

Local Development Framework for Bradford

Evidence Base

Bradford Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study

Vol 1 (of 3) Outdoor Sports Facilities Assessment

July 2006



Report produced for the Council
by Knight, Kavanagh and Page

City of Bradford MDC

www.bradford.gov.uk

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BRADFORD CITY COUNCIL: SECTION ONE – INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

INTRODUCTION

This report is Section 1 of the open space, sport and recreation study for Bradford, undertaken by Knight, Kavanagh & Page (KKP) on behalf of City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council (CBMDC). It provides an introduction and context for the study by setting out:

- ❑ Study aims.
- ❑ Description of outputs.
- ❑ Summary of study methodology.
- ❑ National policy context.
- ❑ Regional policy context.
- ❑ Local characteristics and policy context.

STUDY AIMS

The purpose of this assessment is to enable the Bradford Council to ‘plan positively, creatively and effectively to ensure that there is an adequate provision of accessible, high-quality green spaces, civic spaces and sport and recreation facilities to meet the needs of local communities and visitors’.

Key tasks in the preparation of the assessment include

- ❑ Identifying local needs.
- ❑ Auditing local provision.
- ❑ Setting provision standards relevant to the local context.
- ❑ Applying provision standards to identify surpluses and deficiencies.
- ❑ Draft policies.

STUDY OUTPUTS

The outputs from the study are divided into three sections:

- ❑ Section 1 – Introduction to the study and its policy context.
- ❑ Section 2 – Open spaces assessment report.
- ❑ Section 3 – Strategy and action plan.

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SUMMARY OF STUDY METHODOLOGY

Each element of the study (open spaces and outdoor sports facilities) adopts a slightly different methodology to reflect the nature of the typology and national guidance. Consequently, a detailed methodology can be found within Section 2. The following is a summary of the main methodology elements adopted:

- ❑ Review of existing documentation.
- ❑ Face-to-face consultation with stakeholders and key local agencies/organisations.
- ❑ Street survey – undertaken with 1,200 respondents across Bradford.
- ❑ Site visits to Parks and gardens and children’s play areas to assess their quality.
- ❑ Development of a database for data analysis and to facilitate GIS mapping of open spaces in relation to their catchment and the settlements of Bradford.

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NATIONAL CONTEXT

This section identifies the national policy context within which the study has been conducted. The subsequent strategy and action plan will identify ways in which the provision of open space, sport and recreational facilities in Bradford supports and reflects national policy.

Planning policy

Planning Policy Guidance 17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation (2002)

The revised Planning Policy Guidance 17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation (PPG17), published in 2002, advises local planning authorities to provide the strongest protection for open space, to resist development pressures that could diminish recreational provision and to adopt a strategic approach to the provision and protection of sports facilities. PPG17 identifies the requirement for all local authorities to assess the existing and future needs of their communities for open space, sport and recreational facilities. This report will address these issues in Bradford.

Planning Policy Guidance 13: Transport (1994)

PPG 13 sets out the Government's objectives for the development of Britain's transport system. Local authorities are encouraged to produce planning policies, which will stimulate and assist people in using bicycles. Routes should be proposed in local plans where cycling can be made safer and more attractive. These routes may be combined with horse riders and pedestrians to create multi user routes, away from traffic.

Planning Policy Guidance 3: Housing (2000)

PPG3 details the Government's objectives for housing policy. It focuses on ensuring that the housing needs of all in the community are recognised and promoting more sustainable patterns of development. In particular, it requires local planning authorities to give priority to re-using previously developed land within urban areas, bringing empty homes back into use and converting existing buildings in preference to the development of greenfield sites. They are also required to seek to reduce car dependence by facilitating more walking and cycling and promoting good design in new housing developments in order to create attractive, high-quality living environments in which people will choose to live.

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Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development (2005)

PPSI outlines the Government's view that sustainable development is the core principle underpinning planning. It is defined as 'development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.' Planning should facilitate and promote sustainable and inclusive patterns of urban and rural development by making suitable land available for development in line with economic, social and environmental objectives to improve people's quality of life, contributing to sustainable economic development; protecting and enhancing the natural and historic environment, the quality and character of the countryside, and existing communities; ensuring high quality development through good and inclusive design, and the efficient use of resources; and ensuring that development supports existing communities and contributes to the creation of safe, sustainable, liveable and mixed communities with good access to jobs and key services for all members of the community.

Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and geological conservation

'Working with the grain of nature: a biodiversity strategy for England' sets out the Government's vision for conserving and enhancing biological diversity in England, together with a programme of work to achieve it. It includes the broad aim that planning, construction, development and regeneration should have minimal impacts on biodiversity and enhance it wherever possible. In moving towards this vision, the Government's objectives for planning are to promote sustainable development; to conserve, enhance and restore the diversity of England's wildlife and geology; and to contribute to rural renewal and urban renaissance.

Open spaces policy

Over the past decade, a significant number of reports has been published in relation to open and green spaces.

DEFRA: Rural White Paper (2000)

The Rural White Paper sets out the Government's vision of a living, working, protected and vibrant countryside. Key issues in respect of open spaces include proposals to improve rural transport, policies to conserve and enhance the countryside, restoring and maintaining wildlife diversity and the natural environment. Key success identified in the review undertaken in 2004 include added emphasis on sites of special scientific interest and the England Biodiversity Strategy, which integrates biodiversity conservation into key policies and programmes.

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DTLR: The Urban Green Spaces Taskforce: Green Spaces, Better Places (2002)

The final report of the Urban Green Spaces Taskforce identifies the need for an urban renaissance of parks and green spaces. It details:

- The benefits of parks and green spaces for urban life and their contribution to long-term social, economic and environmental progress (e.g., urban regeneration and renewal; health; social cohesion, community development and citizenship; education and lifelong learning; environmental sustainability; heritage and culture).
- The problems affecting urban parks and green spaces and ways in which they might be overcome (e.g., serving marginalised groups, investment, partnership and information systems).
- The need for a strategic policy framework within which all decision makers can operate and contribute to deliver networks of urban green spaces.
- Identification of ways to deliver the report's vision of 'liveable', sustainable modern towns and cities – strong civic and local pride, reinforced by a green spaces strategy; common criteria to measure quality and care; strong local leadership and greater national support; a scheme to fund enablers to work with local groups and create partnerships; the creation of a new national agency for urban parks and green spaces.

Urban Parks Forum: Public Park Assessment (2002)

This report highlights the decline of urban parks in the United Kingdom. Despite receiving over 1.5 billion visits per year, cuts in revenue expenditure over the previous 20 years were estimated at £1.3 billion. The report identifies the key challenge of arresting the decline in parks and starting a renaissance in open spaces.

DEFRA 'Working with the grain of nature: a biodiversity strategy for England' (2002)

This strategy sets out a vision for the Country of landscapes 'where wild species and habitats are part of healthy functioning ecosystems; where we nurture, treasure and enhance our biodiversity, and where biodiversity is a natural consideration of policies and decisions, and in society as a whole.'

The Biodiversity Strategy for England seeks to ensure that biodiversity considerations become embedded in all the main sectors of economic activity, public and private. It sets out a programme to make the changes necessary to conserve, enhance and work with the grain of nature and ecosystems rather than against them. It takes account of climate change as one of the most important factors affecting biodiversity and influencing policies.

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ODPM: Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future (2003)

The Sustainable Communities Plan (Sustainable Communities: Building for the future) sets out a long-term programme of action for delivering sustainable communities in both urban and rural areas. It aims to tackle housing supply issues in the South East, low demand in other parts of the country, and the quality of our public spaces.

The Plan includes not just a significant increase in resources and major reforms of housing and planning, but a new approach to how we build and what we build.

The programme of action aims to focus the attention and co-ordinate the efforts of all levels of Government and stakeholders in bringing about development that meets the economic, social and environmental needs of future generations as well as succeeding now.

Key policy areas include the introduction of the 'Cleaner, Safer, Greener' programme (309 Green Flag awards, 71% satisfaction with the quality of green space and £24.7 million awarded to 1,100 Living Space community projects).

CABE Space: Manifesto for better public spaces (2004)

This document seeks to help create a national consensus that parks and public spaces are a genuine political and financial priority by encouraging national and local agencies to sign up to the 'manifesto.'

CABE Space: The value of public space: how high quality parks and public spaces create economic, social and environmental value (2004)

The value of public space shows how cities in the UK and around the world have received far-reaching economic, health and social benefits from making the best of their public spaces.

CABE Space: Parks need parkforce (2005)

Parks need parkforce sets out the case for increasing the number of on-site staff to create safe, popular and beautiful parks.

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CABE Space: Start with the park: creating sustainable urban green spaces in areas of housing growth and renewal (2005)

Start with the park is a good practice guide for everyone involved in the processes of sustainable growth and renewal in England. It is particularly relevant to the creation and care of green spaces in housing growth areas and housing market renewal areas. It will inform and inspire strategic decision-makers working in local delivery and partnership bodies, local and regional authorities, government departments and other national agencies, private developers, housebuilders and registered social landlords and community and voluntary sector groups.

CABE Space: Urban parks: Do you know what you're getting for your money? (2006)

This report seeks to establish the extent to which simply providing more resources would automatically improve green space quality. It highlights a number of key issues:

- ❑ The importance of assessing the existing quality of parks and green spaces and to set clear and measurable aspirations for the future.
- ❑ The difference between cutting budgets and making efficiency gains is not always appreciated.
- ❑ Increases in national funding do not necessarily lead to more resources at a local level.
- ❑ The level of local importance does not always carry through the decision-making hierarchy, with parks and green spaces slipping down the agenda as financial decision-making moves onto a higher and more strategic level.
- ❑ The importance of a corporate strategy and a strategic approach.

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National agencies

This section briefly summarises the policy aims of the key organisations working in the field of open space, sport and recreation.

Agency	Comment
National agencies	
CABE Space	<p>CABE Space, established in 2003, is part of CABE, the Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment, which champions the quality of our buildings and spaces. CABE Space is publicly funded by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM). It aims to bring excellence to the design, management and maintenance of parks and public space in our towns and cities.</p> <p>CABE Space works with local authorities and other bodies responsible for public space to help them provide a better service. Its work encourages local councils to think holistically about their green space, and what it means for residents' health and well being, routes to school and work, and recreation through play and sport. CABE Space's goal is to ensure that every person in England has easy access to well designed and well looked after public space.</p>
Civic Trust	<p>The Civic Trust was founded in 1957 to encourage high standards of planning and architecture. It is concerned with the quality of the built environment and its impact on people. It raises awareness of the need to create environments, which bring out the best in people, celebrate the best places, and expect the highest quality for all communities.</p> <p>The Civic Trust manages the Green Flag Award, which is the national standard for parks and green spaces in England and Wales. The award scheme began in 1996 as a means of recognising and rewarding the best green spaces in the country. It was also seen as a way of encouraging others to achieve the same high environmental standards, creating a benchmark of excellence in recreational green areas.</p>
English Heritage	<p>English Heritage's role is to make sure that the historic environment of England is properly maintained and cared for. It also aims to help people understand and appreciate why the historic buildings and landscapes around them matter. It provides a range of grants and advice and helps designate special places.</p>
Entrust	<p>ENTRUST regulates the Landfill Tax Credit Scheme, which encourages and enables landfill operators to support a wide range of environmental projects by giving them a tax credit against their donations to environmental bodies. Around half of this is spent on parks, green spaces and the restoration of buildings.</p>
Environment Agency	<p>The Environment Agency is the leading public body for protecting and improving the environment in England and Wales and ensuring that air, land and water are managed sustainably. Its work encompasses town planning and the funding of improvements to green spaces.</p>
Groundwork UK	<p>Groundwork UK is a leading environmental regeneration charity, aiming to make sustainable development a reality in the UK's poorest neighbourhoods. Sub-regional trusts deliver projects.</p>
Land Restoration	<p>A partnership between English Partnerships, Groundwork UK, the Forestry</p>

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Agency	Comment
Trust	Commission and the Environment Agency, this venture aims to tackle enduring dereliction across England. It will provide environmentally informed, community-led, long-term regeneration solutions through local partnerships.
National Trust	The National Trust holds many areas of natural beauty and special buildings in perpetuity for the nation.
Natural England	<p>Following publication of the draft Natural Environment and Rural Communities Bill in February 2005, English Nature, the environment activities of the Rural Development Service and the Countryside Agency's Landscape, Access and Recreation division are working together to enhance landscapes and wildlife, promote countryside access and recreation.</p> <p>In 2007, the three organisations will be united in a single body with responsibility for enhancing biodiversity and landscapes and wildlife in rural, urban, coastal and marine areas; promoting access, recreation and public well-being, and contributing to the way natural resources are managed.</p>
Urban parks	
GreenSpace	GreenSpace is a charitable organisation set up to help those committed to the planning, design, management and use of public parks and open spaces. It is dedicated to promoting the importance of public spaces and increasing awareness of related issues.
Heritage Lottery Fund	The HLF enables communities to look after, learn about and celebrate the UK's diverse heritage. Since establishing its Urban Parks Programme in 1995, it has committed £320 million to regenerating over 200 parks.
Provision for children and young people	
Children's Play Council	The CPC is a campaigning and research organisation promoting children's policy development in England. It is an alliance of national and regional voluntary organisations, local authorities and partnerships. It aims to raise awareness of the importance of play, promotes consultation with children and young people of all abilities and facilitates networks between children's services.
Learning Through Landscapes	Learning Through Landscapes is the national school grounds charity. It works with schools, early-years settings, organisations and individuals across the Country to help them improve and develop their grounds.
National Playing Fields Association	The NPFA is the only organisation with specific responsibility for acquiring, protecting and improving playing fields, playgrounds and play space.
The Sensory Trust	The Sensory Trust raises awareness of good practice in green space design and management; makes green space more accessible and offers consultancy and advice on inclusive design.
Natural/semi-natural provision	
Forestry Commission	The Forestry Commission is the government department responsible for forestry throughout Great Britain. It aims to protect and expand Britain's forests and woodlands and increase their value to society and the environment.
Tree Council	The Tree Council's aim is to improve the environment in town and country by promoting the planting and conservation of trees and woods throughout

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Agency	Comment
	the UK.
Wildlife trusts	The Wildlife Trusts partnership is the UK's leading conservation charity exclusively dedicated to wildlife. Its network of 47 local wildlife trusts work together to protect wildlife in towns and the countryside. The trusts cater for over 2,560 nature reserves.
Green corridors	
British Waterways	British Waterways is responsible for maintaining 2,000 miles of the UK's inland waterway network so that people can use it for a wide range of leisure activities. It is also seeking to extend the network as part of the UK's tourism industry.
Sustrans	Sustrans works on practical projects to encourage people to walk, cycle and use public transport in order to reduce motor traffic. It is responsible for the National Cycle Network, a project that has delivered nearly 10,000 miles of routes in the UK.
Others	
ENCAMS	ENCAMS is the charity that runs the Keep Britain Tidy campaign. Its aims are to convince its targeted groups to take effective action to enable others to improve, maintain and own their local environments; correctly dispose of material that could become litter; deter gum deposition; deter graffiti; reduce nuisance and abandoned vehicles and reduce the nuisance of neighbourhood noise.
Federation of City Farms and Community Gardens	The Federation of City Farms and Community Gardens is a charity that supports, promotes and represents city farms and community gardens throughout the UK.

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Sports policy

Game Plan

Game Plan is the Government's strategy for sport and physical activity through to 2020. It was published in December 2002 and presents a new vision for England to become the most active and successful sporting nation in the world. It now provides the lead for all sports plans in England. It identifies the two overarching objectives for government as:

- ❑ A major increase in participation in sport and physical activity, primarily because of the significant health benefits and to reduce the growing costs of inactivity.
- ❑ A sustainable improvement in success in international competition, particularly in the sports which matter most to the public, primarily because of the 'feelgood factor' associated with winning.

Three distinct aims arise from these objectives:

- ❑ To encourage a mass participation culture, with a target for 70% of the population to be reasonably active (for example 30 minutes of moderate exercise five times a week) by 2020.
- ❑ To enhance international success, with a target for British and English teams and individuals to sustain rankings within the top five, particularly in more popular sports.
- ❑ To adopt a different approach to hosting mega sporting events. They should be seen as an occasional celebration of success rather than as a means to achieving other government objectives.

Sport England

Sport England is the strategic lead for delivering the Government's sporting objectives in England. It distributes both Lottery and Exchequer funds to sport.

Its vision is to make England an active and successful sporting nation. Its mission is 'working with others to create opportunities to get involved in sport, to stay in sport and to excel and succeed in sport at every level'.

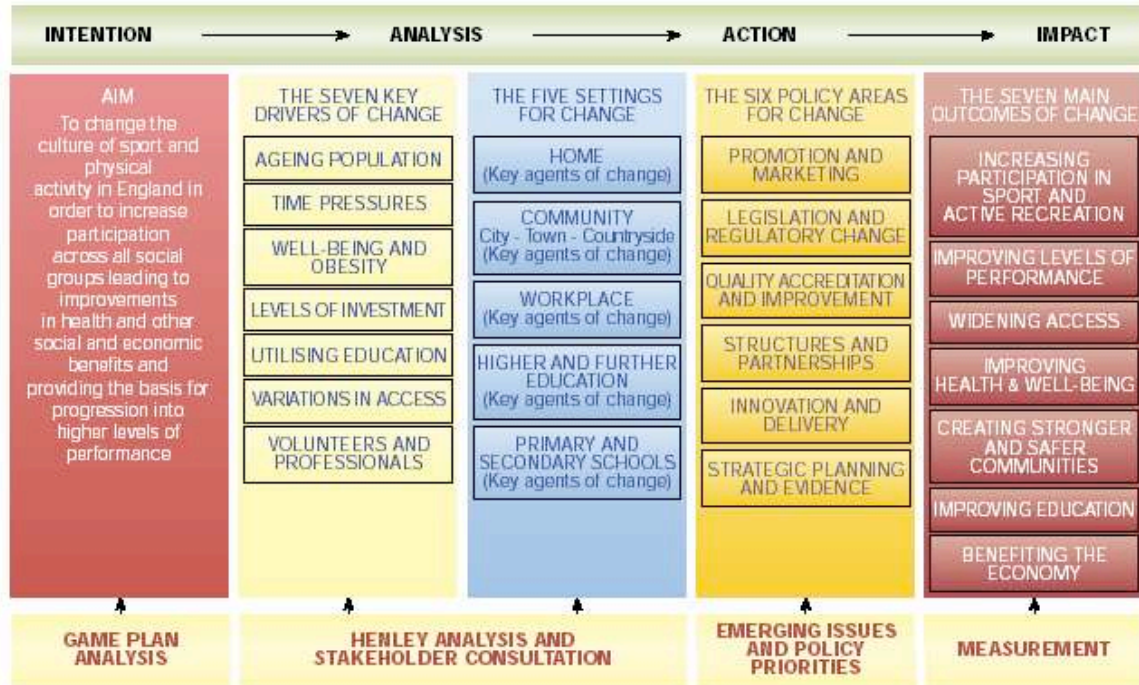
Its business objectives are:

- ❑ Start – increase participation in sport in order to improve the health of the nation, with a focus on priority groups.
- ❑ Stay – retain people in sport and active recreation through an effective network of clubs, sports facilities, coaches, volunteers and competitive opportunities.
- ❑ Succeed – achieve sporting success at every level.

Sport England has developed the framework for sport. It identifies the seven main drivers for change and the five major settings where sport can take place. The six policy areas identify where actions need to be focused. The identified outcomes provide the structure for this strategy.

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Figure 1: National framework for sport



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REGIONAL CONTEXT

This section identifies the regional policy context within which the study has been conducted. The subsequent strategy and action plan will identify ways in which the provision of open space, sport and recreational facilities in Bradford supports and reflects regional policy.

Yorkshire and Humber Assembly: Regional spatial strategy (2005)

The regional spatial strategy's vision for Yorkshire and Humber is 'of a recognisably world class and international region where the economic, environmental, and social well being of all our region and its people advances rapidly and sustainably.'

Delivering high quality environments in Yorkshire and Humber entails protecting and enhancing its rich and varied environmental assets. The strategy identifies the need to use resources wisely and efficiently, minimise pollution, and protect and enhance biodiversity. It advocates good quality development, enhancing poor quality environments in town and country, urgent attention to tackle the causes and impacts of climate change, reduce waste and manage it sustainably, and safeguard threatened wildlife and landscape heritage.

Yorkshire Culture: Regional cultural strategy (2001)

Yorkshire Culture's aspiration is that by 2010:

- ❑ Everyone in the region leads a rich, diverse and fulfilling cultural life, with a strong sense of community and a healthy lifestyle.
- ❑ That culture and the creative industries make a substantial contribution to a thriving regional economy.
- ❑ That all barriers to participation in the region's culture are removed – whether due to geography, education, background, ability or income.
- ❑ That the distinctive, diverse, world class culture of Yorkshire and the Humber holds its rightful place in Britain, Europe and the World.
- ❑ That local, regional, national and European resources are maximised to provide excellent, accessible, well-used cultural services and facilities.

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Sport England: Yorkshire Plan for Sport (2004)

The Yorkshire Plan for Sport has been developed with key stakeholders to state how the region will achieve the national objectives set out in Game Plan. It focuses the work of the regional agencies and organisation involved in sport at the local level and provides a shared agenda that promotes partnership working in order that changes are made to get the region active. The overall target is to get 160,000 more people active through sport by 2008. The Plan also lists other outcomes, to:

- ❑ Improve levels of performance by aiming to have 10% of Yorkshire athletes in the English and British teams.
- ❑ Widen access to sport and reduce the participation gap between population groups by 25%.
- ❑ Improve health and well being with 32% of adults achieving the Department of Health physical activity guidelines.
- ❑ Improve community safety by a 5% increase in voluntary and community sector sport activity.
- ❑ Raise standards in education by achieving the PESCCCL objective of 75% of school children receiving two hours of high quality physical education and extracurricular sport per week.
- ❑ Benefit the economy by maintaining sport's contribution at 1.6%.

The strategy clearly identifies that sport needs clear, defined and consistent performance indicators with agreed targets and standards, and reliable baseline information on the number of people taking part. A key policy aim is that the Regional Spatial Strategy and all local development frameworks support the development of new or improved facilities and green spaces to secure opportunities to take part in sport and active recreation.

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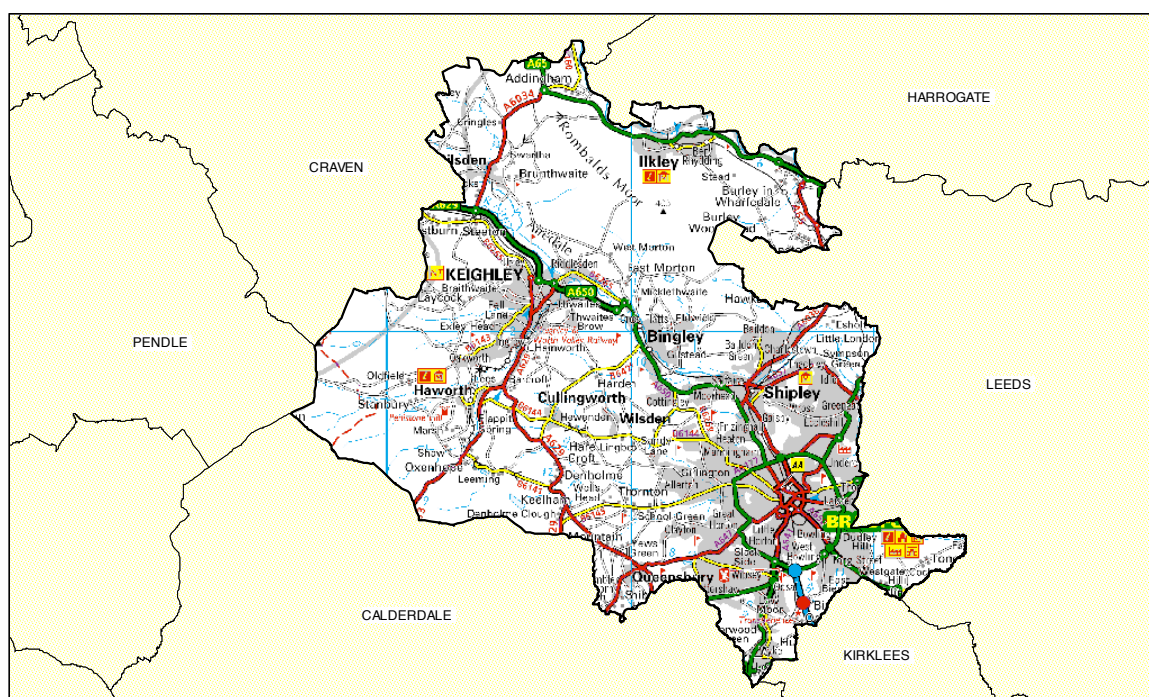
LOCAL CONTEXT

This section identifies the local policy context within which the study has been conducted. The subsequent strategy and action plan will identify ways in which the provision of open space, sport and recreational facilities in Bradford supports and reflects regional policy.

Profile

Bradford covers an area of 36, 642 hectares with a population of 467,655 (2001 Census).

Figure 2- Map showing location of Bradford



It is a dynamic place conveniently linked to the M62 Trans-Pennine route providing an important connection with Leeds to the east and Manchester to the south-west. The District is also close to the Leeds-Bradford Airport.

During the industrial revolution in the late eighteenth and nineteenth century Bradford grew and gained importance as a major producer of textiles. Today most of the textile mills and heavy industry has closed, but Bradford remains an important hub of modern engineering, chemicals and financial services.

Owing to its heritage as an international textile trading centre, Bradford boasts more listed buildings per square kilometre than any other regional city in Britain. Despite this industrial background, green open spaces remain an equally important feature of Bradford most notably the expansive Bronte Country.

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Local demographics

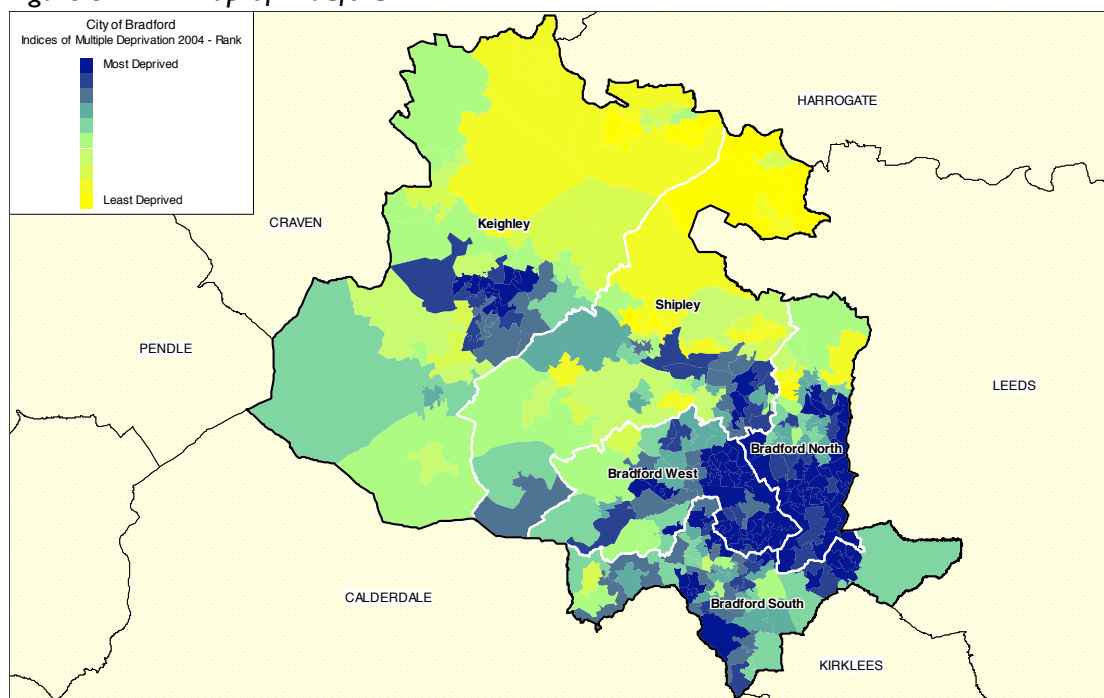
Indices of multiple deprivation (IMD)

These statistics are produced by the index team at Oxford University for the Department of Transport, Local Government and the Regions (formerly DETR). The latest set of statistics available was published in 2004.

The indices of multiple deprivation analyses deprivation according to key indicators:

- Income.
- Employment.
- Health deprivation and disability.
- Education, skills and training.
- Housing.
- Geographical access to services.

Figure 3- IMD map of Bradford



The Borough has an Indices of Deprivation (2004) average score ranking of 38th in England (where 1 is most deprived and 354 is least deprived). The main areas of deprivation are around the City Centre and Keighley.

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Community strategy - 2020 Vision

The vision for 2020 is a district with a varied and thriving economy, with good quality housing, clean streets and attractive open spaces, where people enjoy good health and feel safe from crime, where pupils leave school well educated and highly skilled and adults have good jobs and money to spend.

The 2020 vision is essentially economy led using an integrated package of economic, social and environmental measures to create the right conditions for regeneration to occur. The emphasis will be on enabling new businesses through creating a world-class workforce and getting the infrastructure right. It is regarded as being deliberately ambitious, painting a scenario of excellence not adequacy. The principles of achieving this vision have been spelt out in the “District 5 Year Strategy”.

The vision for the District in 2020 encapsulates “a high-wage, high-skill, knowledge-based economy, which will provide appropriate jobs for everyone, creating a wealthier population with greater spending power”.

The first steps towards realising the 2020 vision are:

- ❑ Better funded schools.
- ❑ Clean up the district.
- ❑ A safe inner city.
- ❑ Tackle drug addiction.
- ❑ A long-term transport strategy.
- ❑ Bid for “European Capital of Culture” status.
- ❑ A “Can-Do” attitude.

The Community Strategy identifies a number of priorities. It is essential that the provision of open spaces, sport and recreational facilities contributes to the vision for Bradford and delivery of these priorities. The seven key priorities of the Community Strategy are:

- ❑ An economically prosperous district.
- ❑ A district of excellence in learning.
- ❑ Safer communities.
- ❑ Health [is everybody’s business].
- ❑ A good district to live in.
- ❑ A capital of culture.
- ❑ Strong communities and a better district for all.

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The Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy for Bradford District, 2002-2005

The Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy is an integral part of the District's Community Strategy to achieve the 2020 Vision. It sets out two interlinked paths to achieving common targets identified in the 2020 Vision document and the Government's National Action Plan for Neighbourhood Renewal:

- Path 1 – Involving people:
 - All neighbourhoods facing multiple deprivation will have action plans and be implementing them.
 - Evidence of involvement in all aspects of neighbourhood renewal by 'hard to reach' groups, including young people.
 - Greater confidence in the District's future in both deprived and more affluent areas.
 - Strengthened relationships between neighbourhoods across the District through action learning and joint planning.

- Path 2 – Improving public services:
 - Simplified partnership.
 - Public Services Planning structures and timetables aligned to Neighbourhood Renewal framework.
 - Responsive, efficient and effective services at neighbourhood level.
 - Public Service culture renewed.
 - Public Service organisations that are fit for purpose.

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Corporate Plan

The Corporate Plan sets out how the Council will address its priorities from 2005 to 2008 in support of the District 2020 Vision:

- Educating and supporting children:
 - Increasing educational attainment at key stage 2 and GCSE level.
 - Increasing the educational attainment of Looked After Children.
 - Reducing the number of young people not in education, employment or training (NEEP).
 - Improving the health of children and young people through increased physical activity.
- Creating a more prosperous District:
 - A skilled labour market supporting sustainable growth across the District.
 - A district-wide business environment that supports thriving and competitive business.
 - Prosperity based in maximising the potential offered by places of economic opportunity.
 - A sustainable and equitable model of economic growth, based on a wide range of linkages, including transport, housing, culture and the environment.
- Safer and stronger communities:
 - Tackling crime – a district with low levels of crime and disorder.
 - Reducing the fear of crime and providing public reassurance – a district where people feel safe living, learning, working and playing in a high quality environment.
 - Promoting public involvement – encouraging individuals, communities and voluntary organisations to play a full part in the affairs of the district.
 - Building community cohesion – a shared future: a district where strong and diverse communities live, learn, work and play well together.
- Improving the environment:
 - Creating a clean and attractive district.
 - Creating a less wasteful district.
 - Working towards a sustainable environment.
- Healthier communities and choice for older people.
- Improving customer services:
 - Improving access to information and services.
 - Improving customer satisfaction with the Council and its services.
 - Delivering high standards of customer service.

i. Corporate projects

Key strategic projects to support delivery of the Council's priorities:

- Bradford-i.
- Asset Management Project (Bradford AMP).
- Building schools for the future.
- Implementing the children act – change for children.

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Local area agreement (LAA)

Bradford's local area agreement is the single most important statement of the collective expectations of stakeholders and is used to drive and align planning processes. Again, it is important that the provision of open space, sport and recreational facilities is geared to supporting delivering of LAA targets. The objective of the LAA is to focus on the action that must be taken to achieve the 2020 Vision of the community strategy.

Children and young people

The LAA demonstrates what and how CBMDC will deliver, through pooled resources, joint actions and shared targets in those areas where the partnership approach will bring added value to the delivery of services to children, young people and their families.

The central theme for the LAA is 'for each child and young person to reach their individual potential'.

This priority is at the core of the District's Children and Young People three year strategy, which will ensure that universal services for children and young people are effective, helpful and accessible to all children and young people.

Safer and stronger communities

The high level objective for this theme are to build:

- ❑ A district with low level of crime and disorder.
- ❑ A district where people feel safe living, learning, working and playing in a high quality environment.
- ❑ A district where active individuals, communities and voluntary organisations play a full part in the affairs of the district.
- ❑ A district where strong and diverse communities live, learn, work and play well together.

Healthier communities and older people

Through increasing physical activity and improving the diet of local residents the LAA is targets two principle lifestyle issues: reducing levels of smoking and halting the rise in obesity.

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Local Plan

Under the terms of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 each council is to prepare a local development framework (LDF) to replace its existing statutory development plan. The current development plan for Bradford is the Replacement Unitary Development Plan (RUDP), which was adopted in October 2005. The Open Space Strategy is being provided in preparation for the forthcoming Local Development Framework (LDF).

The LDF will have the same function as the UDP: to provide a policy framework for decisions about the use and development of land. However, in doing this it must also seek to deliver the spatial aspects of the Community Strategy.

Within built up areas there exists a range of open spaces of significant amenity and recreational value. In terms of these 'urban greenspaces' the RUDP outlines the Council's policy to retain and wherever possible enhance a network of both large and small urban greenspaces for the benefit of the community. The Council aims to remedy any deficiencies whenever resources and circumstances permit and ensure that new areas of deficiency are not created. Policies to protect existing and facilitate the provision of new recreation open space and playing fields are proposed with the objective of meeting the National Playing Fields Association 6 acre standard.

Cultural strategy

The mission of the cultural strategy, "Only Connect" is:

To enable people in the Bradford district to connect with, access, develop, respect and celebrate a variety of cultural activity throughout their life.

The Cultural Vision for 2020 is:

- That everyone in the Bradford District leads a rich, diverse and fulfilling cultural life with a strong sense of community and a healthy lifestyle.
- That culture and the creative industries make a substantial contribution to a thriving local and regional economy.
- That barriers to participation in cultural activity are removed.
- That the Bradford District is known nationally and internationally for the quality and diversity of its cultural product.

BRADFORD CITY COUNCIL: SECTION ONE – INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

Ten strategic objectives for the Cultural Sector to deliver on the 2020 vision have been identified as follows:

- ❑ Enhancing the look of, and promoting the image of the Bradford District.
- ❑ Developing the Cultural Industries.
- ❑ Promoting and retaining creative and innovative people and their ideas in the District.
- ❑ Developing skills for the 'new' economy.
- ❑ Developing the product for sustainable tourism.
- ❑ Raising achievement and aspirations throughout the communities of the district.
- ❑ Ensuring participation and access for all in cultural activity.
- ❑ Building individual and community confidence.
- ❑ Promoting and ensuring health and well-being.
- ❑ Enabling social cohesion by developing pride and promoting respect.

It is key to note that one of the aims of the Bradford District Cultural Strategy is to promote positively the diverse cultural landscape of the District for local people to have pride in where they live and work and to encourage visitors to the District.

The cultural strategy action plan has identified a number of key challenges to realising the cultural strategy as being:

- ❑ Sectoral fragmentation.
- ❑ Lack of strategic facility development and planning.
- ❑ Poor data.
- ❑ Lack of awareness and understanding of sector needs and its wider role.
- ❑ Poor lottery performance.

Tourism strategy 2002 – 2009

The Strategy, working alongside the Cultural Strategy and to the 2020 Vision, sets out a direction for tourism in the Bradford District for 2002-2009. To achieve the 2020 Vision within the tourism context the following strategic aims are identified for tourism in the Bradford District:

- ❑ Strengthen the leadership, co-ordination and partnership in tourism. The key to success is the closer cooperation that harnesses the expertise and enthusiasm of all partners (including voluntary sector) to achieve results.
- ❑ Enhance the image of the District to generate more leisure and business tourism activity. Image is an important motivational element that usually triggers a potential visitor to consider buying the tourism proposition on offer. The branding of the District must reflect the core values, local strengths and positive images of the area and importantly it needs to relate to the customer perception of the area. The biggest issue facing the District is the image of Bradford. Although this negative perception is mainly focused in the urban areas, it does also impact on the wider rural areas.

BRADFORD CITY COUNCIL: SECTION ONE – INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

- ❑ Ensure that the tourism product and services are prepared to deliver a quality experience during the Capital of Culture year. Utilise funding regimes available for tourism to improve the quality of the tourism product.
- ❑ Increase tourism revenue in the Bradford District economy and generate additional jobs.

CBMDC ‘All To Play For’, A Strategy for Children’s Play in Bradford District

The Strategy aims to create better play opportunities for all the District’s children and young people up to the age of 16 years. The Strategy For Play will help to ensure that all children have access to play opportunities and that the quality of provision is as good as possible. This will also help to achieve a number of goals of the Bradford Community Strategy, such as improved health, better learning, safer and stronger communities, a quality environment and a lively cultural scene.

The Vision of ‘All To Play For’ is:

“A child-friendly District where all children feel at home, where there is widespread support for play, and where excellent play facilities foster equality, inclusion and participation.”

The vision of the Strategy for Play is based on three goals:

- ❑ Meeting the aspirations of children, young people and families in the District.
- ❑ Supporting community strategies through quality play.
- ❑ Reaching standards of excellence in play provision.

BRADFORD CITY COUNCIL: SECTION ONE – INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

CBMDC Woodland Strategy, 2002

Trees and woodlands are an important part of Bradford's District's urban and rural landscape making a significant contribution to the overall image of the District.

The main aims of the Strategy are:

- ❑ To highlight the role that trees and woodland have in creating a quality environment and so contribute to the achievement of the Vision for the District.
- ❑ To ensure that CBMDC manages its woodlands and trees effectively and to present a corporate view of Council activity relating to trees and woodlands and to set out policy for it.
- ❑ To support the UDP as Supplementary Planning Guidance.
- ❑ To identify the Council's main partners in tree-related activity and outline future approaches with them.
- ❑ To make clear the links between Bradford Council's activities and national, regional and local strategic agencies and organisations.
- ❑ To raise awareness of the special role that trees and woods have in urban areas in contributing to more liveable, sustainable towns and cities.

CBMDC's Nature and People Strategy

The aim of the strategy is to conserve and enhance the wildlife (biodiversity) of the District, for its own sake and for the sake of the people that live in and visit the area.

The key objectives are:

- ❑ Protect the natural resource and assets of the District through adoption of policies to safeguard all known sites and species of nature conservation value.
- ❑ Identify and describe the natural environment resource through identification of all further sites of nature conservation value and an up-to-date information record as a reference for the protection of wildlife.
- ❑ Manage and improve the quality of the environment to enhance the nature conservation value of the District by drawing up management regimes on appropriate council-owned land which will enhance the ecological value of habitats and benefit wildlife.
- ❑ Develop access to areas of nature conservation value to encourage public access, where possible, to sites and species of nature conservation value and manage this access to avoid adversely affecting the interest of the site or the species within it.
- ❑ Educate and increase public awareness about the environment so that the people of Bradford are informed about the District's natural resource and are encouraged to take an interest and learn about the environment.
- ❑ Promote community involvement and develop environmental partnerships.

BRADFORD CITY COUNCIL: SECTION ONE – INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

Draft Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) for the Bradford District (2003)

The document will establish and reinforce the importance of biodiversity planning for the District. The BAP aims to conserve and enhance the wildlife species and habitats of the District, as part of Bradford's contribution to the conservation of UK and global biodiversity.

The BAP will safeguard the locally and nationally valued species and habitats within the District and will ensure the sustainable use of the biological resources. This will be achieved through development of effective and participative partnerships that co-ordinate action and focus's resources in order to raise awareness of and commitment from the public towards local biodiversity issues.

BRADFORD OPEN SPACE, SPORT & RECREATION STUDY

OUTDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES ASSESSMENT REPORT

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BRADFORD OPEN SPACE, SPORT & RECREATION STUDY OUTDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES ASSESSMENT REPORT

PART I. INTRODUCTION

This is the Assessment Report considering supply and demand issues for outdoor sports facilities, their ancillary facilities and recreational parks sport provision in Bradford District, West Yorkshire. It covers the predominant issues for sports pitch provision that services football, rugby, cricket and hockey. It also considers outdoor facilities for athletics, tennis, bowls, golf and watersports.

City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council (CBMDC) Planning Department commissioned the study in March 2005. The principal research was carried out between April and September 2005. This report sits alongside an assessment report, which covers open spaces. Collectively the reports make up the District Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study.

This report does not include strategic recommendations and policy objectives. This is included within the Strategy document.

BRADFORD OPEN SPACE, SPORT & RECREATION STUDY OUTDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES ASSESSMENT REPORT

NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND LOCAL CONTEXT

Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) 17

PPG 17 defines outdoor sports facilities as those with either natural or artificial surfaces and either publicly or privately owned and should include:

- ❑ Tennis courts.
- ❑ Bowling greens.
- ❑ Sports pitches.
- ❑ Golf courses.
- ❑ Athletics tracks.
- ❑ School and other institutional playing fields.
- ❑ Other outdoor sports areas.

As outlined in the introduction to the accompanying 'Open Spaces Assessment Report', PPG 17 recognises the value of outdoor sports facilities along with other types of open spaces in delivering the following broad Government objectives:

- ❑ Supporting an urban renaissance.
- ❑ Supporting rural renewal.
- ❑ Promotion of social inclusion and community cohesion.
- ❑ Health and well being.
- ❑ Promoting more sustainable development.

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Assessing Needs & Opportunities: A Companion Guide to PPG 17

The Companion Guide states the long-term outcomes, which PPG 17 aims to deliver as:

- ❑ Networks of accessible high quality open spaces and sport and recreation facilities, in both urban and rural areas, which meet the needs of residents and visitors, are fit for purpose and economically and environmentally sustainable.
- ❑ An appropriate balance between new provision and the enhancement of existing provision.
- ❑ Clarity and reasonable certainty for developers and landowners in relation to the requirements and expectations of local planning authorities in respect of open space and sport and recreation provision.

In order to deliver these aims, each local authority needs to establish local needs and opportunities and develop and apply provision standards in a way, which is equitable to both developers and local communities.

The Companion Guide outlines a five-step approach to the deliver of the aims:

- ❑ Step 1: Identifying local needs.
- ❑ Step 2: Auditing local provision.
- ❑ Step 3: Setting provision standards.
- ❑ Step 4: Applying provision standards.
- ❑ Step 5: Drafting policies.

Towards a Level Playing Field

The aims and objectives outlined in Planning Policy Guidance 17 (PPG 17) and the Companion Guide are reiterated in the Sport England playing pitch strategy methodology, 'Towards a Level Playing Field' (February 2003).

It should be noted that 'Towards A Level Playing Field' only deals with the assessment of playing pitch provision and does not cover assessments for other outdoor sports facilities. However, the principles and basic methodology can be applied to the assessment of these other sports.

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OUTDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES ASSESSMENT REPORT

The benefits of having a playing pitch strategy are identified as follows:

Corporate and strategic

- ❑ It ensures a strategic approach to playing pitch provision.
- ❑ It provides robust evidence for capital funding.
- ❑ It helps deliver government policies.
- ❑ It helps demonstrate the value of leisure services.
- ❑ It helps the Best Value process.

Planning

- ❑ It provides a basis for establishing new pitch requirements arising from new housing developments.
- ❑ It is one of the best tools for the protection of pitches.
- ❑ It provides a holistic approach to open space improvement and protection.

Operational

- ❑ Can result in more efficient use of resources.
- ❑ Quality of provision can be enhanced.

Sports development

- ❑ It helps identify where community use of school sports pitches is most needed.
- ❑ It provides better information to residents and other users of sports pitches.
- ❑ It promotes sports development and can help unlock latent demand.

The approach and guidance outlined in Towards A Level Playing Field are fully endorsed by Sport England and the Central Council for Physical Recreation (CCPR) as the appropriate methodology to provide detailed local assessments of playing pitch requirements and as such have been used in this study.

Details of the methodology are outlined in Part Two of this document.

BRADFORD OPEN SPACE, SPORT & RECREATION STUDY

OUTDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES ASSESSMENT REPORT

National Playing Fields Association (NPFA)

Both PPG 17 and Towards A Level Playing Field identify the need to develop local standards of provision for playing pitches and other outdoor sports facilities.

Traditionally the NPFA 'Six Acre Standard' (reviewed in 2001) has been used. This recommends a minimum standard of 1.6 hectares (four acres) per 1,000 people for outdoor sports. Within this there is to be a specific allocation of at least 1.2 hectares (three acres) of land for pitch sports. The balance (i.e. 0.4 hectares or one acre) is required for non-pitch sports including athletics, tennis and bowls.

However, PPG 17 now requires local authorities to undertake detailed local assessments to provide evidence as a basis for developing a local standard, taking into account the quality, capacity and accessibility of outdoor sports facilities rather than just the quantity.

Towards A Level Playing Field does not give definitive instruction on how to calculate local standards for sports pitches but advises that the following need to be taken into consideration:

- ❑ Only pitches available for community use should be included.
- ❑ Quality of pitches.
- ❑ Provision of changing facilities.
- ❑ Pitch capacity.
- ❑ Future population estimates.

The methodology for the calculation of local standards in Bradford District is outlined in Part 2 of this report.

BRADFORD OPEN SPACE, SPORT & RECREATION STUDY

OUTDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES ASSESSMENT REPORT

Yorkshire Plan for Sport

The Yorkshire Sports Board was appointed in 2003 and published its Yorkshire Plan for Sport in March 2004 after widespread consultation. Working to the twin objectives outlined in Game Plan, it sets out seven regional outcomes that are to be achieved by 2008:

- ❑ Increasing participation – 160,000 new people taking part in sport active recreation three times a week (this equates to around 70,000 for West Yorkshire).
- ❑ Improving levels of performance – 10% of Yorkshire athletes in the England and Great Britain teams (4% West Yorkshire).
- ❑ Widening access – reduce the participation gap between different groups within the population by 25%.
- ❑ Improving health and well being – 32% of adults achieve the Department of Health physical activity guidelines.
- ❑ Improve community safety – 5% increase in voluntary and community sector sports activity.
- ❑ Raise standards in education – 75% of school children receiving two hours of high-quality physical education and extracurricular sport each week.
- ❑ Benefit the economy – maintain sport's contribution to the regional economy at 1.6%

If these aims are to be delivered it is essential that appropriate quantity and quality of facilities are accessible.

West Yorkshire Sport (WYS)

West Yorkshire Sport is the county sports partnership (CSP) covering Bradford District and also includes Leeds, Kirklees, Calderdale and Wakefield. The CSP has a number of roles including:

- ❑ Acting as an advocate for sport in sub-regional investment and regeneration.
- ❑ Working with local authorities to draw up local area agreements and district sport and recreation strategies.

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WYS outlines its vision as:

'A network of quality partnerships with key agencies committed to providing a single system for all people to benefit from sport and active recreation in West Yorkshire.'

It also outlines five key aims, which will drive development work over the next three years (2006-2009):

- To create accessible pathways into and through sport and active recreation for all people within West Yorkshire.
- To develop and influence an integrated sports structure that will provide a mechanism for a single system for sport in West Yorkshire.
- To raise the profile and highlight the contribution of sport amongst the widest possible associated networks at a sub-regional level.
- To carry out joint working practices that will benefit and add value to sport in West Yorkshire.

The outcome of the delivery of these aims is to increase participation in sport and physical activity. CBMDC and other local facility providers will need to ensure that appropriate quantity and quality of facilities are in place to accommodate additional demand.

CBMDC sport and physical activity strategy

CBMDC is currently in the process of developing its sport and physical activity strategy.

CBMDC sports development unit

The sports development unit has a development officer responsible for each of the five areas of the District. The remit of the officers is to link activities between the school sports partnerships, local clubs and leagues and programming of activities at CBMDC managed facilities.

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The unit also has five key sports, which it focuses on:

- ❑ Athletics.
- ❑ Hockey.
- ❑ Football.
- ❑ Rugby (union and league).
- ❑ Basketball.

Other than basketball, which is predominantly developed at indoor facilities, the focus sports are the main users of outdoor sports facilities across the District.

B Active networks

Over the last year CBMDC has set up B Active networks in each of the five areas of the District. These networks are for the local sporting communities to come together to share information, ideas and good practice and tap into resources from CBMDC, West Yorkshire Sport and other local partnerships/agencies working in the area.

The networks have had a varied response across the District. The Bradford South area has had a very positive response with a variety of clubs, schools and other organisations attending the network meetings.

Each area is working towards representation from the following groups:

- ❑ Local clubs.
- ❑ Leagues/associations.
- ❑ Schools (primary and secondary).
- ❑ Further/higher education.
- ❑ Primary Care Trust.
- ❑ Regeneration agencies/officers.
- ❑ Youth service.
- ❑ Other relevant local interest groups.

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SportKeighley

SportKeighley is a local community sports network, which has been developed in Keighley. As such it takes the place of a B Active network. It is a partnership made up of local sports clubs, schools, Airedale PCT, Keighley College, CBMDC leisure and recreation officers.

Anyone with a local interest in sport and recreation is welcome to join SportKeighley. A wide variety of sports and physical activity groups are represented. The group has developed a number of initiatives over the last two years including:

- Keighley walkways initiative – a series of marked walkways around the town using existing footpaths/pavements which link the schools, sport and recreation facilities, parks and other places of interest.
- Keighley Active Hoppa – two circular bus routes around the town which stop at all the schools, sport and recreation facilities and the central bus terminal. The buses run from the end of the school day through till late evening.

CBMDC would like to use SportKeighley as an example of good practice for developing the B Active networks across the District.

Education Bradford

In 2001 Bradford MDC established a contract with Serco Ltd. for the delivery of services to support school improvement. The Council has maintained a Director of Education and Life skills, the statutory chief education officer, that monitors the contract and manages the education services retained by the LEA. This includes the admissions policy, places planning, the implementation of the schools reorganisation programme and associated building programme including BSF.

School sports partnerships

There are five school sports partnerships (SSPs) across the District. Details of the partnerships can be found in Part Four of this document.

BRADFORD OPEN SPACE, SPORT & RECREATION STUDY

OUTDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES ASSESSMENT REPORT

Building Schools for the Future (BSF)

The BSF programme was established by the Government in order to bring school facilities up to 21st century standards. It works on the premise that it will be easier to raise standards in schools if buildings and facilities are modern, attractive and appropriate for contemporary learning styles.

The first step in delivering Building Schools for the Future (BSF) involved selecting 'Pathfinder' authorities to take the first steps and provide valuable lessons for all subsequent projects. CBMDC is one of the Pathfinder authorities.

Phase one of Bradford's BSF programme (to be delivered by 2007) is currently underway. It includes:

- ❑ Tong & Yorkshire Martyrs Specialist Sports College.
- ❑ Buttershaw High School.
- ❑ Salt Grammar School.

Phase two of the programme, to be operational by September 2008, involves:

- ❑ Greenhead High School.
- ❑ Hanson School.
- ❑ Beckfoot School.
- ❑ Grange Technology College.

All the BSF projects involve improvements to outdoor sports facilities (details of the developments are in Part 4 of this document). This will significantly increase the capacity of the schools to deliver curricular and extra-curricular activities as well as establish/develop community use.

Planning with phase two schools is currently underway to ensure that design and specification for sports facilities sits within a strategic context of (school) sports provision across each partnership area and the District as a whole. Consideration is also being given to how community use will be facilitated and managed. Many of the schools are to be co-located with special schools whose needs must be integrated.

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OUTDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES ASSESSMENT REPORT

Area parks managers

Each of the five areas of Bradford has a Parks Manager who oversees the management, maintenance and development of parks, recreation grounds and other open spaces. Key issues raised by the area parks managers with regard to outdoor sports facilities are:

Bradford North

- ❑ Bowling Park is one of very few parks in the District, which has a games attendant. This is a part time position with responsibility for the tennis courts and pitch and putt course in the park. This function is not proving to be cost effective.
- ❑ A petition has been raised by residents in the Idle area for a multi-use games area (MUGA).
- ❑ There is increasing demand for cricket pitches on parks and recreation grounds.
- ❑ Informal use of cricket pitches (groups using without booking) is a problem in the area.
- ❑ Many of the local schools have withdrawn the use of their grass pitches for community groups.

Bradford South

- ❑ All grounds maintenance in Bradford South is contracted out to Glendale.
- ❑ Cricket provision on parks cannot meet demand in the area.
- ❑ There are local concerns regarding the future of Horsfall Playing Fields, which may be relocated as part of the Odsal Sports Village development.
- ❑ Many of the bowling green pavilions in the area are in need of refurbishment, being outmoded wooden buildings well past their expiry date and subject to vandalism and graffiti.

Bradford West

- ❑ There is considered to be poor quality provision of grass pitches in the Bradford West area with many sites suffering from waterlogging.
- ❑ Very few sites have changing facilities.
- ❑ Many of the primary schools are making good use of the ball courts and grass areas in Lister Park during the day.

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Keighley and Ilkley

- ❑ The area has staff specifically trained in fine turf maintenance who work on bowling greens and cricket pitches.
- ❑ There is a strong relationship with Keighley & District FA (K DFA) with regard to use of football pitches in the area. K DFA has an official who decides whether pitches are playable each weekend.
- ❑ There is significant demand for use of Marley Playing Fields football pitches from teams which are from outside the town and District.
- ❑ Marley Playing Fields is also the venue for a number of events and shows through the summer. The partners involved have always left the site in good condition.
- ❑ Many of the bowling club pavilions suffer from vandalism.

Shipley area

- ❑ Northcliffe Park has a part time games attendant responsible for the pitch and putt course and tennis courts.
- ❑ The area has staff specifically trained in fine turf maintenance who work on bowling greens and cricket pitches.
- ❑ Better access to school playing pitches is required in order to meet local demand.
- ❑ There are no big multi-pitch sites in the area.

BRADFORD OPEN SPACE, SPORT & RECREATION STUDY OUTDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES ASSESSMENT REPORT

PART 2: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

In 2002 CBMDC commissioned a playing pitch strategy jointly with Leeds City Council. This study was completed in 2003. As such it did not follow the methodology set out in 'Towards a Level Playing Field'. It included an assessment of grass and artificial turf pitches including provision for football, cricket, rugby league and union and hockey.

The information from the original playing pitch strategy has been updated through this study. This involves:

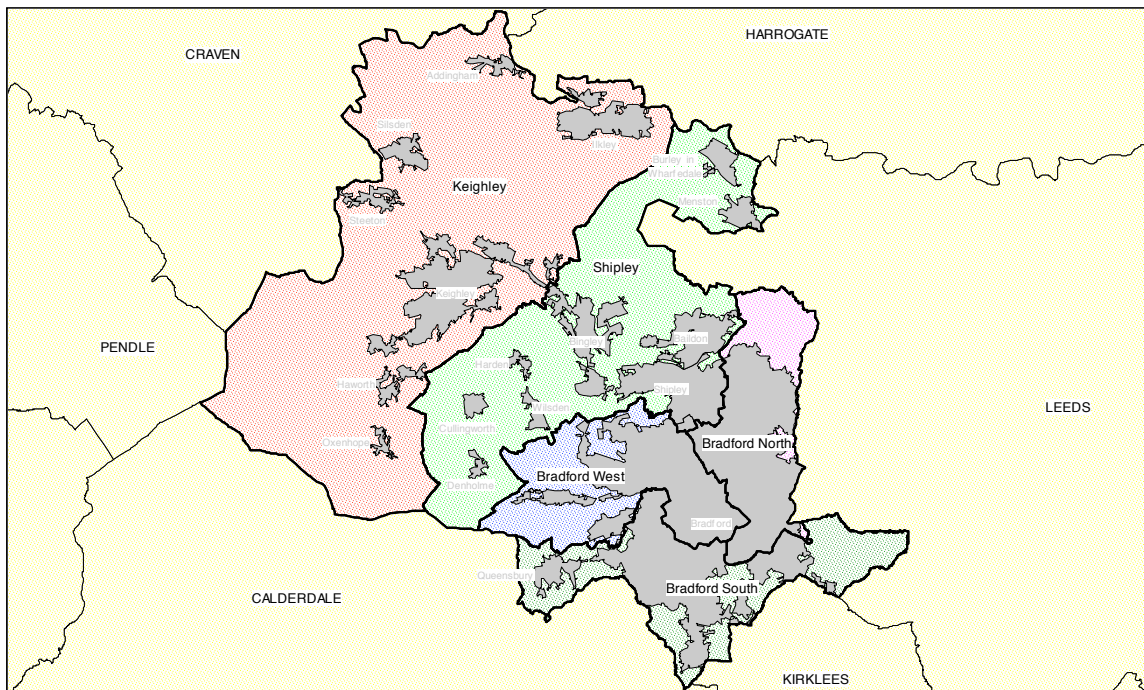
- Re-assessing the quality of grass pitches using the 'electronic toolkit', which accompanies 'Towards A Level Playing Field'.
- Up dating the demand analysis via club and league consultation.

In the updating process for grass pitch sports consultation has focussed on issues with key clubs and groups. Consultation has been carried out with local sports development officers, associations, leagues and County/regional governing bodies to identify clubs, which have demand related issues.

BRADFORD OPEN SPACE, SPORT & RECREATION STUDY OUTDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES ASSESSMENT REPORT

As with the 2003 playing pitch strategy, the District's five areas have been used to give a more local context to the findings of the research.

Figure 1 Bradford District analysis areas



2.2 Towards A Level Playing Field - playing pitch strategy methodology.

The assessment and analysis in this report are based on Sport England's (SE) playing pitch strategy methodology, 'Towards A Level Playing Field' (2003). This document outlines specific criteria for assessing the quantity, quality, capacity and accessibility of playing pitches and ancillary facilities. These criteria and the principles of the assessment have also been applied to outdoor sports facilities other than pitches.

'Towards A Level Playing Field' provides clear guidance on the assessment of supply and demand for sports pitches and the types and levels of analysis, which need to be carried out in order for the local authority to plan effectively to meet local needs. These include:

- ❑ The playing pitch model (PPM).
- ❑ Team generation rates (TGRs).
- ❑ Local standards for provision.

BRADFORD OPEN SPACE, SPORT & RECREATION STUDY

OUTDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES ASSESSMENT REPORT

PPM

The PPM is a temporal supply and demand analysis and is largely used as a numerical model. There are three main ways in which the model is used:

- To reflect the existing situation using data on existing teams and pitches.
- To test the adequacy of current provision by manipulating the variables in the model.
- To predict future requirements for pitches, by incorporating planned pitches and projected changes in population and participation.

An eight-stage process is outlined to produce the PPM:

Stage 1	Identify teams/team equivalents
Stage 2	Calculating home games per team per week
Stage 3	Assessing total home games per week
Stage 4	Establishing temporal demand for games
Stage 5	Defining pitches used/required on each day
Stage 6	Establishing pitches available
Stage 7	Assessing the findings
Stage 8	Identifying policy options and solutions

The first seven stages of this process are covered in this report. Stage 8 is covered in the accompanying Outdoor Sports Facilities Strategy & Action Plan.

The 'electronic toolkit', which accompanies 'Towards A Level Playing Field', provides tools for collecting some of the information above.

Identifying teams has been undertaken through consultation with leagues, local authority officers (pitch booking records) as well as with governing bodies and clubs.

'Team equivalents' refers to use of pitches by groups other than those playing formal matches. This includes school games lessons, club and school training sessions, sports development sessions etc. By including these in the 'demand equation' a more accurate picture is presented.

Establishing how many pitches are available is largely achieved through site visits. All local authority playing pitch sites and secondary schools have been visited by KKP.

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Audit information for private and voluntary sector clubs has been gathered in a variety of ways:

- ❑ Face to face consultation/site visit.
- ❑ Postal questionnaire.
- ❑ Telephone questionnaire.
- ❑ Existing playing pitch strategy.

Team generation rates (TGRs)

TGRs indicate how many people in a specified age group are required to generate one team based on current population and participation. TGRs for each pitch sport and each age group have been calculated.

TGRs can be used with the PPM for modelling purposes, e.g. by looking at population projections future TGRs can be estimated. If these are put into the PPM, it is possible to predict whether current supply would meet future demand.

Pitch quality information

It should be noted that the club and school questionnaires and the non-technical pitch assessment sheet in the electronic toolkit all have different scales for rating the quality of pitches and ancillary facilities. On this basis, KKP uses the 'non-technical pitch assessment sheet' to assess **all** pitches in order that consistent information is presented. It should also be noted that although various aspects of pitch quality are assessed by the scoring criteria, there is no question relating to water logging on pitches. Grounds maintenance staff and club representatives highlight water logging as a problem on many sites. This has been drawn out in the site assessments in Part 4 of this report.

The pitch assessment sheet is a 'tick box' assessment, which rates various elements of pitch quality. This information is scored, turned into a percentage (of the highest score possible) and converted into a qualitative rating. The qualitative ratings are listed as:

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90% +	An excellent pitch
64-90%	A good pitch
55-64%	An average pitch
30-54%	A below average pitch
Less than 30%	A poor pitch

For ease of analysis KKP has brought this down to a three-point scale. In this report pitches are rated as:

- Good.
- Adequate.
- Poor.

Consultation

A variety of consultation methods has been used to collate information about leagues, clubs, county associations and national/regional governing bodies. They are generally as follows:

Table 1 – Consultation methodology

Consultee	Method of consultation
Local authority officers	Face to face interview
League/County association representatives	Telephone interview
Football clubs	Face to face, postal questionnaire, telephone interview
Cricket/rugby/hockey/tennis/netball clubs	Face to face, telephone interview
Bowls clubs	Postal questionnaire, telephone interview
Golf clubs	Face to face, telephone interview
Secondary schools	Face to face interview
Primary and junior schools	Questionnaire
County associations	Face to face interview
Regional governing body officers	Face to face, telephone interview

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Local sports development officers, County Associations and Regional Governing Body officers advised which of the clubs should be included in the face to face consultation. Issues identified by football clubs returning questionnaires were also followed up by telephone or face to face interviews.

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PART 3: SPORT SPECIFIC SUMMARY

3.1 Introduction

The following sections summarise the local administration of the main outdoor sports within Bradford district.

It provides a quantitative summary of provision and a map showing the distribution of facilities. It also provides information about the governing body of each sport and regional strategic plans (where they exist). Details of local leagues are provided in order to outline the competitive structure for each sport. The findings of club consultation and key issues for each sport are summarised.

The sports covered are as follows:

3.2 Football.

3.3 Cricket.

3.4 Rugby league.

3.5 Rugby union.

3.6 Hockey.

3.7 Athletics

3.7 Bowls.

3.8 Tennis.

3.9 Golf.

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3.2 FOOTBALL

Issues raised in original playing pitch strategy

- ❑ A large deficiency of designated mini soccer pitches was identified across the District.
- ❑ A large deficiency of designated junior football pitches was identified across the District.
- ❑ Although a surplus of senior pitches (to meet peak demand) was identified it was established that this would not make up for the deficiencies in mini and junior provision even if it was re-designated.
- ❑ An increase in football participation was anticipated.
- ❑ It was estimated that this increase in demand could not be accommodated by the supply of pitches available for community use.
- ❑ A significant number of teams were identified as using pitches not served by changing rooms.
- ❑ Poor drainage was cited as the most common problem with pitches.

Summary of current situation

- ❑ Regardless of quality, most CBMDC pitches have six games played on them per month.
- ❑ Pitches are marked every week and rolled and spiked every other week.
- ❑ Significant numbers of single pitch sites makes provision of pitches and ancillary facilities inefficient.
- ❑ Many sites do not have changing rooms. Existing changing facilities are generally poor quality.
- ❑ Poor drainage is still an issue on many of the pitches.
- ❑ Junior and some senior leagues report an increase in demand over the last three years. Area parks managers report a significant increase in demand from junior teams.
- ❑ Most of the demand can be accommodated, but not always on the site that clubs/teams would prefer.
- ❑ Many schools are no longer available for community use.
- ❑ Area parks managers estimate that if school pitches were available for community use, there may be capacity in the pitch stock to meet demand.
- ❑ Development work through the SSPs and Football Development Group (see below) is likely to increase demand in the short to medium term.

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Football development

Local context

West Riding County FA (WRCFA) is the governing body of football in the West Riding area. As such it provides support for club and school football development through a local football development officer. It hosts the West Riding Local Football Partnership (LFP), which monitors and evaluates provision for and development of opportunities to play including participation and facility development and the delivery of FA initiatives locally.

Bradford Football Development Group (BFDG)

Bradford Football Development Group has recently been formalised from an original group set up as a PESSCL football group. Its role and responsibilities are:

- ❑ To be the central reference point for facilities and facility development plans for submission to West Riding FA LFP.
- ❑ To produce a football development plan for Bradford District.
- ❑ To facilitate/develop club-school links.
- ❑ To find funding for all of the above.

The group is represented by:

- ❑ School sports partnership development managers (PDMs).
- ❑ CBMDC Parks and Landscape.
- ❑ CBMDC Sports Development.
- ❑ WRCFA.
- ❑ Education Bradford.
- ❑ Bradford City FC Football In The Community.
- ❑ Craven Aire & Wharfe Youth League.
- ❑ West Yorkshire Sport.

One of the aspirations outlined by the group is to have football development centres in each of the five areas of the District. Each centre would comprise an indoor training area, outdoor all weather training pitch or pitches (3rd generation field turf surface) and a suite of grass pitches to accommodate all age groups/levels of play.

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One centre already exists at Marley servicing the Keighley area. Other proposed venues, with plans already underway include:

- ❑ Hanson School – Bradford North.
- ❑ Tong Sports College – Bradford South.

The centre at Tong is to be developed through the BSF programme.

Hanson School is currently working in partnership with Goals, a commercial five a side football operator. A £3million investment has been negotiated which will provide ten, five a side football courts and one full size artificial turf pitch. All these will be floodlit and surfaced with 3rd generation field turf. The School will have access to these facilities until 5.30pm during term time. In addition, it plans to submit an application to the Football Foundation for drainage on the adjacent Swain House School playing fields to provide improved natural turf facilities. Goals is also contributing to this scheme.

FA Charter Standard

The FA promotes its Charter Standard scheme as a ‘best practice guide that sets standards of coaching, administration and child protection for clubs working with young people. As a benchmark for quality, it will improve the playing experience for all.’

The aim is that all junior/youth age group clubs will eventually have the basic Charter Standard. The FA, in conjunction with various bodies, has drawn up the following set of criteria for clubs wishing to reach Charter Standard:

- ❑ A written constitution.
- ❑ Self-certified screening of managers, coaches and officials.
- ❑ All managers to have minimum of FA Junior Team Managers Award.
- ❑ Commitment to attend in-service training.
- ❑ Acceptance and promotion of codes of conduct.
- ❑ Commitment to provide mini-soccer opportunities for under 10's.
- ❑ Commitment to promote schools liaison and equal opportunities for all.

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Clubs can progress to:

- ❑ Charter Standard Development Club and;
- ❑ Charter Standard Community Club.

Clubs seeking support for club or facility development need to demonstrate long-term sustainability of the club and therefore a scheme or facility. Having Charter Standard is recognised by the FA as a strong indication of this.

The Charter Standard is also targeted at schools. A large number of clubs and schools have achieved Charter Standard in the District. They include:

Table 2 –Charter Standard clubs and schools in Bradford

Clubs		Schools
Baildon Trinity Athletic	Nab Wood JFC	Haworth Primary School
Bingley Juniors	Oakworth Juniors FC	Whetley Primary School
Bolton Woods JFC	Prospect Juniors	Haycliffe Special School
Bradford City Women's Football	Sandy Lane FC	Bradford Cathedral College
Bradford Tigers	Sandy Lane Junior FC	Greenhead High School
Bradford Wildcats JFC	Shipley Juniors	Oakbank Sports College
Cleckheaton Juniors FC	Silsden JFC	St Bede's Catholic Grammar
Dudley Hill Rangers FC	Thackley Juniors 2003	Beckfoot School
Eccleshill United	Wyke Wanderers JFC	Rhodesway School
Eldwick Juniors	Bradley FC	Thornton Grammar School
Farsley Celtic FC	Albion Sports Juniors	
Idle JFC	The Tigers of Thornbury	
Keighley Ladies	Long Lee Juniors	

One of the aspirations of BFDC is that all schools will attain Charter Standard accreditation.

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As clubs develop through Charter Standard it is common that they will seek to have their own home ground in order that facilities can be developed to specific requirements.

Girls and women's football development

Girls and women's football has largely been developed across the District through the Active Sports programme/West Yorkshire Sport and WRCFA. Club development is being achieved through the growth of the West Riding Girls Football League (WRGFL).

The League has developed an effective partnership with WRFA and West Yorkshire Sport to provide a solid structure for clubs and teams. As well as organising league fixtures and running tournaments WRGFL guides clubs through coach education, child protection courses etc. as well as supporting clubs to work towards Charter Standard.

WRGLF is in its fourth season (2005/2006) and the number of clubs competing and the age groups covered has grown. The League now has an open age group competition providing a pathway for girls to participate through to adulthood. It has also set up assessment centres in order that talented players can be identified and provided with opportunities to progress their skills at an appropriate level.

Competitions for age groups from U9 through to U13 play seven-a-side games on mini soccer pitches. eleven-a-side competitions for U13s and U14s play on junior pitches (where possible). U15, U16 and open age group competitions play on full size senior pitches. All age groups are played on a home and away basis. There is no dedicated day or time for matches. Teams play when and where pitches are available.

The U11 and U12 age groups have the biggest demand at present. As age groups progress in the next two to three years demand for junior and senior size pitches is anticipated to increase significantly. Most mini soccer pitches are marked out with cones over senior football pitches.

League representatives state that the biggest issue for teams is access to toilets and running water. Provision of changing rooms is considered to be less important as many of the players arrive changed.



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The Keybury Youth League also runs competition for girls at U12, U14 and U16 age groups.

Local area football associations

Keighley & District Football Association (K DFA)

Although K DFA does not administer any leagues (only cup competitions), it looks after the interests of around 90 clubs and teams in the Keighley area.

According to K DFA representatives:

- Saturday senior participation has increased slightly in the last few years.
- Sunday senior participation has stayed about the same.
- Sunday junior participation has significantly increased.
- Quantity of pitches is not a local issue.
- Quality, provision of changing rooms and cost are local issues, although generally the quality of pitches is 'not too bad'.

K DFA makes a decision on Saturday and Sunday as to whether pitches are fit for play rather than CBMDC staff. This seems to work well in terms of maximising the pitch stock.

Recognising the recent improvement to pitch quality made at Marley Playing Fields following Football Foundation (FF) funding, K&DFA is concerned that the pitches (grass and artificial turf) are too expensive for local users. This has been reiterated by clubs.

Bradford & District FA (B DFA)

B DFA looks after the needs of clubs and teams in the Bradford area and feeds into West Riding County FA. Representatives state that:

- Saturday senior participation has declined.
- Peak demand for seniors is on Sunday mornings.
- Juniors tend to play all through the day on Sundays (whenever they can).
- A significant number of pitches do not have changing rooms.
- Those which do are not always good quality and are expensive.

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- ❑ Clubs do not mind paying more but want value for money.
- ❑ There is no actual shortfall of pitches in Bradford.
- ❑ Provision of good changing facilities and other ancillaries are more of an issue for clubs rather than being able to find a pitch.

BDFA perceives that there is very little/no maintenance such as rolling, spiking or top dressing of pitches after matches. Maintenance is just cutting and marking through the season and end of season remedial work.

Match cancellations are made by individual referees rather than centrally from CBMDC. BDFA considers this to work well.

Club consultation

The following development/facility issues were identified during consultation:

Table 3 – Summary of football club consultation

Club	Comments
Ilkley AFC	<p>Plays at Ilkley Grammar School Playing Fields, Ben Rhydding. It has 16 teams covering age groups from U7 to U17 and two senior teams. Teams train on Ben Rhydding HC ATP. It is not a Charter Standard Club.</p> <p>Although the pitches are rated as good quality, the Club is aware that it is contributing to their overplay. The senior teams are required to have a fence around their pitch. This is not in place at the current site. It considers the changing facilities to be of inadequate quality. Ideally the Club would like to have its own ground and cites two local possibilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Site adjacent to Ben Rhydding – former caravan park has come up for sale. ❑ Ilkley Middle School – school has closed but playing fields remain.
Eccleshill United FC (Juniors)	<p>Eccleshill United Juniors has 17 teams which train and play matches all over Bradford. The Club is currently working with Hanson Sports College with a view to the School becoming its home through the development of a football development centre (see Education section). Eccleshill United is a Charter Standard Club.</p>

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Club	Comments
Sandy Lane Junior FC	<p>Charter Standard Club with eight mini, five junior and three senior teams playing at a variety of sites across the District. In particular, the venue used by the junior teams, Belle Vue Boys School is considered to be poor quality.</p> <p>All teams train at Beckfoot School ATP. This is considered to be a good facility, but expensive.</p> <p>The Club has had discussions with CBMDC with regard to using/leasing the former Nab Wood Middle School Playing Fields and would ideally like to have this site as its home.</p>
Long Lee Junior FC	<p>Plays at Long Lee Junior School and Marley Stadium, Keighley. It has four mini, nine junior boys, two junior girls and two senior teams. The Club would like to make improvements to the pitches at the School in order to tackle drainage and vandalism problems but does not have security of tenure. It acknowledges the rise in pitch quality at Marley Stadium but considers the facilities expensive to hire.</p> <p>The Club is preparing an application for Charter Standard status.</p> <p>It states that if more pitches and affordable training facilities were available locally, it could field more teams covering most age groups.</p>
Sedburgh Crusaders FC	<p>Plays at Odsal Recreation Ground, next to Sedburgh Youth Centre. The site has two mini, two junior and two senior pitches. All are on a slope, undulating and are waterlogged. Other issues raised by the Club are poor line marking, infrequent grass cutting and dog fouling. It has three mini and four junior teams.</p> <p>The Club is currently working towards Charter Standard.</p>
Oakworth Junior FC	<p>Plays at Bronte School Playing Fields, Keighley. It has nine mini soccer, six junior boys, three junior girls and one senior team. It is a Charter Standard club.</p> <p>Demand for girls' football cannot be met due to lack of pitches. Around 50 girls attend training.</p> <p>Although the pitches are adequate quality (there are some drainage issues), site security and inappropriate use as well as quality of changing facilities is an issue. The Club currently has a number of 'portacabins' on site, which provide changing and club rooms.</p>

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Club	Comments
Idle Junior FC	<p>Idle Junior FC is currently negotiating a 25 year lease for Elmtree Farm Playing Fields from Woodhouse Grove School. The site is just outside the Bradford boundary.</p> <p>The Club has a development plan for the site which includes provision of three senior and two junior pitches and community building to accommodate meeting rooms, changing facilities, kitchen and equipment store.</p> <p>The plan has been developed in response to the increasing number of teams within the Club and the need to have a 'home' in order that further club development is supported.</p> <p>At present teams play at a variety of venues in the area. Idle Junior FC is an FA Charter Standard Club.</p>
Bingley Junior FC	<p>Bingley Junior FC has been an FA Charter Standard Club since 2002. Its main home is Gilstead Recreation Ground. It has also developed an effective partnership with Crossflatts Primary School where it uses four mini pitches (marked out with cones).</p> <p>The Club has a written development plan. One of the objectives is to provide greater opportunities for 'B' team players. This will require access to more pitches and/or more wear and tear on existing pitches.</p> <p>Plans are currently in place to use Section 106 money from local development to improve the playing surface at Gilstead Recreation Ground and refurbish or rebuild the changing facilities on site. There is also potential to instate a mini football pitch on reclaimed land next to the main pitch.</p> <p>The changing rooms were built and are owned by the Club. They are poor quality and not suitable for girls and boys to use at the same time.</p>
Bradford City Women's FC	<p>The Club has two senior and two junior teams (U14 and U16) all playing at Rawdon Meadows, Apperley Bridge. Although the pitches are rated as adequate quality, the changing facilities are not suitable to accommodate women and girls. Problems particularly arise when kick off times with mens/boys teams overlap. Accommodation for match officials is also a problem when male and female officials are in attendance.</p> <p>The Club trains at Thornton Recreation Centre on the ATP and uses half the pitch. This does not provide adequate space, but a booking slot to use the whole pitch is not currently available.</p> <p>Bradford City Women's FC is a Charter Standard club.</p>

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Club	Comments
Heaton Junior FC	Although the Clubs main association is with Manningham Mills Sports Club (MMSC), teams play at a number of venues close to the City Centre. Instatement of a mini soccer pitch at MMSC in spring 2006 means that the Club will introduce mini teams for the 2006/07 season. Club representatives state the need for better quality and additional training facilities in the area.

The issue raised above are not an exhaustive list of needs, potential projects and developments for football in the District. It is an outline/indication of the issues which many clubs in the area face.

Area by area analysis of football pitch usage

The following section summarises the provision of football pitches in the District by analysis area. The comments for each area of the District are based on the following assumptions:

Capacity ratings of pitches

Table 4 – capacity rating of pitches

Pitch quality rating	Match capacity per week	
	Local authority and private sites	School sites
Good	2	1
Adequate	1	0.5
Poor	0.5	0

The capacity rating for school sites is lower than that for local authority sites in order to reflect the fact that schools need to accommodate curricular and extra curricular use as a priority.

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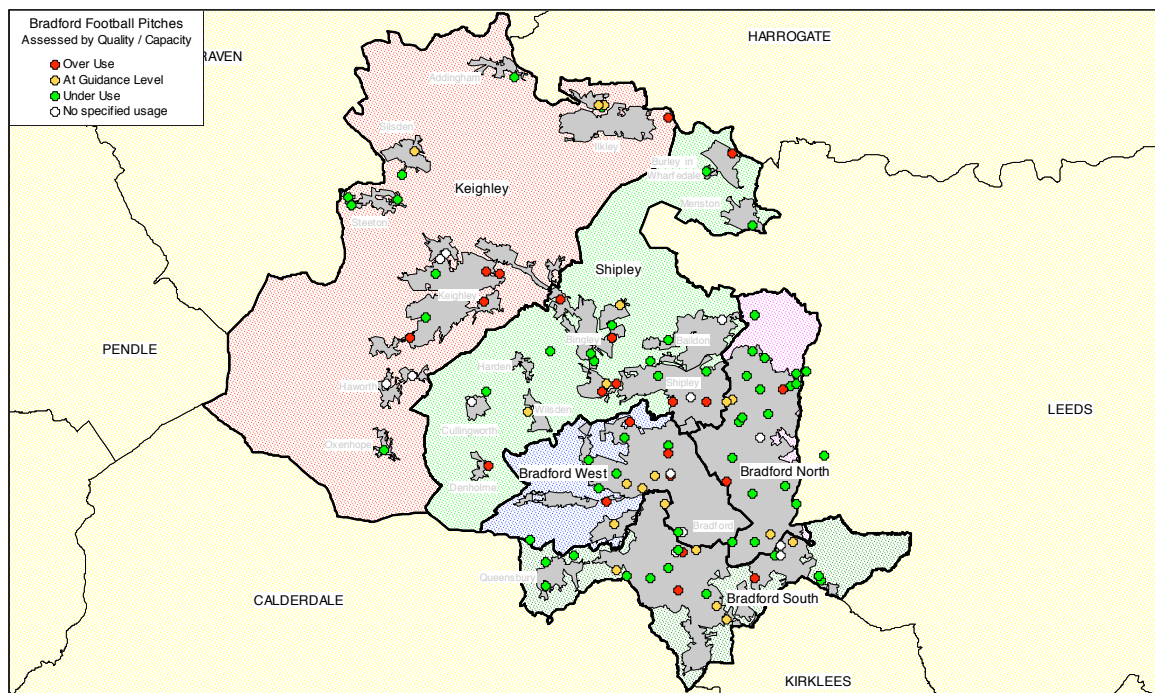
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The number of games currently played in each area is based on the number of games logged as being played on each site. This is taken from CBMDC pitch booking records, league handbook information and consultation with schools and clubs. An assessment has been made of each site as to whether it is being played under capacity, at capacity or over capacity based on the above. This has then been mapped as follows:

- Red – indicates site over capacity.
- Amber – indicates site at capacity.
- Green - indicates site under capacity.

The map below shows the distribution of football pitches across the District. Individual analysis area maps can be found in appendix I.

Figure 2: Football pitch sites in Bradford



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Strategic reserve

CBMDC, clubs and leagues recognise the need to rest pitches throughout the season in order to maintain the quality of the pitch stock. There are certain times of the year when even the good quality pitches in each area are in danger of suffering long term damage if not allowed to recover from use. In order to build this capacity into the pitch stock it is estimated that an additional 10% of demand should be factored in. In practice, this would mean that for every 10 games a pitch is played on, it is rested for one.

Latent and future demand

Many of the junior clubs consulted stated that if more pitches were available they would be able to field more teams. However, few were able to put a figure on this (specific number of teams at what age groups).

In order to estimate pitch requirements to meet latent and future demand, TGRs have been used. The current TGRs have been compared to those from the 2003 playing pitch strategy and also to other local authorities, which are identified as the same 'group' by Sport England (i.e. have similar demographics).

For areas of the District where the TGRs are currently healthy i.e. a rate of 1:150 or higher, the target is to maintain this level of participation. Where the TGRs indicate a lower level of participation the district average may be used as a target.

When these TGRs are applied to Bradford's population projections, the number of teams produced and therefore pitches required can be calculated.

Sport England playing pitch model (PPM)

Sport England's PPM can be used to assess whether supply of pitches is sufficient at peak times, not just in general. The peak time for senior football across Bradford is Sunday mornings. It is slightly more difficult to identify the peak time for junior football as individual teams organise a kick off time depending on pitch availability. However, matches are played at some time on a Sunday.

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Whilst the PPM outlines a seven-stage process to identifying a shortfall or surplus of pitches at peak times, KKP's playing pitch database enables this to be brought down to a three-stage process:

- Number of teams playing at peak times.
- Pitches available for use.
- Identification of surplus or shortfall.

Mini football

Demand

The information available across Bradford with regard to mini football is somewhat 'patchy'. Not all the leagues, which provide mini competition, publish information about where teams play. Consultation has also shown that many teams play on pitches, which run across senior football pitches or are marked out with cones on parks and recreation grounds. A direct supply and demand analysis is, therefore difficult.

The main providers of mini football competition in the District are the Keybury Youth League and WRGFL. These providers have the following participants:

Table 5 – Providers of mini football in Bradford

League	Section	No. teams
Keybury Youth League	Girls U12, U14 and U16	16
	Mixed U7-U11	189
WRGFL	U9, U10, U11, U12, U13	16
Total		221

The figures above only represent the mini football teams who are playing competitively. It is highly likely, as goes on in many other parts of the country, that clubs run training sessions for younger children (U6 age group) as an introductory activity.

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The length of mini football matches will vary slightly depending on the age group which is playing, e.g. WRGFL matches are 20 or 25 minutes each way when playing seven a side. Matches for the youngest age groups are likely to be shorter.

However, if it is assumed that a mini football pitch can take four matches a week (twice the capacity of a senior or junior pitch), the number of teams currently playing would require around 55 pitches. Spread across the District this would imply 11 pitches in each area.

Supply

There are currently very few dedicated mini football pitches in the District.

Table 6 – Mini football pitches in Bradford

Area	Venue	No. pitches	Quality rating
Bradford North	Hanson School	1	Good
Bradford North	Laisterdyke School (not available for community use)	2	Good
Bradford South	Odsal Playing Fields	2	Poor
Bradford South	Wellington Primary	1	Poor
Bradford West	St James Church Primary	1	Good
Bradford West	St Williams Catholic Primary	1	Adequate
Keighley/Ilkley	Silsden AFC	4	Good
Keighley/Ilkley	Marley Playing Fields	1	Good
Keighley/Ilkley	Oakbank Sports College	2	Good
Keighley/Ilkley	Bronte Playing Fields	2	Good
Keighley/Ilkley	Long Lee Primary	1	Poor
Shipley	Beckfoot Technology College	1	Adequate
Total		19	

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This information strongly indicates that mini football matches are being played on pitches, which are either marked out with cones or played across senior pitches (over marked). Consequently it is impossible to say how many pitches are actually in use each week. Over marked pitches are likely to be poorer quality due to the wear and tear from senior/junior play (e.g. goal mouths, centre circle of the main pitch). Similarly pitches, which are marked out with cones on recreation grounds and playing fields are not likely to be rolled and/or spiked or protected from unofficial use. It is important at this introductory stage of participation that players have good playing experiences and playing surfaces, which will facilitate skill development.

WRCFA and FA regional development staff are supportive of developing mini football centres which can provide dedicated pitches and appropriate ancillary facilities for this level of play. The football development centres planned for Hanson and Tong Schools have the potential to provide mini football centres.

ATPs have an important role to play in servicing mini football. They can be divided to provide two, 60m x 40m pitches (standard size for mini football). More and more leagues across the Country are accepting teams who play on artificial turf or running central venues at schools and leisure centres on ATPs. Obviously the capacity of these pitches to accommodate demand is much greater than grass. In theory at least five games (10 teams) could be accommodated on one ATP on a Sunday (playing from 10am until 2pm).

However, the rationale behind the development of mini football is that it gives young players an introduction to the full game. Always playing on artificial turf may restrict the value of this. If artificial turf is to be considered in terms of servicing mini football leagues, '3rd generation' field turf should be installed.

Strategic reserve

Dedicated mini football pitches may not require as much rest as senior or junior pitches in that the level and duration of usage is less intense than senior football. However, in Bradford District it is clear that an appropriate level of provision must first be established at the same time as considering strategic reserve.

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Team generation rate (TGRs)

Due to the lack of available information about where mini football teams in Bradford play, it is difficult to assign teams to a particular analysis area and therefore calculate TGRs on this basis. Therefore a district TGR has been produced:

Table 7 – Bradford District mini football TGR

District population U7-U11 age group	28,427
No. mini football teams (excluding junior girls teams playing seven a side)	205
TGR	1:139

The table below shows previous local authority TGRs, and Bradford existing PPS figure and the date they were produced:

Table 8 – Comparable local authority TGRs for mini football

Local authority	TGR
Bradford 2003	1:204
Leeds 2003	1:390
Walsall 2003	1:341
Birmingham 2003	1:498
Knowsley 2003	1:158

As evidenced above, the District TGR for mini football has been significantly improved in the last three years and compares favourably to other, similar local authority areas. Sport England guidelines indicate that a TGR of 1:100 or higher is a good rate of participation.

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Senior and junior boys football

This section of the report provides a summary of the supply and demand analysis for senior and junior football. Details of the usage of each site can be found in appendix I.

Football team generation rates

Table 10 – Football TGRs for Bradford

	Senior (16-45) Men's	Senior (16-45) Women's	Junior (10-15) Boys
Bradford North			
No. teams	64	2	8
Population 2006 estimate	19,176	17,068	4,471
TGRs	1:307	1:8,751	1:573
Bradford South			
No. teams	41	0	7
Population 2006 estimate	18,733	16,677	4,201
TGRs	1:469	-	1:615
Bradford West			
No. teams	24	0	13
Population 2006 estimate	22,972	20,616	4,967
TGR	1:982	-	1:340
Keighley & Ilkley			
No. teams	80	4	17
Population 2006 estimate	16,912	14,336	3,594
TGRs	1:217	1:3,675	1:136
Shipley			
Teams	55	1	29
Population 2006 estimate	17,098	13,777	3,609
TGRs	1:319	1:14,127	1:128
Bradford District TGRs	1:369	1:12,082	1:249

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Table 11 – Comparable local authority TGRs for football

Local authority	Senior men	Senior women	Junior boys
Bradford 2003	1:372	1:32,364	1:104
Birmingham 2003	1:396	1:30,648	1:841
Blackburn with Darwen 2003	1:401	1:7,214	1:100
Hyndburn 2004	1:437	1: 16,448	1: 84
Leeds 2003	1:460	1:31,112	1:124
Oldham 2004	1:352	-	1:128
Rochdale 2003	1:341	1:14,226	1:106
Walsall 2003	1:451	1:16,838	1:76
Average	1:401	1:21,264	1:195

The TGRs listed above demonstrate that participation in senior men and women's football across Bradford District has significantly increased in the last three years. It also demonstrates a decrease in participation in junior boys football. It should be noted that this contradicts local anecdotal evidence.

The TGRs also demonstrate that as a district Bradford compares favourably to its comparator local authorities in terms of participation rates.

In terms of estimating future demand and using the TGRs as targets to drive participation levels the following has been concluded:

Senior men's football

- Areas of the District which have TGRs higher than the District average should aim to maintain these levels of participation i.e. maintain the TGR.
- Areas of the District which have TGRs lower than the District average should use this as a target for participation.

Senior women's football

- The two areas of the District which appear to be the focus for current participation should aim to maintain these TGRs.

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- The areas of the District where there is no formal participation should aim to meet the District average TGR.

Junior boys football

- All areas of the District should aim to regain and maintain the 2003 TGR figure.

Bradford North football pitch sites

Table 12 – Football pitch supply and demand in Bradford North

	Men	Women	Boys	Total
Current number of teams	64	2	8	74
No. pitches required each week	32	1	4	37
Additional pitches required to accommodate strategic reserve	3	-	0.5	4
Additional pitches required if TGR targets are to be met	3	0	4	7
Additional games which can be accommodated at present				25.5
Additional games which can be accommodated if all pitches were good quality				30.5

- The current pitch stock in the Bradford North area has capacity to accommodate strategic reserve and future demand.
- This will require some improvement to pitch quality and provision of changing rooms.
- Two sites are currently being overplayed:
 - Improvement to pitch quality will alleviate this on Greengates Recreation Ground.
 - Play needs to be diverted from King George V Playing Fields.
- The proposed football development centre at Hanson School will be a strategic focus for junior and mini football.
- The current development of pitches at Myra Shay Playing Fields will increase local provision and provide a home for Albion Sports FC.

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Sites not currently available for community use:

- ❑ Laisterdyke High School – one junior and two mini football pitches.
- ❑ Greengates Primary School – one junior football pitch.

PPM analysis

The PPM analysis shows an over supply of senior and junior football pitches. It should be noted that in practice, many junior football teams are playing on senior size pitches. The senior pitches are also being used for mini football matches.

Table 13 – PPM analysis for Bradford North

	Senior football	Junior football
No. teams playing at peak time	47	8
No. pitches required	24	4
No. pitches available at peak time	34	5
Surplus/shortfall of pitch supply	+10	+1

Bradford South football pitch sites

Table 14 - Football pitch supply and demand in Bradford South

	Men	Women	Boys	Total
Current number of teams	41	-	7	48
No. pitches required each week	21		4	25
Additional pitches required to accommodate strategic reserve	2		0.5	2.5
Additional pitches required if TGR targets are to be met	7	1	19	27
Additional games which can be accommodated at present				4.5
Additional games which can be accommodated if all pitches were good quality				28

- ❑ The pitch stock in Bradford South would not currently be able to accommodate strategic reserve and an increase in demand.

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- ❑ The figures above show that a high number of the sites in Bradford South area need improvement in order to accommodate current and future demand.
- ❑ Of the sites which are being overplayed or played to capacity at present, this could be rectified by improvement to pitch quality and provision of changing facilities. However, most of these are single pitch sites and some play needs to be consolidated on a smaller number of sites.
- ❑ Bradford South has a number single pitch sites, which are poor quality.
- ❑ However, compared to some of the other areas of the district Bradford South has a number of multi-pitch sites with potential to make the pitch stock more efficient.
- ❑ The proposed development at Tong Sports College through BSF will provide a strategic focus for junior and mini football in the area. This may alleviate pressure from some sites and will certainly be a focus for football training sessions.

Sites not currently available for community use:

- ❑ Buttershaw High School – three senior football pitches.
- ❑ Shibden Head Primary School – one junior football pitch.

PPM analysis

The PPM analysis shows only a slight over provision of junior pitches and a surplus of seven senior pitches.

Table 15 – PPM analysis for Bradford South

	Senior football	Junior football
No. teams playing at peak time	36	7
No. pitches required	18	4
No. pitches available at peak time	25	5
Surplus/shortfall of pitch supply	+7	+1

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Bradford West football pitch provision

Table 16 - Football pitch supply and demand in Bradford West

	Men	Women	Boys	Total
Current number of teams	24	-	15	39
No. pitches required each week	12	-	8	20
Additional pitches required to accommodate strategic reserve	1	-	1	2
Additional pitches required if TGR targets are to be met based on two teams sharing a pitch	23	1	19	43
Additional games which can be accommodated at present				2.5
Additional games which can be accommodated if all pitches were good quality				14

- The current pitch stock could just cope with accommodating strategic reserve.
- It would not be able to cope with a rise in demand for pitches.
- Improvements must be made to pitches and provision of ancillary facilities to deal with this eventuality.
- There are no senior football pitches in Bradford West rated as good quality.
- None of the parks and recreation grounds have changing facilities. This is a significant factor in the attractiveness and usability of sites.
- The area has many single pitch sites making provision inefficient.
- Overplay on Bingley Road West Recreation Ground can be alleviated by improving pitch quality and instating changing facilities.
- Although none of the schools in the area are proposing a football development centre, Thornton Sports College has an on site partnership with Soccer City which provides eight, five a side football courts (3rd generation artificial turf) and a full size sand based ATP. This site is not being maximised in terms of its usage, particularly for football development activities (see comments in Education section).

Sites not currently available for community use:

- St Cuthberts School – 1 junior football pitch.
- Whetley Primary School – 1 junior football pitch.

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PPM analysis

The PPM analysis reiterates the points made above about sites being overplayed.

Table 17 – PPM analysis for Bradford West

	Senior football	Junior football
No. teams playing at peak time	23	13
No. pitches required	12	7
No. pitches available at peak time	13	3
Surplus/shortfall of pitch supply	+1	-4

Keighley/Ilkley football pitch sites

Table 18 - Football pitch supply and demand in Keighley/Ilkley

	Men	Women	Boys	Total
Current number of teams	80	4	27	111
No. pitches required each week	40	2	14	56
Additional pitches required to accommodate strategic reserve	4	1	1	6
Additional pitches required if TGR targets are to be met based on two teams sharing a pitch	4	1	6	11
Additional games which can be accommodated at present				9
Additional games which can be accommodated if all pitches were good quality				13

- The figures above demonstrate that the current pitch stock is not capable of accommodating strategic reserve and latent/future demand.
- This would indicate that additional pitches are needed in the area and/or better access to school pitches is needed.

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- A number of the sites are being overplayed:
 - Ilkley Grammar School – additional pitches need to be found to accommodate play and support the existence and development of Ilkley Junior FC.
 - Long Lee Primary School – improvements to pitch quality would alleviate overplay.
 - Marley Playing Fields – users rate pitch quality as adequate/good. Pitch maintenance needs to be carefully monitored to maintain quality.
 - Parkwood Recreation Ground – play needs to be diverted to other sites.
 - Bronte Playing Fields – pitches are only marginally overplayed. Instatement of changing facilities is crucial in order to support the existence and development of Oakworth Jnr FC.

Sites not currently available for community use:

- Eastburn JI School.
- Cullingworth Primary School.
- Haworth Primary School.

PPM analysis

The PPM analysis does not reflect the fact that a number of sites are being over played whilst a number of sites have spare capacity.

Table 19 – PPM analysis for Keighley/Ilkley

	Senior football	Junior football
No. teams playing at peak time	44	17
No. pitches required	22	9
No. pitches available at peak time	26	13
Surplus/shortfall of pitch supply	+4	+4

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Shipley football pitch provision

Table 20 - Football pitch supply and demand in Shipley

	Men	Women	Boys	Total
Current number of teams	55	1	29	85
No. pitches required each week	28	1	15	44
Additional pitches required to accommodate strategic reserve	3	1	2	6
Additional pitches required if TGR targets are to be met based on two teams sharing a pitch	2	1	5	8
Additional games which can be accommodated at present				8
Additional games which can be accommodated if all pitches were good quality				17

- ❑ The current pitch stock has the capacity to accommodate strategic reserve, latent and future demand if improvements are made to existing sites.
- ❑ This includes improving pitch quality and providing changing facilities.
- ❑ A number of sites are being overplayed:
 - Cottingley Recreation Ground, Crossflatts Recreation Ground, Foster Park – overplay would be alleviated by improvements to pitch quality and provision of changing rooms.
 - Gaisby Stray and Gilstead Recreation Ground – both are home to large junior clubs. Even with improvements to pitch quality, overplay would not be alleviated. Play needs to be diverted to other pitches if quality is to be maintained.
- ❑ A number of primary schools have capacity to accommodate community use.
- ❑ The area has a number of single pitch sites, which makes provision inefficient.
- ❑ Nabwood Middle School is currently unused and would provide a valuable home base for a junior club and alleviate pressure from other sites.

Sites which are not currently available for community use:

- ❑ Baildon C of E Primary School - two junior football pitches.

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PPM analysis

Table 21 – PPM analysis for Shipley

	Senior football	Junior football
No. teams playing at peak time	51	23
No. pitches required	26	12
No. pitches available at peak time	17	8
Surplus/shortfall of pitch supply	-9	-4

Girl's football TGRs

As evidenced earlier in this report, girls football participation is in a variety of formats across the district i.e. girls playing in mixed teams at U11 age groups, girls only playing seven-a-side from U9 to U13 age groups and girls only playing eleven a side from U13 to U16 age groups. The TGR needs to take into consideration of this and as such should include seven and eleven-a-side participation.

Table 22 – Girls' football TGRs

No. teams playing seven a side	16
No. teams playing 11 a side	10
Total teams	26
District population U7-U16 girls (approximate)	34,241
TGR	1:1,317

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Key issues for football in Bradford

- ❑ Lots of single pitch sites make maintenance of pitches inefficient and provision of changing facilities expensive.
- ❑ It is predominantly the larger multi pitch sites, which have changing facilities.
- ❑ Ideally the big junior clubs should be located at the multi pitch sites in order to make club organisation easier and to support development pathways. Many of the junior clubs are looking for such sites to become their 'home' rather than teams being dispersed over many sites.
- ❑ However, requirements for changing facilities are less strict for junior and mini leagues.
- ❑ Therefore the senior teams have predominantly ended up playing on the multi-pitch sites.
- ❑ Most of the areas in the District have the capacity to accommodate strategic reserve, latent and future demand **if** improvements are made to pitch quality and changing rooms are provided.
- ❑ The number of dedicated mini football pitches is very low. If good quality introductory and developmental experiences are to be provided this needs to be addressed.

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3.3 CRICKET

Issues raised in existing playing pitch strategy

- A slight deficiency in pitch provision at peak times was identified.
- This deficiency was predicted to increase based on population increase/TGR information.
- It was identified that this increase in demand would not be sustained by the existing pitch stock.
- A lack of/poor quality changing facilities was a common issue raised by clubs.
- Within the Keighley area, the majority of cricket pitches are in private ownership. The lack of publicly accessible pitches could affect the ability of emerging new teams to find a ground.
- A small deficiency in cricket provision was identified in the Bradford North area.

Summary of current situation

- According to parks managers, demand is increasing for cricket pitches on parks and recreation grounds in Bradford North, Bradford South and Bradford West.
- The current stock of parks pitches can just about accommodate this demand.
- Informal use of cricket pitches is a problem – clubs/teams using the parks and recreation grounds without booking or paying for use.
- Most of the private clubs have a number of junior teams and are working to develop this area of participation.
- Few schools have cricket pitches or artificial turf wickets. Many do not see this as viable in terms of the grounds maintenance required.

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Cricket development

Three cricket development groups have been set up across the District. These groups split the area to cover west (including Keighley and Ilkley), north and south.

The development groups are a focus for local clubs to come together and share good practice, receive information about development initiatives and activities, funding and other resources. The groups include representatives from local sports colleges and school sports partnerships.

Cricket development centres (venues for indoor and/or outdoor junior activities) have been set up at:

- ❑ Manningham Cricket Club.
- ❑ Bowling Old Lane CC.
- ❑ Saltaire CC.
- ❑ Carlton Bolling College.
- ❑ Greenhead High School.

These venues are used to run festivals and tournaments, holiday courses etc.

Community club clusters

The main thrust of the ECB whole sports plan is 'community development'. This is centred around the development of 'community club clusters'. These involve a partnership between:

- ❑ One club.
- ❑ One secondary school.
- ❑ Four primary schools.

Yorkshire Cricket Board (YCB) development officers are working with local partners to develop community club clusters around the specialist sports colleges in the District.

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Junior cricket

Junior cricket participation has increased significantly over the last five years across the District. The three main providers of junior competition are the Airedale Junior Cricket League, the Upper Airedale Junior Cricket League and the Bradford Central Junior Cricket League.

All three leagues have a variety of game formats for the different age groups competing. This includes limited overs for the younger age groups, pairs fixtures and standard game format for the older age groups.

At U9 age group, teams play eight-a-side softball games on the outfield. As such, more than one game can be accommodated on a pitch. Depending on the size of the outfield, some clubs can accommodate three or four games at a time. From U11 age group upwards, matches are played with a hard ball. This means that only one game can be played at a time. Clubs fielding more than two teams at a particular age group may then have problems in terms of needing to access another pitch. Although this happens rarely at the moment, it is anticipated that if the League continues to grow it will become more of an issue. League representatives consider that access to school facilities may be a solution. Teams are permitted to play on artificial turf wickets. Access to changing rooms is not crucial, however, toilets, running water and facilities to provide refreshments are important.

Table 23 – Cricket leagues in Bradford

League	No. teams in league	No. teams from Bradford district
Airedale Junior Cricket League	127	24
Upper Airedale Junior Cricket League	54	17
Bradford Junior Cricket League	92	60

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Women's and girls' cricket

Women's cricket development is centred around Bradford Ladies CC based at Thornton CC. Whilst a number of clubs have junior girls playing in boys teams (e.g. Oakworth CC) at various age groups, girls tend to get fed through to Bradford Ladies. Clubs fielding girls' teams include:

- Addingham CC– U12 and U16.
- Ilkley CC – U12 and U16.
- Burley In Wharfedale CC U12 and U16

League consultation

A number of leagues service the clubs/teams playing competitive cricket across the District, as demonstrated in the table below. This section contains a summary of these leagues.

Table 24 -: Summary of cricket league consultation

League	Match day	Comments
Bradford Cricket League	Saturday	<p>All the clubs play on private grounds except Saltaire CC.</p> <p>All are considered to be good quality pitches. Most clubs have volunteer grounds staff.</p> <p>Pitch scoring process has been introduced in order to maintain standards. If clubs score below 60% they must re-apply to the League. Clubs are encouraged to utilise the grounds advisory service at Yorkshire Cricket Board.</p> <p>The number of clubs playing in the League has decreased in the last five years, although membership at some clubs is increasing. The decrease in participation is attributed to diminishing interest in the game.</p> <p>Each club in the League fields two teams. Clubs are not permitted to play on artificial turf wickets.</p>

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League	Match day	Comments
Bradford Central Cricket League	Saturday	<p>All the clubs play on private or leased grounds. It consists of 14 teams (2006 season) between a first team division and second team division. The number of clubs has declined over the last five years.</p> <p>The League has a number of criteria clubs have to meet in order to play. These include provision of changing rooms, official's room, score box, sight screens and a pitch quality assessment. Clubs not meeting the criteria are given assistance/guidance in order that the criteria can be met if possible.</p> <p>The clubs playing on grounds leased from CBMDC tend to be of poorer quality than private clubs.</p> <p>Clubs are not permitted to play on artificial turf wickets.</p>
Bradford & District Evening Cricket League	Wednesday evening	<p>A majority of the clubs play on private grounds. The League consists of 18 clubs in two divisions. This has remained fairly static over the last five years.</p> <p>Although the League does not have specific pitch/facility assessment criteria, grounds are expected to have changing facilities with toilets.</p> <p>League representatives state that there are generally good facilities available across private and local authority grounds.</p> <p>Clubs playing in the League are permitted to use artificial turf wickets.</p>

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Club consultation

Thornton CC

Thornton is indicative of many of the private cricket clubs in Bradford, having various junior teams as well as senior sides, leading to its pitch being in use most evenings of the week. Last season junior teams at U13, U15 and U17 age groups were fielded playing matches midweek. Three senior teams (two on Saturday and one midweek) also played. Thornton is also the home of Bradford Ladies CC and a girls cricket development group.

The Club has a volunteer groundsman whose main issue is not being able to get on the pitch in the evenings to carry out repair works. The playing strips on the square have to be overlapped in order to accommodate all the teams wishing to play. The pitch is not always available for Bradford Ladies as they are the last in the week to play.

Ideally the Club would like to have an artificial turf wicket next to the main square and/or a practice wicket next to the rugby pitch on its site.

Undercliffe CC

Undercliffe CC is a focus club for West Yorkshire cricket development. It is coming to the end of an initial five year development plan and is working to produce a plan for the next five years, part of which will involve working towards Clubmark. It currently has links with Carlton Bolling College and would like to extend links to Immanuel College. Capacity building within the Club is required in order to do this.

Last season (2005) Undercliffe fielded three senior and four junior teams. It states that no interest has been shown locally for women's or girls' cricket.

The Club has aspirations to make improvements to the ground. The square requires some levelling work to increase the quality of the playing surface. The outfield is also slightly undulating. The site has suffered from vandalism and site security has been improved to deal with this. However, the Club is considering moving the changing rooms and tea room (currently in a separate building) over to the main pavilion as this building is still suffering from break-ins. Club representatives are concerned that local security is enough of an issue to deter existing and potential club members and spectators.

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Bradford & Bingley CC

The Cricket Club is part of the wider Bradford & Bingley Sports Club based on Wagon Lane, Bingley. The site has one cricket pitch as well as a building housing indoor training nets. The pitch is good quality although the outfield has some undulation.

Last season (2005) two regular senior and five junior teams were fielded as well as occasional senior teams playing on a Sunday. The Club does not have any women's or girls' teams, although a small number of girls have attended training sessions.

With senior teams playing Saturdays and juniors playing weekday evenings and Sundays, as well as training sessions the pitch is in use throughout the week. Cricket is serviced by its own pavilion (providing basic changing and catering facilities) as well as the main clubhouse which is shared with the resident rugby teams.

Bankfoot CC

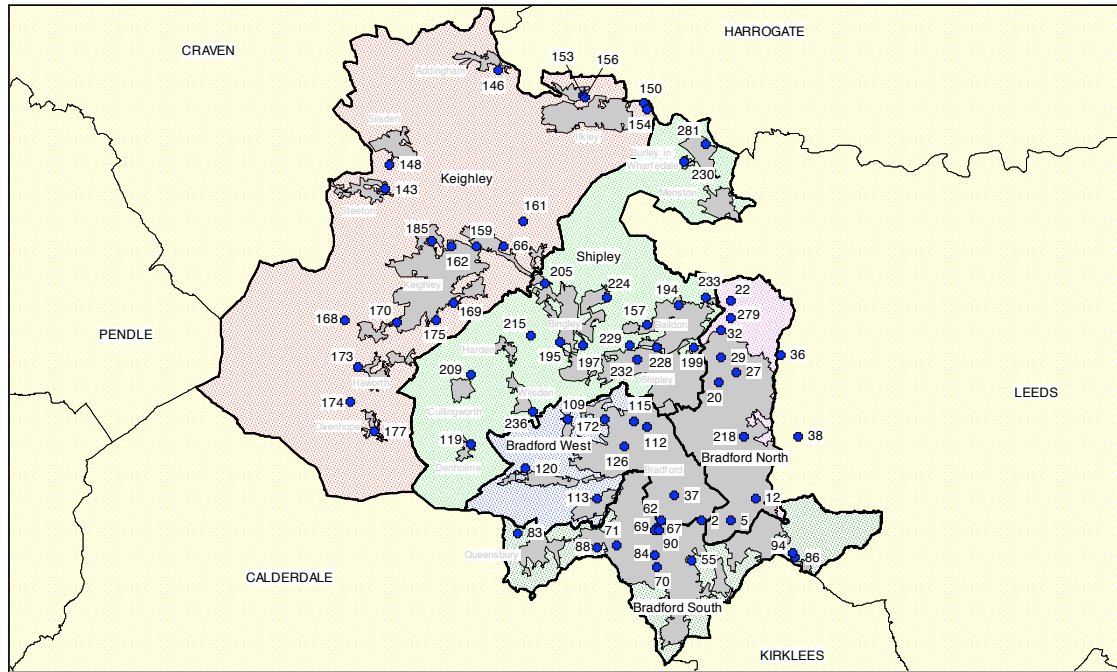
Bankfoot CC shares a site with West Bowling Rugby League Club, adjacent to Odsall Stadium. The Club considers it has good pitch and ancillary facilities. The cricket and rugby pitches overlap. At the start of the cricket season, if rugby matches are still outstanding, cricket takes priority. Bankfoot runs four junior teams, which feed through into two senior teams. It would like to start its own girls' section but currently feeds girls through to Bradford Ladies CC at Thornton.

The Club's main issue is that it has insufficient car parking space and limited access for emergency vehicles due to the narrow lane servicing the site. It acknowledges that this needs to be addressed as a priority.

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Area by area analysis of cricket pitch usage

Figure 3: Cricket pitch sites in Bradford District



The tables below outline the amount of usage each cricket pitch currently receives. A figure of '1' match on e.g. a Saturday indicates that two teams share this slot, playing home and away each week. A figure of 0.5 indicates one team using the pitch every other week. These figures should be taken as a minimum amount of use currently taking place at each site. Many of the clubs play friendly matches which are organised on an ad-hoc basis but can make up a significant demand, particularly on Sundays.

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Table 25 - Bradford North cricket pitches

KKP ref	Site name	Site Owner	Pitches	Matches				
				Sat am	Sat pm	Sun am	Sun pm	Mid week
12	Broad Lane (Laisterdyke CC)	Private	1	-	1.0	-	-	-
20	Bolton Villas Cricket Ground	Private	1	-	1.0	1.0	-	1.0
22	Esholt Lane Cricket	Private	1	-	0.5	0.5	-	0.5
27	Idle Cricket Ground	Private	1	-	1.0	1.0	-	0.5
32	North Hall	Private	1	-	1.0	-	-	-
36	Rawdon Meadows	LA	1	-	2.0	-	-	0.5
37	University Of Bradford	University	3	-	0.5	0.5	-	0.5
38	Woodhall Park	LA	1	-	1.0	-	-	-
29	Idle Upper Chapel Cricket Field	Private	1	-	-	-	-	-
5	Bradford Cathedral Community College	LA	1	-	-	-	-	-

- Bolton Villas and Idle cricket clubs are indicative of many of the clubs in Bradford, which are currently experiencing a growth in junior cricket. The pitches are used by senior teams on a Saturday, seniors and juniors on a Sunday and juniors during the week. In addition to this training sessions are carried out on week-nights.
- The pitch at Bradford Cathedral Community College is acknowledged by the School as having only 'basic maintenance'. There is no demand from the community to use this pitch at present.

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Table 26 - Bradford South cricket pitches

KKP ref	Site name	Site Owner	Pitches	Matches				
				Sat am	Sat pm	Sun am	Sun pm	Midweek
55	Bankfoot Cricket Ground	Private	1	-	1.0	1.0	-	1.0
62	Ewart Street Cricket Ground	Private	1	-	1.0	-	-	-
66	Grange Lane	Private	1	-	-	-	-	-
70	Horsfall Playing Fields	LA	1	-	1.5	0.5	-	1.0
71	Jer Lane Cricket Field	Private	1	-	1.0	0.5	-	0.5
83	Queensbury Cricket Ground	Private	1	-	1.0	-	-	-
84	St Pauls Avenue	Private	1	-	-	-	-	-
85	Sunnybank	Private	1	-	1.0	-	0.5	-
86	Tong School	LA	1	-	0.5	-	-	-
88	Westwood Park	Private	2	-	1.5	-	0.5	-
94	Yorkshire Martyrs Catholic College	LA	1	-	0.5	-	-	-

- The future of Horsfall Playing Fields is currently unclear. As demonstrated above the cricket pitch is heavily used. It would appear, however, that play could be absorbed by other grounds in the area.

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- In the rebuilding of Tong School and relocation of Yorkshire Martyrs Catholic College through the BSF programme, it is currently unclear whether a cricket pitch will be retained on the Tong School site.

Table 27 - Bradford West cricket pitches

KKP ref	Site name	Site Owner	Pitches	Matches				
				Sat am	Sat pm	Sun am	Sun pm	Midweek
109	Greenwood Park	LA	1	-	1.0	-	-	-
112	Manningham Mills Sports Ground	Private	1	-	1.0	-	-	1.0
113	Mayfield Clayton	Private	1	-	1.0	-	-	0.5
115	Salem Athletic Cricket Club, Garden Lane	Private	1	-	1.5	-	-	-
119	Denholme CC	Private	2	-	1.0	0.5	-	1.5
120	Hill Top Rd	LA	1	-	1.0	-	0.5	1.0
126	Great Horton Church	Private	1	-	1.5	-	-	0.5
127	Horton Green Cricket Ground	LA	1	-	0.5	0.5	-	-

- Bradford West area has a relatively small number of cricket pitches compared to other parts of the District.
- The clubs are, however, very active and pitches all well used.
- There are no local authority 'parks' pitches in this area of Bradford.
- There are no schools in the area with cricket pitches.

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Table 28 - Keighley/Ilkley cricket pitches

KKP ref	Site name	Site Owner	Pitches	Matches				
				Sat am	Sat pm	Sun am	Sun pm	Midweek
146	Main St Rec	LA	1	-	1.0	0.5	-	2.5
150	Ben Rhydding Sports Club	Private	1	-	1.0	1.0	-	0.5
153	Ilkley Cricket Ground	Private	1	-	1.0	1.0	0.5	2.5
154	Ilkley Grammar School	LA	1	-	-	-	1.0	-
157	Sandal Primary	LA	3	-	2.0	-	-	0.5
159	Airedale CC	Private	1	-	0.5	-	0.5	-
161	Ingrows St Johns CC	Private	1	-	0.5	-	1.0	-
162	Keighley Cricket Ground	Private	1	-	1.0	1.0	-	1.0
168	Wide Lane (Oakworth CC)	LA	2	-	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.5
169	Woodhouse Lane Park	Private	1	-	0.5	-	0.5	-
172	Daisy Hill	Private	1	-	1.0	-	-	-
173	Haworth CC	Private	1	-	1.0	-	-	0.5
174	Haworth Westend Cricket Field	Private	1	-	0.5	0.5	-	0.5

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KKP ref	Site name	Site Owner	Pitches	Matches				
				Sat am	Sat pm	Sun am	Sun pm	Midweek
175	Ingrow CC	Private	1	-	1.0	-	-	-
280	Silsden CC	Private	1	-	1.0	-	-	1.0
281	Burley In Wharfedale CC	Private	1	-	-	-	-	1.0
185	Greenhead High School	LA	1	-	-	-	-	-
170	Bronte Playing Fields	LA	1	-	-	-	-	-

- ❑ Keighley area has a large number of cricket pitches and clubs.
- ❑ A majority of the pitches are well used.
- ❑ Greenhead High School pitch currently suffers from waterlogging and is poor quality, making it unattractive for community use. This issue will be rectified through the School's development in the BSF programme.
- ❑ The pitch at Bronte Playing Fields has not had specific maintenance carried out for some time. A number of local groups have expressed an interest in using it.

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Table 29 - Shipley area cricket pitches

KKP ref	Site name	Site Owner	Pitches	Matches				
				Sat am	Sat pm	Sun am	Sun pm	Midweek
194	Baildon Rugby and Cricket Ground	Private	1	-	1.0	0.5	-	0.5
195	Beckfoot Lane	Private	1	-	1.0	-	-	-
197	Bradford & Bingley Sports & Social Club	Private	1	-	1.0	1.0	-	1.0
199	Busy Lane, Windhill	Private	1	-	1.0	0.5	-	0.5
205	Crossflats CC	Private	1	-	0.5	-	0.5	0.5
209	Cullingworth Sports Club	Private	1	-	1.0	-	-	-
215	Harden CC	Private	1	-	1.0	0.5	-	0.5
218	Intake Road	Private	1	-	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5
224	Otley Road, High Eldwick	Private	1	-	1.0	0.5	-	-
230	Scaledor Park	LA	1	-	-	-	-	-
232	The Playing Field, Victoria Road, Saltaire	Private	1	-	1.0	-	-	-
233	Tong Park Cricket Ground	Private	1	-	1.0	0.5	-	1.0
236	Wildsen CC	Private	1	-	1.0	-	-	-

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KKP ref	Site name	Site Owner	Pitches	Matches				
				Sat am	Sat pm	Sun am	Sun pm	Midweek
279	Thackley CC	Private	1	-	1.0	-	0.5	-

- As demonstrated above, the Shipley area has a large number of very active cricket clubs.
- Although the pitch at Scaledor Park has no club using it as a regular home ground, it is likely that this pitch is used for one-off games by local groups.
- There are no school cricket pitches in the area.

It is relevant for cricket to consider demand for senior and junior cricket in the same instance. This is due to the fact that both age groups play on the same pitches i.e. there are no dedicated junior cricket pitches. Peak time for senior cricket is a Saturday afternoon. Peak time for junior cricket is more difficult to determine as different age groups play midweek and at the weekends.

It is also difficult to assess the capacity of cricket pitches as for football as each pitch may have a different number of playing 'strips' which will significantly alter the amount of games which can be accommodated. Additionally some pitches may have artificial turf wickets, which accommodate junior games.

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PPM analysis

The PPM analysis for senior age cricket gives a picture of the general demand across the District:

Table 30 – PPM analysis of cricket

	Bradford North	Bradford South	Bradford West	Keighley/Ilkley	Shipley
No. teams playing at peak time	24	21	17	34	32
No. pitches required	12	11	9	17	16
No. pitches available at peak time	12	12	7	19	13
Surplus/shortfall of pitch supply	-	1	-2	2	-3

The figures above demonstrate that the current stock of cricket pitches is being played to capacity with no significant surplus. The negative figures show that it is likely that some teams have to reverse fixtures in order to get matches played.

Large surpluses of cricket pitches are uncommon in playing pitch assessments. This is due to the fact that pitches are expensive and time consuming to maintain and if demand is not present, the pitches are often taken out of use. This does, however, perhaps disguise demand, which is being suppressed i.e. teams which could be created if pitches were available locally.

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Cricket team generation rates

Table 31 – Cricket TGRs in Bradford

	Senior (16-45) men's	Junior (10-17) boys
Bradford North		
No. teams	27	12
Population 2001 Census	22,997	5,089
TGRs	1:730	1:424
Bradford South		
No. teams	27	8
Population 2001 Census	23,340	4,690
TGRs	1:864	1:586
Bradford West		
No. teams	20	8
Population 2001 census	26,228	5,940
TGR	1:1,311	1:743
Keighley/Ilkley		
No. teams	47	32
Population	21,831	4,061
TGRs	1:464	1:127
Shipley		
Teams	39	20
Population	22,418	4,056
TGRs	1:575	1:203
Bradford District TGRs	1:730	1:298

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Table 32 – Comparable local authority TGRs for cricket

Local authority	Senior men	Junior boys
Bradford 2003	1:633	-
Birmingham 2003	1:1818	1:1080
Blackburn with Darwen 2003	1:615	1:420
Hyndburn 2004	1:525	1:164
Leeds 2003	1:1070	-
Oldham 2004	1:838	1:245
Rochdale 2003	1:910	1:338
Walsall 2003	1:1776	1:552
Average	1:1023	1:466

As demonstrated by the figures above, Keighley and Shipley areas have significantly higher TGRs than the other areas of the District in both senior and junior participation. This is possibly a reflection of the number of clubs and pitches available in these areas. The TGR for senior men's cricket in Bradford has dropped since 2003. There is no TGR for junior cricket in 2003 to compare to. However, the current TGR for Bradford district for junior cricket is well above the group average, as is senior men's.

Key issues for cricket in Bradford

- ❑ Junior league participation is increasing across the District. This is through existing clubs.
- ❑ Continuous matches and training sessions through the week is making pitch maintenance difficult, particularly for clubs with volunteer grounds staff who are only available in the evenings.
- ❑ Few schools have cricket pitches or artificial turf wickets. Some schools are linking to local clubs to access pitches, although this may put increasing pressure on club facilities.
- ❑ There are a number of pitches, which have capacity to accommodate additional play. This should be investigated further.

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3.4 RUGBY UNION

Issues raised in original playing pitch strategy

- There are relatively few issues affecting rugby union compared to other sports in Bradford.
- There are catchment gaps of both clubs and facilities for certain areas of Bradford, which can limit participation through a lack of opportunity.
- A future increase in participation, particularly at junior level, will increase the pressure on existing pitch provision.

Summary of current situation

- Junior participation in rugby union is high within clubs in Bradford. Clubs would be in a position to increase their capacity at junior level, but a lack of facilities restricts this potential development.
- The majority of clubs in Bradford are responsible for their own ground maintenance. As a result, there are few quality issues with the pitches.
- There is a good level of usage of school facilities by rugby union clubs. Often, these pitches are used on an ad-hoc basis if the main sites are unusable.

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Rugby development

The Yorkshire Rugby Football Union (RFU) administers rugby in Bradford. A full-time development officer is responsible for the West Yorkshire region and works closely with all the clubs to maximise their potential. This work involves developing club structures, including working towards the RFU Seal of Approval and the development of school-club structures.

Clubs should have access to appropriate, modern and pleasant facilities in order to increase participation and create sustainable clubs. The Rugby Football Foundation to enable the development of quality facilities at all levels of the game. The Facilities Plan runs from 2006 until 2013.

The RFU has several different objectives regarding facilities, including to

- ❑ Achieve funding for all levels of the game from the Government and lottery sources of a minimum of £7m per annum averaged over the period.
- ❑ Revise and update the RFU National Facilities Strategy and implement the changes. Projects embracing a multi-sport approach will be encouraged in order align itself with government thinking.
- ❑ Target and support priority areas of the Community Rugby work programme.
- ❑ Respond to the Government's regionalisation policy via the nine regional sports boards. The proposed establishment of regional development partnerships in schools and the Youth Review Report will provide the backbone of this development.
- ❑ Develop 'partnership' based funding for facilities improvements. Develop local and regional facilities plans by the end of 2006. This will cross-reference with the NFS Model Venue Framework that advises on the recommended facility specification for clubs offering different ranges of activity programmes.
- ❑ Establish and maintain a facilities database for Rugby Union in order to identify the 'baseline' for facilities and therefore track improvements over time.

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Club consultation

Wibsey RUFC

The Club uses one full size pitch that is adequate in quality. There is an overgrown, existing ATP surface adjacent to the pitch that is no longer in use and has fallen into a state of disrepair. The site is leased from the primary school but does not have a secure fence around it. This allows motorbikes to be driven onto the surface and causes substantial damage to the surface. The changing facilities are located a short walk from the pitch, with a main road in between. This is dangerous, especially for the junior teams. There is one home dressing room and two away team dressing rooms. The pitch drains poorly and this forces the Club to use the pitch at Beldon Lane during periods of inclement weather. This pitch has excellent drainage but slopes. It also suffers from dog foul despite the warning signs in place.

The Club fields two teams. The First Team plays in the Yorkshire League Division 5, whilst the Second XV plays friendly matches, although will enter the merit division from next season. There is also an U18 team that plays in the National League, Regional Division. The Club has four qualified coaches, which has vastly improved the quality of the weekly training sessions.

The Club would like to extend the clubhouse to provide more changing provision, particularly for home teams. There is also a possibility of the women's rugby league team using the facility if it could be extended. Funding has been allocated to the Club in the past but this is dependent upon conditions which are assessed by the RFU through an on-line questionnaire regarding the status of the Club. The funding is used to subsidise playing insurance, as well as the purchase of playing and training equipment.

Ilkley RUFC

The Club has been awarded the RFU Seal of Approval and currently has 39 qualified level one coaches. The Club has use of two main pitches that surround the clubhouse facility, with another pitch available a small distance away. There is also a partially floodlit training pitch adjacent to the first team pitch but this suffers from poor drainage and is regularly unusable. There is further capacity at Ilkley Grammar School, which has one full size and one junior pitch. These pitches are used on an ad-hoc basis.

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The Club currently employs a full time development officer to lead develop work, in particular the link with local schools. It has developed extensive club-school links with a number of local schools, including Ilkeley Grammar School, St. Mary's Primary School, as well as two private schools. The coaches deliver tag-rugby sessions in schools which run for six-week blocks, culminating in a festival hosted at the Club. Bradford University also uses the pitches for its matches on Wednesday afternoons.

There are several teams at junior level. The U17 plays in the Yorkshire Area League and there are teams at U16, U14, U13, U12 and U11 that play predominantly friendly matches, as well as county cup competitions and district championships. There are also teams at U10, U9, U8 and U7 level that play on Sunday mornings. Due to the amount of teams playing at peak times, the Club is forced to use half-pitches and has to use the pitches at the grammar school on a regular basis.

There is a clear desire within the Club to increase its capacity by two pitches. However, it accepts that there is not sufficient capacity for extra pitches on the current site. The Club will continue to grow in the future with at least one extra team per year progressing to play full XV rugby, thereby placing further pressure on the pitch capacity.

Keighley Cougars RUFC

The Club has three full size pitches and one junior pitch. One pitch is currently under maintenance to improve its drainage. This will improve the weekly capacity of the pitches, although the Club does operate a rotational procedure in order to maximise the usage of the pitches.

There are three senior teams. The First XV plays in Yorkshire League One, whilst the second and third teams play in a merit league. There are ten junior teams, ranging from U8 to U18 age level. Youth players are recruited from work conducted in local schools, in particular Parkside School, Bradley School and East Morton School. The majority of junior matches and training sessions are held on Sundays and this does not interfere with the senior matches, which are played on Saturdays.

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The Club has a large clubhouse facility with six changing rooms. It is hoping to improve these changing rooms in the future to provide a contained, separate section for female teams. The clubhouse is leased extensively to community groups for meetings, including football and cricket. There are plans to improve the facility in order to meet DDA requirements and will be applying for landfill tax funding. However, there is a need to provide match funding and the Club will struggle to find the necessary investment as the funding streams are perceived by the Club to be difficult to access.

Bradford Salem RUFC

The Club has three senior teams, and the First XV plays in the Yorkshire One League. The second and third teams play in merit divisions. There is also a team at U17 level that plays matches on Sundays, as well as an U12 team that also plays on Sundays. The Club does not actively recruit young players, but also struggles to attract them and cannot compete with other local clubs that have full time staff.

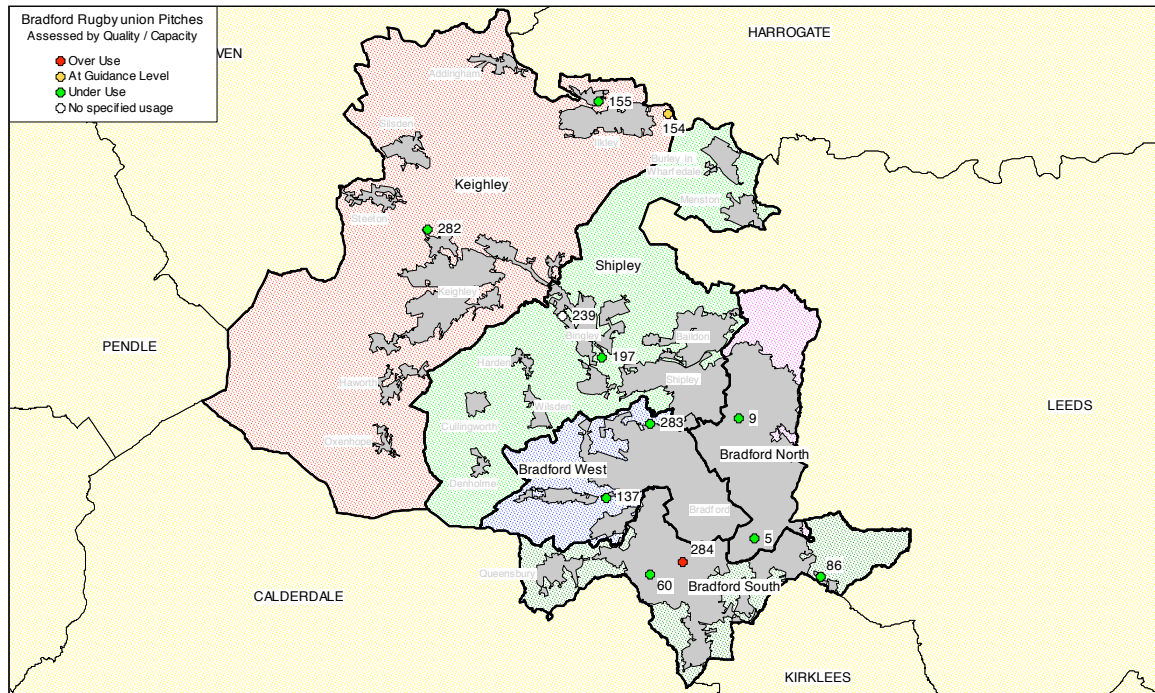
The Club has two pitches. The first team pitch is leased from the landowner, apart from a small strip of land that runs across the first team pitch, which is rented annually from CBMDC on a maintenance agreement. The second team pitch is also rented on an annual basis and the Club is seeking to arrange a long-term lease on the land. This will enable it to apply for funding and thus improve the pitches. Such improvements are necessary in order that the Club can continue to compete at a high level.

The changing facilities are also in need of renovation in order to increase their size. The Club has not attached a time period to completing this improvement due to the uncertainty over future funding. It is seeking to improve the quality of the second team pitch in order to facilitate more than one match on a Saturday, thereby increasing the revenue taken in the bar area. The Club is also aware that improvements must be made to bring the facility up to DDA requirements.

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Analysis of rugby union pitch usage

Figure 4: Rugby Union pitch sites in Bradford District



The tables below outline the level of usage of rugby union pitches in Bradford. A figure of '1' match indicates that two teams share this slot, playing home and away each week. A figure of 0.5 indicates one team using the pitch every other week. These figures should be taken as a minimum amount of use currently taking place at each site.

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Table 33 – Summary of rugby union pitches in Bradford

KK P ref	Site name	Analysis Area	Site Owner	Comm Use	Senio r			Junio r			Mini			Matches per week			
					G	A	P	G	A	P	G	A	P	play	cap	rating	
5	Bradford Cathedral Community College	Bradford North	LA	Yes	1										-	1.0	
9	Hanson School	Bradford North	LA	Yes	1										-	1.0	
86	Tong School	Bradford South	LA	Yes	1										-	1.0	
284	Northfield Road Playing Fields	Bradford South	0	Yes			1								1.5	0.5	
137	Thornton Grammer School	Bradford West	LA	Yes	1										-	1.0	
283	Braford Salem Rugby Club	Bradford West	0	Yes	2										2.5	4.0	
154	Ilkley Grammar School	Keighley	LA	Yes	1										1.0	1.0	
155	Ilkley Rugby Union Club	Keighley	Private	Yes	4					2					5.0	12.0	
282	Cougar Park	Keighley	0	Yes	3										5.5	6.0	
197	Bradford & Bingley Sports & Social Club	Shipley	Private	Yes	4										1.5	8.0	

- School sites with rugby union pitches in Bradford are significantly underused by clubs. Ilkley Grammar School is used on a weekly basis by Ilkley Rugby Club to accommodate its junior development programme.
- Two of the main clubs in Bradford, Keighley Cougars and Ilkley Rugby Club, make use of other sites in Bradford to play matches. These are used on an ad-hoc basis and are not therefore shown as being played to capacity.

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PPM analysis

It is relevant for rugby union to consider demand for senior and junior rugby league in the same instance. This is due to the fact that both age groups play on the same pitches i.e. there are no dedicated junior rugby league pitches. Mini-rugby is played using portable equipment across the senior pitches.

The PPM analysis for rugby union gives a picture of the general demand across the District. The peak time for league match play is Saturday afternoon. However, a considerable amount of informal activity occurs on Sundays. This is particularly the case with mini-rugby festivals held at clubs.

Table 34 – PPM analysis for Bradford rugby union

	Bradford North	Bradford South	Bradford West	Keighley/Ilkley	Shipley
No. teams playing at peak time	0	3	3	6	3
No. pitches required	0	2	2	3	2
No. pitches available at peak time	2	1	1	5	4
Surplus/shortfall of pitch supply	+2	-1	-1	+2	+2

Although the above figures indicate that, in Bradford South and Bradford West, no clubs have highlighted through consultation a lack of available pitches. Such shortfalls are met by surpluses in other areas of Bradford. Some of the lower junior teams only play friendly matches which are often re-scheduled to Saturday or Sunday mornings to avoid being played at the same time as senior league matches.

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Rugby union team generation rates

There is a considerable amount of junior participation within clubs in Bradford. Due to the majority of junior teams coming from a small number of clubs, a district TGR has been produced:

Table 35 – TGRs for rugby union in Bradford

	Senior (16-45) Men's	Junior (10-17) Boys
Bradford District		
No. teams	15	23
Population 2001 Census	90,629	17,229
Bradford District TGRs	1:6,042	1:749

Table 36 - Comparable local authority TGRs for rugby union

Local authority	Senior men's	Junior boys
Bradford 2003	1:5,351	1:1343
Walsall 2003	1:4,632	1:950
Blackburn & Darwen	1:8,692	0
Rochdale	1:7,282	1:366
Birmingham City	1:7,625	1:1844
Average TGR	1:6,716	1:901

Bradford has a good TGR relative to other local authorities with comparable figures available. The junior boys TGR has significantly increased since 2003. This can be attributed to the increasing emphasis placed on junior development by the majority of the clubs in the District, particularly Ilkley and Keighley Cougars.

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Key issues for rugby union

- ❑ Although the PPM analysis indicates a shortfall of pitches in Bradford South and Bradford West, in practice this play represents informal matches at junior level within clubs. Such play is re-structured to non-peak times, thereby creating capacity.
- ❑ The quality of pitches in Bradford is good. Many private clubs own their own facilities and are able to maintain them to a high standard.
- ❑ There is a need to better secure pitches that are maintained by clubs, in particular Wibsey RUFC. The erection of fences in order to protect the playing surface is required.
- ❑ There is no latent demand at senior level for rugby. However, there is a demand for more junior pitches which will become more acute if club development plans are realised.

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3.5 RUGBY LEAGUE

Issues raised in original playing pitch strategy

- The majority of clubs are located in the north of Bradford. There is a uneven distribution of clubs across the District.
- Some clubs use a number of pitches on different sites to accommodate their teams.

Summary of current situation

- There is still a disproportionate distribution of clubs within Bradford, with the majority of clubs concentrated to the north of the City.
- There are examples of clubs using pitches on different sites. However, this is mainly limited to occasions when the main site pitches are not available during periods of inclement weather.
- There is a considerable amount of rugby league activity in Bradford. The majority of this activity takes place within a small number of clubs, all of whom field several senior teams and a number of teams at junior level.

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Rugby league development

A priority for the sport in Bradford is to develop the professional club links and community development schemes. The grass roots development side of the sport is administered by the RFL through 'Service Areas' as defined in the RFL National Community Development Plan.

Clubmark accreditation

Bradford has a stronger and larger grass roots base than other areas of West Yorkshire with all ten clubs either working towards, or having achieved Clubmark to date. The two professional clubs, Bradford Bulls and Keighley Cougars, have both achieved Clubmark and are used as flagship clubs to promote club accreditation to amateur clubs.

The following table indicates club accreditation in Bradford.

Table 37 – Rugby league clubs accredited in Bradford

Club	Accreditation status
Queensbury	Accreditation achieved
Victoria Rangers	Accreditation achieved
Bradford Dudley Hill	Accreditation achieved
West Bowling ARLFC	Accreditation achieved
Keighley Cougar Cubs	Accreditation achieved
Thonrton ARLFC	Registered – working towards
Wyke ARLFC	Registered – working towards
Wibsey Juniors	Registered – working towards
Clayton	Registered – working towards

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RFL National Community Development Plan.

West Yorkshire region is divided into service areas, which are best described as development groups, and are defined by local authority or sports partnership boundaries depending on their geographical location. The aim is to provide a structure which enables all stakeholders within the rugby league community to work together, and in partnership with other agencies, towards common goals.

Each service area is managed by a steering group at which all rugby league agencies in the area and other appropriate partners are represented. A coordinator is elected and is employed full time by the local authority. The coordinator will establish unique action groups depending on the demographic make-up of the area that will deal with specific issues.

The aims and objectives of the Service Area are to:

- ❑ Establish a local forum for all rugby league agencies to facilitate the exchange of information and ideas.
- ❑ Grant ownership to all the elements of the rugby league community.
- ❑ Achieve an acknowledged level of good practice, as the concept is recognised as such by Sport England.
- ❑ Facilitate the delivery of national development initiatives such as Active Sports, TOPs, coach education, match official training and a localised facilities strategy.
- ❑ Recruit new volunteers.
- ❑ A structured selection and development pathway to achieve the full potential of players and coaches.
- ❑ Disseminate information regarding possible funding opportunities, such as Awards for All, local grants etc.
- ❑ Enable initial talent identification and preparation of players, coaches and teams in the games representative programme, which is the first major step on to the World Class Programme.

The 'Bradford and Keighley Service Area' covers Bradford. The Keighley part of this partnership considers itself strong enough to have its own service area. However, the RFL has a long-term development plan for the Area with clearly identified KPIs and would like the Area to remain unchanged.

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Club consultation

Keighley Cougars RLFC

The Club plays at its own facility, currently leased from the Co-Op until 2009, at Silsden Park. It has a first team, a reserve team and an U21 team. It also shares the facility with Silsden Football Club that plays in the North West Counties League. Cougar Park holds around 8,500 people and is floodlit. Due to heavy usage the pitch is currently poor quality. The rugby teams train on the pitch every Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, with matches played on Sundays. The football team uses the pitch on Saturdays. The teams are forced to train on the pitch due to a lack of another suitable floodlit facility.

The Club has an extensive community programme. It has an established elite scholarship programme which selects players from local league clubs and trains them fortnightly. Such sessions will not replace club training sessions but are concerned with teaching players what is expected of them at professional level, covering topics such as drug awareness, diet and fitness etc. There are currently around 40-46 people on the Programme. The coaching takes place at Marley Stadium, where a third generation ATP surface is available. However, this is restrictive and does not allow the coaching of tackling. The Club receives £2,000 funding from the RFL for this Programme which provides a clear player pathway progression into the Club's U21 team. There are currently no plans to increase the number of teams at this level, although the possibility of this cannot be ruled out.

There is a link with Keighley Cougar Cubs, although its is run independently. The Cubs provide playing opportunities from U7 through to U17. The Club also coaches in all the secondary schools (nine) in the area, as well as primary schools (46). However, it cannot host festivals at its own facility and uses informal areas at the schools to do this.

Undercliffe RFLC

The Club plays it home matches at Appleby Bridge, Undercliffe. The site is a multi-sport hub incorporating cricket, archery and football and Bradford City Academy also using the pitches on a weekly basis. The pitch is good quality and is well maintained by the CMBDC, but the changing facility is small and outdated.

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The first team plays in the Pennine League on Saturday afternoons. The Club is seeking to extend its junior section next season and is planning to merge with local junior clubs at U10, U12 and U13 level. This will place a greater pressure on the current facilities, particularly for training. The Club uses Woodhouse Grove ATP facility, but the high cost of this facility makes regular use unsustainable. It will also require extra changing facilities and the Club will be forced to install temporary changing at the site.

Dudley Hill RLFC

The Club has a number of teams at both junior and senior level. It fields teams at U8 through to U15, as well as a youth team at U18. All teams play in the Yorkshire Junior League. There are two open age teams, one for summer playing in the National League 3rd Division, the other for winter playing in the Pennine League 1st Division. There is currently no team at the U12 age group. The Club achieved Clubmark accreditation in 2002.

The Club plays its matches at the Neil Hunt Memorial Ground on Lower Lane, Bradford. It has access to one full-size pitch and one junior pitch. The full-size pitch is floodlit. There is a changing facility with four changing rooms and two shower blocks, as well as a function room. The changing facility requires updating. This is part of the Club's development plans and funding has been sought from the Co-Operative to undertake the work, which will include the provision of separate female changing. The main priority for the Club is to develop and construct an indoor training facility. However, there is a need to renew the lease in order to be in a position to apply for funding.

The pitch is currently overplayed, and takes on average five games each weekend, as well as training sessions during the week. The Club has access to Lower Fields Primary School for training and stores portable floodlights there. There are also plans to increase the number of teams. In particular, a ladies team will be introduced at open age level. Currently, mixed sessions are held, but this is only possible until age 11. The Club would like the League to introduce a girl's section, although the demand for this is unclear.

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Wibsey Juniors

Wibsey Juniors is predominantly a junior club, with 10 junior teams from U8 through to U18. There is also a new open age team that has started playing this season, thereby providing a complete player pathway structure. The teams play in the West Riding Youth League or the Yorkshire Combination.

Thornton ARLFC

The Club has a senior team playing in the Pennine League, and an U17 team playing in the Yorkshire Combination. This represents a reduction in the number of teams, as the U16 team disbanded in 2005. The Club plans to introduce a second team next season to cater for those players currently at U16 level.

The Club hires Thornton Grammar School on a weekly basis. The pitch is good quality and drains well. There is access to sufficient changing facilities. The ATP at Nabwood Sports Centre is used for training, although the high cost of hiring the facility is unsustainable for the Club.

Odsal Sedburgh ARLFC

The Club plays its matches at Odsal Recreation Ground on Cleckheaton Road. It currently has access to one pitch which is poorly located as it was constructed on top of underground wells. The drainage is therefore particularly poor down one side. The pitch also becomes rutted and this becomes dangerous during frosty weather. The Club recently took control of a changing facility that is a short walk from the pitch on the opposite side of Cleckheaton Road. The facility is in adequate condition.

The Club has an open age team playing in the Penine League, and two junior teams at U15 and U17 level. The junior teams play in the Yorkshire Combination. The Club has a five-year development plan. It will aim to introduce one to two junior teams each season in order to establish a comprehensive player pathway. Recruitment is currently undertaken by placing advertisements in the local press, but the Club would like to place coaches into schools to generate further recruitment avenues, but does not currently have sufficient capacity to do so. The Club does not have the finance to enroll its members onto coaching courses, which are not localised and held at an inconvenient times. It also plans to introduce another open age team.

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The Club cannot commit to this due to poor access to pitches. In order to increase the number of teams, it considers that access to an additional pitch is necessary. It has identified an area of land on Sedburgh Playing Fields that it believes would be sufficient for a pitch. This site is also adjacent to its current changing facility and is safer for young people to access. A football pitch is on the site at present but is not significantly used.

Royds Rugby League Club

The Club has two teams at U12 level. However, one of the teams has recently lost players due to the absence of a coach, and although the Club hopes to find a coach in the near future, a lack of suitably qualified personnel has made this difficult.

The Club plays its matches at Woodside Primary School, and has access to one pitch. The site suffers from vandalism and is not fenced, which provides easy access for motorbikes that damage the pitch. A portacabin provides adequate changing facility and was donated by Royds Community Association but is not outdated, with no water.

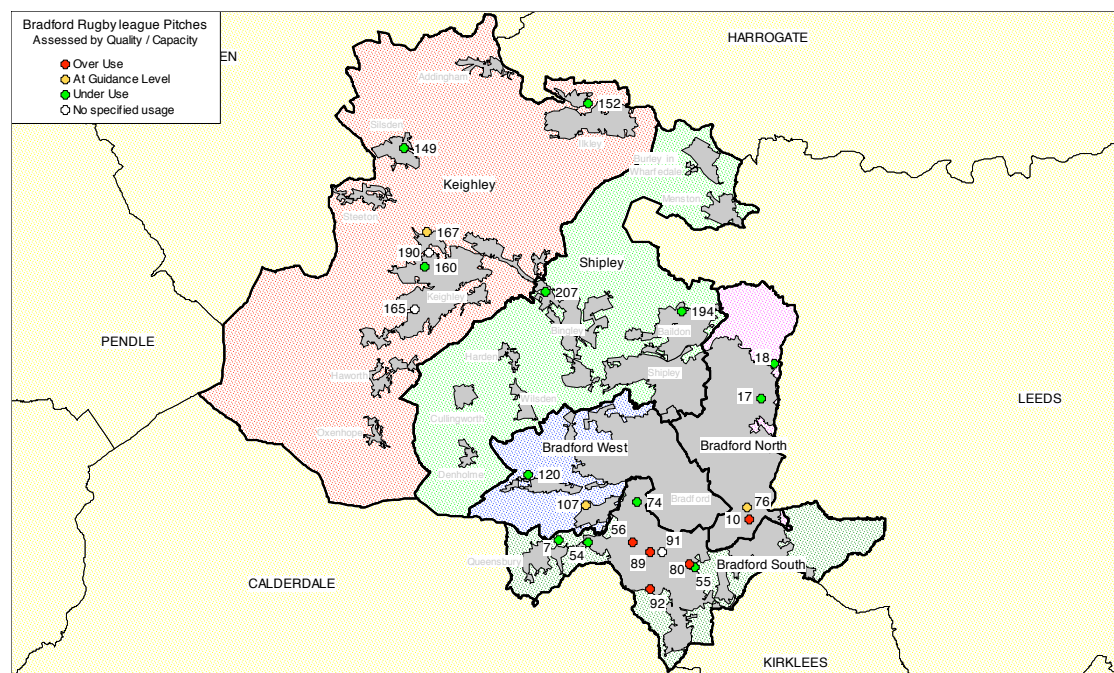
Clayton Rugby League Club

The Club has two senior teams and two junior teams. The changing facilities are currently too small to accommodate the current amount of teams and there are plans to extend the changing provision to four changing rooms. There is a lack of security at the site that the Club believes currently deters potential members from joining. In particular, there is a need for enhanced perimeter fencing to be erected around the site. The changing facilities are small and do not accommodate all the teams if the pitches are played to capacity.

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Analysis of rugby league pitch usage in Bradford

Figure 5: Rugby League pitch sites in Bradford District



The table below indicates the amount of usage on a regular basis. A figure of '1' match on a Saturday indicates that two teams share this slot, playing home and away on alternate weeks. A figure of 0.5 indicates that one team uses the pitch every other week. This figure should be taken as the minimum amount of use currently taking place at each site.

Table 38 - Bradford North rugby league pitches

KK P ref	Site name	Analysis Area	Site Owner	Comm Use	Senior			Junior			Matches per week			
					G	A	P	G	A	P	play	cap	rating	
7	Emsley Memorial Recreation Ground	Bradford North	LA	Yes	1							-	2.0	
10	Lowerfields Primary	Bradford North	LA	Yes		1						2.0	0.5	
17	Victoria Rangers Ground	Bradford North	Private	Yes	1							1.0	2.0	
18	Apperley Bridge Playing Fields	Bradford North	LA	Yes	1							1.0	2.0	

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- The pitches in Bradford North are well used. This is indicative of the high number of teams in the north of the District.
- Bradford Thunderbirds, which plays at Apperley Bridge Playing Fields, is planning to increase its number of junior teams over the next couple of seasons. This will increase the demand placed on this facility.

Table 39 - Bradford South rugby league pitches

KK P ref	Site name	Analysis Area	Site Owner	Comm Use	Senior			Junior			Matches per week			
					G	A	P	G	A	P	play	cap	rating	
54	ASA Briggs Park	Bradford South	LA	Yes			1					-	0.5	
55	Bankfoot Cricket Ground	Bradford South	Private	Yes	1							-	2.0	
56	Beldon Lane Recreation Ground	Bradford South	LA	Yes			1					2.0	0.5	
74	Lidget Green Cricket and Athletic Club	Bradford South	LA	Yes		2						1.0	2.0	
76	Neil Hunt Memorial Ground	Bradford South	LA	Yes	1				1			3.0	3.0	
80	Odsal Recreation Ground	Bradford South	LA	Yes			2					2.0	1.0	
89	Wibsey Park	Bradford South	LA	Yes			2					5.0	1.0	
91	Wibsey Park Primary	Bradford South	LA	Yes			1					-	-	
92	Woodside Primary	Bradford South	LA	Yes					1			1.0	0.5	

- Although a number of sites appear to be overplayed, teams are able to use a number of sites due to the levels of underplay in Bradford South. For example, Beldon Lane Recreation Ground is only used by Wibsey Juniors on an ad-hoc basis, when their main pitch at the Neil Hunt Memorial Ground is unavailable due to waterlogging.
- Neil Hunt Memorial Ground has a disused ATP that is now overgrown. This area could be used in the future to accommodate any future demand on the site.

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Table 40 - Bradford West rugby league pitches

KK P ref	Site name	Analysis Area	Site Owner	Comm Use	Senior			Junior			Matches per week			
					G	A	P	G	A	P	play	cap	rating	
107	Delph Recreation Ground	Bradford West	LA	Yes		1						1.0	1.0	
120	Hill Top Rd	Bradford West	LA	Yes	2							-	4.0	

- Pitches in Bradford West are not overplayed. This is indicative of the sparse spread of teams in this area of the District.

Table 41 - Keighley rugby league pitches

KK P ref	Site name	Analysis Area	Site Owner	Comm Use	Senior			Junior			Matches per week			
					G	A	P	G	A	P	play	cap	rating	
149	Silsden Park	Keighley	LA	Yes	1							1.0	2.0	
152	East Holmes Field	Keighley	LA	Yes		2						-	2.0	
160	Highfield Recreation Ground	Keighley	LA	Yes	2							-	4.0	
165	Oakbank Sports College	Keighley	LA	Yes			1					-	-	
167	Utley Recreation Ground	Keighley	LA	Yes	2							4.0	4.0	
190	The Holy Family Catholic School	Keighley	LA	Yes			1					-	-	

- Although some of the sites in Keighley show no regular play, they are used on an ad-hoc basis by clubs if their pitch is unavailable. They also provide clubs, such as Keighley Cougars, with large junior sections extra facilities that can meet future demand.

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Table 42 - Shipley rugby league pitches

KK Site name P ref	Analysis Area	Site Owner	Comm Use	Senior			Junior			Matches per week			
				G	A	P	G	A	P	play	cap	rating	
194	Baildon Rugby and Cricket Ground	Shipley	Private	Yes	2						0.5	4.0	
207	Crossflats Recreation Ground	Shipley	LA	Yes			1				-	0.5	

- There are no significant issues with pitches in Shipley.

PPM analysis

It is relevant for rugby league to consider demand for senior and junior rugby league in the same instance. This is due to the fact that both age groups play on the same pitches i.e. there are no dedicated junior rugby league pitches. Mini-rugby is played using portable equipment across the senior pitches.

The PPM analysis for rugby league gives a picture of the general demand across the District. The peak time for league match play is Saturday afternoon. However, a considerable amount of informal activity occurs on Sundays. This is particularly the case with mini-rugby festivals held at clubs.

Table 43 – PPM analysis for rugby league

	Bradford North	Bradford South	Bradford West	Keighley/ Ilkley	Shipley
No. teams playing at peak time	2	8	3	2	1
No. pitches required	2	4	2	2	1
No. pitches available at peak time	4	11	3	9	3
Surplus/shortfall of pitch supply	+2	+7	+1	+7	+2

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The above figures demonstrate that the current stock of rugby league pitches is not being played to capacity. This is particularly the case in Bradford South where there is a disproportionate number of teams compared the rest of the District.

Whilst it appears that there is a surplus of pitches in the Keighley/Ilkley area, this is indicative of the fact that the clubs structure their play at one ground. Other sites are used on an ad-hoc basis when required, and there is no 'regular' play on the pitches.

Rugby league team generation rates (TGRs)

Table 44 – Rugby league TGRs

	Senior (16-45) men's	Junior (10-17) boys
Bradford North		
No. teams	2	4
Population 2001 Census	18,253	3,667
TGRs	1:9,127	1:917
Bradford South		
No. teams	9	20
Population 2001 Census	17,971	3,334
TGRs	1:1,997	1:167
Bradford West		
No. teams	3	-
Population 2001 census	21,724	-
TGR	1:7,241	-
Keighley/Ilkley		
No. teams	2	8
Population	16,237	2,911
TGRs	1:8,118	1:364
Shipley		
Teams	1	-
Population	16,444	-

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	Senior (16-45) men's	Junior (10-17) boys
TGRs	1:16,444	-
Bradford District TGRs	1:5,331	1:538

Table 45 - Comparable local authority TGRs for rugby league

Local authority	Senior men	Junior boys
Oldham 2004	1:3,966	1:297
Rochdale 2003	1:6,242	1:667
Average	1:5,104	1:482

As demonstrated above, Bradford South has a higher TGR than other areas of the District. Overall, the TGRs for Bradford are comparable to other local authority areas.

Key issues for rugby league

- There is no significant overlap of pitches in Bradford that cannot be accommodated by pitches on other sites. Such sites will be used to accommodate future demand as and when clubs increase their junior development.
- Clubs should be supported to send their coaches into local schools in order to generate player recruitment at junior levels.
- It appears that funding is hard to access for the sport.
- Consultation shows that clubs experience difficulties with getting coaches onto the appropriate courses, due to location and timing.
- The access to training facilities is an issues for some clubs. For example, Keighley Cougars train on a third generation ATP, which is not a surface on which tackling coaching can take place.

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3.6 HOCKEY

Issues raised in the original playing pitch strategy:

- Six ATPs identified in use by local teams.
- The ATP at Marley was not in use for league hockey.
- It was the only pitch managed by CBMDC with '100% community use'.
- All the other pitches were within the education and private sector.
- Ben Rhydding and Marley pitches were identified as being in need of imminent replacement.
- Use of ATPs was considered to be at capacity.

Summary of current situation:

- The ATP at Marley Playing Fields has been replaced with a 3rd generation field turf pitch and as such is no longer a suitable surface for competitive hockey.
- New full size, sand based, ATPs have been constructed at Grange Technology College and Carlton Bolling College.
- The pitch at Ben Rhydding Sports Club has not been replaced.
- The demand for football training facilities is steering the provision of artificial turf pitches towards rubber crumb fill (3rd generation) artificial turf.

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The following facilities are available for competitive hockey use across the District:

Figure 6: Artificial turf hockey pitches in Bradford District

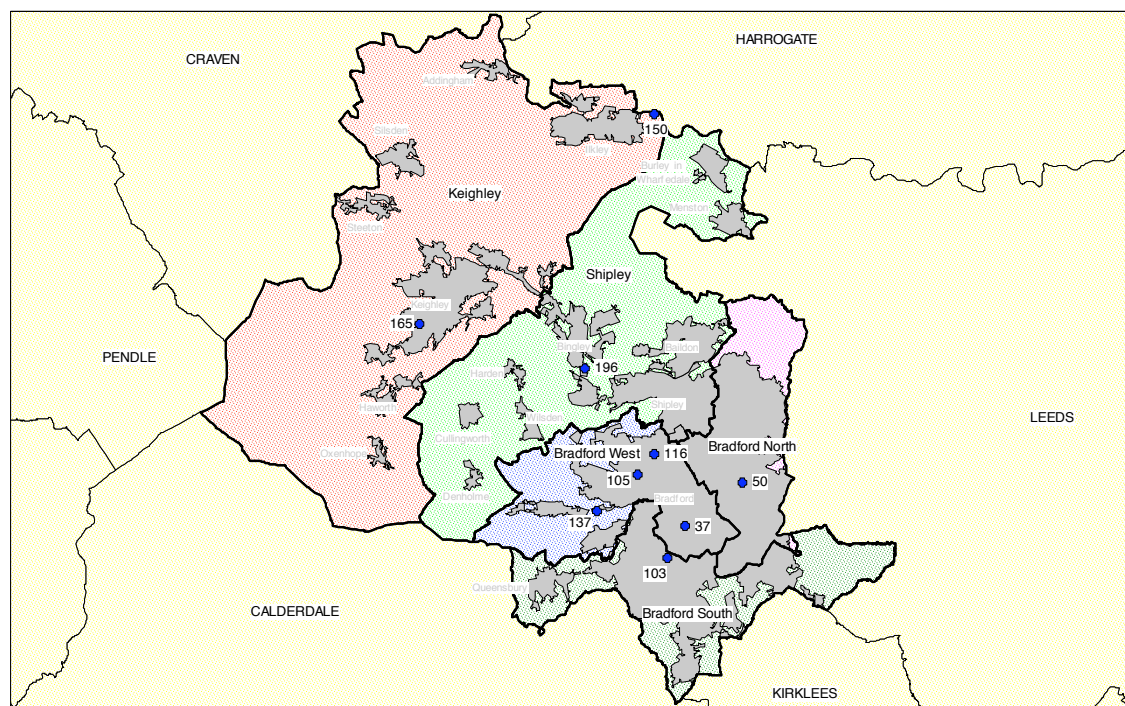


Table 46 – Hockey facilities in Bradford

KKP ref	Venue	Area
137	Thornton Sports College/Recreation Centre	Bradford West
165	Oakbank Sports College	Keighley/Ilkley
196	Beckfoot Technology College	Shipley
105	Bradford Girls Grammar School	Bradford North
50	Carlton Bolling College	Bradford North
103	Grange Technology College (under construction)	Bradford West
150	Ben Rhydding Sports Club	Keighley/Ilkley

All of the above facilities are full size sand based artificial turf pitches. In addition there are a number of smaller artificial turf surfaces, which are suitable for hockey training and some junior play.

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Table 47 – Small ATPs in Bradford

Venue	Area
Parkside School	Keighley
Maningham Sports Centre	Bradford North
Scotchman Road Activity & Coaching Centre	Bradford North
Highfield Community Centre	Keighley
University of Bradford – Trinity Road	Bradford West

Club consultation

Ben Rhydding Hockey Club

Ben Rhydding Hockey Club is one of the largest hockey clubs in the District with eight men's and six ladies teams and around 150 juniors attending coaching each week. It is based at Ben Rhydding Sports Club just outside Ilkley, which has its own ATP and a grass hockey pitch.

Given the large number of teams and all matches being played on a Saturday, from the fourth team downwards, for men and ladies, matches are played on the grass pitch. This is not an ideal situation given the standard of existing players and the development of juniors. The Club has considered that it needs an additional ATP to meet demand and to enable it to continue to develop.

The existing ATP is over 10 years old and is considered to be nearing the end of its life. The Club has no replacement fund to refurbish the pitch.

The Club is part of Ben Rhydding Sports Club Ltd., which manages the ATP, clubhouse, bar and changing facilities. These are considered to be good quality with ample space to meet the Club's needs. The car park is of adequate size but is in need of resurfacing.

If the existing ATP is not refurbished as and when required, Club representatives anticipate that membership will decline as members find other clubs with better quality facilities.

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Bradford Men's Hockey Club & Bradford Ladies Hockey Club

Although once the same club, Bradford Men's and Bradford Ladies Hockey Clubs are now separate entities although they remain closely linked.

Bradford Men's Hockey Club has three teams playing in the Yorkshire Hockey League. Matches are played at Thornton Recreation Centre on a Saturday afternoon. Although the ATP is relatively new, the Club has expressed concerns about its management and maintenance, highlighting specific problems such as:

- ❑ Poor floodlighting – seven bulbs not working at times.
- ❑ During heavy rain the lights trip out.
- ❑ Mud/debris is washed onto the pitch and not cleared away.
- ❑ Due to the exposed nature of the ATP, sand blows onto one side of the pitch and is not redistributed.

Due to the lack of 'social' facilities at the Centre, the Club feels it is unable to develop its social aspect. It also feels that it has lost many of its better players to other clubs due to the poor quality of the facilities.

Bradford Ladies Hockey Club has three senior teams. Due to its standard of play, the first team trains and plays on a water-based pitch in Wakefield, a twenty-minute drive from Bradford. The other two teams play at Bradford Girls Grammar School. Both are considered by the Club to be very good facilities although the first team travelling to Wakefield fragments the Club significantly.

The men's and ladies sections jointly run Bradford Junior Hockey Club. This provides hockey coaching and competitive opportunities for 7-18 year olds. Teams are run at all age groups. Training takes place at Thornton Grammar School and Bradford Girls Grammar on Tuesday and Thursday evenings with matches being played in the Yorkshire Youth League on Sunday mornings.

Bingley Hockey Club

Bingley Hockey Club has two ladies, one mixed and two junior teams (U12 boys and U16 girls), all training and playing at Beckfoot School. All teams train on a Wednesday evening. Matches are played on a Saturday afternoon.

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The Club is involved in delivering hockey activities in local primary schools, which are part of the Beckfoot cluster. This is creating an increase in numbers at junior training.

Currently around 45 young people attend junior training. Only one third of the ATP is available as the rest is taken up with football activities. In the short and medium term, demand for this session is likely to increase. Pitch availability will become an issue.

Netherwood Hockey Club

Netherwood Hockey Club consists of one ladies team playing at Thornton Recreation Centre. Matches are played on a Saturday between 10.30am and 4pm. The Club considers that its needs are met by the current facility provision, although it would like to be able to provide refreshments at the Centre rather than have to use the local pub.

Hockey development

The West Yorkshire Sport (WYS) hockey development officer (HDO) links directly to the hockey clubs in Bradford.

The HDO states that, on a County level, hockey is strong and junior development is well structured in Bradford. However, considering the demographic make up of the District there is a lack of true 'community' work and more could be done to increase participation in the deprived areas for disadvantaged young people. Most participation/activity is based around the grammar schools, which risks bringing an 'elitist' label to the game in Bradford.

WYS's priority for hockey in Bradford is continued work with the clubs and facility providers to gain more access to ATPs at appropriate times. Bradford HC is the focus club for WYS and a priority is to develop activities at Grange Technology College.

Hockey is not a priority sport for CBMDC sports development unit but support for clubs is available through the B Active networks set up in each area.

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Yorkshire Region Hockey Facilities Strategy 2000-2005

The 2000-2005 facilities strategy has not yet been superseded and as such is still a working document for Yorkshire Region Hockey. Its vision statement is:

‘To strategically plan hockey facility development so that increased participation in hockey at all levels is achieved and to improve chances of performance success for players in the Yorkshire region.’

The Strategy outlines the costs for running and maintaining artificial turf pitches (ongoing maintenance and sinking fund), a factor which must be taken into consideration when planning new facilities.

The Strategy does not identify any gaps in provision for hockey in the Bradford District area. It does, however, identify key sites which are considered to be in need of refurbishment during the period 2000-2005. Ben Rhydding Hockey Club is the only site in Bradford District to be included on this list. As stated in the club consultation, this refurbishment has not been carried out to date.

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Key issues for hockey in Bradford

- ❑ As a District, Bradford has no provision for the elite level of the game i.e. a water based pitch.
- ❑ Bradford Ladies Hockey Club is travelling out of the District to access a suitable pitch for its standard of play. This is significantly fragmenting the Club.
- ❑ Provision of a water-based pitch in Bradford is not a priority for Yorkshire Region Hockey.
- ❑ A large proportion of the clubs are involved in junior development work and providing recreational, competitive and educational opportunities for young people.
- ❑ Many of the clubs struggle for access to pitches for training at the times/amount of space that they require.
- ❑ In order to work in the deprived areas of the District, to provide opportunities for disadvantaged young people, better access may be required to pitches at peak times.

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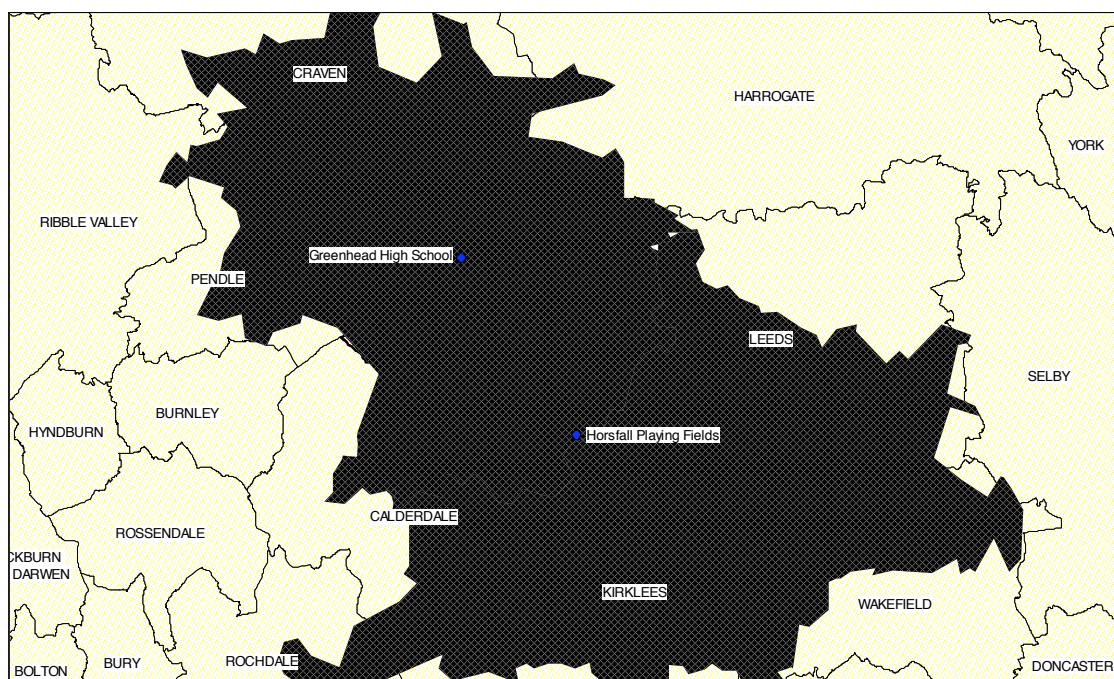
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3.7 ATHLETICS

There are two athletics tracks servicing competitive athletics in the Bradford District:

- ❑ Greenhead High School, Keighley.
- ❑ Horsfall Playing Fields, Low Moor (Bradford South).

Figure 7: Athletics tracks in Bradford District with a 30-minute drive time catchment



A number of schools mark out tracks on grass or redgra areas in the summer in order to deliver curriculum activities. School competitions and sports days are carried out either at Horsfall, Greenhead or at tracks outside the District.

Greenhead track

Greenhead is an eight-lane synthetic, floodlit track on the grounds of Greenhead School in Keighley. It is managed by CBMDC, which employs a part-time track manager. The quality of the track is 'adequate to poor' evidenced by deteriorating track edging, poor drainage on surround grass areas leading to dirt and debris being transferred onto the track, uneven surfaces on run up areas etc.

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Greenhead is the home of Keighley & Craven Athletics Club (KCAC) and is also used by a number of other local clubs, the Oakbank School Sport Partnership secondary schools, cluster primary schools as well as other schools from Ilkely, Bingley and Skipton. It is considered by sportKeighley, the Three Valley's SSP and the Airedale Masterplan and Airedale Primary Care Trust to be a key sports development facility for the area.

Greenhead School is in phase two of CBMDC's BSF programme. Whilst this will involve demolition of the School's buildings and reconstruction adjacent to the track, the track will remain in its current position. Funding from the Community Athletics Refurbishment Programme (CARP) has recently been secured for basic renovation of the track. This is intended to support the existence and development of K&CAC and facilitate an athletics development centre as well as provide good quality facilities for sport and physical activity through curricular and extra curricular activities for all schools in the area.

Horsfall track, Low Moor

Horsfall track is located at Horsfall Playing Fields, off the A6036 Halifax Road heading southwest away from Bradford. The site is a multi-sport facility with grass pitches for cricket and football adjacent to the track. The athletics track also has a football pitch in the middle, which is used by Bradford Park Avenue FC. The track is fenced off from the rest of the playing fields by a wooden palisade fence although this has been broken in various places.

Horsfall track is a six lane track and, as such, is not certified for anything other than local level competitions. It is the home of Bradford Airedale Athletics Club (BAAC) and is occasionally used by other local clubs for training sessions. According to the Athletics Development Officer for West Yorkshire Sport the venue is not used by West Yorkshire Schools Athletics Association, Bradford Schools Athletics Association or West Yorkshire Athletics Association for meetings/competitions due to the poor quality changing rooms and the fact that it is only a six lane track.

The track is currently being considered as part of proposals to develop 'Odsal Sports Village' at the existing Odsal Stadium, home of Bradford Bulls. The scheme involves relocating and upgrading the track from Horsfall to an eight-lane track as part of a regional sports complex including leisure centre, swimming pool and artificial turf pitches.

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Bradford Athletics Development Group (BADG)

BADG is made up of the local track and field clubs (see below) and is led by the athletics development officer from West Yorkshire Sport with input from the Keighley area sports development officer from CBMDC who also has a responsibility for athletics across the District. The group comes together to discuss the delivery of activities steered by West Yorkshire Sport and the Bradford school sports partnerships, local and area competitions and to share good practise and resources.

Club consultation

Keighley and Craven Athletics Club (K&CAC)

K&CAC has been based at the track at Greenhead School since it opened in the early 1980's. The Club grew out of Keighley Road Runners Club and still has a strong tradition of road and fell running. The catchment area of the Club is considered to be Keighley area and to the north and west of the town, covering parts of Craven District in North Yorkshire. It currently has around 200 senior and 100 junior members.

Training sessions (seniors and juniors) are held on Tuesday and Thursday evenings at the track as well as road running sessions for senior members on Wednesday evenings and Sunday mornings. K&CAC has a partnership with Sports Camps which runs the junior training sessions. The number of junior members has recently been dropping. Although senior membership is increasing the standards of participation are declining.

The Club has been involved, through SportKeighley, in securing CARP funding. It states that the facility is in generally poor condition with some elements presenting a health and safety risk. It considers that the state of the track is likely to put off users and it is not suitable for activities other than training and the most basic competition.

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Bradford Airedale Athletics Club (BAAC)

BAAC active membership is around 30 athletes although registered membership stands at around 100. Membership levels have declined over the last five years. The Club trains on Tuesday and Thursday evenings and on Sundays. Club representatives state that attracting new young members is difficult as is maintaining club-school links. The Club does not have the capacity to visit schools or be involved in after school activities as senior members/coaches are all people who work during the day.

In order to address this problem BAAC is considering employing a recruitment officer. It is currently writing a development plan and working towards Clubmark. It has highlighted the following issues with the running and management of the site:

- ❑ It suffers from vandalism and inappropriate use.
- ❑ The layout and management is considered to be poor. Although there is a CBMDC attendant present to take money from casual users, due to the location of the attendant's office, people can get onto the track without the attendant seeing.
- ❑ Equipment is poorly maintained by CBMDC. Some of it cannot be used for health and safety reasons.
- ❑ The quantity of equipment is insufficient e.g. there are not enough hurdles for all six lanes.
- ❑ Staff are not appropriately briefed before events, cannot find equipment etc. This hinders the running of training sessions and competitions.
- ❑ The ancillary facilities are of poor quality e.g. no lockers available, only one shower in the ladies changing rooms, only one toilet is available on training nights.

The Club is generally in favour of moving to the proposed Odsal Sports Village. It would, however, want some security of use of the facilities including track, clubroom, changing facilities etc.

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Bingley Harriers & Athletics Club (BHAC)

BHAC is primarily based at Beckfoot School in Bingley. It has over 600 members and covers a variety of disciplines including sports hall athletics, track and field, cross country, road and fell running. The membership catchment is the Aire Valley, Bingley, Keighley, Skipton & Leeds.

The Club operates a large number of sessions using facilities all across the District. These include:

Table 48 – Athletics facilities in Bradford

Venue	Facility usage
Beckfoot School	Monday-Thursday evenings, Saturday. Sports hall, school gymnasium, fitness gym, playing field and long jump pit.
Horsfall Stadium	Use track twice a week.
Greenhead	Use track four times a week.

The Club has aspirations to provide/be a partner in the development of a purpose built athletics facility in the Bingley area.

Idle Athletics Club(IAC)

Idle Athletics Club is a road, trail, cross-county and fell running club based at Hepworth and Idle CC. It currently has around 60 members, most of whom come from the BD10 postcode area. The Club has been in existence for four years and has demonstrated a high level of retention of members.

It uses local canal towpaths, Baildon Moor and Bradford Millennium Way for most of its training sessions. Members meet at the cricket club and have access to changing, shower and toilet facilities.

Members of IAC must be 18 years of age or over due to the nature of the activities. Any local youngsters who express an interest in participation are directed to Bingley Harriers or Bradford Airedale AC.

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Club representatives consider that its needs are being met by the facilities available. It has a good relationship with the cricket club and access to footpaths, canal towpaths etc. is good.

Wharfedale Harriers

Wharfedale Harriers is a cross country and fell running club. It has around 60 members at present. Membership has slowly been increasing in the last three years. Club activity includes the following:

Table 49 - venues used by Wharfedale Harriers

Activity	Venue
Junior training	Hothfield School, Silsden, Monday evening
Senior training	Hothfield School, Silsden, Tuesday evening
Senior runs	Various locations around the District
Speed training	Ilkley Grammar School car park, Thursday evening

The Club considers that its needs are met by the facilities it currently uses.

There are also a number of other road running clubs in the District including:

- ❑ Baildon Runners – based at Baildon Cricket & Rugby Club.
- ❑ Eccleshill Road Runners – based at Idle Cricket Club.
- ❑ Ilkley Harriers – based at Ilkley Lawn Tennis & Squash Club.

These clubs train on the roads, footpaths and canal towpaths around the District. Activities are essentially supported by being linked to another sports club which, enables them to access changing and in most cases, social facilities. This is mutually beneficial from the road running and cricket/tennis club point of view.

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OUTDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES ASSESSMENT REPORT

Key issues for athletics in Bradford

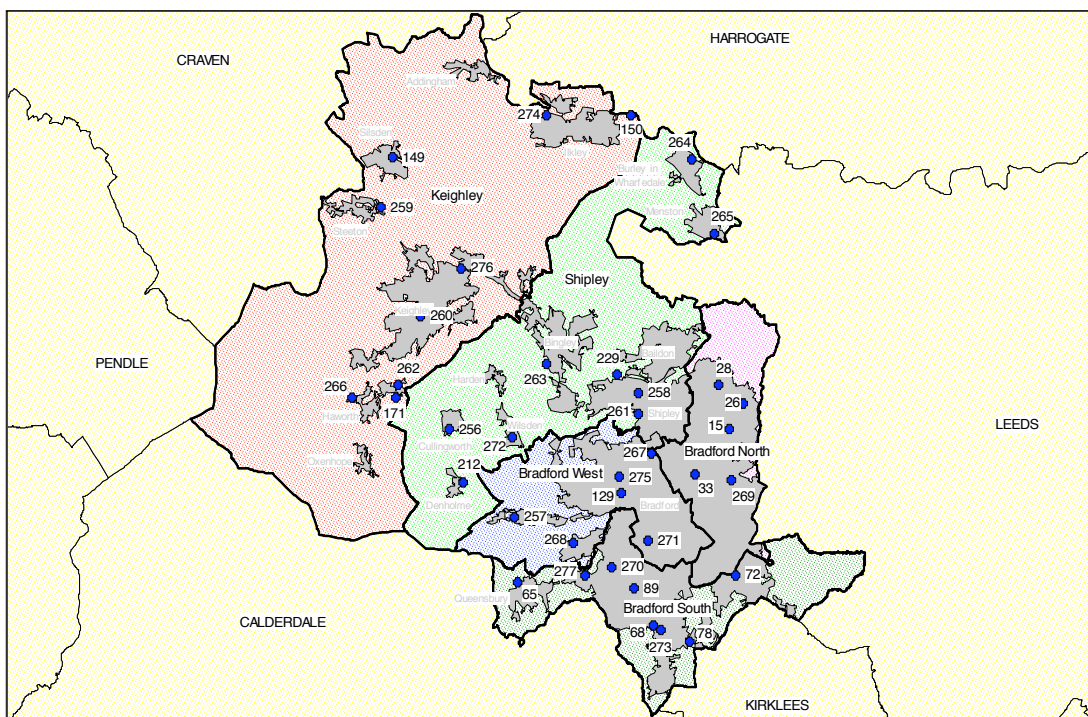
- The quality of the track and ancillary facilities at Greenhead School will be upgraded through the Schools BSF scheme and CARP funding.
- The future of the track at Horsfall Playing Fields is uncertain as the site may be disposed off to fund the Odsal Sports Village scheme. Current proposals include development of a new track at Odsal. If a track is not developed at Odsal, with the loss of Horsfall, there would be a significant gap in provision covering the centre and south of the District.
- There is demand for a training track (e.g. three lane straight and bend) in the Shipley/Bingley area.

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3.8 BOWLS

Bowls in West Yorkshire is predominantly played on crown greens.

Figure 8: Bowling greens in Bradford District



Site name	KKP reference	Analysis Area	No. greens
Greengates Recreation Ground	26	Bradford North	1
Idle Recreation Ground	28	Bradford North	1
Institute Road Recreation Ground	15	Bradford North	1
Lister Park	267	Bradford North	3
Peel Park	33	Bradford North	3
Asa BriggsBowling Club	277	Bradford South	1
Brackenhill Park Bowling Club	270	Bradford South	1
Bradford Moor Bowling Club	269	Bradford South	2
Foxhill Park	65	Bradford South	1
Harold Park	68	Bradford South	1
Knowles Recreation Ground	72	Bradford South	2
Low Moor Harold Bowling Club	273	Bradford South	2
Oakenshaw Park	78	Bradford South	2

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Site name	KKP reference	Analysis Area	No. greens
Wibsey Park	89	Bradford South	2
Clayton Victoria Park	268	Bradford West	1
Horton Park	271	Bradford West	3
Thornton Bowling Club	257	Bradford West	1
West Bradford Bowling Club	275	Bradford West	1
West Park	129	Bradford West	2
Ben Rhydding Sports Club	150	Keighley	1
Burley In Wharfedale Bowling Club	264	Keighley	1
Crossroads Park	171	Keighley	1
Haworth Bowling Club	266	Keighley	1
Ilkley Bowling Club	274	Keighley	1
Keighley Bowling Club	276	Keighley	1
Lund Park bowling green	260	Keighley	2
Silsden Park	149	Keighley	1
Steeton Bowling Club	259	Keighley	1
Whinswood Bowling Club	262	Keighley	1
Crowgill Park bowling green	258	Shipley	1
Cullingworth Bowling Club	256	Shipley	1
Foster Park	212	Shipley	1
Menston Bowling Club	265	Shipley	1
Myrtle Park	263	Shipley	2
Royd House Park Bowling Club	272	Shipley	1
Salts Playing Fields	229	Shipley	2
The Shipley Club	261	Shipley	1

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Table 50 – No. bowls greens in Bradford

Analysis area	No. of greens
Bradford North	9
Bradford South	14
Bradford West	8
Keighley & Ilkley	11
Shipley	10
Bradford District	52

League consultation

Table 51 – summary of bowls league consultation

League	Comments
Brighouse Bowling Association	<p>The number of affiliated clubs has slightly increased in the last three years.</p> <p>The Association feels that facilities available to clubs are of adequate condition although do not compare favourably to neighbouring authorities e.g. Calderdale.</p>
Worth Valley Bowling Association	<p>The number of affiliated clubs has remained static in the last three years.</p> <p>Clubs within the Association all play on local authority parks greens. It considers these to be poor quality. It states that although the greens are being cut regularly, they need more specialist attention</p>
Elland & District Bowling Association	<p>The number of affiliated clubs has remained static in the last three years. The quality of facilities available to club is considered to be adequate.</p>
Bradford Parks Male Veterans Bowling Association	<p>Of the 27 affiliated clubs, 24 are in Bradford.</p>

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League	Comments
Bradford Crown Green Bowls Association	<p>Of the 56 affiliated clubs, 33 are from Bradford. A majority of these play on parks greens. Clubs within the association are trying to recruit junior members.</p> <p>Vandalism is an issue for many of the clubs. This is leading to some of the greens being fenced off.</p>

Club consultation

Bowls clubs across the District were consulted via postal/telephone questionnaire. Forty-two clubs returned questionnaires (it should be noted that not all clubs responded to every question on the form). Thirty of these rent greens from CBMDC, eight lease greens from CBMDC and five are private clubs.

Table 52 - Summary of bowling club consultation

	Private clubs	Leased sites	Rented sites
Average membership numbers per club	55	56	52
Catchment area of club (miles)	2-5	2-5	2
No. clubs where membership has decreased in last 3 years	1	0	5
No. clubs where membership has increased in the last 3 years	2	5	10
No. clubs with a formal development plan	1	0	3
No. clubs where green is available for 'pay and play'	1	7	26
No. sites where green has got slightly or much better since last season	3	4	12
No. sites where green has got slightly or much worse since last year	1	2	6
No. clubs who have expressed a need for another green to meet demand	0	1	1
No. clubs whose grounds have suffered from vandalism in the last year	1	4	20

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	Private clubs	Leased sites	Rented sites
Clubs rating facilities (green and ancillaries) as good	3	4	10
Clubs rating facilities as acceptable	2	3	16
Clubs rating facilities as unacceptable	0	1	3

Key issues for clubs

Clubs playing on rented greens

- ❑ Two of the clubs which have identified an increase in the quality of facilities are those which have had new fencing put around the green and clubhouse (Thornton BC and Harold Park BC)
- ❑ A large number of clubs report greens and pavilions suffering from vandalism. The damage caused to greens can often mean that the surface is damaged for the rest of the season.
- ❑ Clubs, which have indicated an increase in the quality of greens largely attribute it to increased and/or improved maintenance by CBMDC. It would appear that clubs have good relationships with the grounds maintenance staff.
- ❑ Of the clubs identifying a decrease in the quality of facilities, only two attribute this to poor/insufficient maintenance. The others attribute the decline to damage caused by vandalism or poor weather conditions.
- ❑ A third of the clubs have seen an increase in membership in the last few years. No particular reasons are given for this increase.
- ❑ Eccleshill BC has expressed the need for an additional green to meet current and anticipated future demand. Its current facilities are being heavily used for recreational and competitive play with no capacity to accommodate further players.
- ❑ Around half the clubs identified adequate access and facilities for people with disabilities.

Clubs playing on leased greens

- ❑ Three of the clubs have specifically identified vandalism as a particular problem. These are ASA Briggs, Queensbury and Salts Bowling Clubs.
- ❑ All of the clubs have seen an increase in membership over the last year.

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- ❑ ASA Briggs BC has expressed the need for an additional green to meet current and future demand. It has actively marketed the club to residents of local new housing development which has led to its significant increase in membership.
- ❑ It is also one of the clubs which has identified a decrease in the quality of its green. This is attributed to an inappropriate contract specification for maintenance, which is carried out by CBMDC.
- ❑ Only Greengates and Oakenshaw BCs have identified adequate access and facilities for players with disabilities.

Clubs playing on private greens

- ❑ The new club house, currently under construction at Ben Rhydding BC will not have electricity due to the lack of available funding. This will restrict the usage of the building.
- ❑ Ben Rhydding BC is not permitted by its landlord (Ben Rhydding Sports Club Ltd) to water the green as it is metered. This is significantly contributing to the decline in the quality of the green.
- ❑ Keighley BC considers its facilities (green and pavilion) to be in need of general refurbishment in order to meet the needs of existing members as well as attracting new members.
- ❑ Low Moor Harold BC has identified the need for a shelter between its two greens .
- ❑ All the clubs except Keighley BC state that they have adequate access and facilities for people with disabilities.

Key issues for bowls in Bradford

- ❑ Vandalism of bowling greens and pavilions is the biggest issue for bowls for the District as a whole.
- ❑ A large proportion of bowling greens do not have appropriate access for players or spectators with disabilities.
- ❑ Two additional bowling greens are required to meet demand.

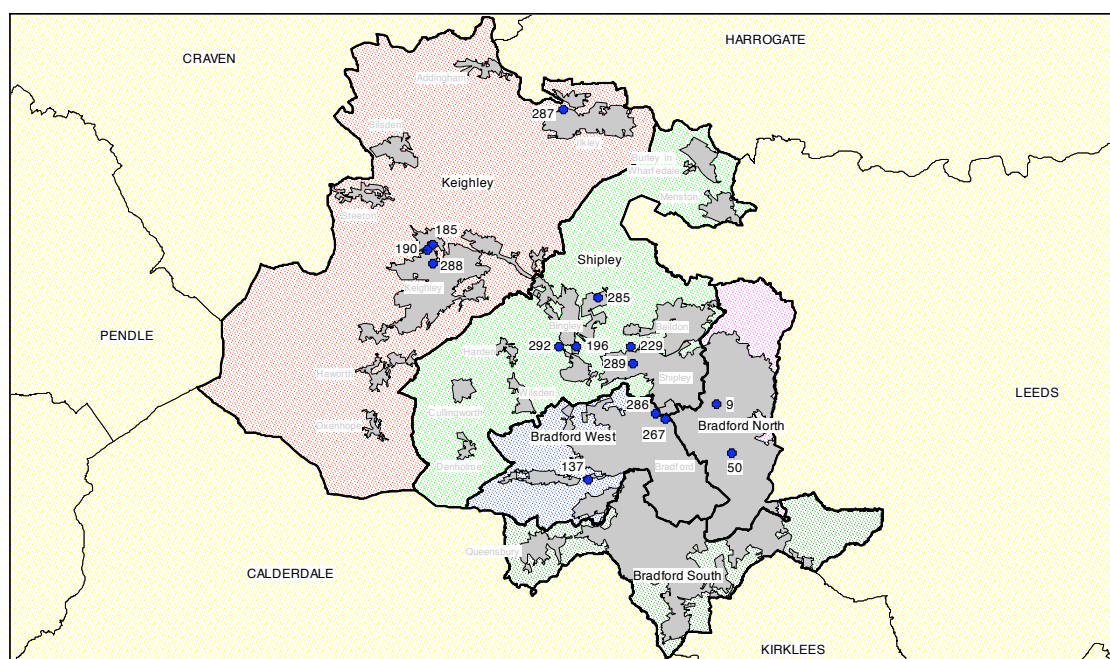
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3.9 TENNIS

Introduction

Tennis in Bradford is administered by Yorkshire LTA. This body is responsible for the delivery of the LTA's national plan at a local level, the main body of this being the Club Vision Programme. To support effective delivery, West Yorkshire has its own specific development officer employed by Yorkshire LTA.

Figure 9: Tennis court provision across Bradford District



Site name	KKP reference	Analysis Area	No. courts
Carlton Bolling College	50	Bradford North	5
Hanson School	9	Bradford North	8
Lister Park	267	Bradford North	2
Undercliffe Tennis Club	291	Bradford South	3
Thornton Grammer School	137	Bradford West	4
Heaton Tennis Club	286	Shipley	9
Eldwick Lawn Tennis Club	285	Keighley	2
Greenhead High School	185	Keighley	5
Ilkley Tennis Club	287	Keighley	6
Keighley Tennis Club	288	Keighley	4

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Site name	KKP reference	Analysis Area	No. courts
The Holy Family Catholic School	190	Keighley	7
Beckfoot Technology College	196	Shipley	4
Beckfoot Tennis Club	292	Shipley	4
Saltaire Tennis Club	289	Shipley	3
Salts Playing Fields	229	Shipley	3
St. Peter's Tennis Club	290	Shipley	2

Table 53 - Summary of courts available for community use by analysis area

Analysis area	No. of available courts
Bradford North	13
Bradford South	2
Bradford West	4
Keighley	12
Shipley	7
BRADFORD	36

Tennis development

Club Vision

Club Vision is the LTA's strategy to provide progressive clubs with greater support and resources at both national and county level to help clubs fully play their part in helping to 'make Britain a great tennis nation'. It is an investment programme that supports not just tennis clubs but also public 'pay and play' indoor tennis centres (ITI centres), schools and local authority venues. It is implemented by clubs in each area completing a questionnaire about membership, facilities and activities. The outcome of the questionnaire helps the club and county tennis development officer identify areas or projects for the club to work on and where funding or other resources may be required.

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Junior development/mini tennis

One of the areas in which many clubs are developing is junior or mini tennis. The LTA's Mini Tennis Programme is targeted at four-ten year olds and features red, orange and green stages of progression, which are focussed on ability rather than age. The activities use modified equipment for young children and is played either on dedicated mini tennis courts (smaller than an ordinary court) or on a small area of a standard court.

The programme aims to provide quality-assured opportunities in the local community that feature:

- Activities headed by an LTA Licensed Coach.
- Coaching sessions in red, orange and green stages.
- The Mini Tennis Awards.
- Holiday activities.
- Regular and varied fun competitions.
- Additional opportunities for the more talented players.
- Off court activities, special events and social activities.

The RAW Tennis programme is a new initiative developed as the next step to Mini Tennis. It is aimed at 11 to 18 year olds. Currently there are 12 venues across West Yorkshire; Queens Tennis Club is the only club in Calderdale to run the programme.

Club capacity

LTA guidelines indicate that facilities should be able to accommodate 40 members per court and 60 members per floodlit court. This has been taken into consideration alongside the club consultation and facilities are rated as one of the following:

- Having spare capacity.
- Being at capacity.
- Being over capacity.

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League summary

Table 54 - Tennis league summary

League	Comments
Bradford and District League (Adults)	<p>The League accommodates 55 teams in four men's divisions and two ladies divisions, all playing doubles format. It runs from April through to September.</p> <p>The League requires clubs to have access to at least two courts, although three is preferred. Clubs must also have access to ancillary facilities for first team matches.</p>
LTA Mini Tennis League	<p>The League is an introduction to competitions with the emphasis on learning the game and having fun at grass root level.</p> <p>The Mini Tennis League is for Under 11's only. In total there are 43 mini tennis accredited clubs playing providing 400 teams.</p> <p>League requirements are for a club to obtain the mini tennis accreditation. The League is broken into three divisions - red, orange & green.</p> <p>The red division is for children aged 4 – 7 year olds.</p> <p>The orange division is for children aged 6 – 9 year olds.</p> <p>The green division is for 8 – 11 year olds.</p> <p>This league then feeds into an U12's and U14's league.</p>
Yorkshire Tennis League	<p>The League operates from May through to September. It is open to all affiliated clubs within Yorkshire. There are 5 ladies divisions and 7 men's divisions competing. It consists of 40 ladies teams and 60 men's teams respectively. Two men's teams and one ladies team from Queens Tennis Club play from Calderdale. The number of teams participating within the League has stayed static over the last five years.</p>

Club summary

A number of clubs did not respond to consultation requests. Those clubs that did are summarised below.

Keighley Tennis Club

The Club has three shale courts and one porous macadam court, none of which are floodlit. It also has a pavilion with two segregated changing rooms. There is no car park on site and players use local street parking.

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There are currently around 100 members and the club has a sizeable junior section. However, it has struggled to organise coaches to attend club nights. This is primarily due to the small size of the Club and coaches are currently attracted to the larger local clubs where their customer base is wider.

The club fields teams in the Bradford & District League (male only), the Wolfdale League and the Yorkshire Ladies League. The number of teams has decreased over the last few years and it is the responsibility of a small number of committee members to play in the teams.

Eldwick Tennis Club

The Club is a village based club, comprising of two hardcourts and a small, single room facility suitable for changing. These facilities therefore only just meet minimum requirements for entry to the leagues. There are no shower facilities. The facility is fenced and maintained by the Club. There are currently around 30 adult members and 100 junior members. There are three teams that play in the Bradford & District League (two male, one female). The designated night for league matches is Monday evening and club play is on Tuesday and Thursday, whilst Saturday morning is for coaching.

At peak times, the Club hires courts at Beckfoot High School and considers that the co-operation offered to it by the school is good. However, the Club does not see this arrangement as ideal due to the lack of hospitality facilities for visiting teams. An extra two courts are therefore required for the club to hold its team matches.

Heaton Tennis Club

The Club has the following facilities

- Six outdoor acrylic courts.
- Three indoor acrylic courts.

The Club has a large catchment area due to the offer of indoor courts and the range of coaching it offers. It does have a large junior section, although this has grown due to the Club's reputation rather than any strong links with junior schools in the area..

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Saltaire Tennis Club

The Club has the following facilities:

- Three all weather porous macadam courts.
- Two pavilions, one for social and changing/shower pavilion.

The facilities are good quality and there are few qualitative issues with them. Neither pavilion is DDA compliant and significant cost will be incurred to meet the requirements. There are currently no floodlights on the site although planning permission has been granted to install them. The Club has tried to attract funding in the past, including a loan from the LTA. However, certain conditions regarding opening access were attached to such offers and the Club decided not to pursue the loan.

The Club currently has around 80 senior and 24 junior members. This level of membership has fluctuated over the last few years, and has remained relatively stagnant. A junior programme was run last year but there was general apathy from schools about their levels of participation. A coach from Heaton Tennis Club was used and held training sessions on Friday evenings for different age groups, along with holiday courses. Some LTA funding financed this initiative. There is also a link with Salt Grammar School, as it uses the facilities during the daytime.

There are fourteen teams altogether that play in the Bradford League, Warfdale League and the Yorkshire League. The Club is forced to hire courts at Beckfoot High School for its third team matches. It has plans to increase its court provision by one. However, there is one year left on the lease and no funding can be allocated unless the site's long-term tenure is secured.

Key issues for tennis in Bradford

- Eldwick Tennis Club has expressed a need for more courts to meet league demands. Although it currently has two courts this restricts league play as matches cannot be completed in on evening.
- Saltaire Tennis Club and Eldwick Tennis Club hire courts at Beckfoot High School. These are used for third team matches.

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3.10 GOLF

Bradford District has the following golf facilities:

Figure 10 : Golf courses and driving ranges in Bradford

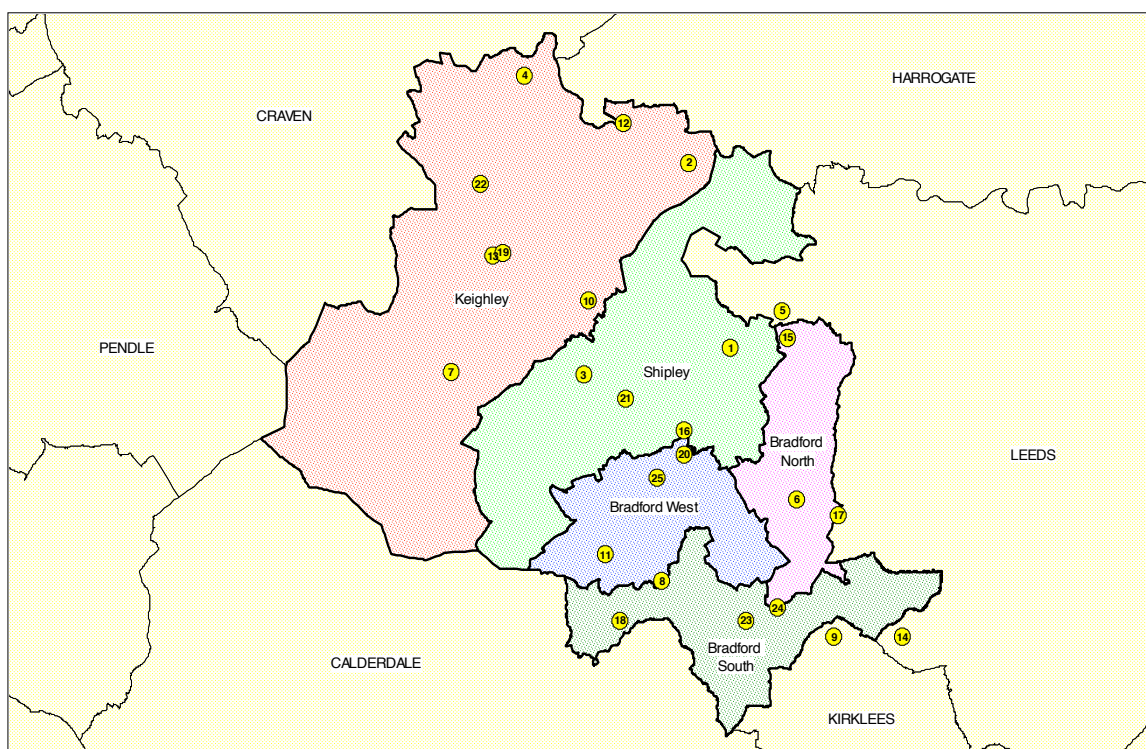


Table 55 – Golf clubs in Bradford

ID	Site	ID	Site
1	Baildon	14	The Manor
2	Ben Rhydding	15	Marriott Hollins Hall Hotel
3	Bingley St Ives	16	Northcliffe
4	Bracken Ghyll	17	Phoenix Park
5	Bradford	18	Queensbury
6	Bradford Moor	19	Riddlesden
7	Branshaw	20	Shay Grange Golf Centre
8	Clayton	21	Shipley
9	East Bierley	22	Silsden
10	Fardew	23	South Bradford

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ID	Site	ID	Site
11	Headley	24	West Bowling
12	Ilkley	25	West Bradford
13	Keighley		

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Table 56 – Golf club facilities

Club	Ownership/ management	9 hole course	18 hole course	Driving range/ area	Practice areas		
					Bunker	Putt .	Net
Baildon	Private		✓			✓	
Ben Rhydding	Private	✓				✓	✓
Bingley St. Ives	Private		✓			✓	✓
Bracken Ghyll	Private		✓	✓			✓
Bradford	Private		✓				
Bradford Moor	Private	✓					
Branshaw	Private		✓			✓	
Clayton	Private	✓					
Fardew	Private	✓					
Headley	Private	✓					
Ilkley	Private		✓	✓		✓	
Keighley	Private		✓	✓	✓	✓	
The Manor	Private		✓	✓		✓	
Marriott Hollins Hall Hotel	Private						
Northcliffe	Private		✓		✓	✓	
Phoenix Park	Private						
Queensbury	Private	✓					
Riddlesden	Private		✓			✓	
Shay Grange Golf Centre	Local authority	✓		✓			
Shipley	Private		✓		✓	✓	
Silsden	Private						
South Bradford	Private						
West Bowling	Private		✓			✓	
West Bradford	Private		✓			✓	

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Golf development

Golf Foundation

The Golf Foundation is a registered charity and was established to develop and promote junior golf. It is supported by all the governing bodies of golf as well as individuals and companies.

The aims of the Foundation are to:

- ❑ Provide support for golf sessions at schools and golf facilities so that young people are given their first introduction to golf.
- ❑ Provide competitive opportunities for performance motivated youngsters.
- ❑ Encourage young people to take up the game, develop their playing skills, improve their understanding of the game and work towards the achievement of a playing handicap.

Tri-golf

In November 2000, the Golf Foundation launched a 'mini' version of golf specifically for use by young children in primary and junior schools. It developed youngster-friendly equipment affordable for schools, and easy for teachers to use.

In addition, resources giving ideas for games and activities that can be linked with the PE and educational curriculum were produced, and a 3-hour teacher training workshop was introduced. Participation in golf activity taking place in primary and junior schools across the country has now increased and Bradford is no exception.

The introduction of Tri-Golf has made it possible for the education sector and golfing community to work closely together for the benefit of the schools, the clubs and the young people. Tri-Golf is now reaching approximately 500,000 young children per year across the country.

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Golf development in schools

Golf has been introduced as a curricular, and extra curricular activity in schools in Bradford through the school sport partnerships (all except Bradford South). This has included lunch-time and after school sessions, games lessons, cluster groups activities and festivals. The activities are run in both primary and secondary schools with both boys and girls taking part. The sessions have been run on school playing fields and in sports halls using Tri Golf. At appropriate opportunities students have been able to use proper clubs and balls. Golf activities are also being run through CBMDC Leisure and Recreation Service as part of the B Active scheme and by Positive Futures on the Holmewood Estate in south Bradford.

Opportunities to develop junior golf courses have been highlighted by schools and golf tutors:

- Baildon Recreation Centre has the potential for a six-hole Tri Golf course which would facilitate junior activities at the recreation centre. The Centre is currently shut at the weekend from Saturday lunchtime.
- Headley Golf Club in Thornton is under threat of closure due to declining membership. This is a nine-hole course. Potential for CBMDC to create a partnership with the Club and run this as a semi-municipal facility.

Club summary

All golf clubs were contacted either face to face or via telephone questionnaire. Due to the private and self-supporting nature of the golf clubs in the area, some were unwilling to provide detailed information about facilities (particularly development of facilities) and membership.

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Table 57 – Club consultation summary for golf

Club	Consultation summary
Keighley Golf Club	550 playing members including 70 juniors. No waiting list. Membership capacity was extended in 2004. The Club has links with Oakbank Sports College. No facility or development issues.
Shipleigh Golf Club	600 members including 60 juniors. Club funds junior coaching sessions each year.
Shay Grange Golf Course	Municipal facility with three different courses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Mon + Tues: 3136 yards (red course) <input type="checkbox"/> Weds: 5174 yards (blue course) <input type="checkbox"/> Thurs- Sunday: 4960 yards (black course) <p>Approximately 250 seven day members, 200 five day members. The facilities are used for golf development activities with Bradford schools.</p>
Bingley St. Ives Golf Club	630 members including 80 juniors. Currently has a short waiting list. Club is in the process of developing a Starter Centre.
Bracken Ghyll Golf Club	320 members including 40 juniors. Club's development committee is carrying out a feasibility study into the provision of a community sports facility to include squash courts, five a side football and indoor bowls
Baildon Golf Club	No membership figures available although no waiting list at present. The course is available to non-members who pay a green fee. The main issue is that the Club is located on Baildon Moor and suffers from damage caused by horses roaming across it.
Branshaw Golf Club	450 members including 100 juniors. The junior section has a waiting list. Oakbank Sports College has a discounted rate for use of the facilities. The Club has occasional problems with vandalism.
Ilkley Golf Club	411 members including 31 juniors. The Club currently has a waiting list for membership. Non-members can pay a green fee to play. The site occasionally suffers from vandalism.
The Manor Golf Club	395 members including 20 juniors. Non-members can pay a green fee to play. Discounted membership is offered to students at the University of Bradford.

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Club	Consultation summary
<i>West Bowling Golf Club</i>	<p>400 members including 55 juniors. Club membership previously 'stalled' as the site was designated in the UDP as a brownfield site for employment use and the future of the club was uncertain. The site has now been re-designated as greenbelt and the Club is starting to take on more new members.</p> <p>The site has suffered from some vandalism, attributed to the two public rights of way, which cross the course.</p>
<i>Riddlesden Golf Club</i>	<p>225 members including 35 juniors. Non-members can play by paying a green fee. The Club would like to make coaching available to non-members also. It has plans to refurbish its clubhouse and increase car parking provision.</p>
<i>Ben Rydding Golf Club</i>	<p>290 members including 45 juniors. The Club has a five year development plan that deals with the ongoing maintenance and improvement of facilities. It has an informal link with Ilkley Grammar School.</p>
<i>West Bradford Golf Club</i>	<p>450 members including 50 juniors. Non-members can play by paying a green fee. The Club is developing links with Belle Vue Boys and Girls School with the aim of encouraging young people from ethnic minority backgrounds to take up the game.</p> <p>The clubhouse is a listed building thereby restricting any major development. However, the facilities are not currently DDA compliant. The Club also has an issue with escalating rent charges from its private landowner. The facilities suffer from vandalism attributed to a public right of way which runs across the car park. Players cars have been vandalised.</p>
<i>Northcliffe Golf Club</i>	<p>Currently 600 members. There is a one-year waiting list for men's membership although there are vacancies for ladies and juniors. Non-members can play by paying a green fee. Coaching is also available to non-members. There are currently no development plans for the facilities. The Club has recently completed a three-year project to increase levels of participation of deaf, blind and physical disability players. This was in liaison with local schools.</p>

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Key issues for golf in Bradford

- ❑ Junior golf development work may potentially increase demand in the short to medium term.
- ❑ There are few municipal courses, which provide affordable opportunities for young people/beginners to play regularly.
- ❑ There is potential for many of the clubs to develop junior activities and make courses/membership more accessible to young people.
- ❑ Most clubs have good access for non-members.
- ❑ Courses that have public rights of way traversing them suffer from incidents of vandalism.
- ❑ It would appear that existing facilities can accommodate demand.

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PART 4: EDUCATION PROVISION – AREA-BY-AREA ANALYSIS

4.1 Introduction

As stated earlier in this document, legislation within the Schools Standards and Framework Act (SSFA) 1998 was introduced by the Government requiring all state schools to seek approval from the Secretary of State for Education and Employment (Education and Skills since July 2001) for the sale of their playing fields. Section 77 of the SSFA seeks to protect school playing fields against disposal or change of use by requiring the prior consent of the Secretary of State before disposal or change of use may take place.

To support this process, guidance from the Department for Education and Skills entitled 'The Protection of School Playing Fields and Land for City Academies' has been produced. The guidance aims to strengthen the existing measures for protecting school playing fields. In particular, the guidance intends to support the development and improvement of sporting and play provision for the benefit of schools and their local communities, and to provide wider access to these facilities. Applications for disposal or change of use of playing fields will not only have to take account of existing community use but the potential use of the facilities for the local community.

The provision of pitches at schools and colleges can make an important contribution to the overall stock of playing pitches within a particular catchment area. It is therefore important to have accurate information about the number, type, quality and availability of pitches within the education sector in the District.

The following section details the issues raised through consultation with individual schools, partnership development managers and Education Bradford staff. Details of school facilities which are available for community use are in part 3 of this document. Details of all schools which have outdoor sports facilities can be found in appendix two.

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4.2 Secondary school summary

School sports partnerships

There are five school sports partnerships across the District. The following table outlines the families of secondary schools:

Table 58 – School Sports Partnerships in Bradford

Area	Bradford South	Bradford North	Bradford West	Shipley	Three Valleys
Hub school	Tong/Yorkshire Martyrs Joint Specialist Sports College	Hanson School	Thornton Specialist Sports College	Beckfoot School	Oakbank Specialist Sports College
Partner schools	Bradford Cathedral College	Challenge College	Rhodesway School	Nabwood School	Greenhead School
	Buttershaw High School	Carlton Bolling College	Belle Vue Boys School	St. Bede's College	Holy Family Catholic High School
	Wyke Manor School	Laisterdyke High School	Belle Vue Girls School	St Josephs Catholic College	Parkside School
		Immanuel High School	Queensbury	Salts Grammar School	Bingley Grammar School
		Feversham High School	Grange Technology College		Ilkley Grammar School

Although the partnerships have been in existence for varying lengths of time, all have been active and successful in developing curricular and extra-curricular activities across clusters of primary schools and partner secondary schools. Activities have involved mini football, tag rugby and golf festivals. Continued development work through the SSPs is likely to increase demand at school and club sites over the next five years.

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General findings – secondary schools

Across Bradford District the provision of outdoor sports facilities at secondary schools is varied. Some schools have recently benefited from achieving specialist sports college status and consequent improvements to facilities. Some are part of recent/ongoing capital projects, which has seen an increase and/or improvement in facilities. Others are trying to cope with an increased role, having absorbed local middle schools but with no increase in facilities. On the whole, there are very few schools, which can say they have adequate quality and/or quantity of sports facilities in order to deliver curricular and extra curricular activities.

Grass pitches

One of the key issues for schools in Bradford is the quality of grass pitches. A majority of schools have pitches, which are, for at least some part of the winter, waterlogged and unusable. Inter school football matches are played from September through to October half term and from February half term onwards as reliable use of pitches is not a possibility through the winter months. Many of the schools go off site, either to clubs or reverse all their home fixtures to play matches due to the lack/inadequacy of facilities on site.

Hard court areas

Most schools have some kind of hard court area, which is marked out for netball, tennis and basketball. A lot of these suffer from also being used as a playground area and have lots of litter, glass etc. although this is problem, which can be relatively easily remedied by the schools. Very few of these areas are floodlit making extra curricular use through the winter impossible. Many of the schools report these areas as inadequately surfaced, slippery and unsafe.

Artificial turf pitches (ATPs)

Relatively few of the schools in Bradford have ATPs. Those which do recognise the significant increase in capacity which these facilities have provided. These schools generally have priority use of the ATPs until 5.30-6pm when they become available for community use.

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Schools with ATPs are:

- ❑ Oakbank Sports College.
- ❑ Beckfoot School.
- ❑ Thornton Sports College.
- ❑ Carlton Bolling College.
- ❑ Grange Technology College.

Schools which access ATPs off site, include:

- ❑ Ilkley Grammer School – Ben Rhydding Hockey Club.
- ❑ Keighley area schools – Marley playing fields.

A number of schools have plans/aspirations to install ATPs. At present there is no artificial turf provision in the Bradford South area. This is due to be addressed through the BSF scheme, which will provide an ATP at Tong School.

All the ATPs are sand based, apart from Marley, which is a 3rd generation field turf (rubber crumb fill) pitch.

Developing activities

There are a number of activities, which are being developed in Bradford, which are not the 'traditional' school sports. In particular these are cycling, golf and orienteering. This may be in response to the abundance of local natural resource for these activities (cycling and orienteering) but there is also a recognised drive from Education Bradford and the school sports partnerships to diversify the activities which are offered through the curriculum and as extra curricular activities and get young people involved in active recreation who might not normally get involved or who are not interested in team games or traditional school sports.

The development of these activities has been through partnership with local clubs and associations, development officers and coaches. Schools are using playing field areas for orienteering courses, cycle training areas and TriGolf activities.

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Key challenges for secondary schools in the District

- ❑ Generally improving the quality of grass pitches to better accommodate curricular use and e.g. inter-school competition.
- ❑ Encouraging more schools to open facilities for the community, particularly in the context of the Extended Schools agenda. Nineteen out of the 28 secondary schools are currently available for community use.
- ❑ Although provision of artificial turf surfaces is of benefit to schools careful consideration needs to be given to the surface type to ensure that provision for football and hockey activities is accommodated.

Table 59 - Secondary schools with short-term facility development plans/issues

School	Facility development plans
Hanson School	The School has developed a partnership with a commercial football facility provider (see section 3.2) to install five-a-side and full size ATP pitches. It also intends to upgrade grass pitch provision in partnership with its adjoining primary school, Swain House School through a Football Foundation grant. This scheme is to be developed alongside the Schools inclusion in phase two of the BSF programme. The proposed facilities would fulfil the BFDG objective of providing a football development centre in each partnership area.
Grange Technology College	Grange is included in phase two of the BSF programme. It has a very small campus and the only place to build the new school is on the playing fields, which currently have two football and one cricket pitch. The new build will involve a merger with Haycliffe Special School, which also has playing fields. Grange would like to consider retaining Haycliffe's playing fields with the possibility of shutting off the road, which separates the two sites to make the playing fields more accessible.
Beckfoot School	The School will retain most of its existing sports facilities through BSF development. As with Grange, the School has a very tight footprint and maximum value is required from all the space. The School is aware that it needs to develop a partnership with the adjacent Bradford and Bingley Sports Club in order to access more natural grass playing surfaces.
Greenhead High School	Greenhead is a sportKeighley partner. In the context of sportKeighley plans, the School would like to develop its facilities through BSF to properly service disability sport. This includes retaining its eight-lane athletics track. The School development has been orientated around this proposal.

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School	Facility development plans
Thornton Sports College	Thornton has a partnership with a commercial football facility provider, which manages eight, floodlit, five-a-side courts and four floodlit tennis courts. The School is concerned that the facility is not being used to capacity, attributing this to inhibitive hire charges (£80 a court for 40 minutes), poor floodlighting and landscaping. Essentially this site could provide a football development centre for the Bradford West SSP. The tennis courts are also being used for football. The School's sports college bid/plan included the development of a community tennis centre. This has not come to fruition.

4.3 Primary school summary by analysis area

All primary and junior schools in the District were asked to complete a questionnaire regarding their provision of outdoor sports facilities. The following responses were received:

Bradford North

Table 60 – Bradford North primary schools summary

	Number	Percentage
Total primary schools	29	-
Questionnaires returned	27	93%
<i>Of the questionnaires returned:</i>		
Schools with no outdoor sports facilities	8	28%
Schools with generic grass field only	12	41%
Field marked out with pitches or all-weather surface	7	24%
Those with pitches rated as poor quality	0	0%
Those with pitches available for community use	1	3%
Those who have changing rooms accessible by the community	4	14%

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Bradford South

Table 61 – Bradford South primary schools summary

	Number	Percentage
Total primary schools	31	-
Questionnaires returned	19	61%
<i>Of the questionnaires returned:</i>		
Schools with no outdoor sports facilities	3	10%
Schools with generic grass field only	7	23%
Field marked out with pitches or all-weather surface	9	29%
Those with pitches rated as poor quality	3	10%
Those with pitches available for community use	9	29%
Those who have changing rooms accessible by the community	1	3%

Bradford West

Table 62 – Bradford West primary schools summary

	Number	Percentage
Total primary schools	34	-
Questionnaires returned	28	82%
<i>Of the questionnaires returned:</i>		
Schools with no outdoor sports facilities	12	35%
Schools with generic grass field only	10	29%
Field marked out with pitches or all-weather surface	6	18%
Those with pitches rated as poor quality	2	6%
Those with pitches available for community use	3	9%
Those who have changing rooms accessible by the community	0	0%

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Three Valeys (Keighley & Ilkley)

Table 63 – Three Vallies primary schools summary

	Number	Percentage
Total primary schools	38	-
Questionnaires returned	35	92%
<i>Of the questionnaires returned:</i>		
Schools with no outdoor sports facilities	18	47%
Schools with generic grass field only	8	21%
Field marked out with pitches or all-weather surface	9	23%
Those with pitches rated as poor quality	3	8%
Those with pitches available for community use	5	13%
Those who have changing rooms accessible by the community	1	3%

Shipley

Table 64 – Shipley primary schools summary

	Number	Percentage
Total primary schools	20	-
Questionnaires returned	18	90%
<i>Of the questionnaires returned:</i>		
Schools with no outdoor sports facilities	6	30%
Schools with generic grass field only	5	25%
Field marked out with pitches or all-weather surface	7	35%
Those with pitches rated as poor quality	3	15%
Those with pitches available for community use	7	35%
Those who have changing rooms accessible by the community	3	15%

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The primary schools with poor quality playing fields are:

Table 65 – Primary schools with poor quality playing fields

Bradford North	Bradford South	Bradford West	Shipley	Three Vallies
None	Wellington St Columbas Knowleswood	Whetley Horton Park	Hoyle Court Shipley CE Baildon CE	Cullingworth Village Lees Primary Long Lee

Key issues for primary schools

- ❑ Around a third of the primary schools in the District have no outdoor sports facilities i.e. playing fields. The highest proportion of these is in the Three Valleys partnership area where almost half the schools have no playing fields.
- ❑ It is therefore important that schools which do have playing fields, sports clubs and recreation grounds are accessible and have the capacity to accommodate use from those schools with no outdoor sports facilities.
- ❑ If off-site facilities are to be accessed, schools may need to be more flexible about timetabling PE and games lessons.
- ❑ The reasons stated for outdoor sports facilities at primary schools not being available/currently used by the community are:
 - caretaking staff are not available during the evenings and weekends to open up buildings and/or supervise the site.
 - The schools have had community use in the past and have suffered from vandalism/misuse.
 - Poor quality facilities and therefore unattractive to clubs/teams.

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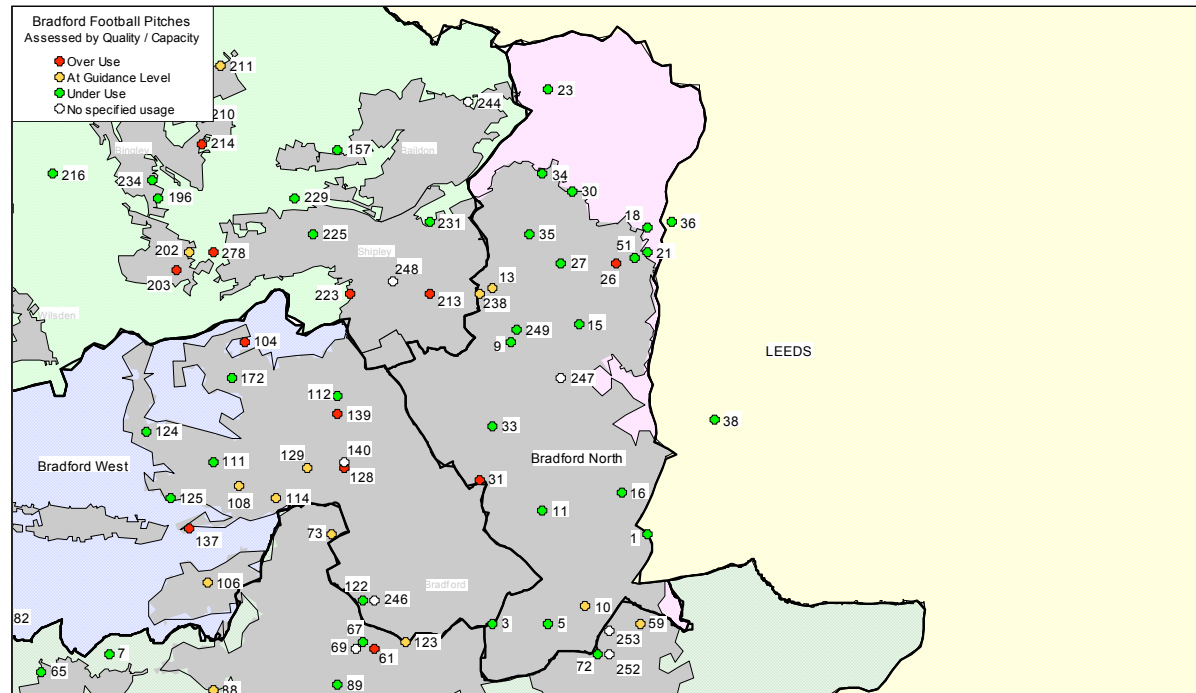
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Appendix I Football pitch usage in Bradford District

Legend: G = No. good quality pitches on site, A = No. adequate quality pitches on site, P = No. poor quality pitches on site.

Bradford North



Site name	KKP reference	Analysis Area	Community Use	Sf	Jf	Mf
Apperley Bridge Playing Fields	18	Bradford North	Yes	3	2	
Arkwright Street Recreation Ground	1	Bradford North	Yes	1		
Bowling Park	3	Bradford North	Yes	4		
Bradford Cathedral Community College	5	Bradford North	Yes	2	1	
Cragg Road Utd	21	Bradford North	Yes	1		
Eccleshill United FC	13	Bradford North	Yes	1		
Emsley Memorial Recreation Ground	7	Bradford North	Yes	1		
Esholt Sport & Social Club	23	Bradford North	Yes	1		
Greengates Primary	51	Bradford North	No		1	
Greengates Recreation Ground	26	Bradford North	Yes	1		
Hanson School	9	Bradford	Yes	3		1



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Site name	KKP reference	Analysis Area	Community Use	Sf	Jf	Mf
		North				
Idle Cricket Ground	27	Bradford North	Yes	1		
Immanuel C of E Community College	30	Bradford North	Yes	3	3	
Institute Road Recreation Ground	15	Bradford North	Yes	1		
King George V Playing Fields	31	Bradford North	Yes	1		
Laisterdyke High School	16	Bradford North	No		1	2
Lowerfields Primary	10	Bradford North	Yes	2		
Peel Park	33	Bradford North	Yes	4		
Rawdon Meadows	36	Bradford North	Yes	3		
Seymour Street Recreation Ground	11	Bradford North	Yes	1		
Swain House Primary School	249	Bradford North	Yes	1		1
Thackley Football Club	34	Bradford North	Yes	1		
Westfield Lane	35	Bradford North	Yes	1		
Woodhall Park	38	Bradford North	Yes	1	2	



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Bradford North area football pitch usage

Site name	Site Owner	Senior			Junior			Matches per week			Consultation Comments
		G	A	P	G	A	P	play	cap	rating	
Bowling Park	LA	4						6.0	8.0		<input type="checkbox"/> Popular multi-pitch site. <input type="checkbox"/> Has some capacity to accommodate additional play. <input type="checkbox"/> Improvements may be required to changing facilities to facilitate this.
Bradford Cathedral Community College	LA	2			1			2.5	3.0		<input type="checkbox"/> The site has little capacity to accommodate additional community use. <input type="checkbox"/> Improvements to pitch drainage and changing facilities are required to better service school and existing community use.
Emsley Memorial Recreation Ground	LA	1						1.0	2.0		<input type="checkbox"/> The site has some capacity to accommodate additional play.
Hanson School	LA	3						0.5	4.0		<input type="checkbox"/> The schools are currently working in partnership to create a football development centre to service Bradford North.
Swain House Primary School	LA	1						-	1.0		<input type="checkbox"/> Provision of grass and artificial turf pitches will alleviate pressure on other sites particularly for training sessions.
Lowerfields Primary	LA		2					1.0	1.0	2	<input type="checkbox"/> With improvement to pitch quality the site could accommodate additional play.
Seymour Street Recreation Ground	LA	1						1.5	2.0		<input type="checkbox"/> The site has little capacity to accommodate additional play.
Institute Road Recreation Ground	LA		1					0.5	1.0		<input type="checkbox"/> The site has some capacity to accommodate additional play. <input type="checkbox"/> Improvement to pitch quality and provision of changing facilities would be required. <input type="checkbox"/> This pitch could be considered for change of use or disposal.
Apperley Bridge Playing Fields	LA	3			2			2.5	10.0		<input type="checkbox"/> Significant capacity to accommodate additional play. <input type="checkbox"/> Car-parking at the site is limited which may inhibit additional use at peak times. <input type="checkbox"/> Changing facilities are in need of improvement.



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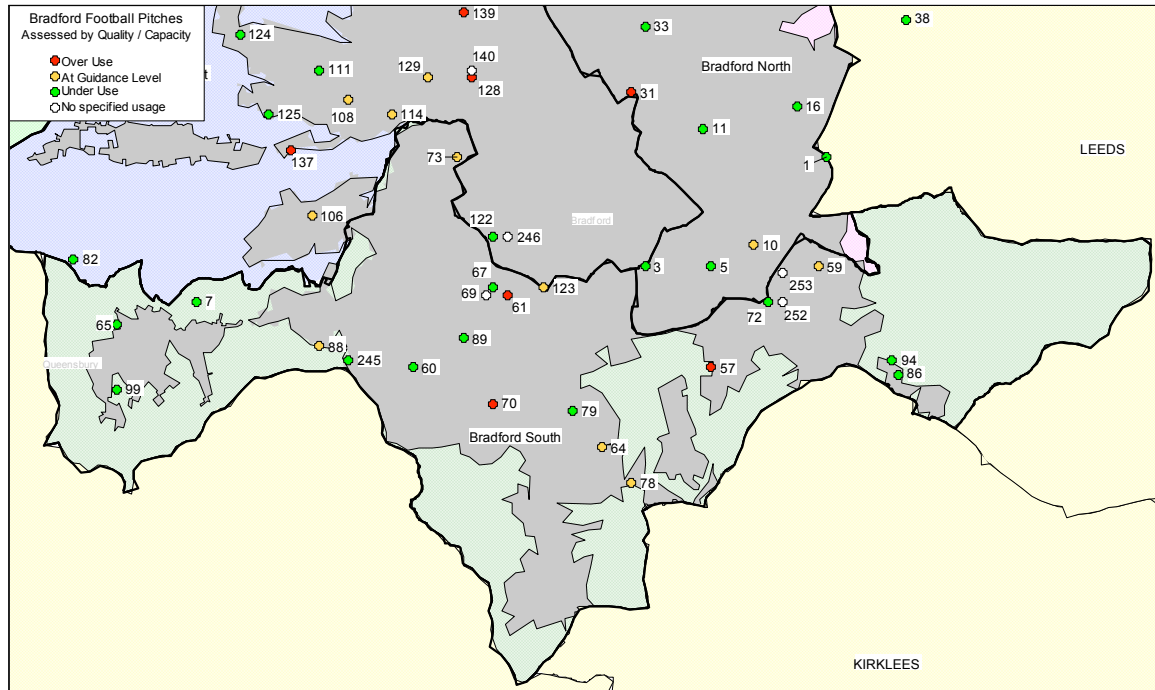
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Site name	Site Owner	Senior			Junior			Matches per week			Consultation Comments
		G	A	P	G	A	P	play	cap	rating	
Greengates Recreation Ground	LA			1				1.5	0.5		<input type="checkbox"/> Poor quality is contributed to by lack of changing facilities. <input type="checkbox"/> Improvement to pitch quality and provision of changing rooms would alleviate over play at this site. <input type="checkbox"/> The pitch could be considered for change of use or disposal. <input type="checkbox"/> Play could be absorbed by other sites.
King George V Playing Fields	LA	1						4.0	2.0		<input type="checkbox"/> Site has changing facilities. <input type="checkbox"/> Significant improvement to pitch quality is unlikely. <input type="checkbox"/> Play needs to be diverted to other sites.
Peel Park	LA	4						5.0	8.0		<input type="checkbox"/> The site has capacity to accommodate additional play. <input type="checkbox"/> Improvements to changing facilities may be required.
Rawdon Meadows	LA	3						3.0	6.0		<input type="checkbox"/> The site has capacity to accommodate additional play. <input type="checkbox"/> Existing changing facilities cannot accommodate simultaneous men's and women's use which effects usage of the pitches.
Woodhall Park	LA		1			2		-	3.0		<input type="checkbox"/> This site has significant capacity to accommodate additional play.
Eccleshill United FC	Private	2						2.0	4.0		<input type="checkbox"/> These private sites all have capacity to accommodate additional play.
Esholt Sport & Social Club	Private	1						0.5	2.0		<input type="checkbox"/> Play may be restricted in order to maintain pitch quality.
Idle Cricket Ground	Private	1						-	2.0		
Thackley Football Club	Private	1						0.5	2.0		
Westfield Lane	Private	1						-	2.0		



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Bradford South



Site name	KKP reference	Analysis Area	Community Use	Sf	Jf	Mf
Bierley Recreation Ground	57	Bradford South	Yes	1		
Broadstone Way Recreation Ground	59	Bradford South	Yes	1		
Buttershaw High School	60	Bradford South	No	3		
Carrbottom Recreation Ground	61	Bradford South	Yes	1		
Fifth Street Recreation Ground	64	Bradford South	Yes	1		
Foxhill Park	65	Bradford South	Yes	2		
Grange Sports Centre	67	Bradford South	Yes	2		
Haycliffe School	69	Bradford South	Yes	1		
Horsfall Playing Fields	70	Bradford South	Yes	3	1	
Knowles Recreation Ground	72	Bradford South	Yes	1		
Knowleswood Primary School	253	Bradford South	Yes		2	
Legrams Recreation Ground	73	Bradford South	Yes	1		

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Site name	KKP reference	Analysis Area	Community Use	Sf	Jf	Mf
Oakenshaw Park	78	Bradford South	Yes	1		
Odsal Playing Fields	79	Bradford South	Yes	2	2	2
Pit Lane	82	Bradford South	Yes	2	1	
Shibden Head Primary	99	Bradford South	No		1	
St Columbas Primary School	252	Bradford South	Yes		2	
Tong School	86	Bradford South	Yes	3		
Wellington Primary School	247	Bradford South	Yes			1
Westwood Park	88	Bradford South	Yes	1		
Westwood Park Primary School	245	Bradford South	Yes	1	1	
Wibsey Park	89	Bradford South	Yes	3		
Yorkshire Martrs Catholic College	94	Bradford South	Yes	1		

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Bradford South football pitch usage

Site name	Site Owner	Senior			Junior			Matches per week			Consultation Comments
		G	A	P	G	A	P	play	cap	rating	
Bierley Recreation Ground	LA		1					3.5	1.0		<input type="checkbox"/> Improvements to pitch quality are required in order to accommodate demand for this site.
Broadstone Way Recreation Ground	LA			1				0.5	0.5	2	<input type="checkbox"/> This pitch is leased to a club for its exclusive use.
Carrbottom Recreation Ground	LA			1				1.0	0.5		<input type="checkbox"/> Poor quality pitch with no changing facilities. <input type="checkbox"/> Demand could be accommodated at other sites.
Fifth Street Recreation Ground	LA			1				0.5	0.5	2	<input type="checkbox"/> This pitch could be considered for change of use or disposal.
Foxhill Park	LA		2					1.5	2.0		<input type="checkbox"/> Improvement to pitch quality is required to better service existing users. <input type="checkbox"/> This would also give capacity to accommodate strategic reserve and future demand.
Horsfall Playing Fields	LA	1		2			1	4.0	3.5		<input type="checkbox"/> The good quality pitch is leased to Bradford Park Avenue FC for its exclusive use. <input type="checkbox"/> The quality of the other pitches could be improved to better service existing users. <input type="checkbox"/> With improvement the site has capacity to accommodate strategic reserve and future demand. <input type="checkbox"/> It could absorb demand from poor quality single pitch sites, making local provision more efficient.
Knowles Recreation Ground	LA			1				-	0.5		<input type="checkbox"/> Poor quality pitch and lack of changing provision deter use of this site. <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalism is a local issue. <input type="checkbox"/> Site has potential to accommodate local strategic reserve and future demand. <input type="checkbox"/> The pitch could also be considered for change of use.



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Site name	Site Owner	Senior			Junior			Matches per week			Consultation Comments
		G	A	P	G	A	P	play	cap	rating	
Legrams Recreation Ground	LA			1				0.5	0.5	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Poor quality pitches with no changing facilities. <input type="checkbox"/> Play could be diverted to other sites. <input type="checkbox"/> Pitches could be considered for change of use or disposal.
Oakenshaw Park	LA			1				0.5	0.5	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Site suffers from water-logging. <input type="checkbox"/> Improvement to pitch quality would significantly increase the capacity of the site. <input type="checkbox"/> Changing facilities are accessed at Sedburgh Youth Centre (SYC). <input type="checkbox"/> Extension to changing facilities may be required in order to maximise pitch usage. <input type="checkbox"/> Training facility could be provided by upgrading MUGA at SYC.
Odsal Playing Fields	LA			2			2	2.5	3.0		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> This site has capacity to accommodate additional play. <input type="checkbox"/> Improvement to pitch quality would further extend this capacity. <input type="checkbox"/> Improvement to changing facilities may be required to facilitate this.
Wibsey Park	LA		3					1.0	3.0		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Schools are on a joint site. <input type="checkbox"/> Tong will be rebuilt through phase 1 of BSF. <input type="checkbox"/> Yorkshire Martyrs will move to another location. <input type="checkbox"/> Provision of grass and artificial turf will provide a football development centre for Bradford South. <input type="checkbox"/> Local demand, particularly for junior and mini football should be attracted to the site, particularly for training. <input type="checkbox"/> This should alleviate pressure on other sites in the area.
Yorkshire Martyrs Catholic College	LA	1						-	1.0		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Tong School
Tong School	LA	2						-	2.0		
Westwood Park Primary School	LA			1		1		-	0.5		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The site has capacity to accommodate additional



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Site name	Site Owner	Senior			Junior			Matches per week			Consultation Comments
		G	A	P	G	A	P	play	cap	rating	
Knowleswood Primary School	LA						2	-	-		<input type="checkbox"/> The School is keen to develop community use. <input type="checkbox"/> The site has potential to accommodate local demand. <input type="checkbox"/> Access to changing facilities would be required.
St Columbas Primary School	LA						2	1.0	-		<input type="checkbox"/> Although one pitch is better quality than the other, the lack of changing provision brings both ratings down to 'poor'. <input type="checkbox"/> Improvement to the quality of the second pitch would significantly increase capacity of the site.
Pit Lane	Private	2			1			2.5	6.0		
Westwood Park	Private	1						1.0	2.0		



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Site name	Site Owner	Senior			Junior			Matches per week			Consultation Comments
		G	A	P	G	A	P	play	cap	rating	
Bingley Road West Recreation Ground	LA		1	1				2.0	1.5	2	<input type="checkbox"/> The site currently has no changing provision. <input type="checkbox"/> Site has significant capacity to accommodate additional play. <input type="checkbox"/> Capacity could be increased to 4 games per week.
Clayton Village Primary School	LA		1					0.5	0.5	2	<input type="checkbox"/> Improvement to pitch quality would slightly extend the capacity of the site for community use and better service school needs. <input type="checkbox"/> Community users have access to changing facilities.
Green Top Street Recreation Ground	LA		1					1.0	1.0	2	<input type="checkbox"/> None of these sites have changing facilities. <input type="checkbox"/> All have capacity to accommodate additional play.
Ladyhill Park	LA		1					0.5	1.0	2	<input type="checkbox"/> One of these pitches could be considered for change of use and play consolidated on other sites.
Munby Street Recreation Ground	LA		1					1.0	1.0	2	
Hudson Avenue Road Recreation Ground	LA		2					0.5	2.0	2	<input type="checkbox"/> The only 'multi-pitch' site in Bradford West. <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of changing facilities may be determining low levels of usage. <input type="checkbox"/> Site has capacity to accommodate further play.
Marshfield Primary School	LA				1			1.0	1.0	2	<input type="checkbox"/> The site has no capacity to extend community use. <input type="checkbox"/> School should be supported in sustaining existing provision.
Prune Park Recreation Ground	LA		1					0.5	1.0	2	<input type="checkbox"/> The site has no changing facilities. <input type="checkbox"/> This may determine the low level of usage. <input type="checkbox"/> This pitch could be considered for change of use or disposal.
St James Church Primary	LA							-	1.0	2	<input type="checkbox"/> Site has capacity to accommodate community use.
St Williams Catholic Primary	LA		1			1		2.0	1.5	2	<input type="checkbox"/> Lack of access to changing facilities is affecting site quality ratings. <input type="checkbox"/> Some capacity to accommodate additional play.
West Park	LA			1				0.5	0.5	2	<input type="checkbox"/> The site has no changing facilities. <input type="checkbox"/> Has potential to accommodate additional demand if changing facilities were provided and pitch quality improved. <input type="checkbox"/> The pitch could be considered for change of use or disposal.



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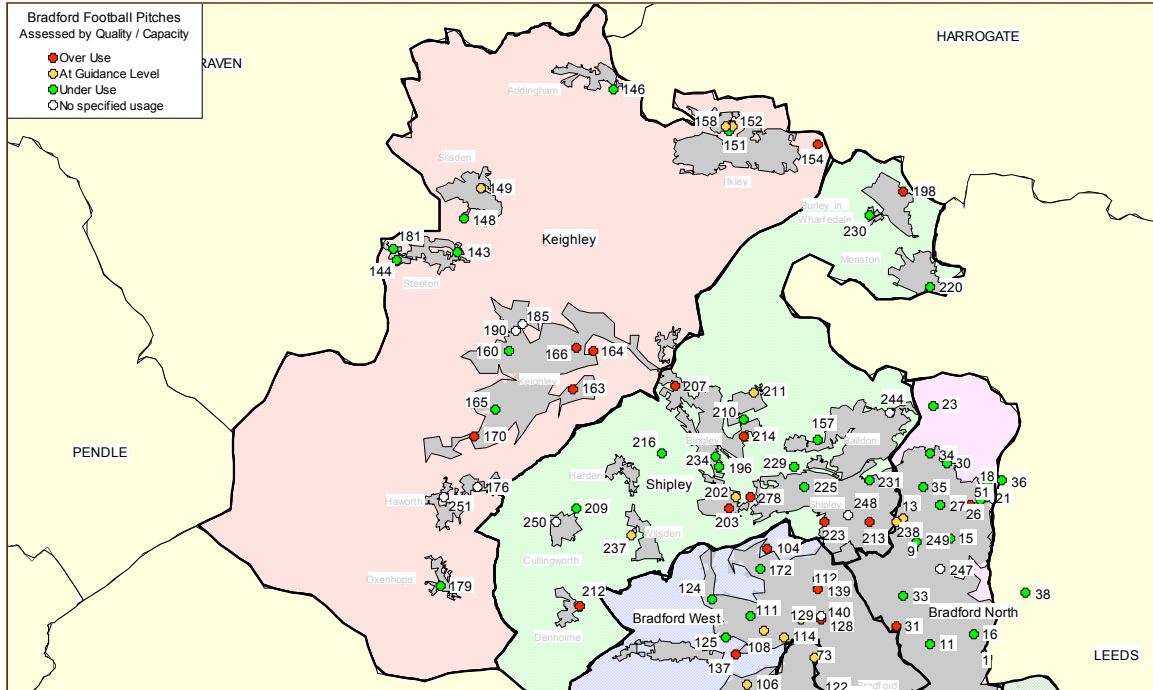
Site name	Site Owner	Senior			Junior			Matches per week			Consultation Comments
		G	A	P	G	A	P	play	cap	rating	
Thornton Grammer School	LA		1					1.5	0.5		<input type="checkbox"/> Overplay would be alleviated by improving the quality of the pitch. <input type="checkbox"/> The School is currently seeking to address this issue – pitch has particularly undulating surface.
Horton Park Primary School	LA						1	-	-		<input type="checkbox"/> Poor quality pitch with no access to changing facilities. <input type="checkbox"/> Increase to pitch quality would better service the school and make the site more attractive for community use.
Manningham Mills Sports Ground	Private	1						1.0	2.0		<input type="checkbox"/> The site has some capacity to accommodate additional play. <input type="checkbox"/> Usage may be restricted in order to maintain pitch quality. <input type="checkbox"/> Site suffers from a significant amount of vandalism, including cars on the pitch.

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Keighley/Ilkley



Site name	KKP reference	Analysis Area	Community Use	Sf	Jf	Mf
Bronte Playing Fields	170	Keighley	Yes	1	1	2
Cullingworth Village Primary School	250	Keighley	No		1	
Daisy Hill	172	Keighley	Yes	1		
Denton Road Ilkley	151	Keighley	Yes		1	
Doris Wells Field	143	Keighley	Yes	1		
East Holmes Field	152	Keighley	Yes	2		
Eastburn J1 School	181	Keighley	No		1	
Eastburn Playing Fields	144	Keighley	Yes	1		
Greenhead High School	185	Keighley	Yes	2		
Haworth Primary School	251	Keighley	No	1		
Highfield Recreation Ground	160	Keighley	Yes	1		
Ilkley Grammar School	154	Keighley	Yes	3		
Lees Primary School	176	Keighley	Yes		1	
Long Lee Primary School	163	Keighley	Yes		2	1
Main St Rec	146	Keighley	Yes	1		
Marley Playing Fields	164	Keighley	Yes	9		
Oakbank Sports College	165	Keighley	Yes	1	1	2
Oxenhope Recreation Ground	179	Keighley	Yes	1		



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Site name	KKP reference	Analysis Area	Community Use	Sf	Jf	Mf
Parkwood Recreation Ground	166	Keighley	Yes	1		
Sandal Primary	157	Keighley	Yes	2	2	
Silsden AFC	148	Keighley	Yes	4	2	4
Silsden Park	149	Keighley	Yes	1		
The Holy Family Catholic School	190	Keighley	Yes		2	
West Holmes Field	158	Keighley	Yes	1		

Keighley/Ilkley football pitch usage

Site name	Site Owner	Senior			Junior			Matches per week			Consultation Comments
		G	A	P	G	A	P	play	cap	rating	
East Holmes Field	LA		2					2.0	2.0		
Ilkley Grammar School	LA	3						4.0	3.0		<input type="checkbox"/> Community use by Ilkley AFC. <input type="checkbox"/> Club is aware that it is overplaying the pitches. <input type="checkbox"/> Looking for additional pitches in the area. <input type="checkbox"/> Changing provision is poor quality.
Sandal Primary	LA	2			2			3.5	4.0		<input type="checkbox"/> School pitches are used by Shipley Junior FC. <input type="checkbox"/> Limited capacity to accommodate additional play. <input type="checkbox"/> The Club does not have access to changing facilities on site.
Highfield Recreation Ground	LA	1						1.0	2.0		<input type="checkbox"/> The site has capacity to accommodate more play. <input type="checkbox"/> It has changing provision.
Long Lee Primary School	LA					2		4.0	1.0		<input type="checkbox"/> Main home of Long Lee Junior FC. <input type="checkbox"/> The Club would like to have better security of tenure in order to make pitch improvements. <input type="checkbox"/> This would alleviate over play.
Marley Playing Fields	LA	8	1					21.0	17.0		<input type="checkbox"/> Play should be diverted to other sites
Oakbank Sports College	LA	1				1		0.5	3.5		<input type="checkbox"/> Site has some capacity to alleviate overplay from other sites
Parkwood Recreation Ground	LA	1						3.5	2.0		<input type="checkbox"/> Improvements to pitch quality not realistic. <input type="checkbox"/> Play should be diverted to other sites.



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Site name	Site Owner	Senior			Junior			Matches per week			Consultation Comments
		G	A	P	G	A	P	play	cap	rating	
Bronte Playing Fields	LA	1			1			8.5	8.0		<input type="checkbox"/> Home of Oakworth Jnr FC <input type="checkbox"/> Pitches are only marginally overplayed. <input type="checkbox"/> Provision of changing facilities on site is poor and needs to be rectified in order to support the existence and development of the Club.
Lees Primary School	LA						1	-	-		<input type="checkbox"/> Site has capacity to accommodate demand from other sites. <input type="checkbox"/> Access to changing facilities would be required to facilitate community use.
Oxenhope Recreation Ground	LA	1						1.0	2.0		<input type="checkbox"/> Site has capacity to accommodate demand from other sites
Greenhead High School	LA			2				-	-		<input type="checkbox"/> The football pitches will get built on as part of BSF rebuild. <input type="checkbox"/> Reinstatement of pitches is important in terms of contributing to local supply. <input type="checkbox"/> School has extensive community use of other sports facilities.
The Holy Family Catholic School	LA						2	-	-		<input type="checkbox"/> Pitches suffer from poor drainage and uneven surface. <input type="checkbox"/> Improvement to quality would better service the School and provide capacity for community use.
Daisy Hill	Private	1						-	2.0		
Silsden AFC	Private	2			3			3.5	18.0		
Denton Road Ilkley	Private				1			-	2.0		

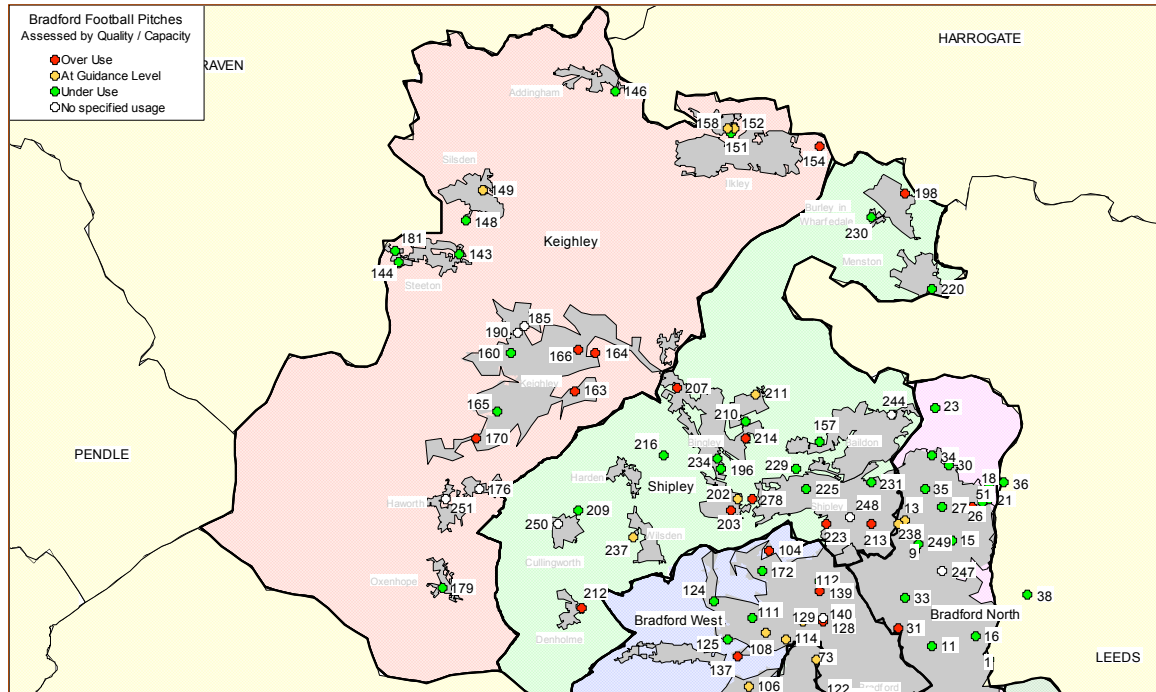


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Shipley area



Site name	KKP reference	Analysis Area	Community Use	Sf	Jf	Mf
Baildon C of E Primary School	244	Shipley	No		2	
Beckfoot Technology College	196	Shipley	Yes	1		1
Burley Recreation Ground	198	Shipley	Yes	2		
Cottingley Manor Recreation Ground	202	Shipley	Yes	1		
Cottingley Recreation Ground	203	Shipley	Yes	1		
Crossflats Recreation Ground	207	Shipley	Yes	1		
Cullingworth Sports Club	209	Shipley	Yes	1		
Eldwick Primary School	210	Shipley	Yes	1	2	
Eldwick Recreation Ground	211	Shipley	Yes	1		
Foster Park	212	Shipley	Yes	1		
Gaisby Stray	213	Shipley	Yes	1		
Gilstead Recreation Ground	214	Shipley	Yes	1		
Harden Recreation Ground	216	Shipley	Yes	1		
High Craggs Primary School	248	Shipley	Yes		1	
Menston Recreation Ground	220	Shipley	Yes	1		
Nabwood Grammar School	278	Shipley	Yes	1	3	
Northcliffe Park	223	Shipley	Yes	2		
Park Street Recreation Ground	225	Shipley	Yes		1	

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Site name	KKP reference	Analysis Area	Community Use	Sf	Jf	Mf
Salts Playing Fields	229	Shipley	Yes			
Scaledor Park	230	Shipley	Yes			
Thackley Old Road Recreation Ground	231	Shipley	Yes			
Trinity & All Saints Primary	234	Shipley	Yes			
West Baildon	235	Shipley	Yes			
Wilsden Recreation Ground	237	Shipley	Yes			
Wrose Recreation	238	Shipley	Yes			

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Shipley football pitch usage

Site name	Site Owner	Senior			Junior			Matches per week			Consultation Comments
		G	A	P	G	A	P	play	cap	rating	
Beckfoot Technology College	LA		1					-	1.0		<input type="checkbox"/> Pitch is used by Bradford Schools U12 representative team and for school fixtures. <input type="checkbox"/> Little capacity to accommodate additional play.
Burley Recreation Ground	LA	2						3.5	4.0		<input type="checkbox"/> Limited capacity to accommodate additional play.
Cottingley Manor Recreation Ground	LA		1					1.0	1.0		<input type="checkbox"/> Pitch quality ratings are reflection of lack of changing facilities. <input type="checkbox"/> All sites have capacity to accommodate additional play.
Cottingley Recreation Ground	LA		1					2.0	1.0		<input type="checkbox"/> Demand could be rationalised on to two sites with provision of changing facilities on both.
Crossflats Recreation Ground	LA		1					1.5	1.0		
Cullingworth Sports Club	Private	2						1.5	4.0		
Eldwick Primary School	LA	1			2			1.0	3.0		<input type="checkbox"/> Site has significant capacity to accommodate more play.
Foster Park	LA			1				1.0	0.5		<input type="checkbox"/> No changing facilities on site. <input type="checkbox"/> Improvements to pitch quality and provision of changing facilities would better service existing users and extend capacity for additional demand.
Gaisby Stray	LA		1					4.0	1.0		<input type="checkbox"/> No changing facilities on site. <input type="checkbox"/> Even with improvements to pitch quality and provision of changing rooms, the site would be overplayed

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Site name	Site Owner	Senior			Junior			Matches per week			Consultation Comments
		G	A	P	G	A	P	play	cap	rating	
Gilstead Recreation Ground	LA		I					4.5	1.0		<input type="checkbox"/> Site is the home of Bingley Jnr FC. <input type="checkbox"/> Little run off space around pitch. <input type="checkbox"/> Poor quality changing facilities. <input type="checkbox"/> Some play needs to be distributed to another site.
Harden Recreation Ground	LA	I						1.5	2.0		<input type="checkbox"/> Single pitch sites with good quality pitches <input type="checkbox"/> Capacity to accommodate additional play. <input type="checkbox"/> Park Street does not have changing facilities.
Menston Recreation Ground	LA	I						1.5	2.0		
Park Street Recreation Ground	LA				I			1.0	2.0		
Scaledor Park	LA			I				-	0.5		
Thackley Old Road Recreation Ground	LA					I		-	1.0		<input type="checkbox"/> No changing facilities on site. <input type="checkbox"/> Improvements to pitch quality and provision of changing facilities would potentially attract users to the site. <input type="checkbox"/> Would have capacity to accommodate demand from other sites.
Wilsden Recreation Ground	LA					I		1.0	1.0		
Wrose Recreation	LA		I			I		2.0	2.0		
Trinity & All Saints Primary	LA				I			-	1.0		<input type="checkbox"/> The site has capacity to provide for local junior teams. <input type="checkbox"/> Community users would have access to changing rooms.
High Craggs Primary School	LA						I	-	-		<input type="checkbox"/> Lack of access to changing facilities and poor quality pitch may be deterring community use. <input type="checkbox"/> Improving pitch quality would better service the School and extend capacity for community use.
West Baildon	Private	I						I	2.0		<input type="checkbox"/> Home of Baildon Trinity FC. <input type="checkbox"/> Use of the pitch is restricted to maintain quality.



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APPENDIX 2 - Bradford secondary schools consultation

School	Consultation comments
Beckfoot High School	<p>Beckfoot School is a Specialist Sports College and the hub school for the Shipley School Sports Partnership. It has the following outdoor sports facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Full size sand fill artificial turf pitch – fenced and floodlit. <input type="checkbox"/> Macadam area – four tennis and 4 netball courts, no floodlights. <input type="checkbox"/> 1 senior grass football pitch. <input type="checkbox"/> 1 mini grass football pitch. <input type="checkbox"/> Grass training grids. <p>The School has priority use of the facilities until 5.30/6pm each weekday. It employs a recreation manager who oversees the extensive community use programme in the evenings, weekends and holidays.</p> <p>The ATP is used every lesson by at least one group. The grass football pitches are not used for any curricular use, but the senior pitch is used for extra-curricular activities, school matches and Bradford Schools U12 representative team every other week. The mini pitch is used every week by a local team.</p> <p>The training grid has a huge amount of curricular use. There is no capacity to rest it and there is no room for more training grids. Ideally the School would like to have another ATP. This would accommodate this additional curricular use and the community demand, which is currently being turned away due to lack of time available.</p> <p>Although the School is next door to Bradford and Bingley Sports Club (rugby and cricket), there is no link or partnership between the two. The School would particularly like to use the cricket pitch as it currently has to play all its fixtures away.</p>
Belle Vue Boys School	<p>Belle Vue is part of a campus site that is surrounded by three other schools, including Belle Vue Girls School. It has the following outdoor sports facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Hardcourt area that is not marked and is a health and safety hazard. Re-surfacing is required and there is also disused land surrounding that area that could increase the size and span of it. <input type="checkbox"/> One senior and one junior football pitch, both suffering from waterlogging



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School	Consultation comments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Tarmac area - overgrown and consequently not used. <input type="checkbox"/> Cricket pitch- uneven and littered with stones and rubbish. <p>Due to the lack of hard court the pitches are in constant use. There is a need for more hard court area to pursue both tennis and hockey. The grass pitches are used by three local teams at the weekends.</p>
Belle Vue Girls School	<p>The School has the following outdoor sports facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Netball court (not full size) <input type="checkbox"/> Two rounders pitches. <input type="checkbox"/> All weather red gra surface. This has become overgrown and is no longer in use. <input type="checkbox"/> Two football pitches. <input type="checkbox"/> 200m grass athletics track. <p>The pitches are very uneven and this affects the quality of provision offered. The markings are also extremely poor.</p> <p>The biggest issue with the facilities is the capacity of the changing facilities, which do not accommodate a sufficient number of pupils for curriculum use. This has a negative impact on the quality of the lessons as it restricts teaching time.</p>
Bingley Grammar School	<p>Bingley Grammar School has the following outdoor sports facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> One senior and one junior rugby pitch. <input type="checkbox"/> Training grids. <input type="checkbox"/> Macadam area – two netball courts <p>The quality of the grass pitches is considered to be poor due to uneven surface, poor drainage etc. The macadam area also suffers from holding water and becomes very slippery in damp weather.</p> <p>The School has previously used Crossflats Recreation Ground for extra curricular and some curricular activities. However, the School timetable has been changed from 1hr 40 min lessons to 1hr lessons, which makes going off site during curriculum time impractical.</p> <p>Marley Stadium in Keighley is used for Yr II PE (still have double lessons) and school hockey fixtures if they can't be reversed. Hockey lessons are carried out on the netball courts. The existing changing rooms are of very poor quality. One of the changing rooms has no running water.</p>



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School	Consultation comments
	<p>The School has links with British Cycling talent ID scheme. It runs cycling through the curriculum and as an extra curricular activity, which has enabled students to go through to the Yorkshire talent squads. An A4A bid has been submitted to buy bikes for the school as lack of equipment has prevented some children from participating.</p> <p>Through the Building Schools For the Future scheme, it is anticipated that the School will have an ATP and an athletics track. The GCSE PE moderator recently commented that the existing school sports facilities are holding back GCSE PE students.</p>
Feversham College	<p>The school is lacking any formalized outdoor facilities. However, it does have a hard court area that is marked for two netball courts.</p> <p>A number of facilities have been planned, including a football pitch with running track, as well as a second hardcourt area with four netball courts and six tennis courts.</p> <p>The current situation limits the curriculum delivery. For example, rounders is played with a tennis ball whilst athletics is often improvised. Despite the lack of facilities, the College fields three netball teams as well as two rounders teams. All matches are played away.</p> <p>The College has pursued orienteering instead of dance and swimming due to the cultural background of its students, but does not currently have a club link for this sport. Maps of the school grounds have been created and a course is being established around the school site. The levels of extra-curricular participation are poor as many students go to mosque at this time of day. Activities are provided at lunchtimes but time constraints limit the quality of the sessions.</p>
Grange Technology College	<p>The School has the following outdoor sports facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Sand based artificial turf pitch <input type="checkbox"/> Two football pitches, neither are full size. <input type="checkbox"/> One cricket pitch. <input type="checkbox"/> Two rounders pitches. <input type="checkbox"/> 200m athletics track. <input type="checkbox"/> Training grid area. <input type="checkbox"/> Two hardcourt areas, one with two netball courts and two basketball courts, and a second area with four netball courts and four tennis courts. The second area does not have a perimeter fence and this prevents tennis from being played there. <p>The current facilities are extensively used for curricular and extra</p>



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School	Consultation comments
	<p>activities. The School is included in phase two of the BSF programme and is currently working up its plans for the site. Due to the small campus area it is likely that the existing playing fields will be built on with the new school. PE staff are keen to retain as much playing field space as possible. The School will be co-locating with Haycliffe Special School, which has its own cricket pitch. Grange would like to be able to retain and have access to this pitch if it loses its own.</p>
Hanson School	<p>Hanson School is the hub for the North Bradford School Sports Partnership. It has the following outdoor sports facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Two shale pitches <input type="checkbox"/> Three senior and one mini football pitch. <input type="checkbox"/> One rugby pitch <input type="checkbox"/> Macadam area with six tennis/four netball courts (no floodlights). <p>The School also uses pitches on the adjacent Swain House Primary School fields for sixth form matches.</p> <p>Although the School has its own groundsman and the facilities are considered to be well looked after, the pitches are reported to need better drainage. Some classes also have to go off site due to the lack of capacity of the on site facilities. Hanson has 2,000 students on roll with six classes timetabled for games at any one time. To this end the School has been formulating development plans to install artificial turf pitches with a private company and improve drainage on the remaining grass pitches.</p> <p>Changing facilities are currently an issues in terms of curricular and community use. The quality of the changing rooms is poor. There is also inadequate space for the number of children who need to change at any one time. Some have to change in the shower areas.</p>
Ilkley Grammar School	<p>Ilkley Grammar School has the following outdoor sports facilities:</p> <p>On site</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Three macadam areas totalling seven tennis courts and five netball courts. <p>Off site- Ben Rhydding Playing Fields</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Three senior football pitch. <input type="checkbox"/> One rugby pitch. <input type="checkbox"/> Summer only – one cricket, four rounders, three softball pitches.



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School	Consultation comments
	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Use of the adjacent ATP belonging to Ben Rhydding Hockey Club.</p> <p>The on site hard court areas have been re-surfaced two years ago and area considered to be in good condition. These areas are not floodlit. There is no formal community use of these areas as the School would rather that local people can come and use them on an informal basis. Some of the tennis courts are used once a year by the local tennis when as 'overspill' courts when it hosts an annual tournament.</p> <p>Provision of on site playing fields is impractical as the school is on the side of a steep hill and has a small campus area. Students are bussed to Ben Rhydding Playing Fields (about 15 minute journey) to use the grass and artificial turf pitches.</p> <p>All games lessons are timetabled as double lessons to accommodate this. However this mean that the students only get one games lesson once a fortnight.</p> <p>The grass pitches at Ben Rhydding are considered to be of good quality, although there is a problem with rabbits. The site has a changing pavilion with showers and toilets.</p> <p>Games lessons are timetabled on the grass pitches all day every day due to the number of students. During one games lesson, half the pitches are used. If all the pitch were in use at the same time, the changing rooms would be inadequate.</p>
Immanuel Community College	<p>Immanuel Community College has the following outdoor sports facilities:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Three senior and three junior football pitches.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Hard court area with three netball courts.</p> <p>Apart from one of the junior pitches, all the football pitches are on a recently developed piece of land adjoining the School called the 'new field'. The pitches have only recently been instated and are on 'light use' in order to let them settle. It would appear, however, that they are still holding water. The pitches have yet to go through an entire winter since their refurbishment.</p> <p>The remaining junior pitch is on playing fields at the front of the school. It is on a significant slope and is very boggy. The pitch is largely unusable for curricular and extracurricular activities.</p>



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School	Consultation comments
	<p>The hard court area is considered to be of adequate quality. It is used to teach hockey as well as netball. Staff would like this area to be used for tennis. Lack of equipment is currently inhibiting this.</p> <p>The grass pitches are available for community use and are used by two local teams.</p> <p>The existing changing facilities are of inadequate size to accommodate curricular use. 60 children can be changing at any one time in changing rooms big enough to accommodate 30.</p> <p>If the quality of the grass pitches is not sorted out, the School will be severely compromised in its ability to deliver curricular activities.</p>
Nabwood Grammar School	<p>The School shares facilities with Nabwood Sports Centre. It has the following outdoor sports facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> One full size football pitch. <input type="checkbox"/> Three junior football pitches. <input type="checkbox"/> Cricket pitch. Currently unplayable due to lack of maintenance and preparation during the summer. <input type="checkbox"/> All weather red grass surface. This facility floods during inclement weather and is not maintained adequately. <input type="checkbox"/> Floodlit hardcourt area with eight tennis courts. Four of these courts are used informally during recreation and cannot therefore be used for sport due to their poor condition. In particular, the perimeter fence is damaged and needs urgent maintenance. The surface is also littered with cracks. <p>The condition of the fields is poor, and it is considered that the groundsmen have little knowledge of how to maintain and enhance the quality of the pitches.</p> <p>The facilities are used for around four hours per day to satisfy curriculum requirements. They are also used for extra curricular activities on four nights a week, with football being played from September to October and then February to May, and cricket played in the summer months. Netball is also played on the hardcourt area, with badminton and gymnastic clubs held in the excellent indoor facilities.</p> <p>There is a clear opinion amongst the staff that school children are generally apathetic towards sport and the poor state of facilities and lack of investment, as well as the provision of 'new' activities, fails to energise</p>



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School	Consultation comments
	<p>them sufficiently.</p> <p>There is also a cycling initiative funded by the Excellence in Cities Programme that is aimed at disaffected young people and aims to talent spot, as well as to diversify the sports on offer.</p>
Oakbank Sports College	<p>Oakbank has the following outdoor sports facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> One sand-based artificial turf pitch. <input type="checkbox"/> Hard court area – three tennis and three netball courts, no floodlights. <input type="checkbox"/> One rugby pitch <input type="checkbox"/> One senior, one junior and two mini football pitches. <p>The School also uses grass pitches at the former Bronte School and Oakworth CC.</p> <p>It has recently had funding from the Football Foundation to refurbish the mini football pitches. These are good quality. The remaining grass pitches (football and rugby) are poor quality. The surfaces are uneven and drainage is poor. The School has its own groundsman.</p> <p>The grass pitches are used for around 10 hours each per week at peak times for curricular use. This is usually between Christmas and Easter. The ATP is used for around 20 hours per week for curricular use.</p> <p>The ATP is used every day after school for extra-curricular activities until 5.30/6pm. The grass pitches are used for around three-five hours per week for extra-curricular activities.</p> <p>The school has a recreation manager who is responsible for taking community bookings for the facilities. The ATP is used every night during school term time. The grass pitches are only used on a Sunday.</p> <p>Oakworth Junior FC (involved in the FF bid) and Keighley United FC are users.</p>
Parkside School	<p>The school has the following outdoor sports facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Hardcourt area, marked with two netball courts. <input type="checkbox"/> ATP, sand based.



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School	Consultation comments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 200m athletics track. <input type="checkbox"/> 3 rounders pitches, although these conflict should athletics be undertaken. <input type="checkbox"/> Long jump pit. This is too narrow and overgrown and is a health and safety risk because there is a lack of sand in it. It is also too short and some of the pupils jump beyond the end of the pit. <input type="checkbox"/> Junior football pitch, drainage is a major issue. <input type="checkbox"/> Two rugby pitches, drainage is a major issue. <p>The ATP is around a quarter of a full size facility and this prevents competitive hockey matches being played on it. There are also holes in the carpet. The School is concerned that the pitches are not maintained by adequately qualified grounds maintenance staff. The temporary storage facilities are difficult to open and could constitute a health and safety issue.</p> <p>During the winter the majority of PE and games classes take place in the School's sports hall. Extracurricular activities include netball, hockey, cross country, athletics, rounders, rugby and football. The outside facilities are not used by community clubs, although Harden CC and Willsdown FC use the sportshall on a weekly basis.</p>
Queensbury School	<p>Queensbury School has the following outdoor sports facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> A hardcourt area made up of three tennis courts and two netball courts. Five a side football is also played on this area. <input type="checkbox"/> An artificial cricket wicket. <input type="checkbox"/> Two rounders/softball grids. <input type="checkbox"/> Two junior football pitches, although these are usually marked out for three 5-a-side pitches. <input type="checkbox"/> All weather, cinder surface marked with a 200m track. It is used for hockey and football during the winter. <input type="checkbox"/> Two football pitches. <input type="checkbox"/> One rugby pitch. <p>Due to the hilly nature of the surroundings, drainage is a major issue at the site. The lack of hardcourt area prevents any flexibility to deliver the curriculum during periods of inclement weather. The School would like to install floodlights on the hardcourt area that could be reversed to cover an area of the grass pitches. Any future development, however, is uncertain due to the potential redevelopment of the school for the BSF programme.</p>



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School	Consultation comments
	<p>The grass pitches are used by local football and rugby teams. The School is also developing links with Queensbury Cricket Club in order that older students can use its pitch facilities.</p>
Rhodesway School	<p>It has the following outdoor sports facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Hardcourt are with two netball courts. The fencing is in desperate need of replacement and the surface suffers from waterlogging. <input type="checkbox"/> Combined football/rugby pitch. <input type="checkbox"/> Redgra area. Top layer has 'disappeared' and surface becomes dangerous during inclement weather. <input type="checkbox"/> Two football pitches. <input type="checkbox"/> Artificial turf cricket wicket. The artificial turf has disappeared and is now only a concrete strip. <p>The outdoor facilities are used for around twenty lessons per week between September and October and the summer facilities are used at a similar rate from April to July.</p> <p>The School has sole use of some off site playing fields but does not use them due to the safety aspect involved, as they are some distance from the main school campus with a road in between. It would like to use the revenue that could be generated from this area to improve its current on site provision.</p> <p>There is insufficient changing for current levels of curriculum use. The capacity of the rooms is currently around 40 yet it is common for 60 children to be changing at any one time.</p> <p>Although community use of the facilities is currently low, Rhodesway School is seeking to employ an activities coordinator who will establish club links and develop sports and arts activities.</p>
Salt Grammar	<p>Salts Grammar School has the following outdoor sports facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 1 junior football pitch. <input type="checkbox"/> 1 senior football pitch. No matches are played on the pitches between October and November. <input type="checkbox"/> 1 rugby pitch. <input type="checkbox"/> Redgra pitch marked out with three rounders pitches. Also used for hockey. This freezes during the winter months and becomes unusable.



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APPENDICES

School	Consultation comments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Hardcourt area with two tennis courts and two netball courts. <input type="checkbox"/> Second hardcourt area with four tennis courts and three netball courts. <input type="checkbox"/> Artificial cricket wicket, which has become a unsafe. <p>The sports facilities are to be re-designed through the BSF Programme and due to be complete by 2007. There will be two areas comprising six tennis courts. There will also be a new four-court sports hall, a gymnasium and a dance studio.</p> <p>There is extensive curricular and extracurricular use of the facilities, which are not currently used by any community clubs so there is no undue deterioration of them. The main issue with the facilities is the changing facilities, which cannot accommodate up to 80 pupils during one lesson. The cramped conditions protract the lesson unnecessarily.</p>
St. Bede's Catholic Grammar School	<p>St. Bede's has the following outdoor sports facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Two full size football pitches. <input type="checkbox"/> Long jump pit requires maintenance. <input type="checkbox"/> 300m track. <input type="checkbox"/> Cricket square. Not rolled, only cut. <input type="checkbox"/> Two redgras surfaces. Only one of these is currently in use as the other is overgrown. <p>Generally, the pitches are not used from the end of November until February due to waterlogging. The School has it's own grounds man, employed for three days a week. Adjacent to the school is the Heaton Tennis & Squash Club, which is used extensively by the school. It has four squash courts and six outdoor tennis courts and is a vital facility that enables the School to deliver the curriculum sufficiently.</p> <p>St. Bede's does not currently have any community clubs using the pitches. However, it will look to extend its facilities in the future, but not extensively, with only Heaton FC having applied to use a pitch next season. Primary schools use the pitches on an ad-hoc basis.</p>
The Challenge College	<p>The College is a new school and currently has around 1000 students, including a sixth form.</p> <p>It has the following outdoor sports facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Hardcourt area comprising 3 netball courts, 3 tennis courts (although no sockets for posts). <input type="checkbox"/> 1 senior grass football pitch.



BRADFORD OPEN SPACE, SPORT & RECREATION STUDY

OUTDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES ASSESSMENT REPORT

APPENDICES

School	Consultation comments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>❑ 1 junior grass football pitch.<li>❑ 1 informal grass area that is used for hockey. <p>The facilities are in constant use apart from two periods per week when the facility is cleaned. There is currently no regular formal usage of the outdoor facilities. Access to the main pitch is not clear and this needs to be made more formal in order for clubs to use the facility.</p> <p>The outdoor facilities at the School are limited given the number of pupils. On the site of the main football pitch there is a lot of undeveloped ground that could hold a cricket or football pitch if it was landscaped properly. This would increase the school's pitch capacity. There is a new building to be constructed that will provide changing accommodation for a further 50-75 people.</p>

Local Development Framework for Bradford

Evidence Base

Bradford Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study

Vol 2 (of 3) Open Space Assessment

July 2006



Report produced for the Council
by Knight, Kavanagh and Page

City of Bradford MDC

www.bradford.gov.uk

BRADFORD OPEN SPACE, SPORT & RECREATION STUDY: OPEN SPACE ASSESSMENT REPORT

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PART I: INTRODUCTION

This is the Assessment Report considering supply and demand issues for open spaces and outdoor sports facilities in Bradford, West Yorkshire. It covers the predominant issues for all the typologies defined in 'Assessing Needs & Opportunities: A Companion Guide to PPG 17':

- Parks and gardens.
- Natural and semi-natural greenspaces.
- Green corridors.
- Amenity greenspace.
- Provision for children and young people.
- Allotments, community gardens and city farms.
- Cemeteries, churchyards and other burial grounds.
- Civic spaces.
- Outdoor sports facilities.

This report does not include strategic recommendations and policy objectives. These are included within the Strategy document.

BRADFORD OPEN SPACE, SPORT & RECREATION STUDY: OPEN SPACE ASSESSMENT REPORT

Context

A detailed exploration of the national, regional and local context for open space provision is provided in Section 1: Introduction and context.

The assessment covers the following open space typologies as set out in ‘Assessing needs and opportunities: Planning Policy Guidance 17 companion guide.’

Table 1.1: PPG17 definitions

	PPG17 typology	Primary purpose
Greenspaces	Parks and gardens	Accessible, high quality opportunities for informal recreation and community events
	Natural and semi-natural greenspaces, including urban woodland	Wildlife conservation, biodiversity and environmental education and awareness
	Green corridors	Walking, cycling or horse riding, whether for leisure purposes or travel, and opportunities for wildlife migration
	Amenity greenspace	Opportunities for informal activities close to home or work or enhancement of the appearance of residential or other areas
	Outdoor sports facilities	Participation in outdoor sports, such as pitch sports, tennis, bowls, athletics or countryside and water sports
	Provision for children and young people	Areas designed primarily for play and social interaction involving children and young people, such as equipped play areas, ball courts, skateboard areas and teenage shelters
	Allotments, community gardens and urban farms	Opportunities for those people who wish to do so to grow their own produce as part of the long term promotion of sustainability, health and social inclusion
	Cemeteries, disused churchyards and other burial grounds	Quiet contemplation and burial of the dead, often linked to the promotion of wildlife conservation and biodiversity
Civic spaces	Civic and market squares and other hard surfaced areas designed for pedestrians	Providing a setting for civic buildings, public demonstrations and community events

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PART 2: METHODOLOGY AND BACKGROUND

This part of the report details the methodology employed in the study. It also identifies a series of generic issues relating to open space provision in Bradford that are applicable to more than one typology.

Methodology

Background information

An extensive range of desk background information has been reviewed and incorporated into the assessment of key issues for each typology. The national, regional and local policy context is detailed in Section 1. Other background documentation reviewed for the study is listed below:

- ❑ ARUP, *Airedale Corridors, A Masterplan and Strategy for Airedale*.
- ❑ City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council (CBMDC), *Airedale Corridors – Rural Backdrop Workshop Report (2005)*.
- ❑ CBMDC, *Bradford Wildlife Areas*.
- ❑ CBMDC, *Ilkley Moor Management Plan (2003-2012)*.
- ❑ CBMDC, *Park Events 2005*.
- ❑ CBMDC, *Walks in Parks and Woodlands*
- ❑ Heaton Township Association, *Heaton Baptist Cemetery, (1987)*
- ❑ Heaton Woods Trust, *Heaton Woods Guide*.
- ❑ Undercliffe Cemetery Company, *Undercliffe Cemetery, Bradford's great Heritage in stone*.

Consultation

The core of this phase revolved around extensive consultation with key individuals, interest and community groups, sports clubs, CBMDC officers, and agencies working in and around Bradford. Qualitative in-depth interviews were conducted either face-to-face or by telephone with consultees provided by CBMDC and those uncovered by KKP during consultation. A full list of consultees is included at Appendix 4.

Site visits

In total, 89 open spaces (parks and gardens and play areas) were visited as required by CBMDC, in order to assess their quality.

Open spaces

Parks and gardens were evaluated through the use of an assessment proforma (Appendix 1). The criteria utilised are summarised below, but are based upon those used for Green Flag (national standard for parks and green spaces in England and Wales, operated by the Civic Trust) and 'Green Space Strategies: A good practice guide', published by CABI Space (2004).

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Site visit data has been supplemented by additional data relating to issues such as community involvement, management plan etc.

Open space site visit criteria (summary)

- Physical access, e.g., public transport links, directional signposts
- Access-social, e.g., appropriate minimum entrance widths
- Parking, e.g., disabled parking
- Information signage, e.g., presence of up to date site information
- Equipment and facilities, e.g., artwork, toilets – includes assessment of both adequacy and maintenance of provision such as seats, benches, bins
- Location value, e.g., proximity of housing, other greenspace
- Site problems, e.g., presence of vandalism, graffiti
- Healthy, safe and secure, e.g., staff on site
- Maintenance and cleanliness, e.g., condition of landscape
- Typology specific profile, e.g., presence of environmental education facilities (natural/semi-natural provision)
- Groups site meets the needs of, e.g., elderly, young people
- Site potential
- Non site visit information, e.g., community involvement, management plan

Provision for children and young people

Quantitative and qualitative site assessments were conducted for provision for children and young people to identify, for example, the range, nature and type of equipment provided. The proforma utilised is set out in Appendix 2.

Provision for children and young people site visit criteria (summary)

- Signage.
- Fencing.
- Seating.
- Number of pieces of equipment.
- Surface.
- Provision for toddlers, children, teenagers.
- Type (NPFA classification).

BRADFORD OPEN SPACE, SPORT & RECREATION STUDY: OPEN SPACE ASSESSMENT REPORT

Database development

All information relating to open space and outdoor sports facilities in Bradford is collated in the project open space database (supplied as an electronic file). It has been agreed as accurate and comprehensive by CBMDC. Whilst KKP has provided extensive support in identifying provision and the development of GIS processes in Bradford, it takes no responsibility for the accuracy of the database. The database details for each site:

Data held on open spaces database (summary)

- KKP reference number (used for mapping).
- Site name.
- Local authority reference number.
- Nearest road/settlement.
- Ownership.
- Typology.
- Sub-typology.
- Size (hectares).
- Access.
- Site visit data.

The database colour codes each site visited against a set threshold. The threshold for assessing quality has been set at 60%; this is based on Green Flag criteria. Sites classed as red have a quality score below the threshold; those identified as green are above the threshold.

GIS analysis

All sites in the open spaces database for Bradford have been mapped using MapInfo. Catchment areas have been applied to each site depending on its typology, size and classification. The effective catchments have been identified using data from the street survey and guidance issued by the Greater London Authority (GLA)¹. The following catchments are used to identify the coverage of current provision:

Table 2.1: Summary of catchment areas

Classification	Size of site	Catchment area
Parks:		
Local parks	2 ha or less	400 metres
District parks	2 – 20 ha	1,200 metres
Borough parks	20 – 60 ha	3,200 metres
Amenity greenspace, natural and semi natural		
Borough-wide significance	More than 10ha	1,600 metres
Settlement significance	Between 1ha and 10ha	900 metres

¹ Greater London Authority (2002): Guide to preparing open space strategies

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Classification	Size of site	Catchment area
Neighbourhood significance	Between 0.66ha and 1ha	600 metres
Local significance	Up to 0.66ha	120 metres
Allotments, cemeteries, civic space		
Borough-wide significance	More than 10ha	3,200 metres
Settlement significance	Between 1ha and 10ha	1,800 metres
Neighbourhood significance	Between 0.66ha and 1ha	1,200 metres
Local significance	Up to 0.66ha	240 metres

It is difficult to assess green corridors against catchment areas due to their very nature and usage, often as access to other open spaces. Instead maps demonstrate the coverage of existing provision and a more accurate picture of accessibility is built up through the consultation.

Catchment areas for play areas are assessed through the following distances and walking times, provided by the National Playing Fields Association (NPFA), 2001.

Table 2.2: Methodology to calculate play catchment areas:

Facility	Time	Pedestrian route	Straight line distance
LAP	1 minute	100 metres	60 metres
LEAP	5 minutes	400 metres	240 metres
NEAP	15 minutes	1,000 metres	600 metres.
SEAP			Over 1,000 metres

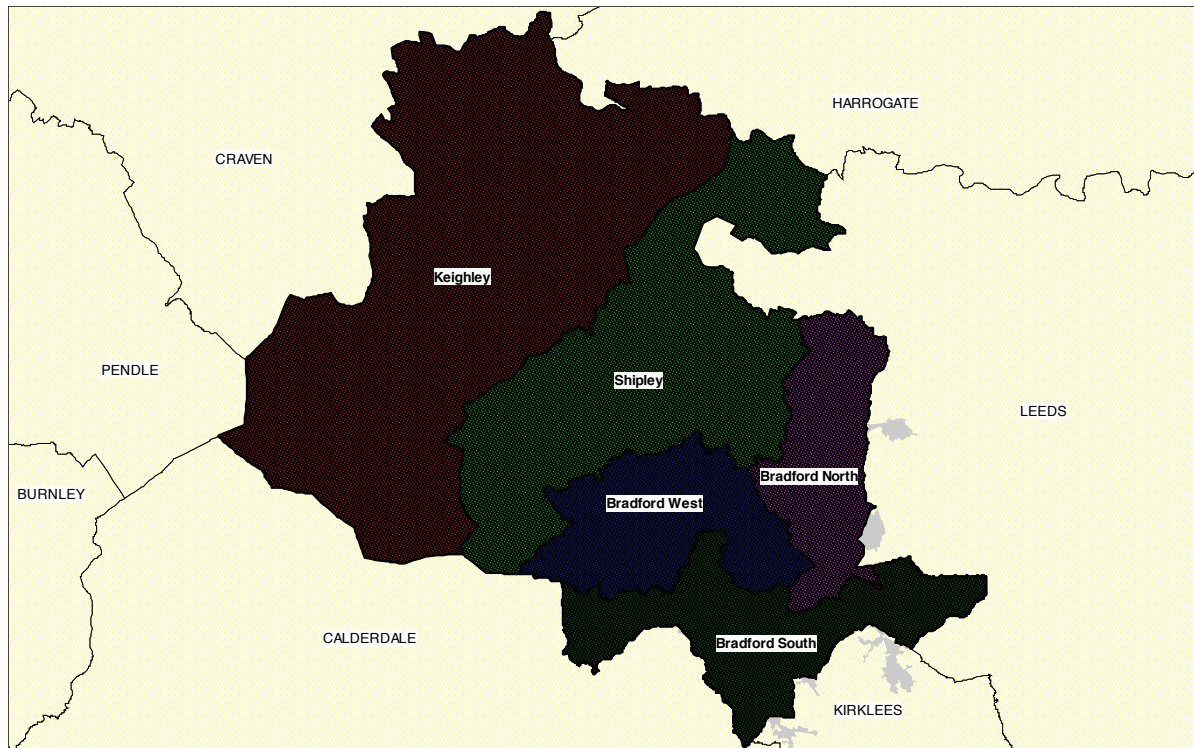
The straight-line distance is used as the radial distance of each facility's catchment area. This distance has been used to plot the play sites' catchment areas in this study. As pedestrian routes to play areas vary between households the straight-line distance indicated by the NPFA is more defensible. The report therefore uses the straight-line distances to plot catchment areas.

Analysis areas

To facilitate analysis, Bradford has been divided into five analysis areas. These are shown below and mirror the District's parliamentary areas. Analysis areas have been adopted for Bradford to create a more localised assessment of provision and for examination of open space/facility surplus and deficiencies at a local level.

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Figure 2.1: Map of analysis areas in Bradford



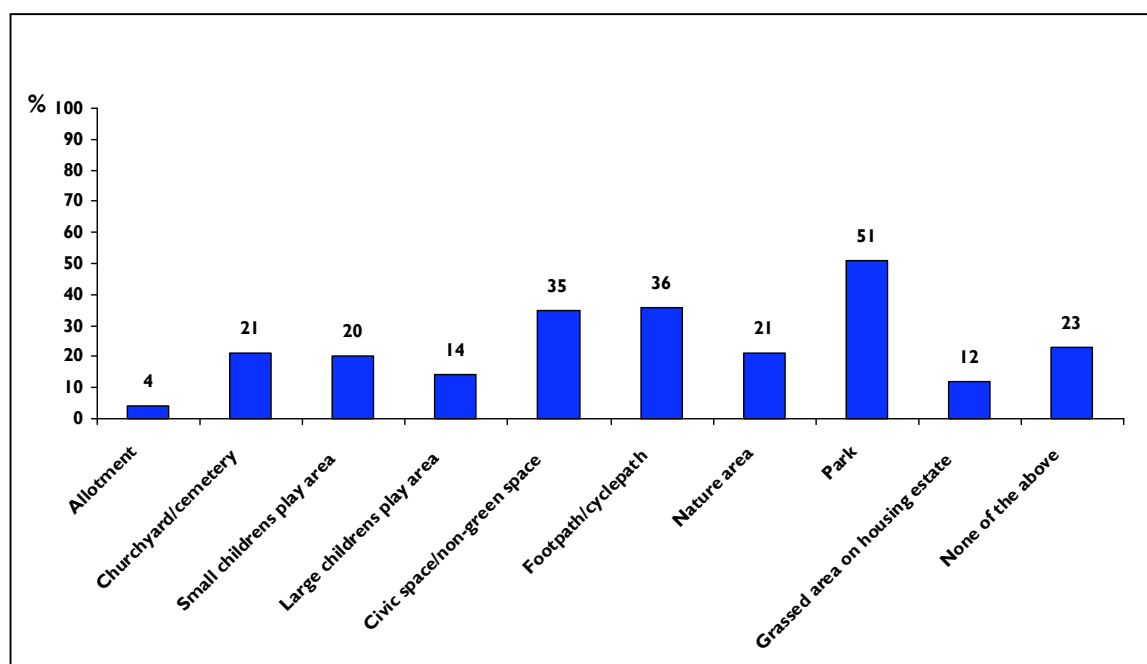
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General open space issues

KKP has carried out extensive consultation with users and non-users of open spaces throughout Bradford, during which, many issues concerning open spaces in the District have been raised and discussed. Typology and site specific issues are covered in the relevant sections of this report. This section sets out those generic issues, which cut across more than one typology.

Usage of open spaces

Figure 2.2: Open spaces visited in the previous 12 months (Proportion of all respondents)

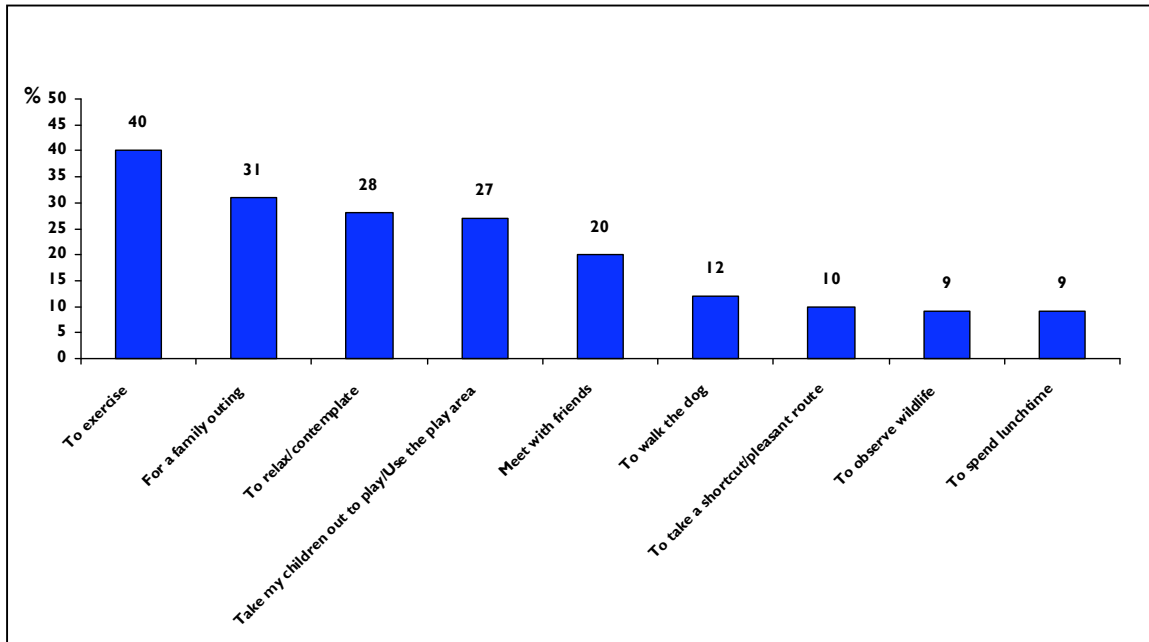


The most frequently visited open space is a park (51%). Large proportions of residents have also visited footpath/cyclepath and civic space/non-green space (36% and 35%) in the previous 12 months. Those respondents surveyed in South Bradford are least likely to visit a park (37%). Respondents surveyed in Ilkley and Shipley are most likely to make visits to civic/non-green space (72% and 71%). Similarly 65% of residents in Ilkley have visited a footpath/cyclepath in the previous 12 months. The level of visits to allotments (4%) is particularly low relative to other forms of provision. This may relate to the fact that allotments are generally not visited in the same way as other forms of provision (i.e. visits to allotments are usually undertaken for the specific purpose of working on an allotment plot rather than for the generic recreational purposes for which a park is usually visited). Respondents in Ilkley report slightly higher visits to allotments (8%).

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Reason for usage

Figure 2.3: Reasons for usage of open space in the previous 12 months

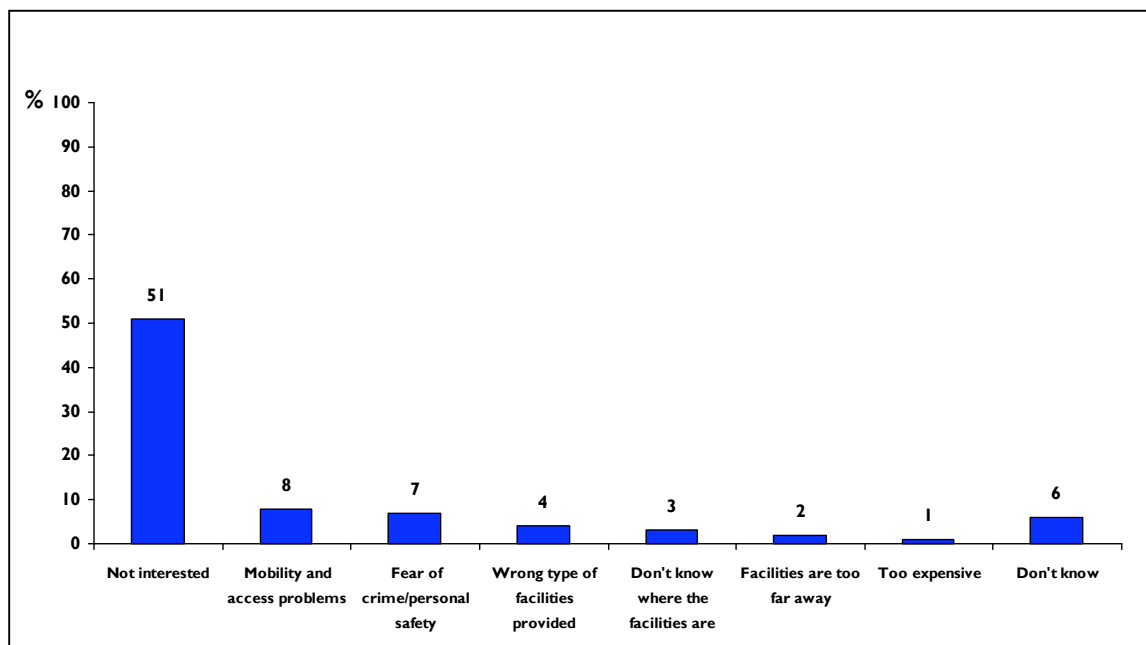


The main reasons for usage of open space facilities are to exercise (40%) and for a family outing (31%). Relatively few respondents visit open spaces to observe wildlife (9%) or to spend a lunchtime (9%). To relax/contemplate (28%) and to take children out to play (27%) are also identified as a significant reason for the usage of open space.

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Reasons for non-usage

Figure 2.4: Reasons for non-usage of open spaces (proportion of all respondents)

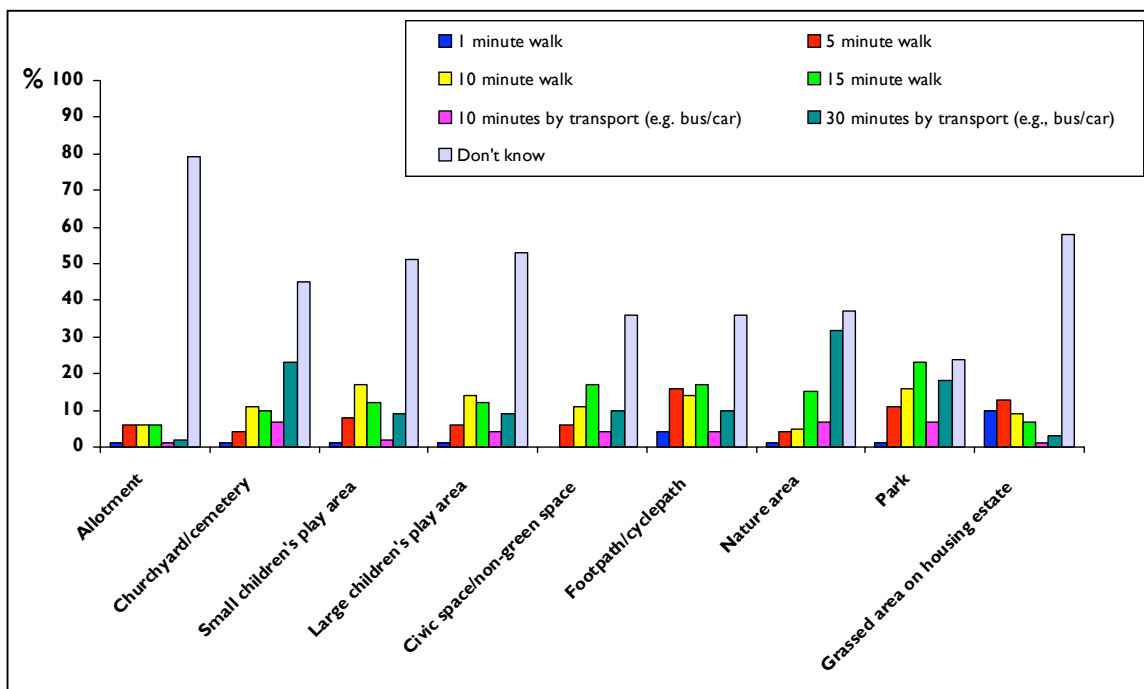


The main reasons for non-usage of open space facilities are lack of interest (51%), mobility and access problems (8%) and fear of crime/personal safety (7%). Respondents in Bradford South and West (13% and 18%) report fear of crime/personal safety as the main reason for non-usage of open space. There is a range of other reasons cited as causing non-use of open space including facilities being too far away and too expensive. Key areas to consider in the future management of open spaces are, therefore, stimulating an interest in open spaces and encouraging people to make greater use of sites whilst addressing issues with access and personal safety.

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Travel time

Figure 2.5: Time prepared to travel to reach open spaces



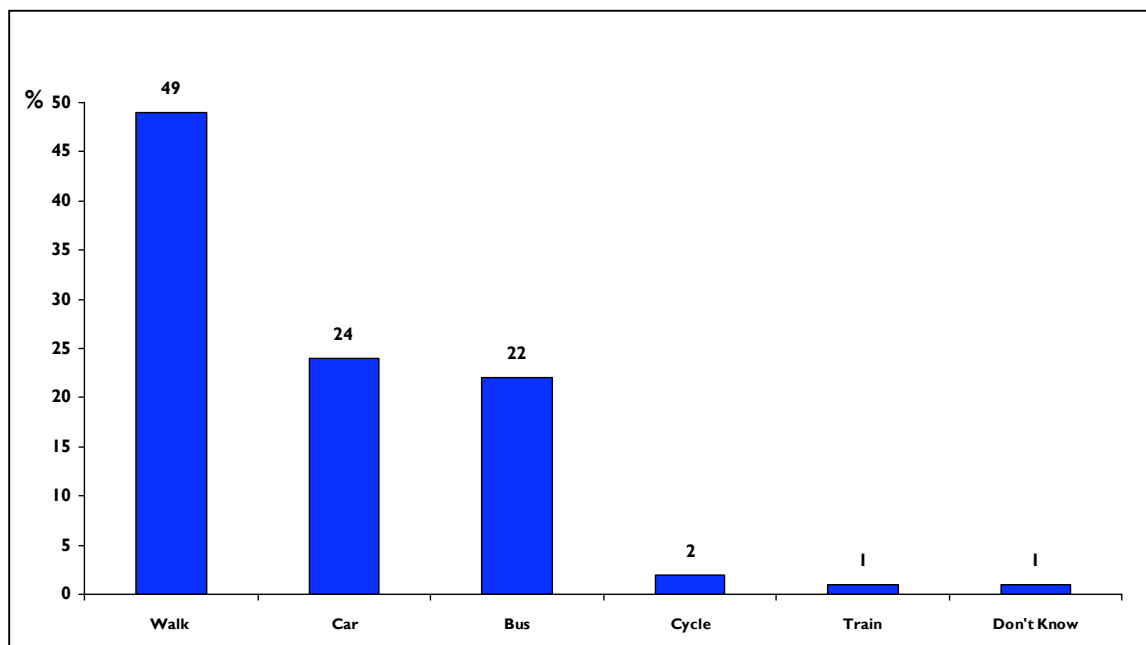
Survey responses show that, for most typologies, people are most willing to walk between 5-15 minutes to reach open spaces. For the typology of grassed areas on housing estates and footpath/cyclepath, people are generally willing to only travel a 5 minute walk. There is clearly an expectation from respondents that grassed areas on housing estates should be one of the most accessible forms of open space provision.

The distance respondents are prepared to travel to reach a particular open space typology is examined in greater detail in each typology section. However, the majority are not prepared to travel further than a 15 minutes walk to reach an allotment or civic space/non-green space. Respondents surveyed identified that they are generally more willing to travel further to reach a nature area, park and churchyard/cemetery, up to 30 minutes by transport.

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Means of travel

Figure 2.6: Means of travel to open spaces



Data from the street survey identifies the main means of travel used to reach open spaces as walking (49%) followed by car (24%) and by bus (22%). Respondents surveyed in Keighley (65%), Bingley (69%) and Holmewood (83%) are more likely to travel to open spaces by walking. This may be due to the ease of access by walking from these centres.

Accessibility

Consultation responses suggest that many people are fearful of using open spaces due to the vandalism that is evident at some sites and intimidation by youth congregation. The public's perception of crime within these sites appears to be much higher than its actual occurrence. The perception of safety is a common issue within woodlands throughout Bradford due to sites typically being secluded. Consultation suggested that women, in particular, do not feel safe walking alone through the Districts woodlands.

A major issue is the design of open space. It is not always considered to be primary in site development. However, the design of open space has an impact on its use. Open spaces such as amenity and play areas should be located to provide good surveillance. If a site is overlooked by housing antisocial behaviour can be reduced.

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Quality

There is a large number of 'Friends of' groups and community groups actively involved in the management and improvement of open spaces throughout Bradford. A number of these groups are being successful at gaining funding through bids to external agencies but there are also a number who expressed desire for greater support from CBMDC in terms of funding bids.

Consultees also complained that dog fouling was a problem and lighting needs to be improved.

Consultation identified desire for small, poor quality and underused amenity greenspace to be developed as semi-natural sites and wildlife areas.

The problem of off-road motorbikes and quads in the countryside and around communities has reached endemic levels throughout the UK. Bradford is no exception, the use of quad bikes and motorbikes plagues many open spaces throughout Bradford, particularly the parks and woodland sites.

In the past off road biking has not been seen as a sport/hobby to be encouraged by providers of recreation but rather as a problem to be discouraged or removed. Building barriers to prevent access to open space is the usual approach to tackling the problem, however this brings with it additional difficulties and associated problems of complying with DDA and maintaining access to open space for other users. In Bradford motorbikes are a problem on many park sites. In an attempt to tackle the problem on these sites a mounted ranger patrol has been implemented and some access controls installed. However the problem is difficult to eradicate using only barriers and other tactics should be considered (see case study).

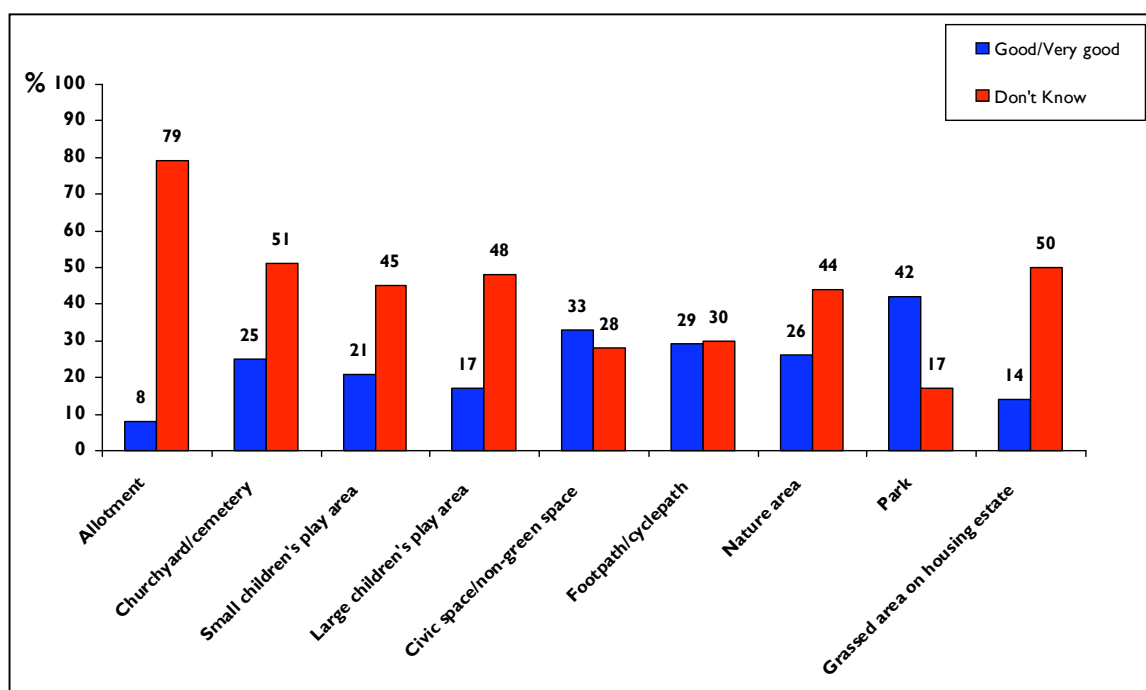
Views and perceptions of this sport are slowly changing with the realisation that the problem is not going to go away and needs to be addressed. A positive way of dealing with the issue is the provision of/establishment of official tracks. Establishing partnerships between landowners and motorcycle riders is seen to be the best course of action in tackling and addressing the need for providing such facilities. Currently there is no legitimate site providing for off-road motorcycling in Bradford. However, consultation identified that one site, Flapit Quarry, is heavily used unofficially. Esolt woodlands is also a potential site for creating an official off-road motorcycle location.

A case study of how a local authority has tackled the issue and provided an official biking facility is included in Appendix 5.

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There is significant variation in the rating of the quality of open space provision in Bradford. It is very strongly correlated to usage, in that where there are low levels of visit to an open space typology, large proportions of residents are unable to rate the quality. For example, allotments and grassed areas on housing estates, which have the lowest levels of visit, have some of the highest proportions of respondents not able to rate the quality (79% allotments and 50% grassed areas on housing estates). However, where respondents are able to rate quality, it is generally rated as good or very good, e.g., 42% rate the quality of parks in Bradford as good or very good.

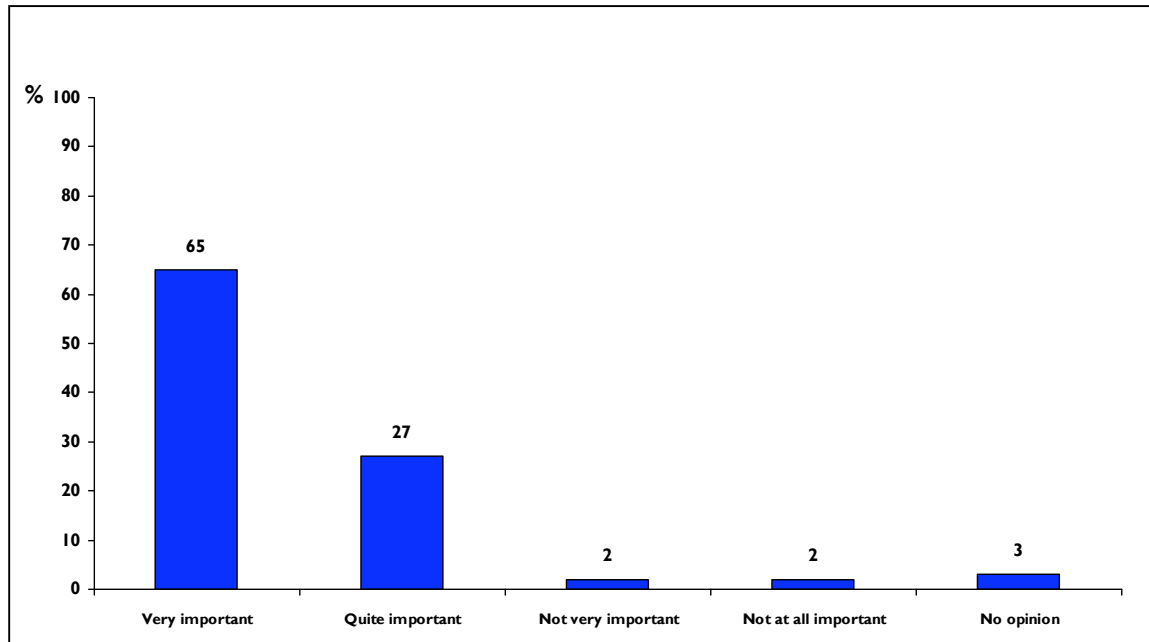
Figure 2.7: Rating quality of provision



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Importance of open spaces

Figure 2.8: Importance of open spaces

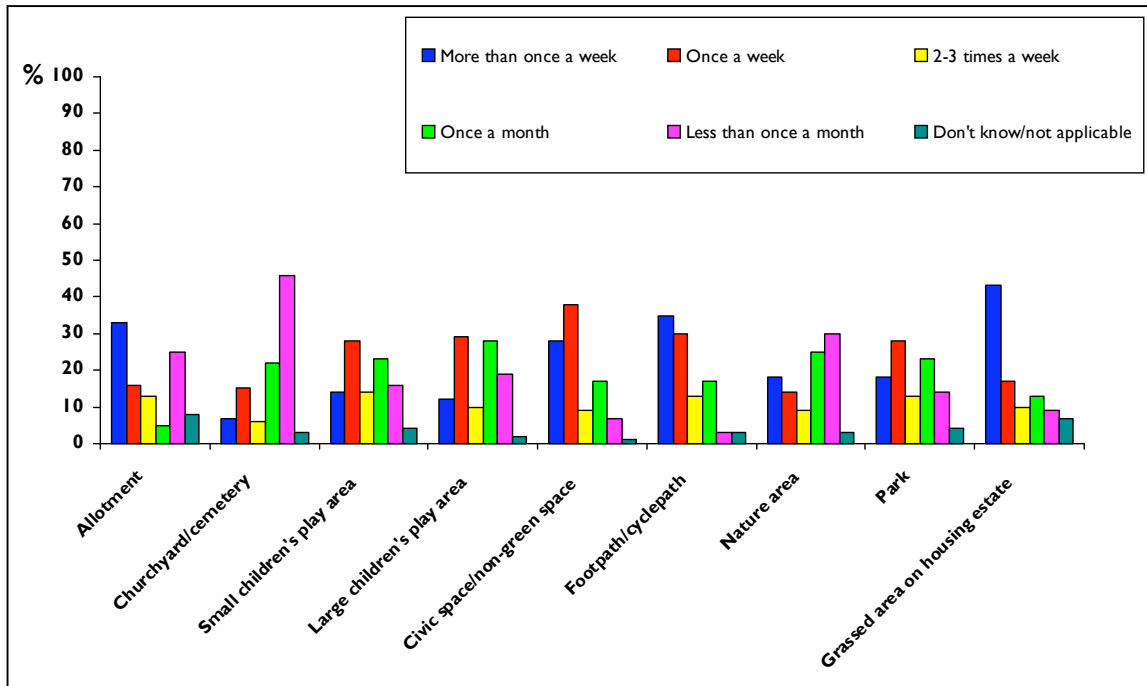


The provision of open spaces is rated as very or quite important by the majority of respondents to the street survey (92%). This reinforces the value that is placed on open and green spaces by the residents of, and visitors to, Bradford. There is little variation in opinion on the importance of open spaces amongst a particular age group. However, those surveyed in Ilkley placed a large importance on open spaces acknowledging them as very important (80%), whilst respondents in Bingley place least importance on open spaces, 7% rating open spaces as not at all important.

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Frequency of visits

Figure 2.9: Frequency of visits to open spaces



There is significant variation in the frequency of visits to each typology. Footpaths/cyclepath, grassed areas on housing estates and allotments tend to be visited more than once a week mainly as a result of their more immediate accessibility. Nature areas and churchyard/cemeteries tend to be visited less than once a month as they tend to be visited for a specific purpose rather than for general recreational purposes.

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PART 3: PARKS AND GARDENS

3.1 Introduction

The typology of Parks and Gardens, as set out in PPG17: A Companion Guide, covers urban parks, country parks and formal gardens (including designed landscapes), which provide 'accessible high quality opportunities for informal recreation and community events.'

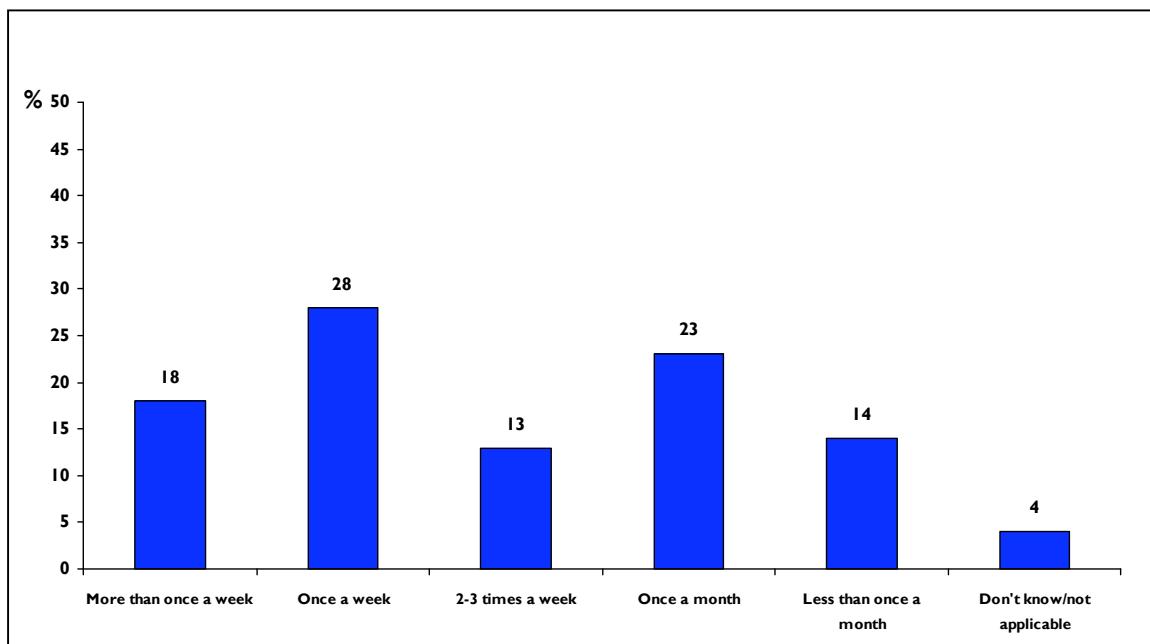
Context

This section outlines findings from the survey of residents in relation to their use of and attitudes towards the provision of parks and gardens in Bradford. It provides a context for the subsequent sections, which address the quantity, quality and accessibility of provision.

Results are provided for the descriptions used in the survey itself.

Usage

Figure 3.1: Frequency of usage of parks in the previous 12 months

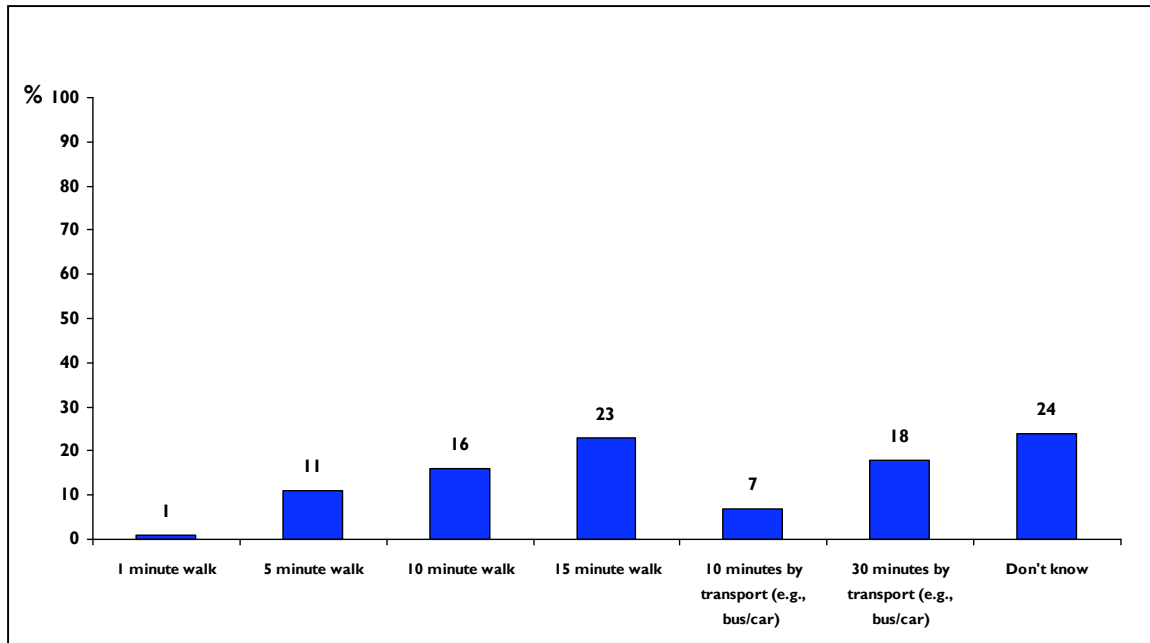


51% of respondents visit parks. Amongst those that visit parks, the majority visit frequently (59% once a week or more). Therefore, not only do parks receive the highest number of visitors, these users also visit frequently.

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Travel time

Figure 3.2 : Time prepared to travel to access a park

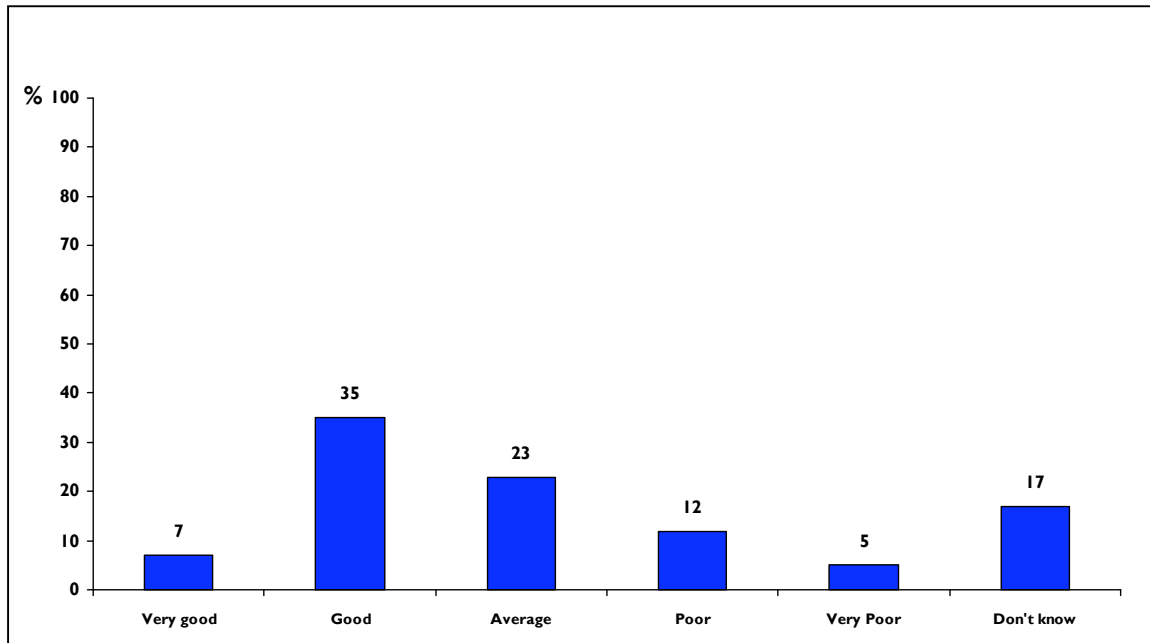


There is a significant variation in the length of time which respondents are prepared to travel to reach a park. Over half (51%) will travel no further than a fifteen minute walk. A quarter (2%) will travel up to 30 minutes by transport. The variation reflects the fact that parks often serve different purposes for different people e.g. a park can be a local facility or its size and range of facilities can attract people from a wider distance.

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Quality of provision

Figure 3.3: Quality of provision of parks



Just under half of respondents (42%) rate the provision of parks and gardens as good or very good. A sizeable proportion (23%) rates provision as average and only 17% as poor or very poor. A further 17% of respondents felt unable to comment upon the quality.

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Key issues

Current provision

There are 44 sites classified as parks and gardens totalling 475 ha¹. There is one site with closed/restricted access (Site KKP ref 29). Parks and gardens have been classified in the following ways to identify their effective catchment:

- ❑ Borough park – sites between 20 and 60 ha, large specialised areas, attracting a large number of visitors from a wide area.
- ❑ District park – sites between 2 and 20 ha, areas that attract a significant proportion of users from particular parts of the local area, designed principally for passive recreation, serving the recreational needs of the local population.
- ❑ Local park – sites of 2 ha or less, smaller areas that attract almost all users from a particular area, normally located on the edge of housing estates and serve the immediate population.

Table 3.1: Distribution of parks and garden sites by analysis area

Analysis Area	Local park		District park		Borough park		TOTAL provision	
	number	Size(ha)	number	Size(ha)	number	Size(ha)	number	Size(ha)
Bradford North	2	2.8970	3	24.7415	1	29.7230	6	57.3615
Bradford South	0	0.0000	7	66.0910	0	0.0000	7	66.0910
Bradford West	3	1.8830	2	17.0460	1	21.9000	6	40.8290
Keighley	6	6.3130	10	55.3090	0	0.0000	16	61.6220
Shipley	4	3.8110	4	24.6030	1	220.4850	9	248.8990
BRADFORD	15	14.9040	26	187.7905	3	272.1080	44	474.8025

There is one country park (St Ives Estate), which can be regarded as servicing the whole of Bradford. Lister Park, Peel Park and site KKP ref 493 also serve the whole District.

Accessibility

The effective catchments of parks has been identified using data from the street survey (see Figure 3.3) and guidance issued by the Greater London Authority (GLA)². The following catchments are used to identify the coverage of current provision:

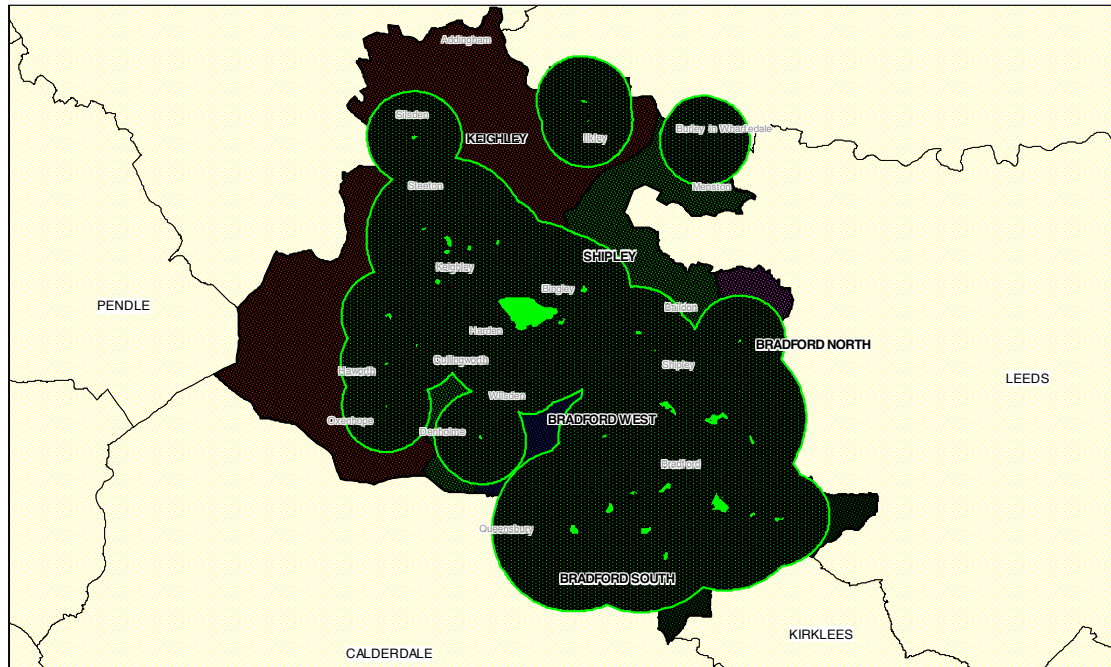
- ❑ Local parks – 400 metres.
- ❑ District parks – 1,200 metres.
- ❑ Borough parks – 3,200 metres.

¹ Figures rounded up

² Greater London Authority (2002): Guide to preparing open space strategies

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Figure 3.4: Parks and gardens mapped against settlement areas with catchments applied



Catchment mapping, based on all current provision, shows that the majority of the District is adequately provided for in terms of parks and gardens. However, there are significant catchment gaps in Addingham, Steeton, Baildon and Menston and minor catchment gaps in Bradford South and Bradford West. However, these areas may be covered by provision in neighbouring authorities.

Table 3.2: Gaps in provision of parks and gardens across Bradford

Analysis area	Catchment gaps
Bradford North	No gap identified
Bradford South	Minor catchment gap
Bradford West	Minor catchment gap
Keighley	<input type="checkbox"/> Addingham <input type="checkbox"/> Steeton <input type="checkbox"/> Minor gap in East Ilkley
Shipley	<input type="checkbox"/> Baildon <input type="checkbox"/> Menston

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Management – strategic

Four parks within Bradford (Lister Park, Peel Park, Roberts Park and Central Park) currently have a written management plan. A management plan is currently being written for St Ives Estate. Best practice would be to have management plans for all the main parks and open spaces in Bradford. This would focus management, for example, on site quality and community involvement, which are also key objectives for Green Flag. This would also help to deliver the Bradford Community Strategy objective of ‘creating strong communities and a better District for all’.

Management - operational

Management of parks and gardens in Bradford is organised on a constituency area basis with an area manager in each constituency overseeing the grounds maintenance and day-to-day operation of parks.

Grounds maintenance for Bradford parks is currently carried out in-house, working to the specifications utilised under compulsory competitive tendering (CCT), with the exception of parks within Bradford South and Bowling Park (Bradford North). Grounds maintenance for these parks is undertaken on a contract basis by Glendale Grounds Maintenance Ltd. It is interesting to note that although, Glendale provides a service at a lower cost than the in-house team, the general perception, highlighted during consultation, is that parks falling under the responsibility of Glendale are maintained to a lower standard than those maintained in-house. However, this was not evident from the results of the qualitative assessments undertaken.

CBMDC is currently undertaking an asset management project. This forms part of the Council’s change programme to improve the quality of services delivered to local communities. It is currently investigating restructuring the management and maintenance of CBMDC assets, including open spaces. Options include outsourcing these functions to a private sector partner. Whichever option is chosen, an opportunity exists to move away from current (CCT-driven) practice towards more efficient and good practice maintenance regimes.

Staffing

One of the key findings from consultation with user groups is the demand for an increased staff presence in the District’s parks, in the form of site specific park rangers. There are 15 park rangers currently patrolling, with the aid of motorbikes, the parks and open spaces throughout Bradford. The main role of the rangers is to provide a visible presence and to police dog-fouling offences and anti-social behaviour in parks.

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Consultation found that the ranger presence is not always felt by users because of their peripatetic nature. As the ranger service currently focuses on policing parks, there is a gap in services such as environmental education, conservation activities, user engagement and site promotion. Site specific or area rangers can provide these essential services while at the same time providing an on-site presence. Dedicated park staff has proven to lead to a circle of improvement, as witnessed at Lister Park.

The importance of park rangers, in terms of the improvements and benefits they can bring to a site, is becoming increasingly recognised. CBMDC recognises the importance of park rangers and has signed up to the CABESpace Parkforce pledge.

Quality

The methodology for assessing quality is set out in Part 2 (Methodology). The table below summarises the results of the quality assessment for parks and gardens in Bradford. The threshold for assessing quality has been set at 60%; this is based on Green Flag criteria. Individual site summaries can be found at the end of this section.

Table 3.3: Quality scores for parks and garden sites by analysis area

Analysis area	QUALITY Scores					Number at:	
	maximum score	lowest score	MEAN score	highest score	spread	below 60%	above 60%
Bradford North	114	55%	63%	71%	16%	1	2
Bradford South	114	49%	62%	72%	24%	2	3
Bradford West	114	61%	68%	89%	29%	0	5
Keighley	114	35%	60%	70%	36%	3	5
Shipley	114	49%	62%	80%	30%	4	3
BRADFORD	114	35%	63%	89%	55%	10	18

The quality scores for parks and gardens indicate that sites located in Bradford West are all of high quality. There is some variation in the mean quality scores (from 59% to 68%) across the analysis areas, with Bradford West (68%) having the highest mean score. Part of the reason for this is that it houses Lister Park (highest overall score 89%), which is a green flag site.

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The Green Flag Award Scheme, managed by the Civic Trust, is the national standard for parks and green spaces across England and Wales. Two sites in Bradford, Lister Park (its fourth success for this annual award) and Central Park, have been awarded this status for 2006/07. CBMDC future aim is to meet Green Flag standards for one park in each of the five constituencies of Bradford. These proposed parks are shown in Table 3.4 alongside the quality score based on site visit data.

Table 3.4: Proposed parks for green flag entry by constituency

Area	Proposed green flag entry	Site quality score (%)
Bradford North	Peel Park	71%
Bradford South	Wibsey Park	72%
Bradford West	Lister Park	89%
Keighley	Central Park	70%
Shipley	Roberts Park (after proposed restoration)	60%

As long as issues associated with litter, graffiti and vandalism are addressed, the qualitative scores suggest that Peel Park and Wibsey Park have a good chance of success in the field assessment element of the award. Roberts Park should not be put forward until its restoration is complete and the quality of Lister Park needs to be sustained in order to continue its success. Qualitative scores also indicate that St Ives Estate (78%), Myrtle Park (80%), Bowling Park (62%) and Silsden Park (67%) could also be considered for Green Flag entry in the future.

A key issue identified through consultation regarding the quality of parks in Bradford is that the restoration of Lister Park has raised the expectations of residents throughout Bradford, particularly in terms of provision for children and young people. Residents have witnessed the difference that the on-site dedicated staff team has made in terms of maintaining the high quality of the site and creating a more open and safe environment. This expectation needs to be managed in terms of what level of provision is appropriate to local areas. Lister Park is Bradford's flagship park and, as such, therefore should be expected to lead the way in terms of raising the standards of management and maintenance in all parks. However, it is unrealistic to assume that all parks in Bradford can attain this level.

As referenced earlier, quad bikes are an issue across all open spaces in Bradford, Parks are no exception. The site assessments show that no parks have adequate and appropriate controls to prevent illegal use. The majority of parks (nine) have some controls to prevent illegal use, but with some noticeable gaps and just under half of the parks assessed have no controls. Consultation with user and non-user groups identified demand for access controls to tackle the problem.

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As part of the Council's Local Area Management Initiative, £30,000 has been allocated for each of the District's five constituencies to be spent on improvements to neighbourhood parks and recreation grounds. Elected members, neighbourhood forums and specific interest groups are consulted to determine what schemes are important to local people and what improvements communities would like to see. Improvement suggestions are presented to the Area Committee and committee members then select the preferred schemes to which the money can be allocated. This results in gradual improvements to the quality of park provision in all constituencies.

Community involvement

There are a number of active friends of groups operating in the District, focused upon improving their local park. Support from CBMDC in the establishment and operation of these groups encourages community involvement in the management of parks, the value of which is recognised by the Parks and Landscape Service. The majority of the groups undertake working parties within the Parks and are involved with organising and promoting events. Two of the groups (Friends of St Ives and Friends of Lister Park) have produced their own web site enabling them to promote the work that they are undertaking. Friends of St Ives have recently been awarded a Heritage Lottery grant for an archaeological/historical assessment of the Estate. This is currently on-going.

Site data

This section provides detail on parks and gardens sites in Bradford and specific issues to be addressed. Data is drawn from a combination of site visit assessment and consultation.

Site	Quality	Comments
Bowling Park	62%	Local groups identified the need for provision of more activities for children and greater ranger patrols to improve safety perception in the Park.
Dowley Gap	N/A	The Airedale Masterplan highlights the potential for the creation of a Country Park. The former landfill and land beneath the viaduct could be used to create a woodland park that joins up with Hirst Wood, Shipley Glen, South Bog and Cottingley. Access can be developed through Healey Lane and concentrated at the Bradford and Bingley Sports Club where parking is available and circular walking trips can be made via the banks of the river and canal.

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Site	Quality	Comments
Harold Park	66%	<p>This is a good site with potential for further enhancement.</p> <p>The Harold Monument at the site is in need of restoration.</p> <p>There is a number of infrastructure improvements required to enhance the site, including repair or replacement of lakeside seating, installation of lighting to improve safety perceptions and the implementation of access controls to reduce abuse of the site by motorbikes.</p> <p>At present, the derelict tennis courts impact on the overall quality of the site. Consultation with local residents identified that the space requires transformation to improve its visual quality.</p>
Horton Park	64%	The Park suffers from anti-social behaviour problems centred around youth congregation and use of motorbikes.
Jubilee Gardens	N/A	The Airedale Masterplan notes that the site provides a green space at the heart of Bingley. However it is highlighted that the site is not well used with the design of the landscaping and public realm discouraging people to spend time in the gardens.
Lister Park	89%	<p>Although the perception of safety in the Park has dramatically improved since the Heritage Lottery restoration project consultation highlighted that it is still an issue with the elderly white population of the local area. Despite efforts by the park ranger to overcome this, they still perceive the Park to be unsafe.</p> <p>Consultation suggested that vehicle access to the site is an issue. The site has internal car parking facilities, which requires the main entrance to allow vehicle access. It is, therefore, vulnerable to abuse by motorbikes and car users. Local users would like an automatic barrier to be installed at the entrance to close the Park off from vehicle access in the evenings.</p> <p>The busy main road opposite the entrance currently poses an access barrier.</p>
Lund Park	N/A	<p>A number of potential enhancements have been identified through consultation. The Park would benefit from electricity, which would facilitate events, improved public transport links and information boards.</p> <p>Perception of safety in the Park has recently improved due to the installation of entrance lighting.</p>
Northcliffe Park	49%	<p>Consultation identified demand for nature interpretation boards and for wildlife conservation features such as bird boxes. This would enhance visitor experience.</p> <p>The site is considered to be unsafe during the evenings due to anti-social behaviour problems.</p>

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Site	Quality	Comments
Oakworth (Holden) Park	55%	<p>This unique site has a lot of potential to become a significant attraction for Oakworth but requires investment and development in order to bring it up to a good quality standard.</p> <p>A major issue is the perception of safety, particularly centred around the caves.</p> <p>Litter was also identified, through consultation and the qualitative site assessment, as a problem at the Park. Bins with greater capacity are required or, alternatively, increased litter collection services for the Park.</p>
Peel Park	71%	<p>Consultation found that the cleaning of the statues within the site and restoration of the two drinking fountains could enhance visitor experience. Litter was identified as a problem within the site with the need for strategic placing of litter bins.</p> <p>A local group identified safe access as a barrier to use. The only safe crossing point to allow access to the Park from surrounding areas is a zebra crossing on Bolton Road. However, users feel that the crossing is unsafe due to its location, which gives motorists little warning of its presence. Consultation identified the need for improved crossing provision at this location with the possible installation of a pelican crossing or the relocation of the zebra crossing to a less inconspicuous and hazardous stretch of the road.</p> <p>Motorbike use and vandalism are common problems at the site. To tackle these, users would like an on-site presence in the form of a ranger, and also dummy CCTV to act as a deterrent.</p>
Roberts Park	60%	<p>Consultation identified that local residents do not regard the Park as a good open space. They consider the Park to require redevelopment. It has potential to be a significant attraction for Saltaire and a local amenity for use by residents, workers and visitors.</p> <p>Anti-social behaviour is the main concern expressed by local residents and users. There are shrub areas at the site that require cutting back to improve view lines and natural surveillance. An on-site ranger and lighting would also improve safety perceptions according to local groups.</p> <p>Demand for toilets has been identified, especially to accommodate school parties.</p> <p>The lodge within the site is in poor condition and suffers repeated vandalism.</p>
Spence Gardens, Ilkley	N/A	<p>The site has problems with underage drinkers and anti-social behaviour.</p> <p>The site is popular with dog walkers. Therefore, dog fouling is a significant problem.</p>

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Site	Quality	Comments
St. Ives Estate	78%	<p>This is a good quality and well used site.</p> <p>The site could be an excellent location for environmental education focus. However, this is limited due to a lack of educational facilities and ranger.</p> <p>During summer weekends and when events are being held there is demand for a greater number of car parking spaces. Users would like to see the car park extended and provide for horse boxes. This has been recognised by CBMDC and work on improving the car park capacity is due to start in August 2006.</p> <p>Consultation identified that the toilets in the Park are in need of improvement. They are in very poor condition and are not always open.</p> <p>New bins have recently been installed throughout the Park. However, the location of the bins has been restricted to areas that can be accessed by vehicles. Parts of the site therefore have no bins. This has been raised as an issue through consultation, an example being when school parties have picnics in areas where no bins are provided.</p>
Wibsey Park	72%	<p>The main problems at the Park include youth congregation, which can intimidate other users. Syringes have been found on site.</p> <p>Consultation identified demand for upgrading of the play area to include fencing and picnic tables and increased provision of litter bins and seating. Visitor experience could be enhanced with better maintenance of the lake and trees.</p>

Parks and gardens summary

- Expectations have been raised through the restoration of Lister Park. This needs to be managed in terms of what level of provision is appropriate to local areas.
- Demand has been identified for an increased staff presence.
- Increased access controls are required to mitigate abuse by quad and motorbikes.
- There is one significant catchment gap in Addingham and minor catchment gaps in central and west Steeton and north Baildon. However, these gaps may be covered by provision in neighbouring authorities.
- Site assessments identified a number of sites to be considered for future entry for the Green Flag award.

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PART 4: NATURAL AND SEMI-NATURAL GREENSPACES

Introduction

The typology of natural and semi natural greenspaces, as set out in PPG17: A Companion Guide includes woodland (coniferous, deciduous, mixed) and scrub, grassland (e.g. downland, meadow), heath or moor, wetlands (e.g. marsh, fen), open running water, wastelands (including disturbed ground), and bare rock habitats (e.g. cliffs, quarries, pits). These provide ‘wildlife conservation, biodiversity and environmental education and awareness.’

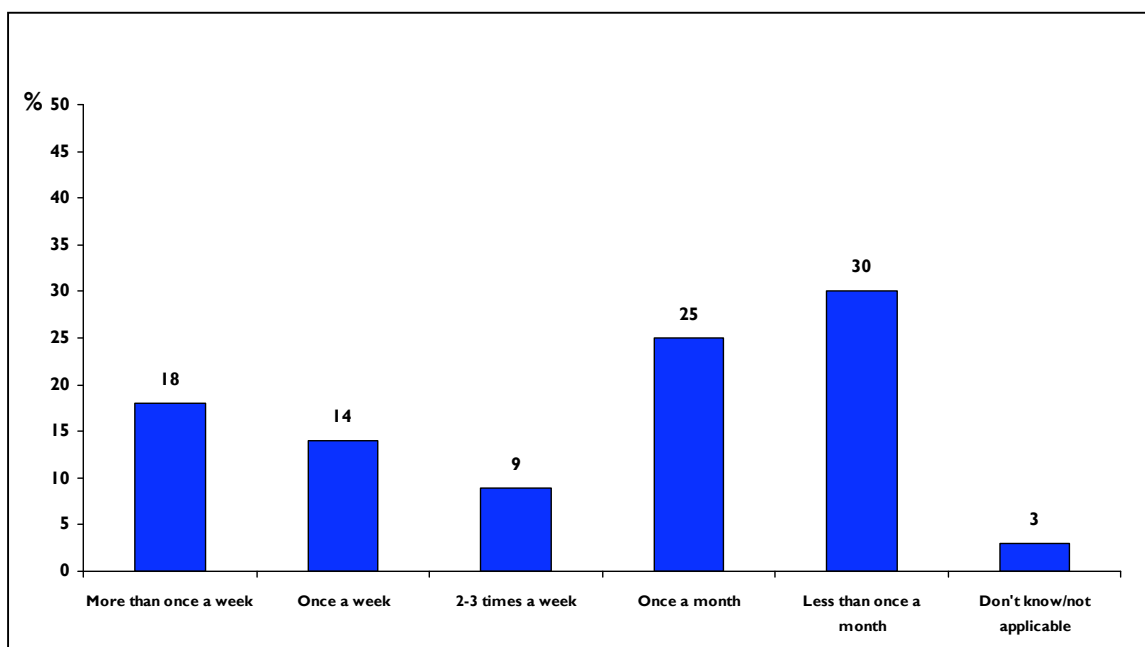
Context

This section outlines findings from the survey of residents in relation to their use of and attitudes towards the provision of natural and semi-natural greenspaces in Bradford. It provides a context for the subsequent sections, which address the quantity, quality and accessibility of provision.

Results are provided for the descriptions used in the survey itself.

Usage

Figure 4.1: Frequency of usage of nature areas in the previous 12 months



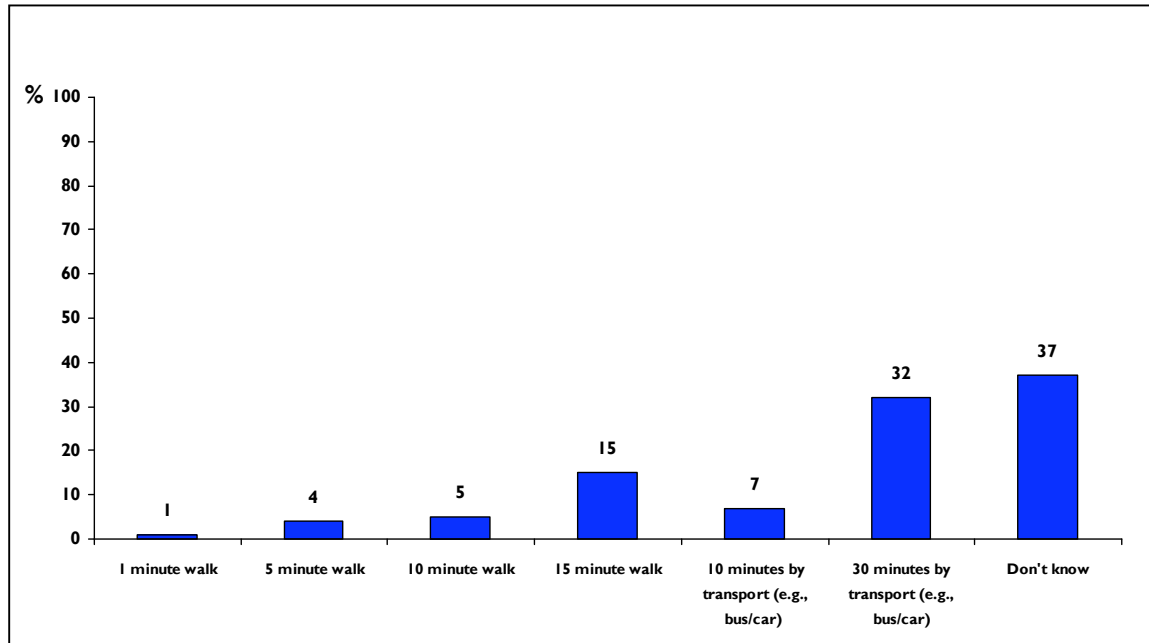
21% of respondents visited nature areas in the last twelve months. Amongst those that visit natural and semi-natural greenspaces, the majority visit quite infrequently in comparison to parks. Over two-fifths (41%) of those surveyed visit natural and semi-natural greenspaces once a week or more frequently whilst over half (55%) visit once a

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month or less. Natural and semi-natural sites tend to have a more specific appeal than parks and gardens, which may explain the lower frequency of usage.

Travel time

Figure 4.2: Time prepared to travel to reach a nature area

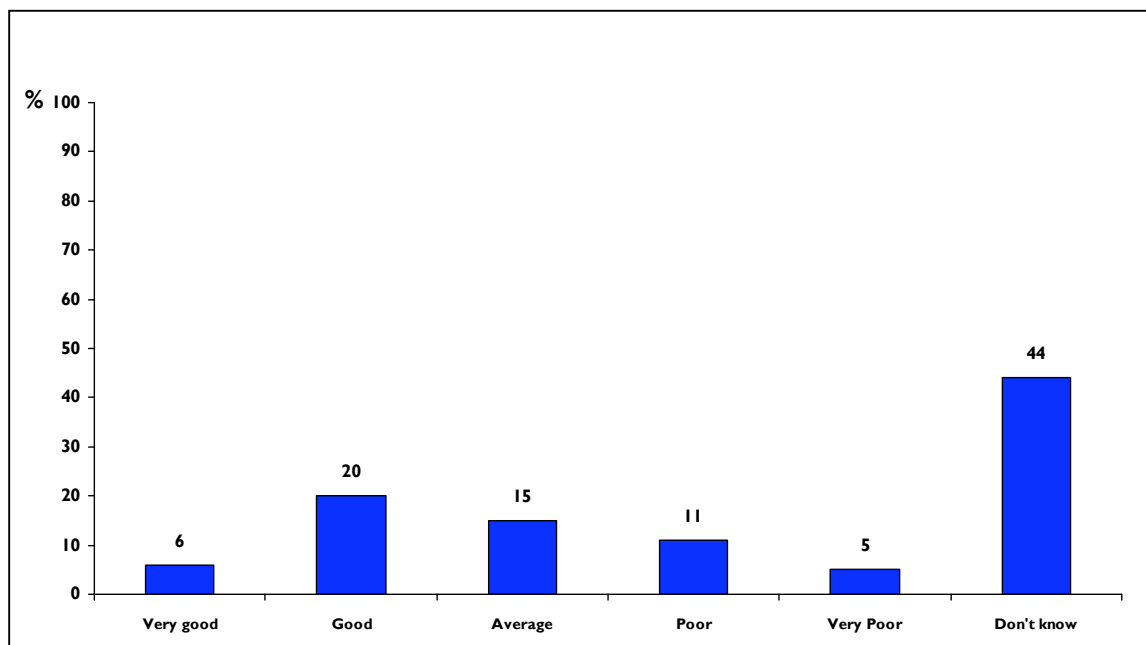


People are generally more prepared to travel by transport to reach a natural and semi-natural greenspace site. The most common response (32%) is to travel 30 minutes by transport to access a site. The fact that respondents are prepared to travel for such a period of time probably reflects the nature of provision in Bradford and West Yorkshire and the value placed on this by residents. It is important to note, however, that a quarter (25%) would walk no longer than 15 minutes.

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Quality of provision

Figure 4.3: Quality of provision of nature areas



The quality of natural and semi-natural sites is most likely to be rated as good or very good (26%). However, a significant proportion of those people surveyed (44%) are unable to comment on the quality, reflecting lower overall levels of usage.

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Key issues

Current provision

In total, there are 355 open spaces classified as natural and semi-natural greenspaces in the District, totalling 751¹ hectares. There are five sites with closed/restricted access.

Table 4.1: Distribution of natural and semi-natural greenspaces sites by analysis area

Analysis Area	Semi/Natural greenspaces	
	number	Size (ha)
Bradford North	60	111.9690
Bradford South	48	172.8000
Bradford West	42	98.0550
Keighley	107	151.7160
Shipley	98	216.7060
BRADFORD	355	751.2460

With only 5% tree cover, Bradford falls below the national average of 8.4%³. However, this is partly due to a significant proportion of the District being open moorland and upland. To increase tree cover in Bradford the service plan works to a target of planting 5,000 trees per annum. So far this target has been met. However, achieving this target is becoming increasingly difficult. Tree planting is carried out with a number of community and school groups and CBMDC has a close working relationship with Forest of Bradford, an initiative to increase woodland cover throughout the District.

There are four sites of scientific interest (SSSI) in Bradford (South Pennine Moors, Bingley South Bog, Yeadon Brickworks & Railway cutting and Trench Meadow). There are no sites designated as local nature reserve (LNR) status in Bradford. In 1996, English Nature recommended that there should be one hectare of designated LNR per 1,000 population. More recently, English Nature launched the Wildspace! project via which it aims to increase the number of LNR sites across the Country. Bradford has a number of nature reserves which are proposed for LNR designation:

- Bingley South Bog
- Railway Terrace
- Boar's Well Urban Wildlife Reserve
- Tong Park Nature Reserve
- Shipley Glen.

¹ Figures rounded up

³ Forestry Commission, (2001), 'National Inventory of Woodland and Trees, England'.

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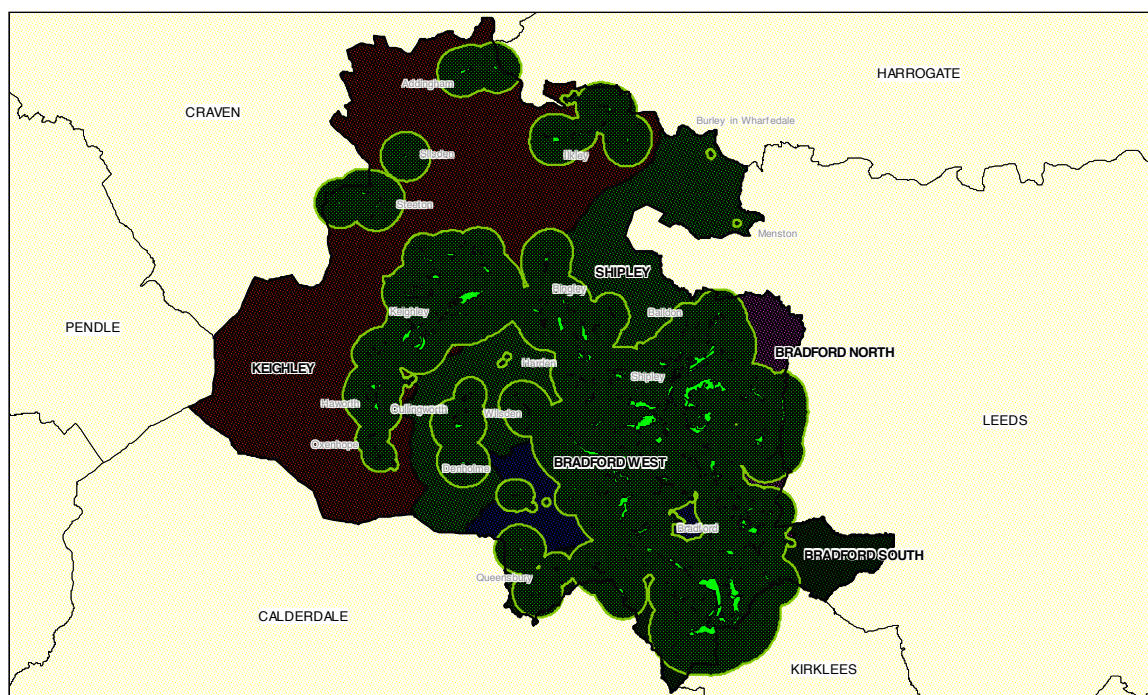
All these sites require some further investment, particularly in interpretation/signage and increasing accessibility before becoming designated.

Accessibility

The effective catchments of semi-natural open spaces has been identified using data from the street survey (see Figure 4.3) and guidance issued by the Greater London Authority (GLA)⁴. The following catchments are used to identify the coverage of current provision:

- ❑ Borough-wide significance (site more than 10ha) – 1,600 metres.
- ❑ Settlement significance (site between 1ha and 10ha) – 900 metres.
- ❑ Neighbourhood significance (site between 0.66ha and 1ha) – 600 metres.
- ❑ Local significance (site up to 0.66ha) – 120 metres.

Figure 4.4: natural and semi-natural greenspaces mapped against settlement areas with catchment areas applied



Catchment mapping shows mainly minor catchment gaps in the provision of natural and semi-natural greenspaces across the District. The major catchment in Burley in Wharfedale and Menston may be covered by neighbouring authority provision as they are close to the Bradford boundary. It is interesting to note that much of the urban area of the District is adequately provided for in terms of natural and semi-natural provision.

⁴ Greater London Authority (2002): Guide to preparing open space strategies

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Table 4.2: Gaps in provision of natural and semi natural greenspace across Bradford

Analysis area	Catchment gaps
Bradford North	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor gap to the very south east of the city next to the Leeds boundary
Bradford South	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor gap in the west <input type="checkbox"/> South east of the analysis area
Bradford West	<input type="checkbox"/> West of the analysis area <input type="checkbox"/> South east of the analysis area
Keighley	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor gap in West Silsden <input type="checkbox"/> Minor gap in North West Ilkley <input type="checkbox"/> Minor gap in Haworth
Shipley	<input type="checkbox"/> Burley in Wharfedale <input type="checkbox"/> Menston <input type="checkbox"/> Harden <input type="checkbox"/> Minor gap in north Baildon

The Parks and Landscapes service is seeking to provide improvements to woodland pathways to comply with DDA requirements. Development of a wheelchair suitable pathway has just been completed at Buck Wood. Increasing DDA access to the woodland at St Ives Estate Country Park is also being investigated.

Accessible natural open space, such as that provided by local nature reserves (LNRs), is important for local biodiversity, quality of life and for sustainable development of rural and built up areas. Currently, residents do not have access to designated local nature reserves. There are a number of nature reserves in Bradford which are privately owned/managed. These sites have the potential to become designated LNRs but access to them is currently restricted:

Site name	Access issues
All Saints Road Nature Reserve	Owned by Bradford University and developed by Bradford Environmental Education Service (BEES). It has a pond and native planting. Access is restricted to agreement with BEES.
Marston Wildlife Reserve	Privately owned developing nature reserve. Access for school groups only is with prior arrangement with the owners.
Shipley Station Butterfly Reserve	Privately owned and protected by Railtrack. Managed by Bradford Urban Wildlife Group and Butterfly Conservation. Access is by arrangement only.
Stockbridge Nature Reserve	This wetland site is the first of its kind in Bradford to be acquired by Bradford Ornithological Group. Due to its location, access is through the group only.

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Management

There are a number of Council strategies which impact upon natural and semi-natural greenspaces within the District. These are summarised in the table below:

Strategy	Key themes and objectives
Nature and People Conservation Strategy (1998)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Manage and improve the quality of the environment. <input type="checkbox"/> Develop access to areas of nature conservation value. <input type="checkbox"/> Educate and increase public awareness about the environment. <input type="checkbox"/> Promote community involvement and develop environmental partnerships.
Local Biodiversity Action Plan (Draft)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> To safeguard the locally and nationally valued species and habitats. <input type="checkbox"/> To develop effective and participative partnerships that co-ordinate action and focus resources. <input type="checkbox"/> To raise the public awareness of the commitment towards local biodiversity issues.
Woodland Strategy (2002)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> To highlight the role that trees and woodland have in creating a quality environment and so contribute to the achievement of the Vision for the District. <input type="checkbox"/> To ensure that Bradford Council manages its woodlands and trees effectively and to present a corporate view of Council activity relating to trees and woodlands and to set out policy for it. <input type="checkbox"/> To support the Unitary Development Plan as Supplementary Planning Guidance. <input type="checkbox"/> To identify the Council's main partners in tree-related activity and outline future approaches with them. <input type="checkbox"/> To make clear the links between Bradford Council's activities and national, regional and local strategic agencies and organisations. <input type="checkbox"/> To raise awareness of the special role that trees and woods have in urban areas in contributing to more liveable, sustainable towns and cities.

CBMDC owns and manages a substantial amount of the District's woodland (480 ha). Managing the District's woodlands rests within different Council departments: Parks & Landscapes, Housing and Asset Management. Inconsistencies in approach have been partially addressed by the transfer of Housing Service woodland to Parks & Landscapes, which employs a woodlands manager and specialist staff. It is envisaged that woodland currently being managed by Asset Management will also be transferred as part of the Asset Management Project (AMP).

In order to maintain and manage all woodlands to a high standard, the Parks & Landscapes Service has set up a partnership network to assist with the management of woodlands. Partners include Calico, Bradford Environmental Education Service (BEES) and Bradford Urban Wildlife Trust. Where feasible, work is contracted out to partnership organisations, such as Forest of Bradford, to reduce the strain on council resources.

A large area to the northwest of Bradford City Centre consists of peat-covered moorland. Some of these are sites of international importance for wildlife. The South Pennine Moors is designated as a Special Protection Area (SPA). CBMDC owns a large proportion of moorland in the District and manages this resource for the benefit of both public access and nature conservation. Ilkley Moor is the largest single outdoor resource owned and managed by CBMDC.

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CBMDC aims to maintain the moor's current quality and to enhance where possible. For Ilkley Moor this means to protect and enhance the nature conservation interest, to ensure that biodiversity is, at a minimum, conserved and, where appropriate, increased and to make the moor accessible to a wide range of people.

Quality

A number of poor quality sites currently designated as amenity greenspace, have been identified through consultation as having the potential to be developed as semi natural sites. In particular to be developed as local wildlife areas. An example is Edge End Road, Buttershaw, a landlocked area of land, of a fifth of a hectare, which is fly tipped. Local opinion is that this site has the potential to be enhanced through its designation as a local wildlife area. Bridgegate Way is a spacious embankment which is currently wasteland and has no use. Consultation established that local residents would like to see the site developed as a wildlife area.

As referenced earlier, quad bikes and motorbikes are an issue across all open spaces in Bradford. Semi-natural sites are particularly vulnerable. Consultation suggests that abuse by quad bikes is prevalent within woodland sites, resulting in damage and deterring visitors. There is demand from user groups for greater access controls, where possible and without interfering with DDA compliance, to tackle the problem. Consultation identified demand for an official site for the use of quad bikes and motorcross to mitigate the destruction within woodland sites. The possibility of this is discussed in Part 2 of this report.

Consultation highlighted that there is a lack of environmental education and interpretation opportunities within existing semi-natural open spaces in the District. User groups identified that there are opportunities at several sites (Buck Wood, Miller Dam, Buttershaw Mill Pond) for environmental interpretation facilities and education programmes to be established. However, currently CBMDC does not operate any environmental education programmes.

Community involvement

Bradford has an active and well established network of community groups working on semi natural sites such as woodlands and wetlands. Local residents groups are also keen to see development of disused sites into wildlife areas and become more involved in such projects. This interest is reflected in the high number of initiatives which are currently operating in the District. Some of these require sustainability of funding in order to continue.

A number of woodlands have established friends groups. Of these, three (Heaton Woods, Judy Woods and Buck Woods) have been awarded Heritage Lottery grants. As the most significant piece of woodland in Bradford, consultation highlighted the woodland at St Ives Estate Country Park for further investment.

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Roots of Judy Woods is a project through to the final stage of People's Millions funding (part of the Big Lottery fund). It will include ecological and historical surveys on a variety of practical activities and educational interpretation. Footpath improvements, in partnership with a group with learning difficulties, will make the site more accessible. This will result in a valued local site with improved management and a greater sense of ownership for the local community.

'Forest of Bradford' is an initiative to increase woodland cover throughout the District in partnership with local communities, organisations, volunteers and businesses. Its aim is to plant 480 hectares using one million trees in both the rural and urban areas of Bradford⁵. To date the project has planted ¼ million trees totalling 100ha. If the project continues planting at the current rate it is estimated that the project will need to run for the next 20 years in order to meet the set target. This Bradford Environment Action Trust project was originally funded through landfill tax. Current funding is set to come to an end in a years time. It has established regular volunteer days involving a wide cross-section of the community, including long term unemployed, youth groups, schools and colleges.

Yorkshire Wildlife Trust is currently running the '*Wildlife Connections*' in Bradford. The project supports and advises local groups on practical conservation, assists schools with wildlife activities and promotes awareness of local biodiversity. The project is currently working with a number of schools on a range of activities such as surveying nature areas and creating habitats.

Safety

Perception of safety is a common issue within woodlands throughout Bradford due to sites typically being secluded and also attractive to youth congregation. Consultation suggested that women, in particular, do not feel safe walking alone through the District's woodlands. To combat this issue a number of community groups associated with woodland have established group walks. Friends of Buck Wood would like to establish informal 'walks for women'.

⁵ <http://www.beat.org.uk/fob.htm>



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Site data

This section provides detail on natural and semi-natural sites in Bradford and specific issues to be addressed. Data is drawn from consultation.

Site	Comments
Black Shaw Beck	Consultation identified that this site is managed to some extent as a wildlife area. However, the area is generally regarded as being unappealing. The site lacks lighting and also suffers from some water logging.
Bridgegate Way	There is a spacious embankment, which is currently wasteland. Consultation established that local residents would like to see the site developed as a wildlife area.
Buck Wood	<p>One of the entrances to the site has a wheelchair friendly gate and Friends of Buck Wood is planning, in partnership with CBMDC, to create a wheelchair accessible path leading through a section of the site.</p> <p>Consultation found that users would like bins to be located at the various entrances to the site. At present there are a number of plastic bin bags only and there are litter problems evident at the 'main' entrance.</p> <p>The Plateau (railway shale dump) attracts BMX and motorbike riders, resulting in erosion and danger to walkers. This also leads to the congregation of youths, which intimidates other users. An official circular track for bikes on the site has been developed to attempt to contain the problem and reduce use and damage of the whole site.</p> <p>A number of issues were raised during consultation regarding user safety. There have been problems with notice boards being vandalised and a growing problem is the building of fires in the woodland.</p>
Chellow Dean Reservoir	It was identified through consultation that lone walkers tend to avoid this site during the evenings due to youth congregation.
Darwin Gardens	<p>Darwin Gardens Millennium Green is owned by CBMDC. Darwin Gardens Trust manages the site and has established terms for a joint maintenance agreement to ensure acceptable standards of upkeep.</p> <p>The Trust would like to improve a number of walkways, which get slippery in the winter season, by laying decking.</p> <p>The site is the only site in Bradford to have won the Green Pennant Award, run by the Civic Trust, for 2005/2006. This award recognises high quality green spaces that are managed by voluntary and community groups. Its success has been achieved through the close involvement of the local community.</p> <p>A number of areas need attention. These include improved car parking quality, the absence of toilets on the site and the poor drainage and frequent flooding of one section of the picnic area.</p>
Heaton Woods	<p>Paths are of good quality and suitable for wheelchairs, although, the entrances could be improved to allow for wheelchair access.</p> <p>Perception of safety is an issue. Consultation found that lone walkers tend to avoid the site during the evenings due to youths congregating. Safety was also</p>

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Site	Comments
	highlighted as an issue during a user survey carried out for the site. Women, in particular, stated that they do not feel safe walking alone through the site. To tackle this issue, Heaton Woods Trust ensures that planting is not too close to the paths so that good sightlines are maintained.
Ilkley Moor – Cow and Calf Rocks	CBMDC is investigating further improvements to this site. These include improving visitor information, providing a refreshment kiosk and facilities for disabled visitors. Consultation identified that public transport links to the site are poor. There is no bus service serving the site.
Judy Woods	The site is surrounded by dense housing. It is a popular woodland in the local area and is a very valuable asset in terms of open space. Comments given by respondents to the Best Value Questionnaire survey conducted in 2005 reinforced this. Users would like to see fly tipping tackled, more seating and picnic facilities and litter/dog foul bins located at the entrance. Motorbike use is a major problem at the site causing much damage. Police and rangers have increased patrols to tackle the problem. Users do not feel safe walking alone in the woodland (this is also demonstrated in the Best Value survey). To combat this the friends of Judy Woods organises group walks.
Marsh Common, Oxenhope	Ownership of Marsh Common is currently in the process of being transferred to the Oxenhope Parish Council. Once this has been achieved, the Parish Council intends to investigate funding opportunities in order to develop the Common.
Mill Ghyll	Consultation identified that more seating is required at this site.
Miller Dam	The site has recently been remodelled to make it more appealing. It is popular but the pond, itself, is unclean and rubbish filled. Royds Community Association is planning a clean up in conjunction with Yorkshire Water. Consultation identified potential for the site to have an outdoor classroom and be used as a community resource.
Northcliffe Woods	Consultation identified a number of aspirations for the site. These include, further interpretation to increase awareness of the natural and wildlife features and a larger children's play area relocated to the bottom of the site to make it more accessible. In terms of quality issues, the main pond becomes clogged and silted on a regular basis. Some picnic tables at the top of the site have been vandalised.
Ravenscliffe Woods	This site is on the Bradford/Leeds boundary. Consultation identified that the site suffers from litter problems. The tracks are also regarded as being impassable on some occasions. Local people are deterred from using the site due to illegal use by horse riders and motorbikes. Community ownership could be increased if investment in time and money was to be spent developing the site and putting in improved paths and horse tracks specifically designed and kept separate from walking routes.

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Site	Comments
ShIPLEY Glen	The Access Audit ⁶ identified that the route to Shipley Glen is accessible from Roberts Park. However, suitable crossing points should be provided on Coach Road and Higher Coach Road. Improvements to signage would also be considered an advantage.

Natural and semi-natural summary

- There are no designated LNRs in Bradford. There is a number of nature reserves in the District that, with investment, have potential for designation.
- Demand has been identified for a number of disused open spaces to be developed as local wildlife areas with community involvement.
- There is demand for an official site for use by quad and motorbikes, in order to reduce the use and mitigate destruction of natural and semi-natural sites.
- There is currently a lack of education and interpretation opportunities at sites. However, potential to improve this has been identified at Buck Wood, Miller Dam and Buttershaw Mill Pond.

⁶ Qequality (2005) 'BAA, Saltaire Heritage Lottery Site', BMDC.

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PART 5: GREEN CORRIDORS

Introduction

The typology of green corridors, as set out in PPG17: A Companion Guide includes sites that offer opportunities for 'walking, cycling or horse riding, whether for leisure purposes or travel and opportunities for wildlife migration'. This also includes river and canal banks, road and rail corridors, cycling routes within towns and cities, pedestrian paths within towns and cities, rights of way and permissive paths.

Context

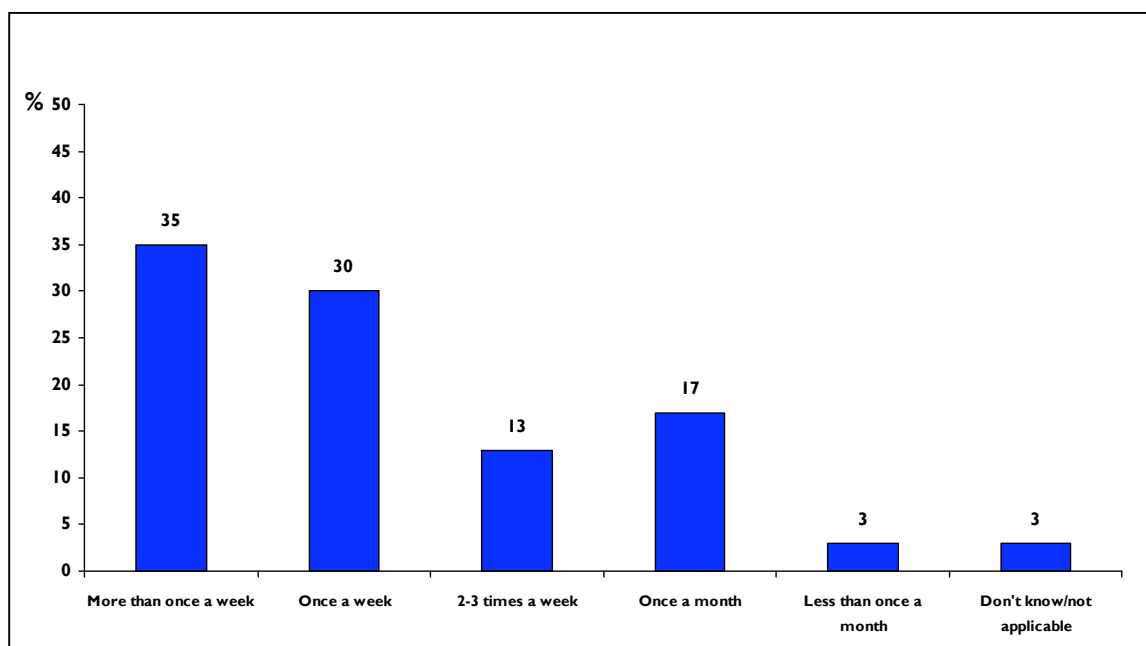
This section outlines findings from the survey of residents in relation to their use of and attitudes towards the provision of green corridors in Bradford. It provides a context for the subsequent sections, which address the quantity, quality and accessibility of provision.

Results are provided for the descriptions used in the survey itself.

Usage

Figure 5.1: Frequency of usage of footpaths/cyclepaths in the previous 12 months

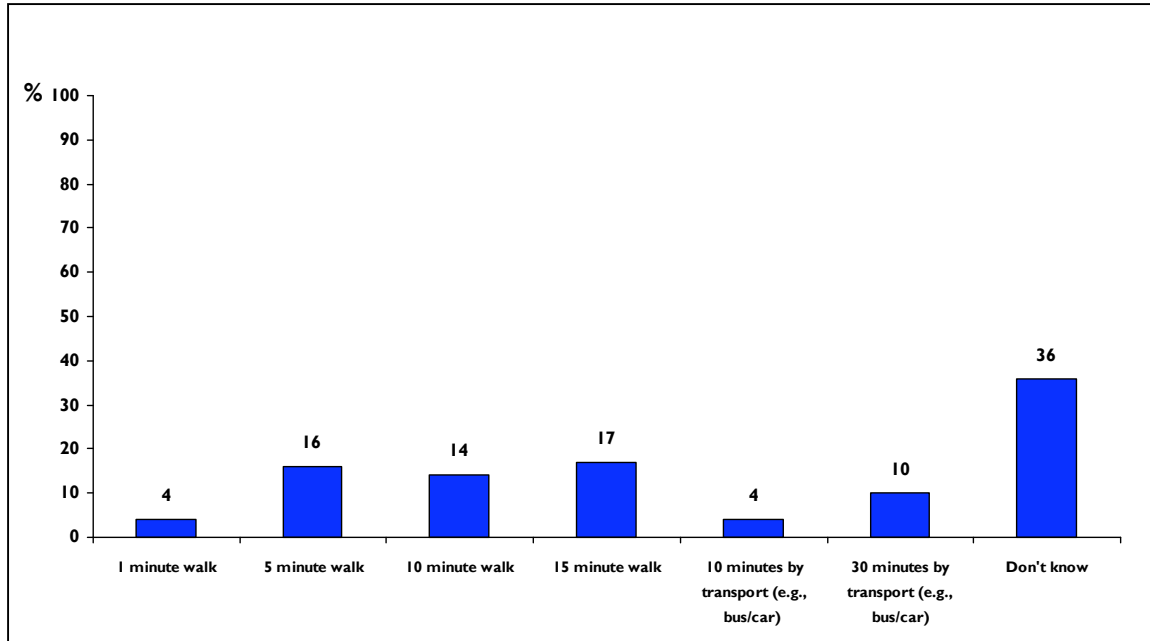
36% respondents had used a footpath/cycleway in the previous 12 months. Use of footpaths/cyclepaths is generally frequent (78% using them once a week or more). A relatively smaller proportion (20%) uses them once a month or less. This may reflect the nature of such provision and its use as routes to travel to, for example, shops, work and school.



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Travel time

Figure 5.2: Time prepared to travel to reach a footpath/cyclepath

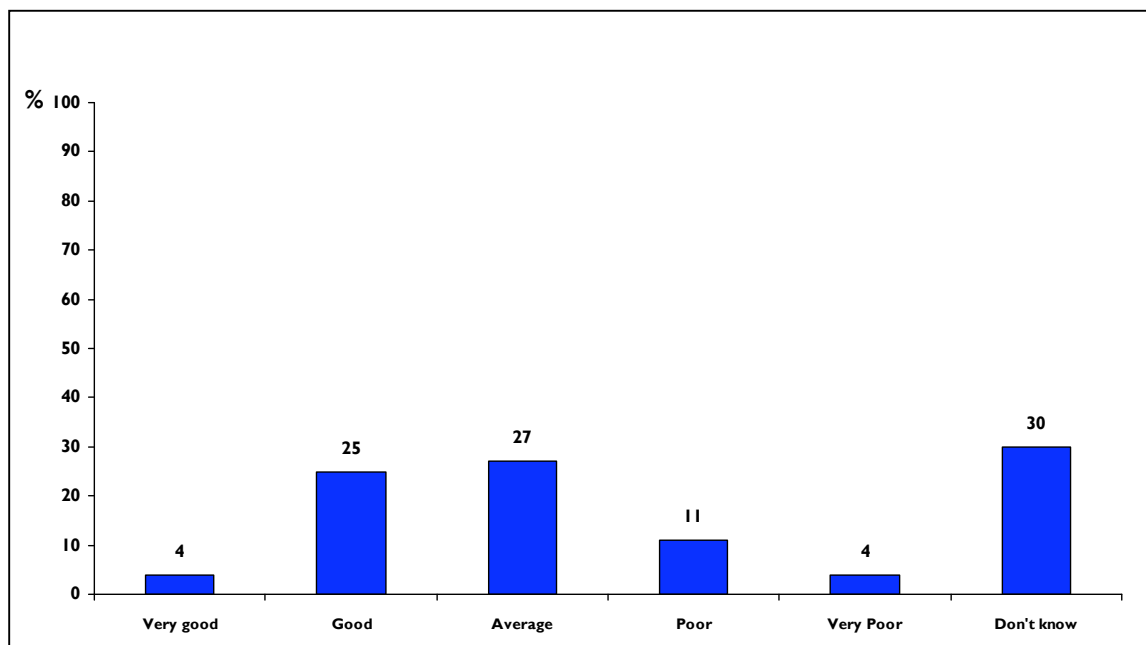


Of those respondents using a footpath/cyclepath, 51% are prepared to travel no more than a 15 minute walk. A small proportion (14%) of respondents are prepared to travel by transport. Respondents surveyed in Bingley (75%) are least prepared to travel any further than a 15 minute walk to access a footpath/cyclepath.

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Quality of provision

Figure 5.3: Quality of provision of footpath/cyclepath



Nearly a third of respondents rate the quality of footpaths/cyclepaths as good or very good (29%). However, a significant proportion of respondents (30%) felt unable to comment on the quality perhaps given their lack of use of such typologies. The quality of footpaths/cyclepaths is rated as good by 68% of respondents in Ilkley, whilst in Keighley just 20% of respondents rate the provision as good.

Key issues

Current provision

There are 68 defined green corridors in Bradford equating to 160 hectares.

Table 5.1: Distribution of green corridors sites by analysis area

Analysis Area	Green corridors	
	number	Size (ha)
Bradford North	13	31.6100
Bradford South	5	15.5270
Bradford West	6	11.7970
Keighley	22	40.1960
Shipley	22	61.1950
BRADFORD	68	160.3250

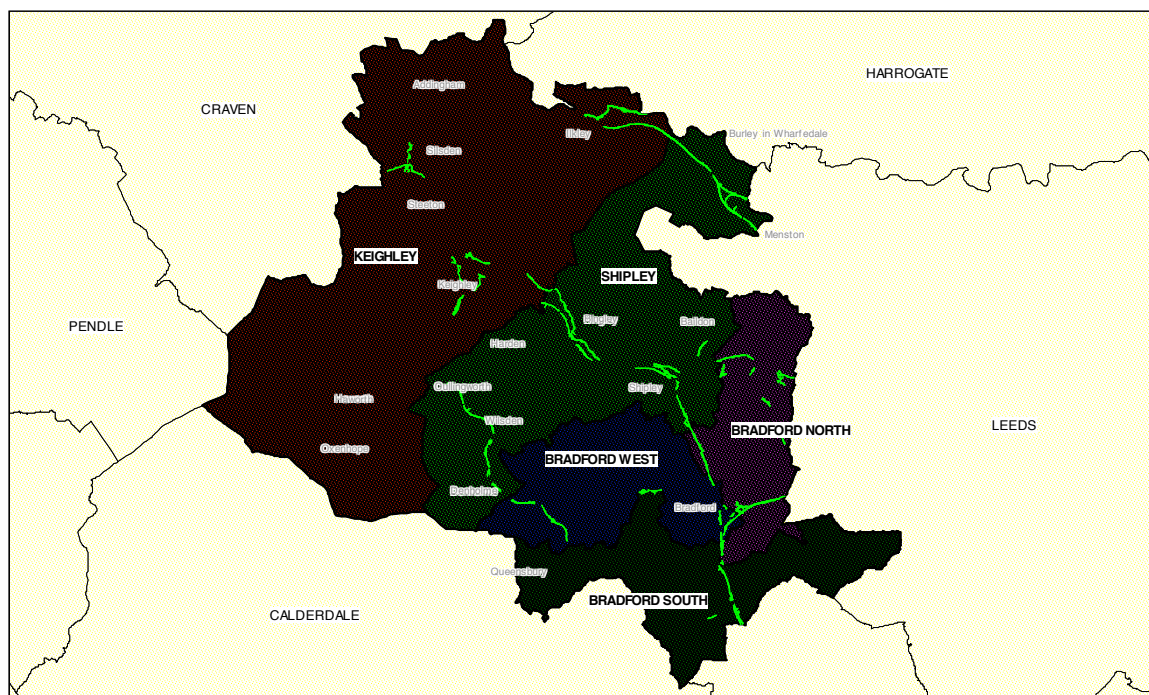
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Citizens in Bradford place high importance on public rights of way (PROW). Results from the 'Speak-Out' panel in Spring 1999 showed that 70% of local residents consider access to open space, close to where they live, very important. The survey highlighted that the main issues regarding PROW were that residents want them clearly signed and well maintained. (Results from Bradford's Speak-Out panel, Spring 1999.)

Accessibility

It is difficult to assess green corridors against catchment areas due to the very nature and usage of green corridors, often as access to other open spaces. The map below demonstrates the coverage of the existing provision within Bradford. A comprehensive picture of accessibility has been built up through the consultation.

Figure 5.4: Green corridors mapped against settlement areas



Bradford has a recorded PROW network of approximately 1,000km, 90% of which is footpaths. However, the legal record of public rights of way in Bradford does not cover what was the former County Borough of Bradford. Therefore, there is a lack of legal record for Bradford's urban areas, Bradford North, Bradford West and Bradford South. This is being tackled by the appointment of a definitive map officer dedicated to re-establishing the missing urban PROW network and producing a definitive map covering the whole area of Bradford. Currently there are between 10 and 15 pending applications of identified 'lost ways'. These applications are mostly from local Bridleway groups, which believe that there are a number of routes wrongly designated as footpaths, which should be upgraded to bridleways.

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The Countryside and PROW Department is adopting a system of replacing stiles with gates where possible, to improve access. To encourage landowners to participate the Department offers to replace existing stiles on private land free of charge.

In terms of disabled access, the PROW team aims to improve the quality of information provided about routes, particularly to indicate the routes suitable for wheelchairs and pushchairs. There is an emphasis on providing as much information in advance, such as plans of moors with access points identified, walk distances and terrain/surface quality. Despite this, access to green corridors for wheelchair users is considered by local access groups to be poor.

Consultation highlighted that the provision of off-road cycle and bridleway routes in Bradford is considered to be insufficient. Many of the user groups consulted feel that investment needs to be made in the off-road green corridor provision, which is, at present, disconnected. In response to this, consultation identified demand for resurrection of old railroads, packhorse routes and towpaths as multi-user routes.

Many cyclists often travel out of the District to find off-road cycle tracks. Consultation identified strong opinion from all PROW users that major roads pose a barrier to access and usage. An example given by Bradford CHA Rambling and Social Club is the Leeds-Bradford ring road. This poses a barrier to footpath links, particularly in the Farsley area where there are no safe crossing points.

Consultation identified obstructive landowners as a common obstacle to access. Members of the Ramblers Association have stated that a number of problems concerning footpaths arise from new housing estates constructed on previous farmland. A common experience is new residents extending their garden or building over footpaths. The Association would like to see better protection of PROW when development takes place.

Consultation suggested that access to footpaths and bridleways is hindered by the inconsistent maintenance of routes. In the summer months there is a number of routes, which suffer from overgrowth and, in winter, a number of tracks become impassable due to water logging. Users view PROW maintenance as being over focused on the more popular routes at the expense of smaller routes.

Consultation identified that users of PROW in the District are keen for a link to the Spen Valley Greenway in Kirkless, which currently terminates at the Bradford boundary. This would provide greater access to a broader PROW network and would encourage local authority partnership working.

British Waterways is undertaking a feasibility study to open up Bradford Branch Canal (Bradford part of Leeds & Liverpool Canal). If this were feasible it would present a good opportunity for developing routes, especially those into the City.

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The Leeds & Liverpool Canal is a green corridor, which has the potential to provide safe links to a number of schools in Bradford. Crossflatts Primary School was part of the Sustrans 'Bike-It' project and provides an example of a successful link, which has resulted in an increase in the number of children riding to school. Sustrans has identified a number of further schools along the canal (Riddlesdon St Mary's CE Primary School, Salt Grammar School and Priesthorpe High School) with the potential to use the green corridor in the development of safe routes to school. The lack of funding presently limits this potential.

Management

A PROW improvement plan is currently being drafted, which will identify areas of PROW in need of upgrading.

The basic annual maintenance of the PROW network includes vegetation clearance and drainage. An annual inspection of a random 10% of PROW assesses the network for ease of use in terms of signage, conditions and obstructions. The last full network survey was carried out in 1998. Since the findings of the last full network survey and in response to the Audit Commission report, an increased effort has been put into signing PROW. Consultation identified that there are still areas that some areas requiring improved signage.

Greenways Strategy

Greenways are 'pathways' that enable people to get around the District without having to resort to motorised transport. They also protect and enhance habitats providing corridors for wildlife movement. Greenway networks are built around 'trip generators' linking people to work places, schools and leisure activities. They provide safe and attractive opportunities for people to become more active and healthy.

CBMDC is focused upon raising the profile of greenways within Bradford, with an aspiration to eventually produce a greenway strategy. However, for a greenway strategy to be successful, partnership working will be essential to bring together countryside, PROW, transport and health initiatives. Consultation has identified that this is currently lacking. Strategic management of the different initiatives is essential so that they can work together to successfully achieve common goals. For example, an extensive and well planned greenway network can contribute to many agendas, such as, improving health, encouraging green transport, enhancing the environment and conserving and creating wildlife habitats. It can also contribute towards the liveability agenda, which is working to create 'cleaner, safer, greener' street and places.

As part of the Airedale Corridors Masterplan, there is potential for a greenway strategy to build upon existing and planned routes in the Airedale corridor. This would then provide a strategic framework for the whole regeneration, protection and development of the 'Rural backdrop' of the masterplan.

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Quality

In 2001, the findings from 'The Rights of Way' best value review were reported to the Council. The review assessed the PROW service to be "poor and unlikely to improve without radical overhaul". Six months later the Audit Commission inspected the PROW service and also judged it to be poor. The Audit Commission recognised that, although at the time of the review the service was judged to be poor, it will "probably improve", subject to the implementation of the improvement plan prepared by service managers in response to the best value review⁷.

It is evident that, since the inspection, CBMDC has made efforts to improve the PROW service. Many of the user groups consulted commended the improvements that have taken place regarding the provision and quality of the PROW network in Bradford.

Generally, only open access land and sites of scientific interest (SSSI) sites have signs that provide a CBMDC contact number. Through consultation it has been established that, since signage for the PROW network excludes a contact number, users rarely inform CBMDC of vandalism or damage they witness while using the network. Solutions may include the use of reporting cards, which enable PROW users to note down damage or obstructions as and when they come across them. This will ensure an up to date account of PROW is maintained. Consultation found that on the whole users would be willing to try out a reporting system.

Walking groups aimed at encouraging healthy lifestyles identified that poor lighting and pavements, particularly in the winter season, have hampered some of the street walks in North Bradford. These issues are regarded as being particularly prevalent problems on the Ravencliffe Estate, Thorpe Hill and in some of the in lying areas of Shipley, including Lower Baildon and Windhill.

Sustrans has invested funds in the Leeds & Liverpool Canal to make it more accessible to cyclists. This included improving the path quality, making it suitable for wheelchair users. The route is now a recognised part of the national cycle network. Many of the cycling groups consulted praised the quality of the cycle way provision along the Canal. This seems to be a route particularly favoured by families as it can accommodate a range of abilities. Consultation found that there has been some conflicts between walkers and cyclists using the towpath. Speed restriction enforcement for cyclists may be a solution.

Signage

Walking groups in the District are generally of the opinion that the PROW network in Bradford has recently improved. A number of consultees commend the 'yellow arrow' signage in the honey pot areas such as Haworth. Notwithstanding, consultation identified that there is a need for the whole PROW network to be promoted more effectively through improved signage. Consultation with a number of PROW groups suggested that 'way marking' of less used routes is insufficient.

⁷ The Audit Commission, 2001, Rights of Way Service, Bradford Metropolitan District Council

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For shorter routes through the urban areas of Bradford, local users regard signage as being poor. Consultation found that there is a need to better identify and sign localised and short walking routes in order to break down the image of walking as being a countryside activity. The suburban walks provided by the Countryside Agency and CBMDC are regarded, by local residents, as being inadequately signed.

Bridleway groups feel that, in general, bridleways are not very well signed. Improving the signage would help to resolve discrepancies with regard the status of the rights of way. Bridleway users also identified that, due to the lack of fully off-road bridleway routes, there is a need for 'horse riders' warning signs on roads linking bridleways.

Community involvement

Three countryside and access forums are held every year. These have been set up to improve working relationships between the PROW Department and key stakeholder groups. There are also a range of other consultation outlets including a PROW surgery and a local access forum in conjunction with Calderdale MBC and Kirklees MC.

Working in partnership with CBMDC, Bradford Motor Education Project and British Waterways, Yorkshire Wildlife Trust is involved with the Wildlife Connection project. Through engaging local communities the project is helping to improve access, biodiversity and appreciation of the Aire Valley as it runs through Bradford.

Site data

This section provides detail on green corridor sites in Bradford and specific issues to be addressed. Data is drawn from consultation.

Site	Comments
A650 Steeton and Silsden	The Airedale Corridor Masterplan highlights the importance of developing a new iconic bridge to improve connections between Silsden and a number of public services. This would also allow the completion of the Sustrans cycleway and Millennium Walk.
Addingham/Bolton Abbey Railway Line	The Parish Council is aware that there have been plans to extend or renovate the railway line as a walk.
Altar Lane – Keighley Road	The track is marked as a bridleway but a stile is impinging access for bridleway groups. Users identified that, on the other side of the track, in Bingley, the route becomes a footpath. Consultation suggested that there is potential to upgrade the whole route to bridleway status with removal of the stile and permission from the land owner.
Bingley By-pass	Consultation with a number of PROW user groups identified the Bingley by-pass as a physical barrier to the use of the PROW network. Groups consulted would like to see safe crossing points here in order to connect dissected routes.

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Site	Comments
East to West Bradford	<p>Sustrans highlighted a gap in the PROW network in terms of linkages from the east of the District to the west.</p> <p>Sustrans would like to develop a route, suitable for walkers, cyclists and horse riders, from Clayton, along Deep Lane (which is a closed ancient highway), linking to the University and Centenary Square and then out towards the west of the City to link with the Leeds & Liverpool Canal towpath.</p>
Hainworth Moor Bottom	Bridleway users believe that this route has been wrongly designated as a footpath and should be upgraded to bridleway status.
Ilkley- Addingham – Bolton Abbey	Sustrans has identified that there is potential to develop a walking, cycling and byway route from Ilkley to Addingham and through to Bolton Abbey.
Keighley 206.	<p>Consultation identified concern that this route may be lost as a bridleway due to a landowner campaigning to downgrade the track to footpath status.</p> <p>Bridleway groups are objecting since this route currently provides the only off-road circular bridleway route in the District. This issue has been referred to the Secretary of State.</p>
Mount Pleasant, Ilkley	Consultation identified the path at this site as having a problem with overgrowth and dumped garden waste. In the summer the footpath is impassable.
Pennine Bridleway Link	Consultation found that PROW users experience problems crossing the A629, which is a physical barrier to the use of this bridleway.
Pudsey Link	In conjunction with Leeds City Council, the Pudsey Parish Paths Partnership has developed the Pudsey Link. The A647 separates this route and consultation identified that local bridleway users would like a safe crossing point in order to access the whole route safely.
Queensbury – Wyke	The only gap in the bridleway network that does not have planned development is in the area of Queensbury and Wyke. Sustrans believes that, if this gap was developed, eventually the whole Bradford bridleway network would be complete and well connected.
ShIPLEY to Wharfedale	Consultation identified demand for a bridleway route linking Shipley and Wharfedale.
The Great Northern Trail, Cullingworth	<p>This Grade II viaduct/disused railway line provides a linear 2½ mile multi-user route connecting to the Pennine Bridleway. Sustrans would like to extend this route through Denholme and Queensbury.</p> <p>Cullingworth Paths Association identified an access issue at Station Road entry point. The gates here, at times, have been chained and padlocked preventing access onto the trail.</p>
'The Greenway' – Otley Road to Barkerend	'The Greenway' between Otley Road up to Barkerend Road is used as a 'safe route to school' but consultation has found that this has become a no-go area. Quads and motorbikes are the main problem. However, there is also a problem with gangs of young people congregating and drug dealing taking place, resulting in local users regarding the greenway as unsafe. To tackle this, Regen 2000 and BCTV are installing bollards and chicanes to curb usage by quads and motorbikes. Friends of the Greenway and Bradford Vision are also working together under the Neighbourhood Action Plan, investigating funding for lighting and CCTV.

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Site	Comments
The Millennium Way	Consultation with bridleway users identified demand for this route to be designated as a bridleway. It is felt that this designation could be easily resolved through the installation of hunting gates. The popularity of this route has resulted in erosion problems, stile damage and litter, particularly in the inner city sections.
Wharf Valley	Sustrans has identified a gap in the PROW network serving the Wharf Valley and would like to develop a multi-user route from Ilkley to Burley.

Green corridor summary

- There is need for a PROW definitive map to cover the whole of the District.
- Provision of off-road cycle and bridleway routes is considered to be insufficient.
- Major roads present barriers to access and usage of PROW.
- There is a need for the whole PROW network to be promoted more effectively, through improved signage.

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PART 6: AMENITY GREENSPACE

Introduction

The typology of amenity greenspace, as set out in PPG17: A Companion Guide includes sites that offer 'opportunities for informal activities close to home or work or enhancement of the appearance of residential or other areas' are classed as amenity greenspace. These include informal recreation spaces, housing green spaces, village greens and other incidental space.'

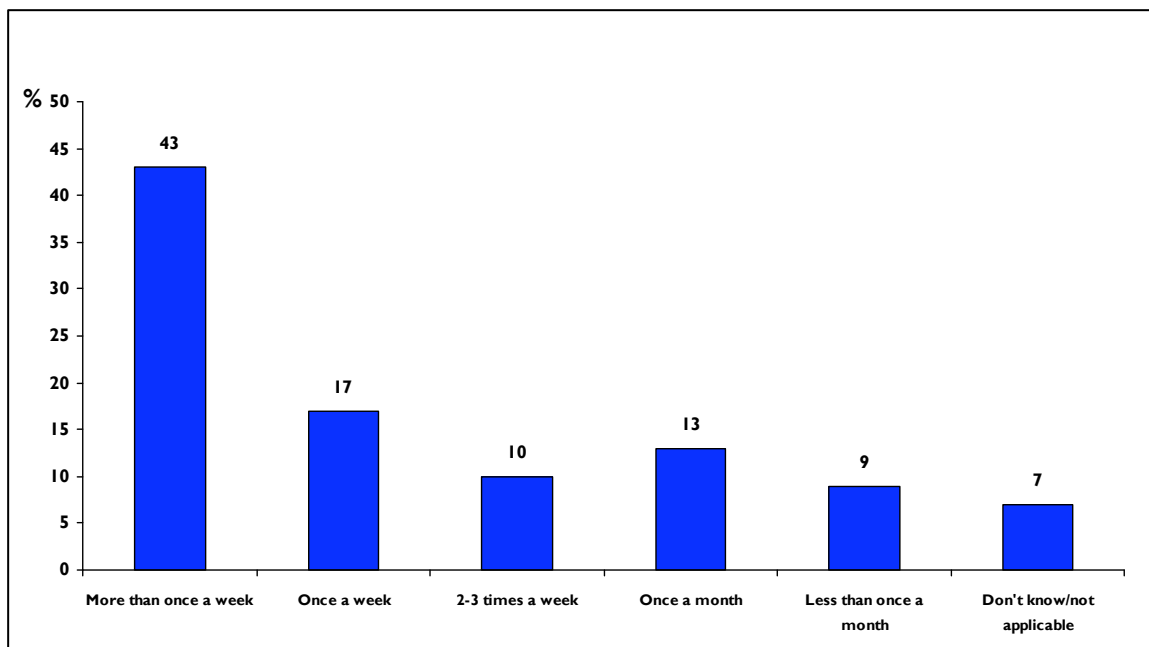
Context

This section outlines findings from the survey of residents in relation to their use of and attitudes towards the provision of grassed areas on housing estates in Bradford. It provides a context for the subsequent sections, which address the quantity, quality and accessibility of provision.

Results are provided for the descriptions used in the survey itself.

Usage

Figure 6.1: Frequency of usage of grassed area on housing estate in the previous 12 months

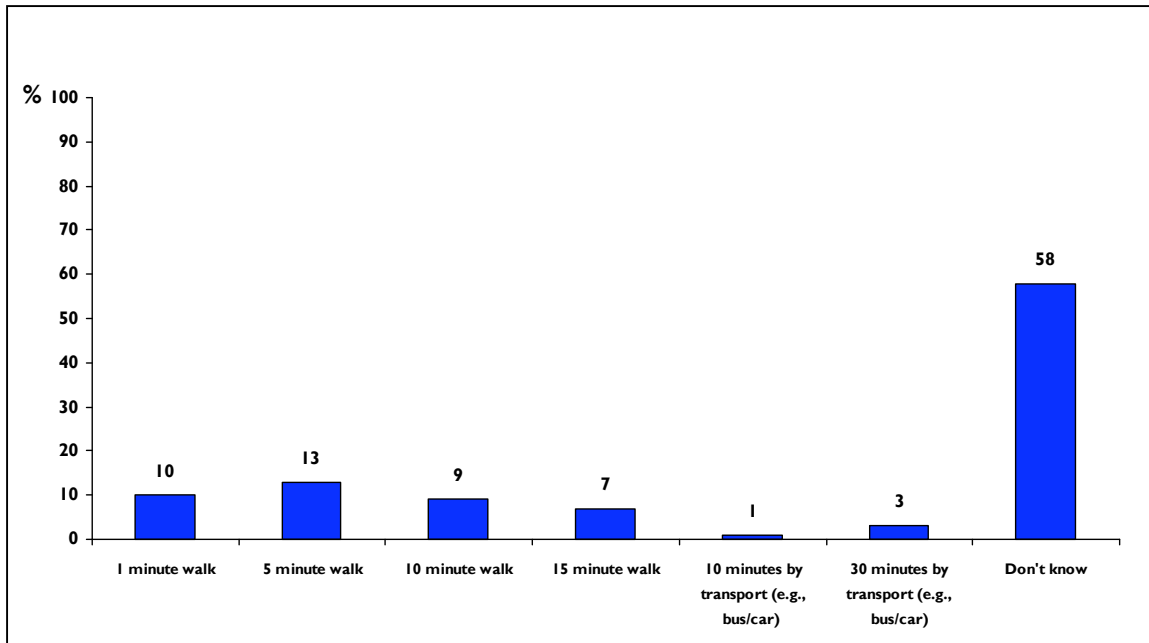


Nearly three-quarters (70%) of respondents visit grassed areas on a housing estate once a week or more frequently. Only 22% of respondents visit such sites once a month or less. The relatively high frequency of usage reflects the close proximity of amenity greenspace to users homes, often making them the most accessible open space sites.

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Travel time

Figure 6.2: Time prepared to travel to reach a grassed area on housing estate

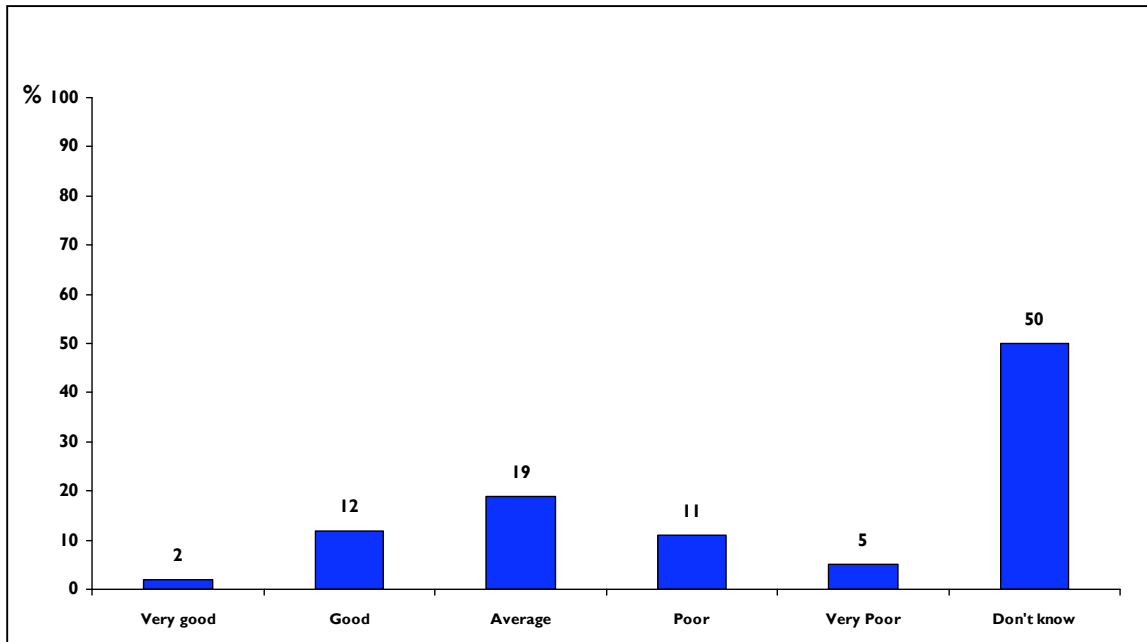


Residents are generally only prepared to travel for a short distance to access a grassed area on a housing estate, with over a third (32%) saying that they would be prepared to walk up to 10 minutes. The majority of those surveyed in Bingley (39%) and Ilkley (20%) would not be willing to travel further than a one minute walk to access a grassed area on housing estate. Again, this is indicative of the nature of amenity greenspace. The relatively high proportion of respondents saying 'don't know' (45%) reflects the relatively low levels of usage for this typology.

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Quality of provision

Figure 6.3: Quality of grassed area on housing estate



A small proportion (14%) of respondents rates the quality of amenity greenspace as good or very good. However, a similar proportion (16%) feels that the quality of such sites is poor. Furthermore a significantly large proportion (50%) feels unable to comment, reflecting levels of use and awareness.

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Key issues

Current provision

There are 466 amenity greenspace sites totalling 330¹ hectares of amenity greenspace in Bradford.

Table 6.1: Distribution of amenity greenspace sites by analysis area

Analysis Area	Amenity greenspace	
	number	Size (ha)
Bradford North	110	69.3964
Bradford South	95	73.0272
Bradford West	91	55.8860
Keighley	69	39.9200
Shipley	101	92.2480
BRADFORD	466	330.4776

Accessibility

The effective catchments of amenity greenspaces has been identified using data from the street survey (see Figure 6.3) and guidance issued by the Greater London Authority (GLA)⁸. The following catchments are used to identify the coverage of current provision:

- ❑ Borough-wide significance (site more than 10ha) – 1,600 metres.
- ❑ Settlement significance (site between 1ha and 10ha) – 900 metres.
- ❑ Neighbourhood significance (site between 0.66ha and 1ha) – 600 metres.
- ❑ Local significance (site up to 0.66ha) – 120 metres.

¹ Figures rounded up

⁸ Greater London Authority (2002): Guide to preparing open space strategies

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Figure 6.4: Amenity greenspace sites mapped against settlement areas with catchment applied

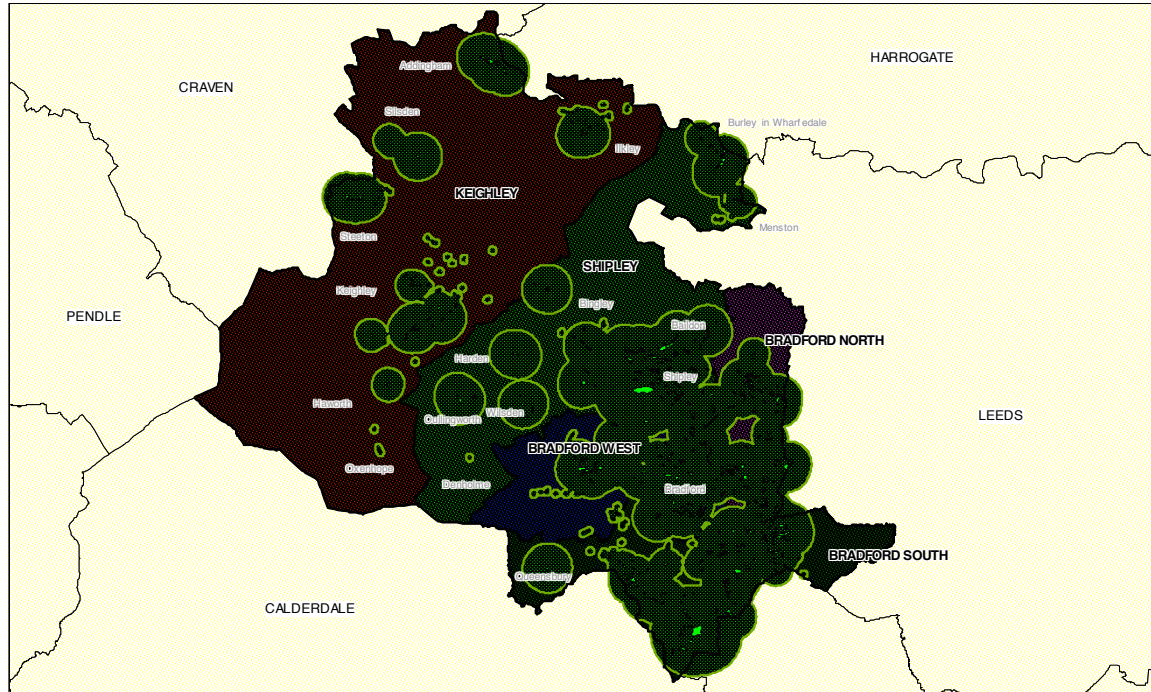


Table 6.2: Gaps in provision of amenity greenspace across Bradford

Analysis area	Catchment gaps
Bradford North	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Centre of analysis area <input type="checkbox"/> North of analysis area
Bradford South	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> North-west of analysis area <input type="checkbox"/> Minor gap in east of analysis area
Bradford West	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Catchment gaps to the west
Keighley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Ilkley <input type="checkbox"/> North Keighley <input type="checkbox"/> North Haworth <input type="checkbox"/> Oxenhope <input type="checkbox"/> Minor gap in West Silsden
Shipley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Denholme <input type="checkbox"/> Central Bingley <input type="checkbox"/> South and West Menston <input type="checkbox"/> Minor gap in North Baildon

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Amenity greenspaces in Bradford most often juxtapose housing estates and act as informal recreation spaces, which in the main, have been informally adopted as kick about areas. They also have value as a visual amenity and are also used regularly by dog walkers. It is the general opinion of tenant and resident associations (TARAS) that there is an insufficient amount of amenity greenspace in Bradford. This is a particularly pertinent issue in Bradford's inner city areas for example Manningham, where people do not necessarily have a garden and rely on amenity greenspace for recreational purposes. . However, the mapping does not reflect this. It is more likely to be an issue with accessibility and awareness of sites.

Quality

Consultation suggests that there is an overall lack of seating provided within amenity greenspaces. By their nature, these open spaces are often the most accessible to residential areas. A lack of seating can be an issue, which detracts from the overall quality of the space, particularly for elderly members of the community who may find it difficult to reach a site in the first instance.

Community involvement

Hall Cliffe Community Garden is an example of best practice, transforming a derelict school playground into an attractive amenity greenspace for the local community. Community involvement is important in creating a sense of ownership but also as a basis for amassing funding bids/applications. This type of redevelopment has been supported by the Bradford Community Environmental Project, which advocates the development of brownfield sites, such as derelict schools. These are often under-utilised spaces posing opportunities for re-designation. For example, along Bridgegate Way, the local tenants and residents association has identified an area of amenity greenspace, which is currently a spacious embankment only used as wasteland. The Association suggests that this be converted into a nature reserve. It has consulted with a local councillor regarding this matter.

A number of associations are beginning to recognise the important environmental value posed by amenity greenspace and the potential to develop sites in this manner, for example, making more of generally bland greenspaces through the planting of trees and wildflowers and creation of wildlife habitat areas. Although, the potential to fund such projects is becoming more readily available in Bradford, community groups find applying for funding intimidating and require more support and guidance with applications.

Security

One of the most pertinent problems to plague amenity greenspace within Bradford is the illegal use of motorbikes and quad bikes by young people. Not only does this cause damage, but also, more importantly intimidates other users who are subsequently deterred from using these spaces for their daily activity. This often commences a cycle of decline and degeneration for the areas in question. This to seems to be a problem across the wider Bradford area and not just restricted to one area.

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Site data

This section provides detail on amenity greenspace sites in Bradford and specific issues to be addressed. Data is drawn from consultation.

Site	Comments
Blackshaw Beck, Buttershaw	This area is managed, to some extent, as a wildlife area. Motorbike gates have been installed, but these have since been vandalised. The site could be enhanced through more tree planting and the creation of a hawthorn hedge to act as a deterrent to illegal access. Although there is not always easy access to this area it is felt that this can act as an informal barrier to excluding inappropriate use.
Buttershaw Millenium Green, Buttershaw	Buttershaw Millennium Green Trust owns this site. There is a problem with dog foul. The Trust has leafleted all the surrounding areas to try to tackle the problem. There are, however, no dog foul bins installed at the site due various legislative complexities. Litter is also a problem.
Carlise Road, Manningham	A children's play area is being developed, however, this has been vandalised. Consultation suggested that this was due to a lack of community involvement when it was built.
Chain Street	The local resident's group has expressed that the site could be enhanced through the addition of benches, as there is currently no permanent seating.
Church Street Field, Windhill	Illegal use of motorbikes is a problem at this site.
Edge End Road, Buttershaw.	This is a landlocked area of land, of a fifth of a hectare, which has not been used properly and is now fly tipped. Consultation has identified local opinion is that this site has the potential to be enhanced through its designation as a local wildlife area.
Fairfield Recreation Ground, Fairfield Avenue	This is considered to be an underused area which has been misused. Glass is common at the site and dumping of burnt out cars has occurred. The rugby teams, which once used the site are discouraged from doing so any longer.
Granby Lane Recreation Ground	The site suffers from vandalism of litter bins and seating. During consultation, local residents raised litter as a problem along with anti-social behaviour.
Hall Cliffe Community Garden	The site at Hall Cliffe, Baildon, originally a derelict Church School playground, has been transformed into an attractive amenity for the local community by volunteer groups as identified through consultation with Bradford Community Environment Project. It can be considered to as an example of Best Practice. Funding bids were submitted to the Countryside Agency, WREN and other sources of funding.

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Site	Comments
Hirst Wood Community Garden	<p>Use of the garden by young people has caused problems intermittently with graffiti, vandalism, litter and attempts to start fires. Newly planted trees also get snapped.</p> <p>Potential for putting a basketball hoop near the community garden has been identified by Hirst Wood Community Garden, but this would require a ball wall to be installed.</p>
Hirst Wood Crescent	<p>A local group has carried out consultation in the neighbourhood concerning the central area in the middle of Hirst Wood Crescent. This space is accessed by a narrow pathway between two houses and is overlooked by each house on Hirst Wood Crescent. The group surveyed the attitude of local residents towards installing a number of facilities including a children's playground, seating and picnic tables. However, there was a negative attitude amongst the immediate neighbours towards development of the site given that they are concerned about its misuse. There is a general feeling amongst the group that Hirst Wood Crescent could, and should, be used as a recreational area for residents.</p>
Leeds Road Recreation Ground	<p>Consultation highlighted that the site is dangerous for children to access due to the heavy traffic along Leeds Road. There are no strategically placed safe crossing points.</p>
Oak Lane, Manningham	<p>This area is heavily dumped and consultation has identified that local residents see the development of the site as a peace garden as a potential enhancement.</p>
Recreation Ground, Cooperville	<p>Consultation has identified that this site has suffered extreme problems with dog fouling. Residents have taken steps towards reclaiming the area and enhancing the quality by erecting recreation ground signs and putting up dog fouling notices.</p>
St Mary's Community Garden	<p>St Mary's Community Garden has received a Green Pennant Award, which recognises community/voluntary managed high quality green spaces across England and Wales.</p>
Victor Street	<p>The site was created by CBDMC as a play area but it was regarded as being built without inspiration and, as a consequence, it has now been damaged and vandalised.</p>
West Royd Crescent – West Royd Drive, Windhill	<p>Consultation has identified potential for this site to be formalised as an area for ball games with goal posts or through the installation of a play area.</p>
White Abbey Road, Manningham	<p>Undesirable items such as syringes have been found at the site.</p>

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Amenity greenspace summary

- ❑ Consultation identified that the perception is, that there is a lack of amenity greenspace in Bradford. Catchment mapping shows that there are a number of catchment gaps for this typology, particularly in the rural settlement areas. The mapping indicates that the urban area surrounding the City Centre is adequately provided for in terms of amenity open space and that the issue may be a lack of awareness of the provision.
- ❑ There is a tendency for amenity greenspace in Bradford sites to be plagued by the illegal use of motorbikes.
- ❑ It is obvious that amenity greenspaces are of high value to the community. Groups are keen to become more active and recognise their environmental potential. The value of amenity greenspaces in residential areas is reduced by a lack of complementary facilities such as benches and bins.

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PART 7: PROVISION FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

Introduction

The typology of provision for children and young people, as set out in PPG17: A Companion Guide includes 'areas designated primarily for play and social interaction involving children and young people, such as equipped play areas, ball courts, skateboard areas and teenage shelters.'

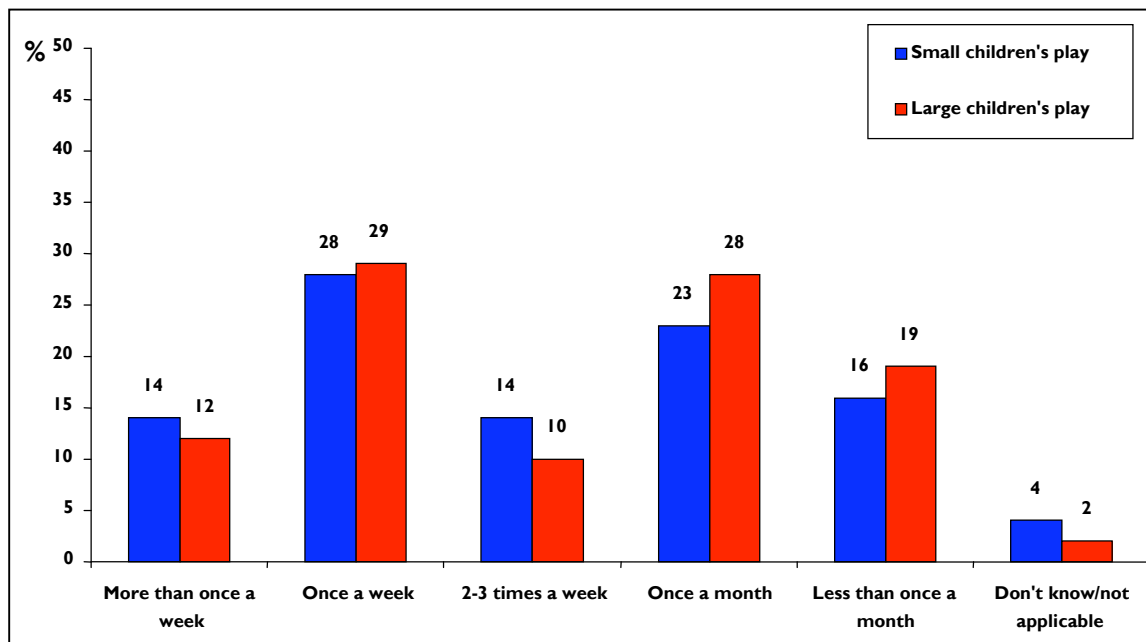
Context

This section outlines findings from the survey of residents in relation to their use of and attitudes towards the provision for children and young people in Bradford. It provides a context for the subsequent sections, which address the quantity, quality and accessibility of provision.

Results are provided for the descriptions used in the survey itself.

Usage

Figure 7.1: Frequency of usage of small children's and large children's play areas in the previous 12 month

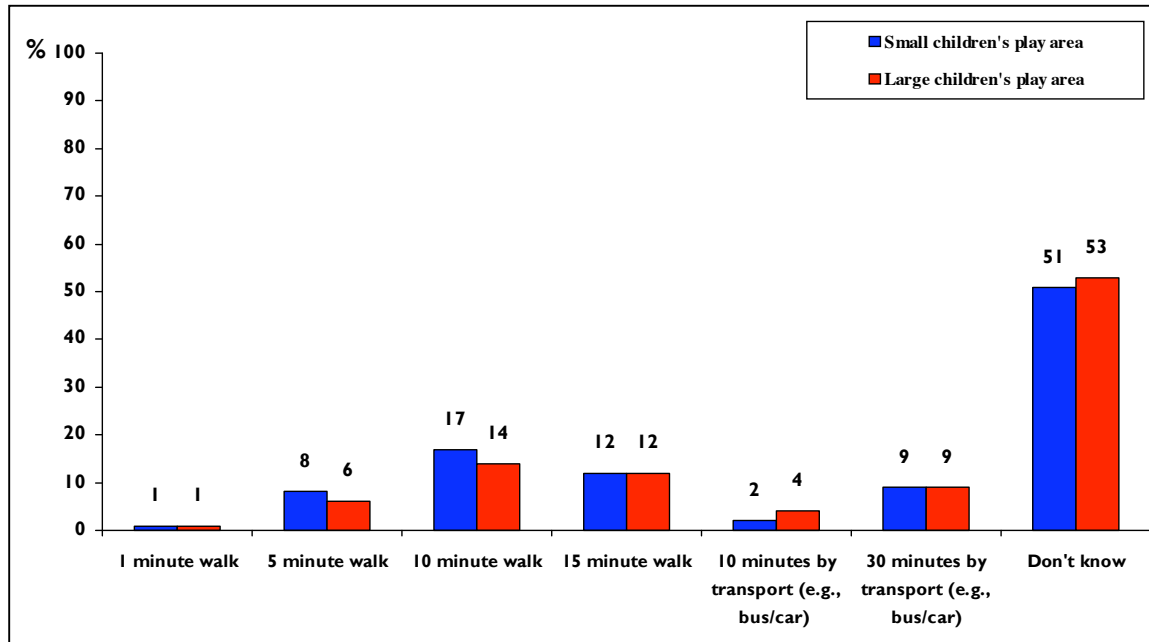


34% of respondents had visited play areas in the previous 12 months. Amongst those that visit play areas in Bradford, the majority visit fairly frequently. Over half (56%) have visited a small children's play area once a week or more often. Similarly 51% have visited a large children's play area at least once a week.

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Travel time

Figure 7.2: Time prepared to travel to access a small children's and large children's play areas

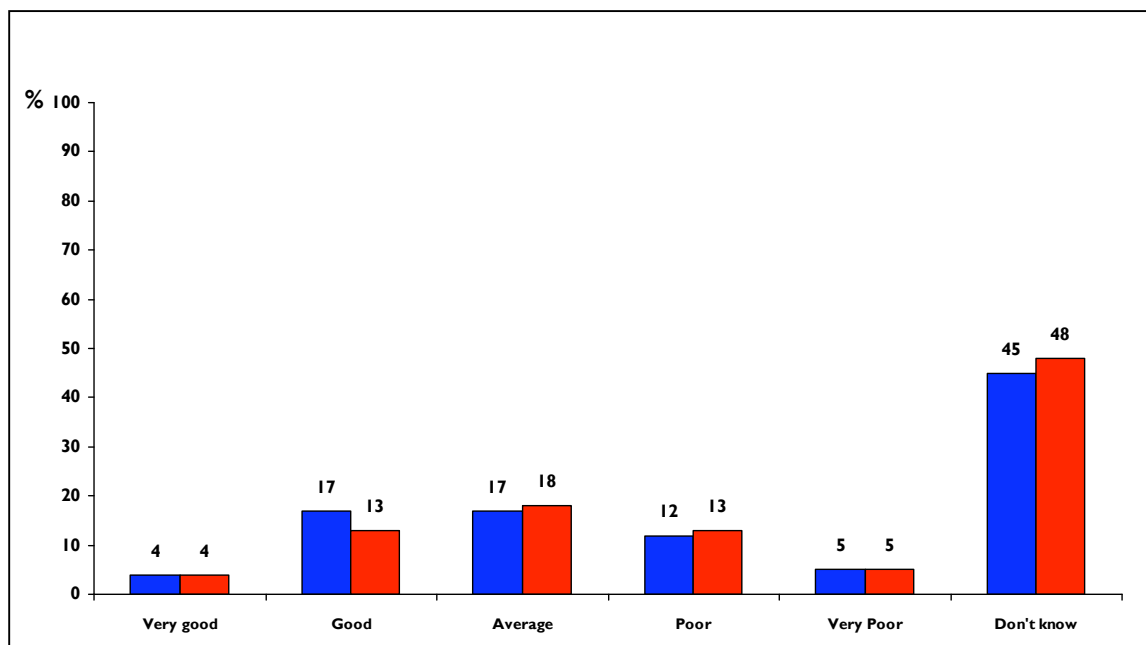


Residents are generally not prepared to travel for long periods of time to access either a small or large children's play area. Nearly two-fifths (38%) of respondents would travel by walking up to 15 minutes to access a small children's play area and a third (33%) would also do so to access a large children's play area. Over a tenth of respondents would be willing to travel by transport to access either a small children's play area (11%) or a large play area. A further half of respondents were unable to comment on the time prepared to travel to a small or large children's play area (51% and 53% respectively).

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Quality of provision

Figure 7.3: Quality of play areas for small children and large children



Small children's play areas are generally rated as being of slightly higher quality than large children's play areas. Just over one fifth (21%) rate small children's play areas as good, compared to just 17% for large children's play areas. However, a significant number of respondents (45% and 48%) are unable to comment on the quality, particularly for large children's play areas, presumably because they do not have need to visit such provision. Those surveyed in Ilkley rated the quality as good for both typologies (58% and 50%).

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Key issues

Current provision

Play areas have been classified in the following ways utilising National Playing Fields Association (NPFA) guidance to identify their effective catchment:

- ❑ Unclassified. This area is classified as such when there is less than 0.01 hectares of play area.
- ❑ No equipment.
- ❑ A local area for play (LAP). This area must contain more than or equal to 0.01 hectares and contain more than or equal one piece of play equipment.
- ❑ A local equipped for play (LEAP). This area must contain more than or equal to 0.04 hectares and contain more than or equal to five types of play equipment.
- ❑ A neighbourhood equipped area for play (NEAP). This area must contain more than or equal to 0.1 hectares. This area may be divided into sub sections and possibly contain play equipment catering for a variety of ages, including multi activity community area (MACA).
- ❑ A settlement equipped play area (SEAP) caters for all ages, includes MACA, skateparks, youth shelters, adventure play equipment and is often included within large parks site.

Table 7.1: Distribution of play areas by analysis area

Children's Play Area Type	Bradford North		Bradford South		Bradford West		Keighley		Shipley		TOTAL	
	number	Ha	number	Ha	number	Ha	number	Ha	number	Ha	number	Ha
Unvisited	18	1.72	14	0.69	20	1.83	30	2.08	29	1.81	111	8.15
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	1	0.10	1	0.02	-	-	2	0.13
LAP	4	0.11	3	0.08	2	0.03	3	0.04	3	0.06	15	0.35
LEAP	1	0.04	3	0.16	1	0.06	7	0.52	4	0.33	16	1.13
NEAP	1	0.14	2	0.23	2	0.98	2	0.21	4	0.62	11	2.20
SEAP	1	0.18	1	0.27	2	0.73	1	0.27	-	-	5	1.46
Wheeled sports area	4	0.38	3	0.39	2	0.42	4	0.90	5	0.54	18	2.66
MACA only	13	1.43	5	0.29	9	0.94	6	0.46	4	0.28	37	3.41
TOTAL	42	4.02	31	2.15	39	5.13	54	4.54	49	3.66	215	19.52

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In total, there are 215 play areas in the District, totalling 20¹ha. Of these, 111 sites have not been visited ('unvisited') in the context of this study and, as a result, are not given a classification as the number of pieces of equipment cannot be confirmed. Two sites have been recorded as unclassified as they do not meet the minimum classification standards for a LAP.

Accessibility

Catchment areas for play areas are assessed through the following distances and walking times, provided by the National Playing Fields Association (NPFAs), 2001:

Table 7.2: Methodology to calculate catchment areas:

Facility	Time	Pedestrian route	Straight line distance
LAP	1 minute	100 metres	60 metres
LEAP	5 minutes	400 metres	240 metres
NEAP	15 minutes	1,000 metres	600 metres.
SEAP			Over 1,000 metres

The straight-line distance is used as the radial distance of each facility's catchment area. This distance has been used to plot the play sites' catchment areas in this study. As pedestrian routes to play areas vary between households the straight-line distance indicated by the NPFAs is more defensible. The report therefore uses the straight-line distances to plot catchment areas. The findings from the street survey provide no justification not to use these recognised standards. The map below demonstrates the catchment coverage of the existing provision within Bradford.

¹ Figures rounded up

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Figure 7.4 - Children's Play Areas with Catchments

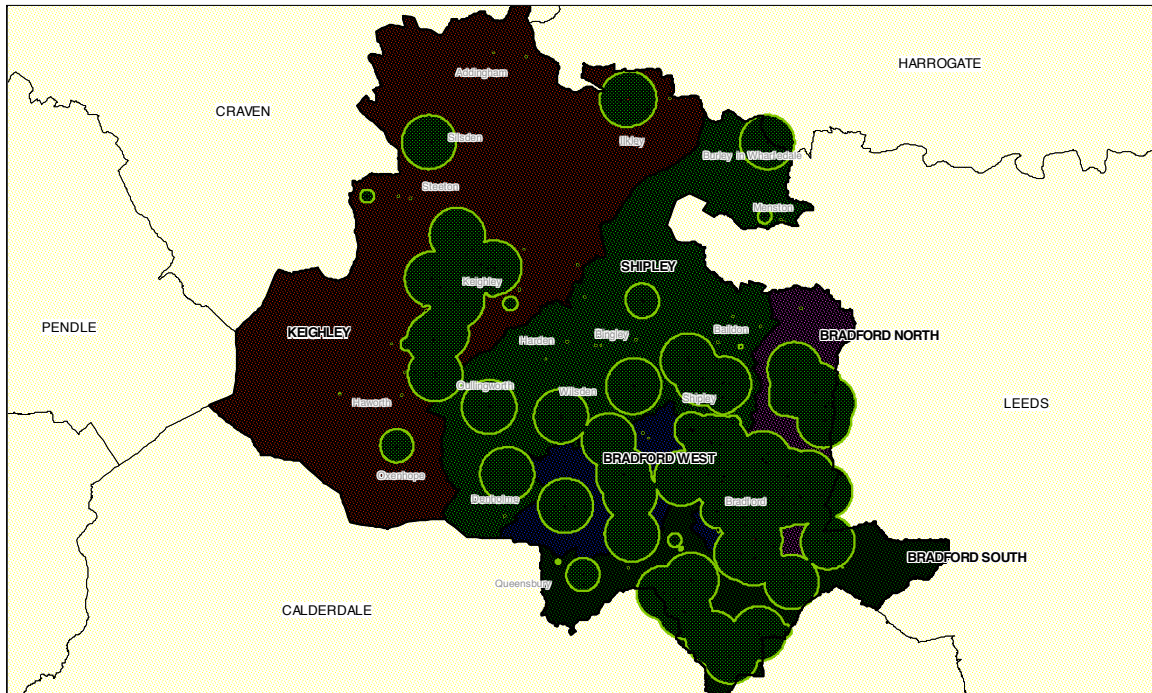


Table 7.3 – Catchment gaps in provision for children and young people

Analysis area	Catchment gaps
Bradford North	<input type="checkbox"/> North of analysis area.
Bradford South	<input type="checkbox"/> East of analysis area on the border with Leeds Authority. <input type="checkbox"/> West of analysis area.
Bradford West	<input type="checkbox"/> West of analysis area. <input type="checkbox"/> North of analysis area.
Keighley	<input type="checkbox"/> Addingham. <input type="checkbox"/> South of Keighley. <input type="checkbox"/> Ilkley. <input type="checkbox"/> Steeton. <input type="checkbox"/> Northeast of Keighley.
Shipley	<input type="checkbox"/> Bingley. <input type="checkbox"/> Baildon. <input type="checkbox"/> Harden. <input type="checkbox"/> Minor gaps in Burley in Wharfedale.

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In areas of slight catchment gaps, the upgrading of certain play areas from LAPs to LEAPs could be considered. However, in other areas of significant gaps, such as in north and south Shipley and west Keighley, the installation of new equipped play areas is required in some to reduce the significant catchment gaps.

Research highlighted that, in particular, girls and mothers feel that many open spaces in Bradford are intimidating due to the number of young people that gather at them. Motorbikes have also become a perennial problem and contribute to the creating an intimidating environment, such as in Harold Park.

When questioned, young people enjoy gathering at open spaces that are more secluded. This is often beneficial in that youths are 'off the streets' but there are also issues with extenuating the feeling of intimidation that some groups can create in such circumstances.

Young people want somewhere that is out of view of the public so that a false perception of them is not generated. Whilst this does create safety issues, this should, where possible, be considered when deciding on potential locations for youth shelters and MACAs.

Consultation revealed that users are prepared to travel up to 15-20 minutes to a facility of good quality equipped play area, for example, Lister Park.

Consultation highlighted that motorbikes are a problem across open spaces in Bradford and prevent young people from accessing certain areas. Opinion was divided into how this issue could be dealt with, but some expressed an opinion that perimeter fencing could be improved to prevent motorbikes from gaining access to the open spaces.

Management

The Anti-Social Behaviour Unit discourages amenities that facilitate large-scale congregation at open space sites. Innovative design should aim to split, for example, play areas at a variety of points, thereby discouraging gatherings in one area. This would, however, have additional cost implications, such as the need for good lighting at all play areas, as well as the maintenance of fencing and safety surfaces.

Dog foul is a problem that blights open space across the country and Bradford is no exception, with the majority of consultees highlighting the problem. Research has shown that the installation of dog-bins appears to have had little impact in reducing the problem. Users would like to see more warning signs to educate dog-owners about the anti-social impact of dog fouling.

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Consultation has found that the majority of users perceive that the maintenance of parks and playgrounds is good. More specifically, the swift removal of graffiti is welcome, although this was not always the case with older equipment. Broken glass is a major issue at some play areas and cannot always be cleared up quickly, thereby causing a danger to users. Exceptions to this have been highlighted, such as at Bradford Moor Park. The park is perceived as being poorly maintained as the bins overflow and are not replaced regularly enough. In the play area swings have also been removed and to date have not been replaced.

Research found that many users would not know how to report deflections at open space sites, including equipped play areas. Some users requested that contact details be displayed more prominently at the more popular and well-used sites, such as Lister Park.

Quantity

It is the opinion of the Youth offending team (YOT) that young people tend not to spend a long time at one particular open space site, preferring rather to move between different ones. This is because there is no dedicated youth provision for them. There is a clear need to provide permanent structures at one particular site, thereby reducing the possibility of young people 'roaming' with little to occupy them. The Anti-Social Behaviour Unit highlights Eccleshall and Undercliffe as two areas where this is currently a particular problem.

Youth consultation suggested that there is insufficient youth provision for young people residing in rural areas compared to the more urban areas of Bradford. This is particularly prevalent in areas to the north of the District, such as Ilkley. The relative infrequency and high cost of transport accentuates feelings of isolation.

Young people would also like the opportunity to pursue more formal activities, although not traditional ones such as hockey or football, rather climbing and canoeing. For example, the Thornbury Youth Centre is very active in organising trips every Friday night (a night when traditionally a higher percentage of anti-social behaviour occurs) to bowling alleys, cinemas etc. and provides transport to and from such venues. Young people believe that opportunities to participate in formal activities in open spaces are limited, especially in the evenings when MACAs are not floodlit.

It is the opinion of the YOT that skateboard parks have a relatively short lifespan, and embrace a youth culture that is not aligned to the mainstream. Rather than act as a diversionary amenity, they can also actually antagonise young people who are not part of the skating culture. However, skateparks are still a popular amenity.

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Quality

The methodology for assessing quality is set out in Part 2 (Methodology). The table below summarises the results of the quality assessment for play areas in Bradford. The threshold for assessing quality has been set at 60%; this is based on Green Flag criteria. Individual site summaries can be found at the end of this section.

Table 7.4: Quality scores for play areas sites by analysis area

Analysis Area	QUALITY Scores					Number at:	
	maximum score	lowest score	MEAN score	highest score	spread	below 60%	above 60%
Bradford North	100	54%	62%	73%	19%	4	4
Bradford South	100	64%	69%	83%	19%	0	9
Bradford West	100	23%	58%	84%	61%	4	4
Keighley	100	35%	56%	67%	32%	6	8
Shipley	100	47%	56%	68%	21%	7	5
BRADFORD	100	23%	60%	84%	61%	21	30

There is considerable variation in quality across individual sites, from a low score of 23% for Carlisle Road/Lister View to a high of 84% for Lister Park. Since the site assessments were carried out the play area at Carlisle Road/Lister View has been replaced and upgraded.

Consultation showed that poor lighting on footpaths and cycle ways deters some young people from accessing open spaces.

There is a perception amongst young people that their views and subsequent needs are not being sought. However, young people in Ilkley raised all of the money required to provide a skatepark and selected the equipment through a project called 'Pipedream'. It is still the perception that skaters interested in more urban style 'street scape' skating have not been consulted. This has led to an absence of a sense of ownership. Also, due to this lack of consultation, a cost-effective, basic design was manufactured that does not meet the evolving needs of users. As a result the amenity is no longer extensively used and there is a desire for the park to be re-designed in consultation with those who will use it. This is also the view of the Youth Service that sees in-depth youth consultation as paramount when planning youth provision.

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Consultation showed that some young people are cynical about the installation of new or improved play areas in open spaces due to the inclination by some of their peers to immediately vandalise new equipment. This is particularly the case in Harold Park and Wibsey Park, where new and updated equipment is required, but that young people believe will be vandalised.

Site data

This section provides detail on play area sites in Bradford and specific issues to be addressed. Data is drawn from consultation.

Site	Comments
Attock Park	Newly refurbished play area is attractive to users. However, broken glass and the presence of teenage groups deter the users. Also, fly tipping is a problem on the site.
Beech Grove	Site is clean, although consultees expressed concern that benches have recently been removed and not replaced, thus limiting the amount of time users spend at the site.
Bradford Moor Park	Upgrade of the play area at this site is currently underway. Consultation identified the need for this refurbishment, as the play area is perceived as being dangerous to toddlers. The upgrade will address fencing and safety surfacing which are areas requiring particular attention.
Emsleys Memorial Recreation Ground	A new children's play area has been installed. Local children were involved with the selection of the preferred scheme.
Fell Lane, Keighley	The play area is located on a hillside and this makes DDA compatibility difficult. Users would like to see the re-location of the play area.
Foster Park, Denholme	The current skate park has been manufactured from natural mounds. The young people would like concrete ramps on this site. A funding application was made to the Co-Op to realise this development but match funding is still required.
Harold Park	Play area equipment has recently been updated to encourage greater use. Motorbikes are a problem at this site.
Heaton Hill	Consultation highlighted that the play equipment is basic and does not attract young people to use it. There is an expressed desire for more adventurous equipment, with monkey bars and large cargo nets the most popular equipment choices.
Hirst Wood Recreation Ground	Consultation revealed that a recently installed community garden has suffered severe acts of vandalism. However, the young people would like more formal provision installed at the amenity, such as a basketball hoop. The play area at the site was funded by Surestart and was therefore created for toddlers rather than older children. However, it is excellent quality and is well maintained, as well as being DDA compliant. Young people expressed a desire for a MACA and/or skatepark on the site. Also, youth workers have expressed a desire for a youth shelter to be installed to assist the outreach work currently undertaken in the area.
Howarth Road Recreation Ground	Funding has been sought from Barclays Space for Sport and Football Pools for a MACA.

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Site	Comments
Lister Park	<p>The fountain and picnic areas attract a high level of usage and provide a sanctuary from local, outdated facilities.</p> <p>Consultation with parent and toddler groups found that people will travel 20-25 minutes to use the high quality play area. Consultation found that more toddler equipment is desirable, in particular swings. Users would like to see the fountains cleaned on a more regular basis. The wetpore surface is worn and also requires updating.</p> <p>From a safety aspect, young people would like to see more community beat officer patrols, especially during dark hours, as there is a perception that the park is quite secluded.</p>
Menston Park, Menston	A new skatepark was provided at Menston in 2006. It contains skatelite equipment selected by local young people.
Oakworth Park	There is a perception that young people gather at the site and engage in anti-social activities. Many families will not visit the site even during daylight hours, due to this.
Otley Road, East Morton	The play area has recently been upgraded.
Oxenhope Park	Young people have expressed a desire for a youth shelter on this site. The area is served by a youth club that was established in 2001.
Peel Park	Concrete paths that provide a good walking network. The park is well maintained and there is split areas with both toddler play equipment and older children's play equipment. However, some consultees believe that much of the equipment is now outdated. BMDC has plans to refurbish this play area during the later half of 2006 with involvement of local children and the 'friends of' group.
Roberts Park, Shipley	The skatepark is well used by local young people. However, there is a perception that an increase in anti-social behaviour at the site is a result of this level of usage.
Russell Park	The swings are in a poor condition at this site. There is no lighting and glass is also an issue. Currently, young people use the tennis courts for football, but would like to have a floodlit MACA.
St Michaels Road in Manningham	£119,000 has been spent improving the recreation ground. There is now a MACA, a play area; boundary fence and trees will be planted in autumn. The site is now a proud asset of the local community.
St. Ives Country Park	The steep approach to the park is a barrier for parents with pushchairs. A transport bus scheme was piloted but this was not successful as it failed to attract the target group. However, there is currently no transport to the site and it is believed that the scheme could be popular if it improves its planning and marketing.
Wibsey Park	<p>Consultation showed that the play area requires improvement work, such as re-surfacing, cleaning and painting. The tennis area is also run down and funding has been ring fenced to turn it into a skatepark area or MACA. Young people would like floodlights on the site.</p> <p>Motorbikes are also a problem at this site. Users feel that such activity would be further limited by the installation of improved perimeter fencing.</p>

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Provision for children and young people summary

- ❑ Young people perceive that there is little provision made for them in Bradford, particularly in rural areas where sense of isolation is accentuated. Catchment mapping supports this perception.
- ❑ In areas of slight catchment gaps, the upgrading of certain play areas from LAPs to LEAPs could be considered. However, in other areas of significant gaps, such as in north and south Shipley and west Keighley, the installation of new equipped play areas is required in some to reduce the significant catchment gaps.
- ❑ Consultation revealed that young people perceive that their views are either not fully sought, or even ignored.
- ❑ At many sites play equipment is considered to be outdated and therefore not attractive to users.

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PART 8: ALLOTMENTS, COMMUNITY GARDENS AND CITY FARMS

Introduction

The typology of allotments, community gardens and city farms, as set out in PPG17: A Companion Guide includes sites, which provide ‘opportunities for those people who wish to do so to grow their own produce as part of the long term promotion of sustainability, health and social interaction.’

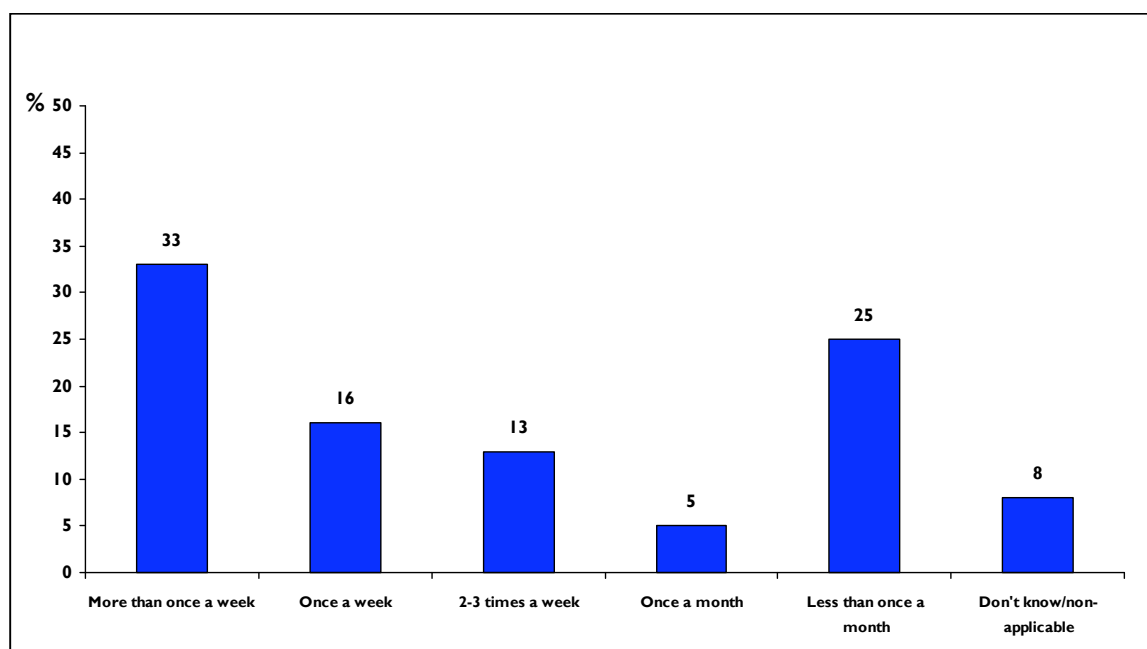
Context

This section outlines findings from the survey of residents in relation to their use of and attitudes towards the provision of allotments in Bradford. It provides a context for the subsequent sections, which address the quantity, quality and accessibility of provision.

Results are provided for the descriptions used in the survey itself.

Usage

Figure 8.1: Frequency of usage of parks in the previous 12 months

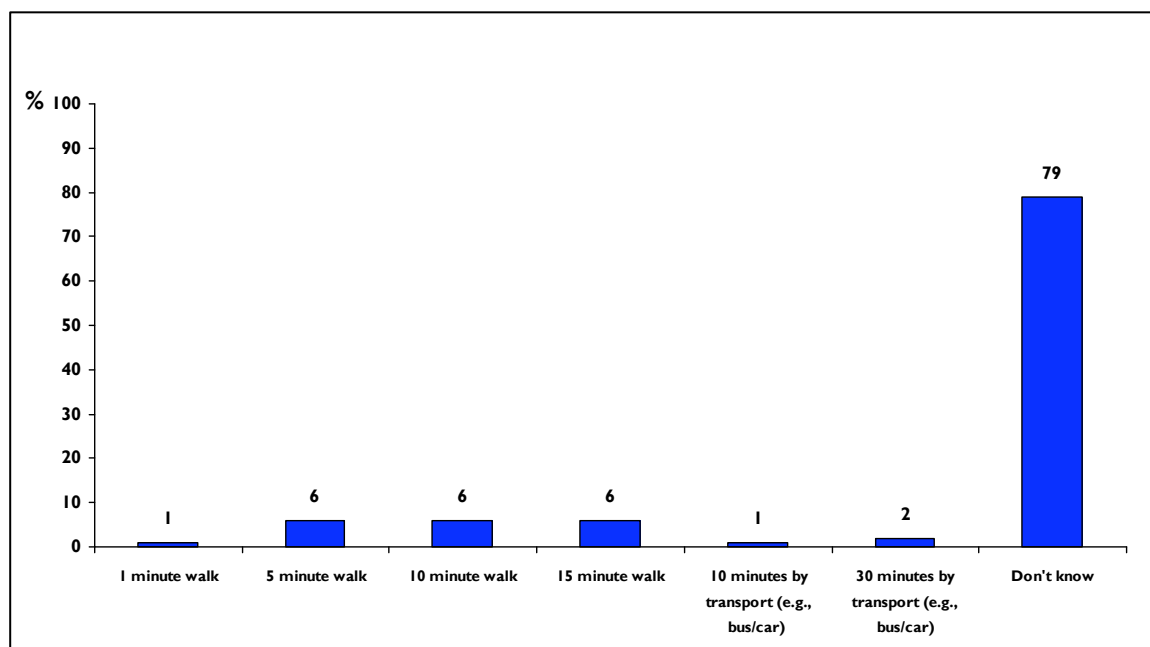


Only 4% of respondents visited an allotment in the previous 12 months. Of these the majority of respondents (62%) have visited an allotment at least once a week. This is likely to be due to the nature of the site which is visited for a specific purpose and, therefore, where visited, it will be on a regular basis. The figures also suggest, however, that there is another type of user who does not visit very often during the course of the year, with 30% visiting once a month or less.

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Travel time

Figure 8.2: Time prepared to travel to access an allotment

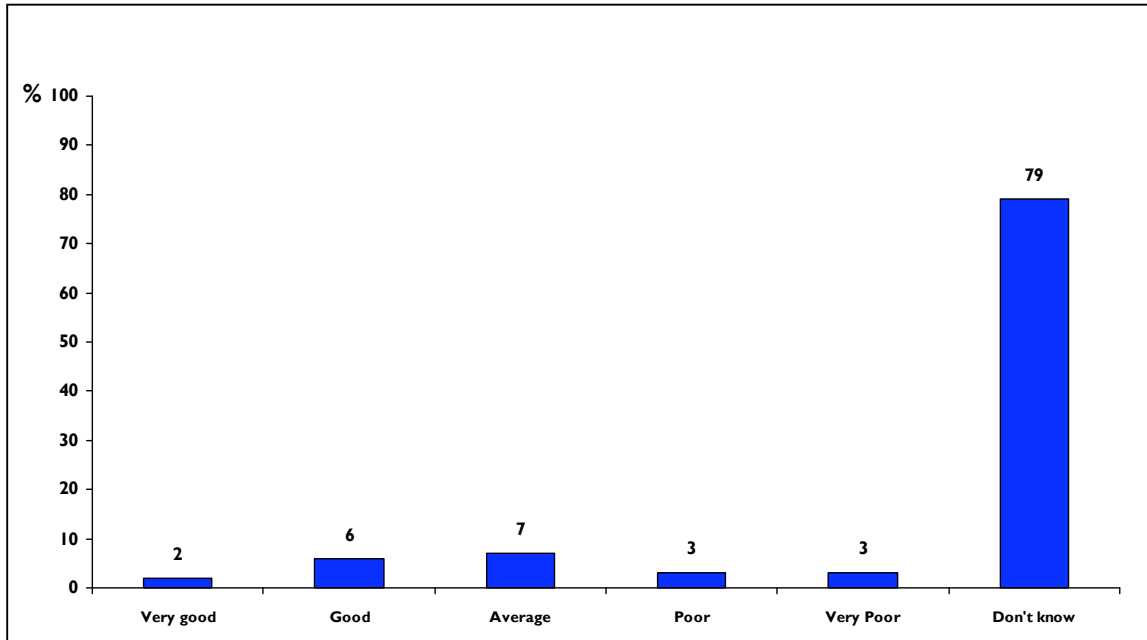


There is some variation in the time users are prepared to travel to reach an allotment, though generally just under a fifth (19%) of respondents are willing to travel no more than 15 minute walk which reflects the fact that residents appear to desire local access to allotments. A significantly high proportion of respondents (79%) are unable to give an indication of how far they would be prepared to travel to reach an allotment, which is a reflection of the generally low levels of usage of this typology.

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Quality of provision

Figure 8.3: Quality of provision of allotments



Many respondents (79%) are unable to comment on the quality of provision, which reflects the comparatively low levels of usage amongst those surveyed. Where the quality rating has been provided there is significant variation, 7% rating the quality of provision as average, 8% as good and a final 6% as poor.

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Key issues

Current provision

There are 86 sites classified as allotments in Bradford equating to 98¹ hectares.

Table 8.1: Distribution of allotment sites by analysis area

Analysis Area	Allotments	
	number	Size (ha)
Bradford North	18	19.2120
Bradford South	13	6.8370
Bradford West	9	11.2990
Keighley	27	26.3370
Shipley	19	34.0400
BRADFORD	86	97.7250

Accessibility

The effective catchments of allotments has been identified using data from the street survey (see Figure 8.3) and guidance issued by the Greater London Authority (GLA)⁹. The following catchments are used to identify the coverage of current provision:

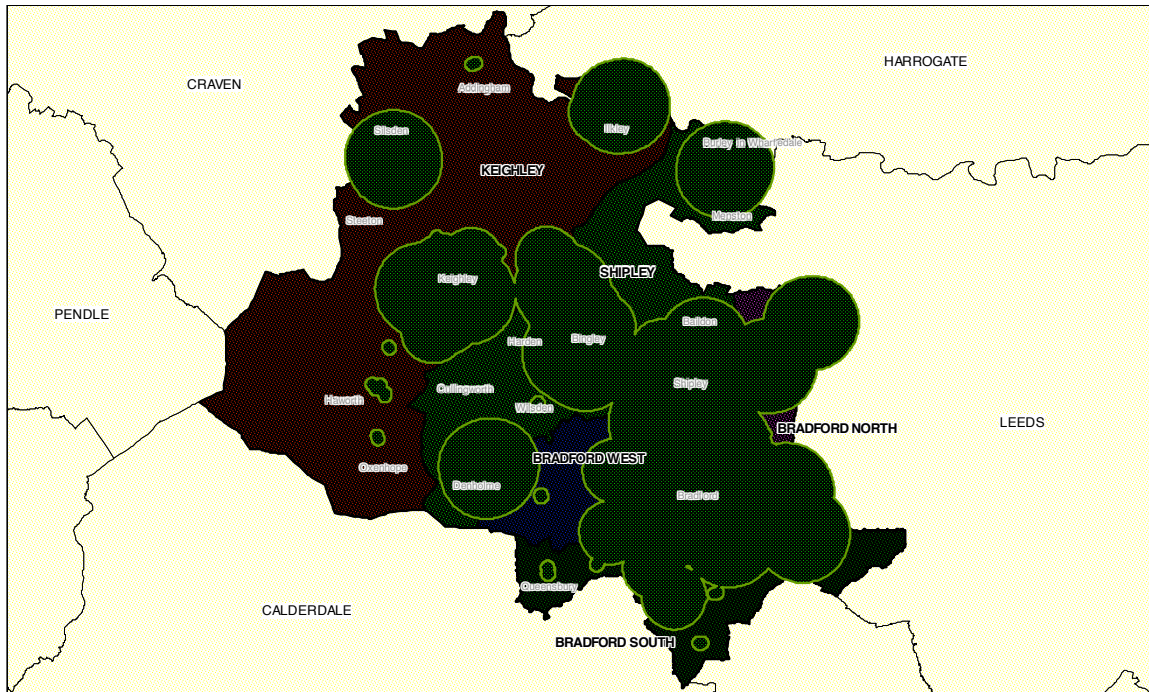
- ❑ Borough-wide significance (site more than 10ha) – 3,200 metres.
- ❑ Settlement significance (site between 1ha and 10ha) – 1,800 metres.
- ❑ Neighbourhood significance (site between 0.66ha and 1ha) – 1,200 metres.
- ❑ Local significance (site up to 0.66ha) – 240 metres.

¹ Figures rounded up

⁹ Greater London Authority (2002): Guide to preparing open space strategies

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Figure 8.4: Allotment sites mapped against settlement areas with catchments applied



There are a number of catchment gaps in the provision of allotments across Bradford. However, neighbouring authority provision may cover some of the gaps close to the District boundary.

Table 8.2: Gaps in provision of allotments across Bradford

Analysis area	Catchment gaps
Bradford North	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Minor catchment gap to the east, close to Leeds boundary
Bradford South	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Queensbury <input type="checkbox"/> Significant gaps to the south and south-east of the City centre
Bradford West	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Significant gaps to the west of the City centre
Keighley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Addingham <input type="checkbox"/> Minor gap west of Ilkley <input type="checkbox"/> Minor gap west of Steeton <input type="checkbox"/> Minor gaps in Haworth and Oxenhope
Shipley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Minor gap in south Menston <input type="checkbox"/> Wilsden <input type="checkbox"/> Cullingworth <input type="checkbox"/> Minor gap in Harden

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Management

CBMDC is in the process of developing an allotment strategy. This aims to work towards optimising the use of allotment sites for existing and potential users. There are some 749 people on the waiting list for allotments, whilst 348 plots remain vacant. Furthermore, CBMDC is also hoping to set up an allotment association forum by the end of the year. This will work to improve and support funding proposals made by individual allotment associations, of which there are currently 13. Together these developments should go some way towards resolving some of the issues raised during consultation.

Associations are of the opinion that the current leasing arrangements, which start as a two to three year lease which then falls to a yearly basis, do not provide the security of tenure which they require in order to upgrade the quality of allotments. In order to apply for funding to make the necessary improvements the associations would need longer lease agreements, generally of at least ten years, to provide a secure backdrop.

It is anticipated that CBMDC will move towards a banded rental system in the future. Allotment holders, who take on overgrown plots, are given a rent-free year in their second year as an incentive. They highlighted that this is not necessarily a worthwhile incentive for either party to follow and that CBMDC may be better to clear the allotment itself.

Quality

CBMDC aims to provide toilets at all larger allotment sites. At present only two sites, at Bullroyd and Haycliffe Lane, have toilet facilities. The use of composting toilets is currently being trial led at Bullroyd Allotments. If successful, this may be a unique and cost saving way of providing toilets at more sites.

Water is metered on all CBMDC sites and water butts are also in use. Only 16 sites have a mains water supply and there are eight sites, which do not have any water supply.

Seventeen sites have been classified as overgrown, of which, five are infested with Japanese knotweed. This takes plots out of use for at least four years. Other overgrown sites include Frizinghall, which is classified as toxic, and Scotchman Road, which suffers from regular vandalism.

Stanley Street (also known as Haigh Hall Road) is being cleared at present to be brought back into use. CBMDC is also aware that most allotment sites are in need of path resurfacing. There are also some sites where allotment holders do not cultivate their plots. This detracts from the overall quality of the allotment site.

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Community involvement

Allotments are regarded as an important tool in bringing together different sections of the community as they provide common interest for a variety of groups. They have been particularly important in involving minority groups who have a keen interest in food growing projects. Bradford's ploholders represent some of the most diverse groups operating in open spaces. This method of inclusion could perhaps be applied to other open space typologies. Bradford Community Environment Project has been involved in the Shonibar Bangladeshi Ladies allotment project, which has engaged the group in cultivating an allotment plot as well assisting in their learning of the English language, enabling them to develop their social skills.

Disability groups have enquired about the use of allotments. At present, there are no allotments, which can provide the facility of raised beds. However, it is expected that Stanley Street will offer such facilities following its redevelopment.

Security

The main issue, identified through consultation with allotment associations, is the lack of on site security. Many allotment sites are only partially fenced, or indeed, do not have a fence at all. The lack of electricity on many of the sites also exacerbates this problem, as security lighting cannot be installed

The inner city allotment plots have regular problems with vandalism. There is a lack of installed surveillance at many sites. A number of the inner city sites tend to be overgrown, whilst some of the plots lie vacant in comparison to those in the outlying areas of Bradford. Subsequently, people are deterred from using these plots and they remain vacant. This decreases the level of natural surveillance, and results in a vicious circle of decline.

Twenty allotment sites in Bradford have vacant plots. Despite the surplus in the inner city areas of Bradford, there are a number of outlying districts, namely Ilkley, Shipley and Burley in Wharfedale, which have considerable waiting lists. The implementation of a banded pricing scheme will encourage a better take up of allotment plots, which would otherwise be regarded as a poor investment.

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Site data

This section provides detail on allotment sites in Bradford and specific issues to be addressed. Data is drawn from consultation.

Site	Comments
Bullroyd Allotments	<p>There are currently six vacant plots on the site. Consultation suggested that problems with fly tipping have improved since the regeneration of the allotments. However, there has been a lot of petty damage in spite of installing locked gates, which has decreased overall site appearance.</p> <p>Consultation suggested disabled access to the site could be improved through a dropped kerb at the entrance. The Association will also explore the possibility of introducing raised beds using Bradford Cares funding.</p>
Caroline Street Allotments, Saltaire	<p>Consultation identified that the paths are regarded as being too overgrown for disabled access. This also detracts from the overall quality and accessibility of the site. It has been expressed that handrails should be installed alongside the sloped path as an enhancement for accessing the site. It has also been identified that seating should be installed at strategic places for users to sit and enjoy the environment.</p>
Granby Drive Allotments	<p>Granby Drive Allotments are regarded by plot holders as being very secluded as they can only be accessed through a private drive. This reduces the attractiveness of owning a plot.</p>
Haycliffe Lane Allotments Society	<p>The allotment holders represent a broad cross section of the community. Six of the plots are used by over-60s; there is also a Surestart plot and one large plot, which is used by Bangladeshi ladies.</p> <p>The Society feels that the site could be improved by adding furniture to encourage more elderly users. A toilet, a shredder and a communal compost bin are also desirable</p>
Queens Road Allotments	<p>One of the plots is designated for Bangladeshi ladies, under the 'Food for Health' programme.</p> <p>A B.E.A.T grant for path improvements has allowed work to be carried out on the main access paths which have been levelled and gravelled.</p>
Scotchman Road	<p>The Grass Root Programme has enabled the Scotchman Road Asian Growers Group to develop a community allotments project at the site. This has helped to empower local residents and has stimulated a sense of ownership.</p>
Speeton Avenue Allotments	<p>One allotment plot on this site is held by Buttershaw Community Allotment Project. The project attempts to work with children who are on the edge of exclusion from school.</p>
Stanley Street	<p>The allotment site is currently being cleared to be brought back into use.</p>
Undercliffe allotments	<p>£70,000 is being spent on improvements to the fencing.</p>

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Allotment summary

- ❑ There is a significant imbalance between those plots, which lie vacant, and numbers of people on the waiting list.
- ❑ Associations believe that the current leasing arrangements do not provide the security of tenure required to upgrade the quality of allotments.
- ❑ Many of the allotments sites have significant security issues. The inner city plots in particular suffer vandalism.
- ❑ 17 sites are classified as overgrown.
- ❑ Bradford's allotments represent a diverse range of groups. Although disability groups are currently underrepresented.

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PART 9: CEMETERIES, CHURCHYARDS AND BURIAL GROUNDS

Introduction

The typology of cemeteries, churchyards and burial grounds, as set out in PPG17: A Companion Guide includes areas for 'quiet contemplation and burial of the dead, often linked to the promotion of wildlife conservation and biodiversity.'

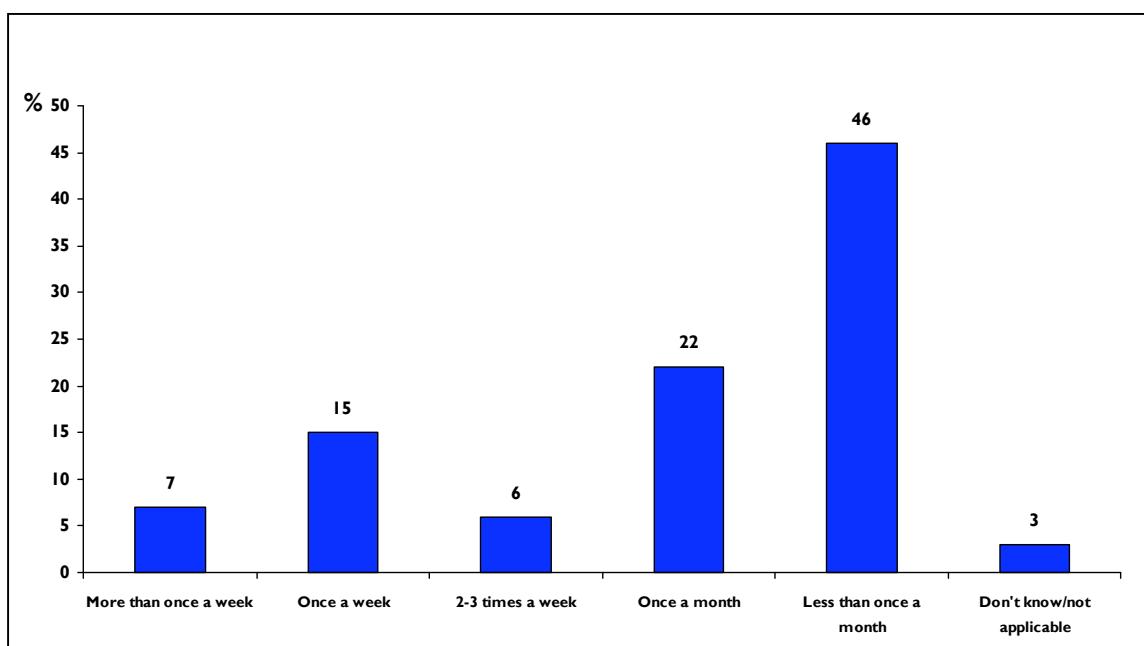
Context

This section outlines findings from the survey of residents in relation to their use of and attitudes towards the provision of cemeteries in Bradford. It provides a context for the subsequent sections, which address the quantity, quality and accessibility of provision.

Results are provided for the descriptions used in the survey itself.

Usage

Figure 9.1: Frequency of usage of cemeteries/churchyards in the previous 12 months

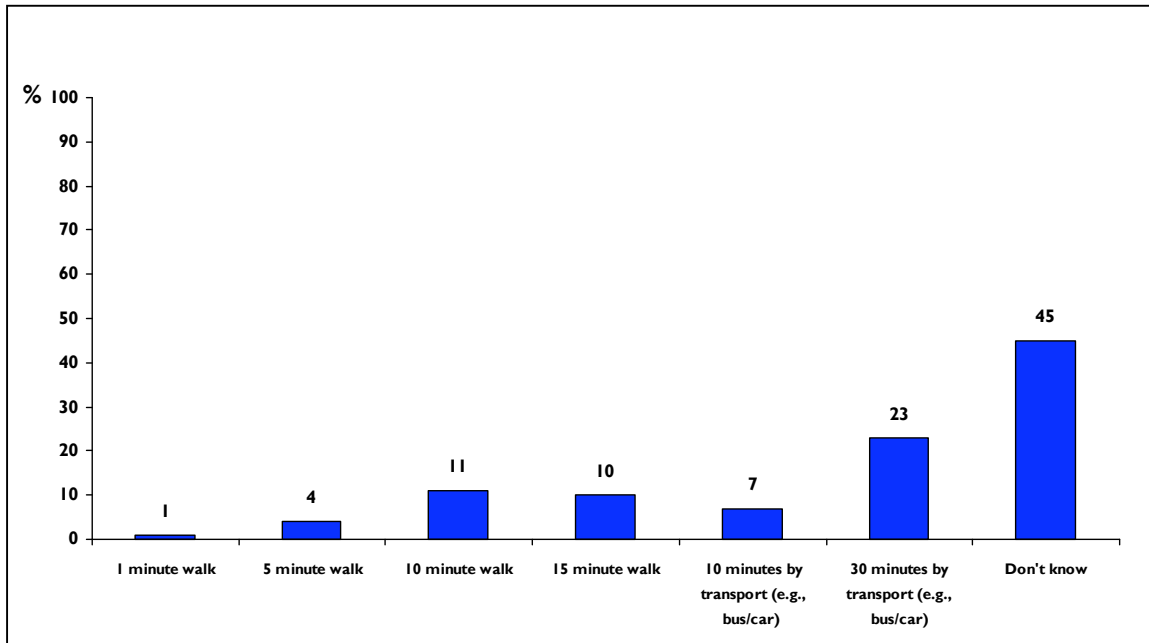


Amongst those that visit churchyards/cemeteries in Bradford, the majority visit infrequently (68% visiting once a month or less). This is almost certainly a reflection of the prime reason people visit such sites and that it is likely to be undertaken annually.

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Travel time

Figure 9.2: Time prepared to travel to reach a cemetery/churchyard

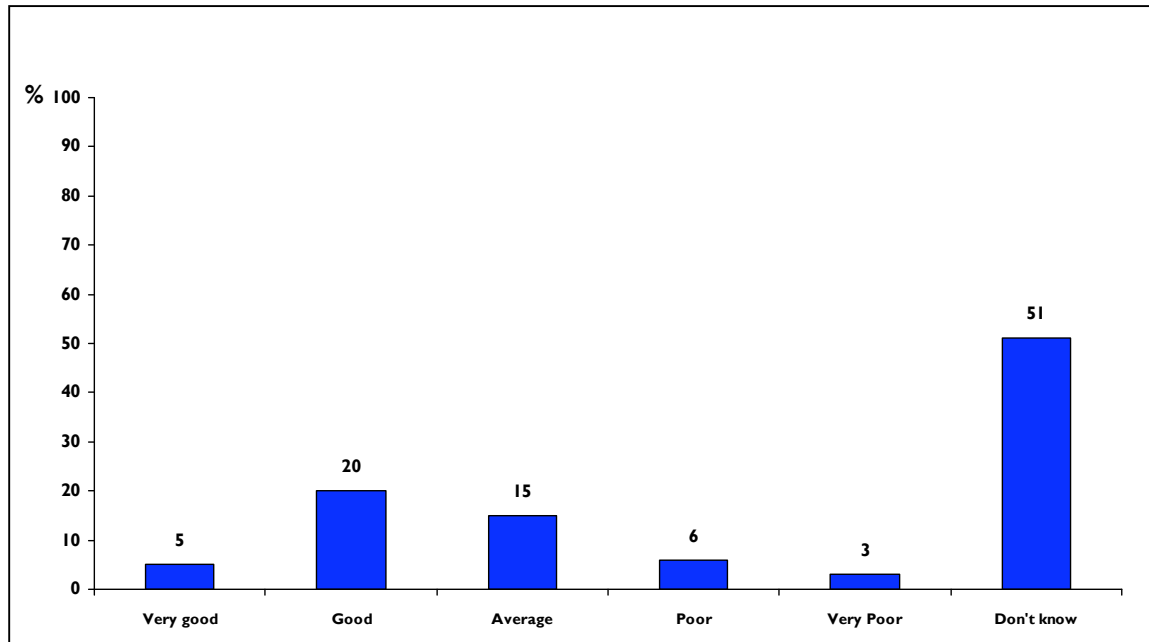


There is significant variation in the amount of time residents are prepared to travel for to reach a churchyard or cemetery. Whilst just over a quarter (26%) would walk for no longer than 15 minutes, a similar proportion, (23%), would be prepared to travel by transport for up to 30 minutes. A significant proportion (45%) cited 'don't know' as their response – this most likely reflects the levels of usage in that a sizeable proportion of respondents (79%) has not visited a churchyard or cemetery regularly in the previous 12 months.

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Quality of provision

Figure 9.3: Quality of provision of cemetery/churchyard



The quality of cemeteries is rated as good by a quarter of respondents (25%). A smaller proportion of respondents rate the quality as average (15%) and a very small proportion (9%) regards the quality of cemeteries/churchyards as poor. Again a significant number of respondents are unable to rate the quality of cemeteries, reflecting the levels of usage.

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Key issues

Current provision

There are 67 sites classified under this typology equating to 109¹ hectares of provision in Bradford.

Table 9.1: Distribution of cemeteries sites by analysis area

Analysis Area	Cemeteries	
	number	Size (ha)
Bradford North	10	15.3370
Bradford South	17	36.3760
Bradford West	5	7.7730
Keighley	19	23.2150
Shipley	16	26.3140
BRADFORD	67	109.0150

Accessibility

The effective catchments of cemeteries has been identified using data from the street survey (see Figure 9.3) and guidance issued by the Greater London Authority (GLA)¹⁰. The following catchments are used to identify the coverage of current provision:

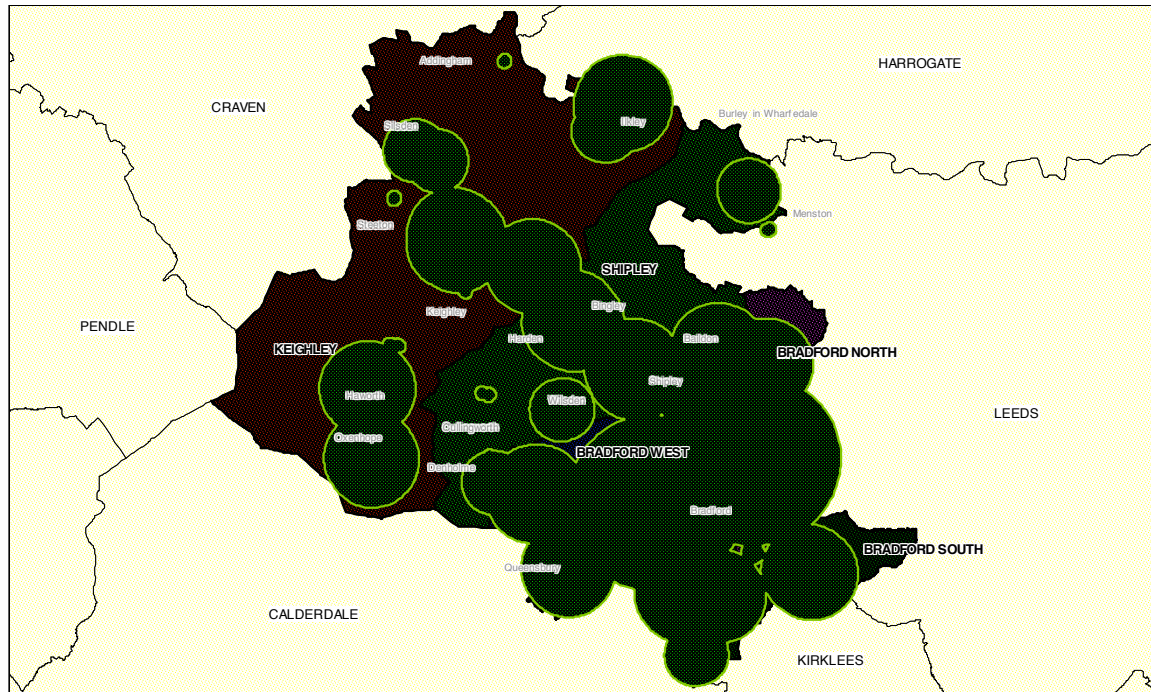
- ❑ Borough-wide significance (Area more than 10ha) – 3,200 metres.
- ❑ Settlement significance (Area between 1ha and 10ha) – 1,800 metres.
- ❑ Neighbourhood significance (Area between 0.66ha and 1ha) – 1,200 metres.
- ❑ Local significance (Area up to 0.66ha) – 240 metres.

¹ Figures rounded up

¹⁰ Greater London Authority (2002): Guide to preparing open space strategies

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Figure 9.4: Cemeteries sites mapped against settlement areas with catchment applied



Catchment mapping, based on all current provision, shows that there are only a small number of gaps across the settlements of Bradford in terms of cemeteries, churchyards and disused burial grounds. These are in the Shipley and Keighley analysis areas, especially in Keighley. However, it is not considered appropriate to consider covering these catchment gaps through extra provision of this typology because of its nature.

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Table 9.2: Gaps in provision of cemeteries across Bradford

Analysis area	Catchment gaps
Bradford North	No gaps identified
Bradford South	No gaps identified
Bradford West	No gaps identified
Keighley	<input type="checkbox"/> Addingham <input type="checkbox"/> Steeton <input type="checkbox"/> Keighley <input type="checkbox"/> Haworth <input type="checkbox"/> Oxenhope
Shipley	<input type="checkbox"/> Burley in Wharfedale <input type="checkbox"/> Menston <input type="checkbox"/> Bingley <input type="checkbox"/> Harden <input type="checkbox"/> Cullingworth

Management

Consultation has highlighted concerns that Bradford's cemeteries have been neglected over the years, which has had a detrimental affect on their value as a local amenity. There is a subsequent reliance on ageing volunteer groups to maintain cemeteries. This seems to be casting a sense of uncertainty over the future of these important historical sites given that the groups may not be able to sustain themselves over the long term.

There is sentiment that too much of the work required is left to voluntary groups. Responsibility has unofficially fallen upon them for the clearing and subsequent maintenance of sites. However, they lack the time, funds and manpower to pursue many further required improvements.

There are 21 operational cemeteries within Bradford and 30 closed churchyards. The majority of maintenance is undertaken in-house by CBMDC with Glendale contractors covering sites in the Bradford South area.

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Quality

Litter is a problem common to Bradford's cemeteries. Furthermore it does not seem to bear any correlation to the amount of bins provided at the site.

Consultation found that, on the whole, path quality within churchyards and cemeteries is generally average to good. However, a number of sites were highlighted as having footpaths of poor quality and in need of improvement. These are:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Stanbury Cemetery | <input type="checkbox"/> Morton Cemetery |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Oxenhope Cemetery | <input type="checkbox"/> Clayton Cemetery |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Oakworth Cemetery | <input type="checkbox"/> Bowling Cemetery |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Utley Cemetery | <input type="checkbox"/> Gods Acre Cemetery |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tong Cemetery | |

Consultation highlighted the following quality issues:

- The majority of sites received a recent headstone survey carried out to identify where improvements are needed.
- There are few sites where toilets are provided and generally toilet facilities are only provided at sites with crematoria. Many toilet facilities have closed down due to vandalism or loitering issues. Toilets are difficult to maintain in a safe and clean condition if staff resources cannot be allocated to them on a permanent basis.
- Very few of the sites have a garden of remembrance.
- The majority of closed cemeteries in Bradford have been left to overgrow and have formed natural wildlife habitats. There is a dedicated conservation area at Scholemoor Cemetery.

Security

A general problem at many of Bradford's cemeteries is vandalism, particularly of headstones, e.g. Silsden Old Churchyard and Windhill Cemetery. Rangers patrolling cemeteries owned by CBMDC are aware that, in particular, children's graves are targeted and items often stolen. Linked to this, graffiti is also common and consultation established that youths loitering and congregating at a number of sites intimidates staff and users.

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Site data

This section provides detail on cemetery sites in Bradford and specific issues to be addressed. Data is drawn from consultation.

Site	Comments
Bowling Cemetery	Illegal use of motorbikes is a problem at this site. Although gates are locked at night motorbikes can gain access to the site via the pedestrian entry point.
Heaton Graveyard	<p>This cemetery continues to be a living cemetery and is used for burials. People are now starting to visit the cemetery more regularly since it has been cleared and is considered to be a safer area. A number of graves have been adopted through the 'adopt a grave scheme' and volunteers are working hard to improve the appearance of the Site.</p> <p>The paths are grass but, nevertheless, accessible and two new benches have been donated and installed by the group.</p> <p>The 'Friends of' group is conscious of the wildlife habitats the site has created particularly since the site is adjacent to Heaton Woods. It would like to erect bird and bat boxes in enhance this.</p> <p>It is now looking to clear the two remaining sections, which are very overgrown. It has a maintenance plan in place.</p>
Ilkley Cemetery	Ilkley Civic Society states that the maintenance of this site is poor. The Society would like to improvements to the quality of seating. To encourage community involvement at the Site Ilkley Civic Society is in the process of establishing a 'friends of' Ilkley Cemetery group.
Nab Wood Cemetery	Consultation found that, although there is car parking at the site, it is not enough to cater for the number of visitors at peak times. There is only one entry/exit route for the Site, which often becomes congested and dangerous. Heavy crematorium/cemetery traffic often results in accidents on the main road entrance/exit.
Queensbury Cemetery	Although bins are provided at the site, litter is still a significant problem.
Scholemoor Cemetery	This site experiences problems with vandalism. There is a conservation area at this site. A number of litter bins are provided but litter is still common.
Tong Cemetery	<p>Consultation with CBMDC officers identified that car parking is limited in comparison with the size of the site.</p> <p>Regardless of litterbin provision, litter remains a problem.</p>
Undercliffe Cemetery	<p>The site is maintained by Undercliffe Cemetery Charity Group. However, this is proving an increasingly difficult task for the ageing volunteer group. It is planned to hand the cemetery over to CBMDC in 2007.</p> <p>The site is English Heritage Grade II listed and there is a need for further conservation of the site.</p>

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Site	Comments
	<p>Vandalism is a common occurrence. Statues are frequently knocked over and there are cases of stone thefts. Seating at the site has been removed due to repeated vandalism and young people who congregate create litter. The gazebo installed has proved more of a hindrance than an enhancement as it attracts groups of young people to congregate.</p> <p>Consultation found that the site is used frequently for recreational purposes. However, some activities are regarded as being unsuitable such as youths playing football and cyclists using the site as a cycle track.</p> <p>The landscape is very varied and is composed of woodland, long grasses and manicured areas. There is a large variety of flora and fauna hosted at the site. The Charity has won 'Keep Britain Tidy' and has received Nature in the Churchyard Award.</p>

Cemeteries summary

- ❑ Litter and vandalism are the main issues in Bradford's cemeteries. Damage to headstones is a particular problem. The issue with litter appears to bear no correlation to the number of bins provided, but more in relation to illegal use of the Site.
- ❑ Nine cemeteries have been identified as having footpaths of poor quality and in need of improvements to increase user experience.

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PART 10: CIVIC SPACES

Introduction

The typology of green corridors, as set out in PPG17: A Companion Guide includes civic and market squares and other hard surfaced areas designed for pedestrians, providing a setting for civic buildings, public demonstrations and community events.

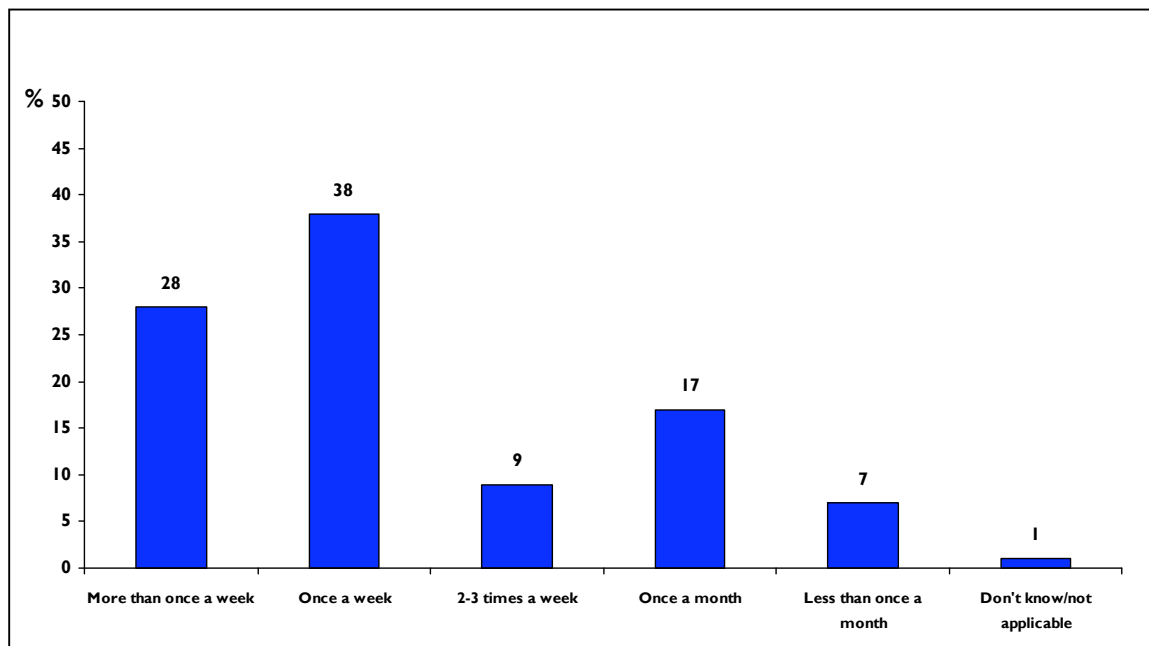
Context

This section outlines findings from the survey of residents in relation to their use of and attitudes towards the provision of civic spaces in Bradford. It provides a context for the subsequent sections, which address the quantity, quality and accessibility of provision.

Results are provided for the descriptions used in the survey itself.

Usage

Figure 10.1: Frequency of usage of civic space/non-green spaces in the previous 12 months

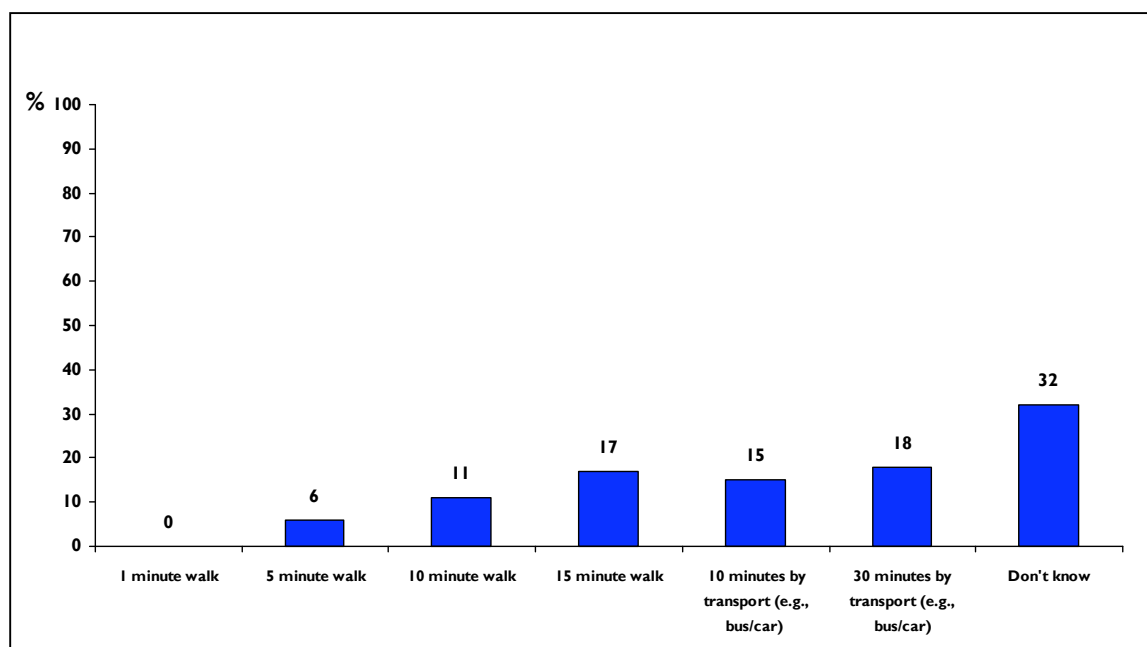


35% of respondents visited civic space/non-green spaces in the previous 12 months. Amongst those respondents, the majority visit frequently (75% once a week or more) whilst just under a quarter (24%) of respondents visit once a month or less frequently. Residents in Shipley (71%) and Ilkley (72%) are most likely to visit civic spaces.

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Travel time

Figure 10.2: Time prepared to travel to reach a civic space/non-green space

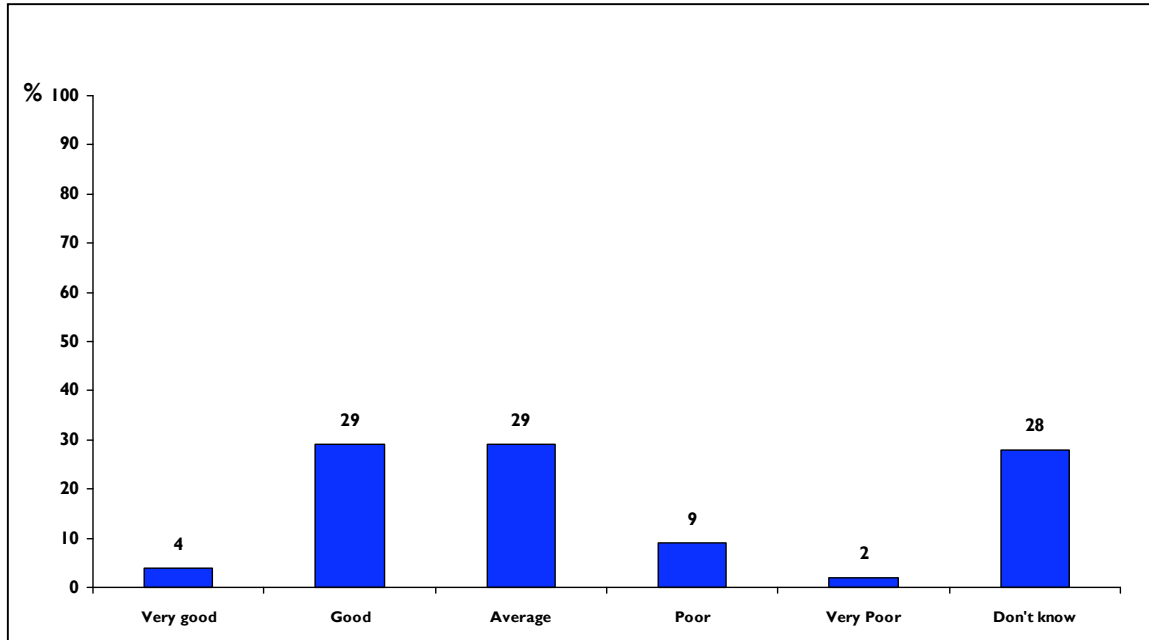


There is significant variation in the length of time respondents are prepared to travel to reach a civic space. A sizeable proportion (34%) are prepared to travel up to 15 minutes walk to reach a civic space. A fifth (18%) of respondents are prepared to travel up to 30 minutes by transport to access a civic space.

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Quality of provision

Figure 10.3: Quality of provision of civic space/non-green space



A third (34%) rates sites as good or very good. Furthermore 29% of respondents judge the sites to be average. Only 11% of respondents rate civic spaces as poor. Reflecting the high rate of usage, only 28% of respondents could not rate the quality. Significantly 49% of respondents in Shipley and 53% of respondents in Ilkley regard the quality of civic spaces as good.

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Key issues

Current provision

Eight sites have been identified as civic spaces within Bradford, equating to four hectares¹ of civic space.

Table 10.1: Distribution of civic spaces sites by analysis area

Analysis Area	Civic spaces	
	number	Size (ha)
Bradford North	-	-
Bradford South	1	0.36
Bradford West	5	2.79
Keighley	-	-
Shipley	2	1.09
BRADFORD	8	4.25

Accessibility

The effective catchments of civic spaces has been identified using data from the street survey (see Figure 10.3) and guidance issued by the Greater London Authority (GLA)¹¹. The following catchments are used to identify the coverage of current provision:

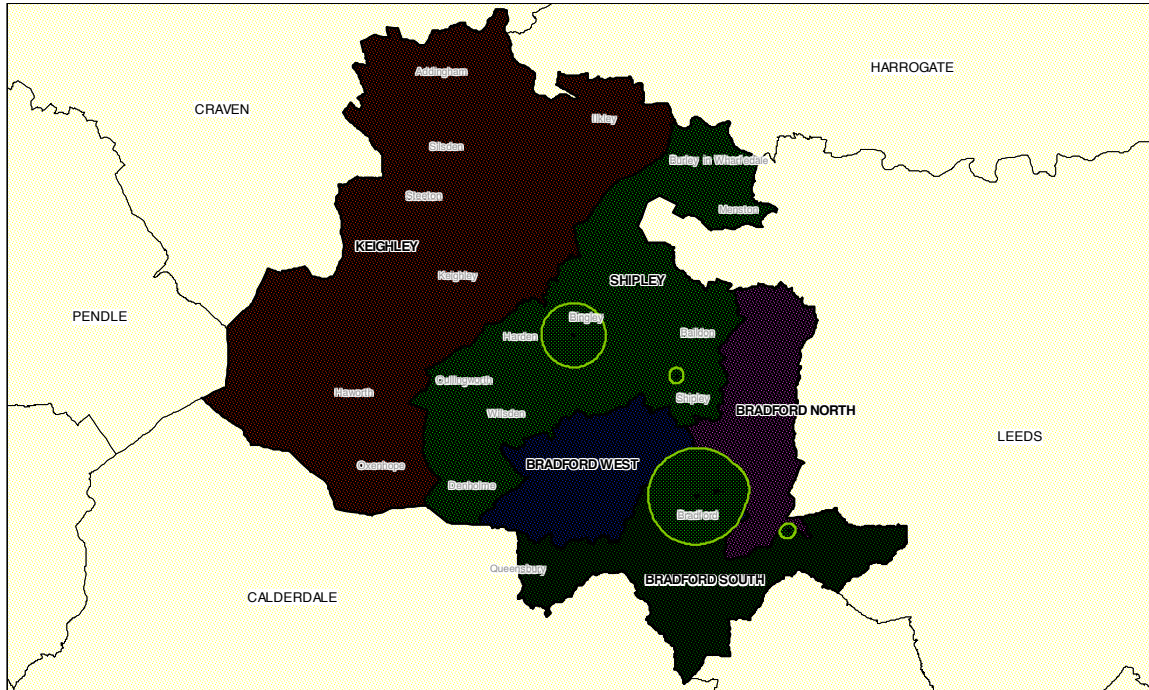
- Borough-wide significance (Area more than 10ha) – 3,200 metres.
- Settlement significance (Area between 1ha and 10ha) – 1,800 metres.
- Neighbourhood significance (Area between 0.66ha and 1ha) – 1,200 metres.
- Local significance (Area up to 0.66ha) – 240 metres.

¹ Figures rounded up

¹¹ Greater London Authority (2002): Guide to preparing open space strategies

BRADFORD OPEN SPACE, SPORT & RECREATION STUDY: OPEN SPACE ASSESSMENT REPORT

Figure 10.4: Civic space sites mapped against settlement areas with catchment areas applied



Catchment mapping, based on all current provision, shows that there are a number of gaps across the settlements of Bradford in terms of civic spaces. Meeting all these catchment gaps would result in a requirement for significant extra civic space provision, which is not considered realistic. No shortfall in provision has been identified through consultation, suggesting that there is no need for additional civic spaces to be developed in Bradford.

Management

A report is currently being drafted focusing on town centre management throughout Bradford. The future management of town centres within Bradford will be moulded from this report.

Ilkley town centre does not have a town centre manager. The local civic society believes that having one would increase the functionality of the civic space and would coordinate any improvements made.

Within town centres, different areas and elements such as furniture, lighting and planting are all managed by different departments within the Council, e.g. Parks and Landscapes, Planning, Street Scene. Town centre managers suggested that there is a need for improved partnership working with all parties to reduce problems arising with design/layout and confusion over maintenance.

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ShIPLEY Town Centre Strategy recognises the under performance of the market square as the town's principal public open space. The Strategy also sets out the following actions for improving the town centre:

- Public realm improvements carried out to a consistent and high standard.
- Improvements to cover lighting, signage, surfaces, street furniture and planting.
- Public art works to be incorporated in town centre development.

Currently 50% of market stalls are vacant in ShIPLEY. However, current stallholders have resisted suggestions to changes and modernising the market. Suggestions for improvement have included bringing the market forward by creating a multi-functional market hall, which can host a market as well as providing services such as conference facilities. This could help to sustain the number of people visiting the town centre, particularly on non-market days.

Quality

The Airedale Masterplan recognises the critical importance of quality town centres in contributing towards the regeneration of the Airedale Valley. It acknowledges that civic pride in town centres should be encouraged and identifies wide-ranging positive change throughout the valley that can contribute towards this objective. This approach is best practice, which could benefit other town centres across Bradford.

Consultation identified a need for investment in ShIPLEY town centre to improve its image. Suggestions include lighting for the car park to improve safety; provision of well designed street furniture and an increased events programme.

Consultation undertaken for the ShIPLEY Town Centre Strategy also found that the principal concerns of the people of ShIPLEY relate to traffic congestion, the condition of the town centre, the condition of the environment and the poor image of the town. The Strategy identifies a number of priorities for change. These include reinvigorating the central area, focused on the market square, as an attractive, accessible, flexible and vibrant space and encouraging movement to and from the centre by developing and improving walking routes. Links to and from Saltaire, the train station and the canal are identified as priorities.

During consultation it was highlighted that there is a lack of seating on pedestrian routes into Ilkley centre. Consultation found that local people would like uniform seating to be installed throughout the centre, preferably in line with conservation areas.

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Design

One of the key issues relating to civic space is the appropriation of this space by young people. Consultation with the Anti-social Behaviour Unit and the Youth Offending Team has identified that design is a key. Civic spaces should be designed to discourage youth congregation, for example, limited seating areas and/or objects that can be used for seating, good natural surveillance and constant throughput of people. There is a fine line to balance and manage conflicting interests in the role of civic spaces. It is of popular conception that civic spaces are a place to meet or sit for lunch and that design should not discourage this, but rather facilitate this function.

Site data

This section provides detail on civic space sites in Bradford and specific issues to be addressed. Data is drawn from consultation.

Site	Comments
Centenary Square	Consultation identified that Centenary Square attracts under-age drinkers.
Jubilee Gardens, Bingley	The Airedale Corridors Masterplan recommends the revitalisation of the gardens through the addition of a new town square.
Market Square	It is considered that enhancing this space is central to unlocking the full potential of the town as set out in the Airedale Corridors Masterplan.

Civic space summary

- ❑ Demand has been identified in Shipley for town centre visual improvements. The main civic space, market square, requires enhancement to fulfil its role as a functional and attractive open space.
- ❑ Meeting all the catchment gaps would result in a requirement for significant extra civic space provision, which is not considered realistic. No shortfall in provision has been identified through consultation, suggesting that there is no need for additional civic spaces to be developed in Bradford.
- ❑ There is a need for a greater departmental partnership approach to management and maintenance of all civic space to ensure consistent design and quality.

BRADFORD OPEN SPACE, SPORT & RECREATION STUDY: OPEN SPACE ASSESSMENT REPORT

PART II: SUMMARY

This Assessment Report considers the supply and demand issues for open spaces and outdoor sports facilities in Bradford. It identifies the predominant issues for open spaces and outdoor sports facility typologies as defined in 'Assessing Needs & Opportunities: A Companion Guide to PPG 17'.

This report will form the basis of discussions to inform the development of standards and strategies and actions to address key issues. The Strategy will include strategic recommendations and policy objectives and follows on from this report.

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APPENDIX I – OPEN SPACE ASSESSMENT SHEET

OPEN SPACE SITE ASSESSMENT				KKP ref:	1705
Name of site	Windy Hill Rec				Shipley
Road name					
Primary typology of open space	Childrens play areas	Function			
Land owner					
Date		Time		Weather	

A WELCOMING PLACE					
Physical access		(Tick if present)	Access - social		(Tick if present)
Public transport links/stops			Minimum entrance widths of 1.5m		
Safe crossing places			Ramps/guard rails at appropriate height		
Directional signposts					

Ramps and guard rails				
No ramps/guard rails		Some ramps/guard rails, but some noticeable gaps		Adequate and appropriate number of guards and rails
1	2	3	4	5
Boundary fence				
There is no boundary fence	Boundary fence exists, but of poor quality	Boundary fence is incomplete and of variable quality	Boundary fence mostly complete and of generally good quality	Complete boundary fence in good condition
1	2	3	4	5
Controls to prevent illegal use				
There are no controls		Some controls, but some noticeable gaps		Adequate and appropriate number of controls
1	2	3	4	5
Access				
Site is next to road without fence	Site is next to road with poor fence	Site is next to road and fenced	Located away from road and not fenced	Located away from road and fenced
1	2	3	4	5
Personal security				
Not overlooked	Overlooked by other land use	Overlooked by housing on one side	Overlooked by housing on most sides	Overlooked by housing on every side
1	2	3	4	5
Gradient and value				
Steep slope (whole site)	Steep sloped area within site	Irregular land	Gentle slope	Flat
1	2	3	4	5

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Parking adequacy				
Small car park, away from facilities/entrance, secluded and of poor quality		Reasonable number of spaces, reasonably close to facilities/entrance, partly secluded, reasonable quality		Adequate number of spaces, close to facilities/entrance, not secluded, good quality
1	2	3	4	5
(Quality = level surface free from potholes/weeds)				

Information/signage	(Tick if present)	Information/signage	(Tick if present)
Parking well signed		Situated at entrance and strategic points	
Easy to read/clear messages (including warning of potential hazards)		(Where appropriate) maps and graphics used	
Well maintained and free from graffiti/vandalism		Evidence of site marketing (e.g., noticeboard)	
Basic up to date information given		Signs at accessible height	

Equipment and facilities	
	(Tick if present)
Artwork	
Toilets provided within/adjacent to open	
Disabled toilet and baby changing facilities	

Toilets				
No signage, poor access, poorly maintained and graffiti/vandalism		Toilets reasonably signed, reasonable access, reasonably maintained, some evidence of graffiti/vandalism		Toilets well signed, easy access, well maintained and free from graffiti/vandalism
1	2	3	4	5

Seats/benches		Number		
Number and location of benches				
Small number of seats/benches, none of which are located at strategic places		Reasonable number of seats/benches, some of which are placed at strategic places		Adequate number of benches, all located at appropriate strategic places
1	2	3	4	5
Design				
Seats/benches poorly designed (e.g., for disabled/elderly users)		Approximately half of seats/benches appropriately designed		All of seats/benches appropriately designed
1	2	3	4	5

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Maintenance				
Seats/benches poorly maintained with graffiti/vandalism		Some seats/benches poorly maintained with graffiti/vandalism		All seats/benches well maintained with no graffiti/vandalism
1	2	3	4	5

Picnic tables				Number
Number and location of tables				
Small number of picnic tables, none of which are located at strategic places		Reasonable number of picnic tables, some of which are placed at strategic places		Adequate number of tables, all located at appropriate strategic places
1	2	3	4	5
Design				
Seats/benches poorly designed (e.g., for disabled/elderly users)		Approximately half of picnic tables appropriately designed		All of picnic tables appropriately designed
1	2	3	4	5
Maintenance				
picnic tables poorly maintained with graffiti/vandalism		Some picnic tables poorly maintained with graffiti/vandalism		All picnic tables well maintained with no graffiti/vandalism
1	2	3	4	5

Bins/dog foul bins				
Adequacy				
No bins visible		Some bins visible, but more required		Adequate number of bins
1	2	3	4	5
Maintenance				
Bins/dog foul bins poorly maintained with graffiti/vandalism		Some bins/dog foul bins poorly maintained with graffiti/vandalism		All bins/dog foul bins well maintained with no graffiti/vandalism
1	2	3	4	5

Lighting				
Adequacy				
No lighting visible		Some lighting visible, but more required		Adequate amount of lighting, well placed on site
1	2	3	4	5
Maintenance				
Lighting poorly maintained with graffiti/vandalism		Some lighting poorly maintained with graffiti/vandalism		Lighting well maintained with no graffiti/vandalism
1	2	3	4	5

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Location Value	<i>please tick</i>	Location Value	<i>please tick</i>	Location Value	<i>please tick</i>
Terraced housing, flats and maisonettes		Local shopping precinct		Bus and railway stations	
Social housing in urban and commuter areas		High street		Main roads without pedestrian crossing	
Houses in suburbs		Parks, picnic sites, canals, lakes and riversides.		Railways	
Main roads		Alleyways		Canals/rivers	
Rural roads		Warehouses, industrial estates and out of town shopping centres			

Other greenspace				
Next to site		Visible		None in sight
1	2	3	4	5

Site problems	1 (problem not evident)	2	3 (some evidence of problem)	4	5 (significant evidence of problem)
Needles					
Vandalism					
Dog fouling					
Graffiti					
Motorbike/quads					
Glass					
Abandoned cars					
Fire damage					
Litter					
Horse tracks					

Healthy, safe and secure	(Tick if present)
Speed limits for vehicles in operation	
Staff on site and readily recognisable	

Entrance				
Entrance does not open onto safe/busy areas and no natural surveillance from public spaces, roads, footpaths		Entrance opens onto reasonably safe/busy area with some natural surveillance from public spaces, roads and footpaths		Entrance opens onto safe/busy areas with natural surveillance from public spaces, roads, footpaths
1	2	3	4	5

Planting etc.				
Planting is not a safe distance from footpaths and other areas and there are limited views along footpaths with overhanging vegetation		Planting is mostly a safe distance from footpaths and other areas and there are some views along footpaths with some overhanging vegetation		Planting is a safe distance from footpaths and other areas and there are open views along footpaths with no overhanging vegetation
1	2	3	4	5

Drainage				
The site is poorly drained (evidence of significant water pools)		Some evidence of water pools		The site is well drained (no evidence of water pools)
1	2	3	4	5

CITY OF BRADFORDS COUNCIL: APPENDICES - OPEN SPACE ASSESSMENT REPORT

Well maintained and clean				
General site appearance				
Very poor - litter, graffiti and/or is considered a large problem	Poor - evidence of dog foul, graffiti and litter	Adequate	Good - little evidence of litter, graffiti and dog fouling	Excellent - no litter/dog foul
1	2	3	4	5
Landscape (1)				
Landscape, shrub and flowerbeds are not attractive in design		Half of landscape, shrub and flowerbeds are attractive in design		Landscape, shrub and flowerbeds are attractive in design
1	2	3	4	5
Landscape (2)				
Landscape, shrub and flowerbeds not well maintained (not pruned, not weed/litter free)		Half landscape, shrub and flowerbeds well maintained (some evidence of pruning, some areas not weed/litter free)		Landscape, shrub and flowerbeds well maintained (pruned, weed/litter free)
1	2	3	4	5
Edges				
Most of edges not well defined to roads and pathways		Half of edges well defined to roads and pathways		Edges well defined to roads and pathways
1	2	3	4	5
Hedgerows (focus on boundary)				
Most of hedgerows not well maintained		Half of hedgerows well maintained		Hedgerows well maintained
1	2	3	4	5
Maintenance of buildings and artefacts				
Very poor condition - vandalism and graffiti	Poor condition - some evidence of vandalism and graffiti	Adequate - not in keeping with site heritage, little evidence of vandalism	Good condition - no evidence of graffiti or vandalism	Excellent - designed with relevance to site design. No graffiti etc.
1	2	3	4	5
Conservation of natural features, wild fauna and flora				
Very poor - evidence of vandalism	Poor condition - little observation of areas managed to provide habitats	Adequate - some evidence of conservation, e.g., meadow or bird/bat boxes	Good condition - environmental education facilities, maintained with to attract wildlife. Maintenance of water features if relevant	Very good - Priority conservation site (SSSI or LNR)
1	2	3	4	5

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Information for individual typologies (tick)			
Parks and gardens		Cemeteries	
Wildlife areas		Full to capacity	
Semi natural		Wildlife area	
		Loose headstones	
Environmental education facilities		Garden of remembrance	
Visitor facilities		Furniture	
Green corridors		Burial of various religions	
		Room for expansion	
Sufficient disabled access		Book of remembrance	
Surface suitable for wheelchairs		Child burial area	
Amenity		Civic spaces	
		Functions held on site	
Evidence of ball games being played		Car access	
Highway verge/roundabout		Used as car park	
Possible to redevelop as another typology		Electricity points	
Possible to play ball games		Heritage site	
Allotments		Good quality surface	
Fresh water supply			
Room for expansion			
Toilet facilities			
Shelter			

Other			
Cultural value - artwork/events/bandstand/links to BME community /other _____			
Health benefits - describe specifics eg. trim trail, footpaths, cycleways			
Non site visit information (tick)			
Community involvement		Part time staff	
Maintenance staff		Community managed	
Management plan		Full time staff	
Conclusions (tick)			
Space meets the needs of:		Site potential:	
Elderly		Site being developed at moment	
Young people		Re-evaluate the site	
Disabled		Good site	
Families		Potential to be enhanced	
Visual amenity			
Other _____			



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NOTES

DIAGRAM

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APPENDIX 2 – PLAY AREA ASSESSMENT SHEET

PLAY AREA SITE ASSESSMENT				KKP ref:	1705
Name of site	Windy Hill Rec			ShIPLEY	
Road name					
Land owner					
Date		Time		Weather	

Physical access	(Tick if present)	Access - social	(Tick if present)
Public transport links/stops		Minimum entrance widths of 1.5m (to allow for wheelchair access)	
Safe crossing places		Directional signposts	

Security (tick)		Site Location (tick)			Zoning (please tick accordingly)		
Fencing	Padlocks	Stand-alone	Park	Rec. Ground	Youth	Child	Toddler

EQUIPPED PLAY AREA DETAILS			
Complete details for each UNIT of equipment			
Equipment type	Number	Surface type	Barriers / Constraints comments
Equipment type list:	Surface type list:		
Toddler swings, Junior swings, Slide, Aerial Runway, Agility area, Alphabet Trail Graffiti, Balancing bar, Climbing unit, Commando run, Duo Disk, Hopscotch, Multi-play, Roundabout, Sand-pit, See-saw, Small Animals, Spring See-saw, Spring Platform, Static C	Bark, Grass, Safety Tiles, Sand, Tarmac, Tiles, Wetpore, Other (specify)		

CASUAL PLAY AREA DETAILS		
Play area type	Surface type	Barriers / Constraints / Comments
Play area type list:	Surface type list:	
Basketball, five a side area, football area, MUGA, skateboard and/or BMX park	Grass, Safety Tiles, Sand, Tarmac, Tiles, Wetpore, Astro Turf, Other (specify)	

Entrances				
Entrances do not open onto safe/busy areas and no natural surveillance from public spaces, roads, footpaths		Entrances open onto reasonably safe/busy area with some natural surveillance from public spaces, roads and footpaths		Entrances open onto safe/busy areas with natural surveillance from public spaces, roads, footpaths
1	2	3	4	5



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Litter bins		Yes		No	
Are litter bins provided at the site					
If No, would it be of benefit/appropriate to the site?					
Adequacy					
Inadequate number of bins and/or not situated appropriately		Some bins visible, but more required		Adequate number of bins and/or situated appropriately	
1	2	3	4	5	
Maintenance					
Poorly maintained and/or graffiti/vandalism		Some bins poorly maintained with graffiti/vandalism		All bins well maintained with no graffiti/vandalism	
1	2	3	4	5	

Dog foul bins		Yes		No	
Are dog foul bins provided at the site					
If No, would it be of benefit/appropriate to the site?					
Adequacy					
Inadequate number of bins and/or not situated appropriately		Some bins visible, but more required		Adequate number of bins and/or situated appropriately	
1	2	3	4	5	
Maintenance					
Poorly maintained and/or graffiti/vandalism		Some bins poorly maintained with graffiti/vandalism		All bins well maintained with no graffiti/vandalism	
1	2	3	4	5	

Site problems	Tick if evident on site	Extent of problem using a scale of 1 to 5
Needles		
Motorbike/quads		
Glass		
Abandoned cars		
Fire damage		
Horse tracks		

SITE QUALITY				
General site appearance				
General appearance is very poor. Litter, graffiti is considered a large problem	Poor appearance with evidence of dog foul, graffiti and/or litter	Adequate	Good appearance with little evidence of litter, graffiti and/or dog fouling	Excellent appearance with no litter/dog foul
1	2	3	4	5
Surface quality				
Poor quality. Inappropriate for type of play area.		Adequate but some improvements required.		Good quality, meeting the needs of users.
1	2	3	4	5
Equipment quality				
Poor quality with damaged and/or vandalised equipment.		Adequate quality with some equipment requiring replacement.		Good quality.
1	2	3	4	5
Drainage				
The site is poorly drained (evidence of significant water pools)		Some evidence of water pools		The site is well drained (no evidence of water pools)
1	2	3	4	5



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APPENDIX 3 – QUALITY WEIGHTINGS

Play area and open space site visit quality scoring and weightings

	Childrens play areas
Entrances	1
Boundary fencing	1
Quality of boundary	1
Controls to prevent illegal use	1
Personal security	1
Gradient and value	1
Parking adequacy	0.5
Parking quality	0.5
Seats and benches - Number	0.3333
Seats and benches - Design	0.3333
Seats and benches - Maintenance	0.3333
Litter bins - Adequacy	0.5
Litter bins - Maintenance	0.5
General site appearance	1
Surface quality	2
Equipment quality	2
Drainage	1
More than one entrance	5
Safety barriers	5
Ownership display	5
Disabled access	5
Bike park	5
Site problems - Needles	-5
Site problems - Motor bikes	-5
Site problems - Glass	-5
Site problems - Abandoned cars	-5
Site problems - Fire damage	-5
Site problems - Horse tracks	-5

Max Quality score 100

Key Weightings for scores (ie times score by this number)
 Score for tick (actual score given)

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	Parks and Gardens
Ramps and guardrails	1
Boundary fence	1
Controls to prevent illegal use	1
Access	1
Personal security	1
Gradient and value	1
Parking adequacy	1
Toilets	2
Seats and benches - Number	0.3333
Seats and benches - Design	0.3333
Seats and benches - Maintenance	0.3333
Picnic tables - Number	0.3333
Picnic tables - Design	0.3333
Picnic tables - Maintenance	0.3333
Bins/dog foul bins - Adequacy	0.5
Bins/dog foul bins - Maintenance	0.5
Lighting - Adequacy	0.5
Lighting - Maintenance	0.5
Other green space	1
Site problems - Needles	-1
Site problems - Vandalism	-1
Site problems - Dog fouling	-1
Site problems - Graffiti	-1
Site problems - Motor bikes	-1
Site problems - Glass	-1
Site problems - Abandoned cars	-1
Site problems - Fire damage	-1
Site problems - Litter	-1
Site problems - Horse tracks	-1
Entrance	1
Planting	1
Drainage	1
General site appearance	1
Landscape 1	1
Landscape 2	1
Edges	1
Hedgerows	1
Maintenance of buildings and artefacts	1
Conservation	1
Artwork	5
Parks and Gardens - wildlife areas	5
Semi natural - Environmental Education facilities	
Semi natural - Visitor facilities	
Green corridors - Sufficient disabled access	
Green corridors - Surface suitable for wheelchairs	
Amenity greenspace - Evidence of ball games	
Amenity greenspace - Highway verge/roundabout	
Amenity greenspace - possible redevelop as other	
Amenity greenspace - Possible to play ball games	
Allotments - Fresh water supply	
Allotments - Room for expansion	
Allotments - Toilet facilities	
Allotments - Shelter	
Cemeteries - Full to capacity	
Cemeteries - Wildlife area	
Cemeteries - Loose headstones	
Cemeteries - Garden of remembrance	

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APPENDIX 4 – CONSULTEE LIST

Open spaces consultation

Designation/organisation	Name
Addingham Allotments and Garden Association	Alan Haigh
Bangladesh Community Association (Keighley)	Mr Abdul Motin
Bingley Community Transport	Margerat Jackman
Bradford CHA Rambling and Social Club	Ray Wilkes
Bradford CHA Rambling and Social Club	Mrs Angie Bycroft
Bradford Community Environmental Project	Andy Cunningham
Bradford Community Housing Trust – Head of Housing	Maxine Loftus
Bradford Community Transport	Mr Graham Bartle
Bradford Environmental Action Trust	Ed Hall
Bradford Environmental Action Trust	Janice Weale
Bradford Environmental and Education	Julia Pearson
Bradford Urban Wildlife Group	Mrs Shepherd
Bridgegate Way Residents & Tenants Association	David & J Gambles
British Waterways	Maria Millward
Broadstone Resource Centre	John Venner
Bronte Wheelers Cycling Club	Keith Simpson
Bullroyd Allotments	Pam Ashton
Burley Community Council	Bruce Speed
Buttershaw Community Allotment Project	Sal Bullimore
Buttershaw Millenium Green Trust	Sal Bullimore
Buttershaw Residents	Keith Thompson
Chain Street Tenants & Residents Association	Ann Morgan
City of Bradford - Acting Manager for Parks and Landscape	David Elcock
City of Bradford – Allotment Officer	Janette Goodinson
City of Bradford – Anti Social Behaviour Team Manager	Chris Slaven
City of Bradford – Area Parks and Landscape Manager	Malcolm Wright
City of Bradford – Area Parks and Landscape Manager	Mel Smith
City of Bradford – Area Parks and Landscape Manager	David Cansfield

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City of Bradford – Area Parks and Landscape Manager	Graeme Atkins
City of Bradford – Biodiversity Officer	Anne Heeley
City of Bradford – Bradford Parks and Landscape Service	Nanette Metcalf
City of Bradford – Bradford South Area Co –ordinator	John Breen
City of Bradford – Bereavement Services Manager	Susan Cannon
City of Bradford – Countryside and Public Rights of Way Officer	Danny Jackson
City of Bradford - Countryside Officer and Public Rights of Way Service	David Parsons
City of Bradford – Environmental Education Officer	Christoff Hamard
City of Bradford – Land and Property Manager	Simon Woodhurst
City of Bradford – Performance and Special Projects Manager	Dick Webb
City of Bradford - Project Development Officer	Gillian Biggs
City of Bradford – Senior Park Ranger	Geoff Dudman
City of Bradford – Shipley Town Centre Manager	Yvonne Crossley
City of Bradford - Woodland manager and Landscape Services	John Baxter & Barry Tinker
City of Bradford – Youth Offending Team Manager	Paul O-Hara
Community PC – Odsall Police Station	Carolyn Finn
Cullingworth Paths Association	Tony Smith
Darwin Gardens Trust	Peter Hamnett
East Bradford Community Housing Trust	Dave Dickens
East Morten Toddler Group	Sarah Winder
Footsteps Walking for Health - North Bradford	Emma Haigh
Forest of Bradford	Ian Butterfield
Four Lanes Ends Residents Association	Brendan Carr
Friends of Buck Wood	Dr Christine Alvin
Friends of Harold Park	Angela Tait
Friends of Heaton Graveyard Cemetery	Margaret Gray
Friends of Holden Park	Carol Smith
Friends of Judy Woods	Sal Bullimore
Friends of Lister Park	Sarah Hodgson
Friends of Lund Park	Roy Williams
Friends of Northcliffe	Jenny Cassidy
Friends of Peel Park	Phil Littlewood

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Friends of Roberts Park	Sharon Ashton
Friends of St Ives	John Rhodes/Ros Walker
Friends of Undercliffe Cemetery	Colin Clark
Friends of Wibsey Park	Anne Jackson
Gateway Centre – Church Secretary	Trevor Milner
Great Horton Resident	Jennifer Wilkinson
Greengates & Ravenscliffe Community Forum	Mr & Mrs Rawnsley
Haworth, Oxenhope and District Bridleways Group	Jane Atkinson
Heaton Healthy Walks	Mark Bradbury
Heaton Woods Trust	Mr Astley
Hirstwood Regeneration Group	Ann Mainman
Ilkley Civic Society	Alex Cockshutt
Keighley Allotment Officer	Mr Lee Senior
Keighley and District Association for the Blind	Kevin Baldwin
Keighley Muslim Association	Mr Mahboob Alam
Keighley Powerful Whispers	Ms Susan Marsden
Keighley R C	Mr John Wray
Lidget Green Environmental Subleader	Colin Middlebrook
Manager – Bradford Community Transport	Graham Bartle
Metro	Claire Davis
Morrell Court Sheltered Housing	Patricia Crooke
NACRO - Youth Offending Team Manager	Charlie Jones (met with Paul O'Hara)
Neighbourhood Forum - Bolton Woods	Malcolm Davis
Oakworth Village Society	Mrs J M Armstrong
Pennine Cycling Club	Mr Eric Wagstaff
Pollard Park Residents Association	Brian & Irene Metcalfe
Queens Road 'B' Allotment Association	J A (Tony) Britton
Ramblers Association	Chris Moore
Riverside Court Residents Association	Mr Hammish Annand
Royds Community Association	Jason Kerry
Royds Healthy walks programme	Sal Bullimore
St Mary's Residents Association	Naweed Hussain

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Surestart – Programme Manager (Bierley, Holmewood & Tyersal)–	Sarah Procter
Sustrans	Dave Stevens
Thorpe Edge Disabled Action Group	Jim Bannon
Upper Thorpe Edge Tenants and Residents Assoc	Eve Holt
Windhill Community Association	Kath Quinn
Wyke Village Society	Sal Bullimore
Yorkshire Water	Caroline Atkins
Yorkshire Wildlife Trust	Elizabeth Hardcastle
Yorkshire Wildlife Trust	Don Vine

APPENDIX 5 – CASE STUDY – NORTH LANARKSHIRE OFF-ROAD BIKING PROJECT

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Work by North Lanarkshire Council and their partners provides a good model for providing off-road facilities. Below is a brief summary about the Council's off-road biking project.

In 2002, illegal biking became endemic throughout the North Lanarkshire Council area. Complaints to the police reached 7000 and the council realised that new ideas to resolve this major problem were required.

Firstly levels and validity of the complaints was investigated, findings of which lead to the establishment of a working group to look for ways forward. The Scottish Auto Cycle Union became members and a partnership was formed between the council and Strathclyde Police. From this the North Lanarkshire Scramble and Quad Bike Club (NLSQBC) was formed with the drive to look at what would be required for the long-term to resolve the problem of illegal off-road biking. It was agreed that establishing an official facility would be required. NLSQBC believe that young people should not be criminalised for having a hobby and so produced the following participation statement:

“North Lanarkshire Scramble and Quad Bike Club aims to address a major problem within society, caused by the misuse of scramble and quad bikes. Through working together, we aim to provide a facility where young people can safely enjoy their bikes by progressing through a training programme”.

The club has established two tracks on privately owned land. The tracks were designed and certified with the help of the Scottish Auto Cycle Union and North Lanarkshire Council. The club is a recreational club, therefore no racing takes place. This, along with the fact that the club has the proper and required training and assessment in place and trained adult volunteers, contributes to the good safety record.

At present the club has 350 young members ranging from three years old to junior, youth and parent riders and 220 adult volunteers. Membership is made up from twelve local authorities from within a 40-mile radius of the tracks and represents membership from over eighty different communities. The project was awarded the Labour Party 2004 Award for Social Inclusion and Cohesion in Communities in the UK.

The club was set up on the principle of assisting, supporting and empowering parents and volunteers and so provides opportunities for training in the required disciplines such as Course Clerk. The club also provides local road shows in communities and town centres where young members encourage and communicate the benefits of being in the club over illegal riding in open spaces.

The club accommodated 680 riders in the 2004 season and actively removes these bikes from damaging open spaces or endangering the public or themselves. The tracks also remove the offending noise away from communities. By 2003 complaints to the police of illegal biking dropped to 1100, making an estimated saving of £70,000 in police time for the



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year. The project is expected to break even within two years of opening its Centre of Excellence.

Put reference in to the magazine and article as below (use footnote?)

Raid, B (2005) '*Abra Cadabra – but will it go away!*' Countryside Recreation Volume 13 Number 2 Summer 2005.

A number of local and regional strategies for dealing with the problems of off road motorcycling and driving already exist. Some examples are:

- Greater Manchester Off Road Motorcycling Study. Further information can be found in: Kind, A D (2003) '*Off Road Motorcycling in Greater Manchester: Identifying Solutions*', Red Rose Forest.
- Rhonda Cynon Taff District Council Off Road Motorcycling study.
- Cornwall: Recreational Motorcycling in the Countryside
- The Mansfield Desert Motocross Project

Advice and guidance to assist local authority officers in processing all matters connected with off road motorised sport can be obtained from the Local Authority Support Unit of the Auto Cycle Union (ACU). Further information and contact details can be found at:

www.gmuweb.com/sub_page.cfm/title/LASU/section/project/editID/105



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