Click to prove you're human



```
1.754°W / 53.792; -1.754Sovereign stateUnited KingdomCountryEnglandRegionYorkshire and the HumberCeremonial countryWest YorkshireHistoric countryYorkshireHistoric countryY
Metropolitan District Council • Council LeaderSusan Hinchcliffe (Lab) • Lord MayorCllr Doreen Lee (Lab) • Deputy Lord MayorCllr Shabir Hussain (Lab)Robbie Moore (Con) Judith Cummins (Lab)Imran Hussain (Lab)Area • Total143 sq mi (370 km2)Population (2022) • Total552,644 (Ranked
9th) • Density3,341/sq mi (1,290/km2) • Ethnicity (2021 census)[4]61.1% White 32.1% Asian 2.7% Mixed 2% Black 2% other Religion (2021)[5] • Religion List 33.4% Christianity 30.5% Islam 28.2% no religion 5.5% not stated 0.9% Sikhism 0.9% Sikhism 0.9%
Hinduism 0.4% other 0.2% Buddhism 0.1% Judaism Time zoneUTC+0 (Greenwich Mean Time)PostcodeBD, LSArea code(s)01274 (urban core/wider city)01535 (Keighley)ISO 3166-2GB-BFDONS code00CX (ONS)E08000032 (GSS)NUTS 3UKE41OS grid referenceSE164331Websitewww.bradford.gov.ukClick the map for an interactive
fullscreen view Bradford (/'brædfərd/),[6] also known as the City of Bradford, is a metropolitan borough in West Yorkshire, England. It is named after its largest settlement, Bradford, but covers a larger area which includes the towns and villages of Keighley, Shipley, Bingley, Ilkley, Haworth, Silsden, Queensbury, Thornton and Denholme. Bradford
has a population of 528,155,[7] making it the fourth-most populous metropolitan district and the ninth-most populous local authority district in England. It forms part of the Leeds-Bradford Larger Urban Zone (LUZ), which, with a
population of 2,393,300, is the fourth largest in the United Kingdom after London, Birmingham and Manchester.[9] The city is situated on the edge of the Pennines, and is bounded to the east by the Metropolitan Borough of Kirklees and the south west by the Metropolitan Borough of Kirklees and the south west by the Metropolitan Borough of Kirklees and the south west by the Metropolitan Borough of Kirklees and the south west by the Metropolitan Borough of Kirklees and the south west by the Metropolitan Borough of Kirklees and the south by the Metropolitan Borough of Kirklees and the south west by the Metropolitan Borough of Kirklees and the south west by the Metropolitan Borough of Kirklees and the south west by the Metropolitan Borough of Kirklees and the south west by the Metropolitan Borough of Kirklees and the south west by the Metropolitan Borough of Kirklees and the south west by the Metropolitan Borough of Kirklees and the south west by the Metropolitan Borough of Kirklees and the south west by the Metropolitan Borough of Kirklees and the south west by the Metropolitan Borough of Kirklees and the south west by the Metropolitan Borough of Kirklees and the south west by the Metropolitan Borough of Kirklees and the south west by the Metropolitan Borough of Kirklees and the south west by the Metropolitan Borough of Kirklees and the south west by the Metropolitan Borough of Kirklees and the south west by the Metropolitan Borough of Kirklees and the south west by the Metropolitan Borough of Kirklees and the south west by the Metropolitan Borough of Kirklees and the south west by the Metropolitan Borough of Kirklees and the south west by the Metropolitan Borough of Kirklees and the south west by the Metropolitan Borough of Kirklees and the south west by the Metropolitan Borough of Kirklees and the south west by the Metropolitan Borough of Kirklees and the south west by the Metropolitan Borough of Kirklees and the south west by the Metropolitan Borough of Kirklees and the South West by the Metropolitan Borough of K
Lancashire lies to the west whilst the unitary authority of North Yorkshire lie to the north west and north east of the city. Bradford is the 4th largest metropolitan district in the country, and the contiguous urban area to the north which includes the towns of Shipley and Bingley is heavily populated. The spa town of Ilkley lies further north, whilst the
town of Keighley lies to the west. Roughly two thirds of the district is rural, with an environment varying from moorlands in the north and west, to valleys and floodplains formed by the river systems that flow throughout the district. More than half of Bradford's land is green open space, stretching over part of the Airedale and Wharfedale Valleys,
across the hills and the Pennine moorland between. The Yorkshire Dales and the Peak District are both in close proximity.[10] The City of Bradford has architecture designated as being of special or historic importance, most of which were constructed with local stone, with 5,800 listed buildings and 59 conservation areas.[11] The model village of
Saltaire has been listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Central Bradford rose to prominence during the 19th century as an international centre of textile manufacture, particularly wool. The area's access to a supply of coal, iron ore and soft water facilitated the growth of Bradford's manufacturing base, which, as textile manufacture grew, led to
an explosion in population and was a stimulus to civic investment. However, Bradford has faced similar challenges to the rest of the post-industrial area of northern England, including deindustrialisation, housing problems, and economic deprivation. Wool and textiles still play an important part in the city's economy, but today's fastest-growing sectors
include information technology, financial services, digital industries, environmental technologies, cultural industries, tourism and retail headquarters and distribution. Bradford has experienced significantly increased by migrants from
Ireland,[12] particularly rural County Mayo and County Sligo, and by 1851 around 18,000 people of Irish origin resided in the town, representing around 10% of the population, the largest proportion in Yorkshire. Around the same time there was also an influx of German Jewish migrants to the town, and by 1910 around 1,500 people of German origin
resided in the city.[13] In the 1950s there was large scale immigration from South Asia and to a lesser extent from Poland. Bradford has the second highest proportion in England and Wales outside London, in terms of population (behind Birmingham) and in percentage (behind Slough, Leicester, Luton and Blackburn with Darwen). An estimated
140,149 people of South Asian origin reside in the city's population.[14] An estimated 352,317 of all White ethnic groups reside in the city which includes people of Polish and Irish origin, representing around 67.44% of the city's population.[15] Bradford has been designated UK City of Culture for 2025.[16]
Bradford was incorporated as a municipal borough in 1847, covering the parishes of Bradford, Horton and Manningham. It became a county borough of Bradford was granted city status by Letters Patent in 1897. Bradford was expanded in 1882 to include Allerton, Bolton
Bowling, Heaton, Thornbury and Tyersall. In 1899 it was further expanded by adding North Bierley, Eccleshill, Idle, Thornton, Tong, and Wyke. Clayton was added in 1930. Anne, Emily, Anne, and Charlotte Brontë, by their brother Branwell at 74 Market
Street in Thornton, now in Bradford, before moving to the parsonage at Haworth in the heart of West Yorkshire's Brontë Country where they wrote a range of classics of English literature including "Wuthering Heights" and "Jane Eyre". The city played an important part in the early history of the Labour Party. A mural on the back end of Bradford
Playhouse in Little Germany commemorates the centenary of the founding of the Independent Labour Party in Bradford in 1893.[17] The Bradford in 1893.[17] The Bradford Pals were three First World War Pals battalions of Kitchener's Army raised in the city. When the three battalions were taken over by the British Army they were officially named the 16th, 18th and 20th
Battalions, The Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regiment. Bradford and District The Bradford and 18th Battalions of the Prince of Wales Own West Yorkshire Regiment left their
trenches in Northern France to advance across No Man's Land. It was the first hour of the Battle of the Somme were 1st/6th
Territorial Battalion of The Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regiment, based at Belle Vue barracks in Manningham and the 10th Battalion of The Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regiment first saw action in 1915 at Neuve Chapelle before
moving north to Yser Canal near Ypres. The 10th Battalion The Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regiment was involved in the attack on Fricourt, the 10th West Yorks suffered the highest battalion casualty list for a single day during the entire war. Nearly 60% of the
battalion's casualties were deaths. In 1919 the Diocese of Bradford was founded, the Church of Saint Peter was then elevated to cathedral status. The National Science and Media Museum The current city boundaries date from 1 April 1974, when the County Borough of Bradford was merged with the borough of Keighley, the urban districts of Baildon,
Bingley, Denholme, Ilkley, Shipley and Silsden, along with the Queensbury and Shelf Urban District and the parishes of Addingham, and Steeton with Eastburn from Skipton Rural District. Kildwick was part of Bradford at this time, but has since been moved into the Craven District (part of North Yorkshire). The National Science
and Media Museum (formerly the National Museum of Photography, Film and Television) was established in the city in 1983. One of the first cinema shows outside London took place on the site where the museum now stands, in a music hall known as the People's Palace.[21] Today, the National Science and Media Museum hosts the annual
Widescreen Weekend film festival.[22] With a large influx of South Asian immigrants and the Bradford Council's pursuit of a policy of multiculturalism in the 1980s, separatism between ethnic community led a campaign
against Salman Rushdie's The Satanic Verses, and caught the attention of the international media by publicly burning a copy of the book. [24][25] In July 2001, ethnic tensions led to rioting. The Ouseley Report, written shortly before the riots broke out, noted that Bradford had become deeply divided by segregated schooling, with communities deeply
ignorant of each other, and there was widespread fear of crime and violence which West Yorkshire Police had insufficiently tackled for fear of being branded racist. [23][26] In one case, a Bradford man whose car was set on fire following his conversion complained to police, but the officer advised him to "stop being a crusader and move to another
place."[27] In response to the Ouseley Report, approximately £3 million was provided by the Home Office and the Neighbourhood Renewal Fund to regenerating the city centre, building a banqueting hall, new housing, and leisure facilities.[29] Salts Mill In December 2001, Saltaire was
designated a World Heritage Site by UNESCO. This means that the government has a duty to protect the site. The buildings belonging to the model village are individually listed, with the highest level of protection given to the Congregational church (since 1972 known as the United Reformed Church) which is listed as Grade I. The village which
includes Salts Mill (pictured right) has survived remarkably complete with Roberts Park on the north side of the river recently restored by Bradford Council. [30] In October 2007, Bradford was voted the greenest city in the United Kingdom. [31] In the Sustainable Cities Index, compiled by Forum for the Future, the city was revealed to have the lowest
environmental impact of any British city.[32] In spite of its undeniably large role in the Industrial Revolution, Bradford became the world's first
UNESCO City of Film in 2009. The designation recognises Bradford's aim to use this history and the local popularity and accessibility of film as a major tool for regeneration, cultural development and social inclusion.[35] The cinema connections in the city (which is also the home of the National Science and Media Museum) are both historical and
contemporary, with ongoing efforts to preserve, promote, and enrich the city's heritage of film. Bradford has been a film location since the beginning of cinema, with its indigenous film industry being traced back to the years around the First World War. By then the residents of Bradford had already witnessed important contributions to cinema
development, such as the invention of the Cieroscope in Manningham in 1896. In April 2021, Little Germany was one of the areas where scenes for the second series of All Creatures Great and Small were being filmed. Some child and adult actors from the theatre school Articulate were to appear in some episodes.[36] The City of Bradford is situated
on the edge of the Pennines, and is bounded to the east by the Metropolitan Borough of Kirklees, and the southwest by the Metropolitan Borough of Calderdale. The Lancashire Borough of Kirklees, and the southwest by the Metropolitan Borough of Calderdale.
domestic buildings.[37] Three river systems serve the City of Bradford, along with 23 km of canal. The Airedale towns of Keighley, Bingley and Shipley lie on the River Aire. The River Wharfe runs through the district. Unusually for a major settlement, Bradford is not builted in Wharfedale, and tributaries of the River Aire. The River Wharfe runs through the district.
on any substantial body of water. The ford from which it takes its name (Broad-Ford) was a crossing of the stream called Bradford Beck. While most of Bradford Be
Denholme Harden Haworth, Cross Roads and Stanbury Ilkley Keighley Menston Oxenhope Sandy Lane Silsden Steeton with Eastburn Trident Wilsden Wrose Bradford City Hall Tower and Flagpole This section needs to be updated. Please help update this article to reflect recent events or newly available information. (July 2016) The residents of
Bradford are represented in the British Parliament by Members of Parliament (MPs) for five separate parliamentary constituencies. Bradford East is represented by Judith Cummins (Labour), Shipley is represented by Philip Davies
(Conservative), and Keighley is represented by Robbie Moore (Conservative). The city played an important part in the early history of the Labour Party. A mural on the back of the Priestley Centre For The Arts (visible from Leeds Road) commemorates the centenary of the founding of the Independent Labour Party in 1893.[38] Main article: City of
 Bradford Metropolitan District Council In 1974, City Of Bradford Metropolitan District Council was created to administer the newly formed metropolitan Districts of Baildon, Bingley, Denholme, Ilkley, Shipley and Silsden, along with part of Queensbury
and Shelf Urban District and part of Skipton Rural District by the Local Government Act 1972. The council, which is based at Bradford City Hall in Centenary Square, governs the whole metropolitan district. The city was granted the right on 18 September 1907 to elect a Lord Mayor.[39] The city is divided into 30 Electoral Wards, each ward electing
three Councillors. Elections are held in May, where one third of the 90 seats (one for each ward) are contested and the successful candidate is elected for a period of four years. Political party make-up of Bradford Council Party Seats 2016[40] Current Council (2016) Labour 49
                                                         Queensbury Independents 2
                                                                                                                                                                                          The Metropolitan District is divided into 30 electoral wards. Ward name Area (ha)/mi2 Population Population density(people per hectare) Ref. Baildon 1,086 hectares (4.19 sq mi) 12,067 14.33 [41] Bingley 1,241 hectares
(4.79 sq mi) 13,675 11.01 [42] Bingley Rural 3,164 hectares (1.22 sq mi) 15,142 4.79 [43] Bolton and Undercliffe 326 hectares (0.73 sq mi) 17,917 94.3 [45] Bradford Moor 238 hectares (0.92 sq mi) 17,497 73.52 [46] City 464 hectares (1.79 sq mi) 18,485 39.80 [47] Clayton and
 Fairweather Green 579 hectares (2.24 sq mi) 15,191 26.24 [48] Craven 5,008 hectares (1.22 sq mi) 15,875 3.17 [49] Eccleshill 285 hectares (2.37 sq mi) 16,913 27.59 [52] Idle and Thackley 685 hectares (2.64 sq mi) 14,366 20.97 [53] Ilkley
1,907 hectares (7.36 sq mi) 13,828 7.25 [54] Keighley Central 508 hectares (1.96 sq mi) 16,426 32.33 [55] Keighley East 2,345 hectares (9.05 sq mi) 16,431 53.17 [58] Manningham 358 hectares (1.38 sq mi) 17,522 48.94 [59]
Queensbury 948 hectares (3.66 sq mi) 17,573 18.54 [60] Royds 347 hectares (1.34 sq mi) 15,266 43.99 [61] Shipley 596 hectares (2.30 sq mi) 13,822 23.19 [62] Thornton and Allerton 1,376 hectares (5.20 sq mi) 13,823 10.25 [65] Wharfedale 1,573
hectares (6.07 sq mi) 11,126 7.07 [66] Wibsey 278 hectares (1.07 sq mi) 15,244 34.03 [67] Windhill and Wrose 448 hectares (23.12 sq mi) 15,546 2.6 [69] Wyke 867 hectares (3.35 sq mi) 15,546 2.6 [69] Wyke 867 hectares (3.35 sq mi) 15,546 2.6 [69] Wyke 867 hectares (3.35 sq mi) 15,546 2.6 [69] Wyke 867 hectares (3.35 sq mi) 15,546 2.6 [69] Wyke 867 hectares (3.35 sq mi) 15,546 2.6 [69] Wyke 867 hectares (3.35 sq mi) 15,546 2.6 [69] Wyke 867 hectares (3.35 sq mi) 15,546 2.6 [69] Wyke 867 hectares (3.35 sq mi) 15,546 2.6 [69] Wyke 867 hectares (3.35 sq mi) 15,546 2.6 [69] Wyke 867 hectares (3.35 sq mi) 15,546 2.6 [69] Wyke 867 hectares (3.35 sq mi) 15,546 2.6 [69] Wyke 867 hectares (3.35 sq mi) 15,546 2.6 [69] Wyke 867 hectares (3.35 sq mi) 15,546 2.6 [69] Wyke 867 hectares (3.35 sq mi) 15,546 2.6 [69] Wyke 867 hectares (3.35 sq mi) 15,546 2.6 [69] Wyke 867 hectares (3.35 sq mi) 15,546 2.6 [69] Wyke 867 hectares (3.35 sq mi) 15,546 2.6 [69] Wyke 867 hectares (3.35 sq mi) 15,546 2.6 [69] Wyke 867 hectares (3.35 sq mi) 15,546 2.6 [69] Wyke 867 hectares (3.35 sq mi) 15,546 2.6 [69] Wyke 867 hectares (3.35 sq mi) 15,546 2.6 [69] Wyke 867 hectares (3.35 sq mi) 15,546 2.6 [69] Wyke 867 hectares (3.35 sq mi) 15,546 2.6 [69] Wyke 867 hectares (3.35 sq mi) 15,546 2.6 [69] Wyke 867 hectares (3.35 sq mi) 15,546 2.6 [69] Wyke 867 hectares (3.35 sq mi) 15,546 2.6 [69] Wyke 867 hectares (3.35 sq mi) 15,546 2.6 [69] Wyke 867 hectares (3.35 sq mi) 15,546 2.6 [69] Wyke 867 hectares (3.35 sq mi) 15,546 2.6 [69] Wyke 867 hectares (3.35 sq mi) 15,546 2.6 [69] Wyke 867 hectares (3.35 sq mi) 15,546 2.6 [69] Wyke 867 hectares (3.35 sq mi) 15,546 2.6 [69] Wyke 867 hectares (3.35 sq mi) 15,546 2.6 [69] Wyke 867 hectares (3.35 sq mi) 15,546 2.6 [69] Wyke 867 hectares (3.35 sq mi) 15,546 2.6 [69] Wyke 867 hectares (3.35 sq mi) 15,546 2.6 [69] Wyke 867 hectares (3.35 sq mi) 15,546 2.6 [69] Wyke 867 hectares (3.35 sq mi) 15,546 2.6 [69] Wyke 867 hectares (3.35 sq mi) 15,546 2.6 [69] Wyke 867 hectares (3.35 sq mi) 15,546 2.6 [69] Wyke 867 hecta
the Conservative MPs for Shipley and Keighley, for their constituencies to break away from Bradford. They claimed the council's focus was too much on Bradford urban area, to the detriment of the smaller centres of Bingley, Ilkley, Keighley, and Shipley, which they said suffered a lack of investment and service cuts as well as council tax hikes. The
that of the former City and County Borough Council, with additions to indicate the merger of eleven Yorkshire council's crest, refers to the legend of the boar of Cliffe Wood. This was a ferocious wild boar that terrorised the populace and caused much damage to land and property; so much so that the
Lord of the Manor offered a reward for anyone brave enough to slay the boar and bring its head to the Manor House. The mural crown is a frequent symbol of local government, but here also suggests a wellhead. [76] The stag is derived from the device of the Denholme Urban District Council and the arms of the former Borough of Keighley, but
represents the District as a whole. The white angora goat is retained from the former arms, recalling that the wool of this animal was used in the local industries. The roses on the collars refer to the Yorkshire rose and the compartment resembles the area's hills and dales.[76] The original Bradford Coat of Arms had the Latin words 'LABOR OMNIA' of the collars refer to the Yorkshire rose and the compartment resembles the area's hills and dales.[76] The original Bradford Coat of Arms had the Latin words 'LABOR OMNIA' of the collars refer to the Yorkshire rose and the compartment resembles the area's hills and dales.[76] The original Bradford Coat of Arms had the Latin words 'LABOR OMNIA' of the collars refer to the Yorkshire rose and the compartment resembles the area's hills and dales.[76] The original Bradford Coat of Arms had the Latin words 'LABOR OMNIA' of the collars refer to the Yorkshire rose and the compartment resembles the area's hills and dales.[76] The original Bradford Coat of Arms had the Latin words 'LABOR OMNIA' of the collars refer to the Yorkshire rose and the compartment resembles the area's hills and dales.[76] The original Bradford Coat of Arms had the Latin words 'LABOR OMNIA' of the collars refer to the Yorkshire rose and the compartment resembles the area's hills and the collars refer to the Yorkshire rose and the collars refer to the Yorkshire rose and the Coat of the Yorkshire rose and the Coat of the Yorkshire rose and Yorkshire rose and Yorkshire rose and Yorkshire rose and Yorkshire ro
VINCIT' below it, meaning Work conquers all. Main article: Demographics of Bradford Population density in the Bradford Metropolitan District Council Area from the 2011 UK census, the City of Bradford had a population of 522,452.[78] Of the 180,246 households in Bradford, 36.5% were married couples living together, 28%
were one-person households, 10.8% were lone parents and 8.4% were co-habiting couples, following a similar trend to the rest of England.[79] The population density was 1,290 inhabitants per square kilometre (3,300 inhabitants/sq mi) and for every 100 females, there were 92.8 males. Of those aged 16-74, 24.5% had no academic qualifications,
lower than the 28.9% in all of England. 11.8% of Bradford residents were born outside the United Kingdom, higher than the England average of 9.2%.[79] In the 2021 census, it stated that 61.1% (334,004) of the city's population was White (All White ethnic groups), 2.7% (15,006) (Mixed ethnic groups), 32.1% (175,664) (All Asian ethnic groups), 2%
(10,978) (All Black ethnic groups) and 2% (10,760) (all other ethnic groups).[80] The ONS Regional Trends report, published in June 2009, showed that 11% of the district as a whole were among the least deprived in the
country.[82] Bradford has one of the highest unemployment rates in England,[83] with the economic inactivity rates of Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic groups standing at over 50% of the working age population.[84][85] The crime rate in the City of Bradford is significantly higher than the national average,[86] but lower than that of similar cities
such as Manchester[87] or Leeds. Brontë Parsonage Museum, Haworth Brontë Country is an area including Western parts of the birthplace of the Brontë sisters.[88] Keighley and Worth Valley Railway, Ilkley's Cow and Calf Rocks
Bradford's National Science and Media Museum, Bradford City Park, Cartwright Hall, Saltaire village (a UNESCO World Heritage Site) and Salts Mill are key attractions that draw visitors from across the globe.[89] The City of Bradford has also become the first UNESCO City of Film.[90] Annual events such as the Bradford Literature Festival,
Bradford Film Festival, Bradford Festival, Bradford Festival, Bradford Mela, Bingley Music Live, Ilkley Literature Festival, Haworth's 1940s weekend, Saltaire Festival and special Christmas events take place across the district. The value of tourism to the district's economy stands at more than £500 million a year, with an estimated 8.6 million day trips within the
district. The impact of this is more than 13,500 jobs supported by the tourism and retail sector.[91] National Science and Media Museum in Bradford, the world's first UNESCO World Heritage Site Cow and Calf Rocks in Ilkley Haworth village centre See also: List of companies based in Bradford The
economy of Bradford is worth around £9.5 billion, contributing around 8.4% of the region's output, and making the district the third largest after Leeds and Sheffield in Yorkshire & Humber.[92] Traditionally based on the wool and textile industries, manufacturing is still strong, accounting for around 1 in 5 jobs. The city's service-sector economy
accounts for 77% of the district's 195,000 jobs, with today's fastest-growing sectors including information technology, financial services, tourism and retail headquarters and distribution. [93] The district is home to a number of large businesses with recognised brands operating on a national and international scale such as Morrisons, Pace Plc and
Hallmark Cards. Three of the UK's biggest financial institutions are based in Bradford: Yorkshire Building Society, Santander Group and Vanquis Banking Group. It is also home to nationally outstanding cultural businesses, a strong group of new media companies, and a significant national institution in the National Science and Media Museum
Tourism is worth over £400 million to the local economy, and employs over 10,000 people. Bradford's exports are worth almost £700 million.[93] The city's working-age population has risen by 3.3% since 2000, faster than any UK city outside London, whilst the population of the city itself is growing by twice the national average. Bradford has a
younger age profile than the Yorkshire & Humber regional average and the national average and the population in comparison. [94] Bradford has been named by research groups forming a greater proportion of the top six cities in the UK equipped for future growth, and the CBI reports that business confidence are proportion of the population in comparison.
is higher in Bradford than in the UK as a whole, whilst £1.5 billion of construction work is transforming Bradford in a bid to attract further investment. [93] At the 2001 UK census, Bradford had 326,774 residents aged 16 to 74. 2.5% of these people were students with jobs, 7.6% looking after home or family, 6.1% permanently sick or disabled and
4.5% economically inactive for other reasons.[95] The City of Bradford has a lower economic activity rate than all these areas and also has a lower employment rate.[96] Manufacturing is still
strong in Bradford and accounts for almost 12% of all jobs, and the city's service-sector economy accounts for 82% of the district's 192,000 jobs. The entrepreneurial spirit is more present in Bradford than generally in the UK, with start-ups accounting for 12% of the business community.[93] Bradford's GVA is over £6 billion.[93] Education in the city
is provided for by a number of schools and colleges. State schooling is managed by Bradford local education authority. There are also a number of independent (private) and free school, Bradford Grammar School, Woodhouse Grove School and Bradford Grammar School and Bradford Grammar School and Bradford Grammar School and Independent (private) and free schools, such as Bradford Grammar School and Bradford Grammar School a
further and higher education providers. In terms of television, the area is served by BBC Yorkshire and ITV Yorkshire Greatest Hits Radio BBC Radio Leeds Independent Local Radio Heart Yorkshire Capital Yorkshire Hits Radio West Yorkshire Greatest Hits Radio
West Yorkshire Community Radio Sunrise Radio (for the Asian community) BCB 106.6fm Drystone Radio (covering Wharfedale) Local newspapers for the area: Telegraph & Argus The Yorkshire Post Yorkshire Evening Post Public transport in Bradford is co-ordinated by Metro. Most local train services are run by Northern, with longer-distance
services to London King's Cross railway station served by Grand Central from Bradford Interchange and London North Eastern Railway from Bradford Forster Square station. The Wharfedale line connects direct to Ilkley, Ben Rhydding, Burley-in-Wharfedale, Menston, Guiseley, Baildon, Shipley and Frizinghall railway stations with Bradford Forster Square station.
Square. The Airedale line connects the stations at Morecambe, Lancaster, Settle, Carlisle, Skipton, Steeton & Silsden, Keighley (change for the Brontë Country and the Keighley, continuing to either Frizinghall and Bradford Forster Square or to Leeds
to the east of the district. Both Bradford Forster Square and the district's major and busiest railway station Bradford Interchange are served by the Leeds-Bradford lines with direct to stations at Manchester, Halifax, Rochdale, Burnley
Blackburn, Preston, Poulton-le-Fylde, Blackpool, Huddersfield, Wakefield, Doncaster, Chester, Warrington, and London King's Cross. There are bus stations in Bradford and Keighley Bus Company. Leeds Bradford Airport itself is located in Yeadon, about 10 miles
(16 km) to the north-east of the city centre, and has both charter and scheduled flights to destinations within Europe plus the United States, Egypt, Pakistan, and Turkey. There are connections to the rest of the world via London Heathrow, Paris-Charles de Gaulle Airport and Amsterdam Airport Schiphol. There are also navigable waterways that run
through the district. The Leeds and Liverpool Canal passes through numerous towns and villages in the borough, with the Grade I listed Five Rise Locks at Bingley generally considered to be one of the finest feats of canal engineering in the country. [98] There are also proposals to restore and re-open the Bradford Canal, which closed in 1922, as part
of a wider regeneration of the city.[99] The M606, a spur of the M62 motorway one of the shortest in the country at less than three of Bradford and beyond, but connects instead to the A6177 Bradford outer ring road, making the motorway one of the shortest in the country at less than three of Bradford outer ring road, making the motorway one of the shortest in the country at less than three of Bradford outer ring road, making the motorway one of the shortest in the country at less than three of Bradford outer ring road, making the motorway one of the M606, a spur of the M606 was originally laid out to reach the country at less than three of Bradford outer ring road, making the motorway one of the shortest in the country at less than three of Bradford outer ring road, making the motorway one of the shortest in the country at less than three outers are not at less than three outers.
miles (4.8 km) long. Another motorway was planned in the 1970s, envisaging a link between Bradford, the Aire valley in the north of the district, and the M65 at Colne, roughly mirroring the existing A650 road. It has since been upgraded to be a dual carriageway along much of its length, bypassing the towns of Bingley and Keighley. The A658 road
passes through a tunnel underneath the main Leeds Bradford Clean Air Zone. [edit] Bradford Clean Air Zone is a road traffic low-emission programme in the City of Bradford in West Yorkshire, England. Plans were advanced for many cities
in England to have Clean Air Zones (CAZ), but of the ones put forward in Yorkshire, only Bradford's CAZ has been taken to an operational stage. The scheme commenced on 26 September 2022, and all vehicles, barring private cars and motorbikes, must be compliant with the scheme or face a charge for entering into the zone. The programme aims to
help the district comply with legal limits for air quality. The City of Bradford, and the various towns and villages that make up the Metropolitan District, have Twin Town and Sister City Friendship Agreements with several other communities. [100] Each was originally twinned with a place within the City of Bradford. Country Place Originally twinned
with Date Belgium Verviers Bradford 1970 France Coutances Ilkley 1969 France Eppeville Wilsden 1982 France Poix-du-Nord Keighley 1971 Ireland Galway Bradford 1987 Macedonia Skopje Bradford 1963 Pakistan Mirpur Bradford 1998 Peru
Machu Picchu Haworth 2005 United States Haworth 2004 United States Myrtle Beach Keighley 1993 Bradford District Museums & Galleries List of people from Bradford District Museums & Galleries List of Pals battalions Listed buildings in City of Bradford District Museums & Galleries List of Pals battalions Listed buildings in City of Bradford District Museums & Galleries List of Pals battalions Listed buildings in City of Bradford District Museums & Galleries List of Pals battalions Listed buildings in City of Bradford District Museums & Galleries List of Pals battalions Listed buildings in City of Bradford District Museums & Galleries List of Pals battalions Listed buildings in City of Bradford District Museums & Galleries List of Pals battalions Listed buildings in City of Bradford District Museums & Galleries List of Pals battalions Listed buildings in City of Bradford District Museums & Galleries List of Pals battalions Listed buildings in City of Bradford District Museums & Galleries List of Pals battalions Listed buildings in City of Bradford District Museums & Galleries List of Pals battalions Listed buildings in City of Bradford District Museums & Galleries List of Pals battalions Listed buildings in City of Bradford District Museums & Galleries List of Pals battalions Listed buildings in City of Bradford District Museums D
Retrieved 17 July 2010. ^ "Ethnic Group 2011 Census Key Statistics (five categories)". Archived from the original on 21 March 2007. Retrieved 10 February 2023. ^ UK Census (2021). "2021 Census Area Profile - Bradford Local Authority
(E08000032)". Nomis. Office for National Statistics. Retrieved 25 October 2023. ^ a b UK Census (2021). "2021 Census Area Profile - Bradford Local Authority Districts, Counties and Unitary Authorities (April 2021) Map in United Kingdom". Office for National Statistics.
National Statistics: Open Geography Portal. Retrieved 1 August 2023. ^ Foundation, Internet Memory (2 July 2010). "[ARCHIVED CONTENT] UK Government Web Archive - The National Archives". Archived from the original on 17 December 2015. Retrieved 25 July 2016. ^ "2011 Census" - Built-up areas". ONS. Archived from the original on 21
September 2013. Retrieved 30 March 2019. ^ "Urban Audit - City Profiles: Leeds". Urban Audit. Archived from the original on 29 April 2009. Retrieved 29 January 2009. ^ "Bradford - the facts". Yorkshire Forward Government agency. Archived from the original on 1 July 2010. Retrieved 1 November 2010. ^ "Establishing Significance in
Conservation Areas". English Heritage. Archived from the original on 1 August 2011. A "Bradford and West Yorkshire - Against the odds?". BBC. Archived from the original on 3 October 2014. Retrieved 3 September 2013. A "Bradford and West Yorkshire - History - The Jewish connection!". BBC. 13
April 2006. Archived from the original on 23 April 2014. Retrieved 3 September 2013. ^ "Ethnic Group 2011 Census Key Statistics (five categories)". Archived from the original on 22 September 2018. ^ Home | Statistics | Ethnic Group 2011 Census Key Statistics (five categories) | Table - West Yorkshire Observatory /
"Delight as Bradford is named UK City of Culture 2025". The Telegraph and Argus. 1 June 2022. Retrieved 7 June 2022. A "ILP History: Beginnings in Bradford - ILP". Independentlabour.org.uk. 3 November 2011. Archived from the original on 28 March 2015. Retrieved 9 December 2013. The Telegraph and Argus. 1 June 2022. The Telegraph and City fans who joined up and died
together in World War One". 18 March 2015. Archived from the original on 4 March 2016. ^ "6th Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment (Prince of Wales's Own ) in The Great War 1914-1918". The Wartime Memories Project. Archived from the original on 2 November 2013. Archived 9 December 2013. ^ "Prince of Wales's Own
(West Yorkshire Regiment)". Warpath.orbat.com. Archived from the original on 12 September 2013. ^ "Bradford City of Film". Bradford City of Film. Archived from the original on 9 December 2013. ^ "Widescreen Weekend". National Science and Media Museum. Retrieved 18 May 2018. ^ a b
 "Death of former head teacher Ray Honeyford sparks schooling debate". Telegraph & Argus. 11 February 2012. Archived from the original on 29 October 2013. Petrieved 26 October 2013. Archived from the original on 29 October 2013. Retrieved 26 October 2013. Archived from the original on 29 October 2013. Retrieved 26 October 2013. Archived from the original on 29 October 2013. The British Dream. Atlantic Books, London (2013): p. 157 ^ "What happened to the book burners?". BBC News. 13 February 2009. Archived from the original on 29 October 2013.
from the original on 19 February 2009. Retrieved 27 October 2013. Miller, Duane Alexander (2014), Living among the Breakage: Contextual Theology-Making and Ex-Muslim Christians, Edinburg, UK: Ph.D.
Thesis, School of Divinity, University of Edingburg, page 60, see the footnote ^ Community Cohesion in Crisis: New Dimensions of Diversity and Difference ed. John Flint, David Robinson. The Policy Press (2008): p. 42 ^ Flint & Robinson (2008): p. 43 ^ "Saltaire World Heritage Site". Saltaire willage.info. 1 January 2004. Archived from the original on
4 December 2013. Retrieved 9 December 2013. ^ Meneaud, Marc (20 October 2007). "City tops green list". Bradford Telegraph & Argus. Archived from the original (PDF) on 3 June 2013. Retrieved 15
December 2018. ^ Benjamin, Alison; Wainwright, Martin (20 October 2007). "And the winner of the award for the greenest city in Britain is ... Bradford". The Guardian. Archived from the original on 30 December 2010. Retrieved 3
November 2010. ^ "UK National Commission for UNESCO :: Bradford, UNESCO City of Film". Unesco.org.uk. 30 September 2013. Archived from the original on 14 December 2013. Archived from the original original
 "Key Figures for Physical Environment -Area: Bradford (Local Authority)". Neighbourhood Statistics. Office for National Statistics. Archived from the original on 7 October 2011. Retrieved 17 July 2010. "No. 28065". The
London Gazette. 1 October 1907. pp. 6575-6575. "Current political composition". City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council. Archived from the original on 20 September 2017. Area: Baildon (Ward)". Neighbourhood Statistics. Office for National Statistics. Archived from the
original on 13 June 2011. Retrieved 17 July 2010. ^ "Population Density, 2001 (UV02) - Area: Bingley (Ward)". Neighbourhood Statistics. Office for National Statistics. Office for National Statistics.
Statistics. Archived from the original on 4 June 2011. Retrieved 17 July 2010. The original on 13 June 2011. Retrieved 17 July 2010. The original on 13 June 2011. Retrieved 17 July 2010. The original on 13 June 2011. Retrieved 17 July 2010. The original on 13 June 2011. Retrieved 17 July 2010. The original on 13 June 2011. Retrieved 17 July 2010. The original on 13 June 2011. Retrieved 17 July 2010. The original on 13 June 2011. Retrieved 17 July 2010. The original on 13 June 2011. Retrieved 17 July 2010. The original on 13 June 2011. Retrieved 17 July 2010. The original on 13 June 2011. Retrieved 17 July 2010. The original on 13 June 2011. Retrieved 17 July 2010. The original on 13 June 2011. Retrieved 17 July 2010. The original on 13 June 2011. Retrieved 17 July 2010. The original on 13 June 2011. Retrieved 17 July 2010. The original on 13 June 2011. Retrieved 17 July 2010. The original on 13 June 2011. Retrieved 17 July 2010. The original on 13 June 2011. Retrieved 17 July 2010. The original on 13 June 2011. Retrieved 17 July 2010. The original on 13 June 2011. Retrieved 17 July 2010. The original on 13 June 2011. Retrieved 17 July 2010. The original on 13 June 2011. Retrieved 17 July 2010. The original on 13 June 2011. Retrieved 17 July 2010. The original on 13 June 2011. Retrieved 17 July 2010. The original on 13 June 2011. Retrieved 17 July 2010. The original on 13 June 2011. Retrieved 17 July 2010. The original on 13 June 2011. Retrieved 17 July 2010. The original on 13 June 2011. Retrieved 18 July 2010. The original on 13 June 2011. Retrieved 19 July 2010. The original on 13 June 2011. Retrieved 19 July 2010. The original on 13 July 2010. The original original on 13 July 2010. Th
(Ward)". Neighbourhood Statistics. Office for National Statistics. Archived from the original on 13 June 2011. Retrieved 17 July 2010. \(^\text{"Population Density, 2001 (UV02)}\) - Area: Bradford Moor (Ward)". Neighbourhood Statistics. Archived from the original on 13 June 2011. Retrieved 17 July 2010. \(^\text{"Population Density, 2010 (UV02)}\) - Area: Bradford Moor (Ward)". Neighbourhood Statistics. Archived from the original on 13 June 2011. Retrieved 17 July 2010. \(^\text{"Population Density, 2010 (UV02)}\) - Area: Bradford Moor (Ward)". Neighbourhood Statistics. Archived from the original on 13 June 2011. Retrieved 17 July 2010. \(^\text{"Population Density, 2010 (UV02)}\) - Area: Bradford Moor (Ward)". Neighbourhood Statistics. Archived from the original on 13 June 2011. Retrieved 17 July 2010. \(^\text{"Population Density, 2010 (UV02)}\) - Area: Bradford Moor (Ward)". Neighbourhood Statistics. Archived from the original on 13 June 2011. Retrieved 17 July 2010. \(^\text{"Population Density, 2010 (UV02)}\) - Area: Bradford Moor (Ward)". Neighbourhood Statistics. Archived from the original on 13 June 2011. Retrieved 17 July 2010. \(^\text{"Population Density, 2010 (UV02)}\) - Area: Bradford Moor (Ward)". Neighbourhood Statistics. Archived from the original on 13 June 2011. Retrieved 17 July 2010. \(^\text{"Population Density, 2010 (UV02)}\) - Area: Bradford Moor (Ward)". Neighbourhood Statistics. Archived from the original on 13 June 2011. Retrieved 17 July 2010. \(^\text{"Population Density (UV02)}\) - Area: Bradford Moor (Ward)". Neighbourhood Statistics. Archived from the original on 13 June 2011. Retrieved 17 July 2010. \(^\text{"Population Density (UV02)}\) - Area: Bradford Moor (Ward)".
Retrieved 17 July 2010. ^ "Population Density, 2001 (UV02) - Area: Craven (Ward)". Neighbourhood Statistics. Office for National Statistics. Archived from the original on 13 June 2011. Retrieved 17 July 2010. ^ "Population Density, 2001 (UV02) - Area: Eccleshill (Ward)". Neighbourhood Statistics. Office for National Statistics. Archived from the
original on 13 June 2011. Retrieved 17 July 2010. ^ "Population Density, 2001 (UV02) - Area: Great Horton (Ward)". Neighbourhood Statistics. Office for National Statistics. Office for National Statistics. Office for National Statistics.
Statistics. Office for National Statistics. Archived from the original on 13 June 2011. Retrieved 17 July 2010. ^ "Population Density, 2001 (UV02) - Area: Keighley Central(Ward)". Neighbourhood Statistics. Archived from the original on 13 June 2011. Retrieved 17 July 2010. ^ "Population Density, 2001 (UV02) - Area: Keighley Central(Ward)".
Keighley East (Ward)". Neighbourhood Statistics. Office for National Statistics. Office for National Statistics. Archived from the original on 13 June 2011. Retrieved 17 July 2010. ^ "Population Density, 2001 (UV02) - Area: Keighley West (Ward)". Neighbourhood Statistics. Office for National Statistics. Archived from the original on 13 June 2011. Retrieved 17 July 2010. ^
"Population Density, 2001 (UV02) - Area: Little Horton (Ward)". Neighbourhood Statistics. Office for National Statistics. Archived from the original on 13 June 2011. Retrieved 17 July 2010. Thea: Manningham (Ward)". Neighbourhood Statistics. Office for National Statistics. Archived from the original on 13 June 2011.
2011. Retrieved 17 July 2010. ^ "Population Density, 2001 (UV02) - Area: Royds (Ward)". Neighbourhood Statistics. Office for National Statistics. Archived from the original on 13 June 2011. Retrieved 17 July 2010. ^ "Population Density, 2001 (UV02) - Area: Royds (Ward)". Neighbourhood Statistics. Office for National Statistics. Archived from the original on 13 June 2011.
 the original on 13 June 2011. Retrieved 17 July 2010. ^ "Population Density, 2001 (UV02) - Area: Shipley (Ward)". Neighbourhood Statistics. Office for National Statistics.
National Statistics. Archived from the original on 13 June 2011. Retrieved 17 July 2010. ^ "Population Density, 2001 (UV02) - Area: Tong (Ward)". Neighbourhood Statistics. Archived from the original on 13 June 2011. Retrieved 17 July 2010. ^ "Population Density, 2001 (UV02) - Area: Tong (Ward)". Neighbourhood Statistics.
Statistics. Office for National Statistics. Archived from the original on 13 June 2011. Retrieved 17 July 2010. ^ "Population Density, 2001 (UV02) - Area: Wibsey
(Ward)". Neighbourhood Statistics. Neighbourhood Statistics. Archived from the original on 13 June 2011. Retrieved 17 July 2010. ^ "Population Density, 2001 (UV02) - Area: Windhill and Wrose (Ward)". Neighbourhood Statistics. Office for National Statistics. Archived from the original on 13 June 2011. Retrieved 17 July 2010. ^ "Population Density, 2001 (UV02) - Area: Windhill and Wrose (Ward)".
17 July 2010. ^ "Population Density, 2001 (UV02) - Area: Worth Valley (Ward)". Neighbourhood Statistics. Office for National Statistics. Archived from the original on 13 June 2011. Retrieved 17 July 2010. ^ "Population Density, 2001 (UV02) - Area: Wyke (Ward)". Neighbourhood Statistics. Office for National Statistics. Archived from the original on 13 June 2011. Retrieved 17 July 2010. ^ "Population Density, 2001 (UV02) - Area: Wyke (Ward)". Neighbourhood Statistics. Office for National Statistics. Office for National Statistics.
13 June 2011. Retrieved 17 July 2010. ^ "It's time for Shipley and Keighley to break away from Bradford Council". The Telegraph and Argus, 23 June 2021. Retrieved 17
September 2022. ^ "Robbie Moore to put plan to take Keighley, Ilkley and Shipley out of Bradford Council control to Parliament". Yorkshire Post. 22 February 2022. Retrieved 17 September 2022. ^ "Local Authority Boundaries (Referendums) Bill". UK Parliament. Retrieved 7 March 2024. ^ "Civic Heraldry Of England And Wales - Yorkshire, West
Riding (Obsolete)". Civicheraldry.co.uk. Archived from the original on 14 April 2010. A b "Civic Heraldry Of England And Wales - Yorkshire". Civicheraldry.co.uk. Archived from the original on 14 April 2010. A pril 2010. A contract of the Humber of England And Wales - Yorkshire and The Humber of England And Wales - Yorkshire of E
original on 3 September 2014. Retrieved 1 September 2014. ^ "2011 Census results". Bradford Metropolitan District Council. Archived from the original on 29 July 2013. Retrieved 25 July 2016. ^ a b "Census 2001 - Profiles - Bradford". Statistics.gov.uk. 13 February 2003. Archived from the original on 10 March 2010. Retrieved 17 July 2010. ^
"Ethnic group - Office for National Statistics". www.ons.gov.uk. Retrieved 29 November 2022. ^ "Bradford one of most deprived cities in region (From the original on 29 June 2009. Retrieved 17 July 2010. ^ [1] Archived 24 August 2009 at the Wayback
Machine ^ "Accent Community Partnerships, Bradford". Showcase.hcaacademy.co.uk. Archived from the original on 10 May 2010. ^ "Bradford District" (PDF). Archived from the original (PDF) on 31 July 2009. Retrieved 17 July 2010. ^ [2] Archived 13 August 2012 at the Wayback Machine ^ "Bradford Crime Statistics &
Policing | Local Crime Rates & Stats". UpMyStreet. Archived from the original on 17 June 2009. Retrieved 17 July 2010. ^ "Manchester Crime Statistics & Policing | Local Crime Rates & Stats". UpMyStreet. Archived from the original on 30 January
2011. Retrieved 25 July 2016. ^ "Discover Bradford District". Archived from the original on 26 November 2007. Retrieved 25 July 2011. Retrieved 31 July 2011. ^ Mead, Helen (5 July 2011). "Why tourism is on the increase in the Bradford district". Telegraph & Argus. Archived from
the original on 11 January 2012. Retrieved 14 September 2011. ^ "Bradford a city redefined" (PDF). Archived from the original (PDF) on 22 February 2014. Retrieved 17 July 2010. ^ [3] Archived 3 March 2009 at the
Wayback Machine ^ "Census 2001 - Profiles - Bradford". Statistics.gov.uk. 13 February 2003. Archived from the original (PDF) on 20 February 2006. ^ "First Key Census Statistics for Bradford district" (PDF). www.bradfordinfo.com. Archived from the original (PDF) on 20 February 2006. ^ "Forts Key Census Statistics for Bradford district" (PDF). www.bradfordinfo.com. Archived from the original (PDF) on 20 February 2006. ^ "Forts Key Census Statistics for Bradford district" (PDF).
April 2024. ^ "Assessment" (PDF) on 15 June 2011. Retrieved 17 July 2010. ^ [4] Archived 29 April 2009 at the Wayback Machine ^ Bradford Metropolitan District Council, "Bradford Metropolitan District Council," Bradford Metropolitan District Council," Bradford Metropolitan District Council, "Bradford Metropolitan District C
original on 28 June 2009. Retrieved 17 July 2010. bradfordinfo.com has a range of statistical and other information system accessible from mapsandstats.com Wikisource has the text of a 1911 Encyclopædia Britannica article about Bradford. City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council Key
Statistics (PDF 1.2 MB) from the 2001 census Official Statistics (PDF 1.8 MB) (hint: search for 'Bradford website for visitor information. The site is managed by Bradford website for visitor information. The site is managed by Bradford website for visitor information. The site is managed by Bradford website for visitor information. The site is managed by Bradford website for visitor information information.
intriguing museums, wonderful art and gorgeous scenery. Not to mention lots of delicious places to eat and enjoy our foodie culture; shops and high streets to explore and brilliant places to stay. Bradford is UK City of Culture 2025, and culture and creativity is never far away. A city made famous by its wool trade, Bradford now leads the way as a
UNESCO City of Film, and boasts a number of world class visitor attractions, including Saltaire UNESCO World Heritage Site; Haworth, home of the Brontë Parsonage Museum and the thriving former spa town of Ilkley. Go to the Visit Bradford website for more information. City of Bradford UKCity & Metropolitan boroughBradford City Hall Coat of
ArmsNickname: 'Wool City'[1]Motto: "Progress-Industry-Humanity"Bradford shown within EnglandCoordinates: 53°47′31″N 1°45′14″W / 53.792°N 1.754°W /
status1897City of Bradford Met. District created1974Government • TypeMetropolitan borough, City • Governing bodyCity of Bradford Metropolitan District Council • Lord MayorCllr Valerie Slater (L) • Chief ExecutiveTony Reeves • MPs:Philip Davies (C)Kris Hopkins (C)Gerry Sutcliffe (L)David Ward (LD)
George Galloway (R)Area • Total143 sq mi (370 km2)Population (2005 est.) • Total(Ranked) • Density3,341/sq mi (1,290/km2) • Ethnicity (2001 census)[2]74.9% White20.5% Asian or Asian British1.6% Black or Black British1.9% Mixed Race1.1% Chinese and otherTime zoneUTC+0 (Greenwich Mean Time)PostcodeBDArea code(s)01274 (urban
core/wider city)01535 (Keighley)01943 (Ilkley)ISO 3166-2GB-BFDONS code00CXNUTS 3UKE41OS grid referenceSE164331Euro. Parlt. Const. Yorkshire & the HumberWebsitewww.bradford.gov.uk Bradford is a major city in West Yorkshire & the HumberWebsitewww.bradford.gov.uk Bradford is a major city in West Yorkshire.
trades of nineteenth century England. Bradford is home to Bradford City Football Club who became the first English football club to win the current FA Cup trophy in 1911. Bradford is home to Bradford is near Leeds. The two cities share the Leeds Bradford International Airport. ↑ "The rise and fall of Wool City". Yorkshire Post. Retrieved 2010-07-17. ↑ National
Statistics: Neighbourhood Statistics: Neighbourhood Statistics. "Bradford (Local Authority): Key Figures for People and Society: Population and Migration". Archived from the original on 2011-06-13. Retrieved from "Bradford is a city in West
Yorkshire, nestled by the picturesque Pennine mountains. Like much of the north of England, Bradford was an important player during the country's Industrial Revolution. Bradford remains a magnificent city for culture, history, and a unique
taste of Yorkshire life. Its beautiful location makes it perfect for exploring the countryside and getting to grips with nature. Here are some of Bradford's highlights to help you get the most out of your trip to this vibrant and eclectic city. Let's explore the best things to do in Bradford: 1. Bradford Industrial Museum Source: Roy Hinchliffe /
shutterstock Bradford Industrial Museum The Bradford Industrial Museum The Bradford Industrial Museum Specialises in the local industrial Revolution. Bradford was well-known for its textile industrial Museum the Bradford Industrial Museum The Bradf
inside an original textile factory and features machinery used during the height of Bradford's production. The museum houses galleries on transport, printing, and textile production to provide an in-depth look into how the manufacturing processes worked. Get a souvenir or two at the museum shop, to celebrate Bradford's rich industrial history. 2.
National Science and Media Museum Source: Hazel Plater / shutterstockNational Science and Media Museum The National Science and Media Museum features galleries highlighting television, animation, photography, video
games, film, radio and the Internet. It houses one of the most comprehensive collection of media items, with over 3,500,000 pieces. The museum is also home to the UK's first IMAX theatre, which boasts a huge screen and immersive cinematic experience. Get hands-on with the many interactive exhibits available, or attend one of the ever-changing
temporary exhibits for an insight into unique perspectives about the media and society. Inside the museum, you will find a café and bar, as well as two cinemas to catch some cult classics or the latest releases. The National Media Museum is an ideal place to spend a day learning more about British history and culture through media. 3. Lister Park
Source: Darrell Evans / shutterstockLister Park Lister Park Lister
basketball courts, and a children's playground. One of the park's highlights is the Mughal Water Garden. This is a unique garden featuring Islamic and Indian architecture, all focussed around water channels and open green
spaces, a delightful retreat from the bustle of the city centre. 4. Bronte Parsonage Museum Source: Peter is Shaw 1991 / shutterstockBronte Parsonage Museum is run by the Bronte Parsonage Museum Source: Peter is Shaw 1991 / shutterstockBronte Parsonage Museum Source: Peter is Shaw 1991 / shutterstockBronte Parsonage Museum Source: Peter is Shaw 1991 / shutterstockBronte Parsonage Museum Source: Peter is Shaw 1991 / shutterstockBronte Parsonage Museum Source: Peter is Shaw 1991 / shutterstockBronte Parsonage Museum Source: Peter is Shaw 1991 / shutterstockBronte Parsonage Museum Source: Peter is Shaw 1991 / shutterstockBronte Parsonage Museum Source: Peter is Shaw 1991 / shutterstockBronte Parsonage Museum Source: Peter is Shaw 1991 / shutterstockBronte Parsonage Museum Source: Peter is Shaw 1991 / shutterstockBronte Parsonage Museum Source: Peter is Shaw 1991 / shutterstockBronte Parsonage Museum Source: Peter is Shaw 1991 / shutterstockBronte Parsonage Museum Source: Peter is Shaw 1991 / shutterstockBronte Parsonage Museum Source: Peter is Shaw 1991 / shutterstockBronte Parsonage Museum Source: Peter is Shaw 1991 / shutterstockBronte Parsonage Museum Source: Peter is Shaw 1991 / shutterstockBronte Parsonage Museum Source: Peter is Shaw 1991 / shutterstockBronte Parsonage Museum Source: Peter is Shaw 1991 / shutterstockBronte Parsonage Museum Source: Peter is Shaw 1991 / shutterstockBronte Parsonage Museum Source: Peter is Shaw 1991 / shutterstockBronte Parsonage Museum Source: Peter is Shaw 1991 / shutterstockBronte Parsonage Museum Source: Peter is Shaw 1991 / shutterstockBronte Parsonage Museum Source: Peter is Shaw 1991 / shutterstockBronte Parsonage Museum Source: Peter is Shaw 1991 / shutterstockBronte Parsonage Museum Source: Peter is Shaw 1991 / shutterstockBronte Parsonage Museum Source: Peter is Shaw 1991 / shutterstockBronte Parsonage Museum Source: Peter is Shaw 1991 / shutterstockBronte Parsonage Museum Source: Peter is Shaw 1991 / shutterstockBronte Parsonage Museum Source: Peter is Shaw 1991 / sh
literary classics such as Jane Eyre, Wuthering Heights and Agnes Grey. The museum is located in their former home in Haworth near Bradford and is popular amongst readers who wish to learn more about the sisters and the local area that inspired them. The museum features Charlotte Bronte's original writing desk, as well as letters, diaries and
mementos belonging to the family. In addition, the museum regularly holds events such as talks, readings, and film showings. 5. Bradford Alhambra Source: Gordon Bell / shutterstockBradford Alhambra is one of the city's largest theatres. Originally built in 1913, the theatre is now a listed building with gorgeous and iconic
architecture that is recognisable from the Bradford skyline. The theatre has hosted large and touring shows from all genres, including musicals, drama, dance, and even shows exploring topics such as science. Stop by the theatre's restaurant for a luxury dining experience, or grab brunch at the café for something lighter. This is a great venue
featuring some of the best entertainment in Bradford, 6. Bolling Hall Source: Rodney Hutchinson / shutterstockBolling Hall been a defensive structure, but was eventually bought by the Bolling family and became a stately home. Today,
Bolling Hall is a museum that showcases its eccentric mixture of architectural styles and explores the history of life in Bradford since medieval times. The museum features information on the English Civil War and also houses the Bolling brave,
see if you can find the ghost that is rumoured to haunt the Hall! 7. Bradford Cathedral Source: Tupungato / shutterstockBradford Cathedral is the city's oldest place of worship, and is one of Bradford's hidden gems. Bigger than you expect, this ancient parish church has been a cathedral since 1919, with dignified extensions giving the city's oldest place of worship, and is one of Bradford's hidden gems. Bigger than you expect, this ancient parish church has been a cathedral since 1919, with dignified extensions giving the city's oldest place of worship, and is one of Bradford's hidden gems. Bigger than you expect, this ancient parish church has been a cathedral since 1919, with dignified extensions giving the city's oldest place of worship, and is one of Bradford's hidden gems.
a sense of welcoming space. Both inside and outside, there is much of beauty. Although set in the city centre, the Cathedral is surrounded by landscaped gardens, creating a sought after oasis all year round. Used defensively during the English Civil War the Cathedral is now home to some of the earliest commissions in stained glass made by William
Morris and Co. There are also designs by Ernest Sichel in bronze and in embroidery, and sculpture by John Flaxman. 8. Bradford City Park Source: SAKhanPhotography / shutterstockBradford City Park Bradford City Park Bradford City Park Source and in embroidery, and sculpture by John Flaxman. 8. Bradford City Park Source: SAKhanPhotography / shutterstockBradford City Park Bradford City Park Bradford City Park Source and in embroidery, and sculpture by John Flaxman. 8. Bradford City Park Source and in embroidery, and sculpture by John Flaxman. 8. Bradford City Park Source and in embroidery, and sculpture by John Flaxman. 8. Bradford City Park Source and in embroidery, and sculpture by John Flaxman. 8. Bradford City Park Source and in embroidery, and sculpture by John Flaxman. 8. Bradford City Park Source and in embroidery, and sculpture by John Flaxman. 8. Bradford City Park Source and in embroidery, and sculpture by John Flaxman. 8. Bradford City Park Source and in embroidery, and sculpture by John Flaxman. 8. Bradford City Park Source and Incomplete and Inc
well as a large event space that is regularly used for community events, exhibitions, and market stalls. Stop by the mirror pool which holds the highest fountain in Britain, with water that can reach 30 metres high. There are play fountains for those who want to have some fun in the summer, and regular light shows when the sun goes down. For a spot
of art, find Bradford 1 Gallery and the Impressions Gallery near the large public square. The park is ideal for photo opportunities and a chilled-out day in beautiful surroundings. 9. Cartwright Hall In the centre of Bradford's popular Lister Park is one of the city's best art galleries, Cartwright
Hall. Opened in 1904, the hall features baroque-style architecture that makes it stand out in its serene surroundings. The gallery showcases an eclectic body of work, including art from 20th century Britain, contemporary exhibits from around the world, and media-based artwork. You can find pieces by William Blake, Andy Warhol, David Hockney, and
many more world-famous names in art. There is something for everyone here, and a great excursion to add to a day out in Lister Park. 10. Peace Museum in the country that specialises in the history and significance of peace, peace
activists and movements. The museum celebrates peace activism and ways in which people have worked to improve the world or their society. There are also pieces in the museum include leaflets, artwork and posters. There are permanent exhibitions on Bradford's
role in peace movements, as well as an exhibition on campaigning and activism. This museum is one-of-a-kind in Britain, and offers an interesting perspective on Bradford's culture. 11. Peel Park Source: Britain / shutterstockPeel Park Peel Park Source: Britain / shutterstockPeel Park is a large public park in Bradford's culture.
park and an English Heritage site, founded in 1853. There are a number of historical landmarks dotted throughout the park, including some of the entrances and statues that sport attractive Victorian architecture. As you make your way through the park,
```

stop by the lake for a picturesque break, and to spot some local wildlife. Peel Park is a lovely and relaxing green space but also offers recreation for thrill-seekers: in the park, you can find a large skate park if you want to pull off some tricks. 12. St George's Hall Source: Alastair Wallace / shutterstockSt George's Hall For some contemporary culture in

City and metropolitan borough in West Yorkshire, England This article is about the metropolitan borough (division of West Yorkshire county). For the city itself of the same name, see Bradford (disambiguation). City and metropolitan borough in EnglandCity of BradfordCity and metropolitan borough metropolitan borough for the city itself of the same name, see Bradford (disambiguation). City and metropolitan borough in EnglandCity of BradfordCity and metropolitan borough (division of West Yorkshire county). For the city itself of the same name, see Bradford (disambiguation). City and metropolitan borough in EnglandCity of BradfordCity and metropolitan borough (division of West Yorkshire county). For the city itself of the same name, see Bradford (disambiguation). City and metropolitan borough in EnglandCity of BradfordCity and metropolitan borough (division of West Yorkshire county). For the city itself of the same name, see Bradford (disambiguation). City and metropolitan borough in EnglandCity of BradfordCity and metropolitan borough (division of West Yorkshire county). For the city itself of the same name, see Bradford (disambiguation). City and metropolitan borough in EnglandCity of Bradford (disambiguation). City and metropolitan borough (division of West Yorkshire county). For the city itself of the same name, see Bradford (disambiguation). City and metropolitan borough in England (division of West Yorkshire county). For the city itself of the same name, see Bradford (disambiguation). City and metropolitan borough in England (division of West Yorkshire county). For the city itself of the same name, see Bradford (disambiguation). City and metropolitan borough in England (division of West Yorkshire). The city itself of the same name, see Bradford (disambiguation). City and metropolitan borough in England (division of West Yorkshire). The city itself of the same name, see Bradford (disambiguation). City and metropolitan borough in England (division of West Yorkshire). The city itself of the city itself of the ci

statistics, and the first probability and the first probability of the