

Manningham

The Social Dimension

November 2004



MANNINGHAM – THE SOCIAL DIMENSION

I. Setting the scene

I.1 Throughout the masterplanning process we have deliberately put a heavy emphasis on the social dimension – finding out how people live and their opinions about Manningham and its future. Our task was to interpret what people told us, put it together with the complex web of programmes, initiatives, services and funding regimes that impinge on Manningham and deliver a practical plan for the area's future that could and would be implemented.

I.2 To most outsiders, both in Bradford and beyond, Manningham is an Asian-dominated inner city neighbourhood, with a history of militancy and conflict, disfigured by riots and with seemingly intractable problems of social deprivation. But as with all stereotypes, grains of truth have been exaggerated and distorted, leading to a widely accepted image of Manningham as a place best avoided. We have tried to look a little closer and with a more open mind - masterplans must, after all, be grounded in reality, not myth or prejudice. What quickly becomes apparent is that little in Manningham is what it seems.

I.3 Manningham isn't really one place at all. It is more a collection of self-contained mini-neighbourhoods held together by geographical connections, but without much 'social glue' to bind its various communities together. Most people simply don't relate to Manningham as a place; it has no physical or commercial centre and people's perceptions of its boundaries rarely match the new political lines on the map.

I.4 This social fragmentation is important for the masterplan in many respects. For example, micro, mini-neighbourhood-based initiatives are likely to be more visible and therefore seen as more important than more strategic projects; bringing people together in a representative body to help deliver the masterplan will be difficult, perhaps impossible.

I.5 How the people who live here see Manningham is also of critical importance; the self-image doesn't necessarily 'fit' with how external agencies see it. Perceptions are important and one person's is rarely the same as another's - until

something unpopular is proposed, when people come together collectively to voice their opposition. Turning this round and bringing people together to deliver positive change is the real challenge for Manningham.

1.6 So, to fully inform the masterplan outcomes, we set ourselves the following questions:

- How do people live and interact with each other?
- What are their views on what is working well and not so well in Manningham. What needs to change and how?
- How do they see their future here?
- How do Manningham people see themselves in relation to Bradford in general and the city centre in particular?

2. Getting people involved

2.1 We have not engaged in an exhaustive academic study; nor have we carried out a mass consultation exercise. What we have done is talk to a good cross section of ordinary residents, young and old, religious leaders, shopkeepers, locally-based agencies and business people.

2.2 We have talked to them individually, in meetings, on the doorstep, and in groups walking round the streets. We have interviewed them formally, informally and even asked them to role play. People have responded very positively to what must have seemed to most of them yet another round of consultation with little prospect of action at the end of it.

2.3 We have held 'drop-ins' at 'neutral' venues across Manningham, run women-only and young people's sessions and secured useful feedback on the initial opportunities for change before finalising the masterplan proposals.

2.4 Much of the consultation period coincided with the Muslim holy month of Ramadan, which restricted our engagement with large numbers of people. With more time we would have run sessions through the Imams after Friday prayers and additional weekend or evening events in

community centres.

2.5 Despite these limitations, a plethora of other consultation exercises in the recent past which may have led to consultation fatigue and the well-known difficulties of engaging with large numbers of people in Manningham, it is encouraging that more than 500 local people have been involved in the masterplan consultation process so far.

2.6 Some clear messages, some more mixed, have emerged from the process; everyone in Manningham certainly has a view. All of them have been fed into the development of the masterplan, as have the outcomes from other recent consultation processes, including those by the Manningham Action Planning Partnership and Manningham Community Association.

3. Multi-cultural Manningham

3.1 Some streets, which only a few years ago were dominated by white families, are now predominantly occupied by Asian families. The Afro-Caribbean community has become more dispersed across Manningham, whilst the formerly strong Eastern European population has dwindled. The relatively recent arrival of asylum seekers has further diversified the ethnic mix. So the demography of Manningham has changed significantly; a gradual process has been accelerated by the disturbances of 1995 and 2001. Many white families have left either through fear, prejudice or simply because it was time to move on.

3.2 Those that remain do so either because they enjoy living in a multi-cultural area and are determined to make it work, or because their options are limited by age, health, affordability, or simply by inertia. Some now feel isolated and cut off from community life.

3.3 The conventional wisdom is that this process of demographic change was both inevitable and was broadly welcomed by most Asian people, keen to live closely together to protect their culture, their religion and themselves, particularly post 9/11. To many of those on the outside (and a minority on the inside), Manningham is now a largely mono-cultural place and the assumption is that that's the way most people here like it. Not so.

3.4 Manningham is by no means a mono-cultural place. Springwood Primary school is a good example - pupils here speak 22 different languages; elsewhere people from many different cultures and religions come together at various venues and in a wide variety of groupings.

3.5 But outside these environments, some communities live out their lives in a degree of self-imposed isolation. Nowhere is this more stark than in the neighbourhood between Heaton Road and Abingdon Roads, where the beautifully preserved Bradford Tradesmens Association development at Lily Croft provides almshouses almost exclusively for white UK pensioners. It sits almost un-noticed behind a high wall, amongst some of the poorest and most isolated Pakistani families in Manningham, housed in bleak, poorly-maintained back-to-back terraces. Few, if any of these long-standing families have ever walked into the Lily Croft scheme or even know of its existence; two worlds joined by geography, but seemingly little else.

3.6 Many communities like this want to be more outward looking, but are trapped by cultural conventions, physical barriers, fear of crime and a lack of inclusive, multi-cultural meeting places and facilities. Their local support agencies often find themselves competing with each other for increasingly scarce resources, rather than taking the much harder road of bringing everyone together. Manningham's communities are fragmented – it might not be unreasonable to assume that multi-culturalism is probably a distant goal rather than a practical reality for many.

3.7 When we started work on the masterplan, we wanted to find out what the people of Manningham really felt about these sort of issues; whether they recognised the trend towards a mono-cultural neighbourhood; what they liked about living here, what they wanted to see change; and whether they had a more multi-cultural vision for Manningham over the next 20 years.

3.8 The results of all this are both revealing and reassuring for anyone who believes that Manningham has a positive future, if only we can get some basic things right. Most people who live here have a vision for Manningham as a much more multi-cultural place than it is now. And the biggest supporters

of such a move are the Pakistani and Bangladeshi communities, whom many uninformed outsiders might suppose would have the most to lose from such a change. Manningham as we have said before, is not all it seems.

Walkabout outcomes

- Efforts must continue to be made to strengthen relationships between and within cultures and faiths so everyone is pulling in the same direction.
- Many of the original elderly eastern European residents have left now.
- There are some racism and polarisation issues which need to be addressed to encourage tolerance.
- There is a feeling that the Council assumes that different racial groups don't want to mix; different facilities and services have been created and, in some cases, these have tended to divide rather than unite the community. Money has not always been channelled into the right hands. Voluntary groups are often better informed about local issues as they deal with them at grass roots level.
- There is a feeling amongst the white British population of Manningham that they are becoming increasingly isolated and cut off. Some people feel they no longer have enough to do in Manningham.
- The Afro-Caribbean community is now spread throughout the area; formerly it was concentrated around Lumb Lane.

Stakeholder outcomes

- Most people would agree that Manningham needs to be more multi-cultural
- Only pockets of white people exist now. The area has suffered from 'white flight'. There is a need to reverse this trend if Manningham is to become more multi-cultural, a vision supported by many in the Asian community. The white people who do remain, do so by choice rather than feeling trapped; most live harmoniously with the BME community

Survey outcomes

- The breakdown of survey respondents was: 43% Pakistani; 24% Bangladeshi; 21% white UK; this suggest disproportionately low percentages of White Europeans, Afro-Caribbeans and Pakistanis and disproportionately high percentages of Bangladeshis.
- 75% of respondents said they were Muslims
- Overall, 58% feel Manningham is a multi-cultural and diverse area; only a quarter of Pakistani and Bangladeshis feel it isn't
- Only 39% of the White UK heritage community agree with this; 59% feel it isn't multi-cultural and only half feel it should be in the future. (cf with three quarters of the Pakistani community and two thirds of the Bangladeshi community)
- A significant minority of those surveyed (15%) feel that one of the worst aspects of living in Manningham is the friction between communities, the lack of community cohesion, racism and the generally negative attitudes towards different communities. But 25% felt the diversity of the area was one of the best reasons for living here.

Drop-in outcomes

- 75% of people who completed questionnaires feel Manningham should be a more multi-cultural place. But one fifth were either unsure or opposed.
- There was general support for greater links between cultures and faiths, but again a minority were unsure.
- A number of people want to see the various communities work closer together in the future, breaking down some of the cultural and religious barriers which often divide people rather than bring them together.

4. Neighbourhoods

4.1 Although there are parts of Manningham which do not have a neighbourhood identity, most people here live out their

lives in tightly knit, fairly self-contained mini-neighbourhoods. Often just a few streets in extent, these mini-neighbourhoods are important to people; they are the places where they feel reasonably comfortable and where everyone knows one another and kids can be watched over by their friends and families.

4.2 It has been said that you can map the villages of northern Pakistan in many of the streets of Manningham, indicating that, in some neighbourhoods, families have grouped themselves together geographically. It is not only young people who are territorial. Many community services are focused on the local neighbourhood in which they are based; people from other neighbourhoods do not tend to use them, even though they are often within close proximity.

4.3 So, there is a lot of 'social glue' within neighbourhoods, but very little which binds them together, something which many people would like to see change. Connecting up neighbourhoods and helping their communities become more outward-looking is a significant challenge for the masterplan.

4.4 It is certainly true that most people do not seem to relate to Manningham as a geographical or physical place. We talked to people in the north of the area who said they always told others they lived in Heaton. This lack of identity with Manningham as a place, and the absence of pride which lies behind it are also important challenges for the masterplan.

4.5 People obviously move between neighbourhoods to shop, work, and in some cases socialise, but they generally feel a little less secure when they do so. Fear of crime is a huge issue in Manningham and people generally feel less safe outside their own neighbourhoods.

4.6 Not surprisingly, many of the solutions put forward by people to neighbourhood problems have a distinct neighbourhood flavour – neighbourhood wardens, community policemen on the beat, local play areas for young kids and youth facilities for older ones and locally-based environmental hit squads.

4.7 But it would be a mistake to paint a picture of Manningham as just a collection of disconnected small villages. Many people are concerned about much more than what happens in their own neighbourhood; they do have a vision for the future which sees neighbourhood boundaries broken down and people coming together to tackle their problems collectively. Their aspirations are outward looking, but their priorities at present are firmly focused on their mini-neighbourhood. Re-focusing them is a key challenge for the future.

Walkabout outcomes

- There are tightly knit and self-contained communities in several parts of Manningham. This sometimes leads to a lack of integration into the rest of Manningham and a difficulty accessing services in the area.
- People live in very small neighbourhoods – often just a few streets - not Manningham; some women rarely venture beyond their neighbourhood
- Some parts of Manningham have no distinct small neighbourhoods; this tends to be especially true the nearer you get to city centre – with the exception of Hanover Square and the Cornwall Road area
- There is particular concern that the future residents of the Listers Mill scheme feel part of their locality rather than a separate enclave. Research should be done into how other areas have integrated similar developments. The surrounding communities adjoining Lister's Mill need to be fully engaged in the redevelopment if they are to reap some of the benefits

Stakeholder outcomes

- Manningham can be an introverted community, with people unable to look beyond their own localities
- Territorialism is a problem. Communities are self-segregated
- You can map the villages of N Pakistan in the streets of Manningham; although this is beginning to break down in some neighbourhoods now

- There is a big 'stick-together' attitude in Manningham
- There is a strong 'social glue' within small communities and neighbourhoods, but this is lacking across Manningham as a whole
- Southfield Square has a community of its own

Survey outcomes

- The majority feel their neighbourhood is their own street or surrounding streets; very few think of their neighbourhood as part of, or the whole of, Manningham
- People feel safer in their own neighbourhoods than they do elsewhere in Manningham and Bradford generally
- People are very critical about the delivery of neighbourhood services – especially cleansing and policing. They feel service providers should be more responsive and localised.

Drop-in outcomes

- There is strong support for neighbourhood wardens, community policing and an environmental task force (95%)

5. Community life

5.1 Despite the upheavals in the past, community life in Manningham is remarkably stable. A majority of people have lived here for more than 10 years and two fifths have been here all their lives. The combination of large houses and close ties with families and friends are the main reasons why people come to Manningham, and most still feel it's a good place to live. They like being near the city centre and many depend on the network of social, community and religious facilities available here. Religious observance is important for a majority of families and individuals who regularly attend Manningham's 16 mosques and 10 churches. For most Muslims the neighbourhood mosque is a central feature of community life.

5.2 But for many people, community life is marred by crime, drug dealing, traffic and a dirty, unkempt environment. Nearly half the people who live here feel Manningham may not be the right place for them and a quarter are expecting to leave in the foreseeable future. Unsurprisingly, it is the younger people who are keenest to get away.

5.3 This is important, since the young people of Manningham are its future and they need to feel they have a stake in it. At present this stake is minimal and many young people's experience of community life is hampered by a dearth of youth facilities and support networks and – for some - a growing disconnection with their families and their often traditional values.

5.4 Manningham's mosques find it increasingly difficult to attract young Muslims to prayer, although there are one or two notable exceptions.

5.5 Children now mix more with others than their parents often do; whilst playing in the street, at school, outside the take-aways and through sport. Many young Asians are torn between their parent's culture and the UK culture they are growing up in. They are slowly trying to develop their own identity and are increasingly pulling away from their often more traditional elders, creating tensions that are not easily resolved. This does not necessarily mean that their culture is any less Asian or their religion any less Muslim, but it does mean that they are different and want to be respected for it.

Walkabout outcomes

- Community projects to encourage people to be more responsible and community-orientated would be welcomed
- Some residents feel that the Bradford Riots were directed into Manningham on purpose to save the city centre; they also feel that they were used as scapegoats during the protests. This ill feeling is still particularly apparent amongst the youths of Manningham
- There tends to be more social mixing between the children rather than the adults. The children are more

open to social interaction and they often find out what's going on and then tell their parents.

Stakeholder outcomes

- The Asian household dynamic has changed. Young men and women of the family have more power
- Many young Asians are torn between their parents' culture and the British culture they are growing up in. It is a slow process of developing their own identity. It is thought by some that the SRB work has helped significantly in giving them a stake in the local economy, although others feel it has little visible to show for its investment.
- Many young Asian people do not eat with their families anymore
- There are many community organisations but all lack funding. A key issue is community organisations accessing funding
- There is an extreme lack of facilities for young people in Manningham. There are very few youth clubs and far less youth workers now. It is thought that Asian young people in particular would welcome youth club facilities
- The choice of community facilities in the Mill development is crucial. Correctly addressing the needs of the local community will ensure integration of the development in Manningham as a whole
- Manningham Library on Carlisle Road is very well used, but the stock is poor
- Bradford City should be encouraged to do outreach work & coaching in the community
- Football, cricket and badminton are the most popular sports for young Asians
- Each neighbourhood has one or more mosques
- People usually attend one particular mosque unless they visit other ones for weddings
- Mosques have a key role to play but are under valued and under used in consultation. They are a good place to get information out to the community

- Only older people regard the Imams as community leaders. Not all Imams have control over the young Asian men
- Bertram Road mosque attracts young people which is rare in Manningham
- There are elderly day care centres based at several mosques which are useful for accessing the elderly population

Survey outcomes

- One in eight households are caring for someone other than children – usually an older member of their extended family
- Manningham is a fairly stable area – two fifths of people have lived here all their lives; 60% for more than 10 years
- Bigger homes and being closer to family and friends are the main reasons why people move to Manningham
- 55% feel Manningham is a good or very good place to live; 45% are not so sure.
- Being close to the city centre and its amenities is the main thing people like about living in Manningham.
- Crime, drugs and anti social behaviour are by far the worst aspects of living here for everyone
- A quarter of people are expecting to leave Manningham in the foreseeable future. Young people (18-25 are most likely to leave)
- Buying a home and moving to a better area are the top reasons for people leaving – but no single factor is predominant
- The majority of people (55%) in Manningham regularly attend a place of worship, including 16 mosques and 10 churches.

6. Community support

6.1 How communities are supported and nurtured is important in any neighbourhood and Manningham is certainly

not short of locally-based support agencies, many of them run on a shoe-string by a mix of volunteers and paid staff. They provide an important function in the neighbourhoods, but the future of those funded by the City Council is now in doubt, following a widely publicised review of the community development service.

6.2 Interestingly, many people in Manningham would welcome some rationalisation of this existing support network, provided it brought with it greater community cohesion and integration. There is some feeling that there are too many community centres in Manningham, each catering for their own often very small catchments, with little or no interaction with others. Some people feel they are, perhaps unintentionally, divisive rather than inclusive and would prefer to see a rationalisation of existing centres and a network of several, much larger modern centres, with function halls and outdoor spaces to bring people together. Other people would go further and have suggested that there is a culture of suspicion and lack of trust between agencies, with rumours and fraud investigations adding to the impression that Manningham is a place where it's often impossible to do anything positive.

6.3 But these views, although shared across the various cultures and communities of Manningham, are by no means unanimous. Others feel the existing support agencies work well and must continue to be supported. There have even been suggestions that more or expanded centres are needed to specifically support the Afro-Caribbean community, young Asian women and elderly Asian people.

6.4 In the current climate, this is probably unlikely. The considerable interest in greater integration and multiculturalism calls for rationalisation and less exclusivity. Manningham certainly needs something to bring its disparate communities together and begin to build a consensus on its future. People need to be given the encouragement and trust to take some pride in the place and take a more active role in delivering change. And this is where the masterplan could play a critical role. The proposals for establishing a community trust, set out elsewhere, to oversee the delivery of the community and neighbourhood aspects of the masterplan could and should be a real catalyst for change.

Walkabout outcomes

- There is a feeling that the people of Manningham themselves need to be given the encouragement and trust to take some pride in its future. In order to achieve a step change, the community needs to be given the support to do it themselves. They need to be educated in a way that motivates them to take pride in their properties and their neighbourhoods.
- Some kind of community forum for this area might be useful to increase participation in the community and neighbourhood awareness
- Some of the voluntary organisations felt that a lot of the previous funding for Manningham was given to the same groups/bodies such as the College's, Universities etc. Many felt excluded and that, more often than not, Manningham never really benefited from the funding received by the Council for the area.
- There is, apparently, a general view amongst voluntary agencies in Manningham that the Council is quite good at developing strategies, but not so good at delivering them. There is often plenty of consultation, but then nothing seems to happen. This is frustrating.
- The Manningham Library is very well used, has internet access and is considered to be a very good community facility.

Stakeholder outcomes

- There are conflicting views whether the new Manningham ward boundary will bring a new social identity or be counter-productive. There is a need to remove the stigma of a violent past and restore pride in the name Manningham and what it represents
- A community trust could work if set up properly with people who are really in touch with Manningham and who are focused on creating a positive future for the area. An independent body, working with a respected independent community leader, is needed to select the board as elected boards do not work. A good racial mix on the board is essential

- Investment needs to change the environment, impact on the social structure and change the perception and image of the area.
- There are conflicting views on the Carlisle Business Centre. It was expected to become a community hub. Some believe it has failed in this but others say it plays a big role in community cohesion and is a positive symbol for the community. It is widely seen as a 'neutral' venue.
- Some people feel there is a culture of suspicion and lack of trust between agencies – rumours/fraud investigations add to impression that Manningham is a place where its impossible to do anything positive.

Drop-in outcomes

- There is some feeling that there are too many community centres in Manningham, each catering for their own often very small catchments, with no interaction with others. Some people feel they are divisive rather than inclusive; others feel they work well and must continue to be supported.
- People need places to meet and integrate, but this means rationalising existing centres. A network of several, much larger modern centres, with function halls would be welcomed.
- Existing centres should share resources and open their doors to a broader population.
- There is general support for the inclusion of outside community events space in new developments.
- Most people are in favour of more integration of the existing community centres, but some people are more wary. For example, there is some feeling that the Afro-Caribbean community needs greater support through the Frontline Initiative and there is a need for more centres for Asian girls and elderly Asian people.
- Most people would like to see a community trust or similar established to deliver the masterplan

7. Family finances

7.1 Manningham has a high proportion of benefit-dependent households, which inevitably means family budgets are tight. But, as usual, not all is quite what it seems, especially amongst the Asian communities. There is money in Manningham, and not just in the semi-detached villas on the boundary with Heaton.

7.2 The reluctance of most Asian families to owe large sums of money to banks and building societies and, for Muslims, the Sharia law restrictions on the payment or receipt of interest, mean that families often set up a collective system of micro-finance between themselves.

7.3 In the more established networks of Asian families, for example, an informal committee system operates, to manage shared funds and pool resources. Several families may be involved in a committee and each family makes a monthly contribution whilst taking it in turns to borrow money from the shared fund. Family members will also contribute to each other's mortgages, to reduce costs and repayment times. This collective approach to family finances has many benefits and ensures that few members of the community are unable to sustain a basic quality of life.

7.4 Those with more money have very different priorities and commitments. For many middle-aged Pakistani men, sending money back to Pakistan to support their families there is the top priority. They make regular and expensive trips home to maintain their support and family ties and some buy or build second homes there to provide a retirement option for themselves or other members of their family. Not surprising then that there is often little money left for maintaining their terraced home in Manningham. And when the inevitable wedding comes along, it is not uncommon for families to spend as much as £20,000 on the event.

7.5 But some of these cultural traditions are beginning to break down. Buying a property in Pakistan is becoming less attractive, as property prices there have increased and managing them has become increasingly difficult. Some families are deciding that investing in properties here makes better sense.

7.6 Many young Pakistani men, particularly those who are fully in tune with western culture, have little inclination to send any of their money 'back home'. They would much rather spend it on clothes, music, eating out, and especially cars, which they use to cruise the streets. Like so much else in Manningham, family and cultural traditions are beginning to change, as the younger generation grows up and the links back to Pakistan become more tenuous.

Walkabout outcomes

- It was suggested that for many Asian families maintenance of their home is not a high priority. There are many other demands on their money. The following were listed as real priorities for many in the Pakistani community:
 - sending money back to Pakistan
 - weddings for children which can cost approximately £20,000 per child. It is more if the wedding is for a male child.
 - regular trips back to Pakistan
 - large families to support, several children to put through school
 - building houses back in Pakistan

Stakeholder outcomes

- Many older Asian families run an informal committee system to manage shared funds and pool resources. Several families may be involved in a committee and each family makes a monthly contribution whilst taking it in turns to borrow money from the shared fund.
- Asian families do not like owing large sums of money to banks or building societies
- Family members will contribute to each other's mortgages to reduce costs and repayment times
- Younger Asians do not feel that they should send their money back to Pakistan when it could be better used here. England feels more like their home.

8. Schools and education

8.1 How children are educated is a big issue for any parent and most seem reasonably happy with the educational service provided in Manningham.

8.2 Successful educational attainment these days requires close cooperation between school, teacher, child and parent, but the move towards greater parental involvement in both the educational process and the local governance of schools is fairly embryonic in Manningham. The reasons are not hard to find. In the Bangladeshi community, for example, many fathers have been poorly educated themselves and work long and unsocial hours. Literacy problems severely limit the help mothers can give to their children. Participation in school activities is consequently low.

8.3 There is certainly no shortage of primary schools – most neighbourhoods have at least one and several have more – mainly state run with local catchments and a handful of roman catholic schools that spread their net much wider. Standards vary significantly between the state primary schools – four of them seem to be performing very well – Green Lane, Westbourne, Miriam Lord and Springwood - no mean achievement in such a challenging community.

8.4 Other primary schools in Manningham appear to be struggling at or near the bottom of the Bradford league tables. Despite these differences, few parents feel the need to try and find a better school beyond their catchment area – for most, the local primary seems to serve well enough.

8.5 Although lacking its own secondary school, there is a similar mix of five secondaries within reasonable striking distance. Almost half of Manningham's secondary school age children go to Challenge College which is right on the boundary of the masterplan area. Access to a local school poses few problems for most families. This is just as well, since the number of children needing a school place is increasing. Falling rolls, such a feature of most inner city communities, is not an issue to trouble educators in Manningham.

8.6 But access to a decent school is only one side of the story. Step inside some neighbourhood schools in Manningham and you find virtually all the children are Pakistani or Bangladeshi and a majority of their teachers white. Many Asian families are apparently unhappy with this, but not for the reasons an un-informed outsider might suppose.

8.7 They have few concerns about the teachers – most of whom are, in any case complemented by Asian Classroom Assistants – but they would prefer to see their children educated in a more multi-cultural school environment. Some Asian parents are now saying they will not send their children to schools with a predominantly Asian intake - something which turns conventional wisdom on its head. It reflects a step change in people's views about how Manningham's demography needs to change. It also augers well for a more multi-cultural community here in the future.

8.8 For many people, the interest in a more multi-cultural Manningham does not mean diluting their own. Indeed, many Asian families are keen to ensure that their children have a good grounding in Islam beyond that available at their daytime school. At least thirteen local Madrassas have been set up to meet this need, with children attending two-hour evening classes after every school day.

8.9 People also feel that school facilities should be opened up to much greater community use – something which is happening, but a little too slowly for some. A more coordinated and accessible use of school playing fields for sport and recreation would be widely welcomed.

8.10 Beyond schools themselves, people feel there are important gaps in broader educational provision in Manningham, with limited nursery places available for pre-school children and after school and homework clubs for older ones.

8.11 More and more people, particularly women, are looking for new opportunities to improve their education, mainly to help them access the jobs market. They are very keen to take up the training opportunities offered by centres such as the Asian Women and Girls Centre, the Millan Centre or the

Trinity Centre. They want to improve their language, literacy and I.T skills. For those women with better language skills there are also new and very popular classes, training them as Classroom Assistants in primary schools.

8.12 Often when one woman in a group of friends joins a training session or gets a job, it is a great incentive for others to follow. With the increase in training opportunities and improved language skills, women can now look beyond the dinner lady and cleaning posts they would have traditionally considered in the past. Increasingly, older Asian ladies are taking part in language courses too.

Walkabout outcomes

- Most parents feel educational attainment figures are fairly static;
- Lister Primary has a 100% Asian intake from local area and is side by side with St Cuthberts RC Primary which has a 90% white intake from a wide catchment and few local pupils.
- Manningham's state primary schools are segregated by geography, rather ethnicity; grant-maintained and private schools have a wider catchment and are selective.
- There are few Asian teachers (but plenty of support staff) in most primaries, although the proportion of Asian teachers is beginning to increase.
- There are increasing numbers of school age children as the demography of Manningham has changed. This has already led to one primary school re-opening
- 22 different languages are spoken at Springwood Primary – there is real cultural diversity here.
- For many Asian families, educational success depends almost entirely on the quality of education provided by local schools. Older generations are often poorly educated; mothers take the main responsibility at home but illiteracy problems restrict their impact.
- The key to attracting new people into Manningham is good performing secondary schools – there is room for improvement.

- Many of the existing community centres do not run enough courses, especially in the evening and most only cater for their own catchments – ethnic rather than geographical.

Stakeholder outcomes

- There are no secondary schools in Manningham but 5 on or near its boundaries
- Challenge College is on the edge of the Bangladeshi community; most children here are Asian. Belle Vue is in a predominantly white area, but has a 95% Asian intake. St Bedes and St Josephs catholic secondaries have a mainly white intake. Bradford Grammar School is high quality with a mixed intake.
- Green Lane primary school buildings have been vandalised and fire damaged
- Springwood Primary is refurbishing its playground; it provides adult courses and has a mother and toddler group
- Lilycroft Primary is extending its community rooms
- Westbourne Primary is building a new sports hall and community room
- Iqra Primary on Drummond Road has European funding to develop community facilities on site
- The old Manningham Middle School was expected to open in 2004 as a girls-only Madrassa, but the future of this project is currently uncertain.
- Madrassas in Manningham generally provide evening classes for school-age children, rather than full-time education
- There is a lack of nursery places at primary schools –Abbey Green Nursery is being expanded to cope
- Asian families are happy to send their children to schools with mainly white teachers – most would prefer the intake to be more mixed. Mixed race intakes taught by mixed race teachers are seen as the optimum
- Some Asian people are now saying they won't send their kids to all Asian schools – a significant change
- There is no tradition of Asian involvement in schools

management; parents don't interact with their schools enough

- There is a piecemeal approach to training courses

Survey outcomes

- More than a third of Manningham residents have no formal qualifications beyond NVQ2.
- Challenge College takes nearly half of all secondary school age children in Manningham
- Most parents send their children to their local primary school (how many are there in the study area?) Religion, language and culture are not important factors in their choice of school
- There is some interest from parents in after school activities, such as homework/after school clubs and computer classes

Drop-in outcomes

- Greater community access to schools and their facilities out of hours
- Islamic schools need more facilities
- Miriam Lord Primary needs the adjacent reservoir land for expansion- has fund-raised to buy it, but not been successful

9. Housing

9.1 One of the more negative external images of Manningham is the state of its housing; streets of large, well built and architecturally attractive Victorian homes - a mix of terraces and semis – many of which are now in relatively poor condition. But this picture is, at least in part, misleading. By no means everyone lives in a large 5 or 6 bedroomed home – half the houses in Manningham have only 3 and sometimes 4 bedrooms and there are a surprisingly large number of flats; many houses are not large enough to meet people's needs and

overcrowding is a significant problem for many families. The Community Life and Attitudes Survey revealed an average household size of 4.6 people – considerably above the 2001 census figure – with a fifth of all households living together as extended families.

9.2 More than half the homes in Manningham are owner-occupied – a high proportion for a deprived inner city area, but this reflects the nature of the community; there is little appetite for renting amongst most Asian people, whilst many of those from Manningham’s white UK community live in rented flats and sheltered schemes for the elderly. As usual, this simplistic picture is itself more complex; there are parts of Manningham where white UK residents occupy most of the terraced homes and where newly-built social housing for rent schemes are occupied predominantly by Asian families. There are also important cultural differences within the majority Asian community, with some elderly Hindus and Sikhs happy to occupy sheltered flats, but most Muslim elders preferring to live with their families.

9.3 The large number of owner-occupied homes, their relatively large size and cheapness are the key factors that make Manningham an attractive place to live for many people. Most of the housing here is quite popular; there are few empty homes and few hints of any sort of market failure. Nevertheless, some owner-occupiers are moving out of Manningham and, rather than selling, are renting their homes out, in some cases apparently to asylum seekers or other groups of vulnerable people. It remains to be seen whether this is a trend for the future with potential implications for a housing market that is certainly very different to the one that operates in most other areas. How things work in this respect deserves a little elaboration here.

Buying and selling their homes

9.4 In most parts of Manningham, homes rarely come up for sale on the open market; estate agents boards are a rarity. Homes are sold almost exclusively within families, with the sale price based on little more than what the last one in the street sold for.

9.5 So it is not unusual to have three or more members of the same family living next door to one another, and there are still many neighbourhoods in Manningham where owners do not want houses sold to anyone they don't know. People will say to their neighbours "when you die, I want your house" and this sort of agreement usually sticks. People will sometimes pay over the odds to make sure they can house their extended families in the same street.

9.6 But this is by no means a universal picture of how homes are bought and sold in Manningham and some of these features of the housing market are beginning to break down. In neighbourhoods of smaller starter homes, for example around Westfield Road where homes typically change hands for £80-90,000, younger mainly Asian families buy and sell through agents; we found one street with six estate agents boards erected. Young families often want to avoid the hassle of selling within their extended families and just want to get the best price they can; they know that if they sell to their family this is unlikely to happen. A further example of a generational shift in attitudes with important implications for the masterplan.

Maintaining their homes

9.7 For all but the social housing sector, housing maintenance is a problem in Manningham. Nearly half the householders here feel this is a significant problem for them and most feel that the negative image of Manningham would be significantly challenged if many of the terraces could be given a facelift.

9.8 Many private homes are large, some are in conservation areas and, although there are exceptions, few terraced homes appear to have had significant investment or even much on-going maintenance for many years. This is not altogether surprising, given generally low affordability levels and the high costs of maintenance. The costs of renovating Manningham's historic squares - Southfield Square and Hanover Square - may now be prohibitively high, for both individual owners and external agencies.

9.9 As we explained in the section on family finances, the demands on a typical Pakistani family budget are considerable and maintaining their home in Manningham is not normally

one of their priorities. Nevertheless, there appears to be a growing recognition that investment in their homes – with or without public funding assistance – is important for keeping the housing market buoyant, increasing property values and making Manningham's future more secure. Achieving it will require some innovative approaches that tackle the cultural and affordability issues head-on.

9.10 For some communities, there is an expectation that public funds will be available to help them bring their homes up to modern standards, both externally and internally. Whilst there is still a grant dependency culture around, there is a growing recognition that this is now problematic. For example, some Bangladeshi men we talked to were happy to consider interest-free loans to help them modernise internally, and would welcome a time-limited equity stake for the lender. They also have an expectation that the local authority will undertake external facelift schemes on a terrace-by-terrace basis.

Social housing

9.11 Social housing plays a relatively minor role in Manningham - one in five people rent from a social landlord. Most of it appears to be popular, but there are exceptions – one or two of the sheltered housing schemes, many of the large houses converted to flats and hostels in the Oak Avenue area and the Green Lane flats all have significant management problems. Local communities are particularly keen to see the problems in Oak Avenue and Green Lane resolved – they spill over into a range of anti-social behaviour issues that impact directly on people's quality of life.

The need for more housing

9.12 People have mixed views on whether more homes need to be provided in Manningham. No-one disputes the need and there are some sites where communities would welcome new housing provision. But there are general fears too about many of the remaining open spaces being built on, rather than left alone or developed for recreational use. One or two social housing schemes currently underway or planned have not been fully supported by local communities for this reason and there are concerns about new developments catering mainly for outsiders, rather than meeting the needs of Manningham

people first. Nevertheless, there is an encouraging level of support for the Listers Mill project. Three quarters of the people interviewed for the Community Life and Attitudes Survey felt the apartments created here would have a positive impact on Manningham.

Walkabout outcomes

- The housing in many areas is in poor condition and poorly maintained.
- The negative image of the area would be changed if the house facades were improved and the empty or derelict buildings dealt with.
- Overcrowding is a problem in Manningham. Many homes are not big enough for large extended families. Affordability is a big problem. In most parts of Manningham, homes rarely come up for sale and are sold only within families – they base the sale price on whatever the last one sold for. It is not unusual to have 3 members of the same family living next door to one another.
- There are still many neighbourhoods in Manningham where owners do not want houses sold to anyone they don't know. People will say "when you die, I want your house" and this sort of agreement sticks. People will pay over the odds to make sure they can house their extended families in the same street.
- In other parts of Manningham, mainly neighbourhoods of smaller starter homes, housing is bought and sold through agents. Young families want to avoid the hassle and just want to get the best price they can; they know that if they sell to their family this will not happen.

Stakeholder outcomes

- Some people feel ghettoised by the new ward boundary and fear falling house values will follow. Some owner occupiers are moving out and renting their properties to asylum seekers
- The architecture is good but much of the housing is poorly maintained and in need of investment

- Demand for the Listers Mill flats is high. This could have a very beneficial effect on Manningham, but only if the development is integrated into the local community
- Poor maintenance is often due to cultural issues rather than lack of finances. Residents need to be encouraged to treat the physical environment with greater respect and realise that they will reap the benefits in higher values and more visitors to the area
- Some people feel grants should still be considered for the private sector. A lot of houses are still without central heating and are badly maintained. The local authority can help but it is difficult to access. The grant dependency culture is a problem but it is thought to be declining. Loans are thought to be problematic by many people, for both financial and cultural reasons.
- There is a bigger role for Housing Associations in Manningham especially for young people and families with relatively low incomes who might be interested in shared ownership, not just more rented housing although demand for the latter is buoyant.
- There is a question over the sustainability of housing associations' sheltered housing schemes in the light of the declining white community and elderly Asians not favouring sheltered accommodation. Elderly Muslims will not take up places – Sikhs and Hindus do. There is an excess of 3000 sheltered bed-spaces in Bradford at present and this is predicted to worsen. The City has no strategy in place to deal with this at present.
- Brunel HA has a large number of flats and hostels in the Oak Ave area which are not popular with local residents and have serious management problems. The mainly large houses were bought and converted with little understanding of the needs of the local community. The Association is now under supervision by the Housing Corporation and a merger with another housing association may result.
- Block repair has worked well in Manningham (eg in Salt Street), but the area has never been prioritised by the City for major investment.
- Manningham Housing Association has sponsored a pilot scheme in Keighley looking at assisting local owners to

improve their properties and maintain them. This has just been evaluated and worked well, involving 50% grants and 50% interest-free loans for owners. It has been suggested that the scheme could be targeted on specific priority neighbourhoods, where there are low incomes and affordability.

- Any new development in Manningham needs to be 65% BME large family or it will not cater for local needs and will be resisted.
- The costs of renovating Manningham's historic squares such as Southfield Square and Hanover Square are considered to be very high and the question of priority is an issue.

Survey outcomes

- Household size is predictably large – an average of 4.6 people. This is larger than the 2001 census figure.
- One fifth of households live together as extended families
- Most of the single person households are white UK heritage
- One third of residents own their home outright; a further quarter have a mortgage (ie 58% owner occupation); one in five rent from a social landlord, with just 6% renting privately.
- 84% of people are satisfied with their home, although maintenance is a problem for nearly half of respondents; only 44% of people describe their homes as well maintained – many of these are tenants of social landlords.
- Half the houses in Manningham have 3 or 4 bedrooms; a fifth have 5 bedrooms; some have as many as 8.
- The relatively low cost of housing, their large size and security provided by flats are all important plus points for living in Manningham.
- Three quarters of people feel the Listers Mill apartments will have a beneficial effect on Manningham; only 3% feel it won't, although a fifth don't know.
- Providing new housing for people currently living outside Manningham has majority support but is the least popular development option

- There is more support for new good quality housing for the existing community

Drop-in outcomes

- Some people are worried about new housing developments, fearing it will lead to even poorer local services and particularly the loss of the few remaining open spaces, potential play areas for children and already inadequate parking facilities
- 60% of people completing drop-in questionnaires were, however happy with the proposals for the two main housing sites.
- Renovation of existing homes is seen as an important priority – eg in the Cornwall Road area; most people would like to see enveloping schemes and loans for internal improvements. There is some recognition that grants will not be available as before, but people do feel entitled to some financial support to bring their homes up to modern standards.

10. Crime

10.1 Manningham is often portrayed as a crime hot-spot and there is no doubt that this is one external image which has some substance behind it. Crime is the most important issue for most people in Manningham. Virtually everyone we talked to felt crime was the worst aspect of living here, with a particular emphasis placed on violent behaviour, drug dealing and usage, car crime, vandalism, anti-social behaviour and drunkenness around pubs, clubs and the football ground. There are few areas in Manningham where women feel safe to walk about after dark and there have been incidents in some areas of women being approached at night; intimidated by speeding cars and mugged. There is increasing concern about the growing gun culture related to the drugs trade.

10.2 But the incidence of crime and how it affects people from day to day varies significantly in different neighbourhoods and there is no doubt from our work that people's perceptions of crime are often rather different to the reality. It is perhaps significant that most people feel safe or very safe in their own neighbourhoods, but much less safe elsewhere in Manningham

and Bradford, where most of them spend relatively little time.

10.3 Most people also feel that incidences of crime have recently reduced or are at least unchanged, only a small minority feeling it has increased, most of them from older age groups. This majority perception seems to be in line with the Police's divisional crime statistics.

10.4 Tackling neighbourhood crime is never easy, but most people are convinced that more CCTV cameras, particularly in crime hot-spots, improved street lighting and greater support for neighbourhood watch schemes would make a significant dent in the problem.

10.5 Two criticisms of the Police - their lack of visibility on the streets and the perceived poor response times - are both familiar features of many neighbourhoods and certainly not exclusive to Manningham. Many people would welcome more pro-active Policing, but there is always a danger in minority ethnic communities that more Police on patrol in their streets could be seen as an intrusion rather than re-assuring in some neighbourhoods. This appears to be a minority view in Manningham. Most people are, however, more attracted to the idea of a team of locally-accountable street or neighbourhood wardens, albeit with limited powers, who could reflect the make up of the local community rather better than the Police and deal with a range of social as well as criminality problems.

Young people

10.6 Perhaps less surprisingly, it is young people who feel most threatened by crime across Manningham as a whole – although they are territorial, many spend most of their time on the streets and are therefore more vulnerable than other people.

10.7 Much of the petty crime in Manningham is almost certainly carried out by a small minority of young people, many of whom underachieved at school, are now unemployed and have a lack of cultural identity. Although anti-social behaviour has certainly not reached the epidemic proportions seen in some other areas, what vandalism there is usually stems from bored young people with the attitude that if the

community doesn't care enough about their needs to provide activities and places for them to go, why should they care? It is a mentality that can quickly become destructive.

10.8 Several territorial streets gangs cause trouble in Manningham, there are occasional confrontations with single asylum seeker men whilst, at a lower level of criminality, the cruising culture involves young Asian men in smart cars, many of them not properly insured.

10.9 The relationship between the Police and young people is an important one, and it tends to go up and down. Despite the recent history of disturbances and confrontation, current relationships seem reasonably stable. There is a conscious effort going on to build bridges and 'keep a lid on things'. There is also a recognition by the Police that heavy handedness in a place like Manningham is likely to be counter-productive. All of this fits well with national approaches to policing in multi-cultural neighbourhoods, but interestingly it was put to us by some in the Asian community that there now appears to be a reluctance to deal effectively with straightforward criminality because the Police did not want to be accused of racism. Getting the balance right is not any easy task.

Walkabout outcomes

- There were mixed views about policing and the incidence of anti-social behaviour. Some residents felt that the local community police were not around enough and the response time to incidents was poor. They thought the idea of street wardens was good. Other residents felt Community Support Officers were now more visible in the area (although none were present during the walkabout) and that there was probably no need for neighbourhood wardens here; there are some issues with young children hanging about, but no major ASB problems.
- Vandalism is the result of bored youths with the attitude that if the community does not care enough about their needs to provide activities and places for them to go, they have a 'why should we care?' mentality which quickly becomes destructive.
- There are few areas in Manningham where women feel safe to walk about after dark. There have been incidents

in some areas of women being approached at night; prostitution, speeding cars and muggings.

Stakeholder outcomes

- Police are considered remote despite the presence of a police station in the middle of Manningham. They are not out in the community as much as they should be. However, it is also thought that the Asian population in general do not want an obvious police presence but Do want quicker response times when there is a problem
- It was thought that more extensive CCTV would be welcomed if properly managed and the CCTV cameras on Oak Lane had reduced shop related crime greatly,
- It was thought that the CCTV cameras in Lister Park had simply moved the problems into other areas.
- There is a strong network of Neighbourhood Watch in the area but residents feel it does not get the police support it should
- Several streets gangs cause trouble
- There is a high and increasing number of young Asian men, many of whom underachieved at school and are now unemployed and have a lack of cultural identity.
- Confrontation with single asylum seeker men has become an issue.
- There is a problem with cruising especially by young Asian men in smart cars. Many are not properly insured
- The perception of crime is worse than it is and is committed by a small number. Crime is worse in other areas of the District and incidences of crime are falling in the District overall
- A drugs rehabilitation unit was proposed for Carlisle Business Centre recently but it had no community support and was abandoned
- Lister Park is a robbery hot spot
- The Asian theme in the Park's refurbishment led to an Asian 'ownership' of the Park which resulted in some problems of threatening behaviour

- Neighbourhood wardens could work successfully in Manningham if there was effective police support
- The relationship between the Police and young people is up and down. There is often a reluctance to deal effectively with straightforward criminality because the Police do not want to be accused of racism. They are often criticised for using their stop and search powers. Neighbourhood wardens would help, especially if locally recruited and accountable.

Survey outcomes

- Crime is the most important issue for residents.
- Virtually everyone interviewed described crime as the worst aspect of living in Manningham, with particular emphasis placed on violent behaviour, drug dealing and usage, car crime, vandalism, anti-social behaviour and drunkenness around pubs, clubs and the football ground.
- However, most people (63%) feel that incidences of crime have recently reduced or are at least unchanged. A minority feel it has increased (18%), most of them in older age groups.
- Most people (71%) feel safe or very safe in their own neighbourhoods, but much less safe elsewhere in Manningham and Bradford
- A majority of young people feel unsafe in Manningham, more so than other age groups
- Women feel as safe as men in Manningham.
- Anti-social behaviour (especially noise), vandalism, vehicle crime and burglary are the main problems in neighbourhoods; crimes against the person are less significant.
- A large majority of people (84%) would like to see CCTV cameras. More police/community support officers/ neighbourhood wardens, plus better street lighting were also popular measures for tackling local crime.

Drop-in outcomes

- The growing gun culture is a concern for some people
- There is strong support for neighbourhood wardens
- Some people would like to set up neighbourhood watch schemes
- Fear or the fear of crime is thought to affect many people in the area. New developments must take safety into account
- More policing by police who know the area would be popular

II. Drugs

11.1 Manningham has an unenviable reputation in most people's minds as the drugs capital of Bradford and perhaps the whole of West Yorkshire. There is certainly a significant problem here, albeit not running at the epidemic proportions of former years. But as usual in Manningham, all is not what it seems.

11.2 Crack and heroin dealing by a small minority of Afro-Caribbeans and Asians respectively is now almost invisible to the untutored eye – much of it negotiated through mobile phones. But the traditional street trading centres, such as Lumb Lane and around the Green Lane flats remain in place, even though the associated prostitution trade has now been successfully moved on.

11.3 It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the drugs trade remains a significant prop for the local economy in Manningham. The extended networks of dealers, runners and users involves significant numbers of people in a lucrative trade, with rich rewards for the individuals involved.

11.4 Turf wars within and between drug communities have led to a worrying increase in gun crime, with several well-publicised shootings during 2004.

11.5 Although much of the drugs market lies well beyond Manningham and across West Yorkshire, it would be a

mistake to think that usage is not also a problem here. People don't talk easily about an issue that creates family division, embarrassment and fear in equal measure. As one prominent member of the Asian community put it: *"There are at least two dealers or runners in every street in Manningham, though actual usage is probably much lower than this would imply"*

11.6 Residents do report dealing anonymously, as part of the Crime Stoppers campaign and the Police have responded positively. But there remains a view that there is an un-stated policy of containment in Manningham and a reluctance to tackle the issue head-on.

11.7 Whilst most of the local community would welcome a zero-tolerance approach to the problem and a more concerted effort by the Police to clear out the dealers, feedback from some young people reveals a more accepting attitude.

11.8 However you look at it, the drugs problem – perceived and real - remains perhaps the biggest negative factor in trying to change Manningham's external image.

Walkabout outcomes

- Drug dealing is a problem in several areas
- There is a big problem with drugs in most of the venues the young people use. The Black Cave is notorious - children as young as 10-11 years have been seen using it.

Stakeholder outcomes

- Drugs are big business in Manningham. Drug related gun crime is increasing. There have been 5 deaths recently
- Drug dealing is widespread but the police have had some success in tackling the issue
- A drugs rehabilitation unit was proposed for Carlisle Business Centre recently but it had no community support and was abandoned

Survey outcomes

- Drug dealing and usage is one of the main criminal activities cited by people as the worst aspect of living in Manningham

Drop-in outcomes

- A zero tolerance approach to drugs – or a Manningham drugs free zone – would be very popular with all but a small minority of young people
- Firmer police targeting of dealers is a priority for many residents

12. Jobs and the local economy

Manningham Life....

Abdul is 25 years old and has only recently arrived in the UK. He lives with his young family in Thurnscoe Road. Six days a week he is picked up at his home around 3.30pm and is whisked off to York in a mini-bus to help out in the kitchen of his brother's Bangladeshi restaurant. Most nights he doesn't get home until 1.30am. Whilst at home, his main daily duty during the week is to pick up his children from Green Lane Primary School at 3pm, before leaving for work.

Abdul is just one of around 150-200 Bangladeshi men in Manningham who work in the restaurant trade, virtually all of them outside Bradford, where most restaurants are owned and staffed by Pakistanis.

Young Bangladeshi men educated in the UK are less likely to take up these sort of jobs; their English is usually better and they can often access mainstream employment more easily. More recently arrived husbands and fiancés of Bangladeshi women already living in this country, are particularly attracted to these jobs.

12.1 Manningham's local economy is, like so many inner city areas, out of kilter with the needs of its community. Stripped of large-scale employment in its two large mills and with only limited re-investment in employment generators, many of the jobs now available in Manningham are either with the local authority, in local shops, take-aways and restaurants, or driving taxis.

12.2 There are few significant local employers, so many people who do work have to travel considerable distances to

their workplace. Some Bangladeshi men, for example, travel everyday to places as far away as Scarborough to work in the restaurant trade.

12.3 The lack of suitable local jobs for young graduates means that many eventually drift away from Manningham and Bradford – often to Leeds – to find jobs rather than take on the more difficult task of starting up their own business. Anecdotally, there are more unemployed graduates in Manningham than the whole of Bradford.

12.4 Less academically gifted young people are particularly disadvantaged by the local jobs market. Their low expectation of employment has led to many under-achieving at school, lacking motivation and self esteem. Many of them are interested in music, sport, recreation and DJ'ing and would like to pursue jobs in these industries rather than be guided towards working in manufacturing and catering. These cultural changes are often slow to work their way through into real job opportunities.

12.5 The feedback from the Community Life and Attitudes Survey makes stark reading:

- One in five Manningham residents are unemployed
- Only 57% of residents have any sort of job (full, part time or self-employed)
- Nearly three quarters of residents feel that a lack of job opportunities is a major issue in Manningham
- Few people (8%) feel the jobs available in Manningham are suitable for their skills

12.6 Efforts are certainly being made to tackle these problems. The Manningham and Girdlington SRB programme, in particular, has focused its efforts on stimulating the local economy, much of it through training and support programmes. There has been no shortage of training programmes run through various local organisations. But the community perception of these programmes is not overwhelmingly positive, partly because of their 'invisibility' to many in the community, partly because young Asian men are

not felt to be accessing training courses in significant numbers and partly because the impact of these programmes on local job creation is seen as disappointing.

12.7 Local is important in Manningham. Women, in particular, can find it difficult to secure a suitable job here. Many of them we talked to are looking for well-paid, part-time, often desk-based jobs, but cannot find them. Their family commitments mean they cannot spend much time or money travelling to work. But, for many women there are other constraints; lack of language skills, particularly amongst older Asian ladies, pressure on younger women from mothers-in-law not to work and religious dress codes adopted by some Muslim women, particularly those who wear the Niqab - all play a part in limiting job take-up by women in Manningham.

12.8 But the trend is away from many of the old conventions – most young Asian women want to work, in many cases to support a hard-pressed family budget, are now more independent than their predecessors and have the full support of their partners. They are keen to train themselves up to access jobs and they do benefit from locally-provided courses. Finding local work in Asian centres, primary schools and Sure Starts are considered acceptable by most Asian families and they are, therefore, in high demand. Finding work in nursing, retailing and call centres outside Manningham is becoming increasingly popular.

Manningham life....

Ayesha is a young woman who arrived from Pakistan seven years ago. She now has two young school-age children and lives with her husband, just down the road from his large extended family in Westfield Road.

Ayesha speaks reasonably good English and has spent the past two years on various training courses at the local Trinity Centre. She attaches great importance to her Muslim faith and wears the Niqab. She has accepted that this limits her job opportunities, but has been determined to find a good, local part-time job, to help support her family. She has recently applied for a classroom assistant post at Green Lane Primary, but hasn't yet been invited for interview.

Ayesha's neighbour, Ravia is two years younger than her and has three children, two of them not yet at school. She was born in Manningham and has lived here all her life, although she and her husband have only recently moved out of his family's home and bought a place of their own.

Ravia regards herself as British and is not such a devout Muslim as her neighbour. She occasionally dresses in western style. She too has attended several training courses at the Trinity Centre in the past, and recently found a part-time job at a call centre on the outskirts of Bradford.

She found nursery places for her children at Lilycroft First School, but the cost of childcare, travel to work and pressure to work unsocial hours made it very difficult. Last year she left her job and is now looking for something in Manningham, so far without success.

12.9 The local business community is steadily expanding and appears to be getting more confident about investing here, but most need more help and support. Many business leaders are apparently keen to 'do their bit' for the local community and even take a lead role, but examples of it so far are still relatively uncommon.

12.10 Outside businesses remain reluctant to move into Manningham, mainly because of its poor image. New businesses can access some good start-up facilities – for example at the Carlisle Business Centre and Asian Trade Links - but the shortage of larger move-on units mean the successful ones move out to other areas.

12.11 The solutions to all these important issues are not easy to find, but a large majority of people living in Manningham do want to see people from outside attracted into the area as investors and new businesses. There is strong support within the community for the Listers Mill development, mainly because of the beneficial impact it should have on the local economy. Manningham remains a largely introverted community – despite the well-known difficulties, bringing attractive jobs to the people, rather than the other way round, would certainly be the most popular way of boosting local employment.

Manningham Life....

Mohammed is a 19 year old. He left school without any GCSEs, but with a chip on his shoulder. "Agencies here do everything for everyone else, but never for me". A local community worker with an interest in young people's issues found him a 20 week training course, which also included a trip to Turkey and £100 a week. He emerged part-qualified and with an interest in doing more. Two years later, he earned a place as a Princes Trust trainee earning £11,000 a year. With changed economic circumstances, Mohammed now has a much more positive outlook on his future – on the surface, a real success story. But all is not necessarily plain sailing ahead.

Mohammed has several friends who stayed on at school and went to University. Having finished their courses, they all wanted to stay in Bradford and find a decent job. But they soon became disillusioned, complaining that agencies in Manningham only seemed interested in recruiting people from outside their community. They have all now left Bradford.

Walkabout outcomes

- A lot of the youths are interested in music, sport, recreation and DJ'ing and would like to pursue jobs in these respective industries rather than be guided towards working in manufacturing and catering etc.
- Many businesses want to move to Manningham but the image is so poor that it deters people from locating to Manningham. Asian Trade Link off Manningham Lane has been good for business in the area. The building provides accommodation to small businesses and social enterprises. The community is keen to see more economic investment.
- The Bangladeshi Youth Organisation provides training and educational support for young Bangladeshis as well as organising other activities such as football. A variety of educational and training courses are run as well as personal development and accreditation courses. Pakistani residents do use the centre too but only Bangladeshi residents can be members. They are part of the Study Support Network noted by the Princes Trust as being particularly successful. They have received much recognition for their work with communities
- All Bradford restaurants are run by Pakistanis not Bangladeshis – in Manningham, they are put off by the competition but would be interested if a restaurant culture developed.
- Bangladeshi restaurant owners run restaurants in Leeds, Scarborough, York etc. and they bus local workers to there from Manningham every day.
- Bradford is considered to be the curry capital of the country and, despite the riots, residents felt that people do still come into Manningham to enjoy the restaurants. Residents felt the perception in Bradford that Manningham is unsafe because of its past, is unfair.

Stakeholder outcomes

- Jobs and training are a priority. There is very little on offer despite SRB focus
- The main employer in the area is the Local Authority
- There are more unemployed graduates in Manningham than in the whole of Bradford
- There is a lack of local jobs particularly for young people. This low expectation of employment has led to many young people to underachieve at school, become unmotivated and lack self esteem
- The restaurant culture in Manningham was severely damaged by the riots. People need to be encouraged to return to eat here. The attraction of high quality restaurants set up by Asian entrepreneurs encouraged to invest would help.
- Local businessmen need ideas on how to give something back to the community. Most of them want to be seen as key players in the regeneration of the area
- The business community is getting more confident in investing in Manningham and ways must be found that encourage this
- Financial skills support is needed especially with young entrepreneurs. They need a lot of support in all areas but SRB has not achieved as much as hoped
- Manufacturing based workshops are needed for small business startups
- 100 small businesses use the Carlisle Business Centre facility but it is considered expensive. It serves mainly as a start-up facility for new businesses. Lack of suitable accommodation locally means that most businesses reluctantly move out of the area as they grow. Local 'move-on' space must be developed if businesses are going to stay in Manningham.

Survey outcomes

- One in five Manningham residents are unemployed
- 57% of residents have a job (full, part time or self-employed)

- Nearly three quarters of residents feel lack of job opportunities is a major issue in Manningham
- Few people (8%) feel the jobs available in Manningham are suitable for their skills
- Women prioritise well-paid, part-time, mainly desk-based jobs in Manningham – lack of childcare, crèche provision and the inability to dress in traditional Asian clothes are less important barriers to work.
- A large majority of people want to see people from outside Manningham attracted into the area as investors and new businesses
- Large-scale new developments are widely seen as benefiting the local economy, including the creation of more local jobs
- People support the Listers Mill development mainly because of the beneficial impact it will have on the local economy.

Drop-in outcomes

- Some people feel the existing businesses in Manningham would benefit from more competition
- Encouraging business investment is seen as a priority, particularly support for small businesses. Some people feel new financial incentives are needed, particularly for Manningham Lane.
- Vocational business courses, especially for women, would be welcomed

13. Transport

13.1 Manningham is a busy and often congested place, particularly along its main through routes. Traffic problems, mainly related to speeding and joyriding, noise and lack of parking around shopping areas, make this the second worst aspect of living in Manningham for many people.

13.2 In contrast to these problems, many of Manningham's

neighbourhoods are relatively peaceful places and the public transport system is regarded by most residents as satisfactory, particularly for access to the city centre.

13.3 But for many people, their everyday lives are adversely affected by transport problems. The difficulties of moving around the area on foot, an inability to park in convenient locations, and the noise and disturbance generated by the largely evening culture of joy-riding have led most people to conclude that a series of integrated measures are need to tackle these problems effectively. Most people want to see:

- Effective traffic and parking regulations, backed up by wardens and CCTV cameras
- Traffic calming on major routes and 'rat-runs', to minimise conflict between traffic and people
- Home zones in neighbourhoods where through traffic conflicts with children playing out on the street.
- Pedestrian crossings, particularly on main roads and for children and older people.
- Dedicated parking areas adjacent to shopping areas.

13.4 There is also growing concern about parking and traffic problems around Lister Park. There are some parking spaces within the park itself but these are limited. Parents have concerns about the safety of children during the summer months when the park is full, due to the number of cars in and around the park and the speed at which they travel.

Walkabout outcomes

- There is considered to be a decent bus service into the centre of town but it can be difficult to get to certain outlying areas.
- There is a problem with youngsters in speeding cars in some areas and youths sit in cars in groups which can be threatening for residents.
- Lack of parking creating congestion is a big problem in many areas. The main roads are very busy and quite

narrow. Most areas would benefit from traffic calming methods such as speed bumps, a one-way system or bollards

Stakeholder outcomes

- Traffic volume is high on the main routes, but this does not affect most neighbourhoods directly
- Oak Lane needs improving and congestion on Carlisle Road is bad
- Lumb Lane has high traffic volume and a parking problem
- Transport links to and through Manningham are considered to be quite good
- Connections with the city centre are important
- Parking is a problem in most areas. There is concern over lack of parking facilities being incorporated into new developments eg: the ex-BMW site on Oak Lane
- Parking in Lister Park is considered a mistake and is dangerous for children
- Traffic on the roads surrounding Lister Park can make access to the park hazardous.

Survey outcomes

- Traffic problems, mainly related to speeding/joyriding, noise, congestion and lack of parking around shopping areas, is the second worst aspect of living in Manningham for many people
- Most people feel the public transport system works well and meets their needs
- A large majority of people feel CCTV, speed cameras and traffic wardens would help resolve many of the problems
- More dedicated parking areas and traffic calming measures would also be popular solutions
- Residents parking schemes and one-way traffic are less popular solutions, but supported by some people.

Drop-in outcomes

- Better pedestrian crossing facilities, particularly across Manningham Lane and Lumb Lane are needed, especially for primary school children
- Most people are happy with the bus routes, but some have concerns about frequency.
- There is almost unanimous support for proposals to connect up Manningham physically – through new walkways, and improvements to roads.
- Car parking is a huge problem across the area, but is worst on the major roads – Carlisle Road, Lumb Lane, Oak Lane and Manningham Lane
- There is strong support for much better traffic and parking regulations

14. Health

14.1 Health is an important issue for every individual and family, but it was not an issue that figured highly in most people's concerns about Manningham present and future.

14.2 The statistics show that Manningham is not a particularly healthy community. In one in eight households, a carer is looking after someone unable to look after themselves. Doctor's waiting lists are long, new residents find it difficult to register and, for less serious illnesses, it can take several weeks to get an appointment.

14.3 This, despite a good network of clinics and health centres which are, unsurprisingly very well used and widely supported – most people we talked to felt that health provision met their needs adequately. A minority were keen to see more doctors and dentists, mainly to reduce waiting times for treatment, but the overall feeling is that health providers are doing a reasonably good job.

14.4 Some people feel, as they do in many communities, that there is an over-emphasis amongst health providers

in Manningham on diagnosis and cure and not enough on awareness and prevention. Others look forward to the day when a range of complimentary therapies and medicines are available here. But for now, with another health facility under construction at Westbourne Green, on a site which was one of the most well-used and attractive green spaces in Manningham, few could complain that their conventional health needs are being neglected.

Walkabout outcomes

- The Manningham Health Centre is well-used
- Some residents have opposed plans for a new health facility on Westbourne Green, not because it is not a welcome addition to Manningham's health facilities, but because it builds on one of the most well-used and loved green spaces in the heart of the area.

Stakeholder outcomes

- Doctors have long waiting lists – they are very difficult to access.

Survey outcomes

- Most people feel that the local health facilities meet their needs adequately
- However a minority are concerned about access to doctors and dentists and the long waiting times for appointments.
- Some people would like to see complementary therapies and medicines more widely available in Manningham
- Other people want to see more emphasis on health awareness and the provision of better health information

15. Environment

15.1 Manningham has a potentially attractive environment, with many important historic and imposing buildings, dramatic views across the Aire valley and a park to rival the best anywhere. Despite this, the whole area lacks physical cohesion

– there are too many derelict, un-used sites and abandoned properties.

15.2 Many people are keen to see Manningham become more 'joined-up', physically as well as socially and culturally, but there is one issue that stands out above all the rest when environmental matters are raised.

Cleanliness

15.3 Walk around the streets of Manningham and one thing is immediately apparent; the streets, the back lanes and the empty sites are certainly not clean. Lack of cleanliness is, in fact, the third worst aspect of living in Manningham for most people. More than 85% of residents think that the back lanes, in particular, are simply a dumping ground for rubbish and largely blame the Council for providing a poor service.

15.4 At every consultation event, this is one of the key issues that people raise consistently. The large number of take-aways in the area greatly contributes to the rubbish problem which the Council have been trying to tackle through better enforcement and more litter bins; anti-social residents throw out unwanted rubbish that cannot be forced into a wheelie bin rather than ringing the Council to have it collected. Fly-tipping, often by people who don't always live in Manningham, adds to the problem. Drains are completely blocked by accumulated rubbish in some streets, something that leads to back yard flooding and attracts vermin. Nobody clears the drains or seems to monitor the state of the back lanes and things get worse. Many residents feel the street-cleaning programme is inadequate and refuse collection irregular.

15.5 Small things make a difference in neighbourhoods, but some people do recognise that it's not just down to the Council. This is a community that has lost some of its sense of pride in the local environment and it shows. There is a widespread feeling that a concerted effort by everyone is needed to put things right – something that the masterplan should help to encourage.

15.6 On the environmental plus side, Lister Park is a popular amenity, well-used by large sections of the community

following its renovation and widely regarded as Manningham's most attractive feature. Many would like to see the positive aspects of the park spill over into the surrounding neighbourhoods.

15.7 And tucked away in the north of Manningham lies a real gem - a huge area of Council allotments on Westfield Road, well-tended predominantly by local Asian men, many of them elderly. Community facility, health promotion, an informal local economy and environmental asset rolled into one.

Walkabout outcomes

- There is a distinct lack of physical regeneration and lack of open space in most areas. Those pieces of open space that do exist are often scrubby patches of land with no specific recreational use.
- The street environment is depressing in many areas, but it was felt that, with innovative design, it might be appropriate to convert some of the street space into play space for children.
- Dumping, litter and fly-tipping in all areas are seen to be priority issues. The council occasionally provides a skip in some areas but it was suggested that this service needs to be on a more regular basis
- The wheelie bins are very difficult to manage for the elderly residents and it was felt that some help should be given to these residents
- The high number of take-aways in the area is thought to greatly contribute to the rubbish problem. Eg Carlisle Road. It was suggested that the Council did not deal with the problem of disposing of Halal takeaway rubbish. There is a cultural issue in using rubbish bins to dispose of this rubbish as this is considered unclean. This causes a vermin problem as well as being unsightly.
- The council's street cleaning programme is considered inadequate by many and refuse collection is irregular.
- Bird feeding in some areas eg Garfield Avenue and St Mary's Road is a nuisance to local residents as it attracts pigeons and rats to the area.
- There are drainage problems in several areas, especially

in the Bangladeshi community around Cornwall Road. A number of the drains are completely blocked with rubbish that attracts vermin. The unmade roads and litter exacerbate the problem of flooding in the alleys causing the roads to flood, during heavy rainfall.

- The street lighting in several areas is inadequate.
- Many of the original Yorkshire Stone paving slabs have been taken up and are being replaced by cheaper paving stones or concrete.

Stakeholder outcomes

- Physical cohesion in the Masterplan is essential. Derelict, unused sites and abandoned properties must be addressed
- Environmental cleansing is a big issue but the Council is improving its enforcement and information. Fines have been introduced for takeaways not providing adequate rubbish facilities
- More litter bins have been provided to compact the litter problem but they are not big enough particularly for takeaway rubbish
- An environmental task force employing local people to manage and maintain the environment would be welcomed. A small area could be used as a pilot for improvement ideas showing residents what could be achieved.
- Lister Park is well maintained and provides a community facility for everyone. Its positiveness needs to be extended into the wider community

Survey outcomes

- The cleanliness of streets and back lanes is the third worst aspect of living in Manningham for many people
- 85% feel the back lanes are unclean or very unclean, with around 70% expressing similar views about open spaces and streets.
- Measures to improve the local environment that would be welcomed include a more intensive street cleaning

service, bringing derelict properties back into use, street improvement schemes (to slow traffic and create play spaces) and coordinated shop front schemes

- People feel Lister Park is the most important environmental feature in Manningham
- A minority of people appreciate the historic terraced housing as important physical features of Manningham. More than half of those interviewed regarded the historic terraces as less important than Drummond Mill and the views over Bradford.

Drop-in outcomes

15.8 Several residents felt that a sense of community pride and consideration for others and the environment should be encouraged and promoted through the masterplan

16. Shopping

16.1 Most people in Manningham shop locally. People from all ethnic backgrounds use their local (or 'corner') shops for their daily needs and there are many local shops along the main routes that are used for weekly shopping too.

16.2 Clustering of identical outlets is also increasing, with groups of take-aways on Oak Lane and an emerging jewellery quarter on White Abbey Road. Before the disturbances, people from outside Manningham used to come here to buy Asian food, but this trade declined drastically and has only recently begun to pick up. Several enterprising small businessmen are beginning to open speciality shops, to attract the non-Asian community and, on Oak Lane, anticipating the arrival of new young urban dwellers at Listers Mill. There is little enthusiasm amongst the existing shop-keepers for any proposals for new supermarkets which might provide unwelcome competition.

16.3 The recent expansion of take-aways is a direct response to the changing aspirations of young Asian people. These outlets serve as social meeting places as well as sources of fast food and are extremely popular. But some residents feel

they detract from efforts to change the image of Manningham and bring people from outside back to shop here. There is growing interest in the possibility of coordinated shop front refurbishment schemes, to help tackle this image problem.

Walkabout outcomes

- Fast food take-aways now dominate shopping facilities here – this is what young Asians want – and it is not uncommon to find identical outlets trading alongside each other. Asian businesses use the ‘clustering’ principle, rather than avoiding competition.

Stakeholder outcomes

- Most people shop locally
- The shopping image is poor with goods piled up outside the shops and rubbish on the streets
- Beauty parlours are a major cultural issue for Asian women
- Passing trade declined after the riots but is now improving
- A priority must be looking at ways of attracting people into Manningham from elsewhere.
- Several shopkeepers are setting up speciality shops in an effort to attract the non-Asian community.
- There are both positive and negative views on the effect the ex-BMW garage development will have on Oak Lane. The main concerns were unwanted shops taking trade away from existing businesses and the lack of parking or play areas for the proposed housing element of the development

Survey outcomes

16.4 Respondents from all ethnic backgrounds use their local (or ‘corner’) shops for their daily needs and there are still many local shops used for weekly shopping too

Drop-in outcomes

16.5 Several people would prefer better shopping facilities to come out of the masterplan rather than more office space

17. Sport, recreation and leisure

17.1 Manningham has a range of sport, recreation and leisure facilities, most of them provided by the public sector, but some by local people themselves. But many people feel they are either not in the right place, or difficult to access, too expensive, out of date or too small to meet current demands. This reflects the outcomes from the Community Life and Attitudes survey, where 1 in 3 people feel facilities for young children and young adults are poor and as many as 2 in 5 feel those for elderly people are likewise. Levels of satisfaction with these facilities are generally low across all age ranges, but particularly so amongst older people.

17.2 Most people want more to do with their leisure time in Manningham. In a nutshell, local community priorities are for small secure parks, playgrounds and summer play-schemes for young children, more youth centres, sports facilities, I.T and informal meeting places for young adults and day centres with a range of indoor activities for older people.

Play in Manningham

17.3 Play areas for children are desperately needed in virtually every neighbourhood. The large number of households with young children and the shortage of useable open space means that most kids play in the street. People would like to see the back streets in some areas modified so that they become safer areas for play. 'Home Zones' would also be particularly welcomed, where whole streets are effectively turned into safe, pedestrian friendly areas, without disrupting vehicle access. Several of the existing play spaces lack regular maintenance and are unusable.

Sport in Manningham

17.4 The need to update and expand the sport, recreation and leisure facilities in Manningham is accepted by the main providers and a number of new sports pitches and buildings are now in the pipeline. Manningham Sports Centre, formerly a 'Bollywood' cinema, is well used by locals, but is widely

regarded as expensive. It generally attracts older young adults and has the distinction of being one of the few drug-free venues in Manningham. The adjacent function hall is also well used for weddings and parties.

17.5 Manningham Pool and the sauna next door are also well used, but the building is old and too small – it cannot meet the demand from the community and many people feel it should be replaced.

17.6 The Scotchman Road sports fields and all weather pitches, in the north of Manningham, are reasonably well used, but do not attract large numbers of young people from across the area, mainly because of territorial issues.

17.7 There are mixed feelings in the Bangladeshi community living around the Bradford City football ground. Many residents would like to see the club re-locate out of the area, but recognise that this is unlikely. If it stays for the long-term, they are keen to see it adopt a much more pro-active relationship with the local community and help tackle some of the difficult problems they experience, particularly on match days, as well as reaching out to Manningham's young people and encouraging them to play a new role in the club's development.

Youth facilities in Manningham

17.8 Sport is popular with many young people in Manningham, as it is everywhere. But young people are looking for other things too; informal places to meet, youth clubs that give them some involvement in decisions about what's on offer and how the venues are run. They are looking for new ways to spend their time more productively. There is a real shortage of places for young people to go and the centres that do exist struggle to cope with the demand.

17.9 Perhaps surprisingly, the formal Lister Park is a relatively popular venue with young people from every culture, although white youngsters may now have less identity with it and therefore don't use it so much. Some people feel that the current lack of sports facilities could be helped by opening up the park's pitches and courts to wider community access.

Walkabout outcomes

- Play areas for children are desperately needed in all areas. People would like to see the back streets in some areas modified so that they become safer areas for play. Several of the existing play spaces lack regular maintenance.
- There is a real shortage of places for young people to go and centres that do exist struggle to cope with the demand. There is also a shortage of facilities where young people and their parents can go together.
- There is a need for Youth Club facilities for teenagers to encourage them away from the drug-related activities in amusement arcades etc they go to at the moment
- Local youth workers feel there is a severe lack of youth facilities in Manningham. The Council's Youth Service hasn't been well received in the area; many young people don't want prescriptive facilities/activities - they don't want to be told what to do and where. The Council's Youth Service tends to focus a lot of its attention on those between 13 – 19 years of age and there is a gap in facilities for 5 – 12 year olds.
- Young people need to have some control over where the money goes on youth provision – they know who to fund and who not to, but are rarely trusted.
- Local sports facilities tend to be expensive particularly if you have more than one child, which many families do and there is a lack of female only sessions available.
- Most of the allocated playing fields are relatively well used. However, there are some areas of open space that are poorly maintained and don't have any specific recreational purpose.
- The Scotchman Road sports fields and all weather pitches are reasonably well used, but do not attract large numbers of young people from across Manningham because of territorial issues.
- Manningham Sports Centre and Function Hall was previously a 'Bollywood' cinema which the community were against. It burnt down several years ago and was then replaced by the Sports Centre and Function Hall. This is used predominantly for weddings and parties. The Sports Centre is well used by locals but it is expensive. It generally attracts the 23+ year old age group and is one of

the few drug-free venues in Manningham.

- Manningham Pool and the sauna next door is well used but the building is old and there have been rumours that it is to close.
- There were several good sports programmes supported by SRB; Sports Action Zone etc, but now the funding has run out, for example Sports Web and Weekend Football on Drummond Fields, opposite the Art School. 70-80 kids between the ages of 8-14yrs participated every Saturday and Sunday. Football sessions for over 100 kids with 6 coaches was also funded during the week but this has also stopped due to lack of funding.
- The huge area of Council allotments on Westfield Road appear, at first sight, to be trapped in a time warp, but on closer inspection are well-tended predominantly by local Asian men, many of them elderly.
- Lister Park is used more and more now since the Council has invested resources to make improvements. It is so popular now that there is a problem because of the lack of parking provision to support those who wish to use it. North Park Road is a problem for parking. It is a busy road and there are not enough parking spaces. There are some parking spaces within the park itself but again these are limited. There is an issue around the safety of children during the summer months when the park is full due to the number of cars in and around the park and the speed at which these travel. The Park is used throughout the day. A number of Asian women are seen taking walks in the morning. It is considered to be safe for all using it regardless of age, gender or race. However, there is a sense that white youngsters have less identity with the park.

Stakeholder outcomes

- The sports facilities are run down and need further improvement. Manningham Sports centre is developing new facilities nearby
- School sports facilities are improving. Sport Action Zone funding is available to improve school facilities. Bradford secured the largest allocation of funding in the country, £8m.

- Several schools open their facilities to the wider community
- Safe play areas for children are desperately needed in most areas
- A better range of leisure facilities are needed in order to appeal to more people
- Manningham Mills Sports Facilities need investment and they have recently secured SAZ (Sport Action Zone) funding to develop a new community sports facility in this location. They are also applying to funding from the Football Association to access funds and manage the new facility.
- Manningham Sports Centre have secured a cocktail of funding to develop new facilities on the land to the rear of the Sports Centre including a half sized astro turf pitch which the sports centre will manage. They are also putting a new floor in the existing sports hall which should get more people to use the facility particularly the schools.
- A Pilot scheme in Bradford known as Space for Sport and Arts brought £3m of funding for Bradford which Westbourne Primary School used to build a mini-sports hall including Badminton courts – this is open to the community and also used for women’s keep fit classes.
- Lack of sports facilities could be helped by opening up Lister Park’s pitches and courts to wider community access

Survey outcomes

- 1 in 3 people feel facilities for young children are poor; only 1 in 5 feel they are good.
- People’s priorities for young children’s facilities are more small, secure local parks, secure playgrounds and more organised activities (eg summer play schemes)
- A similar proportion feel facilities for young people are poor and even less feel they are good.
- Priorities here are for more youth and community centres, more sports facilities and more organised activities; sports, IT and meeting places are top priorities.

- 2 in 5 people feel elderly facilities are poor and only 6% think they are good. More indoor activities – especially around language and health - and day centres are top priorities

Drop-in outcomes

- Several people felt that access to sports facilities should be made easier for young people, the elderly and those on benefits

18. Manningham's future

18.1 Manningham's past is troubled; it's present more stable. So how do people see Manningham's future?

18.2 There is a good deal of optimism in the various communities and a growing recognition that Manningham's emergence from a difficult period of, at least partially, self-imposed isolation is now overdue. Across the many cultures and age groups there is an enthusiasm for more integration and community cohesion. There is absolutely no suggestion that Manningham wants to batten down the hatches, turn its back on the rest of Bradford and turn itself into a mono-cultural enclave.

18.3 The people of Manningham want to be more outward-looking, they want to change the image, they want to attract outsiders back, they want to break-down many of the internal barriers that divide rather than unite their communities and they want to find new ways of boosting their local economy.

18.4 But, despite these laudable ambitions, they are struggling to see how this can be done. They have little confidence in the ability of major agencies to bring about change and little experience of working together to deliver it themselves. Most people in Manningham live out their lives in relatively small, isolated mini-neighbourhoods. Lifting their aspirations, expanding their geography and giving them a stake in the area's future are important pre-requisites for sustainable change.

Walkabout outcomes

- The image of Manningham was also a strong theme in the discussion with residents. Outsider's perceptions of Manningham are particularly important if the overall image is going to improve. People need to be drawn to Bradford themselves. Opportunities that attract people to visit or shop, such as specialty shops and/or interesting physical features need to be explored
- The plan should consider the appointment of a Manningham Development Trust or similar with a person overseeing attracting jobs into the area; investments of all kinds and promoting the area to the rest of the city and further afield. The aim would be to put Manningham back on the map in a positive way.

Survey outcomes

18.5 The vast majority of respondents wanted the Masterplan to attract more people from outside into the area but they would prefer them to be visitors and investors rather than new residents.

18.6 A majority (66%) of respondents felt that Manningham would benefit from the development of a new urban village in the heart of the area. Most of those people felt the benefit would be mainly financial, through employment opportunities, the attraction of outside investment and the general boost to the local economy.

18.7 A significant number of respondents were sceptical about the impact of both the urban village idea and the Lister Mill development on the rest of Manningham

18.8 A vast majority of respondents stated that they would be supportive of new developments that created new community facilities and employment opportunities in particular.

Drop-in outcomes

- 85% of people completing drop-in questionnaires felt that the outline masterplan proposals would have a positive impact on people's quality of life in Manningham.

19. Neighbourhood management in Manningham

What is neighbourhood management?

19.1 Neighbourhood management is government policy – it is a major plank in the National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal. Although often challenging to put in place, it is proving very popular – there are already more than 200 initiatives across the country, and national evaluations suggest that it seems to work and certainly has a beneficial impact on people's quality of life.

19.2 *Manningham needs managing*' is a theme throughout the social dimension of the masterplan, but if neighbourhood management came to Manningham, what would it actually involve?

- Re-shaping and localising public services, tailored more precisely to local circumstances and needs.
- Improving the take-up of these services by communities
- Better co-ordination between public services – e.g. collecting the rubbish **before** cleaning the streets
- Re-allocating resources within and between service providers – to make sure neighbourhood priorities are tackled
- Changing corporate policies – moving from the central to the local
- Changing corporate culture – emphasising the customer, not the provider
- Devolving responsibility for decision-making about nitty-gritty service delivery issues down to neighbourhood – ie a Manningham-wide – level and giving local people a say in these decisions, their outcomes and their delivery.

The benefits

19.3 Neighbourhood management in Manningham would have a number of clear benefits:

1. It would help to improve service delivery, tackling head-on many of the issues raised by residents consistently through a range of consultations (ie not just for the masterplan)
2. It would complement moves by the City Council to re-caste its services on an area-basis. Neighbourhood management works best when set within a supportive strategic environment.
3. Because neighbourhood management is about getting the basics – and sometimes just the little things - right, it is the best way of building early community confidence in the ability of the masterplan to deliver significant and lasting change.
4. It would help to develop active and more engaged communities, by giving people a real say in issues that affect their daily lives. Having the ability to text the local Community Support Officer on his mobile or target street cleaning services at short notice are the sort of things which make an immediate impact, build confidence in service providers and counteract complacency. It also helps to build community pride.
5. It would further develop the democratic process, by providing local councillors with a new and important role; an opportunity to re-define and re-focus their responsibilities in the wake of major changes to local government structures. It offers the chance to really speak and act for the neighbourhood, to focus their attention on local issues and create a new role which achieves the very thing councillors say they want, but are often prevented from doing – effectively and unambiguously representing local people.
6. Neighbourhood management, through the better delivery of those services which directly affect the ability of people to work, increase their skills, become better educated, improve their health and feel safer, could make significant improvements in reducing levels of deprivation.
7. None of these benefits are un-tested. They are all evidenced by ODPM- sponsored evaluations of the 35

Neighbourhood Management Pathfinders around the country. But neighbourhood management is certainly not all plain sailing

What would Neighbourhood Management mean for Manningham?

19.4 In the short term:

- A Community Development Company with a neighbourhood management brief, to provide local accountability and manage local programmes
- A Service Providers Forum as part of the CDC structure, focusing initially on Environmental Services, Leisure, Schools and Policing
- A local office and a small delivery team, to make sure things happen, provide a local focus and promote inclusiveness
- A 'Manningham champion' as neighbourhood manager, to bring service providers and the community together to deliver practical change
- 'Early wins' initiatives to tackle immediate priorities, such as cleansing, setting up a team of neighbourhood wardens and creating an environmental task force.

19.5 In the longer term:

- A more cohesive and engaged community, with a new interest and pride in Manningham
- More responsive service providers
- A much-improved neighbourhood image for Manningham

Neighbourhood wardens

19.6 One of the most popular neighbourhood management initiatives is likely to involve the creation of a small team of Manningham neighbourhood wardens. Sometimes also called street or community wardens, they have been steadily expanding across the country since their launch in 2000. Most now work closely with the increasing numbers of Community Support Officers as well as mainstream policing. They are uniformed, highly visible, locally recruited and in many cases locally managed.

19.7 National evaluations of neighbourhood warden programmes show that they have a number of important benefits:

- They increase resident satisfaction with their neighbourhood
- They reduce the fear of crime
- They help reduce the overall levels of crime
- They also reduce the amount of fly-tipping, litter, graffiti and dog fouling
- They help tackle perceived anti-social behaviour by young people, in some cases by acting as informal youth workers

19.8 Several high profile schemes operate in multi-cultural areas, including Walsall, where neighbourhood wardens have received national recognition for their innovative work with ethnic minority groups – especially with asylum seekers – and with young people. They also have a staff that mirrors the ethnic make-up of the local community in which they work.

19.9 Manningham will clearly need to develop its own scheme to fit its own local circumstances, but there is much good practice now on which it can draw.

20. Finale

20.1 The evidence base for the Social Dimension part of the masterplan can be found in a separate report accompanying the masterplan.

20.2 We would like to express our sincere thanks to all those residents and community stakeholders who have contributed so willingly and enthusiastically to the Social Dimension part of the masterplanning process.

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