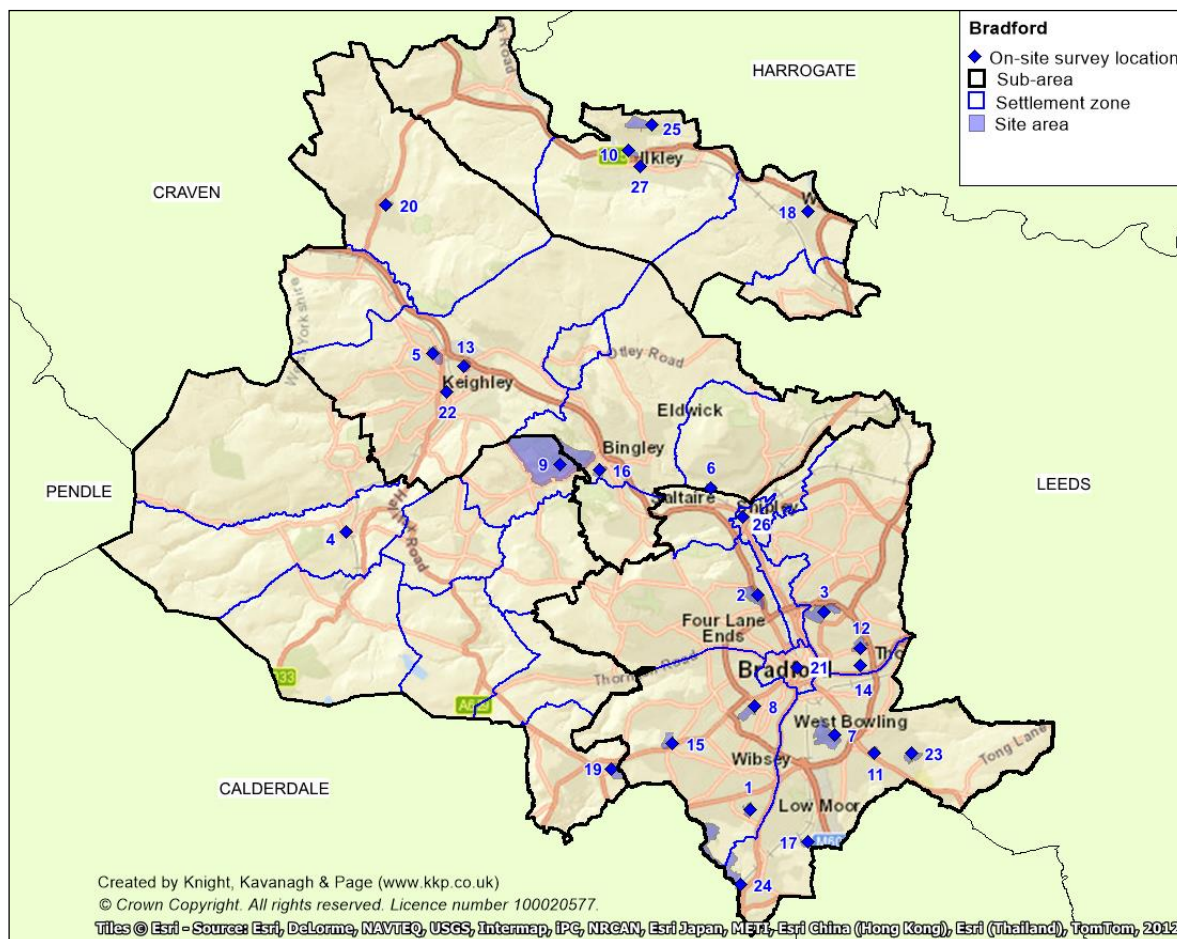


A paper version of the questionnaire was also hosted by CBMDC staff at several locations across the Bradford District area. A map of the in-situ survey locations is set out below. A number of non-green space sites were also selected (i.e. town centres, libraries). This was in order to gather the views of people who may not typically visit or access open/green space provision. Paper copies of the questionnaire were also available for completion at libraries.



The paper version of the questionnaire being carried out in-situ was intended to widen the reach of the questionnaire, help diversify the types of respondents taking part and ensure there was representation from all areas of the district. The questionnaire was ‘live’ from July to October 2019.

Figure 2.3.1: On-site survey locations



# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

## OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

Table 2.3.1: On-site survey locations

ID	Site	Returns	ID	Site	Returns
1	Harold Park	31	15	Horton Bank Country Park	10
2	Lister Park	31	16	Myrtle Park	34
3	Peel Park	25	17	Victoria Park (Oakenshaw)	20
4	Central Park	89	18	Grange Park	7
5	Cliffe Castle	38	19	Littlemoor / Foster Park	23
6	Roberts Park	98	20	Sildsen Park	26
7	Bowling Park	39	21	Bradford City Centre	16
8	Horton Park	11	22	Keighley Town Centre	28
9	St Ives	77	23	Pit Hill Park	8
10	Riverside Gardens	42	24	Judy Woods	50
11	Knowles Park	11	25	Middleton Woods	34
12	Myra Shay	4	26	Shipley Town Centre	31
13	Victoria Park	25	27	Ilkley Town Centre	40
14	Attock Park Playground	0			

In total, the questionnaire received 2,377 responses. Of these, 2,134 respondents (90%) were from the Bradford District. A breakdown and analysis of the returns for the whole of the Bradford District is set out in Part 4.1

A total of 61% of the questionnaire responses (1,454) were via an online submission. The other 39% of responses were via the in-situ surveys (852) and surveys completed at libraries (70).

### Confidence in returns

A total of 2,134 returns is a good response for a survey of this type and scale. To ensure acceptable error margins and confidence limits for a population as in Bradford District (519,384<sup>1</sup>) a sample size of 2,134 would allow 95% confidence in any statements as being within +/- 2.07% of any figures quoted.

Meaning, for instance, if 60% of respondents prefer the colour green the 'true figure' (with a 95% confidence) lies somewhere between 58% and 62%. This obviously changes as the results are broken down by sub-area and/or to smaller levels.

Table 2.3.2: Confidence levels in sample sizes by Core Strategy Area

Core Strategy Area	Total respondents	Population	95% Confidence interval
Airedale	568	105,179	4.02
Bradford Urban	1,035	331,171	2.98
Pennine Towns	242	45,939	6.16
Wharfedale	289	30,332	5.62
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,134</b>	<b>519,384</b>	<b>2.07</b>

<sup>1</sup> ONS 2018

# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

## OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

A separate online survey aimed at children aged 12 and under was also created. This was distributed via the schools' network and any other interested parties in order to gather views of younger people. A total of 150 surveys were completed and returned. An analysis of the returns is provided in Part 4.2.

### *Limitations*

It is important to recognise the limitations to a survey of this type and scale. A strong level of certainty in any trends/findings of responses at a Bradford District level is demonstrated (Table 2.3.2), due to the number of responses in context of the population. However, when the analysis is undertaken at a smaller geographical level such as Core Strategy Area or Settlement Zone the trends identified become less statistically robust. This is often due to a smaller number of respondents occurring due to a smaller geographical area.

Trends could consequently be established on what is only a handful of respondents. Therefore, the confidence in which any statements are being made for such an area is limited. Consequently, as the areas of analysis become smaller the ability to confidently identify anomalies or trends which differ from the wider District responses is not possible. As a result, only a summary to the survey results is presented for smaller analysis areas.

It is also important to recognise the influence of interpretation within the questionnaire. Both from a respondent's perspective and on an analysis basis. From a respondent's perspective this could include the answer options available not fully aligning with the actual thought of the individual and/or a misunderstanding of the question or answers.

From an analysis basis, there is caution needed in interpreting what a set of data from respondents may actually mean and/or a danger in trying to link one set of responses to a particular question to another set of responses for a different question. As part of the analysis, any significant uncertainty in trends/responses is endeavoured to be highlighted.

### ***Face to face meetings and surveys***

Contact was also made with a number of specific voluntary groups and organisations associated and interested in the management and quality of open spaces. This also included local organisations able to offer insight into the views and thoughts of the communities they serve. Organisations consulted and the approaches used as part of the work included:

<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Type of engagement</b>
Parish and Town Councils	Town Councils: five out of six met face to face. Parish Councils: nine out of 13 returned a specific parish survey.
Local charity and voluntary organisations	Individual and facilitated roundtable meetings with Bradford Forest Schools, Yorkshire Wildlife Trust, Better Start Bradford, Family and Community Engagement (FACE) and Community Research Advisory Group (CRAG) and Born in Bradford.
Friends of groups	14 out of 27 identified friends groups and community groups returned a specific questionnaire.
Allotment associations	All seven identified allotment associations returned a specific allotment survey.

A full list of the consultees is set out in Appendix Three.

# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

## PART 3: DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

The following is an overview of Bradford based on data taken from nationally recognised sources (cited throughout). It reflects the most up to date information presently available although it should be noted that new data is published regularly, often at different intervals.

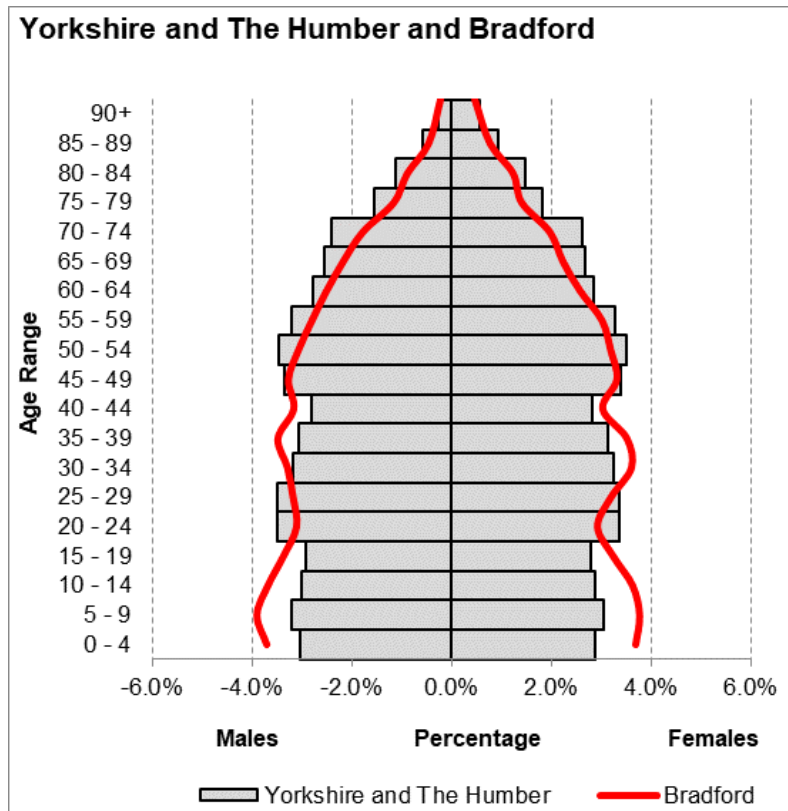
The demographic profile for Bradford highlights the essential role and need open spaces and play can provide in helping to tackle multiple issues relating to quality of life. Bradford experiences high levels of deprivation (compared to national averages) with similar patterns for health also observed. Increasing childhood obesity, physical inactivity and continuous increases in people aged 65+ are all recognised as issues needing to be addressed.

Provision of accessible, high quality open spaces can therefore play an important role in helping to tackle such issues through offering places for people to visit for various recreational, exercise and wellbeing activities. Ensuring access to good quality and usable open space is therefore a key factor.

### Population *(Data source: 2018 Mid-Year Estimate, ONS)*

The chart illustrates age and gender composition while, overlaying the red line for Bradford on top of the grey bars for the region to see where one dataset is higher or lower than the other.

Figure 3.1: Comparative age/sex pyramid for Bradford and Yorkshire and The Humber



There is a lower proportion of 50-79 year olds (Bradford = 27.9%, Yorkshire and Humber 32.7%).

There are, however, more in the age groups from 0-19 (Bradford = 29.0%, Yorkshire and Humber = 23.7%).

The age and make-up of the population is a key factor to consider when developing and implementing the recreational and physical activity offer within the area.

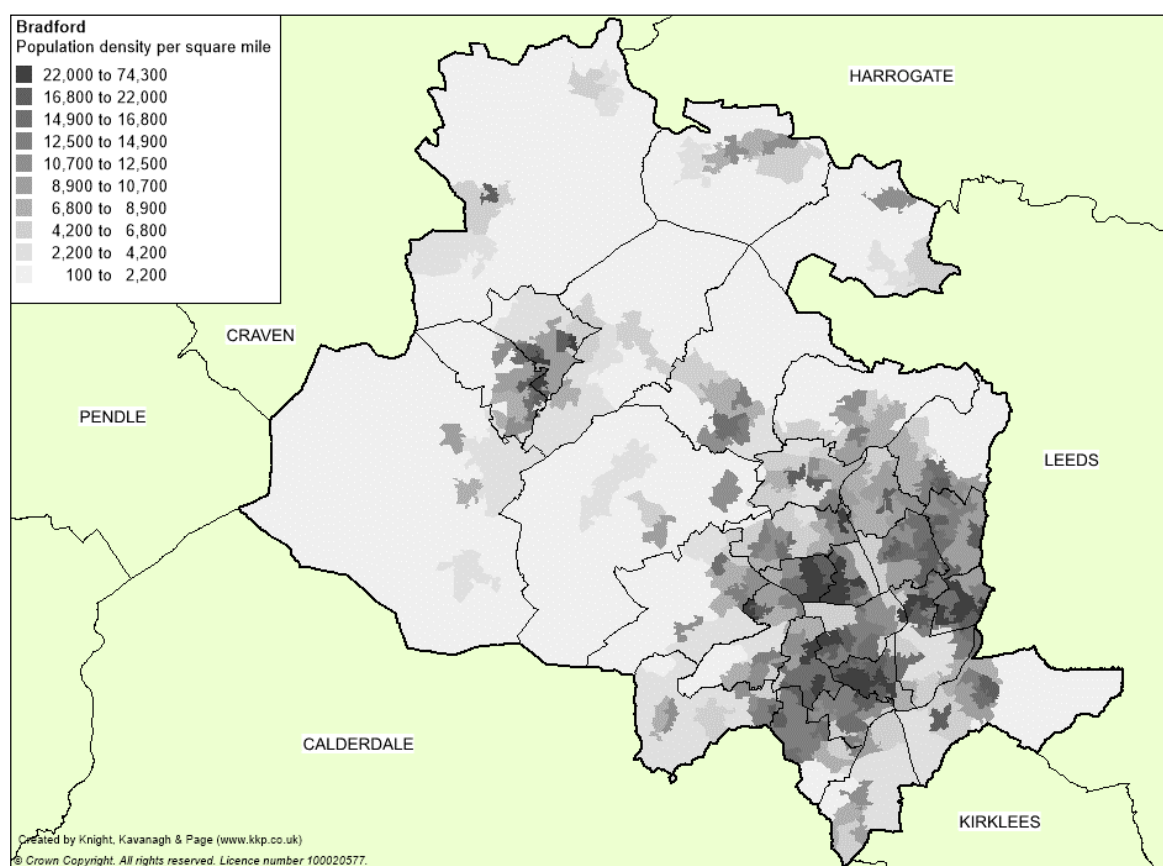
For example, given Bradford has a noticeable 0-19 age group, considerations could include ensuring sufficient play provision for children and young people.

# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

The population density map is based on lower super output areas (LSOA) from ONS' most recent Census of population. It covers all parts of the country irrespective of whether the LSOA is in an area of high density housing and flats or it covers farms and rural villages.

The map's shading, however, allows concentrations of population to be easily identified, for example, major urban areas with accommodation such as flats, terraced houses and estates tend to show up as the darkest shading while rural areas, housing adjoining parks and other non-residential land uses tend to be the lightest shades.

Figure 3.2: Population density 2018 MYE: Bradford lower super output areas (LSOA)



## **Ethnicity** (Data source: 2011 census of population, ONS)

In broad terms, Bradford's ethnic composition does not reflect that of England as a whole. According to the 2011 Census of population, the largest proportion (67.4%) of the local population classified their ethnicity as White; this is significantly lower than the comparative England rate of 85.4%.

The next largest population group (by self-classification) is Asian, at 26.8% this is markedly higher than the national equivalent (7.8%).

# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

## OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

Table 3.1: Ethnic composition – Bradford and England

Ethnicity	Bradford		England	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
White	352,317	67.4%	45,281,142	85.4%
Mixed	12,979	2.5%	1,192,879	2.3%
Asian	140,149	26.8%	4,143,403	7.8%
Black	9,267	1.8%	1,846,614	3.5%
Other	7,740	1.5%	548,418	1.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>522,452</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>53,012,456</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### Crime (Data source: 2019 Recorded Crime, Home Office)

During the 12 months to June 2019 the rate for recorded crimes per 1,000 persons in Bradford was 158.3; this is markedly higher than the equivalent rate for England and Wales as a whole which was 114.2. The number of recorded crimes in Bradford has remained stable rising by only 0.7% since June 2018, furthermore the number for England and Wales has risen by 1.3% over the same period.

Table 3.2: Comparative crime rates - Bradford and England & Wales

Authority	Recorded crime (Jul '18 – Jun '19)	Population 2017 MYE	Recorded crime per 1,000 population
Bradford	84,659	534,800	158.3
England & Wales	6,710,525	58,744,595	114.2

### Income and benefits dependency (Data source: ONS claimant)

The median figure for full-time earnings (2019) in Bradford is £26,000; the comparative rate for Yorkshire and The Humber is £28,070 (+8.0%) and for Great Britain is £30,524 (+17.4%)

In January 2020 there were 16,375 people in Bradford claiming out of work benefits<sup>2</sup>; this represents an increase of 80.4%<sup>3</sup> when compared to January 2016 (9,075).

### Deprivation (Data source: 2019 indices of deprivation, DCLG)

Relative to other parts of the country Bradford experiences high levels of deprivation. Over six in ten of the city's population (63.6%) falls within the areas covered by the country's three most deprived cohorts compared to a national average of c.30%. Conversely, 13.0% live in the three least deprived groupings in the country, this compares to a 'norm' of c.30%.

A similar pattern, to that seen for multiple deprivation, is seen in relation to health. Over six in ten of Bradford's population (62.8%) falls within the areas covered by the three most deprived cohorts, this compares to a national average of c.30%. Conversely, 3.3% live in the three least deprived groupings compared to a 'norm' of c.30%.

<sup>2</sup> This includes both Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) and Universal Credit. Universal credit also includes other benefits including employment and support allowance (ESA) and child tax credits.

<sup>3</sup> Large percentage increase is likely a result of universal credit being introduced in this period



# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

Table 3.3: IMD cohorts - Bradford

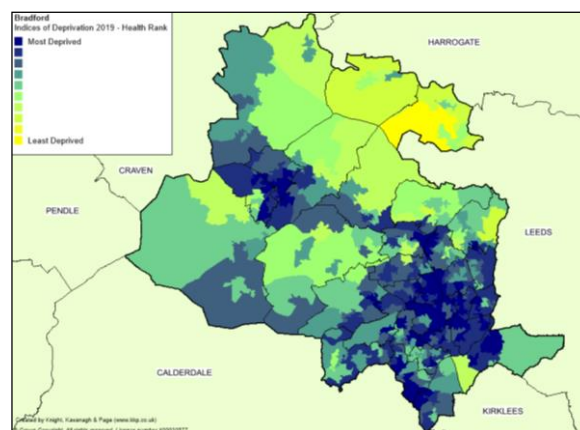
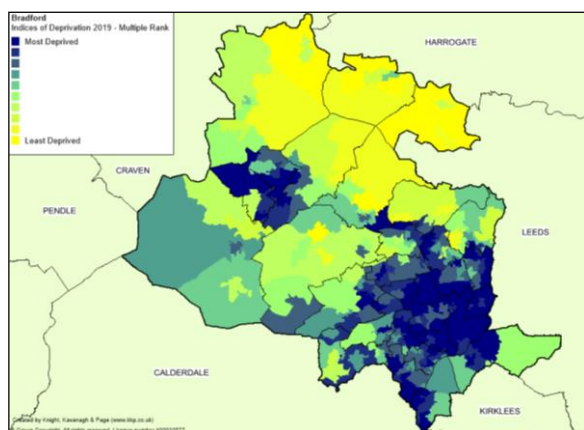
IMD cumulative norm	Multiple deprivation				Health deprivation		
	Population in band	Percent of population		Population in band	Percent of population		
Most deprived	10.0	187,466	35.4%	35.4%	99,043	18.7%	18.7%
	20.0	73,053	13.8%	49.2%	131,407	24.8%	43.5%
	30.0	76,319	14.4%	63.6%	102,494	19.3%	62.8%
	40.0	34,535	6.5%	70.1%	71,752	13.5%	76.4%
	50.0	29,920	5.6%	75.7%	52,237	9.9%	86.2%
	60.0	31,492	5.9%	81.7%	28,936	5.5%	91.7%
	70.0	28,303	5.3%	87.0%	26,785	5.1%	96.7%
Least deprived	80.0	26,883	5.1%	92.1%	15,475	2.9%	99.7%
	90.0	17,437	3.3%	95.4%	0	0.0%	99.7%
	100.0	24,471	4.6%	100.0%	1,750	0.3%	100.0%

**Health data** (Data sources: ONS births and deaths, NCMP<sup>4</sup> and NOO<sup>5</sup>)

In keeping with patterns seen alongside higher levels of health deprivation, life expectancy in Bradford is lower than the national figure; the male rate is currently 77.6 years compared to 79.6 years for England, and the female equivalent is 81.4 years compared to 83.2 years nationally.<sup>6</sup>

Figure 3.4: Index of multiple deprivation

Figure 3.5: IMD Health domain



The figures show the Bradford Urban area and the settlement of Keighley as being the most deprived areas in terms of IMD and the IMD health domain.

It also highlights the importance to the potential role open space provision could have in helping to influence the general health of people particularly in Bradford Urban and Keighley areas.

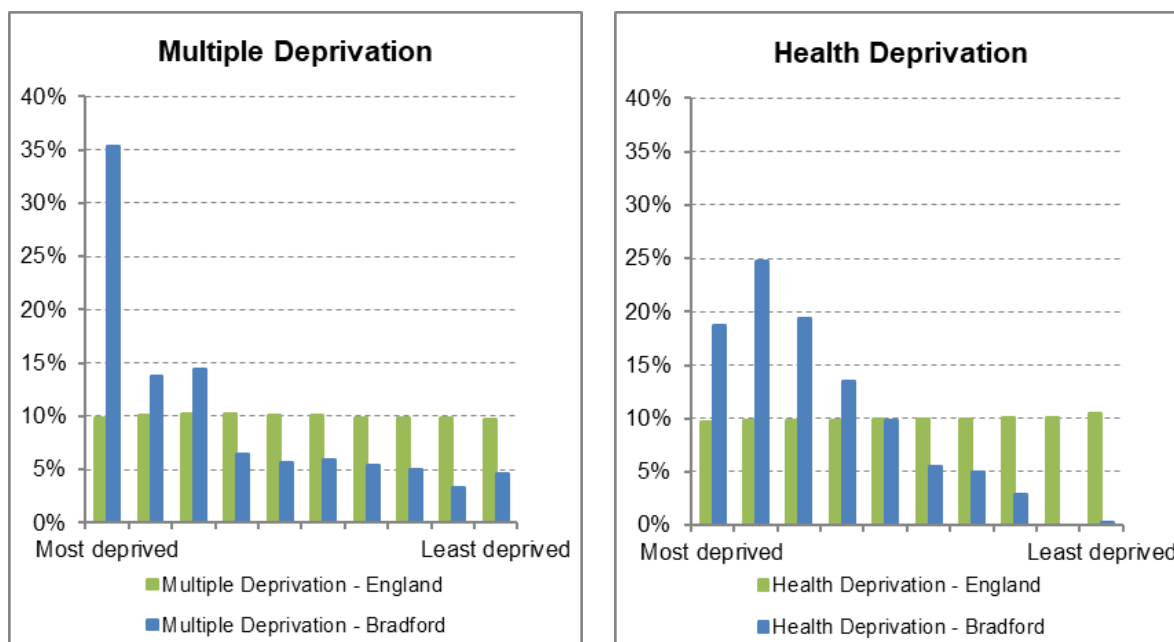
<sup>4</sup> National Child Measurement Program

<sup>5</sup> National Obesity Observatory

<sup>6</sup> Office of National Statistics: Life Expectancy at Birth by local areas in the United Kingdom, 2013.

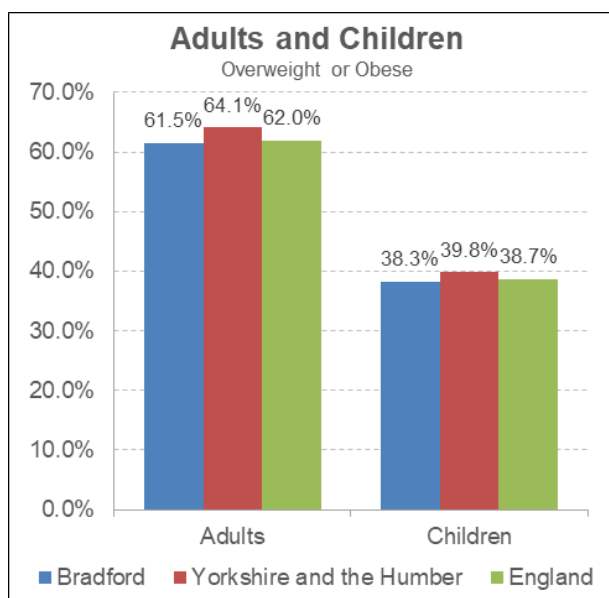
# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

Figure 3.6: IMD and health domain comparisons – Bradford and England.



## Weight and obesity

Figure 3.7: Adult and child obesity rates



Obesity is widely recognised to be associated with health problems such as type 2 diabetes, cardiovascular disease and cancer.

At a national level, the resulting NHS costs attributable to overweight and obesity<sup>7</sup> are projected to reach £9.7 billion by 2050, with wider costs to society estimated to reach £49.9 billion per year. These factors combine to make the prevention of obesity a major public health challenge.

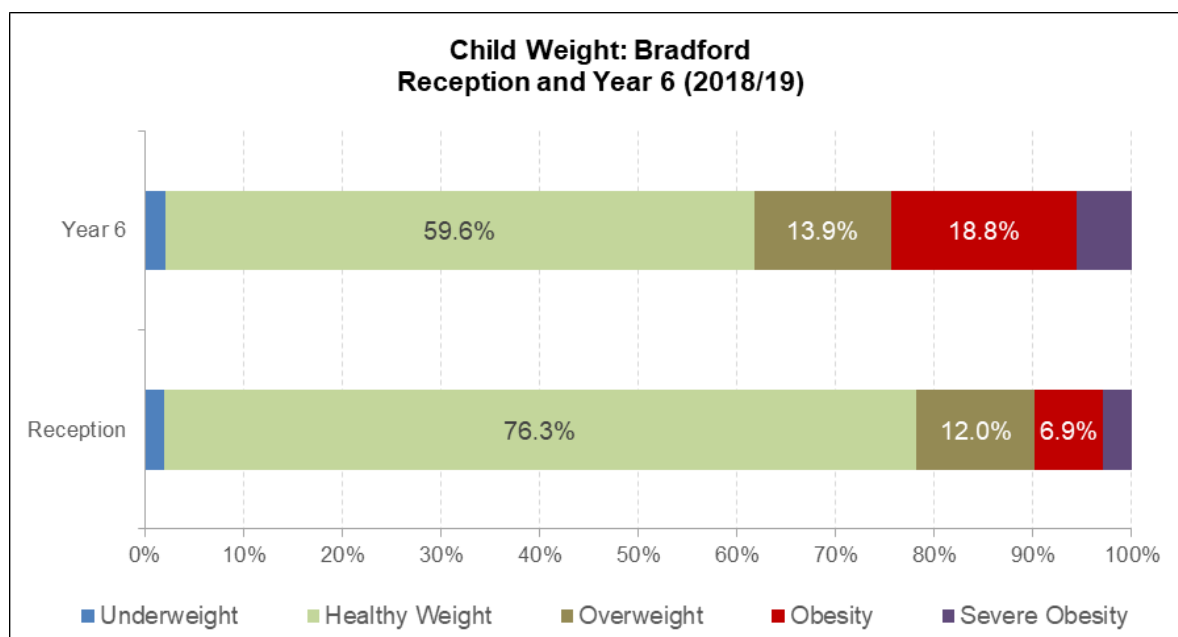
In Bradford, both adult and child rates for overweight or obese are generally in keeping with national and regional rates.

As with many other areas, obesity rates increase significantly between the ages of 4 and 11. Around 1 in 10 (9.8%) of children in Bradford are obese in their Reception Year at school and 12.0% are overweight; by Year 6 these figures have risen to just under a quarter (24.4%) being obese and 13.9% being overweight. In total by Year 6 over a third (38.3%) are either overweight or obese, compared to over a fifth (21.8%) at Reception.

<sup>7</sup> Adult Weight Data is for the period 2016-2017. The child data is for the period 2017-2018

# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

Figure 3.8: Child weight – reception and year 6



Again, this highlights the important role open space provision which caters well for children and young people could have in helping to tackle such health problems.

### **Health costs of physical inactivity**

The British Heart Foundation (BHF) Promotion Research Group has reviewed the costs of avoidable ill health that it considers are attributable to physical inactivity. Initially produced for the DoH report Be Active Be Healthy (2009) the data has subsequently been reworked for Sport England and updated in 2014/15 by Public Health England.

Illnesses that the BHF research relates to include cancers such as bowel cancer, breast cancer, type 2 diabetes, coronary heart disease and cerebrovascular disease e.g. stroke. The data indicates a similar breakdown between these illnesses regionally and nationally.

Although Bradford with Craven is now (as of 1<sup>st</sup> April 2020) within a single Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG), it previously sat within three CCGs: NHS Airedale, Wharfedale and Craven CCG (Bradford and Craven) which included 20.6% of Bradford's population, NHS Bradford City CCG which included 15.8% of Bradford's population and NHS Bradford Districts CCG which included 63.6% of Bradford's population.

The total annual cost to the NHS of physical inactivity for the previous CCGs that Bradford sat within was estimated at £4,960,275.

When compared to regional and national costs per 100,000, the total costs for all the CCGs (£811,098) are 0.8% below the national average (£817,274) and 8.2% below the regional average (£883,672).

# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

Figure 3.9a: Health costs of physical inactivity - using previous CCG's datasets

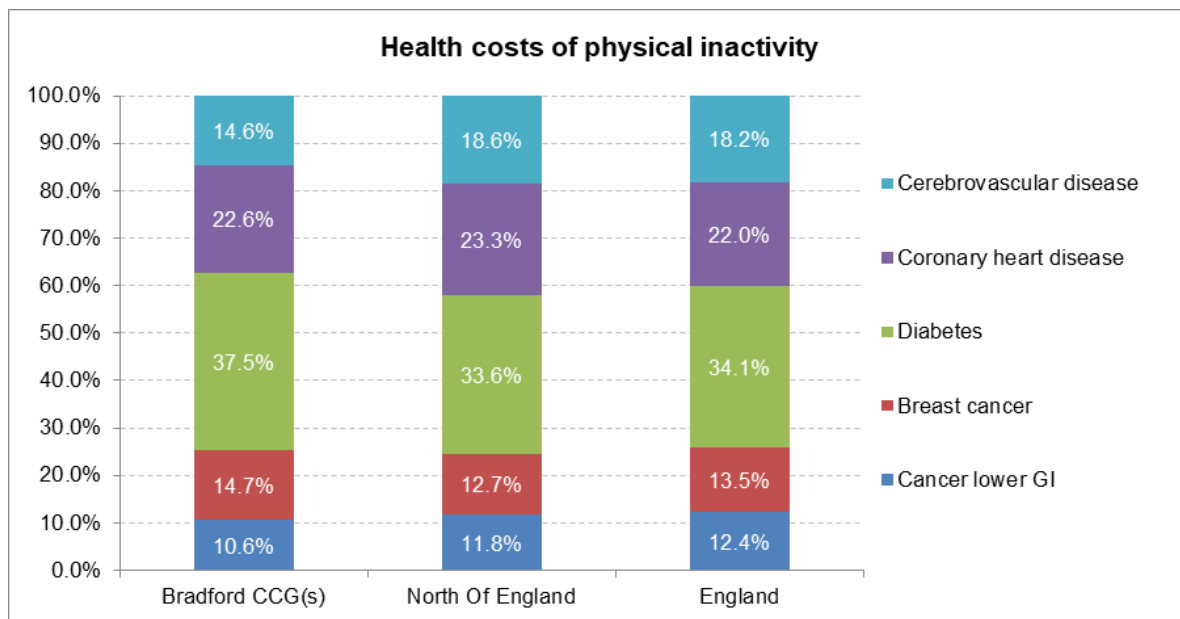
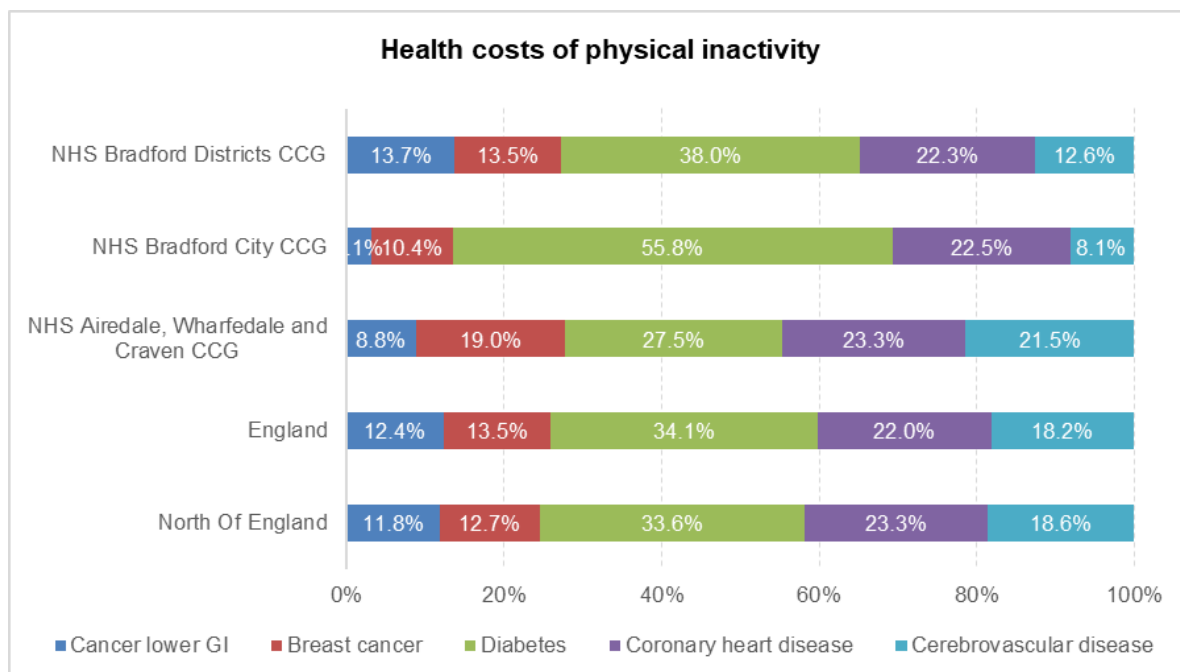


Figure 3.9b: Health costs of physical inactivity – using previous individual CCG's



It should also be noted that in addition to the NHS costs there are also significant costs to industry in terms of days of productivity lost due to back pain etc. These have also been costed in CBI reports and are of similar magnitude to NHS costs.

# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

## Active Lives Survey 2018/19

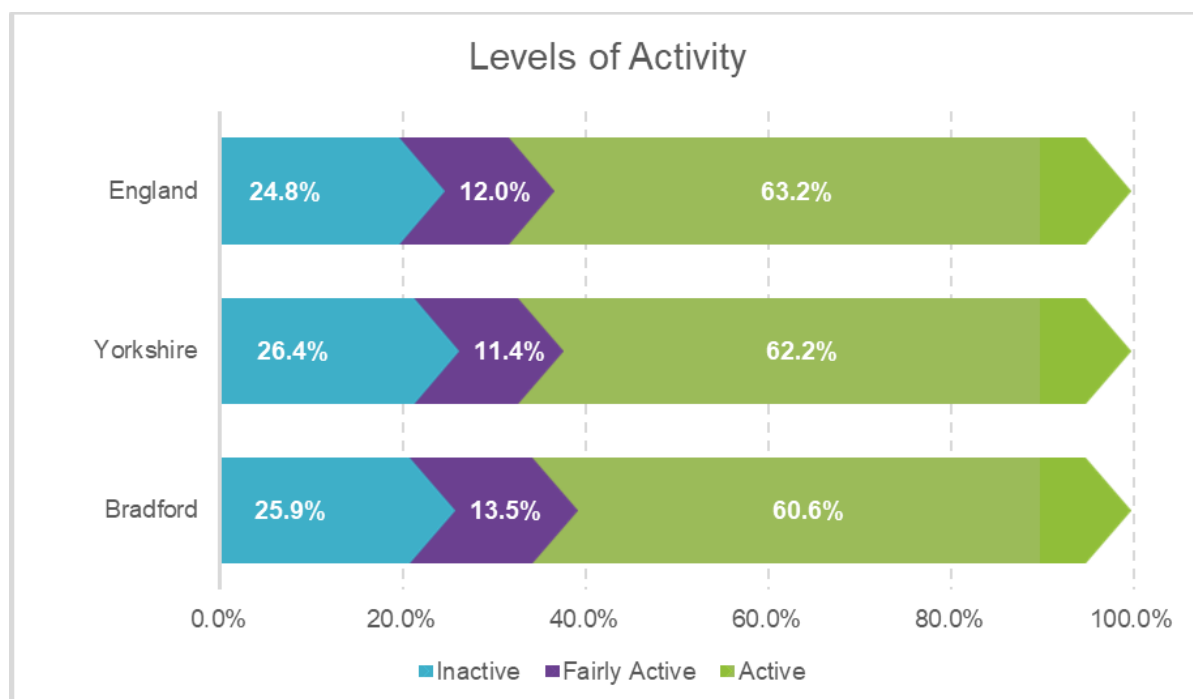
Sport England recently produced the results of its Active Lives Survey (May 2018/19). The survey records the amount of physical activity people (aged 14+) have taken part over the previous 12 months. Based on the latest survey results, as identified in Table 3.4, a higher percentage of the Bradford population is inactive compared to England and a lower percentage is considered to be active.

Table 3.4: Active Lives Survey results May 2018/19

	Inactive (<30 minutes per week)		Fairly Active (30-149 minutes per week)		Active (150+ minutes per week)	
<b>England</b>	11,217,600	24.8%	5,446,000	12.0%	28,565,100	63.2%
<b>Yorkshire</b>	1,171,000	26.4%	505,100	11.4%	2,757,100	62.2%
<b>Bradford</b>	106,000	25.9%	55,200	13.5%	248,400	60.6%

Rate/population totals for sport & physical activity levels (excluding gardening) of adults (16+) in English local authority areas.

Figure 3.10: Levels of Activity



# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

## OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

**Mosaic** (Data source: 2019 Mosaic analysis, Experian)

Mosaic 2019 is a consumer segmentation product and classifies all 28.3 million households into 15 groups, 66 household types and 238 segments. This data can be used to paint a picture of UK consumers in terms of their social-demographics, lifestyles, culture and behaviour and tends to be used to draw out population characteristics for the backdrop to library usage and other non-sporting activities.

The following table shows the top five mosaic classifications in Bradford compared to the country as a whole. The dominance of these five segments can be seen inasmuch as they represent over 3 in 5 (61.3%) of the population compared to a national equivalent rate of just over a third (35.5%).

*Table 3.5: Mosaic – main population segments in Bradford*

Mosaic group description	Bradford		National %
	#	%	
1 - Urban Cohesion	118,385	21.7%	7.6%
2 - Family Basics	66,196	12.1%	9.8%
3 - Aspiring Homemakers	56,622	10.4%	4.3%
4 - Transient Renters	55,429	10.2%	5.9%
5- Modest Traditions	37,705	6.9%	7.8%

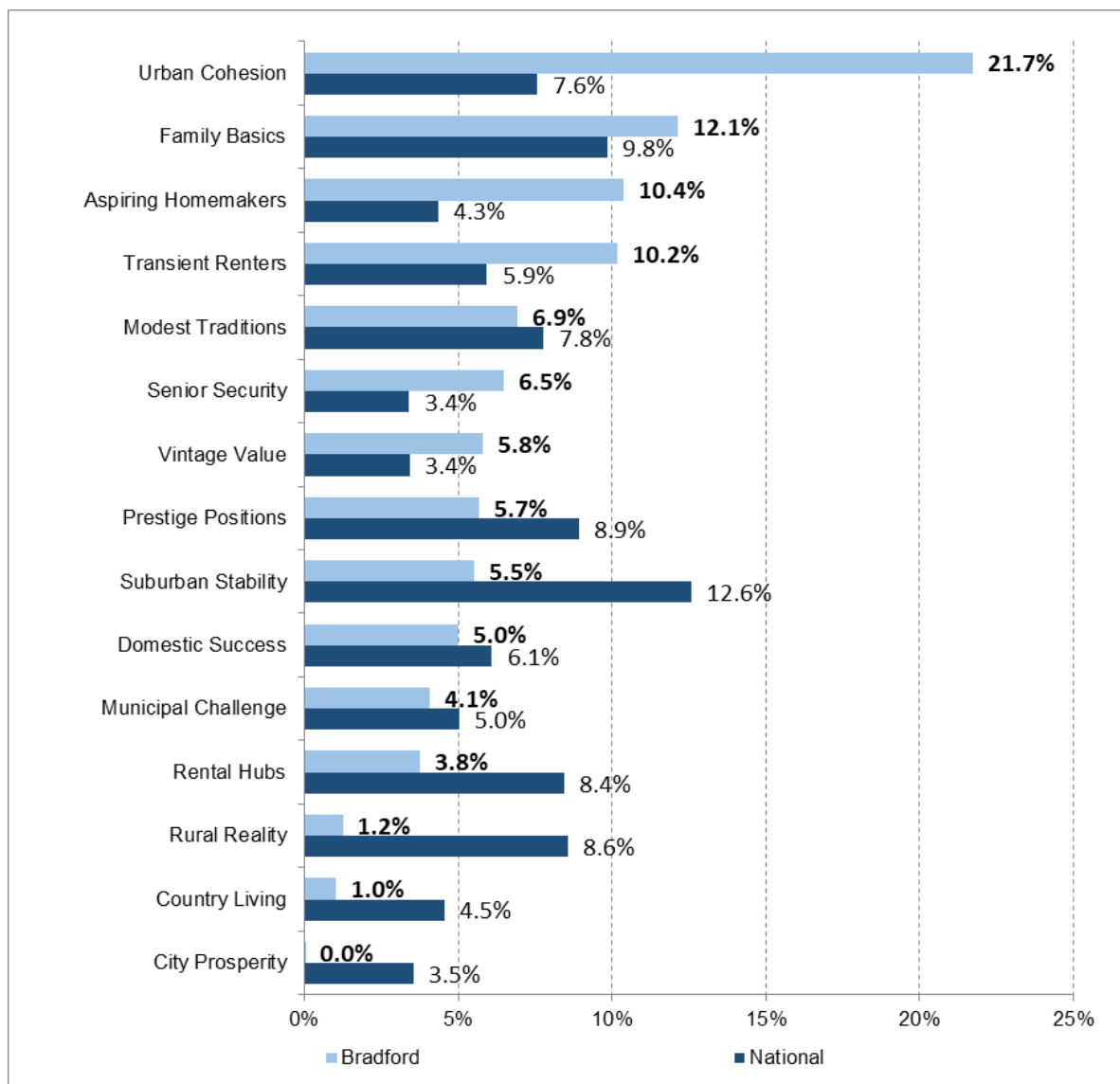
The largest segment profiled for Bradford is the Urban Cohesion group, making up 21.7% of the adult population in the area, this is 3 times the national rate (7.6%). This group is defined as settled extended families and older people who live in multi-cultural city suburbs. Most have bought their own homes and have been settled in these neighbourhoods for many years, enjoying the sense of community they feel there.

*Table 3.6 Dominant Mosaic profiles in Bradford*

<b>Urban Cohesion</b>	Settled extended families and older people who live in multi-cultural city suburbs. Most have bought their own homes and have been settled in these neighbourhoods for many years, enjoying the sense of community they feel there.
<b>Family Basics</b>	Families with children who have limited budgets and can struggle to make ends meet. Their homes are low cost and are often found in areas with fewer employment options.
<b>Aspiring Homemakers</b>	Younger households who have, often, only recently set up home. They usually own their homes in private suburbs, which they have chosen to fit their budget.

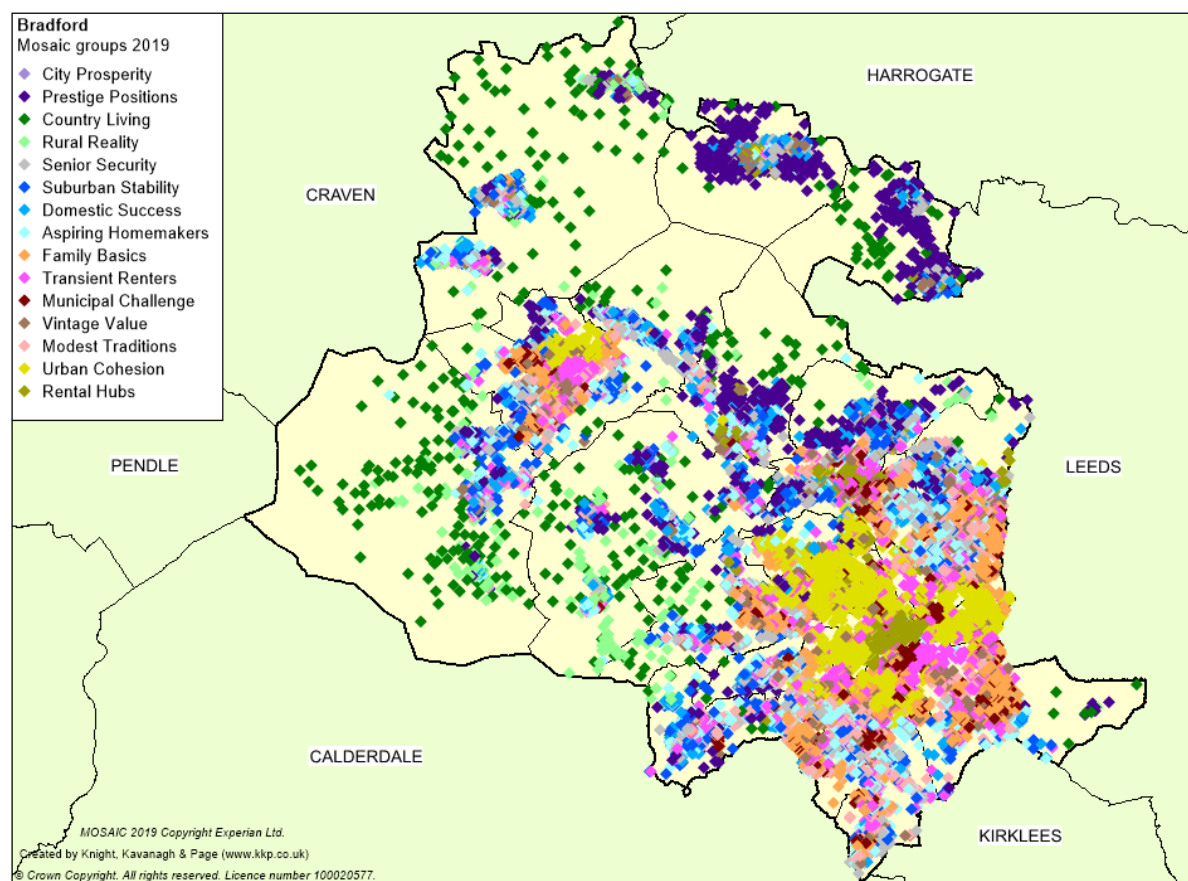
# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

Figure 3.11: Mosaic segmentation – Bradford compared to England



# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

Figure 3.12: Distribution of Mosaic segments in Bradford



## **Strategic planning: Change over 25 years (2016 to 2041<sup>8</sup>)**

The most recent ONS projections indicate a rise of 3.7% in Bradford's population (+19,771) over the 25 years from 2016 to 2041. Over this extended timeframe fluctuations are seen in rise and fall at different points across the majority of age groups. Several key points for Bradford are outlined below:

- ◆ One of the most notable points is the rise in the number of 16-24 year olds, rising by +4,217 (+6.9%) over the first half of the projection (to 2028).
- ◆ In contrast, there is predicted to be decline in the number of 0-15 year olds, -4.2% in the first period (-5,274) followed by decline to -7.7% (-9,713) in the second period.
- ◆ There is a continuous increase in the numbers of persons aged 65+ and a need to consider varying recreational offers for this age group. This represents an increase of +25.0% (+19,292) in the first period continuing to rise to +51.4% (+39,681) between 2016 and 2041. While the age group represented 14.5% of Bradford's population in 2016 it is projected to be 21.2% of the total by 2041 - this is over one fifth of the population.

<sup>8</sup> Office for National Statistics 2016-based population projections (data released May 2018)

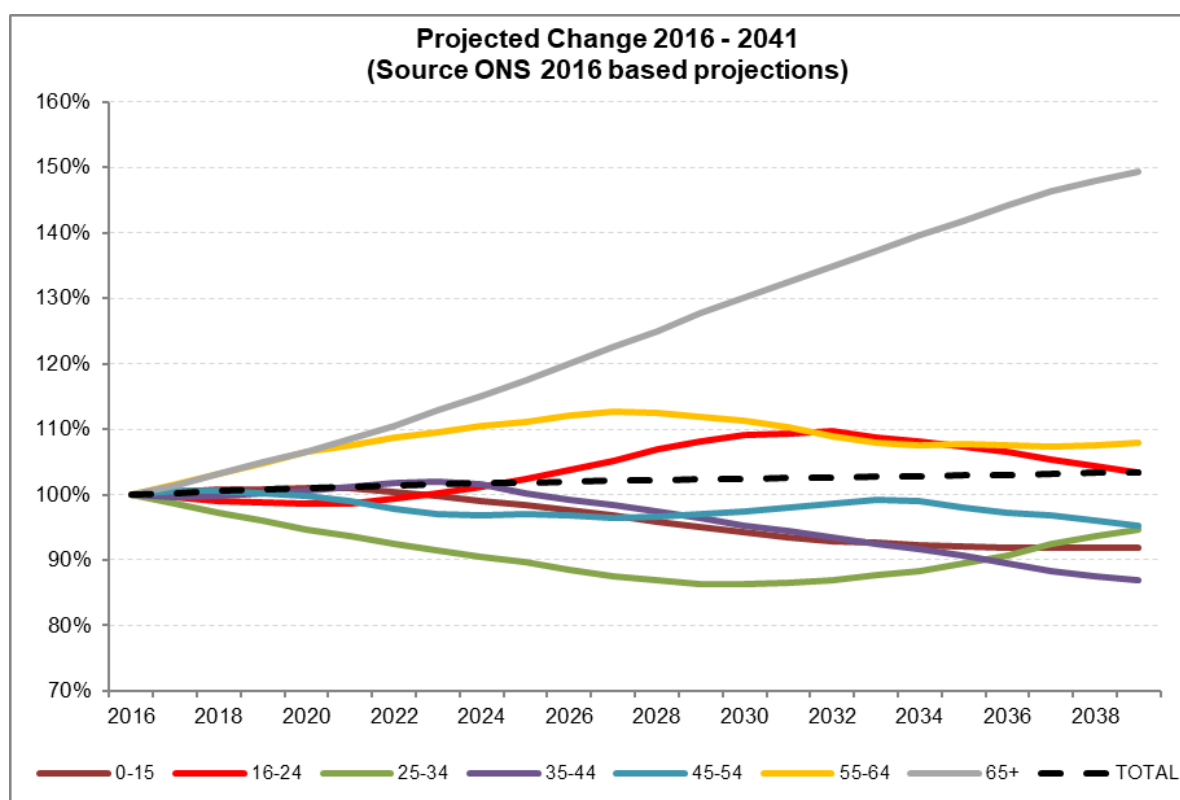


# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

Table 3.7: Bradford - ONS projected population (2016 to 2041)

Age (years)	Number			Age structure %			Change 2016 – 2041		
	2016	2028	2041	2016	2028	2041	2016	2028	2041
0-15	126,244	120,970	116,531	23.7%	22.2%	21.1%	100.0%	95.8%	92.3%
16-24	60,857	65,074	61,935	11.4%	12.0%	11.2%	100.0%	106.9%	101.8%
25-34	72,839	63,290	69,793	13.7%	11.6%	12.6%	100.0%	86.9%	95.8%
35-44	70,381	68,618	61,232	13.2%	12.6%	11.1%	100.0%	97.5%	87.0%
45-54	68,133	65,788	63,703	12.8%	12.1%	11.5%	100.0%	96.6%	93.5%
55-64	56,934	64,075	62,283	10.7%	11.8%	11.3%	100.0%	112.5%	109.4%
65+	77,151	96,443	116,832	14.5%	17.7%	21.2%	100.0%	125.0%	151.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>532,539</b>	<b>544,258</b>	<b>552,310</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>102.2%</b>	<b>103.7%</b>

Figure 3.13: Projected population change (2016 -2041)



## Summary

The demographic profile for Bradford highlights the essential role and need open spaces and play can provide in helping to tackle multiple issues relating to quality of life. Bradford experiences high levels of deprivation (compared to national averages) with similar patterns for health also observed. This is particularly noticeable to the Bradford Urban and Keighley areas. Furthermore, increasing childhood obesity, physical inactivity and continuous increases in people aged 65+ must also be recognised. The provision of accessible, high quality open spaces can therefore play an important role in helping to address such issues through offering places for people to visit for recreation, exercise and wellbeing.

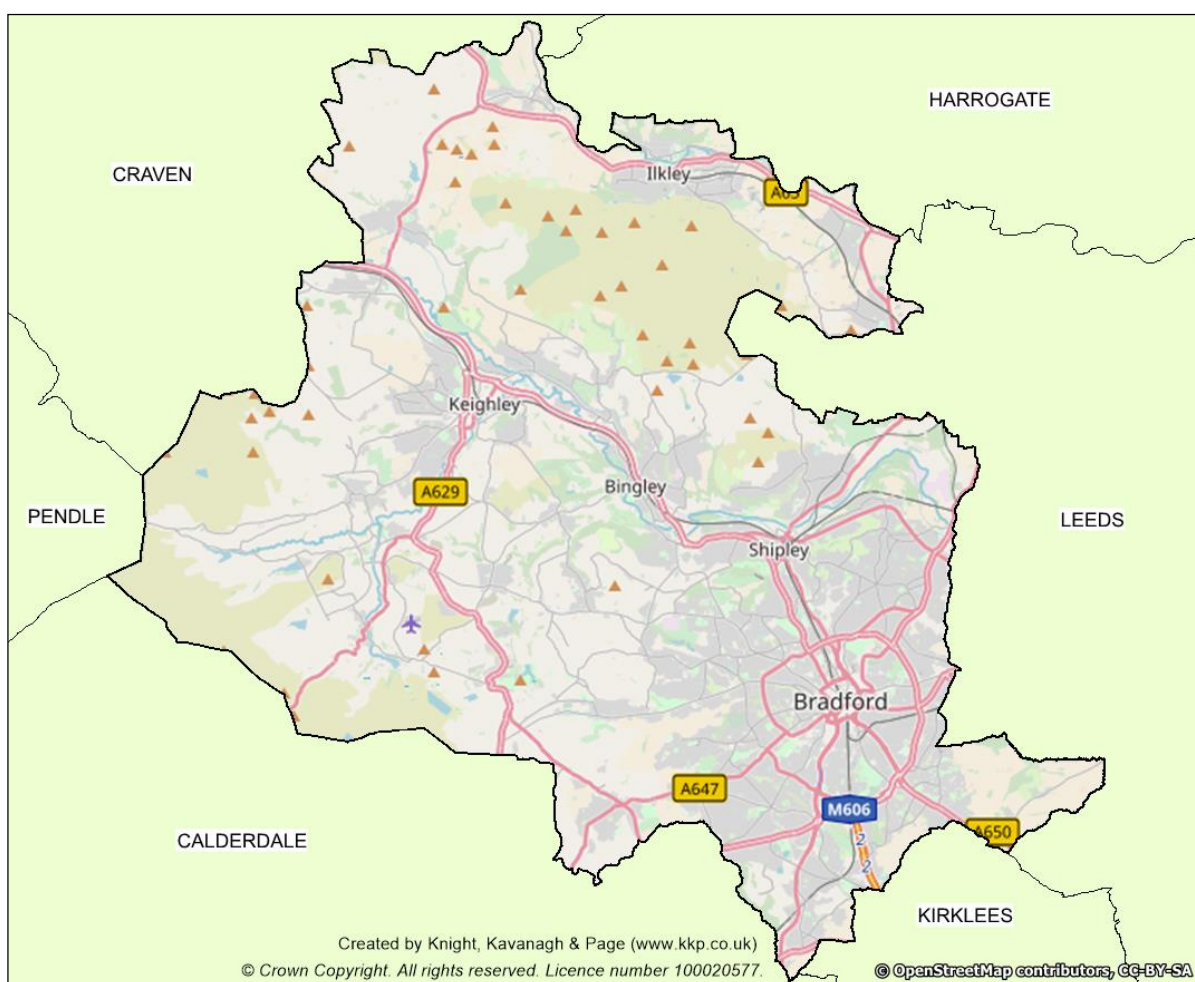
# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

## PART 4: SURVEY OVERVIEW OF BRADFORD DISTRICT

The following provides a summary and breakdown of the views towards open space provision across the Bradford District. Responses to the questionnaire are utilised as a starting point and supplemented with qualitative information attained during the consultation process.

The Bradford District has a population of 519,384 (ONS 2018) and covers an area of 370 square kilometres. The District encompasses the Regional City of Bradford, a number of principal towns and a range of smaller rural towns and villages. These settlements have varying population profiles.

Figure 4: Bradford District



To provide a more detailed analysis of local views and opinions the analysis is presented at a number of levels (Table 4). Findings are firstly presented for Bradford District as a whole (Part 4.1). This is followed by analysis for each of the four Core Strategy Sub-areas (Part 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 and 5.4). Each of the four Core Strategy Sub-areas contains a local level summary for individual Settlement Zones. It is important to acknowledge that when analysis of the survey results is broken down to a smaller, more local level it becomes less statistically robust with regard to any trends that may be highlighted. Consequently, only a summary to the survey findings is presented for each of the Settlement Zones.

# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

## OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

Table 4: Bradford District analysis areas

Core Strategy Sub-area	Settlement zone
<b>Airedale</b>	Baildon
	Bingley
	Cottingley
	East Morton
	Keighley
	Silsden
	Steeton
<b>City of Bradford (including Shipley and Lower Baildon)</b>	Bradford North East
	Bradford North West
	Bradford South East
	Bradford North West
	Shipley
<b>Pennine Towns</b>	Cullingworth
	Denholme
	Harden
	Haworth
	Oakworth
	Oxenhope
	Queensbury
	Thornton
	Wilsden
<b>Wharfedale</b>	Addingham
	Burley-in-Wharfedale
	Ilkley
	Menston

### 4.1 Open space survey analysis

A total of 2,377 surveys were completed. Of these 2,134 returns were identified as being from the Bradford area. A total of 218 were returned from people living outside the Bradford area. A further 25 did not state where they were from.

Table 4.1.1: Respondent numbers

Core Strategy Area	Total respondents	% of respondents
Airedale	568	23.9%
Bradford Urban	1,021	42.9%
Pennine Towns	242	10.2%
Wharfedale	289	12.2%
City centre <sup>9</sup>	14	0.6%
Outside	218	9.2%
Do not state	25	1.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,377</b>	<b>100%</b>

<sup>9</sup> Allocated to Bradford Urban

## CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

Table 4.1.2 and 4.1.3 show the differences in the proportion of respondents to the survey compared to the proportion of the population broken down for each sub-area. The percentage of respondents in Table 4.1.2 differs to those in Table 4.1.1 due to respondents from outside Bradford and those which do not state being discounted. The Bradford Urban area has a lower proportion of survey respondents in comparison to the actual population.

*Table 4.1.2: Proportion of respondents compared to population by Core Strategy Area*

Core Strategy Area	% Total survey respondents	% Population <sup>10</sup>	Difference
Airedale	26.8%	20.3%	6.5%
Bradford Urban	48.2%	63.8%	-15.6%
Pennine Towns	11.4%	8.8%	2.6%
Wharfedale	13.6%	5.8%	7.8%

*Table 4.1.3: Proportion of respondents compared to population by Settlement Zone*

Core Strategy Area	Settlement Zone	% Total survey respondents	% Population	Difference
Airedale	Baildon	5.8%	3.1%	2.7%
	Bingley	5.1%	3.5%	1.7%
	Cottingley	2.1%	1.3%	0.8%
	East Morton	0.8%	0.3%	0.4%
	Keighley	9.2%	9.5%	-0.4%
	Silsden	3.1%	1.6%	1.5%
	Steeton	0.8%	0.9%	-0.1%
Bradford Urban	Bradford North East	12.3%	18.7%	-6.4%
	Bradford North West	5.7%	14.1%	-8.5%
	Bradford South East	8.6%	12.7%	-4.1%
	Bradford South West	12.3%	18.3%	-6.0%
	Shipley	9.3%	3.4%	5.9%
Pennine Towns	Cullingworth	0.4%	0.7%	-0.3%
	Denholme	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%
	Harden	0.8%	0.6%	0.2%
	Haworth	2.6%	1.0%	1.7%
	Oakworth	1.0%	1.3%	-0.2%
	Oxenhope	0.6%	0.6%	0.0%
	Queensbury	1.8%	2.5%	-0.7%
	Thornton	2.1%	1.0%	1.1%
Wharfedale	Addingham	0.9%	0.7%	0.2%
	Burley in Wharfedale	2.5%	1.5%	1.0%
	Ilkley	8.8%	2.9%	5.9%
	Menston	1.5%	0.8%	0.7%

<sup>10</sup> ONS Mid-Year Estimates 2018

# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

## OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

It is also worth recognising the demographics of respondents to be aware of how representative the sample of questionnaire respondents are in comparison to the Bradford District. Inevitably all survey/questionnaire samples have some form of bias in the returns. Recognising what these are and how they may impact the findings is good practice.

### Gender

There is a greater proportion of survey respondents (64.2%) who are female in comparison to ONS figures for Bradford District (50.8%). This is replicated across all Core Strategy Areas. In the ONS data, the distribution between male and female population is nearer to 50/50. However, for the survey respondents there is a greater female representation. This could potentially influence survey results for some questions; explored as part of the District level analysis.

Table 4.1.4: Survey respondents gender compared to population by Core Strategy Area

Core Strategy Area	Survey Respondents		ONS (MYE 2018)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Airedale	34.6%	64.3%	49.1%	50.9%
Bradford Urban	34.0%	64.8%	49.4%	50.6%
Pennine Towns	30.2%	66.8%	48.8%	51.2%
Wharfedale	36.2%	62.4%	47.8%	52.2%
<b>Bradford Total</b>	<b>34.3%</b>	<b>64.2%</b>	<b>49.2%</b>	<b>50.8%</b>

### Age

The tables show that the survey respondents are of an older age range in comparison to the distribution of age for the ONS figures.

Table 4.1.5a: Survey respondents age groups by Core Strategy Area

Survey respondents (%)									
Core Strategy Area	U16	16-18	19-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
Airedale	0.5	0.5	1.6	9.7	18.6	17.0	21.8	22.2	6.4
Bradford Urban	0.5	0.3	1.4	11.2	20.7	16.2	19.9	20.8	5.6
Pennine Towns	1.3	0.4	0.0	10.6	15.7	19.6	23.8	17.9	8.5
Wharfedale	0.3	0.3	1.0	5.9	17.8	20.2	20.2	23.7	9.4
<b>Bradford Total</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>6.8</b>

Table 4.1.5b: ONS age groups by Core Strategy Area

ONS MYE 2018 (%)									
Core Strategy Area	U16	16-18	19-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
Airedale	20.8	3.4	5.8	12.0	12.4	13.4	12.8	10.8	8.6
Bradford Urban	26.0	4.4	8.1	14.3	13.7	12.0	9.7	6.5	5.3
Pennine Towns	17.6	3.1	5.5	11.2	11.8	16.3	14.5	11.9	8.0
Wharfedale	17.7	3.3	3.9	6.9	10.9	15.8	14.2	13.3	14.1
<b>Bradford Total</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>6.7</b>

## CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

ONS figures show that the actual population across the Bradford District has a high proportion of people aged Under 16. The survey was not specifically aimed at being completed by such an age group. Targeting and gathering any meaningful returns from this age group, given the topic and complexity of the survey questions, was not considered to be resource efficient. Instead a separate, simplified survey aimed at children was created which was distributed via the school network (see Part 4.2).

If the Under 16 age group from the ONS figures is ignored, then distribution of population age is more like the survey results. However, the survey results still have a slightly higher return rate in older age groups. This could potentially influence survey results for some questions; explored where possible as part of the District level analysis.

### ***Ethnicity***

A greater proportion of survey respondents are of White ethnicity (93.1%) in comparison to the breakdown of ethnicity from ONS (67.8%). Most noticeably the ONS figures demonstrate that across Bradford 26.5% of the population are of Asian ethnicity. However, only 4.2% of the survey respondents identify as being of Asian ethnicity.

Consequently, this means it is not possible to further explore and breakdown survey returns by different ethnicity groups in order to identify any similarities/differences in trends between such groups. Subsequently, any trends need to be discussed as a whole in terms of population (as the overall findings provide a solid foundation) with recognition that the trends may not be reflective of views by some ethnicity groups.

*Table 4.1.6a: Survey respondents' ethnicity by Core Strategy Area*

Core Strategy Area	Ethnicity breakdown				
	White	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
Airedale	95.8%	0.9%	2.4%	0.2%	0.7%
Bradford Urban	88.2%	1.8%	7.8%	1.6%	0.7%
Pennine Towns	97.1%	1.7%	0.4%	0.8%	0.0%
Wharfedale	99.3%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Bradford Total</b>	<b>93.1%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>

*Table 4.1.6b: ONS ethnicity by Core Strategy Area*

Core Strategy Area	Ethnicity breakdown				
	White	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
Airedale	83.4%	1.4%	13.9%	0.6%	0.6%
Bradford Urban	56.6%	3.1%	36.0%	2.4%	1.9%
Pennine Towns	95.1%	1.6%	2.5%	0.5%	0.3%
Wharfedale	97.8%	1.0%	0.8%	0.2%	0.2%
<b>Bradford Total</b>	<b>67.8%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>26.5%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>

# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

## OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

### Usage

#### Q2a. Do you use open space?

Nearly all respondents to the questionnaire identify using open space. Table 4.1.7 sets out responses based on geographical location provided as part of responses.

Table 4.1.7: Do you use open space (Q2a)

Core Strategy Area	Total respondents	Yes	%	No	%
Airedale	763	740	97.0%	23	3.0%
Bradford Urban	822	772	93.9%	50	6.1%
Pennine Towns	241	234	97.1%	7	2.9%
Wharfedale	289	284	98.3%	5	1.7%
City centre	14	13	92.9%	1	7.1%
Outside	218	215	98.6%	3	1.4%
Do not state	25	24	96.0%	1	4.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,372</b>	<b>2,282</b>	<b>96.2%</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>3.8%</b>

Of the very low number of respondents to answer no to whether they use open space (90), most are from the Bradford Urban area (50). Of the 90 individuals, fear of crime/personal safety is cited as the most common reason preventing use of open space.

#### Q2b. What types of open space do you visit?

Respondents to the questionnaire demonstrate that certain types of open space are visited more often in comparison to some other types (Figure 4.1.1). Popular types of open space to be visited include local parks or gardens (90.7%), outdoor networks (67.2%), nature areas (66.2%) and country parks (55.3%).

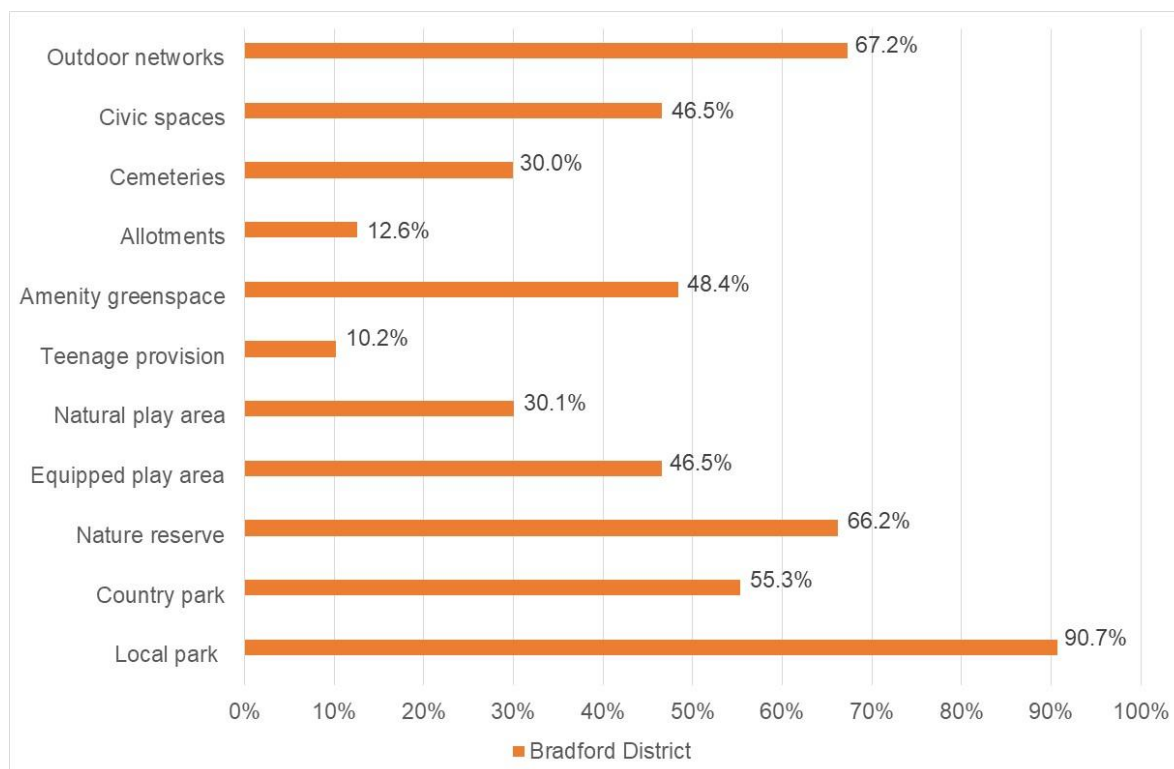
Provision such as allotments (12.6%) and teenage provision (10.2%) are visited less often. Open spaces of this type are considered to have a niche appeal as they are predominantly for specific users with an interest in the use of such types of provision. People are unlikely to visit allotments unless they have access to an allotment plot. Relatively low levels of usage of allotments portrayed by the online questionnaires should not be taken as an indication of a low level of demand. Information on demand for allotments is identified through the number of people on waiting lists and comments made as part of the wider consultation as covered later in this report.

The types of provision visited more often (i.e. parks, outdoor networks, nature areas and country parks) are in keeping with the trends in comparison to other local authorities for which KKP have undertaken a similar survey. Local authorities such as Wirral, Liverpool and Kirklees all identified provision such as parks, outdoor networks, nature areas and country parks as being the most popular to visit.

Typically, provision such as allotments and teenage provision are visited less often from the results of other local authority surveys.

# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

Figure 4.1.1: Open spaces visited



## Frequency

### **Q4. How often have you visited each of the following types of open space in the last year?**

The three types of open space visited most frequently i.e. once a week or more (e.g. daily, 2-3 times a week and once a week) are parks (69.4%), outdoor networks (62.0%) and general amenity greenspace (60.8%).

In addition, there are other types of open space which are popular but visited on a less frequent basis. For example, country parks (28.5%) and nature areas (21.4%) tend to be visited once a month. Provision such as cemeteries tend to be visited less than once a month (33.6%).

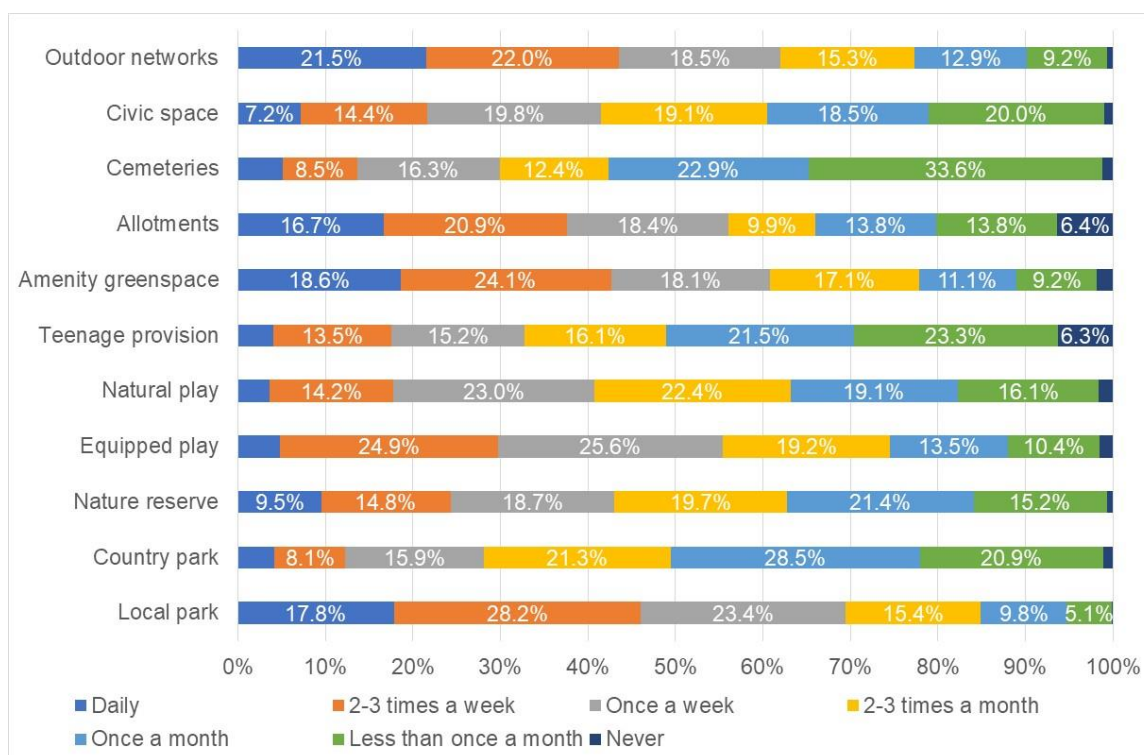
The frequency of visits to different types of open space can be seen as a reflection of their role and usage by communities. Parks are widely recognised as open spaces providing a wide range of opportunities to participate in a variety of recreational activities and this reflects their popularity in terms of frequency of visits. Outdoor networks and amenity greenspace are popular as they are recognised as offering opportunities to be active, exercise and enjoy fresh air.

For provision such as allotments, the frequency of visits (Figure 4.1.2) is based on the small proportion of respondents that identify visiting an allotment (Figure 4.1.1) and therefore may not necessarily reflect the actual frequency of usage.



# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

Figure 4.1.2: Frequency of visits to open space



The high frequency of visits to provision such as parks and outdoor networks are in keeping with the trends in comparison to other local authorities for which KKP have undertaken a similar survey. The exception is in amenity greenspace. In Bradford, a greater proportion of respondents visit amenity greenspace more frequently in comparison to places such as Liverpool and Kirklees. It is worth considering that this could reflect the different levels of such provision existing in each area.

Table 4.1.8: Provision visited most frequently compared to other LA's

	Bradford	Kirklees	Wirral	Liverpool
<b>Parks</b>	69.4%	60.7%	n/a	78.4%
<b>Outdoor networks</b>	62.0%	59.9%	n/a	46.0%
<b>Amenity</b>	60.8%	32.5%	n/a	39.5%

# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

## Q8. Who do you visit open space with?

Visiting open space with family is the most common answer across the Bradford District. It is also the most common answer in the four sub-areas.

The next most common answer is visiting alone which again is the same for Bradford District as a whole and in all sub-areas.

The figures for all answer options are set out in Table 4.1.9.

Figure 4.1.3: Who do you visit open space with?

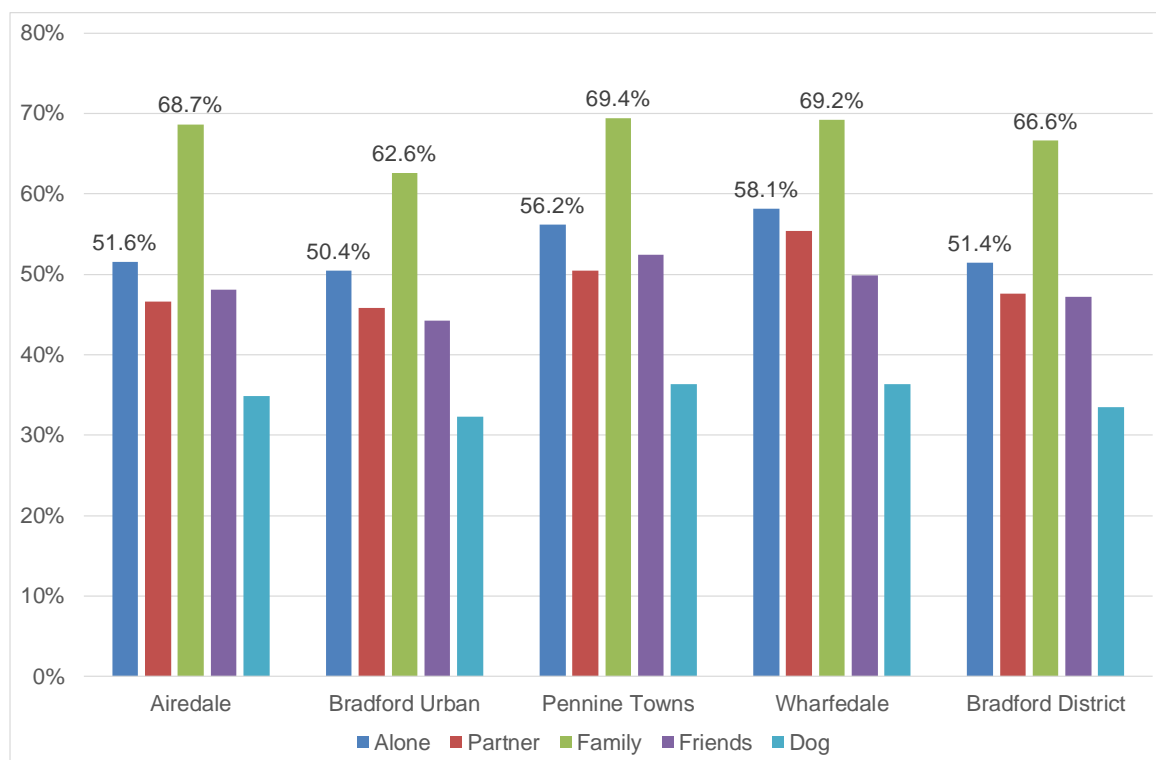


Table 4.1.9: Visit open spaces with by area

Area	Alone	Partner	Family	Friends	Dog
Airedale	51.6%	46.7%	68.7%	48.1%	34.9%
Bradford Urban	50.4%	45.8%	62.6%	44.3%	32.3%
Pennine Towns	56.2%	50.4%	69.4%	52.5%	36.4%
Wharfedale	58.1%	55.4%	69.2%	49.8%	36.3%
<b>Bradford District</b>	<b>51.4%</b>	<b>47.6%</b>	<b>66.6%</b>	<b>47.2%</b>	<b>33.4%</b>

# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

## OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

### Play preferences

#### Q2c. What type of play provision do you visit most often?

The results for which type of play provision do respondents visit most often (larger play sites or smaller play sites) are fairly even with just over half of respondents (51%) visiting larger play sites and 49% visiting smaller play sites.

Results obviously also depend on what is accessible and available in different areas of the District. For example, in the Bradford Urban area, 52.8% visit larger play sites and 47.2% visit smaller play sites. Whereas in Wharfedale 45.4% of respondents state visiting larger play sites with 54.6% visiting smaller play sites. This is likely a reflection to the existing provision in the area.

Table 4.1.10: Play provision visited

Area	Larger play sites	Smaller play sites
Airedale	48.8%	51.2%
Bradford Urban	52.8%	47.2%
Pennine Towns	47.1%	52.9%
Wharfedale	45.4%	54.6%
<b>Bradford District</b>	<b>51.0%</b>	<b>49.0%</b>

#### Q2d. What type of play provision would/do you prefer?

Furthermore, a significant proportion of respondents have a preference for more natural play provision (67.5%) than traditional play equipment (32.5%). However, the Bradford Urban area highlights a slightly greater preference for traditional play equipment (36.7%) than compared to the rest of Bradford District (32.5%). This could reflect that traditional play equipment in some urban area locations have been 'upgraded' and provide an expansive play offer.

The response could also reflect a lack of existing natural play provision and/or a lack of awareness to such forms of provision in what is a more urban area of the District. Furthermore, it could also reflect a lack of knowing how to use such type of provision. Anecdotal evidence from organisations such as Yorkshire Wildlife Trust highlights that in some communities/areas there is a gap in understanding how to use open space. Non-traditional play provision could be unfamiliar to many people who have not seen or experienced it before.

Table 4.1.11: Play provision preference

Area	More natural play	Traditional play equipment
Airedale	71.0%	29.0%
Bradford Urban	63.3%	36.7%
Pennine Towns	71.0%	29.0%
Wharfedale	68.7%	31.3%
<b>Bradford District</b>	<b>67.5%</b>	<b>32.5%</b>

# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

## OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

Natural play areas are a growing trend helped by their sustainability and suitability in a wide variety of landscapes. Natural elements of play hugely benefit children’s development such as improved physical fitness and mental well-being<sup>11</sup>.

This may reflect people’s willingness to travel further to access natural play areas with most respondents across Bradford District willing to travel either 30 minutes (28.5%) or over 30 minutes (27.4%) by car. The Bradford Urban and Pennine Towns areas have the highest percentages willing to travel over 30 minutes (30.4% and 33.3%) by car. This willingness to travel further to access such provision may also indicate that local forms of such provision are not readily in existence.

Often for most forms of play provision, respondents are more willing to travel shorter distances. However, these figures magnify the potential preference of natural play as people will travel further to access them.

A number of options could be interpreted from this including ensuring greater and more local provision of natural play opportunities are provided and/or ensuring greater sustainable travel options in order to access existing natural play provision. It is also worth recognising that natural play provision is often one feature of a larger host site which provides a wide ranging offer (and could be a factor as to why an individual may travel further to access such provision).

### Reasons for visiting

#### Q6. Why do you visit open spaces?

The most common reason for visiting an open space within Bradford District (Figure 4.1.4) is ‘for fresh air’ (85.6%). This is followed by ‘to go on a walk/stroll’ (84.7%). Other popular reasons for visiting open space provision include: ‘for peace and quiet/relax’ (62.8%), ‘to experience nature’ (62.4%), ‘time with family/friends’ (58.7%) and ‘to exercise’ (58.3%). Such reasons highlight the importance of open spaces as places for social interaction as well as offering benefits relating to physical and mental health and wellbeing.

Compared to the similar local authorities, the top three answers are nearly all the same. The exception being that ‘exercise’ is cited more commonly compared to Bradford (58.3%).

Table 4.1.12: Top three reasons for visiting compared to other Local Authorities

Bradford	Kirklees	Wirral	Liverpool
For fresh air (85.6%)	Exercise (79.2%)	Walk/stroll (92.7%)	Relax (76.1%)
Walk/stroll (84.7%)	Pleasant route (66.7%)	Fresh air (91.3%)	Exercise (71.9%)
Relax (62.8%)	Relax (62.0%)	Relax (78.8%)	Pleasant route (63.7%)

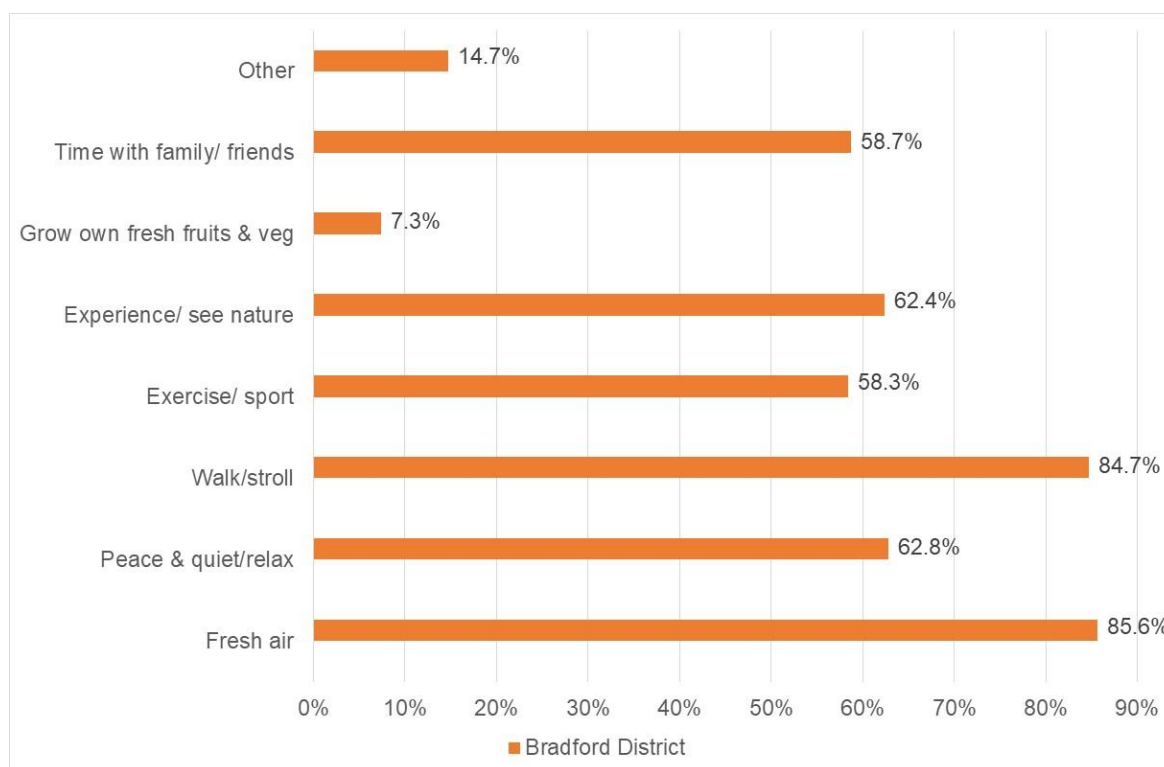
Unsurprisingly, the reason: ‘to grow fresh fruits and vegetables’ received the lowest percentages across each area and Bradford overall. This is a specific reason relating to allotments (and those survey respondents stating they visit an allotment) which is comparatively a niche form of open space with not everyone being an allotment holder. Consequently, it is not a common reason for people visiting open space.

<sup>11</sup>[Play, naturally: A review of children’s natural play](#)

# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

## OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

Figure 4.1.4: Reasons for visiting open space (Q6)



Roberts Park is cited as the most visited open space within Bradford District, followed by St Ives Estate, Ilkley Moor and Ilkley Park/Riverside Gardens. Respondents also highlight the Yorkshire Dales National Park as one of the most visited forms of provision outside of the Bradford District, followed by Golden Acre Park in Leeds.

Comments are predominantly very positive about sites being visited regularly within the Bradford District. Comments often refer to such sites as being attractive, appealing, maintained to a high standard and excellently kept.

Comments from the consultation support the reasons as to why people visit different forms of open space. Friends of Horton Park identify the increasing awareness of health and fitness issues and are working with local groups to promote the related services to the public.

Friends of Littlemoor Park also convey that as populations increase combined with other issues such as mental health, the need for open and green spaces becomes vital. The group have seen an exponential increase in visitors looking for the type of offering supplied at Littlemoor which could suggest that habitat loss not only effects wildlife, but also the local community.

Organisations such as Better Start Bradford and Yorkshire Wildlife Trust are encouraging people to get outdoors more, socialise and use parks. This all illustrates the high importance of open space and the main reasons why people visit them. There is also a recognition that open spaces contribute to the aesthetic and perception of where people live and work.

# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

## Q5. Is there a particular time of year you visit open space most often?

Visiting open spaces in the summer is the most popular time. This is followed by spring, autumn and winter. The table below the graph provides the figures.

Figure 4.1.5: Time of year to visit most often

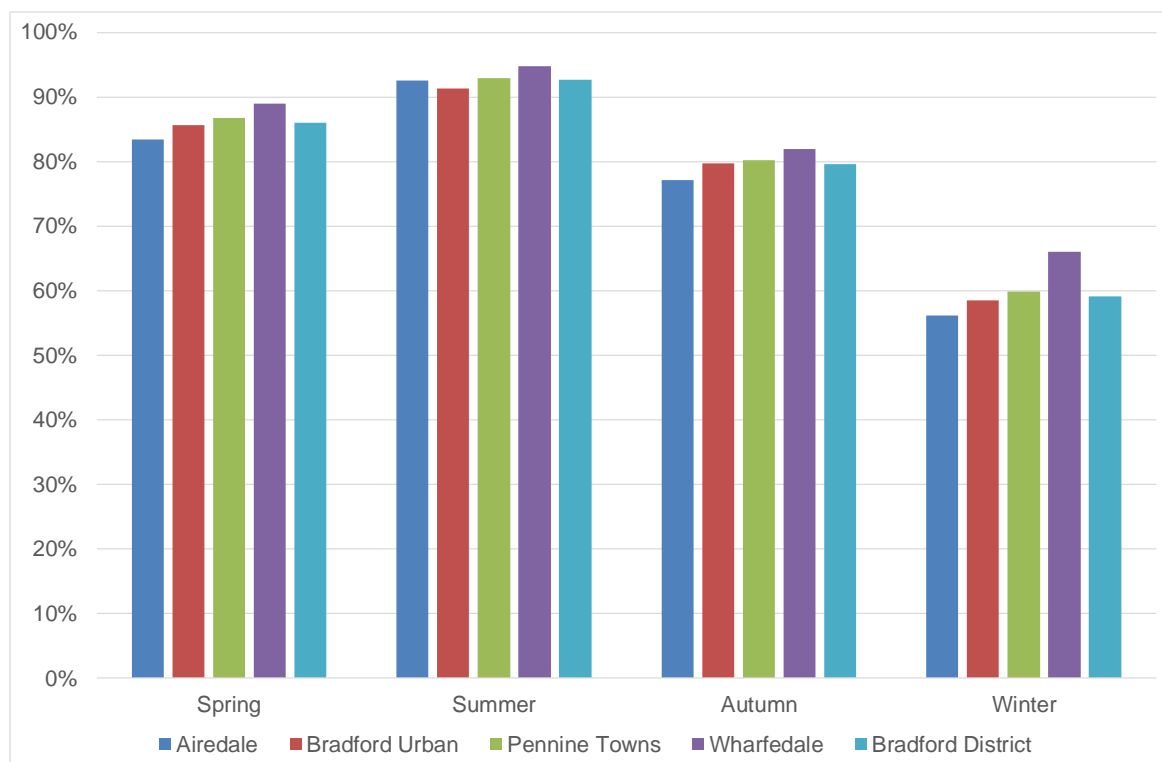


Table 4.1.13: Time of year to visit most often

Area	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
Airedale	83.5%	92.6%	77.1%	56.2%
Bradford Urban	85.7%	91.4%	79.7%	58.6%
Pennine Towns	86.8%	93.0%	80.2%	59.9%
Wharfedale	88.9%	94.8%	82.0%	66.1%
<b>Bradford District</b>	<b>86.0%</b>	<b>92.6%</b>	<b>79.6%</b>	<b>59.2%</b>

Respondents were also asked 'what would encourage open space visits at other times of the year'. A total of 322 respondents provided an answer, of which the majority (70%) gave a response which referred to the generally less appealing/poorer weather conditions (i.e. cold, wet) and/or provision of some form of shelter/covered/indoor space or café.

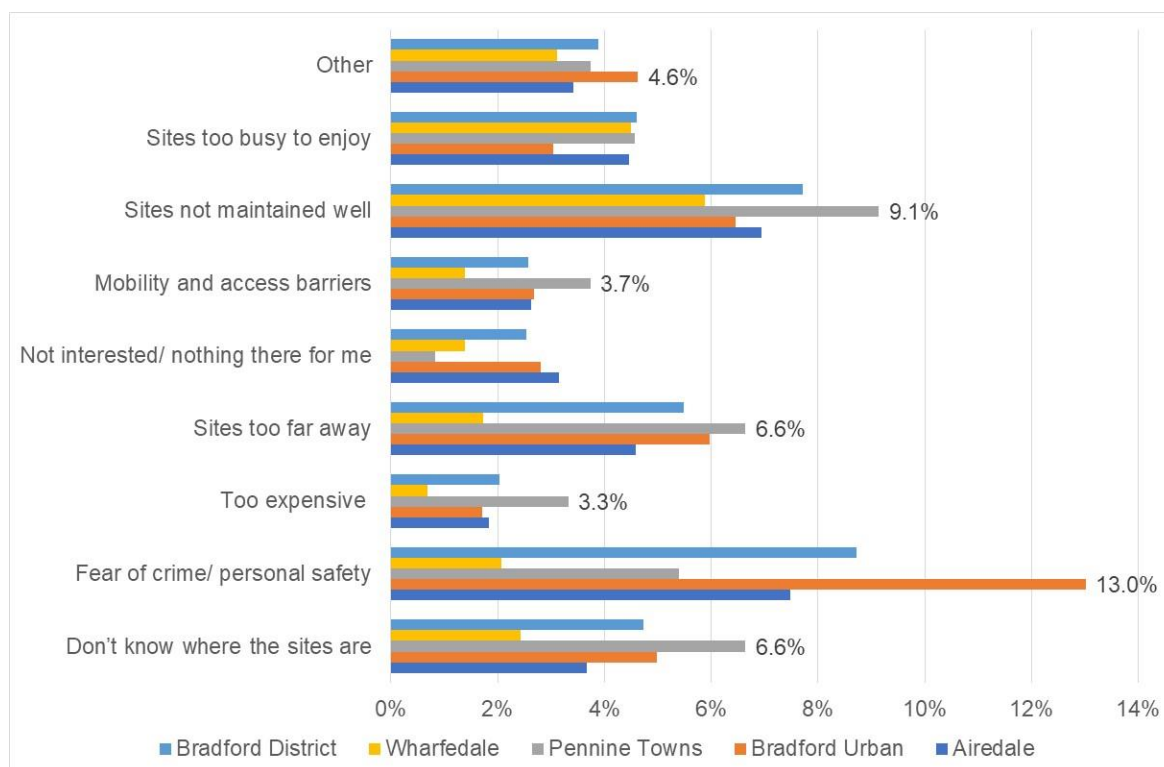
# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

## Barriers to visits

### Q3. What are the reasons that prevent you from using open spaces?

The percentage of respondents citing any barriers preventing use of sites is relatively low. However, of the reasons cited as preventing people from using open space, the most common are fear of crime/personal safety (8.7%), sites not being maintained well (7.7%) and sites too far away (5.5%). Fear of crime/personal safety is cited more often by respondents in the Bradford Urban area.

Figure 4.1.6: Reasons preventing open space use (Q3)



Compared to the similar local authorities, the three most cited ‘barriers’ in Bradford do not have as greater a proportion of respondents citing such reasons as an issue compared to the other local authority areas.

Table 4.1.14: Reasons preventing use compared to other Local Authorities

Reasons	Bradford	Kirklees	Liverpool
Fear of crime	8.7%	23.2%	19.8%
Not maintained well	7.7%	18.8%	15.0%
Site too far away	5.5%	13.6%	8.8%

Fear of crime/personal safety is the most common reason given by respondents stating they use open space and those respondents stating they do not. For non-users, not knowing where sites are and not being interested in visiting are also common reasons for not using open space.

# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

## OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

Table 4.1.15: Reasons preventing open space use by users/non-users

Reason	Visitors	Non-visitors
Fear of crime/personal safety	170 (7%)	37 (41%)
Not maintained well	167 (7%)	16 (18%)
Too far away	114 (5%)	16 (18%)
Don't know where sites are	90 (4%)	22 (24%)
Not interested/ nothing there for me	45 (2%)	25 (28%)
Mobility and access	47 (2%)	14 (15%)
Sites too busy to enjoy	102 (4%)	7 (8%)
Too expensive	48 (2%)	-
Other	74 (3%)	18 (20%)

Not knowing where the sites are is a common reason given to preventing non-user respondents from using open space. Consultation with community groups and Friends of Groups reflect this. For example, consultation with Ben Rhydding Gravel Pits Local Nature Reserve highlight that many local people don't know the nature reserve exists; when they do, they say how appreciative they are.

Similarly, Friends of Brackenhill Park identify that the park is in an inner-city ward blessed with three large open spaces including Brackenhill Park and Meadows. They cite a challenge of getting people to access the site as many are not aware of its existence. The park is situated in the ward of Great Horton identified as one of the more deprived wards and thus, has the potential to help benefit people's way of life.

Furthermore, consultation with Yorkshire Wildlife Trust highlights numerous reasons for members of the public not using sites including lack of signage, unsure if the site is publicly accessible, a lack of knowing how to use the open space site and the importance and value of them. The group is trying to improve usage for several sites through engagement with local communities to help increase understanding of what it is and how to use the provision.

The issue of sites not being maintained well is a common preventative reason given by users of open space. This is reflected in consultations with parish councils, friends groups and community groups. For example, Friends of Ilkley Riverside Parks express concerns regarding the underfunding and lack of manpower from CBMDC. However, the group are working with the Council, local groups and businesses to ensure the parks are improved.

Several parish/town councils highlight the growing pressures associated with increases in population and housing. In contrast to the growth, the financing of green space maintenance is perceived to have shrunk. This is often perceived to mean that increasingly important facilities are now increasingly under-maintained.

Relating to fear of crime/personal safety, the CRAG (NHS Community Research Advisory Group) highlight that families are having to travel further to parks like Lister Park or Roberts Park as local parks suffer from anti-social behaviour (ASB). The ASB problem is thought to be partly due to a lack of organised activities/places for individuals to go. For example, there used to be a homework club organised by CRAG but this no longer exists. Consequently, some of these children find a place to 'hang around' causing/perceiving to cause ASB.



# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

## Encourage more visits

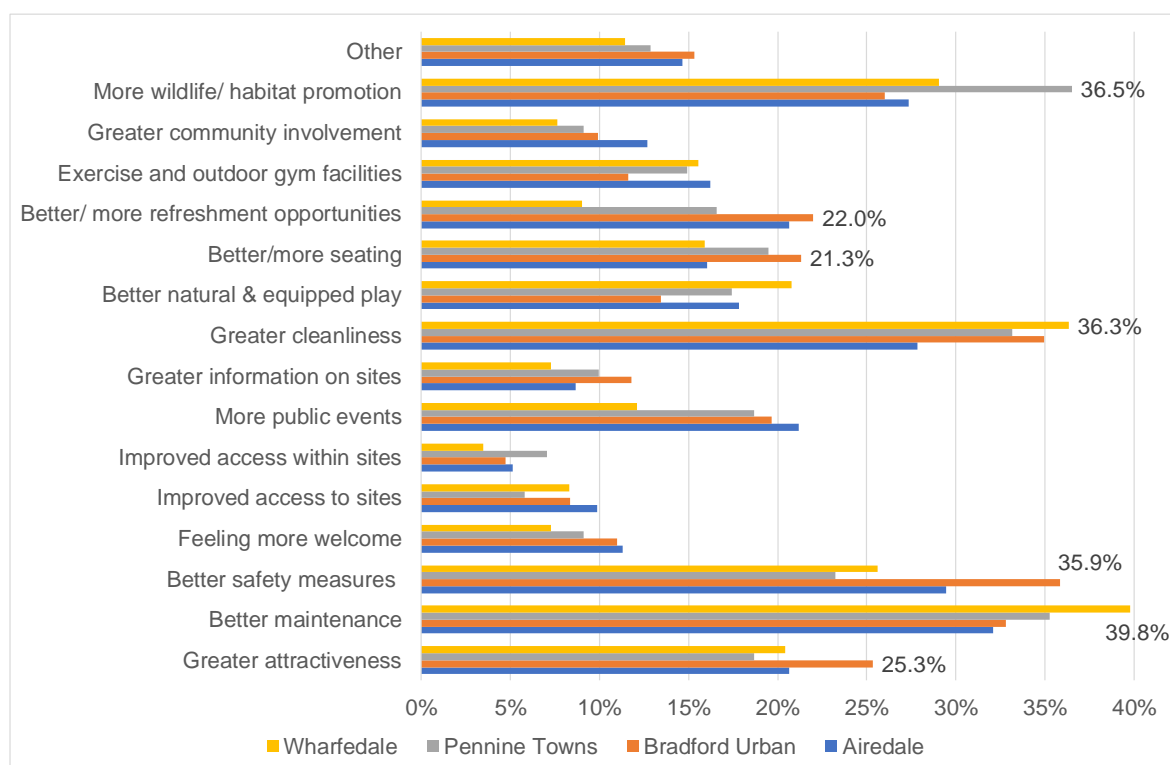
### Q18. What would encourage you to use open spaces more often?

Respondents were asked what would encourage them to use open spaces more often. This is intended to help influence and inform the Council to what enhancements may be worth exploring when undertaking or considering improvements and/or provision of open space.

The most common answers across the Bradford District include better maintenance (34.0%), greater cleanliness (33.1%), better safety measures (31.1%) and more wildlife/habitat promotion (27.2%). The higher percentages for better maintenance, cleanliness and better safety measures may correlate with fear of crime/personal safety being the most common reason preventing use of open space.

Figure 4.1.7 provides a breakdown of the responses by Core Strategy Area. All are in keeping with the trends for the District. The figures also highlight that a relatively lower proportion of respondents cite 'improved access', 'feeling more welcome' or 'greater community involvement' as things that would encourage more use of open space.

Figure 4.1.7: Encourage more use of open space (Q18)



Compared to the similar local authorities, improvements such as better maintenance, greater attractiveness and more wildlife/habitat promotion are also comparably popular answers. Note, greater cleanliness and better safety measures were not answer options available for either of the Kirklees or Wirral surveys.

# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

Table 4.1.16: Improvement to encourage use compared to other Local Authorities

Improvement	Bradford	Kirklees	Wirral
Better maintenance	34.0%	78.0%	64%
Greater cleanliness	33.1%	n/a	n/a
Better safety measures	31.1%	n/a	n/a
More wildlife/habitat	27.2%	48.5%	58%
Greater attractiveness	23.3%	60.6%	39%

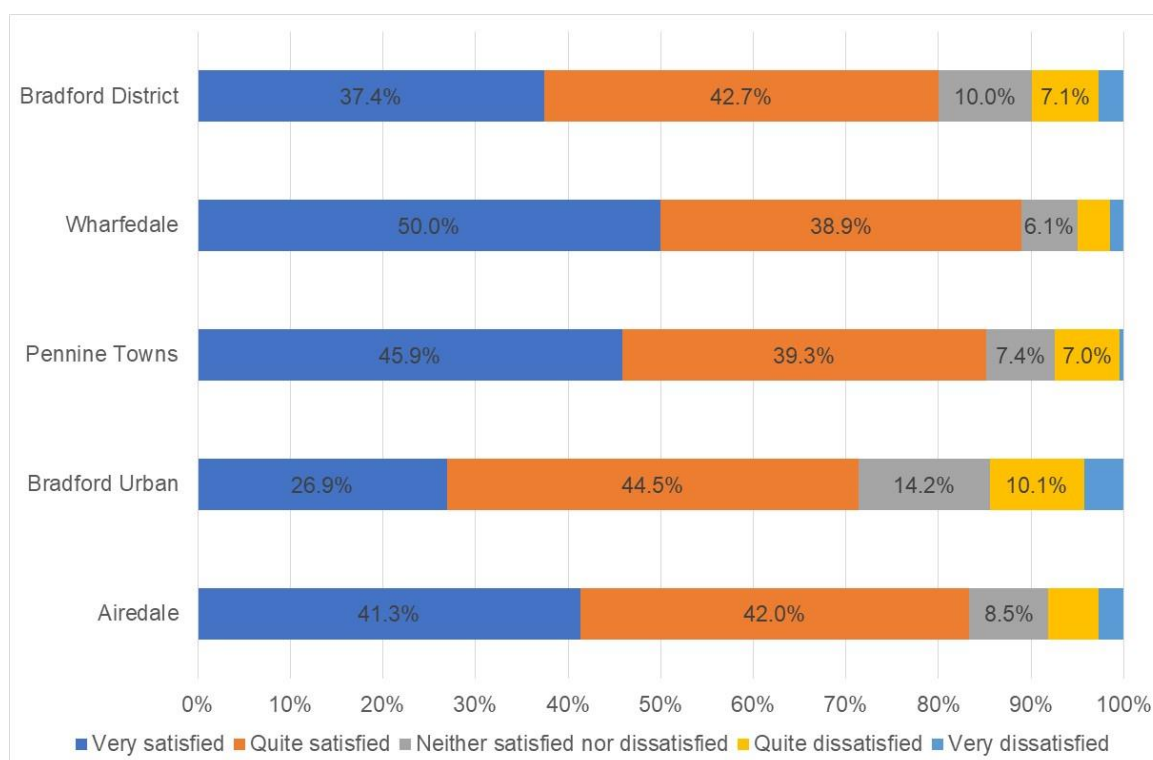
## Quantity

**Q15. How satisfied are you with the amount of open space there is in the area you live?**

The level of satisfaction with the amount of open space is generally good. Respondents are mostly very (37.4%) or quite satisfied (42.7%) with the amount of open space provided in the area where they live.

Respondents from Wharfedale have the most positive levels of satisfaction with the amount of open space with 50% very satisfied and over a third (38.9%) quite satisfied. Only 1.4% of respondents state they are very dissatisfied. This differs to Bradford Urban sub-area with 10.1% quite dissatisfied and 4.3% very dissatisfied. The proportion of respondents in the Bradford Urban sub-area that are very satisfied is also noticeably less compared to other areas.

Figure 4.1.8: Satisfaction to Quantity (Q15)



# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

## OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

Table 4.1.17: Level of satisfaction with quantity of open spaces

Area	Very satisfied	Quite satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Quite dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Airedale	41.3%	42.0%	8.5%	5.4%	2.8%
Bradford Urban	26.9%	44.5%	14.2%	10.1%	4.3%
Pennine Towns	45.9%	39.3%	7.4%	7.0%	0.4%
Wharfedale	50.0%	38.9%	6.1%	3.6%	1.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>37.4%</b>	<b>42.7%</b>	<b>10.0%</b>	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>2.8%</b>

Compared to other local authorities, Wirral Council being the only comparable survey, the proportion of respondent satisfaction is approximately similar. A slightly greater proportion of respondents in Bradford (7.1%) rate being quite dissatisfied compared to Wirral (4.6%).

Table 4.1.18: Level of satisfaction with quantity compared to other Local Authorities

Area	Very satisfied	Quite satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Quite dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Bradford District	37.4%	42.7%	10.0%	7.1%	2.8%
Wirral	38.4%	46.7%	9.0%	4.6%	1.3%

### Types of provision thought to be lacking

**Q16. Are there any types of open space that you feel are lacking in provision in the area where you live?**

Overall, natural play areas for young children (20.8%) was the most selected type of provision felt to be lacking by respondents. This was followed by teenage provision (17.6%), nature reserve, common or woodland (17.3%) and local park or gardens (17.2%).

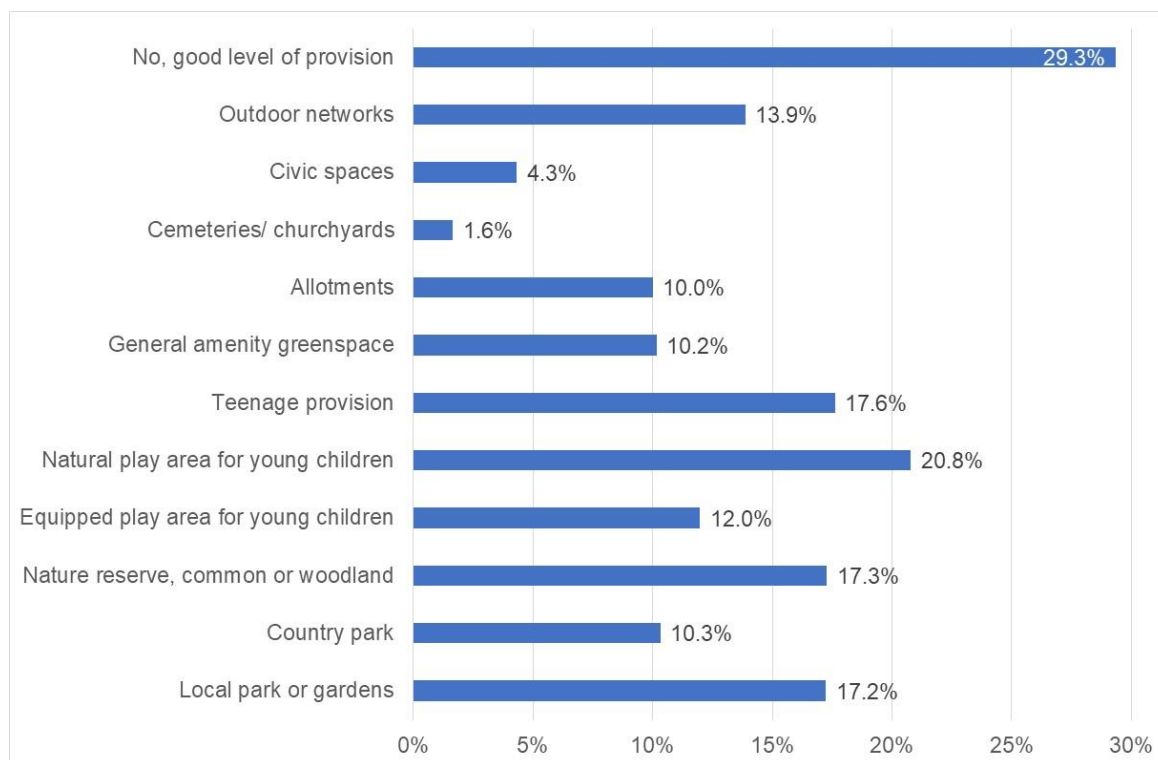
There is some variation by Core Strategy Area and Settlement Zone. For example, 28.6% of respondents from Pennine Towns identify a lack of teenage provision. The perceived lack of provision catering towards teenagers is a common theme mentioned during consultation with parish and town councils. A few other specific instances of demand or lack of certain types of provision are also highlighted. Such instances are set out in each summary for the Core Strategy Areas and Settlement Zones.

Demand for allotment provision exists with all consulted allotment associations and parish/town councils identifying waiting lists across sites. The highest number is identified by Burley Parish Council where 70 people are on a waiting list for a plot. This is supported by the 18.9% of respondents citing a lack of allotments provision.

In total, consulted parish/town councils identify circa 172 individuals waiting for a plot. Some parish councils along with allotment associations are unable to quantify the number of people waiting for a plot but do signal that people are waiting on a plot becoming available.

# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

Figure 4.1.9: Types of open space thought to be lacking (Q16)



It is observed that a greater proportion of respondents (29.3%) do not feel there is a lack of provision where they live. Only slight differences can be seen between Core Strategy Areas. A slightly greater proportion of respondents in Wharfedale (33.9%) state there is no types lacking and a good level of provision. Conversely, a slightly less proportion of respondents is noted in the Bradford Urban Area (27.4%). This is likely to reflect the levels of satisfaction relating to the amounts of provision shown in Figure 4.1.8.

Table 4.1.19: Good level of provision by Core Strategy Area (Q16)

Area	% of Core Strategy Area respondents
Airedale	30.5%
Bradford Urban	27.4%
Pennine Towns	28.2%
Wharfedale	33.9%
<b>Bradford District</b>	<b>29.3%</b>

# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

## Quality

### Q17. How satisfied are you with the quality of open space in the area you live?

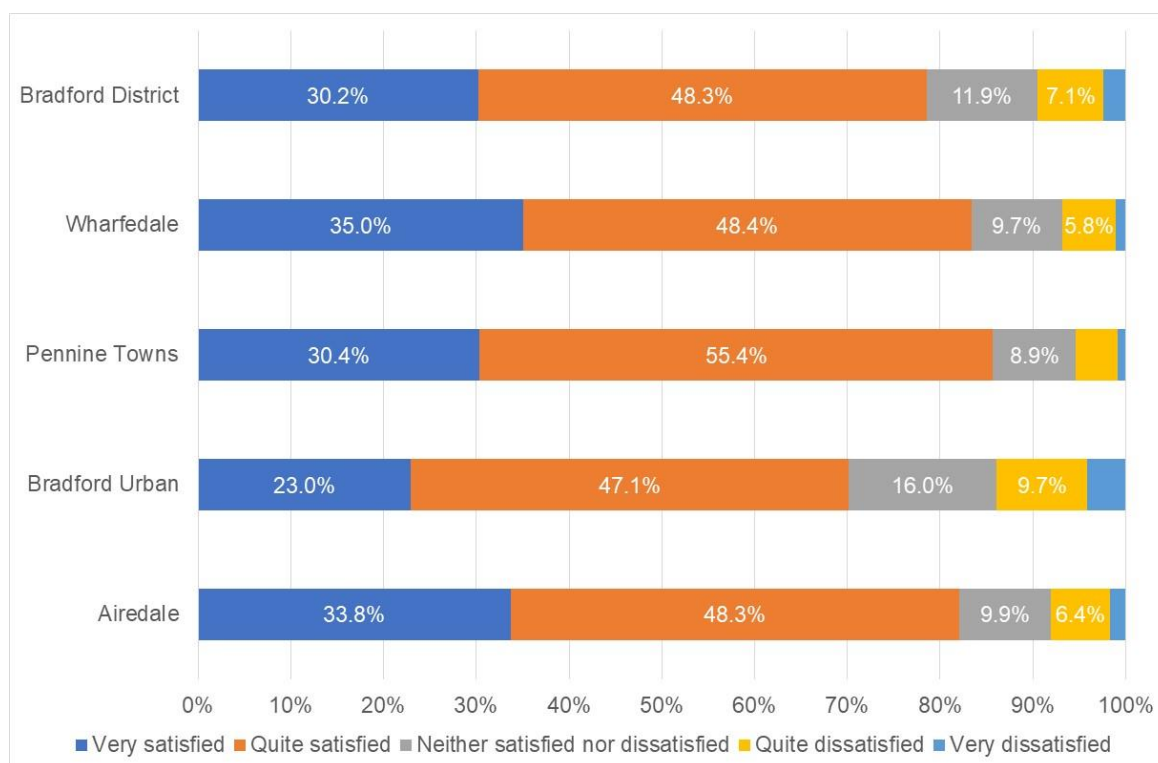
The level of satisfaction with the quality of open space across Bradford District is mostly positive with 48.3% of respondents quite satisfied and 30.2% very satisfied.

Comparatively, a slightly smaller proportion of respondents' rate being very (23.0%) or quite (47.1%) satisfied with quality in the Bradford Urban area. There is a slightly higher proportion of respondents neither satisfied nor dissatisfied (16.0%) with quality in this Core Strategy area. This could relate to the higher proportion of respondents from the Bradford Urban area citing fear of crime (13.0%) and better safety measures (35.9%) as reasons preventing and encouraging use of open spaces. It may also reflect the comments from the wider consultation regarding some people's lack of knowledge and/or understanding to the presence and use of open space sites.

Consultation with parish and town councils is also generally positive towards quality of provision. However, several parish/town councils do highlight concerns regarding the increasing pressure on maintenance services with many referencing the perception to its gradual impact on the quality of some sites.

Many sites referred to through the consultation process are identified as having a friends group. In particular the six Green Flag Award<sup>12</sup> sites are regularly mentioned as being highly regarded and popular for people to visit. It is unsurprising that the Green Flag Award sites are the most visited according to the survey respondents.

Figure 4.1.10: Satisfaction to quality (Q17)



<sup>12</sup> The Green Flag Award scheme recognises and rewards the best green spaces in the country

## CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

Table 4.1.20: Level of satisfaction with quality of open spaces

Area	Very satisfied	Quite satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Quite dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Airedale	33.8%	48.3%	9.9%	6.4%	1.7%
Bradford Urban	23.0%	47.1%	16.0%	9.7%	4.1%
Pennine Towns	30.4%	55.4%	8.9%	4.5%	0.9%
Wharfedale	35.0%	48.4%	9.7%	5.8%	1.1%
<b>Bradford District</b>	<b>30.2%</b>	<b>48.3%</b>	<b>11.9%</b>	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>

Compared to other local authorities, Wirral Council being the only comparable survey, the proportion of respondent satisfaction is approximately similar.

Table 4.1.21: Level of satisfaction with quality compared to other Local Authorities

Area	Very satisfied	Quite satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Quite dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Bradford District	30.2%	48.3%	11.9%	7.1%	2.4%
Wirral	30.4%	51.1%	11.4%	6.1%	1.0%

There are numerous comments and recurring themes from the comments section of the survey relating to quality. Table 4.1.22 provides a brief summary to some of the most common recurring comments.

Table 4.1.22: Summary of common respondent comments

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◀ Issues of litter / more bins needed.</li> <li>◀ Dog fouling prevalent problem.</li> <li>◀ Poor maintenance of many sites.</li> <li>◀ Desire for toilet provision/better quality toilets</li> <li>◀ More creative play options needed and challenging equipment for older ages including teenagers. Often linked to instances of ASB which deters people from using sites.</li> <li>◀ Saltaire has superb open spaces. Roberts Park often cited.</li> <li>◀ More inclusive play equipment for all including wheelchair users.</li> <li>◀ Changing facilities in parks needed across the Bradford District.</li> </ul>
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These comments are generally reflected in the response from respondents to what would encourage greater use of open space (Figure 4.1.5). Better maintenance (34.0%) is the most common factor that would encourage more open space use. This is followed by greater cleanliness (33.1%) and better safety measures (31.1%). These results are highly reflected in consultations with frequent comments regarding poor maintenance and better safety and security being cited.

# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

## Travel and access

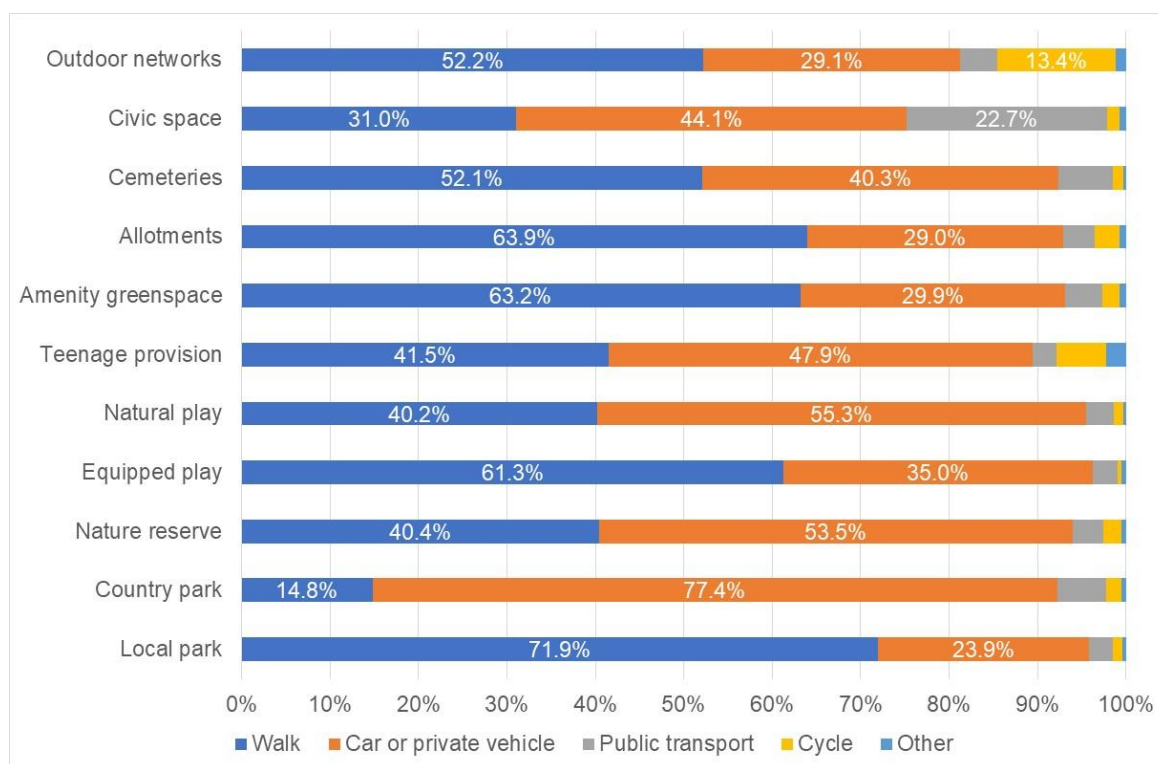
### Q12. What is the main form of transport you use to reach each type of open space?

For some typologies, such as country parks (77.4%), natural play areas (55.3%) and nature areas (53.5%) a journey by car or private vehicle is the most common answer. This is supported from the consultations in which people identify a willingness to travel further in order to access certain forms of provision; particularly some of the more popular open space sites such as Ilkley Moor and St Ives Estate.

For other typologies walking is the preferred mode of transport. Parks, amenity greenspace, equipped play and outdoor networks are the most frequently visited open spaces travelled to by walking. Allotments are also preferred to be accessed via walking by respondents; although these are not a form of open space as frequently visited in comparison.

The methods used to reach the different types of open space are generally in keeping with the preferred methods of transport from other local authority surveys.

Figure 4.1.11: Mode of transport to reach open spaces (Q12)



### Q13. How long are you willing to spend travelling to each type of open space?

Most respondents cite they would travel over 30 minutes in order to visit Country Parks (49.2%) nature reserve, common or woodlands (42.9%) and outdoor networks (31.2%).

For teenage provision (28.2%), cemeteries (27.2%), allotments (26.3%), equipped play areas (25.0%), local parks (25.0%) and general amenity greenspace, respondents are willing to travel slightly shorter distances with most willing to travel 15 minutes.

## CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

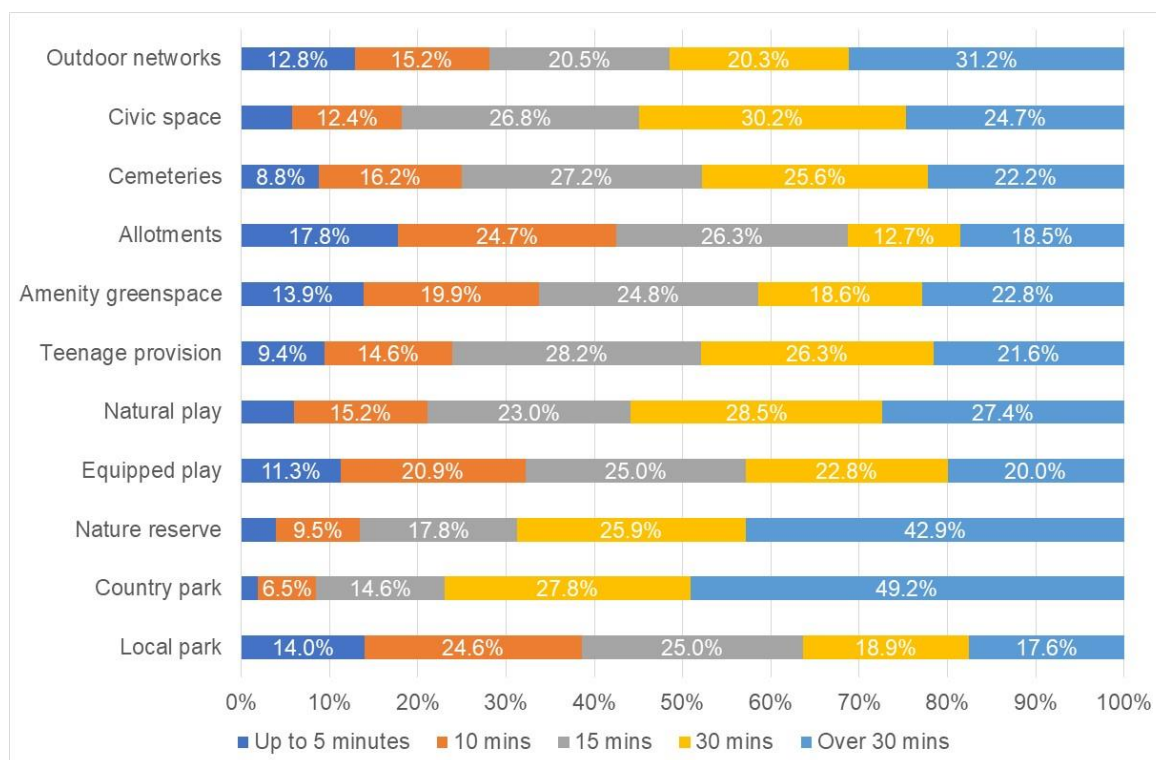
Allotments (24.7%), local parks (24.6%), equipped play areas (20.9%) and amenity greenspace (19.9%) also have a high percentage of respondents willing to travel 10 minutes. This relates to the frequency of usage identified by respondents (i.e. individuals may be more willing to travel further to certain provision that they visit less frequently).

Compared to the similar local authorities, the time willing to travel to each type of open space by Bradford respondents is broadly in keeping. The only noticeable exception is for amenity greenspace/open space in residential areas where less travel times are cited in the other local authority returns.

Table 4.1.23: travel times for amenity greenspace compared to other Local Authorities

Area	Up to 5 minutes	Up to 10 minutes	Up to 15 minutes	Up to 30 minutes	Over 30 minutes <sup>13</sup>
Bradford District	13.9%	19.9%	24.8%	18.6%	22.8%
Wirral	22.9%	23.9%	27.6%	16.1%	9.6%
Liverpool	23.9%	20.4%	12.0%	9.1%	
Kirklees	18.9%	20.1%	12.9%	10.0%	

Figure 4.1.12: Time willing to travel to reach open spaces (Q13)



<sup>13</sup> Liverpool and Kirklees survey had an answer option of 'over 15 minutes'



## CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

When combined with the results from the previous question, regarding preferred mode of transport, the preferences for how long and by what means of travel can be established.

For some types of open space there is a clear distinction of the preferred time and mode of transport of respondents. For provision such as country parks, respondents willing to travel over 30 minutes show a clear preference to do so by car (78.3%).

Table 4.1.24 sets out the results with the most selected time and mode preferences being highlighted yellow.

*Table 4.1.24: Time and mode of travel preferences*

	Time willing to travel	Walk	Drive by car
Local park	10 minutes	77.8%	20.4%
	15 minutes	71.3%	22.8%
Country park	Over 30 minutes	9.6%	78.3%
Nature reserve	Over 30 minutes	27.0%	62.3%
Equipped play	15 minutes	58.8%	34.0%
Natural play	30 minutes	29.7%	62.6%
	Over 30 minutes	36.0%	56.6%
Teenage provision	15 minutes	55.0%	31.7%
	30 minutes	28.6%	57.1%
Amenity greenspace	15 minutes	60.6%	31.5%
	Over 30 minutes	45.7%	40.2%
Allotments	10 minutes	57.8%	32.8%
	15 minutes	55.9%	35.3%
Cemeteries	15 minutes	55.7%	37.5%
	30 minutes	36.7%	47.0%
Civic space	30 minutes	18.5%	44.2%
Outdoor networks	Over 30 minutes	35.6%	36.5%

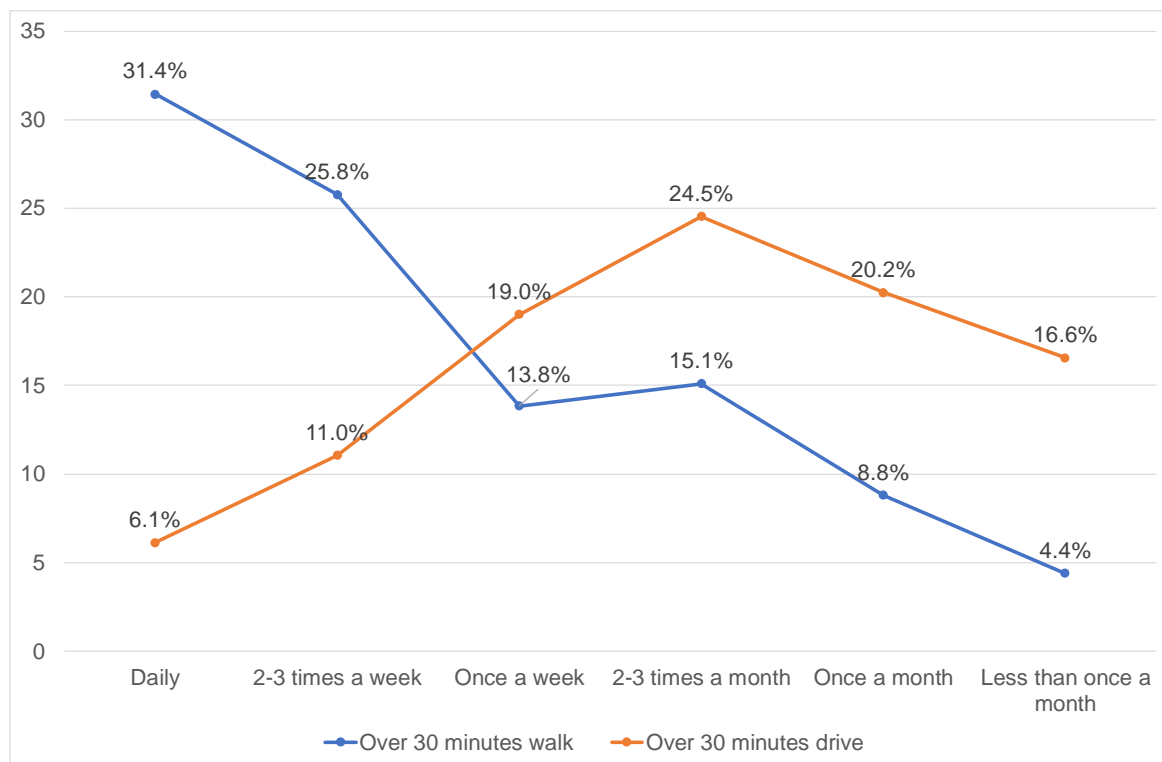
For some open space, the preferences are not as obvious. The results for outdoor networks cannot be distinguished. This may reflect a difference in how provision is used.

Figure 4.1.13 shows that respondents willing to travel over 30 minutes by walking to visit an outdoor network do so on a more frequent basis i.e. daily (31.4%) or 2-3 times a week (25.8%). Respondents who are willing to travel over 30 minutes by driving do so on a slightly less frequent basis i.e. 2-3 times a month (24.5%) or once a month (20.2%).

This highlights that outdoor networks have a varied use and role to respondents. There are those accessing such provision on a regular daily/weekly basis via walking. Equally there are those visiting provision on a more monthly basis via driving (and consequently travelling further to access outdoor networks).

# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

Figure 4.1.13: Frequency of visit to outdoor network by preferred time and mode

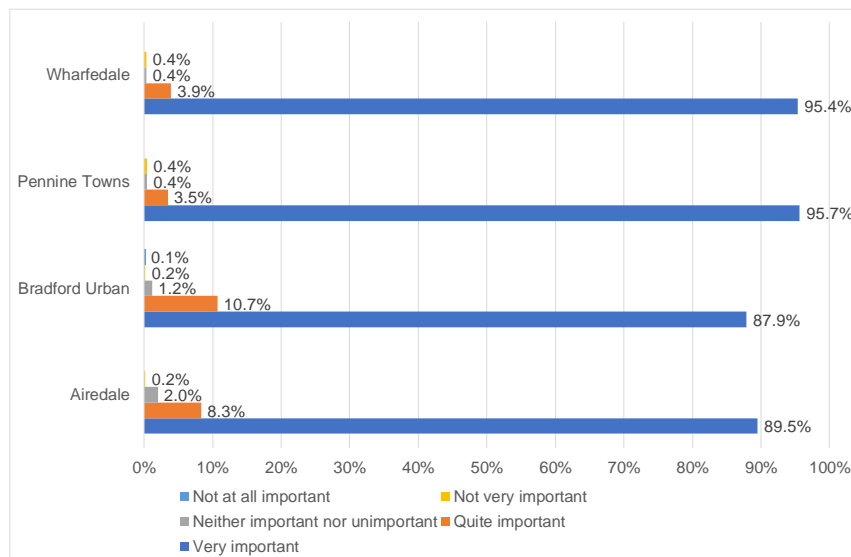


## Importance

### Q14. How important are open spaces to you?

Open spaces are obviously very important to the people of Bradford District (Figure 4.1.14). The majority of respondents cite provision as very important (89.5%).

Figure 4.1.14: Importance of open spaces (Q14)



A further 8.9% consider open spaces to be quite important; whilst very few respondents view open space provision as either not very important (0.2%) or not at all important (0.0%).

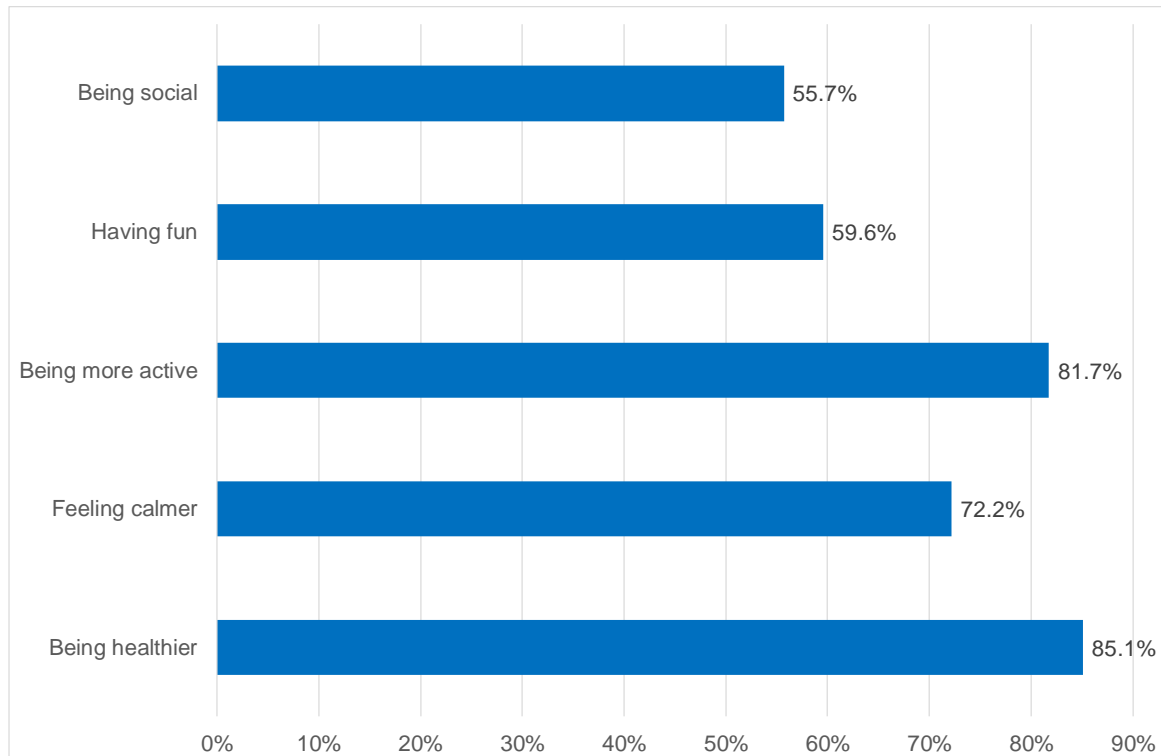
A slightly greater proportion of respondents from Pennine Towns (95.7%) and Wharfedale (95.4%) rate provision as very important.

# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

## Q7. Which of the following benefits do you associate with visiting open space?

The various benefits often associated with visiting open space are recognised by survey respondents. In particular, the physical and mental benefits are acknowledged with higher proportions of respondents citing being healthier (85.1%) and being more active (81.7%).

Figure 4.1.15: Associated benefits of visiting open spaces



# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

## 4.2 Children survey analysis

A total of 150 surveys were completed. A copy of the survey is provided in Appendix One. All returns were from the Bradford area. No sub-area analysis is undertaken as most respondents (88%) are from the same primary school. However, the returned surveys may still provide some insight into the views and thoughts of children regarding open space and related activities.

Table 4.2.1 and 4.2.2 detail the age and gender breakdown of respondents. This shows that most are aged between 7 to 10 years old. If applicable, any significant differences in responses between age groups and/or gender are identified for each question. However, the return of 150 means any difference by sub-group would need to be an extreme trend.

Table 4.2.1: Age breakdown of respondents

Age	Under 6	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Returns	2	1	28	28	31	44	15	1

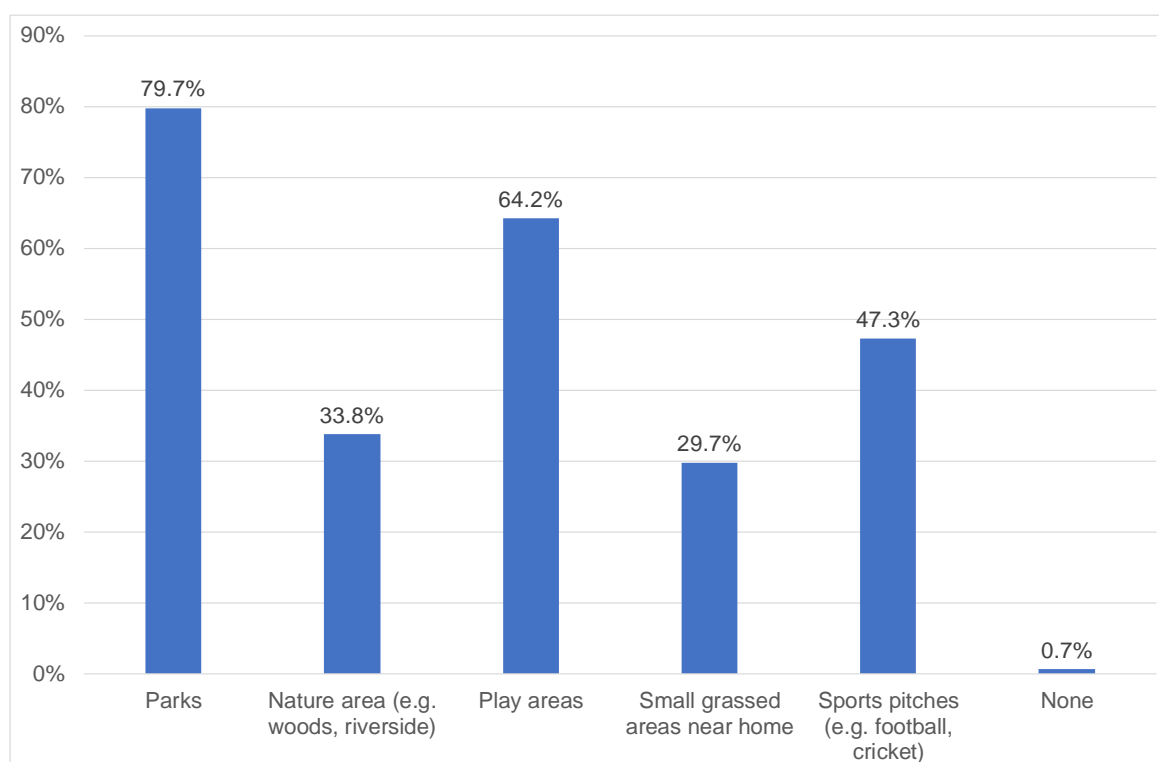
Table 4.2.2: Gender of respondents

Boy	Girl	Prefer not to say/do not state
43%	54%	3%

### Q1. What types of open space do you like to visit?

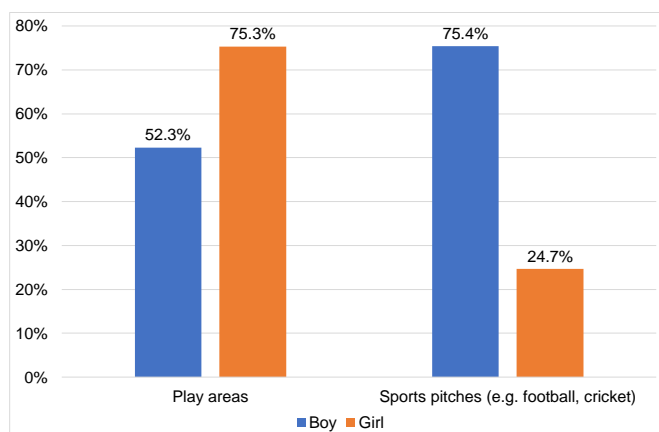
Respondents signal that the two types of open space they most like to visit are parks (79.7%) and play areas (64.2%). This is followed by sports pitches (47.3%).

Figure 4.2.1: Types of open space visited (Q1)



# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

Figure 4.2.2: Ratio by user to play areas and sports pitches



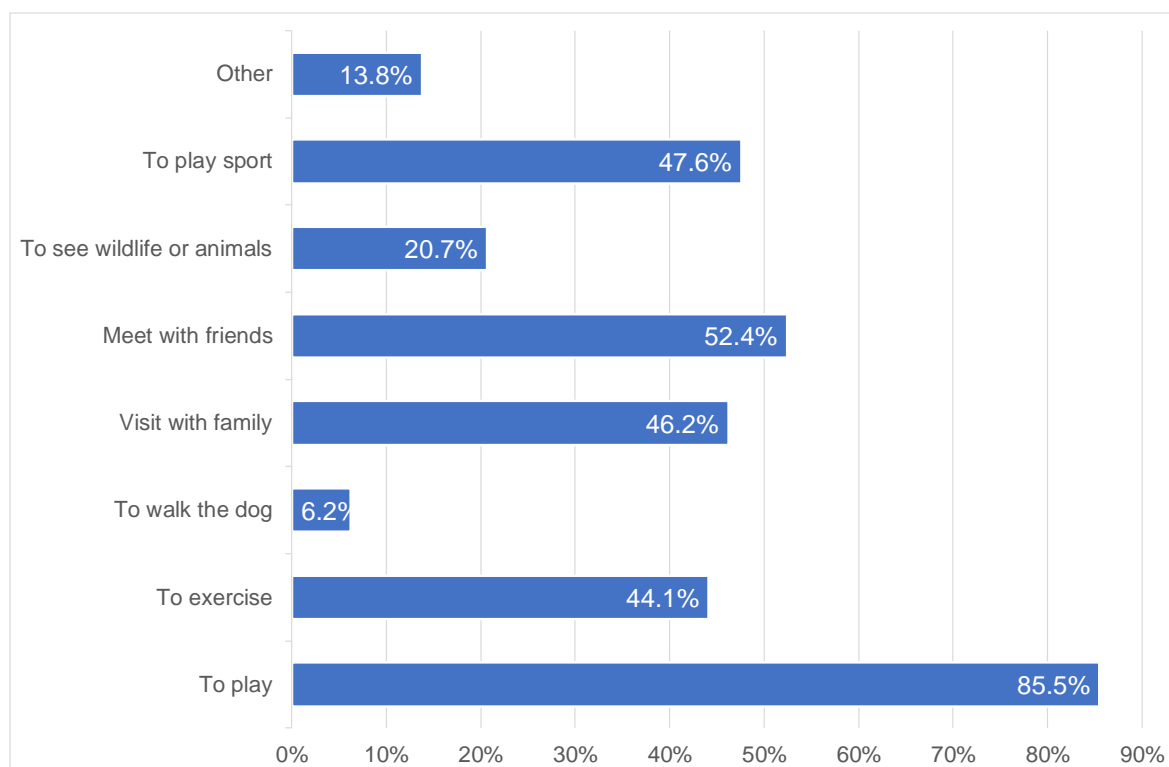
A difference in the ratio of boys and girls to visit two types of open space are noticed. A slightly greater proportion of girls signal visiting play areas (75.3%) compared to boys (52.3%). An inverse trend is observed for sports pitches with a greater proportion of boys (75.4%) visiting compared to girls (24.7%). The other open space types are generally evenly visited.

## Q4. Why do you visit these types of open space?

The most popular reason for visiting any type of open space is to play (85.5%). With most respondents citing parks as the type of open space they visit to go and play. This is consistent across all age groups and genders.

Other more popular reasons for visiting include meeting friends (52.4%), to play sport (47.6%), visit with family (46.2%) and to exercise (44.1%).

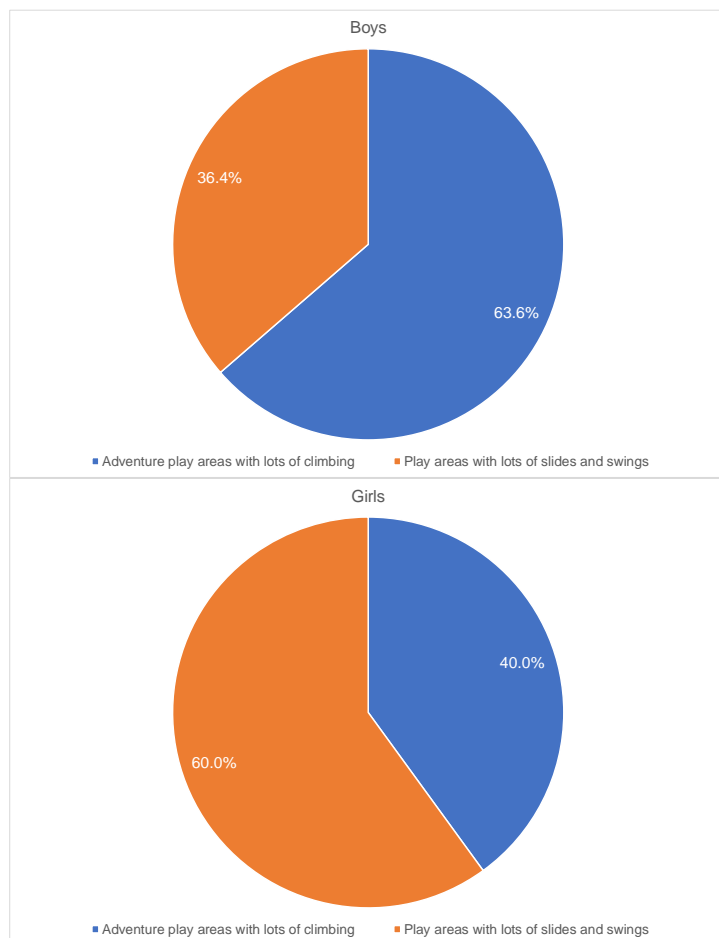
Figure 4.2.3: Reasons for visiting



# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

## Q3. Which play areas are best?

Figure 4.2.4: Best play areas by gender



Survey participants were asked whether they prefer adventure play areas with lots of climbing or play areas with lots of slides and swings.

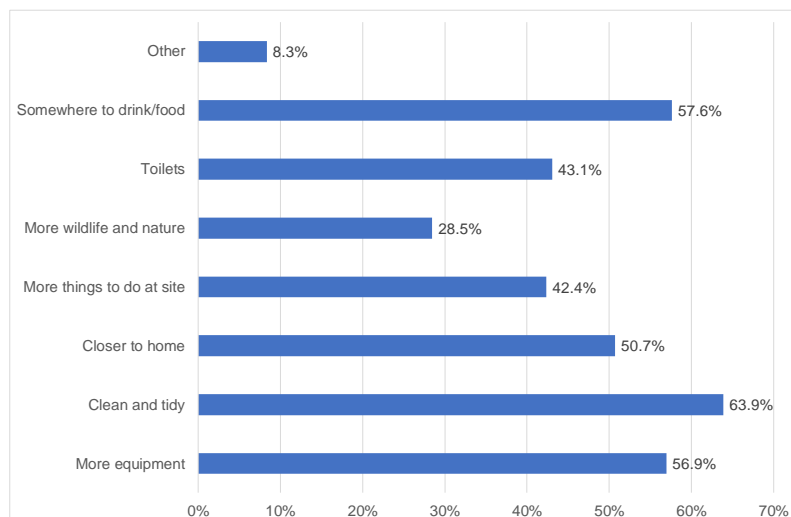
Overall, responses were even with 51.1% choosing play areas with swings/slides and 48.9% choosing adventure play areas. However, a noticeable difference is observed when analysing by gender.

A greater proportion of boys prefer adventure play (63.6%) compared to girls (40.0%).

Conversely, a greater proportion of girls prefer play areas with swings/slides (60.0%) compared to boys (36.4%).

## Q5. What would make the open space near you better?

Figure 4.2.5: What could make open spaces better?



The most common answers to what could make open spaces better include sites being clean and tidy (63.9%), somewhere to drink/eat (57.6%) and more equipment (56.9%).

The importance of clean/well maintained provision echoes the improvements cited as part of the main survey.

## CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

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Respondents were asked whether they agree or disagree with the following statements.

*Table 4.2.3: Lots to do at sites visited*

<b>There are lots of things to do there</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
	70.2%	29.8%

*Table 4.2.4: Sites visited are clean and tidy*

<b>The open spaces I visit are very clean and tidy</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
	50.0%	50.0%

This would imply that respondents perceive there to be a good amount of activities and features to do when at the sites they visit (i.e. parks and play areas). However, additional and enhanced features are also seen as an important way of improving a site (e.g. more equipment, refreshment).

Similarly, cleanliness and tidiness are also recognised as a key factor for a site; particularly in terms of making sites better. The latter also echoes the improvements cited as part of the main survey with respondents citing better maintenance and greater cleanliness as the two most common things to encourage greater use of open space provision.

# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

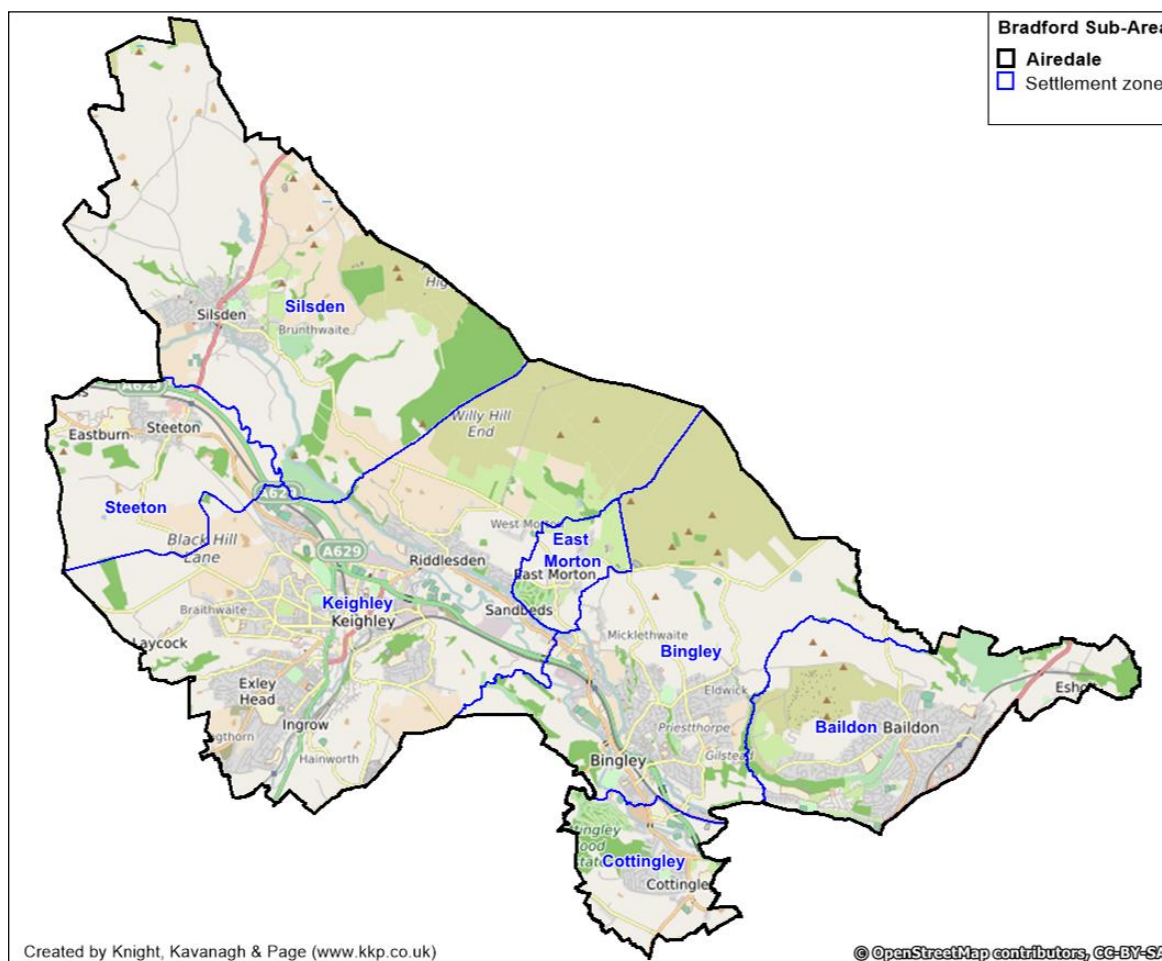
## PART 5: CORE STRATEGY AND SETTLEMENT SUMMARIES

This chapter sets out an analysis of findings for each Core Strategy area including a summary of any unique findings for each settlement zone.

### 5.1 Airedale Summary

The Airedale Core Strategy sub area is made up of seven settlement zones. These include Baildon, Bingley, Cottingley, East Morton, Keighley<sup>14</sup>, Silsden and Steeton.

Map 5.1.1: Airedale with settlement zones



In addition to consultations with various key stakeholders, a total of 568 people in Airedale completed the questionnaire (paper and online versions combined). The Airedale area has a population of 105,179<sup>15</sup>. This accounts for 20.3% of the population for the Bradford District (population of 519,384). The 568 respondents from Airedale accounts for 26.8% of the total responses to the questionnaire.

<sup>14</sup> Figure 3.4 and 3.5 highlight Keighley as having high levels of IMD and health deprivation.

<sup>15</sup> ONS Mid-Year Estimates 2018



# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

## OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

Consultation was also undertaken with local area groups such as Baildon Town Council, Bingley Town Council, Silsden Town Council, Steeton with Eastburn Parish Council and Friends of Prince of Wales Park.

A breakdown of the respondents compared to actual population shows generally a proportionate level of respondents to the survey. The 568 returns from the Airedale area is approximately 0.5% of the Airedale population.

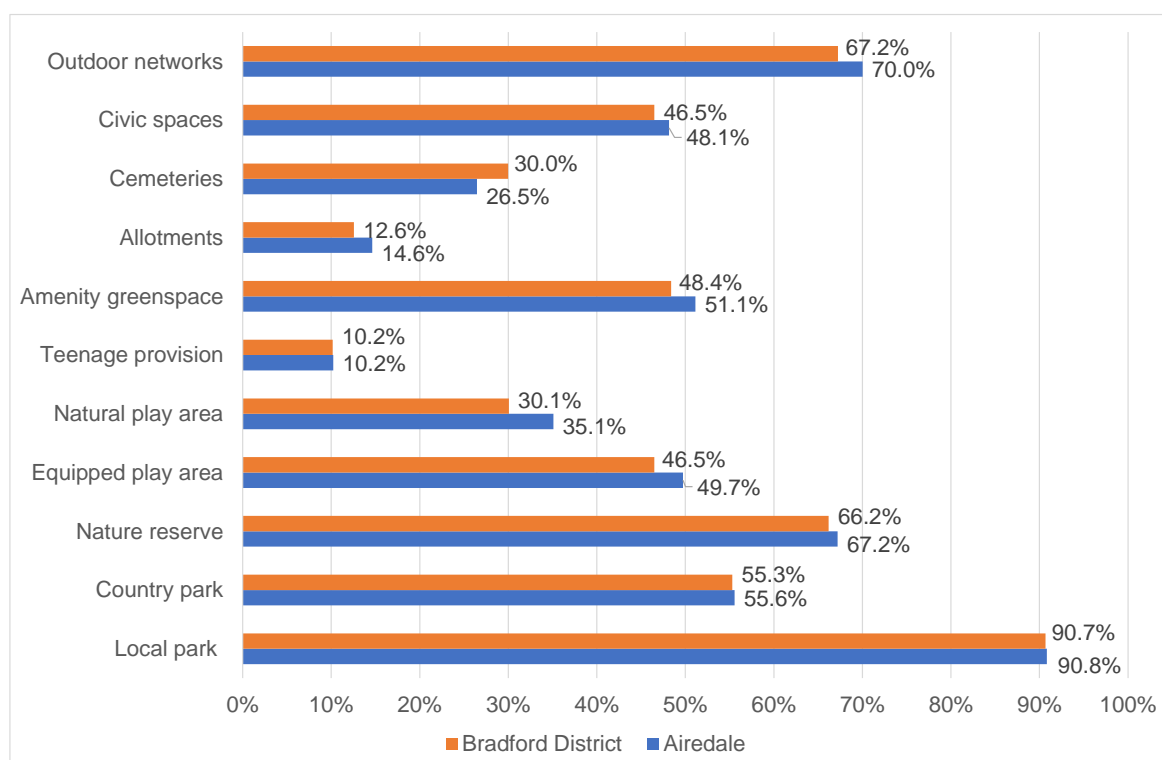
Table 5.1.1: Proportion of respondents compared to population by Settlement Zone

Core Strategy Area	Settlement Zone	% Total survey respondents	% Population	Difference
Airedale	Baildon	5.8%	3.1%	2.7%
	Bingley	5.1%	3.5%	1.7%
	Cottingley	2.1%	1.3%	0.8%
	East Morton	0.8%	0.3%	0.4%
	Keighley	9.2%	9.5%	-0.4%
	Silsden	3.1%	1.6%	1.5%
	Steeton	0.8%	0.9%	-0.1%

### Frequency of visits

Questionnaire respondents from the Airedale area demonstrate that certain types of open space are visited more often in comparison to other types. In keeping with the Bradford District wide trend, the most popular types of open spaces visited by Airedale area respondents are parks (90.8%), outdoor networks (70.0%) and nature areas (67.2%).

Figure 5.1.1: Open spaces visited



# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

In keeping with Bradford District, parks, outdoor networks and amenity greenspace are visited more frequently (i.e. more than once a week) by respondents in Airedale. Parks are mostly visited by respondents from Airedale once a week (28.4%) followed by 2-3 times a week (26.6%).

Cemeteries are visited less with over a third of respondents (33.8%) visiting less than once a month which follows a similar trend to Bradford as a whole (33.6%). This typology tends to be visited less frequently.

Visits to smaller play sites (50.5%) and larger play sites (49.5%) are similar to the Bradford District (smaller play sites 49.0%, larger play sites 51.0%). Like the Bradford District as a whole, Airedale also has differences in preference of play provision type. In Airedale 68.8% of respondents prefer more natural play compared to 31.2% preferring more traditional equipment (Bradford District; 67.5% more natural and 32.5% traditional).

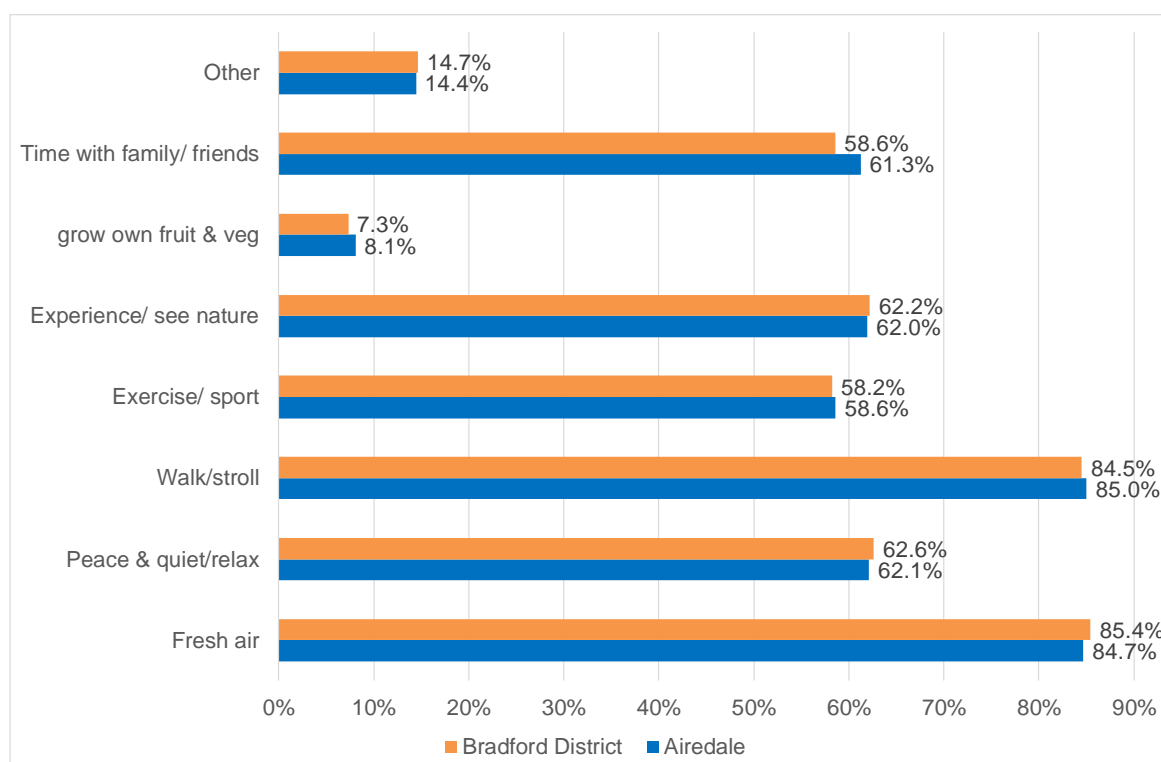
Table 5.1.2: Play provision preference

Area	More natural play	Traditional play equipment
Airedale	68.8%	31.2%
Bradford District	67.5%	32.5%

## Reasons/barriers to visits

The most popular reasons for visiting open space for respondents from Airedale are: 'to take a walk/stroll' (85.0%) followed by 'for fresh air' (84.7%) similar to the Bradford District (84.5% and 85.4%). The next popular reasons selected by Airedale respondents are 'for peace and quiet/relax' (62.1%) and 'to experience/see nature' (62.0%).

Figure 5.1.2: Reasons to visit open space



# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

## OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

The most common reasons cited as preventing people in Airedale from using open space are fear of crime/personal safety (7.6%), sites not being maintained well (7.2%) and sites too busy to enjoy (4.6%). However, the percentage of respondents citing such barriers is still lower than the average for the Bradford District.

### Satisfaction of Quantity

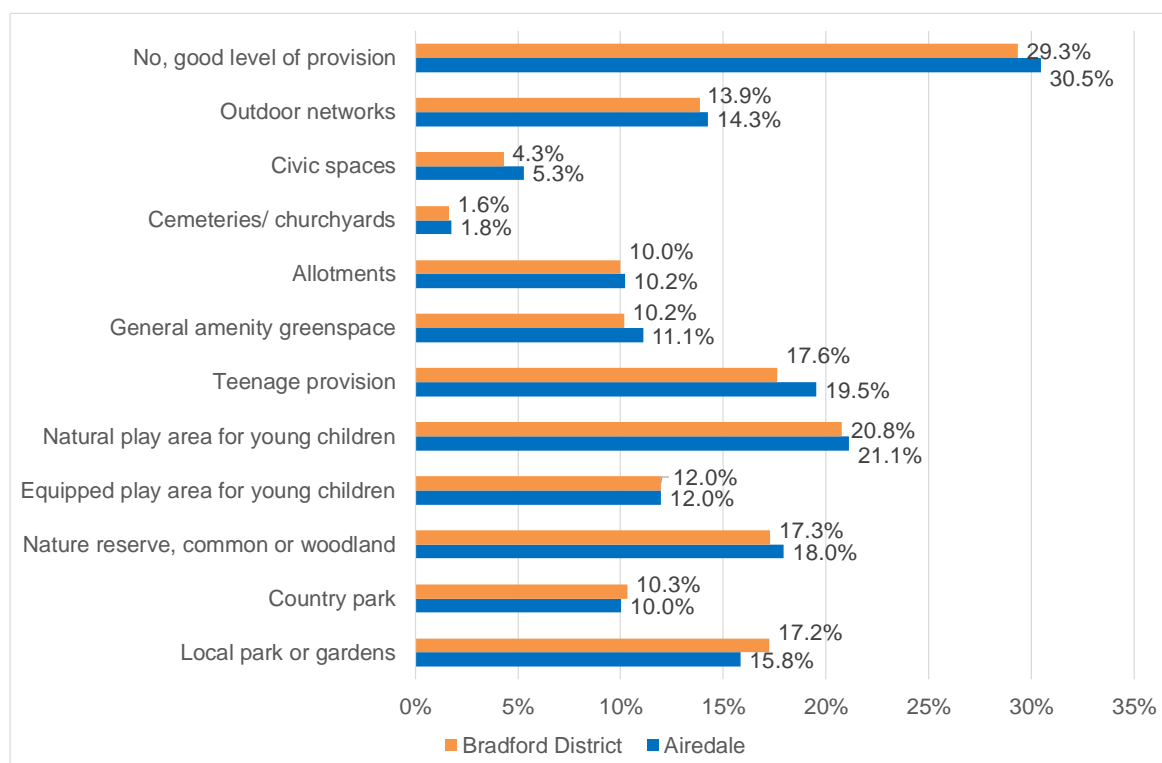
Satisfaction to the amount of open space is quite high. The majority of respondents from Airedale are either very satisfied (40.1%) or quite satisfied (41.6%) with the amount of provision.

Table 5.1.3: Satisfaction with the amount of open space

Area	Very satisfied	Quite satisfied	Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	Quite dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Airedale	40.1%	41.6%	8.9%	6.5%	3.0%
Bradford District	37.4%	42.7%	10.0%	7.1%	2.8%

A proportion of respondents from the Airedale area highlight a lack of natural play for children (21.1%) in keeping with Bradford District (20.8%). This is supported by comments from Steeton with Eastburn Parish Council which identify a lack of equipment catering for younger children (4-8yrs). Otherwise a noticeable percentage of respondents (30.5%) cite there is a good level of provision.

Figure 5.1.3: Provision considered lacking to Airedale respondents



# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

## Satisfaction of Quality

Similar to quantity, satisfaction regarding the quality of open space is also high. Most respondents (79.8%) from the Airedale area are either very satisfied (31.5%) or quite satisfied (48.3%) with quality.

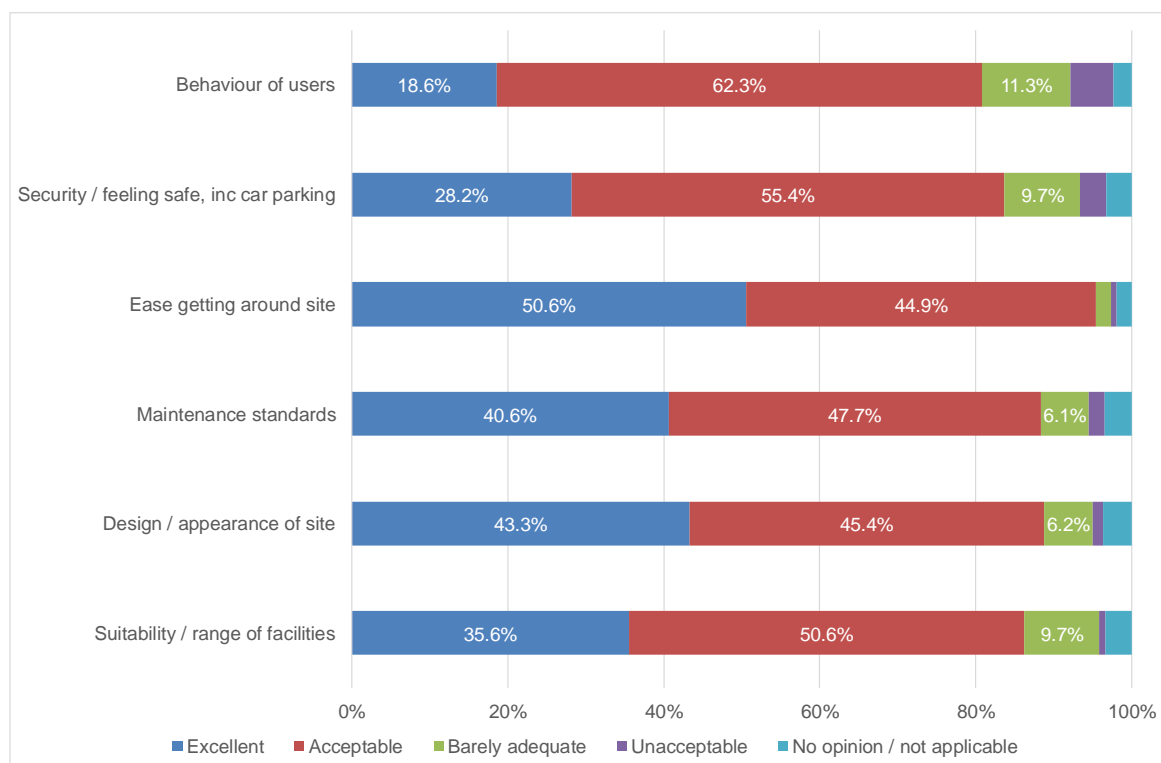
Table 5.1.4: Satisfaction with quality of open spaces

Area	Very satisfied	Quite satisfied	Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	Quite dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Airedale	31.5%	48.3%	10.9%	7.3%	2.1%
Bradford District	30.2%	48.3%	11.9%	7.1%	2.4%

Popular sites to visit include Roberts Park (Saltaire), Myrtle Park, St Ives Estate (Bingley), Cliffe Castle (Keighley) as well as Baildon Moor and the Liverpool Leeds Canal.

Ease of getting around, standard of maintenance as well as design and appearance are rated by respondents as some of the more positive aspects of sites visited most often.

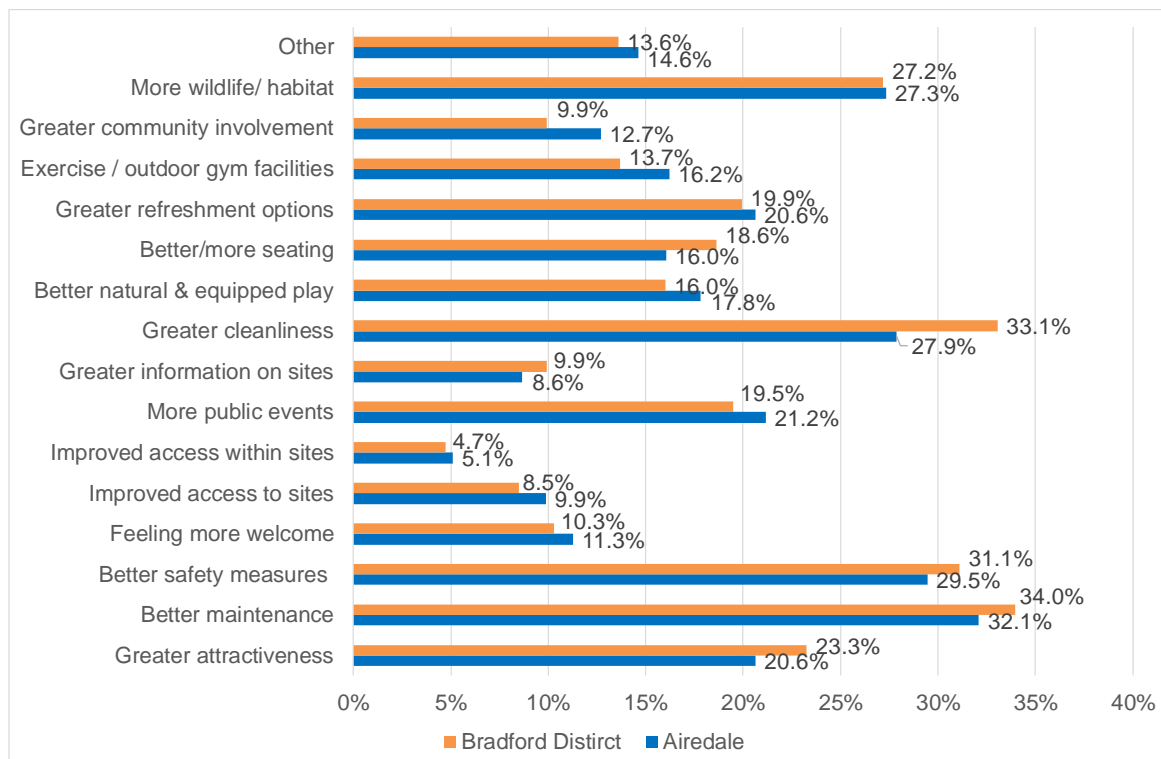
Figure 5.1.4: Positive features of sites visited



# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

A greater proportion of Airedale respondents cite that better maintenance would encourage them to use more open space (32.1%). Similarly, better safety measures (29.5%) and greater cleanliness (27.9%) are also considered important factors to encourage more use. These are in keeping with the Bradford District results.

Figure 5.1.5: What would encourage more use of open spaces?



# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

## Travel times and modes

The preference for respondents from the Airedale area is to access most types of open space provision (i.e. parks, equipped play areas, amenity greenspace, allotments, cemeteries and outdoor networks) on foot. For natural play, teenage provision, nature reserves and country parks respondents from Airedale prefer to travel by car or private vehicle. This is similar to the figures for the Bradford District.

Figure 5.1.6: Mode of transport to open spaces

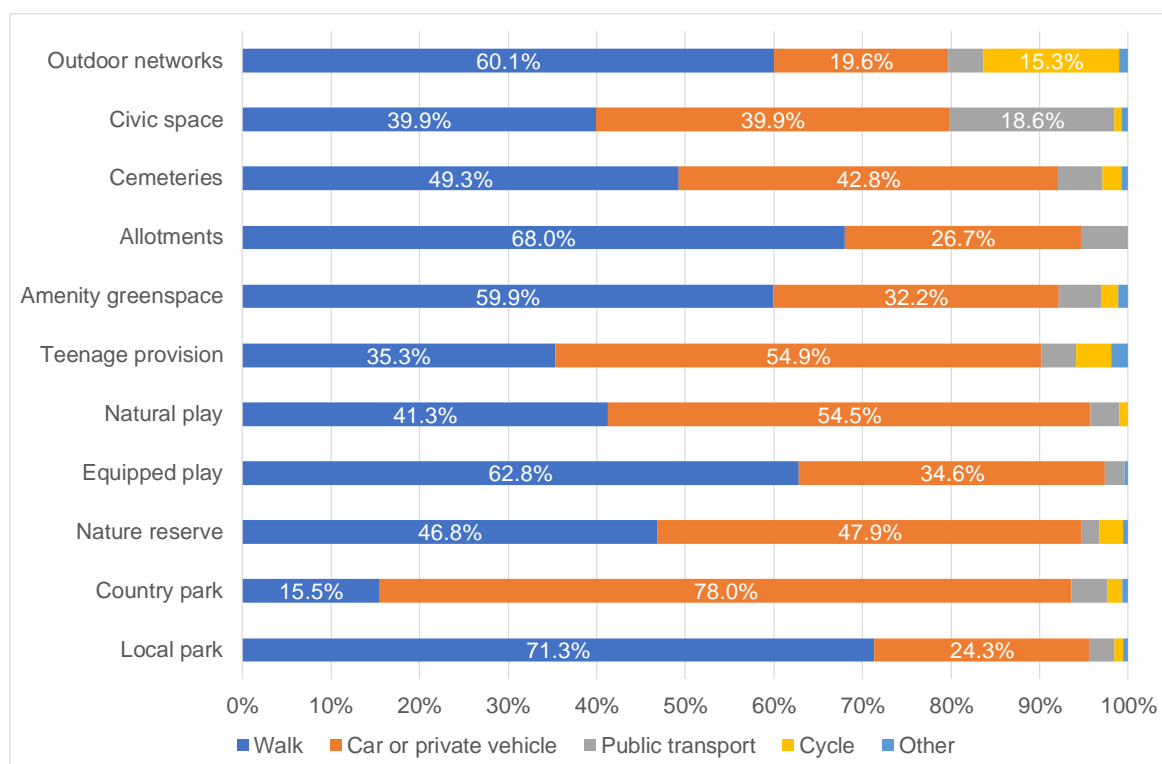


Table 5.1.5: Mode of travel compared to Bradford District

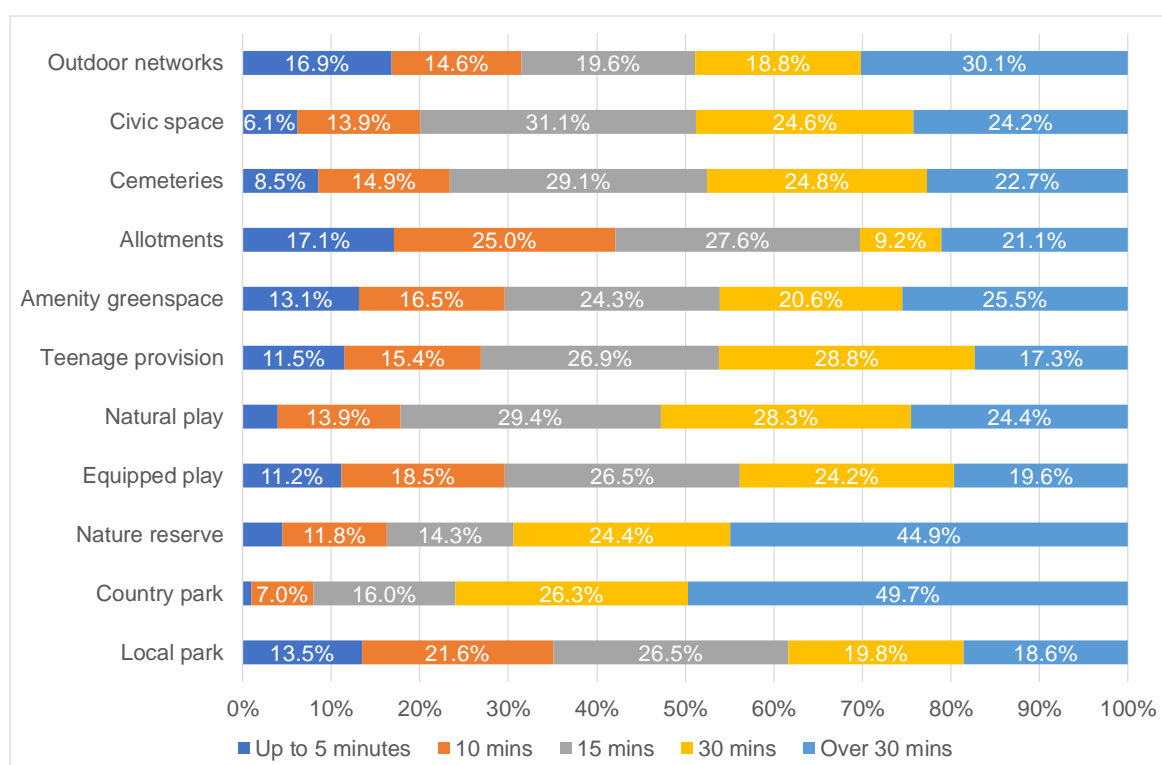
Open space type	Mode	Airedale	Bradford District
Local park	Walk	71.3%	71.9%
	Car	24.3%	23.9%
Country park	Walk	15.5%	14.8%
	Car	78.0%	77.4%
Nature reserve	Walk	46.8%	40.4%
	Car	47.9%	53.5%
Equipped play	Walk	62.8%	61.3%
	Car	34.6%	35.0%
Natural play	Walk	41.3%	40.2%
	Car	54.5%	55.3%
Teenage provision	Walk	35.3%	41.5%
	Car	54.9%	47.9%
Amenity greenspace	Walk	59.9%	63.2%
	Car	32.2%	29.9%

# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

Open space type	Mode	Airedale	Bradford District
Allotments	Walk	68.0%	63.9%
	Car	26.7%	29.0%
Cemeteries	Walk	49.3%	52.1%
	Car	42.8%	40.3%
Civic space	Walk	39.9%	31.0%
	Car	39.9%	44.1%
Outdoor networks	Walk	60.1%	52.2%
	Car	19.6%	29.1%

The times respondents from Airedale are willing to travel to most types of open space is in keeping with the times for the Bradford District.

Figure 5.1.7 Time willing to travel to open spaces



When combined with the results from the previous question, regarding preferred mode of transport, the preferences for how long and by what means of travel can be established.

For some types of open space there is a clear distinction of the preferred time and mode of transport of respondents. For provision such as country parks, respondents willing to travel over 30 minutes show a clear preference to do so by car (76.5%).

Table 5.1.6 sets out the results with the most selected time and mode preferences being highlighted yellow.

# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

## OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

Table 5.1.6: Time and mode of travel preferences

	Time willing to travel	Walk	Drive by car
Local park	10 minutes	77.3%	21.7%
	15 minutes	66.1%	29.2%
Country park	Over 30 minutes	12.1%	76.5%
Nature reserve	Over 30 minutes	35.6%	54.4%
Equipped play	15 minutes	53.6%	40.6%
Natural play	15 minutes	34.0%	62.3%
	30 minutes	41.2%	52.9%
Teenage provision	15 minutes	57.1%	35.7%
	30 minutes	33.3%	46.7%
Amenity greenspace	15 minutes	53.8%	40.0%
	Over 30 minutes	45.6%	36.8%
Allotments	10 minutes	52.6%	36.8%
	15 minutes	61.9%	33.3%
Cemeteries	15 minutes	39.0%	43.9%
Civic space	15 minutes	39.5%	39.5%
Outdoor networks	Over 30 minutes	39.4%	26.6%

### Settlement zones summary

#### Baildon

Summary:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Respondents are generally in keeping with the trends for Airedale</li> <li>◆ Baildon Town Council highlights a lack of provision catering for older aged children. This is supported by survey respondents which cite teenage provision (21%) and natural play for children (20%) as the two forms of provision lacking in the area.</li> <li>◆ Roberts Park and Baildon Moor are highlighted as popular sites for visiting.</li> </ul>
Key actions:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Ensuring quality and access to key sites i.e. Roberts Park and Baildon Moor.</li> <li>◆ Assess provision of play and if required explore/encourage opportunities to expand provision catering for older aged children.</li> </ul>

#### Bingley

Summary:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Respondents are generally in keeping with the trends for Airedale.</li> <li>◆ A slightly greater percentage prefer more natural play sites (81%) in comparison to Airedale (69%) and Bradford District (67%). This may reflect existing provision as the settlement is near to the play provision at the St Ives Estate.</li> <li>◆ A lack of appealing playgrounds for over 10-year olds is expressed in the survey.</li> <li>◆ Friends of Prince of Wales Park highlight some maintenance issues at the park relating to little or no maintenance to the Grade II listed building. They also cite that many paths are becoming difficult to use. Future aspirations include creation of a community picnic and informal play area in the lower part of the park.</li> <li>◆ Myrtle Park, St Ives Estate and Roberts Park are highlighted as popular sites for visiting.</li> <li>◆ Contains areas of high IMD and health deprivation levels.</li> </ul>



# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

## OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

### Key actions:

- ◀ Ensuring quality and access to key sites i.e. Myrtle Park, St Ives Estate and Roberts Park
- ◀ Assess provision of play and if required explore/encourage opportunities to expand provision catering for older aged children.
- ◀ Investigate access/aspirations for Prince of Wales Park.
- ◀ The above action should be recognised within the context that access and awareness to open space provision could help with tackling high IMD and health levels observed.

### **Cottingley**

#### Summary:

- ◀ Respondents are generally in keeping with the trends for Airedale.
- ◀ A higher percentage cite visiting nature areas (82%) and outdoor networks (82%) in comparison to Airedale (67% & 70%) and Bradford District (66% & 67%). This suggests good quantity and access of provision.
- ◀ Nature areas are visited 2-3 times a week by 35% of respondents noticeably greater than Airedale (19%) and Bradford District (20%). This may reflect proximity of large natural sites such as St Ives Estate and Cottingley Wood Estate.
- ◀ However, a lack of nature areas (33%) is noted in comparison to Airedale (18%) and Bradford District (17%). This is due to a proportion of respondents that either visit less frequently or not at all, suggesting for some a potential lack of awareness/knowledge to local provision.
- ◀ Cottingley Rec, Myrtle Park, St Ives Estate and Roberts Park are popular sites for visiting.
- ◀ Small but noted area of high IMD and health deprivation levels.

#### Key actions:

- ◀ Ensuring quality and access to key sites i.e. Myrtle Park, St Ives Estate and Roberts Park and important local sites i.e. Cottingley Rec.
- ◀ The above action should be recognised within the context that access and awareness to open space provision could help with tackling high IMD and health levels observed.
- ◀ On this basis, Cottingley Rec should be regarded as a key form of local provision.

### **East Morton**

#### Summary:

- ◀ Respondents are generally in keeping with the trends for Airedale.
- ◀ A higher percentage prefer smaller play sites (75%) in comparison to Airedale (51%) and Bradford District (49%). This may reflect existing provision.
- ◀ East Morton Rec/Park is highlighted as a popular site for visiting.

#### Key actions:

- ◀ Ensuring quality and access to important local sites i.e. East Morton Rec/Park.

### **Keighley**

#### Summary:

- ◀ Respondents are generally in keeping with the trends for Airedale.
- ◀ 58% cite visiting nature areas in comparison to Airedale (67%) and Bradford District (66%). This may potentially reflect quantity and access. However, nature areas are not particularly highlighted as a type of open space lacking in the area by respondents.
- ◀ Cliffe Castle and St Ives Estate are highlighted as popular sites for visiting.
- ◀ Contains areas of high IMD and health deprivation levels.

#### Key actions:

- ◀ Ensuring quality and access to key sites i.e. Cliffe Castle and St Ives Estate
- ◀ Recommend for any future priorities to focus on network of existing parks provision and exploring/encouraging opportunities to expand features.
- ◀ The above action should be recognised within the context that access and awareness to open space provision could help with tackling high IMD and health levels observed.

# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

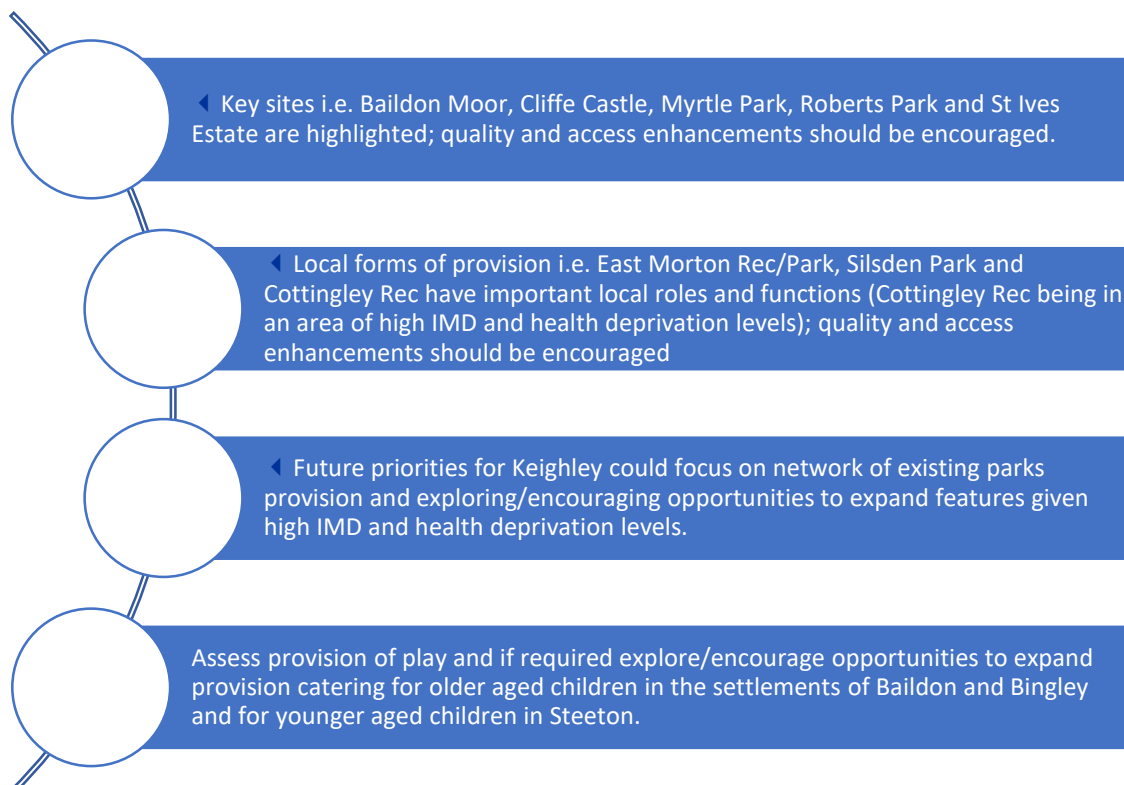
## Silsden

<b>Summary:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◀ Respondents are generally in keeping with the trends for Airedale.</li> <li>◀ A higher percentage cite visiting outdoor networks (84%) in comparison to Airedale (70%) and Bradford District (67%). This suggests good quantity and access.</li> <li>◀ A lack of parks (28%) is noted in comparison to Airedale (16%) and Bradford District (17%). Similarly, a lack of amenity greenspace (16%) is noted in comparison to Airedale (11%) and Bradford District (10%).</li> <li>◀ 13% of respondents in Silsden are quite dissatisfied with the quality of open space; relatively higher in comparison to Airedale (7%) and Bradford District (7%).</li> <li>◀ Silsden Park, canal paths and Skipton Park are highlighted as popular sites for visiting.</li> </ul>
<b>Key actions:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◀ Ensuring quality and access to important local sites i.e. Silsden Park and canal paths.</li> <li>◀ Exploring/encouraging opportunities to expand features at Silsden Park could help address perceptions to a lack of parks provision.</li> </ul>

## Steeton

<b>Summary:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◀ Respondents are generally in keeping with the trends for Airedale.</li> <li>◀ Steeton with Eastburn Parish Council highlights the importance of open space sites and the pressures such forms of provision are facing from housing growth.</li> <li>◀ It also identifies a lack of play provision catering for younger children.</li> </ul>
<b>Key actions:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◀ Assess provision of play and if required explore/encourage opportunities to expand provision catering for younger aged children.</li> </ul>

## Airedale Key Action Summary:



# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

## 5.2 Bradford Urban Summary

The Bradford Urban Core Strategy sub area is made up of seven settlement zones<sup>16</sup>. These include Canal Road Corridor, City Centre, Bradford North East, Bradford North West, Bradford South East, Bradford South West and Shipley<sup>17</sup>.

Map 5.2.1: Bradford Urban with settlement zones



In addition to consultations with various key stakeholders, a total of 1,021 people in the Bradford Urban area completed the questionnaire (paper and online versions combined). The Bradford Urban area has a population of 331,171<sup>18</sup>. This accounts for 63.8% of the population for the Bradford District (population of 519,384). The 1,021 respondents from Bradford Urban accounts for 48.2% of the total responses to the questionnaire.

<sup>16</sup> Figure 3.4 and 3.5 highlight the settlement zones in the Bradford Urban area as having high levels of IMD and health deprivation

<sup>17</sup> An insufficient number of returns were received from the City Centre and Canal Road Corridor areas. No analysis at the settlement zone level can be undertaken. However, returns are included in the overall Bradford analysis.

<sup>18</sup> ONS Mid-Year Estimates 2018

## CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

Consultation was also undertaken with local area groups such as Sandy Lane Parish Council, Better Start Bradford, Allerton Allotments Association, Cecil Avenue Allotments, Heaton Allotment Association, Park Road Allotments, Sunnybank Road Allotments, Friends of Bowling Park, Friends of Brackenhill Park, Friends of Horton Park, Friends of Park Wood, Friends of Peel Park, Friends of Wyke Recreation Ground and Northcliffe Allotments.

A breakdown of the respondents compared to actual population shows a slightly less than proportionate level of respondents to the survey. Shipley is the exception where a slightly greater proportion of survey respondents to actual population figures is shown. The 1,021 returns from the Bradford Urban area is approximately 0.3% of the Bradford Urban population.

*Table 5.2.1: Proportion of respondents compared to population by Settlement Zone*

Core Strategy Area	Settlement Zone	% Total survey respondents	% Population	Difference
Bradford Urban	Bradford North East	12.3%	18.7%	-6.4%
	Bradford North West	5.7%	14.1%	-8.5%
	Bradford South East	8.6%	12.7%	-4.1%
	Bradford South West	12.3%	18.3%	-6.0%
	Shipley	9.3%	3.4%	5.9%

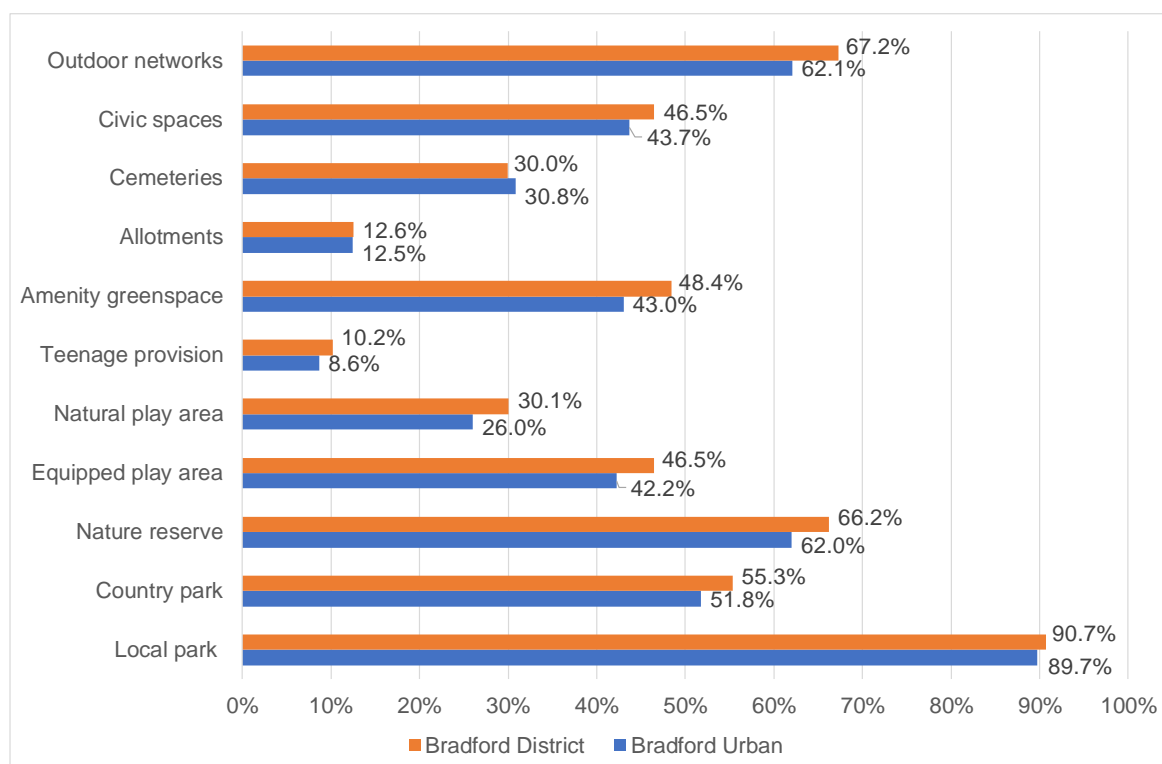
# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

## OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

### Frequency of visits

Questionnaire respondents from the Bradford Urban area demonstrate that certain types of open space are visited more often in comparison to other types. In keeping with the Bradford District wide trend, the most popular types of open spaces visited by Bradford Urban area respondents are parks (89.7%), outdoor networks (62.1%), nature areas (62.0%) and country parks (51.8%).

Figure 5.2.1: Open spaces visited



These types of provision are also visited the most frequently (i.e. more than once a week) by respondents except for country parks and nature areas which tend to be visited once a month.

Larger play sites are visited more often (51.5%) than smaller play sites (48.5%). This is the highest percentage of the four core strategy areas. Respondents also cite a slightly greater preference for traditional play equipment (33.7%) in comparison to other core strategy areas and Bradford District (32.5%).

This could reflect a lack of existing natural play provision and/or a lack of awareness to such forms of provision in what is a more urban area of the District. It could also reflect a lack of knowing how to use such type of provision. Anecdotal evidence from organisations such as Yorkshire Wildlife Trust highlights that in some communities/areas there is a gap in understanding how to use open space. Non-traditional play provision could be unfamiliar to many people who have not seen or experienced it before.

# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

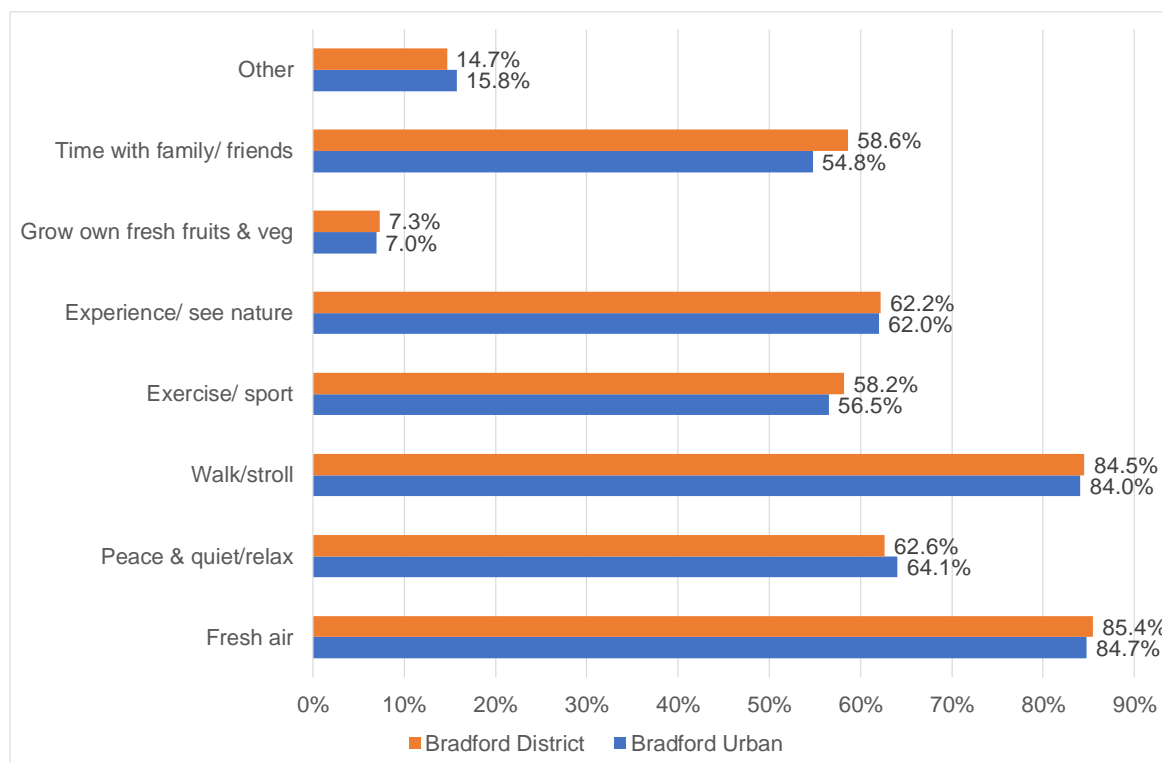
Table 5.2.2: Play provision preference

Area	More natural play	Traditional play equipment
Bradford Urban	66.3%	33.7%
Bradford District	67.5%	32.5%

## Reasons/barriers to visits

The most popular reasons for visiting open space for respondents from the Bradford Urban area are for fresh air (84.7%) followed by to take a walk/stroll (84.0%); similar to the Bradford District as whole (85.4% and 84.5%). The third reason selected by Bradford Urban respondents is for peace and quiet/relax (64.1%).

Figure 5.2.2: Reasons to visit open space



The most common reasons cited as preventing people in the Bradford Urban area from using open space are fear of crime/personal safety (11.9%). This is followed by sites not being maintained well (6.4%) and sites being too far away (5.8%).

The percentage of respondents citing crime/personal safety is slightly greater than other Core Strategy areas and Bradford District as a whole (8.7%). This is likely to be a reflection of the more urban characteristics of the area.

# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

## Satisfaction of Quantity

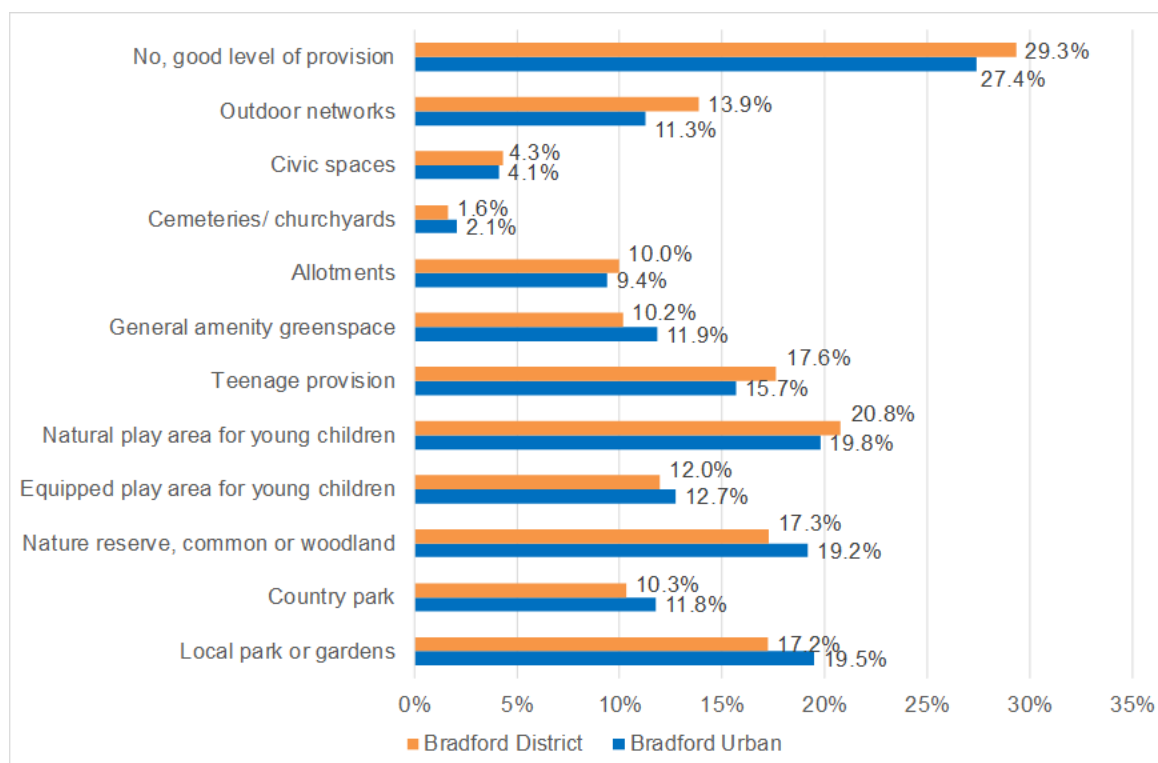
Satisfaction with the amount of open space available in the Bradford Urban area is high. The majority of respondents from this area are either very satisfied (30.4%) or quite satisfied (44.2%) with the amount of provision. However, this is the lowest of the Core Strategy Sub-areas. A slightly greater percentage of respondents are noted as being either quite dissatisfied (8.6%) or very dissatisfied (3.9%). This is still only a small percentage but slightly greater in comparison to other core strategy areas. The figures could relate to the respondent views to provision lacking in the area discussed under Table 5.2.3.

Table 5.2.3: Satisfaction with quantity of open spaces

Area	Very satisfied	Quite satisfied	Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	Quite dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Bradford Urban	30.4%	44.2%	12.9%	8.6%	3.9%
Bradford District	30.2%	48.3%	11.9%	7.1%	2.4%

A greater proportion of respondents from the Bradford Urban area highlight a lack of park provision (19.5%) compared to Bradford District (17.2%). Similarly, a lack of nature areas (19.2%) is noted in comparison to Bradford District (17.3%). In keeping with the results of Bradford District (19.8%) natural play areas for children are also cited as lacking by Bradford Urban respondents (20.8%). Otherwise a noticeable percentage of respondents (27.4%) cite there is a good level of provision.

Figure 5.2.3: Provision considered lacking to Bradford Urban respondents



## CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

The figure for parks is highest of any of the Core Strategy Sub-areas. Yet the Bradford Urban area has four large Municipal parks and several smaller parks. When broken down by settlement zone, a greater proportion of respondents from the North East, South West and South East areas cite a lack of parks provision.

*Table 5.2.4: Lack of parks provision by settlement zone*

Settlement Zone	Percentage of respondents	Key parks in area
Bradford North East	27%	Peel Park
Bradford North West	8%	Lister Park
Bradford South East	25%	Bowling Park
Bradford South West	27%	Harold Park, Horton Park, Wibsey Park
City Centre	3%	City Park
Shipley	9%	Roberts Park

This may reflect the comments from the wider consultation regarding some people's lack of knowledge and/or understanding to the presence and use of open space sites.

### Satisfaction of Quality

Similar to quantity, satisfaction regarding the quality of open space is also high. Most respondents (73.7%) from the Bradford Urban area are either very satisfied (26.4%) or quite satisfied (47.4%) with quality. However, this is the lowest of the Core Strategy Sub-areas. Positive attributes and potential elements to encourage greater use are set out under Table 5.2.5.

*Table 5.2.5: Satisfaction with quality of open spaces*

Area	Very satisfied	Quite satisfied	Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	Quite dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Bradford Urban	26.4%	47.4%	14.3%	8.6%	3.4%
<i>Bradford District</i>	<i>30.2%</i>	<i>48.3%</i>	<i>11.9%</i>	<i>7.1%</i>	<i>2.4%</i>

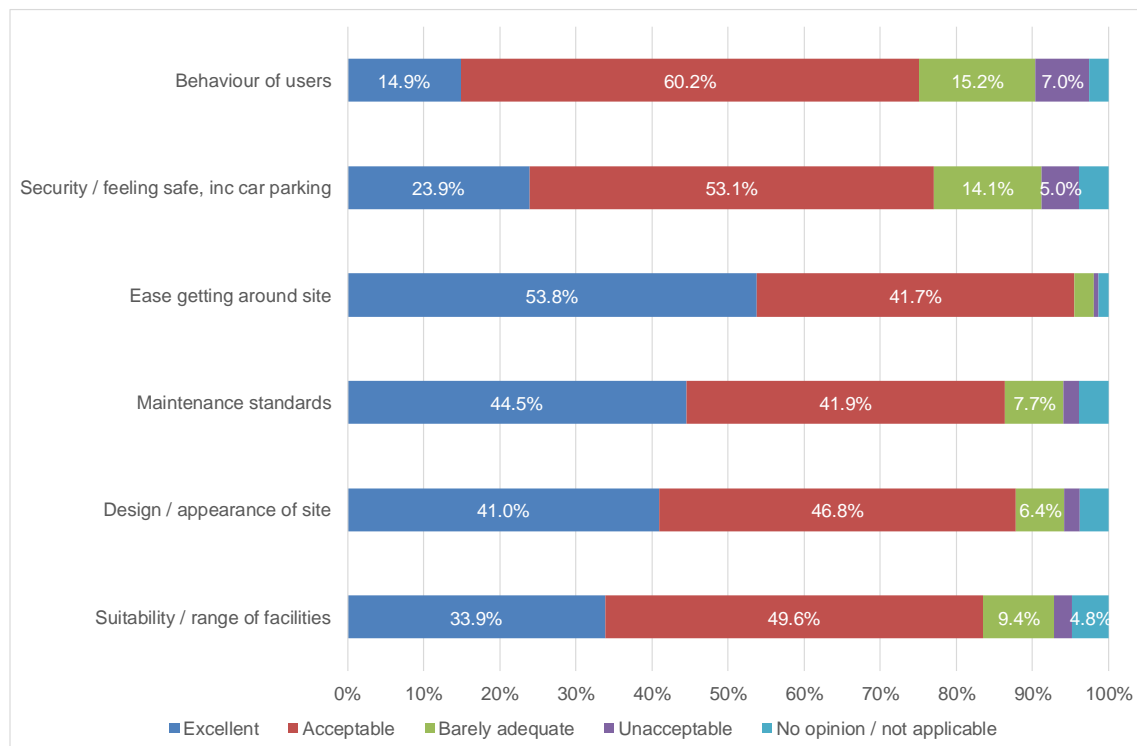
Popular sites visited by respondents from Bradford Urban area include the parks of the City. Lister Park and Harold Park are specifically mentioned.

Ease of getting around, design and appearance as well as standard of maintenance are rated as some of the more positive aspects of sites respondents visit most often.



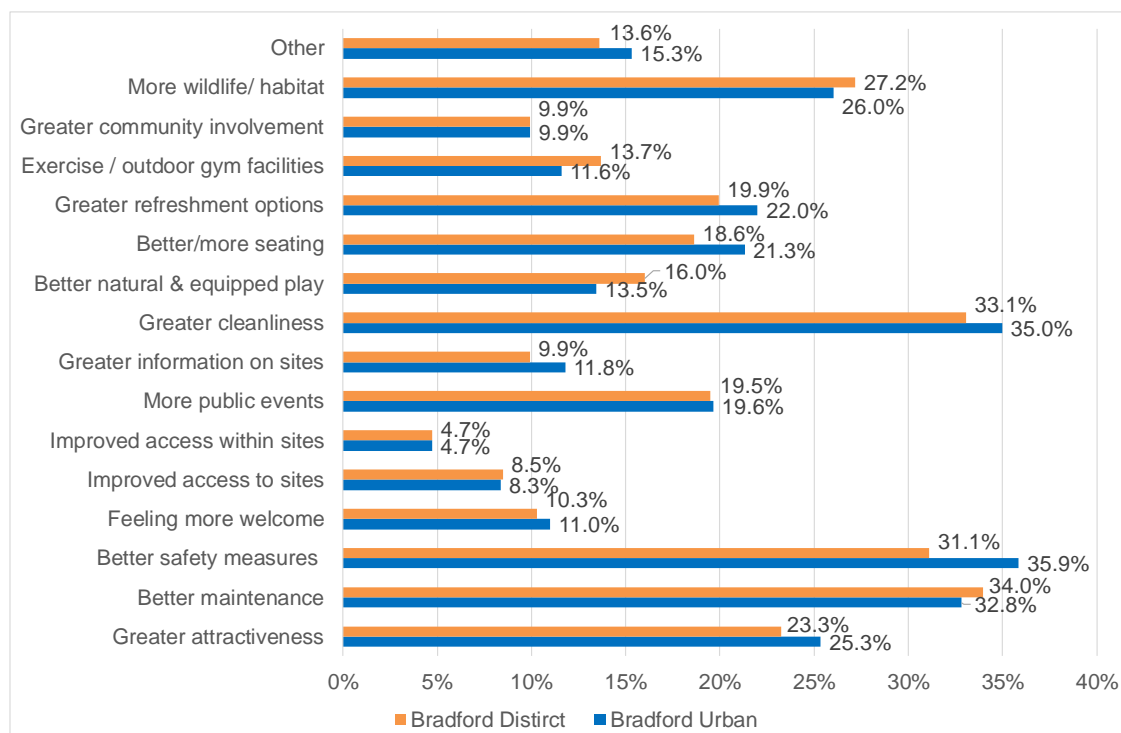
# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

Figure 5.2.4: Positive features of sites visited



A greater proportion of the Bradford Urban areas respondents cite that better safety measures (35.9%), greater cleanliness (35.0%) and better maintenance (32.8%) would encourage more use of open space. These are in keeping with the Bradford District results.

Figure 5.2.5: What would encourage more use of open spaces?



# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

## Travel times and modes

The preference for respondents from the Bradford Urban area is to access certain types of provision (i.e. parks, equipped play areas, amenity greenspace and allotments) on foot.

For natural play, teenage provision, nature reserves, country parks and civic space respondents from Bradford Urban tend to travel by car or private vehicle. This is similar to the figures for the Bradford District. These typologies are likely to be located outside of the denser urban area and therefore inaccessible on foot.

Figure 5.2.6: Mode of transport to open spaces

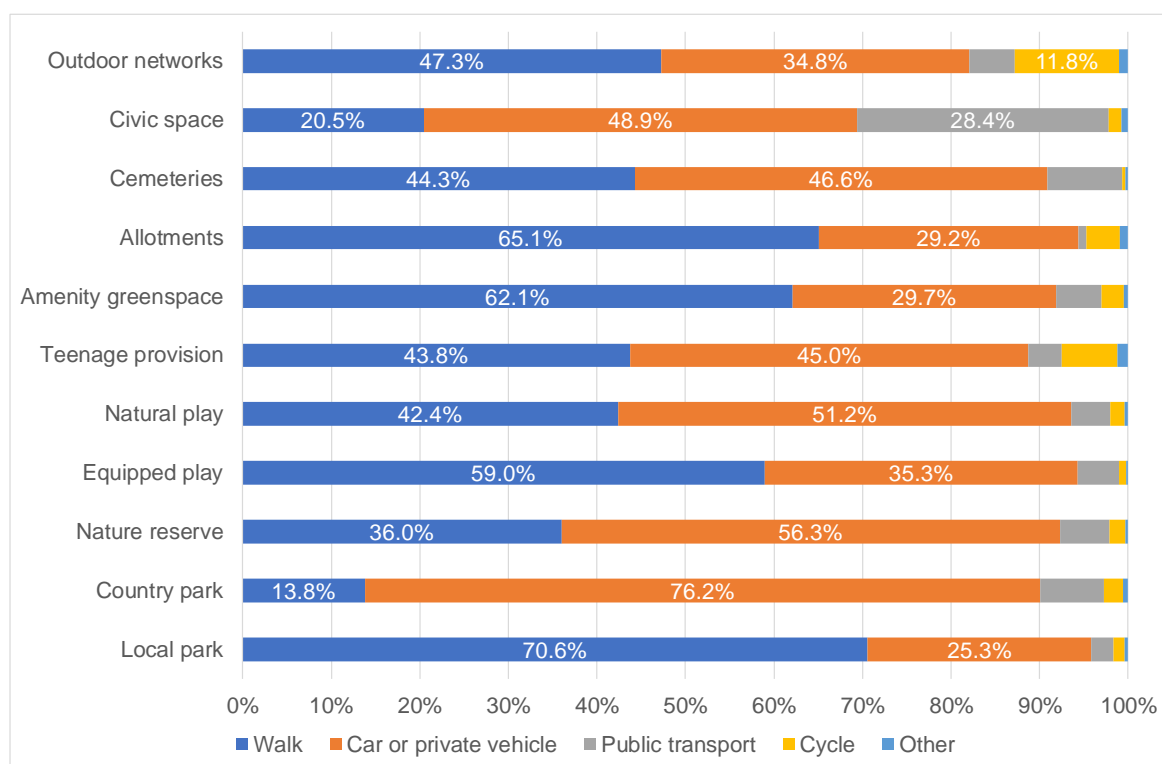


Table 5.2.6: Mode of travel compared to Bradford District

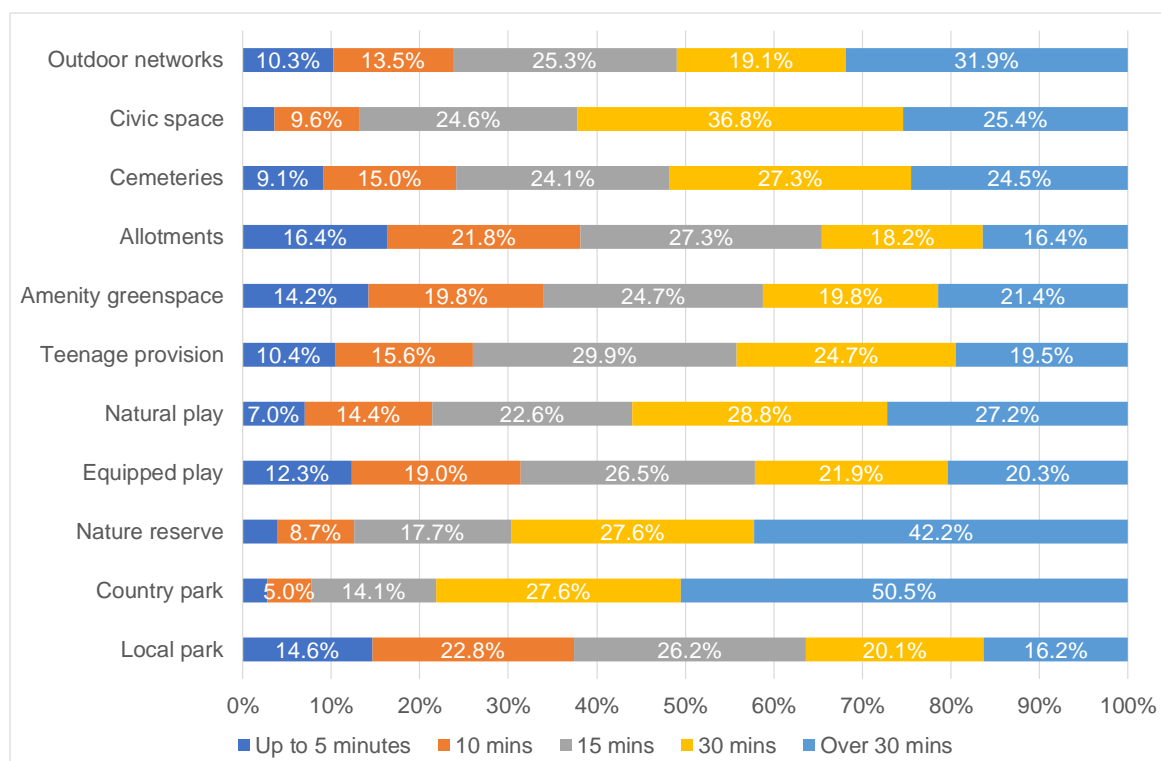
Open space type	Mode	Bradford Urban	Bradford District
Local park	Walk	70.6%	71.9%
	Car	25.3%	23.9%
Country park	Walk	13.8%	14.8%
	Car	76.2%	77.4%
Nature reserve	Walk	36.0%	40.4%
	Car	56.3%	53.5%
Equipped play	Walk	59.0%	61.3%
	Car	35.3%	35.0%
Natural play	Walk	42.4%	40.2%
	Car	51.2%	55.3%
Teenage provision	Walk	43.8%	41.5%
	Car	45.0%	47.9%

# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

Open space type	Mode	Bradford Urban	Bradford District
Amenity greenspace	Walk	62.1%	63.2%
	Car	29.7%	29.9%
Allotments	Walk	65.1%	63.9%
	Car	29.2%	29.0%
Cemeteries	Walk	44.3%	52.1%
	Car	46.6%	40.3%
Civic space	Walk	20.5%	31.0%
	Car	48.9%	44.1%
Outdoor networks	Walk	47.3%	52.2%
	Car	34.8%	29.1%

The times respondents from the Bradford Urban area are willing to travel to most types of open space are in keeping with the times for the Bradford District. For natural play areas, Bradford Urban area respondents are willing to travel over 30 minutes (30.4%) to access such provision. This may reflect that existing forms of provision are likely or perceived to be located outside of the denser urban area.

Figure 5.1.7 Time willing to travel to open spaces



When combined with the results from the previous question, regarding preferred mode of transport, the preferences for how long and by what means of travel can be established.

For some types of open space there is a clear distinction of the preferred time and mode of transport of respondents. For provision such as country parks, respondents willing to travel over 30 minutes show a clear preference to do so by car (77.4%).

# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

## OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

Table 5.2.7 sets out the results with the most selected time and mode preferences being highlighted yellow.

Table 5.2.7: Time and mode of travel preferences

	Time willing to travel	Walk	Drive by car
Local park	10 minutes	76.3%	21.7%
	15 minutes	71.4%	20.3%
Country park	Over 30 minutes	8.2%	77.4%
Nature reserve	Over 30 minutes	21.4%	66.3%
Equipped play	15 minutes	55.8%	33.6%
Natural play	30 minutes	33.8%	57.7%
	Over 30 minutes	37.3%	53.7%
Teenage provision	15 minutes	52.2%	30.4%
Amenity greenspace	15 minutes	54.2%	36.5%
Allotments	15 minutes	53.3%	36.7%
Cemeteries	30 minutes	30.4%	51.9%
Civic space	30 minutes	14.4%	46.6%
Outdoor networks	Over 30 minutes	34.1%	41.2%

### Settlement Zones Summary

#### Bradford North East

Summary:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Respondents are generally in keeping with the trends for Bradford Urban</li> <li>◆ A lower percentage of respondents (21%) visit natural play areas (relative to other Bradford Urban settlement zones) possibly suggesting a lack of such provision.</li> <li>◆ However, a greater percentage prefer more natural play (73%) in comparison to other Bradford Urban settlement zones and Bradford District (67%).</li> <li>◆ 14% of respondents cite fear of crime/personal safety. This is slightly greater than Bradford Urban (12%) and Bradford District (9%).</li> <li>◆ The settlement zone has the second highest percentage of respondents (15%) to be neither satisfied nor dissatisfied with the amount of open space in the area. However, in keeping with wider trends most respondents are either very (21%) or quite satisfied (46%).</li> <li>◆ The settlement area has one of the highest percentage of respondents (8%) to be very dissatisfied with the quality of open space in the area. However, in keeping with wider trends most respondents are quite satisfied (47%).</li> <li>◆ Consultation with Park Road Allotments highlighted an issue with security as all plot holders had produce stolen in the last 12 months. Friends of Peel Park also highlighted quality issues on site including insufficient bins, litter and dog control.</li> <li>◆ Peel Park, Roberts Park, Idle Recreation Ground, Leeds Liverpool Canal and St Ives Estate are highlighted as popular sites that respondents from Bradford North East visit.</li> <li>◆ This settlement zone contains areas of high IMD and health deprivation levels.</li> </ul>
Key actions:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Ensuring quality and access to key sites i.e. Peel Park and local important sites i.e. Idle Recreation Ground.</li> <li>◆ Assess provision of natural play and if required explore/encourage opportunities to expand such forms of provision.</li> <li>◆ The above action should be recognised within the context that access and awareness to open space provision could help with tackling high IMD and health levels observed.</li> </ul>

# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

## OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

### **Bradford North West**

<b>Summary:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◀ Respondents are generally in keeping with the trends for Bradford Urban</li> <li>◀ A relatively high percentage of respondents (28%) visit allotments. A likely reflection to some respondents being plot holders. This is supported by the higher proportion of respondents who state they visit an allotment once a week.</li> <li>◀ A lack of teenage provision (22%) is noted in comparison to Bradford Urban (16%) and Bradford District (18%).</li> <li>◀ Sandy Lane Parish Council is keen to see a community hub or sports facility within Greenwood Park. The site has had new play equipment but has no MUGA or activities for older children. There are no youth clubs or other indoor/outdoor leisure facilities for the community. The Parish Council is in favour of any plans to maintain and enhance such provision.</li> <li>◀ Heaton Allotment Association highlights security issues (e.g. vandalised plots, sheds burnt). This is thought to be linked to the public footpaths running through the site.</li> <li>◀ Lister Park is highlighted as a popular site that respondents from Bradford North West visit.</li> <li>◀ This settlement zone contains areas (to east) of high IMD and health deprivation levels.</li> </ul>
<b>Key actions:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◀ Ensuring quality and access to key sites i.e. Lister Park and important local sites i.e. Greenwood Park and West Park.</li> <li>◀ Assess provision of play and if required explore/encourage opportunities to expand provision catering for older aged children.</li> <li>◀ The above action should be recognised within the context that access and awareness to open space provision could help with tackling high IMD and health levels observed.</li> </ul>

### **Bradford South East**

<b>Summary:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◀ Respondents are generally in keeping with the trends for Bradford Urban</li> <li>◀ 19% of respondents cite fear of crime/personal safety as a barrier. This is the highest of any settlement zone and greater than Bradford Urban (12%) and Bradford District (9%).</li> <li>◀ The settlement area has the highest percentage of respondents (18%) to be neither satisfied nor dissatisfied with the amount of open space in the area. 13% are also quite dissatisfied; again, comparatively a higher proportion. However, in keeping with wider trends most respondents are either very (30%) or quite satisfied (35%).</li> <li>◀ A lack of parks provision (28%) is noted in comparison to Bradford Urban (19%) and Bradford District (17%). However, large sites such as Bowling Park, Knowles Park and Pitt Hill Park are found in the settlement zone.</li> <li>◀ Like quantity, satisfaction of quality is overall positive with most respondents either very (26%) or quite (40%) satisfied. However, a higher proportion of respondents are neither satisfied nor dissatisfied (16%) or quite dissatisfied (13%) with quality of provision. This is slightly greater than the figures for Bradford Urban and Bradford District.</li> <li>◀ Better safety measures (43%) are the most cited response which would encourage greater use. This is higher in comparison to Bradford Urban (36%) and Bradford District (31%).</li> <li>◀ Bowling Park, Judy Woods, Harold Park, Knowles Park and Wyke Recreation Ground are highlighted as popular sites that respondents from Bradford South East visit.</li> <li>◀ This settlement zone contains areas of high IMD and health deprivation levels.</li> </ul>
<b>Key actions:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◀ Ensuring quality and access to key sites i.e. Bowling Park, Harold Park, Judy Woods and important local sites i.e. Knowles Park and Pitt Hill Park.</li> <li>◀ Quality of parks provision should be reviewed and if required explore/encourage opportunities to expand features and address perceived quality/safety concerns.</li> <li>◀ The above action should be recognised within the context that access and awareness to open space provision could help with tackling high IMD and health levels observed.</li> </ul>

# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

## OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

### **Bradford South West**

#### **Summary:**

- ◀ Respondents are generally in keeping with the trends for Bradford Urban.
- ◀ The area has one of the highest percentage of respondents (13%) to be neither satisfied nor dissatisfied with the amount of open space. However, in keeping with wider trends most respondents are either very (23%) or quite satisfied (52%).
- ◀ Natural play is cited by respondents (22%) as the provision most lacking in the area.
- ◀ Friends of Brackenhill Park highlight the play equipment and tennis court area needs an upgrade/investment. Also believe many are unaware of the site but stress its importance.
- ◀ Consultation with Cecil Avenue Allotments highlights issues with security to the site as a full boundary fence is needed. The site offers a lot of engagement with a variety of groups such as young people and charities.
- ◀ Like quantity, satisfaction of quality is overall positive with most respondents very (19%) or quite (52%) satisfied. However, a higher proportion of respondents are neither satisfied nor dissatisfied (17%) or quite dissatisfied (10%) with quality of provision. This is slightly greater than the figures for Bradford Urban and Bradford District.
- ◀ Harold Park, Wibsey Park and Horton Park are highlighted as popular sites for visiting.
- ◀ This settlement zone contains areas of high IMD and health deprivation levels.

#### **Key actions:**

- ◀ Ensuring quality and access to key sites i.e. Harold Park, Wibsey Park and Horton Park
- ◀ Investigate quality/aspirations for Brackenhill Park.
- ◀ Assess provision of natural play and if required explore/encourage opportunities to expand such forms of provision.
- ◀ The above actions should be recognised within the context that access and awareness to open space provision could help with tackling high IMD and health levels observed.

### **Shipley**

#### **Summary:**

- ◀ Respondents are generally more in keeping with the results/trends for Airedale than the Bradford Urban area.
- ◀ A higher percentage cite visiting outdoor networks (82%) in comparison to Bradford Urban (62%) and Bradford District (67%). This suggests good quantity and access most likely due to the presence of the Leeds Liverpool Canal. A similar trend is also seen for nature sites with 78% of Shipley respondents stating they visit such provision compared to Bradford Urban (62%) and Bradford District (66%).
- ◀ 88% of respondents are either very or quite satisfied with the amount of open space; higher than Bradford Urban (74%) and Bradford District (80%). It is also one of the higher percentages at settlement level. A similar trend can be seen for quality.
- ◀ Natural play is cited by respondents (19%) as the provision most lacking in the area. There is also a preference to visit more natural types of play (78%).
- ◀ Roberts Park and Northcliffe Park are highlighted as popular sites to visit.
- ◀ This settlement contains areas of high IMD and health deprivation levels.

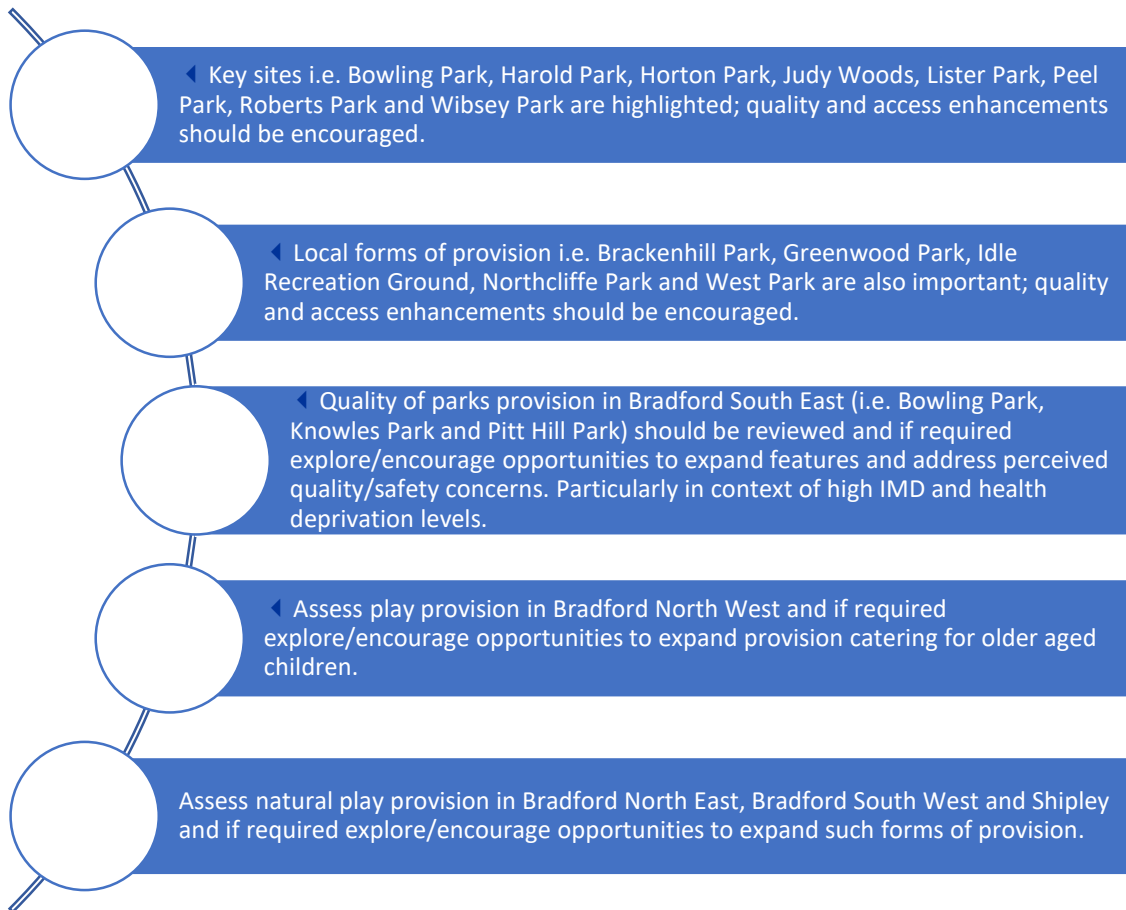
#### **Key actions:**

- ◀ Ensuring quality and access to key sites i.e. Roberts Park and important local sites i.e. Northcliffe Park.
- ◀ Assess provision of natural play and if required explore/encourage opportunities to expand such forms of provision.
- ◀ The above actions should be recognised within the context that access and awareness to open space provision could help with tackling high IMD and health levels observed.

# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

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## Bradford Urban Key Action Summary:



# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

## OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

### 5.3 Pennine Town Summary

The Pennine Towns Core Strategy sub area is made up of nine settlement zones. These include Cullingworth, Denholme, Harden, Haworth, Oakworth, Oxenhope, Queensbury, Thornton and Wilsden.

Map 5.3.1: Pennine Town with settlement zones



In addition to consultations with various key stakeholders, a total of 242 people in Pennine Towns completed the questionnaire (paper and online versions combined). The Pennine Towns area has a population of 45,939<sup>19</sup>. This accounts for 8.6% of the population for the Bradford District (population of 519,384). The 242 respondents from the Pennine Towns accounts for 11.4% of the total responses to the questionnaire.

Consultation was also undertaken with local area groups such as Denholme Town Council, Cullingworth Parish Council, Harden Parish Council, Haworth, Cross Roads & Stanbury Parish Council, Oxenhope Village Council and Wilsden Parish Council as well as site specific groups such as the Top Royds Allotment Association (Thornton), Friends of Cross Roads Park, Friends of Littlemoor Park (Queensbury) and Friends of Central Park, Haworth.

A breakdown of the respondents compared to actual population shows generally a proportionate level of respondents to the survey. The 242 returns from the Pennine Towns is approximately 0.5% of the Pennine Towns population.

<sup>19</sup> ONS Mid-Year Estimates 2018



# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

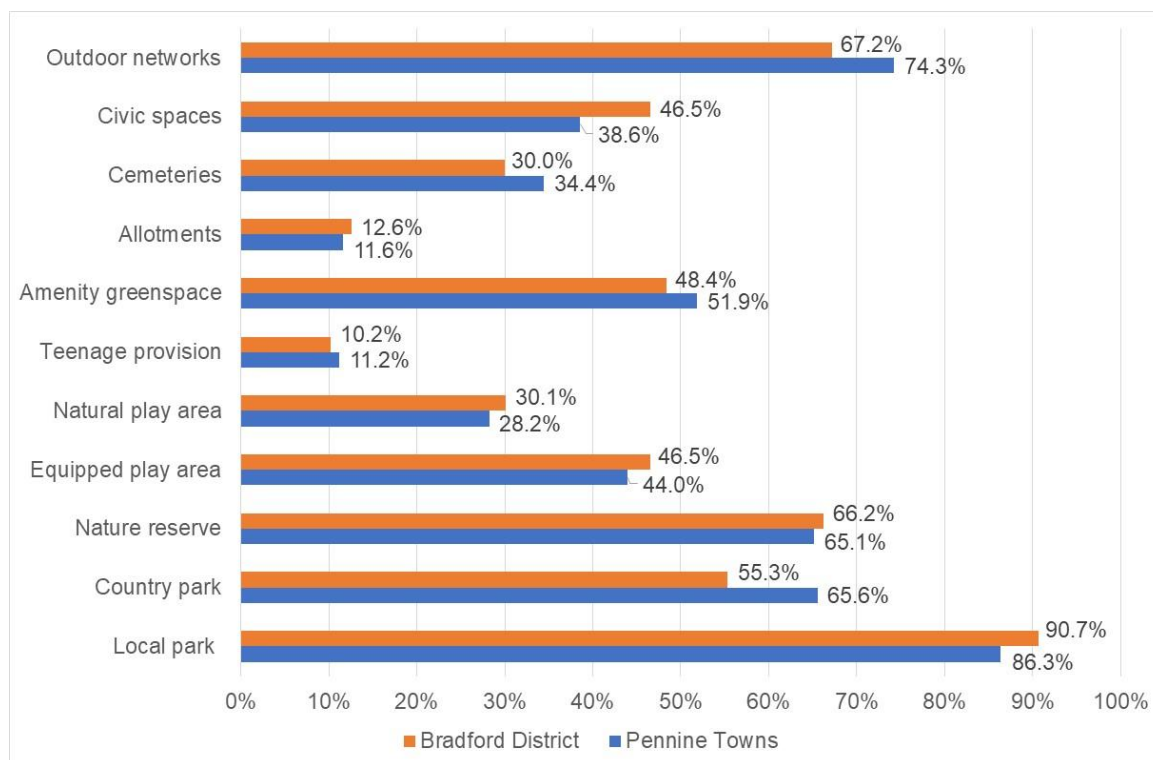
Table 5.3.1: Proportion of respondents compared to population by Settlement Zone

Core Strategy Area	Settlement Zone	% Total survey respondents	% Population	Difference
Pennine Town	Cullingworth	0.4%	0.7%	-0.3%
	Denholme	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%
	Harden	0.8%	0.6%	0.2%
	Haworth	2.6%	1.0%	1.7%
	Oakworth	1.0%	1.3%	-0.2%
	Oxenhope	0.6%	0.6%	0.0%
	Queensbury	1.8%	2.5%	-0.7%
	Thornton	2.1%	1.0%	1.1%
	Wilsden	1.4%	0.6%	0.8%

## Frequency of visits

Questionnaire respondents from the Pennine Towns area demonstrate that certain types of open space are visited more often in comparison to other types. In keeping with the Bradford District wide trend, the most popular types of open spaces visited by Pennine Towns area respondents are parks (86.3%), outdoor networks (74.3%), country parks (65.6%), nature areas (65.1%) and amenity greenspaces (51.9%).

Figure 5.3.1: Open spaces visited



## CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

In keeping with Bradford District, parks, outdoor networks, amenity greenspace are visited more frequently (i.e. more than once a week) by respondents in Pennine Towns. Parks are mostly visited by respondents from Pennine Towns 2-3 times a week (26.2%) followed by once a week (25.7%). Amenity greenspace is visited daily by 25.0% of respondents in Pennine Towns followed by 2-3 times a week (22.5%). Outdoor networks are visited 2-3 times a week by 25.8% of respondents.

Within the Pennine Towns, 37.0% of respondents visit allotments 2-3 times a week. This is noticeably greater than in other Core Strategy areas and across the Bradford District (20.9%) as a whole. However, this greater frequency of use is likely a reflection of respondents being plot holders; as the overall percentage of respondents from Pennine Towns visiting allotments (11.6%) is in keeping with the Bradford District (12.6%).

Furthermore, 57% of respondents from the Pennine Towns area are from the settlements of Haworth, Queensbury and Thornton; all of which are observed as containing allotment sites.

Cemeteries are visited less frequently with just over a third of respondents (31.3%) visiting less than once a month which follows a similar trend to Bradford as a whole (33.6%). This typology tends to be visited less frequently.

Smaller play sites are visited more often (52.9%) than larger play sites (47.1%). This differs slightly compared to across the whole of the Bradford District where larger play area sites are visited more often (51%) than smaller play sites (49%). This is likely a reflection that play provision in the Pennine Towns is generally smaller in comparison to other areas of the District.

Similar to the Bradford District as a whole, Pennine Towns also has significant differences in the preferences of play provision. In Pennine Towns 71.0% of respondents prefer more natural play compared to 29.0% preferring more traditional equipment (Bradford District; 67.5% more natural and 32.5% traditional).

*Table 5.3.2: Play provision preference*

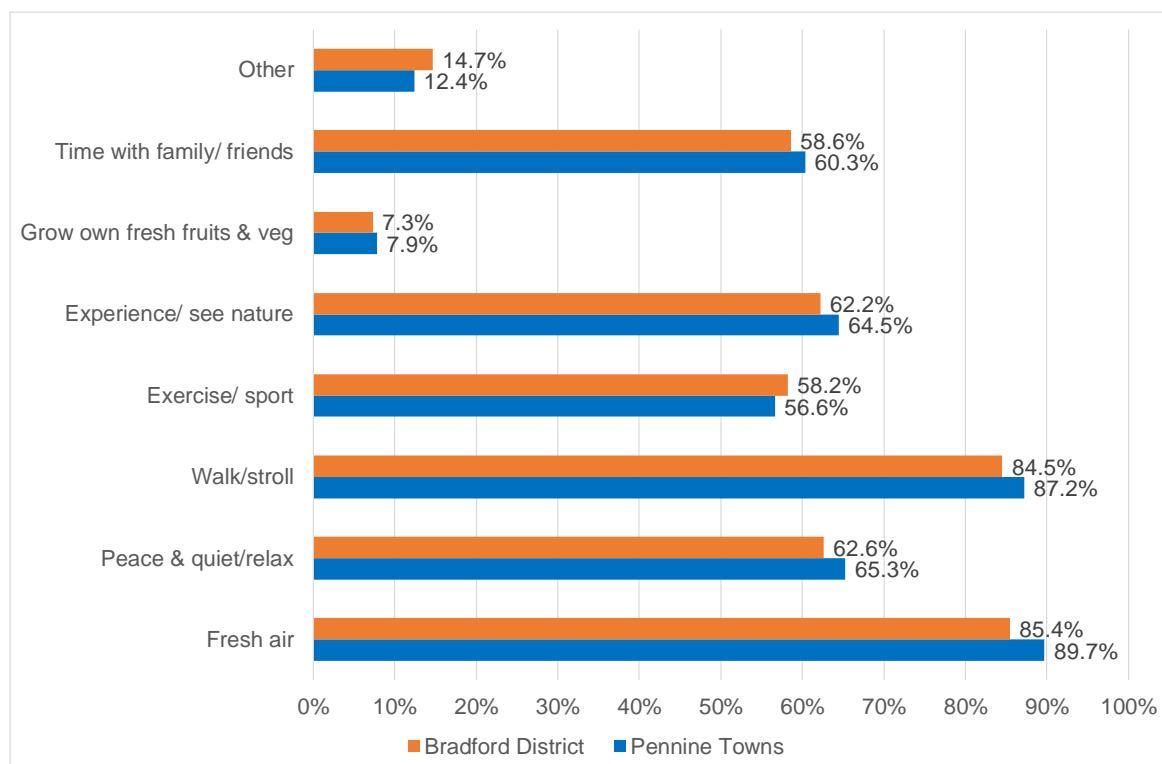
Area	More natural play	Traditional play equipment
Pennine Towns	71.0%	29.0%
<i>Bradford District</i>	<i>67.5%</i>	<i>32.5%</i>

# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

## Reasons/barriers to visits

The most popular reasons for visiting open space for respondents from the Pennine Towns are 'for fresh air' (89.7%) followed by 'to take a walk/stroll' (87.2%) and 'for peace and quiet/relax' (65.3%). This is similar to the Bradford District as whole (85.4%, 84.5% and 62.6%).

Figure 5.3.2: Reasons to visit open space



The most common reasons cited as preventing people in the Pennine Towns from using open space are sites not being maintained well (9.1%), sites too far away (6.6%) and not knowing where sites are (6.6%). The percentage of respondents citing sites not being maintained well is slightly greater than the average for Bradford District (7.7%). However, the percentages are overall still low.

Conversely, fear of crime/personal safety is less of an issue for respondents in Pennine Towns (5.4%) compared to other Core Strategy areas and the Bradford District as a whole (8.7%). This is likely to be a reflection of the more rural characteristics of the Pennine Towns area.

## Satisfaction of Quantity

The level of satisfaction with the amount of open spaces is high. The majority of respondents from the Pennine Towns area are either very satisfied (45.9%) or quite satisfied (39.3%) with the amount of provision; the second highest of the Core Strategy Sub-areas behind Wharfedale.

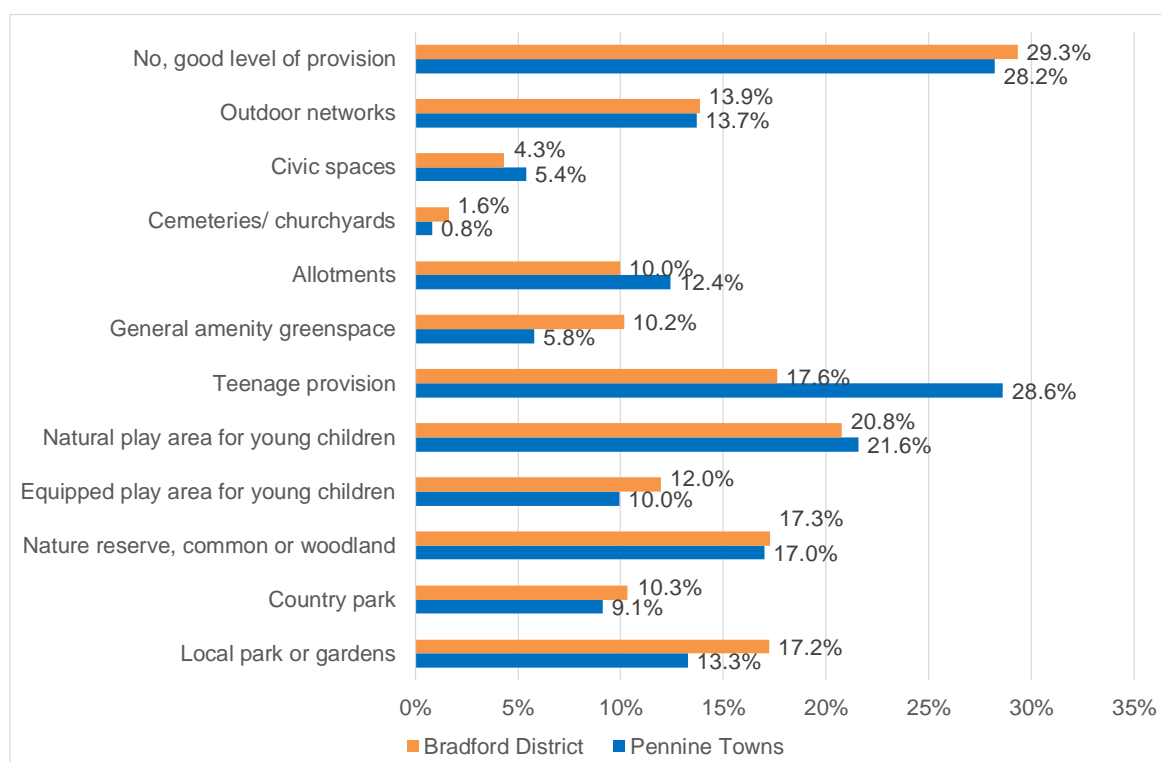
# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

Table 5.3.3: Satisfaction with quantity of open spaces

Area	Very satisfied	Quite satisfied	Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	Quite dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Pennine Towns	45.9%	39.3%	7.4%	7.0%	0.4%
Bradford District	37.4%	42.7%	10.0%	7.1%	2.8%

A greater proportion of respondents from the Pennine Towns area highlight a lack of teenage play provision (28.6%) compared to Bradford District (17.6%). The highest of any of the Core Strategy Sub-areas. This is supported by comments from Harden Parish Council and Oxenhope Village Council.

Figure 5.3.3: Provision considered lacking to Pennine Town respondents



Natural play areas for children are also cited as lacking by Pennine Towns respondents (21.6%); in keeping with the results of Bradford District (20.8%)

In addition, Wilsden Parish Council highlights a shortage of play equipment suitable for pre-school ages. Although it does note that this is being addressed through investment from Section 106 funding as part of recent planning permissions.

Furthermore, waiting lists at allotments are highlighted by Cullingworth Parish Council (+20), Harden Parish Council (c. 54), Oxenhope Village Council (c. 9) and Wilsden Parish Council (c. 14). Top Royds Allotment Association in Thornton has a waiting list of circa 30 individuals. It also states demand for plots has increased year on year to a point that someone on the waiting list is unlikely to get a plot.

# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

## Satisfaction of Quality

Similar to quantity, satisfaction regarding the quality of open space is also high. Most respondents (85.7%) from the Pennine Towns area are either very satisfied (30.4%) or quite satisfied (55.4%) with quality. This is the highest of the Core Strategy Sub-areas.

Furthermore, only a small percentage of respondents from the Pennine Towns area are either quite (4.5%) or very (0.9%) dissatisfied. This suggests open space in the South Pennine Towns and Villages are of a good quality.

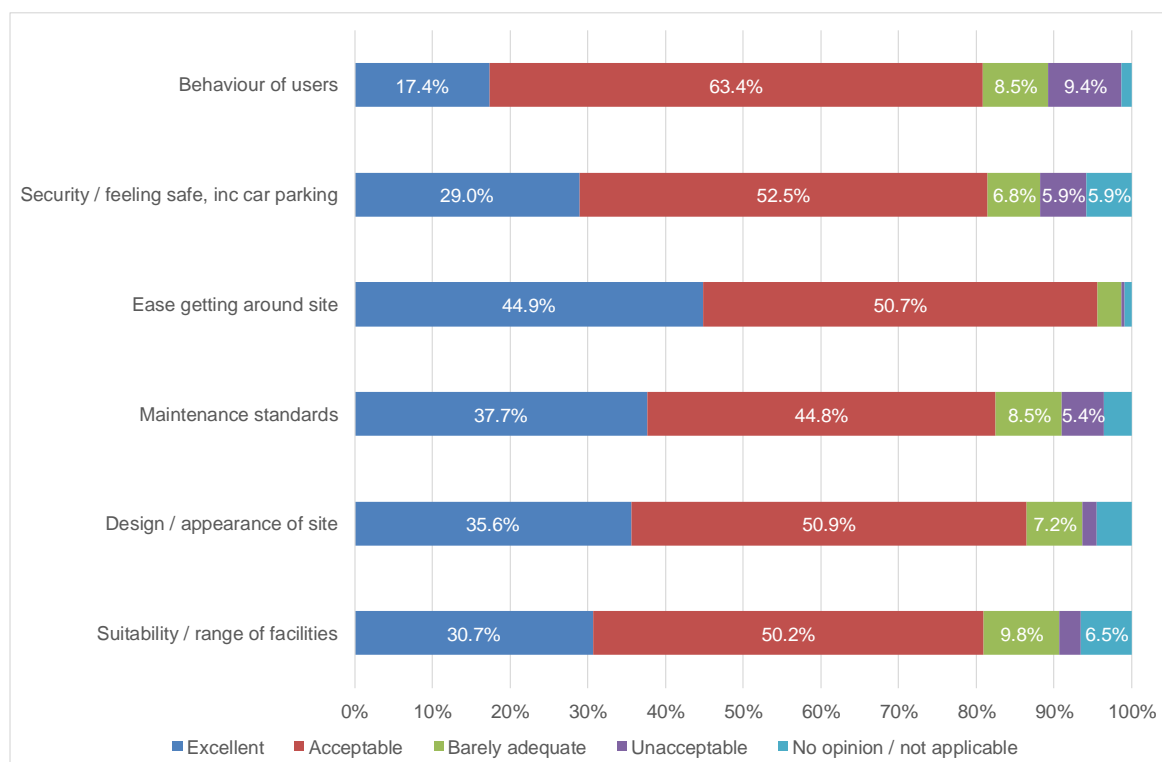
Table 5.3.4: Satisfaction with quality of open spaces

Area	Very satisfied	Quite satisfied	Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	Quite dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Pennine Towns	30.4%	55.4%	8.9%	4.5%	0.9%
Bradford District	30.2%	48.3%	11.9%	7.1%	2.4%

Popular sites visited by respondents from the Pennine Towns area include Central Park (Haworth), St Ives Estate (Bingley), Cliffe Castle (Keighley) and Roberts Park (Saltaire).

Ease of getting around, design and appearance as well as standard of maintenance are rated by respondents as some of the more positive aspects of sites visited most often.

Figure 5.3.4: Positive features of sites visited

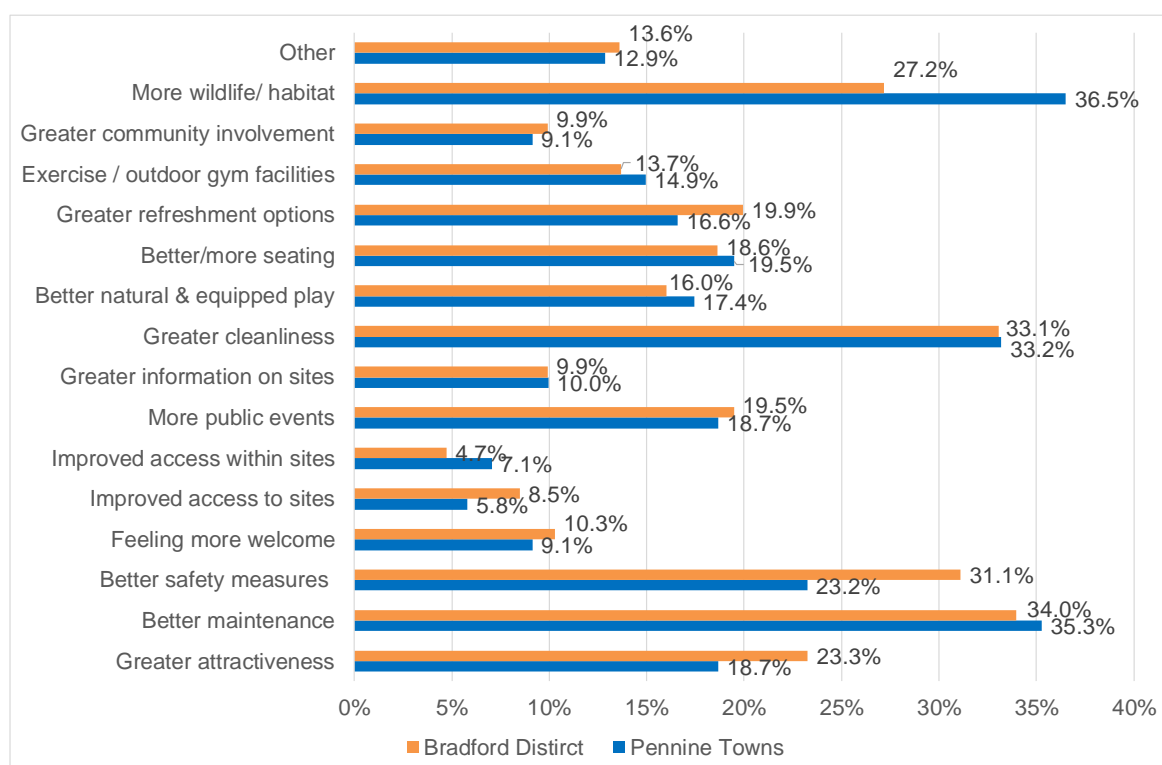


# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

A greater proportion of Pennine Towns respondents cite that better maintenance would encourage them to use more open space (35.3%). Similarly, greater cleanliness (33.2%) is also considered an important factor to encourage more use. These are in keeping with the Bradford District results.

Uniquely, respondents from the Pennine Towns area also cite more wildlife/habitat promotion (36.5%) as a factor to encourage more use. This is greater than the figure for Bradford District (27.2%). Natural provision is not cited as a type of provision deemed lacking by respondents (Figure 5.3.3). This could be a reflection that respondents wish to further enhance the existing high quality of such provision.

Figure 5.3.5: What would encourage more use of open spaces?



## Travel times and modes

The preference for respondents from the Pennine Towns area is to access most types of open space provision (i.e. parks, equipped play areas, amenity greenspace, allotments, cemeteries and outdoor networks) on foot.

For natural play, teenage provision, nature reserves, country parks and civic space respondents from Pennine Towns prefer to travel by car or private vehicle. This is similar to the figures for the Bradford District. However, a high proportion of respondents in Pennine Towns will travel by car to access natural play (75.9%) and teenage provision (72%) compared to the whole of Bradford; natural play (55.3%) and teenage provision (47.9%). This is likely to be a reflection of respondents' views relating to the amount of this type of space that is available and concerns regarding a lack of such types of provision as highlighted earlier.

# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

Figure 5.3.6: Mode of transport to open spaces

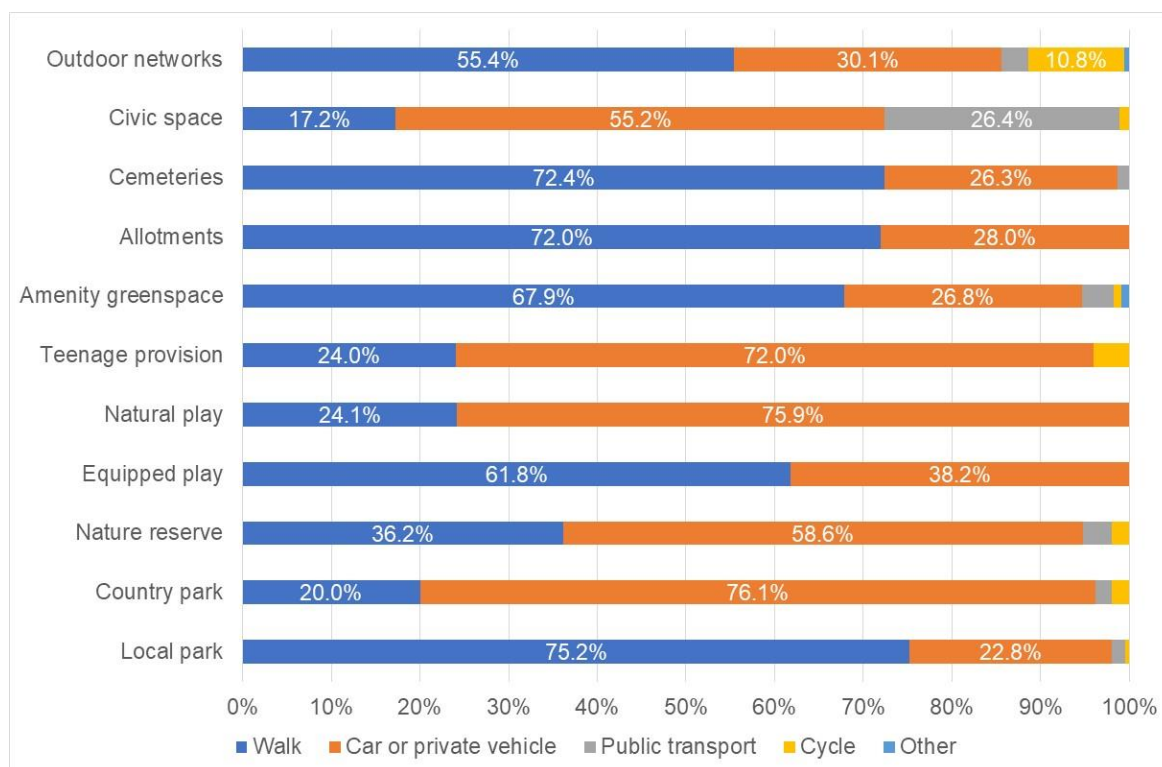


Table 5.3.5: Mode of travel compared to Bradford District

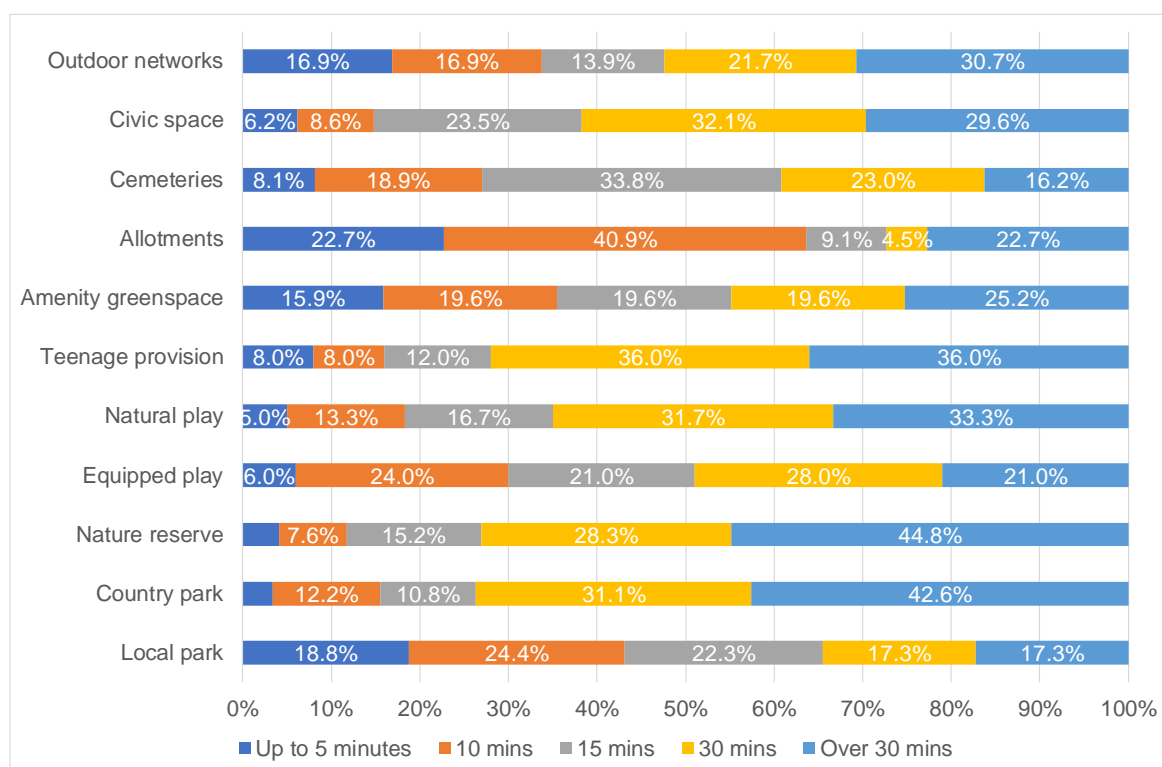
Open space type	Mode	Pennine Towns	Bradford District
Local park	Walk	75.2%	71.9%
	Car	22.8%	23.9%
Country park	Walk	20.0%	14.8%
	Car	76.1%	77.4%
Nature reserve	Walk	36.2%	40.4%
	Car	58.6%	53.5%
Equipped play	Walk	61.8%	61.3%
	Car	38.2%	35.0%
Natural play	Walk	24.1%	40.2%
	Car	75.9%	55.3%
Teenage provision	Walk	24.0%	41.5%
	Car	72.0%	47.9%
Amenity greenspace	Walk	67.9%	63.2%
	Car	26.8%	29.9%
Allotments	Walk	72.0%	63.9%
	Car	28.0%	29.0%
Cemeteries	Walk	72.4%	52.1%
	Car	26.3%	40.3%
Civic space	Walk	17.2%	31.0%
	Car	55.2%	44.1%
Outdoor networks	Walk	55.4%	52.2%
	Car	30.1%	29.1%

# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

The times respondents from Pennine Towns are willing to travel to most types of open space is in keeping with the times for the Bradford District.

The exception is for natural play areas and teenage provision. Pennine Towns respondents are willing to travel further with more respondents willing to travel 30 minutes (31.7%) or over 30 minutes (33.3%) to access natural play areas. Similarly, Pennine Towns respondents will travel 30 minutes (36.0%) or over 30 minutes (36.0%) to access teenage provision. Again, this is likely to be linked to people's views regarding the lack of this type of provision.

Figure 5.3.7 Time willing to travel to open spaces



When combined with the results from the previous question, regarding preferred mode of transport, the preferences for how long and by what means of travel can be established.

For some types of open space there is a clear distinction of the preferred time and mode of transport of respondents. For provision such as country parks, respondents willing to travel over 30 minutes show a clear preference to do so by car (79.4%).

Table 5.3.6 sets out the results with the most selected time and mode preferences being highlighted yellow.



# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

## OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

Table 5.3.6: Time and mode of travel preferences

	Time willing to travel	Walk	Drive by car
Local park	10 minutes	79.2%	16.7%
	15 minutes	72.7%	25.0%
Country park	Over 30 minutes	15.9%	79.4%
Nature reserve	Over 30 minutes	23.1%	66.1%
Equipped play	30 minutes	53.6%	46.4%
Natural play	30 minutes	10.5%	84.2%
	Over 30 minutes	25.0%	65.0%
Teenage provision	30 minutes	22.2%	66.7%
	Over 30 minutes	11.1%	77.8%
Amenity greenspace	Over 30 minutes	48.1%	40.7%
Allotments	10 minutes	60.0%	30.0%
Cemeteries	15 minutes	80.0%	16.0%
Civic space	30 minutes	3.8%	53.8%
Outdoor networks	Over 30 minutes	37.2%	39.2%

### Settlement Zones Summary

#### Cullingworth

Summary:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Respondents are generally in keeping with the trends for Pennine Towns.</li> <li>▶ A higher percentage cite visiting equipped play (86%) and teenage play provision (57%) in comparison to Pennine Towns (44% &amp; 11%) and Bradford District (46% &amp; 10%). This suggests a good quantity and access of provision. However, a lack of these types of provision is also cited.</li> <li>▶ Cullingworth Recreation Ground and St Ives Estate (Bingley) are highlighted as popular sites for visiting.</li> </ul>
Key actions:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Ensuring quality and access to key sites i.e. St Ives Estate and important local sites i.e. Cullingworth Recreation ground.</li> <li>▶ Assess provision of play and if required explore/encourage opportunities to expand natural play provision and provision catering for older aged children.</li> </ul>

#### Denholme

Summary:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Respondents are generally in keeping with the trends for Pennine Towns.</li> <li>▶ No specific concerns are highlighted by the parish council.</li> <li>▶ St Ives Estate (Bingley), Foster Park and Ogden Water are highlighted as popular sites for visiting.</li> </ul>
Key actions:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Ensuring quality and access to key sites i.e. St Ives Estate and important local sites i.e. Foster Park.</li> <li>▶ Assess provision of play and if required explore/encourage opportunities to expand natural play provision and provision catering for older aged children.</li> </ul>

# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

## OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

### **Harden**

#### **Summary:**

- ◀ Respondents are generally in keeping with the trends for Pennine Towns.
- ◀ A higher percentage cite visiting country parks (82%) in comparison to Pennine Towns (66%) and Bradford District (55%). This suggests good quantity and access of provision. Most likely due to the proximity of the St Ives Estate.
- ◀ A much higher percentage prefer smaller play sites (86%) in comparison to Pennine Towns (53%) and Bradford District (49%). This may reflect existing provision.
- ◀ Harden Parish Council highlights a lack of provision catering for teenagers. It also has plans to create an allotment site. This is supported by survey respondents which cite teenage provision (35%) and allotments (41%) as the two forms of provision lacking in the area.
- ◀ 71% of respondents are quite satisfied with quality; significantly higher than Pennine Towns (39%) and Bradford District (48%). This may reflect positive views to the amount of provision and the presence of significant sites such as St Ives Estate.
- ◀ St Ives Estate (Bingley) and Harden Moor are highlighted as popular sites for visiting.

#### **Key actions:**

- ◀ Ensuring quality and appropriate access to key sites i.e. St Ives Estate and Harden Moor.
- ◀ Support Parish Council in its need for allotment provision.
- ◀ Assess provision of play and if required explore/encourage opportunities to expand provision catering for older aged children.

### **Haworth**

#### **Summary:**

- ◀ Respondents are generally in keeping with the trends for Pennine Towns.
- ◀ A higher percentage are very satisfied with the amount of open space provision (55%) compared to Pennine Towns (46%) and Bradford District (37%).
- ◀ Teenage provision (30%) and natural play (23%) are cited as the two types of provision lacking most in the area. These are similar in comparison to Pennine Towns (29% & 22%) but slightly greater than Bradford District (18% & 21%).
- ◀ Friends of Cross Roads Park and Friends of Central Park, Haworth both stress the importance of the two sites in providing vital access to open space for the local community. The use of the sites continues to grow, and their quality has to be reflected.
- ◀ Central Park (Haworth), Cliffe Castle (Keighley), St Ives Estate (Bingley) and Penistone Moor are highlighted as popular sites for visiting.

#### **Key actions:**

- ◀ Ensuring quality and access to key sites i.e. St Ives Estate and important local sites i.e. Central Park (Haworth), Cross Roads Park.
- ◀ Assess provision of play and if required explore/encourage opportunities to expand natural play provision and provision catering for older aged children.

# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

## OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

### Oakworth

<b>Summary:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◀ Respondents are generally in keeping with the trends for Pennine Towns.</li> <li>◀ A higher percentage prefer smaller play sites (70%) in comparison to Pennine Towns (53%) and Bradford District (49%). This may reflect existing provision.</li> <li>◀ Teenage provision (23%) is cited as the type of provision lacking most in the area. This is less in comparison to Pennine Towns (29%) but slightly greater than Bradford District (18%).</li> <li>◀ Holden Park (Oakworth), Central Park (Haworth) and Cliffe Castle (Keighley) are highlighted as popular sites for visiting.</li> </ul>
<b>Key actions:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◀ Ensuring quality and access to key sites i.e. Cliffe Castle and important local sites i.e. Holden Park (Oakworth), Central Park (Haworth).</li> <li>◀ Assess provision of play and if required explore/encourage opportunities to expand provision catering for older aged children.</li> </ul>

### Oxenhope

<b>Summary:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◀ Respondents are generally in keeping with the trends for Pennine Towns.</li> <li>◀ A higher percentage cite visiting nature reserves (83%) in comparison to Pennine Towns (65%) and Bradford District (66%). This suggests good quantity and access of provision.</li> <li>◀ A higher percentage prefer smaller play sites (83%) in comparison to Pennine Towns (53%) and Bradford District (49%). This may reflect existing provision.</li> <li>◀ Oxenhope Village Council highlights a lack of provision catering for teenagers. This is supported by survey respondents which cite teenage provision (25%) as lacking in the area.</li> <li>◀ Oxenhope Recreation Ground as well as the paths/moors surrounding the village are highlighted as popular sites for visiting.</li> </ul>
<b>Key actions:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◀ Ensuring quality and access to important local sites i.e. Oxenhope Recreation Ground.</li> <li>◀ Assess provision of play and if required explore/encourage opportunities to expand provision catering for older aged children.</li> </ul>

### Queensbury

<b>Summary:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◀ Respondents are generally in keeping with the trends for Pennine Towns</li> <li>◀ A higher percentage cite visiting country parks (76%) in comparison to Pennine Towns (66%) and Bradford District (55%). This suggest good quantity and access of provision.</li> <li>◀ A higher percentage prefer smaller play sites (61%) in comparison to Pennine Towns (53%) and Bradford District (49%). This may reflect existing provision.</li> <li>◀ A lack of teenage provision (35%) and natural play (40%) is noted in comparison to Pennine Towns (29% &amp; 22%) and Bradford District (18% &amp; 21%).</li> <li>◀ Friends of Littlemoor Park stress the importance of the site in providing vital access to open space for the local community. The use of the site continues to grow, and its quality has to be reflected.</li> <li>◀ Littlemoor/Foster Park, Russell Hall Park and Foxhill Park as well as sites in neighbouring Calderdale (i.e. Ogden Water and Shibden Park) are highlighted as popular sites for visiting.</li> </ul>
<b>Key actions:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◀ Ensuring quality and access to important local sites i.e. Littlemoor/Foster Park, Russell Hall Park and Foxhill Park.</li> <li>◀ Assess provision of play and if required explore/encourage opportunities to expand natural play provision and provision catering for older aged children.</li> </ul>

# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

## OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

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### **Thornton**

<b>Summary:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◀ Respondents are generally in keeping with the trends for Pennine Towns.</li><li>◀ A higher percentage cite visiting outdoor networks (91%) in comparison to Pennine Towns (74%) and Bradford District (67%). This suggests good quantity and access; possibly linked to the presence of the Great Northern Trail.</li><li>◀ A lack of teenage provision (36%) and nature reserves (34%) is noted in comparison to Pennine Towns (29% &amp; 17%) and Bradford District (18% &amp; 17%).</li><li>◀ Top Royds Allotment Association notes demand for plots continues to rise. A waiting list of 30 exists. They highlighted the potential of adjoining land for use as plots.</li><li>◀ Thornton Recreation Ground/Park, Thornton Cemetery and Thornton Viaduct/ surrounding pathways as well as sites in neighbouring Calderdale (i.e. Ogden Water and Shibden Park) are highlighted as popular sites for visiting.</li></ul>
<b>Key actions:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◀ Ensuring quality and access to important local sites i.e. Thornton Recreation Ground/Park, Thornton Cemetery and Thornton Viaduct.</li><li>◀ Support the need for further allotment provision.</li><li>◀ Assess provision of play and if required explore/encourage opportunities to expand natural play provision and provision catering for older aged children.</li></ul>

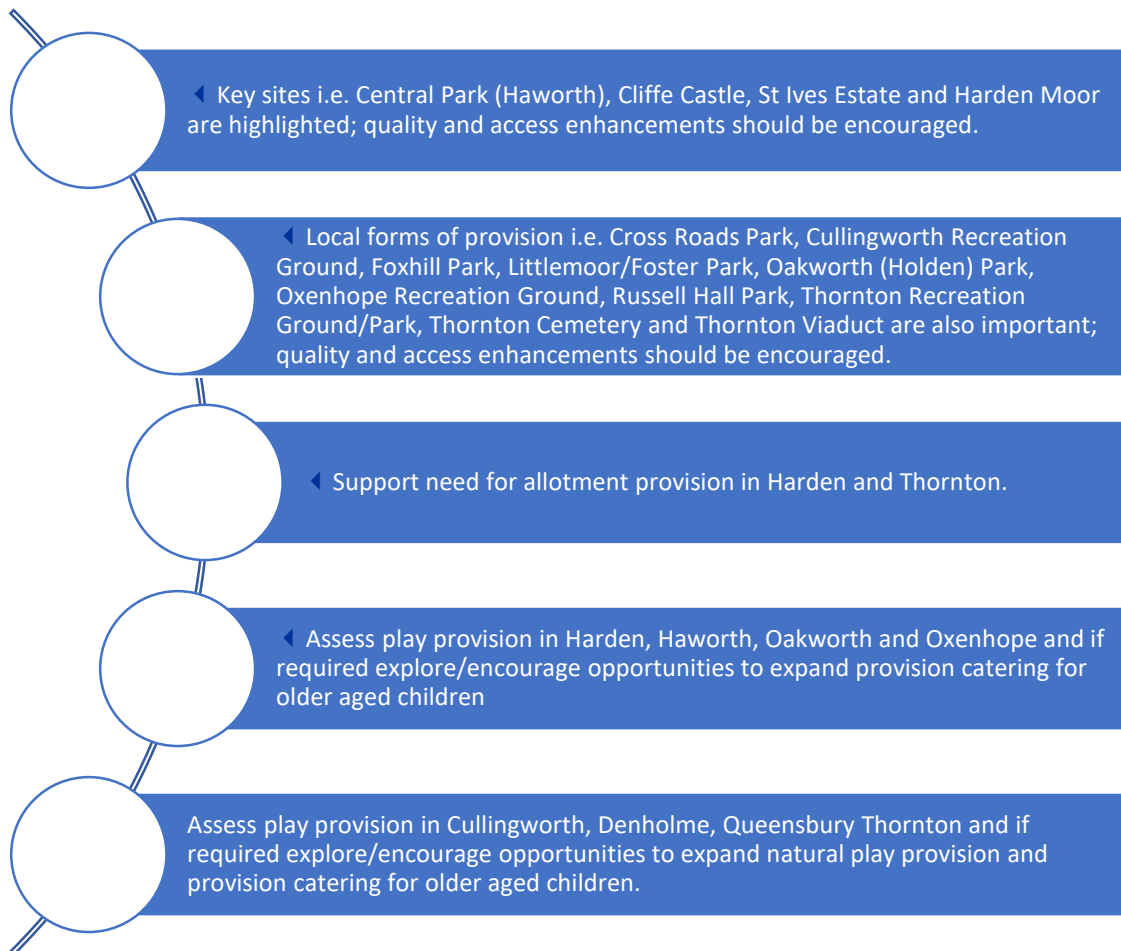
### **Wilsden**

<b>Summary:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◀ Respondents are generally in keeping with the trends for Pennine Towns.</li><li>◀ A slightly higher percentage are very satisfied with the quality of open space provision (58%) compared to Pennine Towns (55%) and Bradford District (48%).</li><li>◀ Wilsden Parish Council highlights a shortage of play equipment suitable for pre-school ages. Although it does note that this is being addressed through investment from Section 106 funding from recent planning approvals.</li><li>◀ St Ives Estate (Bingley), Myrtle Park and Wilsden Park are highlighted as popular for visiting.</li></ul>
<b>Key actions:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◀ Ensuring quality and access to key sites i.e. St Ives Estate and important local sites i.e. Myrtle Park and Wilsden Park</li></ul>

# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

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## Pennine Towns Key Action Summary:

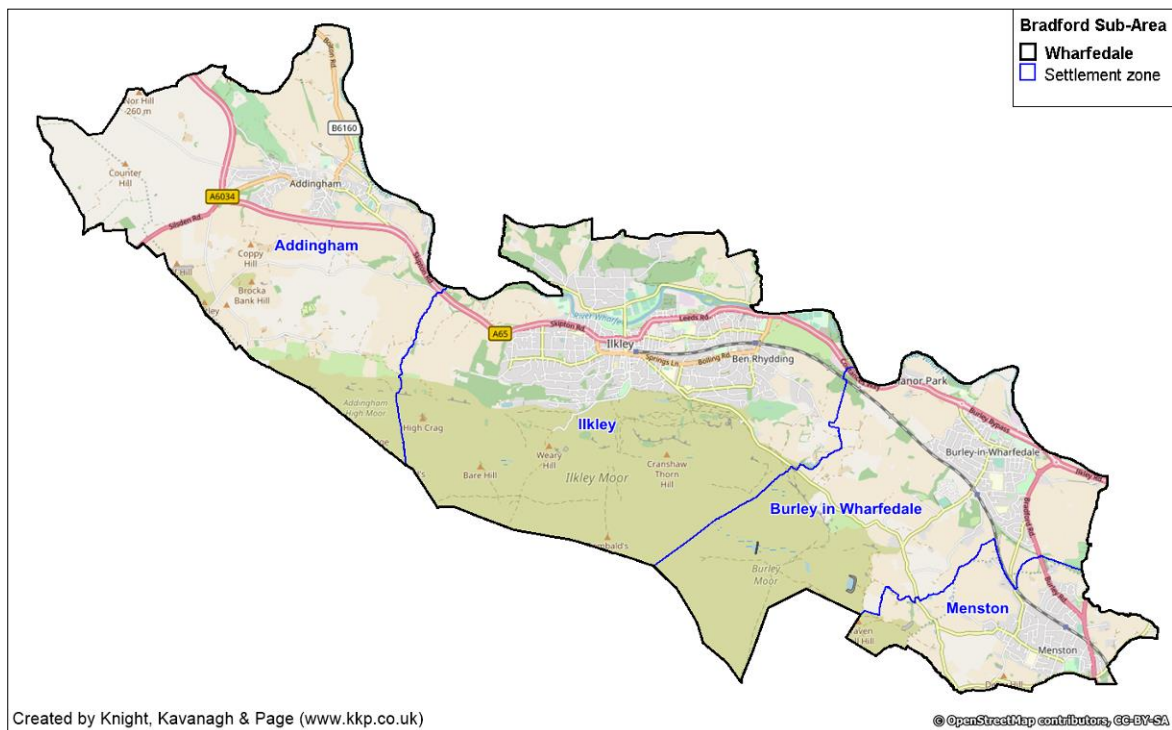


# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

## 5.4 Wharfedale Summary

The Wharfedale Core Strategy sub area is made up of four settlement zones. These are Addingham, Burley-in-Wharfedale, Ilkley and Menston.

Map 5.4.1: Wharfedale with settlement zones



In addition to consultations with various key stakeholders, a total of 289 people in Wharfedale completed the questionnaire (paper and online versions combined). The Wharfedale area has a population of 30,332<sup>20</sup>. This accounts for 5.6% of the population for the Bradford District (population of 519,384). The 289 respondents from Wharfedale accounts for 13.6% of the total responses to the questionnaire.

Consultation was also undertaken with local groups such as Addingham Parish Council, Burley Parish Council and Ilkley Town Council as well as site specific groups such as Ben Rhydding Gravel Pits Local Nature Reserve and Friends of Ilkley Riverside Parks.

A breakdown of the respondents compared to actual population shows generally a proportionate level of respondents to the survey. The 289 returns from the Wharfedale area is approximately 0.9% of the Wharfedale population.

Table 5.4.1: Proportion of respondents compared to population by Settlement Zone

Core Strategy Area	Settlement Zone	% Total survey respondents	% Population	Difference
Wharfedale	Addingham	0.9%	0.7%	0.2%
	Burley in Wharfedale	2.5%	1.5%	1.0%
	Ilkley	8.8%	2.9%	5.9%
	Menston	2.6%	1.0%	1.7%

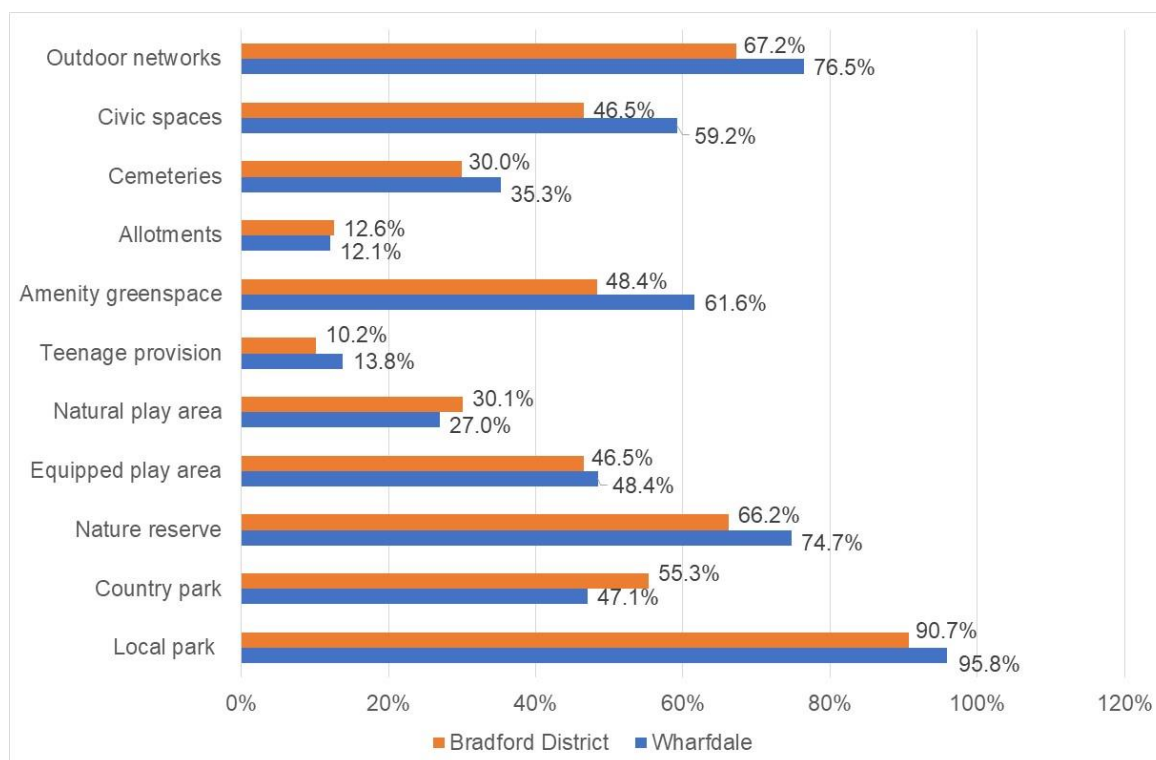
<sup>20</sup> ONS Mid-Year Estimates 2018

# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

## Frequency of visits

Questionnaire respondents from the Wharfedale area demonstrate that certain types of open space are visited more often in comparison to other types. In keeping with the Bradford District wide trend, the most popular types of open spaces visited by Wharfedale area respondents are parks (95.8%), outdoor networks (76.5%) and nature areas (74.7%).

Figure 5.4.1: Open spaces visited



These types of provision are also visited the most frequently (i.e. more than once a week) by respondents except for nature areas which tend to be visited at a variety of frequencies.

Other forms of popular provision visited by Wharfedale respondents include amenity greenspace (61.6%) and civic spaces (59.2%). Amenity greenspace tends to be visited quite regularly; 2-3 times a week whilst civic spaces tend to be visited less frequently (i.e. 2-3 times a month).

Smaller play sites are visited more often (54.6%) than larger play sites (45.4%). This differs slightly compared to Bradford District where larger play area sites are visited more often (51.0%) than smaller play sites (49.0%). This is likely a reflection that play provision in Wharfedale is generally smaller in comparison to other areas of the District.

Similar to the Bradford District as a whole, Wharfedale also has significant differences in the preferences of play provision. In Wharfedale, 68.7% of respondents prefer more natural play compared to 31.3% preferring more traditional equipment (a 37.4% difference). Bradford District has a 35.0% difference.

# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

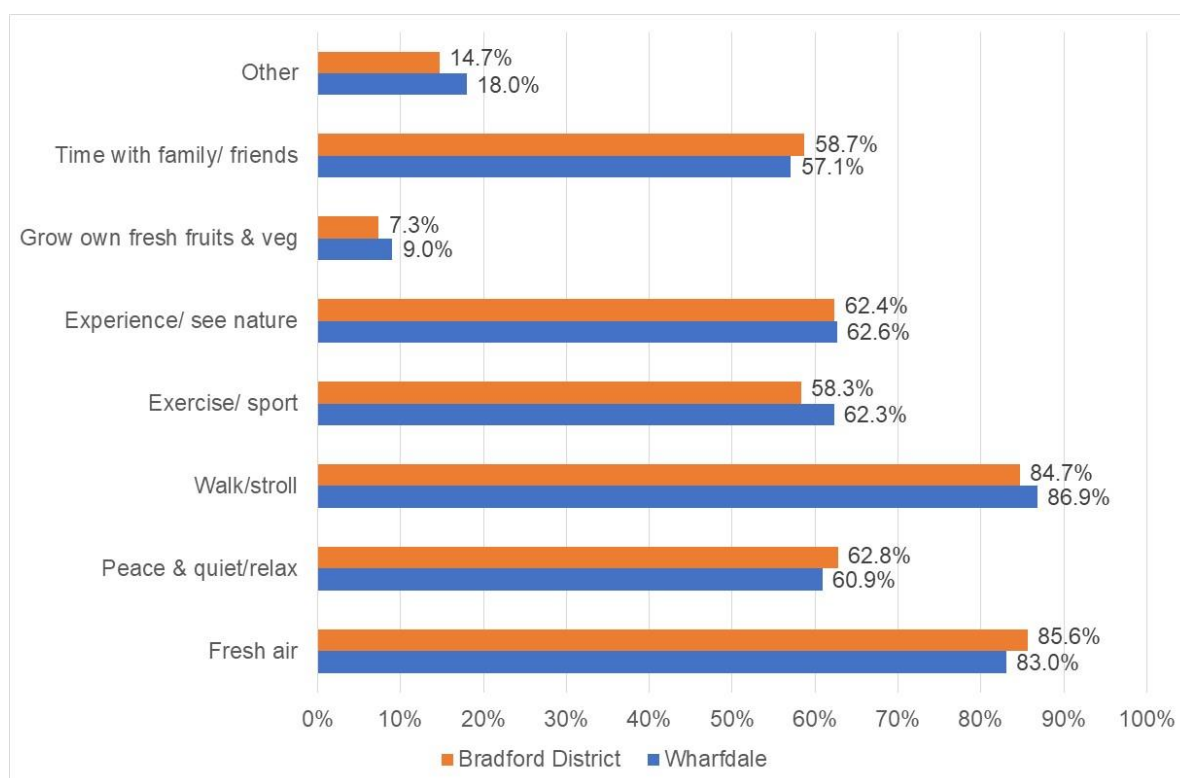
Table 5.4.2: Play provision preference

Area	More natural play	Traditional play equipment
Wharfedale	68.7%	31.3%
Bradford District	67.5%	32.5%

## Reasons/barriers to visits

The most popular reasons for visiting open space for respondents from Wharfedale are 'to take a walk/stroll' (86.9%) followed by 'for fresh air' (83.0%). These reasons are in keeping with the Bradford District as a whole (84.7% and 85.6%).

Figure 5.4.2: Reasons to visit open space



The most common reasons cited as preventing people in Wharfedale from using open space are i) sites not being maintained well (5.9%) and ii) sites too busy to enjoy (4.5%). However, the percentage of respondents citing sites not being maintained well is slightly lower than the average for Bradford District (7.7%). Conversely, fear of crime/personal safety is less of an issue for respondents in Wharfedale (2.1%) compared to other Core Strategy areas and Bradford District as a whole (8.7%). This is likely a reflection to the more rural characteristics of the Wharfedale area.



# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

## Satisfaction of Quantity

The level of satisfaction with the amount of open space is high. The majority of respondents from the Wharfedale area are either very satisfied (50.0%) or quite satisfied (38.9%) with the amount of provision. This is the highest of the Core Strategy sub-areas. Furthermore, only a small percentage are either quite (3.6%) or very (1.4%) dissatisfied. This suggests a good level of provision in Wharfedale.

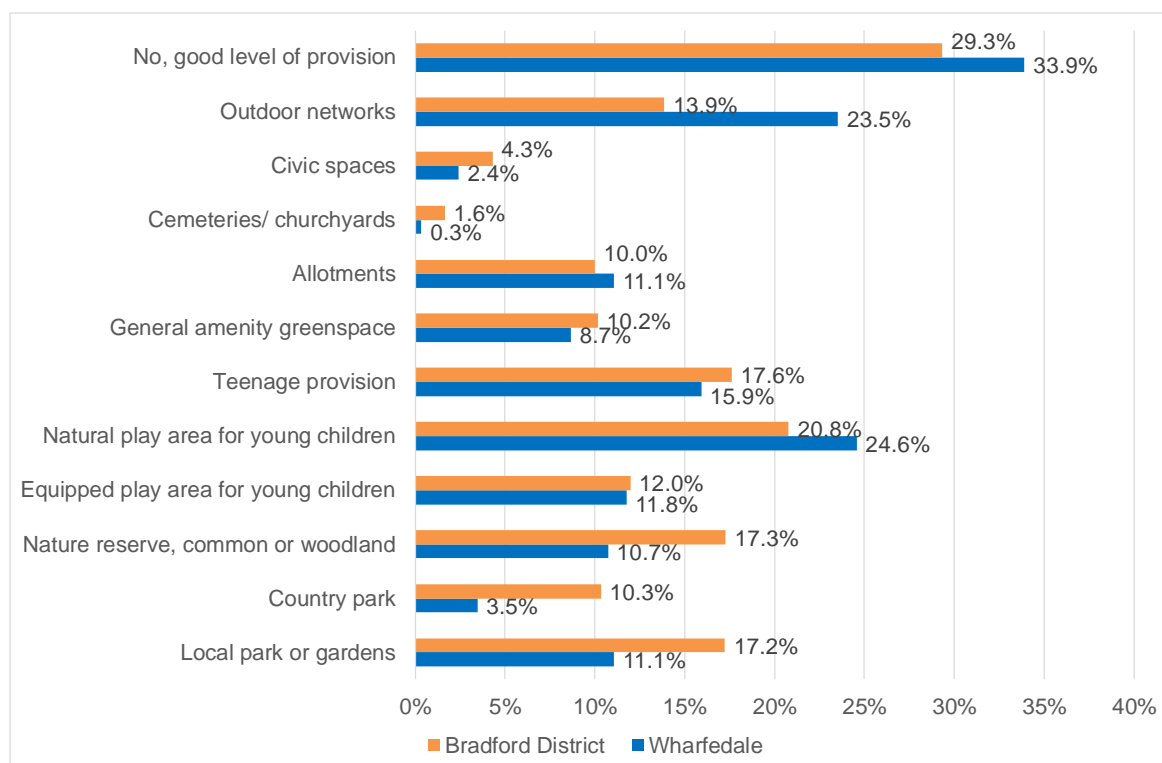
Table 5.4.3: Satisfaction with quantity of open space

Area	Very satisfied	Quite satisfied	Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	Quite dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Wharfedale	50.0%	38.9%	6.1%	3.6%	1.4%
Bradford District	37.4%	42.7%	10.0%	7.1%	2.8%

A greater proportion of respondents from the Wharfedale area highlight a lack of natural play area provision (24.6%) compared to Bradford District (20.8%). The highest of any of the Core Strategy sub-areas. Similarly, a lack of outdoor networks (23.5%) is noted in comparison to Bradford District (13.9%). This is likely due to the area not containing any canal towpaths or significant trails like other areas of the District. Plans for the Wharfedale Greenway may help to address this.

Otherwise a noticeable percentage of respondents (33.9%) cite there is a good level of provision.

Figure 5.4.3: Provision considered lacking to Wharfedale respondents



# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

## OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

However, consultation with some Parish Councils including Addingham and Burley suggests that there is not enough open space to meet the needs of residents with a need for improved play facilities and waiting lists at allotments.

Addingham Parish Council highlights a need for improved play facilities particularly for older children. It also identifies a need for increased opportunities for informal play areas and wildlife friendly areas. Comments were collected from residents on the use of open spaces as part of the neighbourhood planning process. This confirmed the high value placed by respondents on the village's open spaces and public amenities.

Consultation with Burley Parish Council also identifies demand for allotments in the area as a waiting list of 70 individuals is noted. The Parish Council also signals a need for more play equipment (catering for older ages) at the Grange Park play area.

Ilkley Town Council identifies a high demand for more allotments. There are some plots on the Castle Road site but the Town Council is trying to find land for new allotments.

### Satisfaction of Quality

Similar to quantity, satisfaction regarding the quality of open space is also high. Most respondents from the Wharfedale area (83.4%) are either very satisfied (35.0%) or quite satisfied (48.4%) with quality. This is the second highest of the four Core Strategy areas.

Furthermore, only a small percentage of respondents from the Wharfedale area are very dissatisfied (1.1%) or quite dissatisfied (5.8%) with the quality of open spaces.

Burley Parish Council identifies that there are excellent quality open space sites in the area whilst Addingham Parish Council indicate that there is adequate quality of existing open spaces in the area.

*Table 5.4.4: Satisfaction with quality of open spaces*

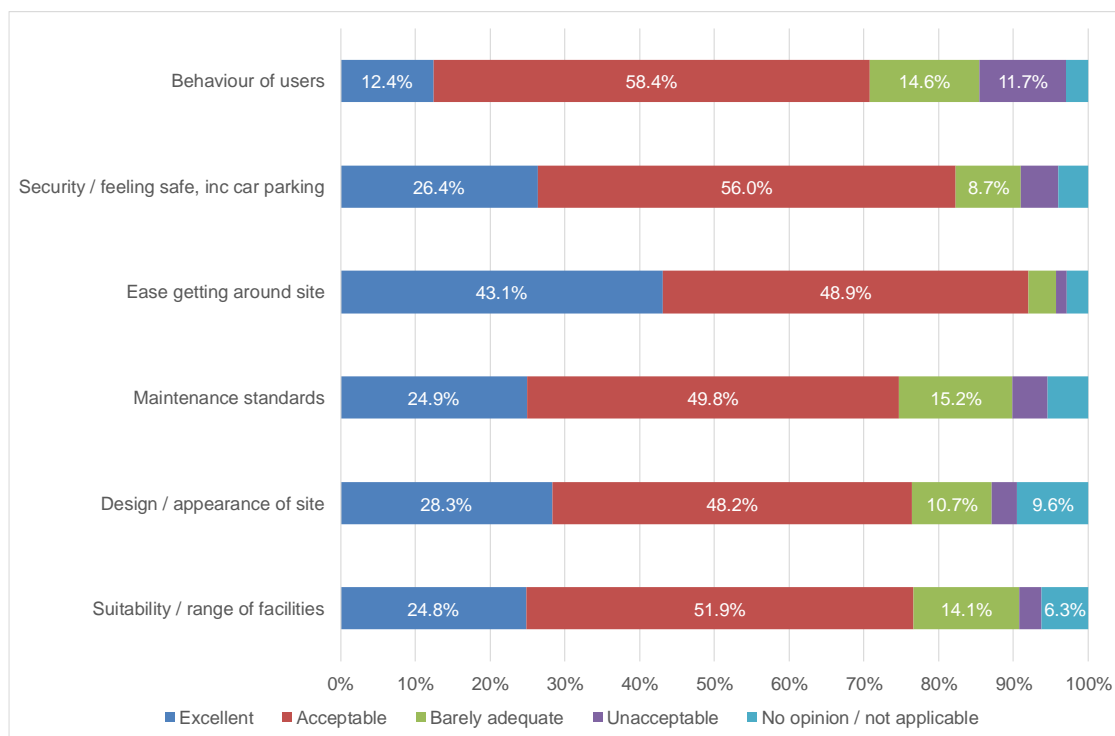
Area	Very satisfied	Quite satisfied	Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	Quite dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Wharfedale	35.0%	48.4%	9.7%	5.8%	1.1%
Bradford District	30.2%	48.3%	11.9%	7.1%	2.4%

Popular sites visited by respondents from the Wharfedale area include Ilkley Riverside Gardens, Ilkley Moor and Menston Park.

Ease of getting around and security are rated by respondents as some of the more positive aspects of sites visited most often.

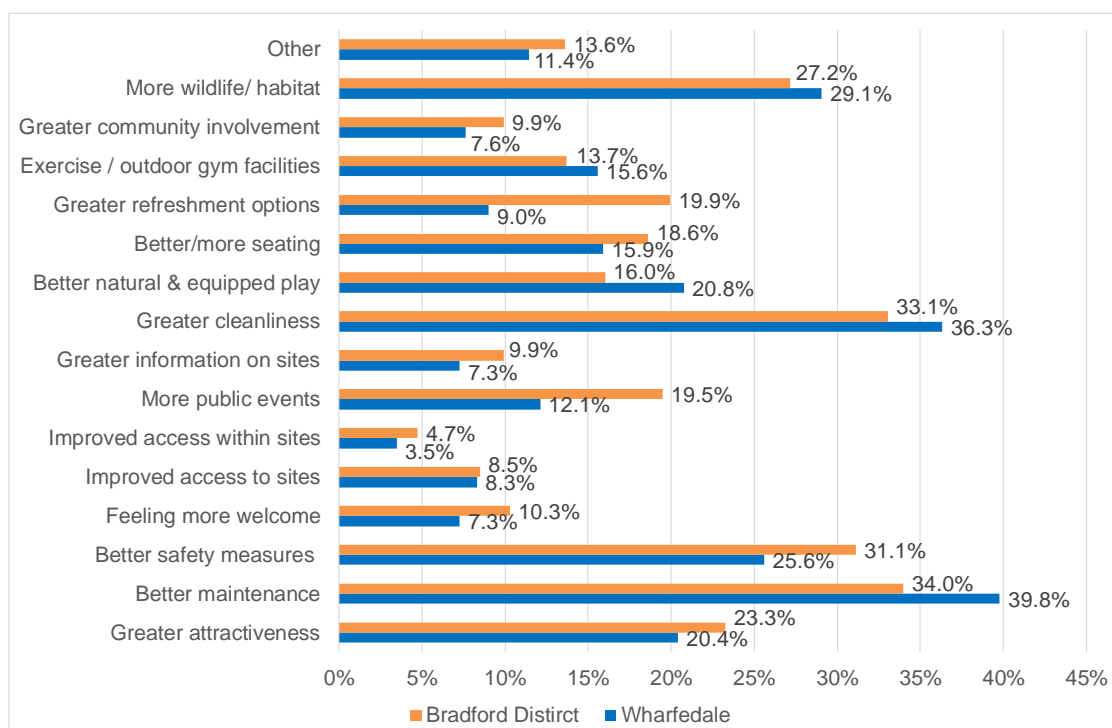
# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

Figure 5.4.4: Positive features of sites visited



A greater proportion of Wharfedale respondents cite that better maintenance would encourage them to use open space more often (39.8%). Similarly, greater cleanliness (36.3%) is also considered an important factor to encourage more use. These are in keeping with the Bradford District results.

Figure 5.4.5: What would encourage more use of open spaces?



# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

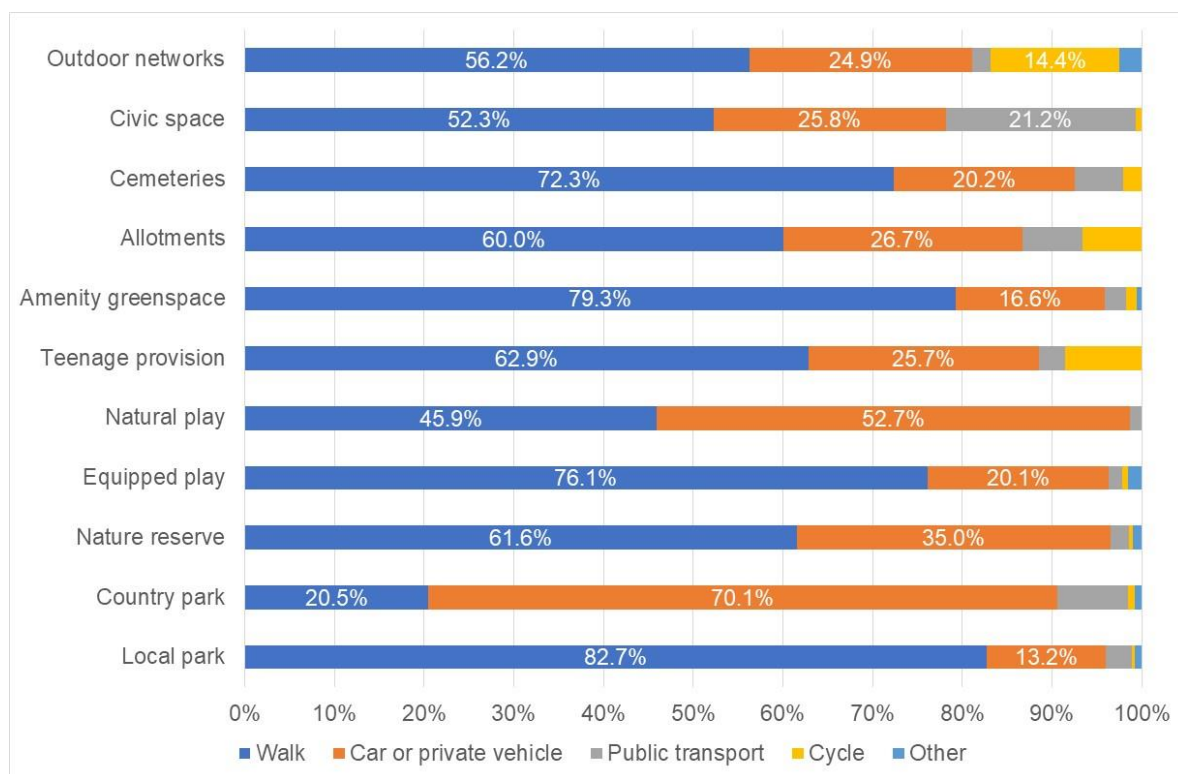
## Travel times and modes

The preference for respondents from the Wharfedale area is to access most types of open space provision (i.e. parks, nature areas, equipped play areas, teenage provision, amenity greenspace, allotments, cemeteries, civic spaces and outdoor networks) on foot.

For natural play and country parks respondents from Wharfedale prefer to travel by car or private vehicle.

This is similar to the figures for the Bradford District. However, a greater proportion of respondents in Wharfedale will travel on foot to access natural play (45.9%) and teenage provision (62.9%) compared to the whole of the Bradford District (40.2% and 41.5%). This is likely a reflection of respondents' views to the quantity and accessibility to existing provision.

Figure 5.4.6: Mode of transport to open spaces



## CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

Table 5.4.5: Mode of travel compared to Bradford District

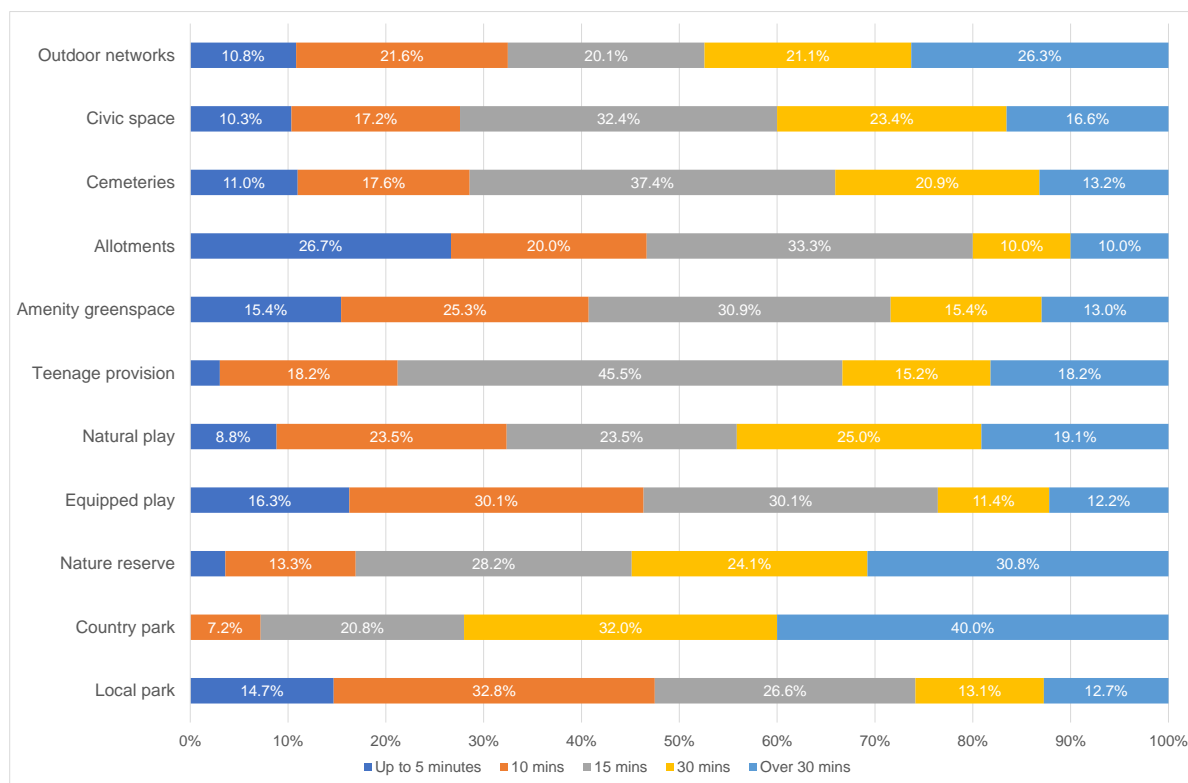
Open space type	Mode	Wharfedale	Bradford District
Local park	Walk	82.7%	71.9%
	Car	13.2%	23.9%
Country park	Walk	20.5%	14.8%
	Car	70.1%	77.4%
Nature reserve	Walk	61.6%	40.4%
	Car	35.0%	53.5%
Equipped play	Walk	76.1%	61.3%
	Car	20.1%	35.0%
Natural play	Walk	45.9%	40.2%
	Car	52.7%	55.3%
Teenage provision	Walk	62.9%	41.5%
	Car	25.7%	47.9%
Amenity greenspace	Walk	79.3%	63.2%
	Car	16.6%	29.9%
Allotments	Walk	60.0%	63.9%
	Car	26.7%	29.0%
Cemeteries	Walk	72.3%	52.1%
	Car	20.2%	40.3%
Civic space	Walk	52.3%	31.0%
	Car	25.8%	44.1%
Outdoor networks	Walk	56.2%	52.2%
	Car	24.9%	29.1%

The times respondents from Wharfedale are willing to travel to most types of open space is in keeping with the times for the Bradford District.

The exception is for teenage provision. A greater proportion of Wharfedale respondents are willing to travel 15 minutes to access teenage provision (45.5%) in comparison to the Bradford District (28.2%). However, across the Bradford District a greater proportion of respondents are willing to travel further i.e. 30 minutes (26.3%) or Over 30 minutes (21.6%) in comparison to Wharfedale respondents (15.2% and 18.2%). This may be a reflection on existing provision within the area.

# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

Figure 5.4.7 Time willing to travel to open spaces



When combined with the results from the previous question, regarding preferred mode of transport, the preferences for how long and by what means of travel can be established.

For some types of open space there is a clear distinction in the preferred time and mode of transport. For provision such as amenity greenspace, respondents willing to travel 15 minutes show a clear preference to do so by walking (80.0%). Table 5.4.6 highlights the most selected time and mode preferences.

Table 5.4.6: Time and mode of travel preferences

	Time willing to travel	Walk	Drive by car
Local park	10 minutes	81.2%	17.6%
Country park	Over 30 minutes	8.0%	74.0%
Nature reserve	Over 30 minutes	46.7%	40.0%
Equipped play	10 minutes	73.0%	24.3%
	15 minutes	86.5%	10.8%
Natural play	30 minutes	17.6%	82.3%
Teenage provision	15 minutes	73.3%	13.3%
Amenity greenspace	15 minutes	80.0%	14.0%
Allotments	15 minutes	60.0%	40.0%
Cemeteries	15 minutes	79.4%	14.7%
Civic space	15 minutes	65.9%	25.5%
Outdoor networks	Over 30 minutes	35.3%	33.3%

# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

## OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

### Settlement zones summary

#### *Addingham*

Summary:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◀ Respondents are generally in keeping with the trends for Wharfedale.</li> <li>◀ A higher percentage cite visiting outdoor networks (89%), nature areas (84%) and cemeteries (53%) in comparison to Wharfedale (76%, 75% and 35%). This suggests good quantity and access of provision.</li> <li>◀ A higher percentage prefer more natural play sites (89%) in comparison to Wharfedale (69%) and Bradford District (67%). This may reflect existing provision.</li> <li>◀ Addingham Parish Council cites there is not enough open space to meet residents' needs. Specifically, improved play facilities (catering for older children) and additional allotment plots.</li> <li>◀ Addingham Park/Riverside, Ilkley Riverside Park and Ilkley Moor are highlighted as popular sites for visiting.</li> </ul>
Key actions:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◀ Ensuring quality and access to key sites i.e. Ilkley Park and important local sites i.e. Addingham Park/Riverside.</li> <li>◀ Ilkley Moor is recognised as popular to visit. Consequently, responsible and appropriate access is needed to protect its valuable wildlife habitat. Due to the recreational uses and pressure on the moor's internationally protected habitats and species, alternative spaces for similar recreational uses may need to be provided.</li> <li>◀ Support the Parish Council in its need for allotment provision.</li> <li>◀ Assess provision of play and if required explore/encourage opportunities to expand natural play provision and provision catering for older aged children.</li> </ul>

#### *Burley-in-Wharfedale*

Summary:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◀ Respondents are generally in keeping with the trends for Wharfedale.</li> <li>◀ A higher percentage prefer smaller play sites (75%) in comparison to Wharfedale (55%) and Bradford District (49%). This may reflect existing provision.</li> <li>◀ 13% of respondents cite sites not being maintained well as a barrier to using them. This is slightly greater in comparison to Wharfedale (6%) and Bradford District (8%).</li> <li>◀ A lack of teenage provision (26%) and outdoor networks (30%) is noted in comparison to Wharfedale (16% &amp; 23%) and Bradford District (18% &amp; 14%).</li> <li>◀ Burley-in-Wharfedale Parish Council highlight an excellent quality of existing open space sites in the parish. Although it does note a lack of playing fields.</li> <li>◀ A waiting list of 70 people is identified for an allotment plot.</li> <li>◀ Grange Park/Burley Park, Ilkley Moor and Burley House Nature Reserve are highlighted as popular sites for visiting.</li> </ul>
Key actions:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◀ Ensuring quality and access to important local sites i.e. Grange Park/Burley Park and Burley House Nature Reserve.</li> <li>◀ Ilkley Moor is recognised as popular to visit. Consequently, responsible and appropriate access is needed to protect its valuable wildlife habitat. Due to the recreational uses and pressure on the moor's internationally protected habitats and species, alternative spaces for similar recreational uses may need to be provided.</li> <li>◀ Support the Parish Council in its need for allotment provision.</li> <li>◀ Assess provision of play and if required explore/encourage opportunities to expand provision catering for older aged children.</li> <li>◀ Investigate the need for playing fields in the context of the wider Open Space Audit and Playing Pitch Strategy work.</li> </ul>

# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

## OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

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### **Ilkley**

#### **Summary:**

- ◀ Respondents are generally in keeping with the trends for Wharfedale.
- ◀ Ilkley Town Council identifies a high demand for more allotments.
- ◀ Natural play (26%) is cited as the type of provision lacking most in the area. This is less in comparison to Wharfedale (27%) and Bradford District (30%).
- ◀ The Town Council identifies Ilkley Riverside Gardens as being well visited and popular.
- ◀ Ilkley Riverside Park, Ilkley Moor and Middleton Woods are highlighted as popular sites for visiting.

#### **Key actions:**

- ◀ Ensuring quality and access to key sites i.e. Ilkley Riverside Park and important local sites i.e. Middleton Woods.
- ◀ Ilkley Moor is recognised as popular to visit. Consequently, responsible and appropriate access is needed to protect its valuable wildlife habitat. Due to the recreational uses and pressure on the moor's internationally protected habitats and species, alternative spaces for similar recreational uses may need to be provided.
- ◀ Support the Town Council in its need for allotment provision.

### **Menston**

#### **Summary:**

- ◀ Respondents are generally in keeping with the trends for Wharfedale.
- ◀ A lack of allotments (39%), outdoor networks (23%) and nature areas (23%) is noted in comparison to Wharfedale (11%, 23% & 11%) and Bradford District (10%, 14% & 17%).
- ◀ Menston Park, Ilkley Riverside Park and Ilkley Moor are highlighted as popular sites for visiting.

#### **Key actions:**

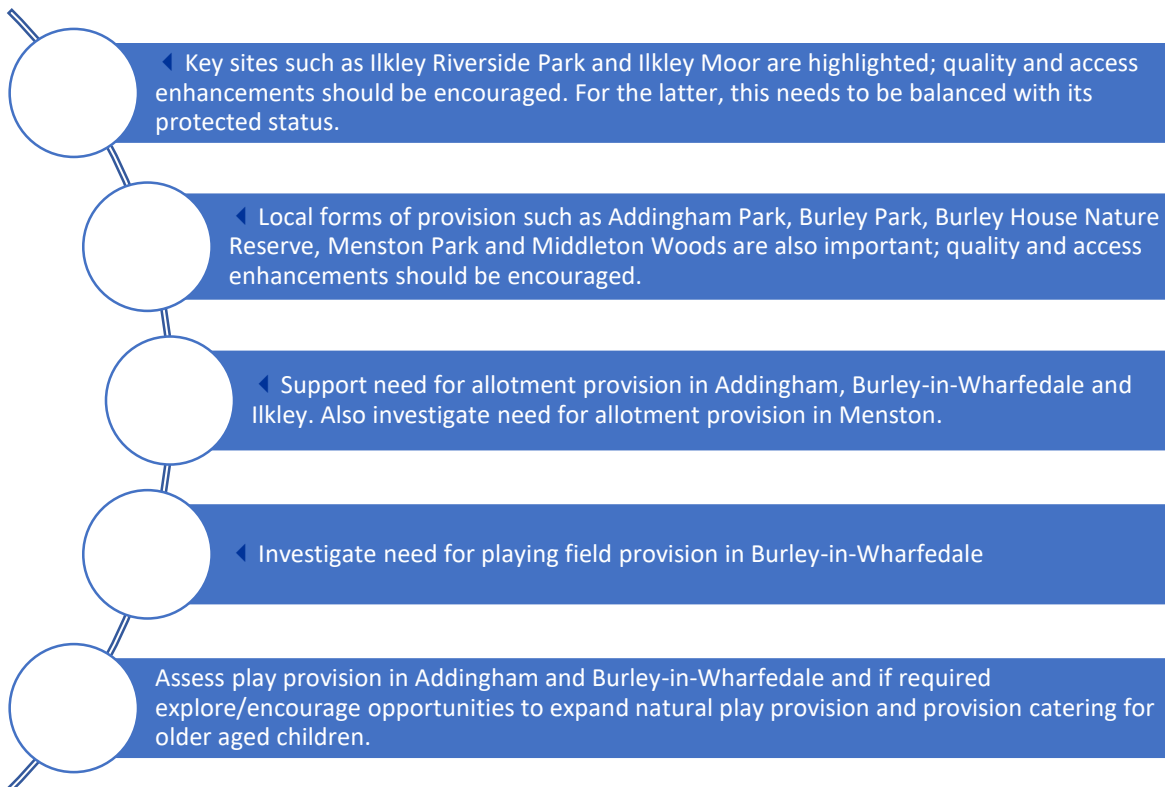
- ◀ Ensuring quality and access to key sites i.e. Ilkley Riverside Park and important local sites i.e. Menston Park.
- ◀ Ilkley Moor is recognised as popular to visit. Consequently, responsible and appropriate access is needed to protect its valuable wildlife habitat. Due to the recreational uses and pressure on the moor's internationally protected habitats and species, alternative spaces for similar recreational uses may need to be provided.
- ◀ Investigate need for allotments in context of wider Open Space Audit.



# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

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## Wharfedale Key Action Summary:



# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

## OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

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### PART 6: CONCLUSION AND KEY ACTION SUMMARY

The Core Strategy and Settlement Zone area summaries identify a series of key action points to investigate further as part of the wider Open Space Assessment and supply data.

The findings of this report are generally positive with feedback often citing the excellent level of existing open space and the efforts of CBMDC in maintaining such provision. Parks, outdoor networks and nature reserves are all cited as being popular to visit. Furthermore, the social and health benefits of visiting open space is also widely recognised with respondents citing fresh air and going for a walk as some of the main reasons for accessing open space. Visits to provision is most often undertaken with family members; again, stressing the critical role such provision provides to people individually and collectively.

However, it does also highlight several instances of demand or a perceived lack of some types of open space. Often such trends do not relate to a complete lack of a certain type of provision but more to issues relating to quality or usage (i.e. misuse or perceived misuse).

#### *Key findings of interest:*

- ◀ 77% of respondents are either quite or very satisfied with the quality of open spaces.
- ◀ Less than 10% of respondents are dissatisfied with the quality of open space but 34% would like to see better maintenance, 33% better cleanliness and 31% better security.
- ◀ Fear of crime/personal safety is a barrier to 41% of non-visitors to parks and open spaces.
- ◀ 67% of visitors to open spaces do so with their family.
- ◀ 86% of users visit open spaces for fresh air.
- ◀ Respondents from Wharfedale were the most concerned about better maintenance and greater cleanliness whilst in the Pennine Towns the priority was for more wildlife / habitat promotion and the Bradford Urban Area had the greatest concern over better security measures.
- ◀ Popular types of open space to be visited include local parks or gardens (91%), outdoor networks (67%), nature areas (66%).
- ◀ 80% of respondents are either very or quite satisfied with the amount of open space in the area where they live.
- ◀ For most types of open space, walking is the main form of travel to access provision.
- ◀ 89% of respondents consider open spaces to be very important to them.

Further work is needed as part of the wider Open Space Assessment to test some of the findings in order to establish the perceived lack of provision in some areas that respondents may have highlighted. For instance, in a given area, a lack of one type of open space may have been cited but such provision could prove to exist (as part of the supply data analysis). Such an occurrence could signal a lack of knowledge to the site or potentially a wider issue relating to quality or access. Either way the data should help to establish actions for investigating further in the future. The summary of actions set out below is intended to act as an initial step to this.

# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

Table 6.1: Summary of action points

	<b>Importance of key/strategic sites</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Parks are the most visited provision followed by outdoor networks and nature reserves</li><li>• A handful of sites are highlighted as popular to visit by most respondents.</li><li>• Ensuring the quality and access to such multi-functional provision is a key action point.</li><li>• Priority is reviewing the quality and access of parks provision in the Keighley and Bradford South East areas. Both are observed as having high IMD and health deprivation levels.</li><li>• Exploring opportunities to enhance the outdoor network</li></ul>
	<b>Role of local provision</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Several sites are highlighted as being popular to visit or are recognised as providing an important access to open space at a local level.</li><li>• Ensuring the quality and access to such forms of provision is an important action point.</li></ul>
	<b>Area specific demand for allotments</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Demand for allotment provision exists across Bradford District with instances of demand identified at several settlement zones.</li><li>• Exploring options and supporting parish/town councils to address such instances of demand is recommended.</li></ul>
	<b>Demand for natural play and provision catering for older ages</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provision of natural play and provision catering for older aged children (i.e. teenagers) are consistently highlighted as types of provision perceived to be lacking across the Bradford District.</li><li>• In several settlements this is particularly strong and should be investigated further in context of the wider Open Space Assessment.</li><li>• Recognition to the role some equipment could provide in light of continuous increases in people aged 65+</li></ul>

The wider Open Space Assessment will also need to consider the impact and demand future growth will mean in terms of open space provision. New populations will have their own demand on provision which in areas of existing demand/shortfalls could be exacerbated. The demographic summary also highlights that the population will see increases in people aged 65 and over. This could provide different demands and needs on open space provision for the future.

# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

## APPENDIX ONE: SURVEY EXAMPLE

To ensure acceptable error margins and confidence limits for a population as in Bradford District (519,384<sup>21</sup>) a sample size of 2,134 would allow 95% confidence in any statements as being within +/- 2.07% of any figures quoted.

Meaning, for instance, if 60% of respondents prefer the colour green the 'true figure' (with a 95% confidence) lies somewhere between 58% and 62%.

Table A1: Confidence levels in sample sizes by Core Strategy Area

Core Strategy Area	Total respondents	Population	95% Confidence interval
Airedale	568	105,179	4.02
Bradford Urban	1,035	331,171	2.98
Pennine Towns	242	45,939	6.16
Wharfedale	289	30,332	5.62
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,134</b>	<b>519,384</b>	<b>2.07</b>

Copy of main survey:




**BRADFORD OPEN SPACE SURVEY**

We are asking residents, businesses and interested parties for their opinions on public open space in the district.

Public open space provides opportunities for sport and recreation, socialising, tourism and wildlife, making an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities, ecosystems and economies. Bradford has a variety of public open spaces from allotments, to small local play areas and the larger parks such as Lister Park.

However, up-to-date information is needed in order to ensure that there is adequate provision of accessible, high quality open spaces that meet the needs and aspirations of local communities, local people and people who work in or visit the district.

Please complete the survey as it will provide valuable information that the council will use to inform both the new Local Plan and also investment decisions as part of an up-to-date strategy for public open spaces.

**Q1a** What is your full home postcode?

E.g. BD18 2JL, Shipley  
This will only be used to map the survey responses and will **not** be used for any other reason

**Q1b** What is the name of the town/village where you live?

**Type, frequency and reason for use**

**Q2a** Do you use open space?

Yes .....  Go to Q2b                      No .....  Go to Q3

<sup>21</sup> ONS 2018

# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

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## Q2b Which types of open spaces do you use/visit?

Please tick ALL that apply

- Local park or gardens (sites which provide opportunities for informal recreation and community events)
- Country park (area of countryside for public recreation e.g. Horton Bank)
- Nature reserve, common or woodland (areas intended for wildlife conservation, biodiversity and environmental education and awareness)
- Equipped play area for young children (areas designed for play and social interaction containing play equipment (e.g. swings, slides etc). Often intended for supervised play)
- Natural play area for young children (more natural play opportunities incorporating landscaping features)
- Teenage provision (play facilities aimed at older children such as multi-use games areas, skateboard areas and BMX tracks. Often intended for unsupervised play)
- General amenity greenspace (grassed areas providing opportunities for informal activities close to home or work)
- Allotments and community garden schemes (opportunities for people to grow their own produce as part of the long term promotion of sustainability, health and social inclusion)
- Cemeteries/churchyards (areas for burial of the dead and quiet contemplation, which also provide links for wildlife and promote biodiversity)
- Civic spaces (market squares, war memorials and other hard surfaced areas designed for pedestrians and which often provide a setting for civic buildings, public demonstrations and community events)
- Outdoor networks (e.g. cycleways, footpaths, bridleways etc.) (areas or routes for walking, cycling or horse riding, whether for leisure purposes or travel, which also help attract wildlife)

## Q2c What type of play provision do you visit most often?

- Larger play sites with lots of different equipment often located at a park
- Smaller play sites with less equipment but nearer to home

## Q2d What type of play provision would/do you prefer?

- More natural play opportunities with landscaping
- Traditional play equipment

**More natural play opportunities with landscaping**



**Traditional play equipment**



# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

**Q3 What are the reasons that prevent you from using open spaces?**

*Please tick ALL that apply*

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know where the sites are      | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobility and access barriers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fear of crime/personal safety       | <input type="checkbox"/> Sites not maintained well    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Too expensive                       | <input type="checkbox"/> Sites too busy to enjoy      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sites too far away                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please state)         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Not interested/nothing there for me |   |

**Q4 How often have you visited each of the following types of open space in the last year?**

*Please select ONE on each line*

	Daily	2-3 times a week	Once a week	2-3 times a month	Once a month	Less than once a month	Never
Local park or public garden .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Country park .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nature reserve, common or woodland .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Equipped play area for young children .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Natural play area for young children .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Teenage provision (e.g. skatepark, BMX track) .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
General amenity greenspace .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Allotments and community garden schemes .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cemeteries/churchyards .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Civic spaces .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Outdoor networks (e.g. cycleways, footpaths, bridleways etc) .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Thinking about the open spaces you visit, please answer the following questions...**

**Q5 Is there a particular time of year you visit open spaces most often?**

*Please tick ALL that apply*

- |                                 |                                 |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Spring | <input type="checkbox"/> Autumn |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Summer | <input type="checkbox"/> Winter |

**Is there is anything that would encourage you to visit at other times of the year?**

**Q6 Why do you visit open spaces?**

*Please tick ALL that apply*

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fresh air             | <input type="checkbox"/> To experience/see nature                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Peace and quiet/relax | <input type="checkbox"/> To grow my own fresh fruits and vegetables |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Walk/stroll           | <input type="checkbox"/> Time with family/friends                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Exercise/sport        | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please state)                       |

# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

**Q7 Which of the following benefits do you associate with visiting open spaces?**  
Please tick ALL that apply

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Being healthier   | <input type="checkbox"/> Having fun           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Feeling calmer    | <input type="checkbox"/> Being social         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Being more active | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please state) |

**Q8 Who do you visit open spaces with?**  
Please tick ALL that apply

- |                                  |                                  |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alone   | <input type="checkbox"/> Friends |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Partner | <input type="checkbox"/> Dog     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Family  |                                  |

**Please name the open space site(s) that you visit most often within the Bradford District (up to 3)**


**Q10 Thinking about the site you visit most often, how do you rate each of the following?**  
Please select ONE on each line

	Excellent	Acceptable	Barely adequate	Unacceptable	No opinion / not applicable
Suitability and range of facilities .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Design and appearance of the site .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Standard of maintenance of the trees, flowers, shrubs and grass areas .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
How easy is it to get around the site .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Security and feeling safe, including any car parking .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Behaviour of other users .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Are there any open space sites outside the Bradford District that you visit? (up to 3)**

# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

## Travel and access

**Q12 What is the main form of transport you use to reach each type of open space?**  
Please select ONE on each line

	Walk	Car or private vehicle	Public transport	Cycle	Other
Local park or public garden .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Country park .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nature reserve, common or woodland .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Equipped play area for young children .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Natural play area for young children .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Teenage provision (e.g. skatepark, BMX track) .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
General amenity greenspace .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Allotments and community garden schemes .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cemeteries/churchyards .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Civic spaces .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Outdoor networks (eg cycleways, footpaths, bridleways etc) .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If 'Other' please state					

**Q13 How long are you willing to spend travelling to each type of open space?**  
Please select ONE on each line

	Up to 5 minutes	10 mins	15 mins	30 mins	Over 30 mins
Local park or public garden .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Country park .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nature reserve, common or woodland .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Equipped play area for young children .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Natural play area for young children .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Teenage provision (e.g. skatepark, BMX track) .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
General amenity greenspace .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Allotments and community garden schemes .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cemeteries/churchyards .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Civic spaces .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Outdoor networks (eg cycleways, footpaths, bridleways etc) .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

## Satisfaction and importance (availability and quality)

Q14 How important are open spaces to you?

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Very important                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Not very important   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Quite important                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all important |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Neither important nor unimportant |   |

Q15 How satisfied are you with the amount of open space there is in the area where you live?

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Very satisfied                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Quite dissatisfied |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Quite satisfied                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Very dissatisfied  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied |   |

Q16 Are there any types of open space that you feel are lacking in provision in the area where you live?

Please tick up to 3 boxes

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Local park or gardens                         | <input type="checkbox"/> General amenity greenspace                                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Country park                                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Allotments and community garden schemes                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Nature reserve, common or woodland            | <input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries/churchyards                                       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Equipped play area for young children         | <input type="checkbox"/> Civic spaces   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Natural play area for young children          | <input type="checkbox"/> Outdoor networks (e.g. cycleways, footpaths, bridleways etc) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Teenage provision (e.g. skatepark, BMX track) | <input type="checkbox"/> No, good level of provision                                  |

Q17 How satisfied are you with the quality of open space in the area where you live?

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Very satisfied                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Quite dissatisfied |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Quite satisfied                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Very dissatisfied  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied |   |

Q18 What would encourage you to use open spaces more often?

Please tick up to four boxes

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Greater attractiveness (e.g. flowers, trees)                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Greater cleanliness  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Better maintenance and care of features                          | <input type="checkbox"/> Better and wider range of facilities natural and equipped play provision |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Better safety measures (e.g. lighting, CCTV, clearer sightlines) | <input type="checkbox"/> Better/more seating  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Feeling more welcome (e.g. signage, information)                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Better/more refreshment opportunities                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Improved access to sites   | <input type="checkbox"/> Exercise and outdoor gym facilities                                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Improved access within sites                                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Greater community involvement  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> More public events   | <input type="checkbox"/> More wildlife/habitat promotion  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Greater information on sites                                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please state below)   |

# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

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Q19 If you have any further comments on open space provision in the district please use comment box below:

## ABOUT YOU

Q20 What is your gender?

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Female             | <input type="checkbox"/> Transgender male              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Male               | <input type="checkbox"/> Gender variant/non conforming |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Transgender female | <input type="checkbox"/> Prefer not to say             |

Q21 How old are you?

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Under 16       | <input type="checkbox"/> 45 to 54 years    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 16 to 18 years | <input type="checkbox"/> 55 to 64 years    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 19 to 24 years | <input type="checkbox"/> 65 to 74 years    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 25 to 34 years | <input type="checkbox"/> 75+ years         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 35 to 44 years | <input type="checkbox"/> Prefer not to say |

Q22 Do you consider yourself to have a disability?

- |                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> Prefer not to say |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No  |  |

If you would like to, please state your disability

# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

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Q23 Which of the following options best describes your race, ethnic or cultural origin?

**White**

English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British

Gypsy or Irish Traveller

Irish

Any other white background

Please describe

**Asian/Asian British**

Indian

Chinese

Pakistani

Any other Asian background

Bangladeshi

Please describe

**Mixed/multiple ethnic groups**

White and Black Caribbean

White and Asian

White and Black African

Any other mixed/multiple ethnic background

Please describe

**Black/African/Caribbean/Black British**

African

Any other Black/African/Caribbean background

Caribbean

Please describe

**Other ethnic group**

Arab

Any other ethnic group

Please describe

**Thank you for completing the questionnaire**

*Data protection - The information collected will be processed in accordance with the Data Protection Act 2018*

# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

Copy of children's survey:



Bradford Council wants to know what you think about parks, play areas and other types of open space. This will help the Council to make important decisions about open space in the future. To take part, please answer the following questions.

**Q1** What types of open space do you like to visit?

Please tick ALL that apply

- Parks .....
- Nature area (e.g. woods, riverside) .....
- Play areas .....
- Small grassed areas near home .....
- Sports pitches (e.g. football, cricket) .....
- None .....

**Q2** Can you name the open space you like to visit most often? If not, tell us where it is near? (e.g. near my primary school)



**Q3** Which play areas are best?

- Adventure play areas with lots of climbing .....
- Play areas with lots of slides and swings .....

# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

Adventure play areas with lots of climbing



Play areas with lots of slides and swings



**Q4 Why do you visit these types of open space?**  
Please tick ALL that apply

- To play .....
- To exercise .....
- To walk the dog .....
- Visit with family .....
- Meet with friends .....
- To see wildlife or animals .....
- To play sport .....
- Other (enter in the box below).....

**Q5 What would make the open space near you better?**  
Please tick ALL that apply

- More equipment .....
- Clean and tidy .....
- Closer to home.....
- More things to do at the site.....
- More wildlife and nature.....
- Toilets.....
- Somewhere to have a drink/food.....
- Other (enter in the box below).....



# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

**Q6 If you do not like to visit open spaces near you please tell us why?**

*Please tick ALL that apply*

- No play equipment .....
- Dirty .....
- Nothing to do on the site.....
- No toilets .....
- Too far away .....
- Other (enter in the box below).....

**Q7 Please say whether you agree (Yes) or disagree (No) with the following sentences**

- |   | Yes                      | No                       |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| The open spaces I visit are very clean and tidy ..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| There are lots of things to do there .....            | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

**About you**

**Q8 Please tell us if you are a...**

*Please tick ONE box only*

- |                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Boy..... <input type="checkbox"/>   | Prefer not to say ..... <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Girl ..... <input type="checkbox"/> |  |

**Q9 How old are you?**

*Please tick ONE box only*

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| Less than 6 years old ..... <input type="checkbox"/> | 9 years old ..... <input type="checkbox"/>          |
| 6 years old ..... <input type="checkbox"/>           | 10 years old ..... <input type="checkbox"/>         |
| 7 years old ..... <input type="checkbox"/>           | 11 years old ..... <input type="checkbox"/>         |
| 8 years old ..... <input type="checkbox"/>           | 12 years old or older..... <input type="checkbox"/> |

# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

**Q10 What school do you attend?**

Addingham Primary School.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fagley Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>
All Saints Church of England Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Farfield Primary and Nursery School.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
All Saints' C of E Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Farnham Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ashlands Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fearnville Primary School.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Atlas Community Primary School.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Feversham Primary Academy .....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Baildon C of E Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Foxhill Primary School.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bankfoot Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Frizinghall Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Barkerend Primary Leadership Academy.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Girlington Primary School.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Beckfoot Allerton Primary School and Nursery.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Glenaire Primary School.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Beckfoot Heaton Primary .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Green Lane Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Beckfoot Nessfield .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Greengates Primary Academy .....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Beckfoot Priestthorpe Primary School & Nursery .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Grove House Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ben Rhydding Primary School.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Harden Primary School.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Blakehill Primary School.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Haworth Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bowling Park Primary School.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Heaton St Barnabas' C of E Aided Primary School.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brackenhill Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	High Craggs Primary Leadership Academy.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Burley and Woodhead C of E Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hill Top C of E Primary School.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Burley Oaks Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hollingwood Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Byron Primary School.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Holybrook Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Carrwood Primary School.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Holycroft Primary School.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cavendish Primary School.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Home Farm Primary School.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Christ Church Church of England Academy.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Horton Grange Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clayton St John C of E Primary School.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Horton Park Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clayton Village Primary School.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hoyle Court Primary School.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Copthorne Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Idle C of E Primary School.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cottingley Village Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ingrow Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Crossflatts Primary School.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Iqra Academy .....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Crossley Hall Primary School.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Keelham Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cullingworth Village Primary School.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Keighley St Andrew's C of E Primary School and Nursery.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Denholme Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Killinghall Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dixons Manningham Academy.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Knowleswood Primary School.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dixons Marchbank Primary .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lapage Primary School and Nursery .....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dixons Music Primary.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Laycock Primary School.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
East Morton C of E Primary School.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lees Primary School.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Eastburn Junior and Infant School.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ley Top Primary School.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Eastwood Community School.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lidget Green Primary School.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Eldwick Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lilycroft Primary School.....	<input type="checkbox"/>

# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

**Q10 What school do you attend?**

Lister Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	St Clare's Catholic Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Long Lee Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	St Columba's Catholic Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Low Ash Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	St Cuthbert and The First Martyrs' Catholic Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Low Moor C of E Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	St Francis Catholic Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lower Fields Primary Academy .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	St John the Evangelist Catholic Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Margaret McMillan Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	St John's C of E Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Marshfield Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	St Joseph's Catholic Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Menston Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	St Luke's C of E Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Merlin Top Primary Academy .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	St Mary's & St Peter's Catholic Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miriam Lord Community Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	St Matthew's Catholic Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Myrtle Park Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	St Matthew's C of E Primary School and Nursery .....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Newby Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	St Oswald's Church of England Primary Academy .....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Newhall Park Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	St Paul's C of E Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Oakworth Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	St Philip's C of E Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Oldfield Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	St Stephen's C of E Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Our Lady and St Brendan's Catholic Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	St Walburga's Catholic Primary School, A Voluntary Academy .....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Our Lady of Victories Catholic School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	St William's Catholic Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Oxenhope C of E Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	St Winefride's Catholic Primary School, A Voluntary Academy .....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Parkwood Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Stanbury Village School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Peel Park Primary School and Nursery .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Steeton Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Poplars Farm Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Stocks Lane Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Princeville Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Swain House Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rainbow Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Thackley Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Reevy Hill Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	The Academy At St. James .....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Riddlesden St Mary's C of E Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	The Co-op Academy Parkland .....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Russell Hall Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	The Sacred Heart Catholic Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ryecroft Primary Academy .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Thornbury Primary Leadership Academy .....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Saltaire Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Thornton Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sandal Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Thorpe Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sandy Lane Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trinity All Saints C of E VA Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shibden Head Primary Academy .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Victoria Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>
ShIPLEY C of E Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wellington Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shirley Manor Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Westbourne Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Silsden Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Westminster Church of England Primary Academy .....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Southmere Primary Academy .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whetley Academy .....	<input type="checkbox"/>
St Anne's Catholic Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wibsey Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>
St Anthony's Catholic Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>		



# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

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**Q10 What school do you attend?**

Wilsden Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Worthinghead Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Woodlands Church of England Primary Academy .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wycliffe C of E Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Woodside Academy .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (enter in the box below) .....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worth Valley Primary School .....	<input type="checkbox"/>		

**THANK YOU FOR COMPLETING THIS QUESTIONNAIRE**

The Council will be looking at the results of this survey and using them to make decisions about open spaces in the future.

# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

## APPENDIX TWO: IN-SITU SURVEY LOCATIONS

*Table A2.1: List of in-situ survey locations*

1	Harold Park
2	Lister Park
3	Peel Park
4	Central Park - Haworth
5	Cliffe Castle Gardens
6	Roberts Park
7	Bowling Park
8	Horton Park
9	St Ives Estate
10	Riverside Gardens
11	Knowles Park / Recreation Ground
12	Myra Shay
13	Victoria Park, Keighley
14	Attock Park Playground
15	Horton Bank Country Park
16	Myrtle Park
17	Victoria Park
18	Littlemoor/Foster Park
19	Grange Park
20	Silsden Park
21	Bradford City Centre
22	Keighley Town Centre
23	Pit Hill Park
24	Judy Woods
25	Middleton Woods
26	Shipley Town Centre
27	Ilkley Town Centre

# CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

## OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

### APPENDIX THREE: CONSULTEE LIST

Table A3.1: List of consultees

Stakeholder	Area remit
Addingham Parish Council	Local
Baildon Town Council	Local
Bingley Town Council	Local
Burley Parish Council	Local
Cullingworth Parish Council	Local
Denholme Town Council	Local
Harden Parish Council	Local
Haworth, Cross Roads & Stanbury Parish Council	Local
Ilkley Town Council	Local
Keighley Town Council	Local
Oxenhope Village Council	Local
Sandy Lane Parish Council	Local
Silsden Town Council	Local
Steeton with Eastburn Parish Council	Local
Wilsden Parish Council	Local
Ben Rhydding Gravel Pits	Local
Friends of Bowling Park, East Bowling	Local
Friends of Brackenhill Park	Local
Friends of Buck Wood, Thackley	Local
Friends of Central Park, Haworth	Local
Friends of Cross Roads Park	Local
Friends of The Denso Marston Nature Reserve	Local
Friends of Horton park	Local
Friends of Ilkley Riverside Parks	Local
Friends of Judy Woods, Royds	Local
Friends of Littlemoor Park	Local
Friends of Park Wood	Local
Friends of Peel Park, Undercliffe	Local
Friends of Prince of Wales Park	Local
Friends of Wyke Recreation Ground, Wyke	Local
Sunnybank Road Allotments	Local
Park Road Allotments	Local
Top Royds Allotments	Local
Northcliffe Allotments, Shipley	Local
Allerton Allotment Association	Local
Heaton Allotment Association	Local
Cecil Avenue Allotment Society and Horton Community Farm Project	Local
Better Start Bradford	Three Ward areas (Bowling & Barkerend, Bradford Moor and Little Horton)
Family And Community Engagement (FACE)	
Yorkshire Wildlife Trust	Regional
Bradford Forest Schools	District
Community Research Advisory Group (CRAG) and Born in Bradford	District

**CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL  
OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT**

**APPENDIX FOUR: SURVEY RESPONDENT DEMOGRAPHICS**

Table A4.1: Survey respondents – Gender (what is your gender?)

Core Strategy Area	Settlement Zone	Male	Female	Transgender male	Transgender female	Gender variant/non conforming	Prefer not to say	Total
Airedale	Baildon	38	80					118
	Bingley	35	72					107
	Cottingley	14	30				1	45
	East Morton	4	10				1	15
	Keighley	69	116	1	1		1	188
	Silsden	23	41				1	65
	Steeton	9	8					17
<b>Airedale Total</b>		<b>192</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>555</b>
Bradford Urban	Bradford North East	87	170				1	258
	Bradford North West	45	69				3	117
	Bradford South East	61	115				2	178
	Bradford South West	82	176	1			1	260
	Shipley	65	119			1	3	188
<b>Bradford Urban Total</b>		<b>340</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1,001</b>
Pennine Towns	Cullingworth	3	6					9
	Denholme	2	12				1	15
	Harden	9	7				1	17
	Haworth	14	38				1	53
	Oakworth	5	17					22
	Oxenhope	8	4					12
	Queensbury	12	23				1	36
	Thornton	9	34			1		44
Wilsden	9	16				2	27	
<b>Pennine Towns Total</b>		<b>71</b>	<b>157</b>			<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>235</b>
Wharfedale	Addingham	4	14				1	19
	Burley in Wharfedale	20	32				1	53
	Ilkley	66	116				2	184
	Menston	14	17					31
<b>Wharfedale Total</b>		<b>104</b>	<b>179</b>				<b>4</b>	<b>287</b>
<b>OUTSIDE</b>	<b>OUTSIDE</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>133</b>				<b>3</b>	<b>216</b>
<b>?</b>	<b>?</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>14</b>				<b>1</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>800</b>	<b>1,497</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>2,331</b>

**CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL  
OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT**

Table A4.2: Survey respondents – Age (How old are you?)

Core Strategy Area	Settlement Zone	Under 16	16 to 18 years	19 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 to 74 years	75+ years	Prefer not say	Total
Airedale	Baildon	1		2	9	30	18	29	28	4		121
	Bingley			2	10	26	24	16	20	7	1	106
	Cottingley				5	8	10	11	9	2		45
	East Morton					3	5	2	3	1	1	15
	Keighley	2	2	5	23	27	23	45	48	13	3	191
	Silsden		1		6	6	12	15	14	6	4	64
	Steeton				1	4	3	4	2	3		17
<b>Airedale Total</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>559</b>
Bradford Urban	Bradford North East		1	1	23	59	43	60	58	9	5	259
	Bradford North West	1		3	15	19	21	14	30	11	4	118
	Bradford South East	3	1	5	18	28	38	36	30	9	12	180
	Bradford South West		1	2	37	49	33	59	49	19	10	259
	Shipley	1		3	20	53	28	31	42	8	4	190
<b>Bradford Urban Total</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>1,006</b>
Pennine Towns	Cullingworth	1				4		1	1	2		9
	Denholme					2	4	5	1	2	1	15
	Harden	1				2	5	2	5	2		17
	Haworth	1			12	5	8	16	6	4	1	53
	Oakworth		1		3	3	10	3	1	1		22
	Oxenhope				1	3		1	6	1		12
	Queensbury				4	12	3	10	6	1	1	37
	Thornton				4	4	10	13	10	2	1	44
Wilsden				1	2	6	5	6	5	1	26	
<b>Pennine Towns Total</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>25</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>235</b>
Wharfedale	Addingham					2	3	4	6	3	1	19
	Burley in Wharfedale			1	2	10	7	13	14	5	1	53
	Ilkley	1		2	13	33	42	32	42	18	1	184
	Menston		1		2	6	6	9	6	1		31
<b>Wharfedale Total</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>287</b>
OUTSIDE	OUTSIDE	1		4	35	55	39	27	31	17	5	214
?	?		2		4	6	2	5	1	2	1	23
<b>Total</b>		<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>2,338</b>

**CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL  
OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT**

Table A4.3: Survey respondents – Disability (Do you consider yourself to have a disability?)

Core Strategy Area	Settlement Zone	Yes	No	Prefer not to say	Total
Airedale	Baildon	8	111	2	121
	Bingley	6	99	2	107
	Cottingley	5	40		45
	East Morton		15		15
	Keighley	18	165	7	190
	Silsden	5	48	8	61
	Steeton		16	1	17
<b>Airedale Total</b>		<b>42</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>556</b>
Bradford Urban	Bradford North East	29	219	10	258
	Bradford North West	20	92	6	118
	Bradford South East	28	139	10	177
	Bradford South West	37	214	7	258
	Shipley	11	168	11	190
<b>Bradford Urban Total</b>		<b>125</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>1,001</b>
Pennine Towns	Cullingworth	2	6		8
	Denholme	1	13	1	15
	Harden	1	15	1	17
	Haworth	7	42	3	52
	Oakworth	1	21		22
	Oxenhope	1	11		12
	Queensbury	5	29	2	36
	Thornton	3	39	2	44
Wilsden	3	22	2	27	
<b>Pennine Towns Total</b>		<b>24</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>233</b>
Wharfedale	Addingham		17	1	18
	Burley in Wharfedale	6	45	2	53
	Ilkley	11	165	6	182
	Menston	3	27		30
<b>Wharfedale Total</b>		<b>20</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>283</b>
OUTSIDE	OUTSIDE	14	190	8	212
?	?		22	1	23
<b>Total</b>		<b>225</b>	<b>2,003</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>2,322</b>

**CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL  
OPEN SPACE NEEDS AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT**

Table A4.4: Survey respondents – Ethnicity (Which of the following options best describes your race, ethnic or cultural origin?)

Core Strategy Area	Settlement Zone	WHITE	MIXED	ASIAN	BLACK	OTHER	Non White	TOTAL
Airedale	Baildon	118						118
	Bingley	103	1	2			3	106
	Cottingley	43						43
	East Morton	14				1	1	15
	Keighley	172	4	9	1	3	17	189
	Silsden	60		2			2	62
	Steeton	17						17
<b>Airedale Total</b>		<b>527</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>550</b>
Bradford Urban	Bradford North East	216	3	31	5	1	40	256
	Bradford North West	100	5	17	1	1	24	124
	Bradford South East	160	1	11	6	2	20	180
	Bradford South West	235	5	17	2	1	25	260
	Shipley	183	4	3	2	2	11	194
<b>Bradford Urban Total</b>		<b>894</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>1,014</b>
Pennine Towns	Cullingworth	8	1	1			2	10
	Denholme	15						15
	Harden	15			1		1	16
	Haworth	51	1				1	52
	Oakworth	21						21
	Oxenhope	12						12
	Queensbury	37	1		1		2	39
	Thornton	43						43
	Wilsden	29	1				1	30
<b>Pennine Towns Total</b>		<b>231</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>238</b>
Wharfedale	Addingham	19						19
	Burley in Wharfedale	51	1				1	52
	Ilkley	180						180
	Menston	31	1				1	32
<b>Wharfedale Total</b>		<b>281</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>283</b>
	OUTSIDE	203	2	3	1		6	209
	?	21		2			2	23
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,170</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>2,332</b>

