City of BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Bradford District Local Plan 2025 to 2043

Regulation 19 (Publication) Draft

Bradford District Settlement Study

October 2026

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1. Introduction

1.1 This study builds upon settlement analysis which was undertaken as part of the development of the Local Plan Regulation 18 and informed the settlement growth strategies and preferred site allocations and is developed as a background paper to the Regulation 19 Local Plan. The study should be read in conjunction with the Strategic Land Assessment (SLA 5); Site Assessment Methodology publication; Green Belt Study; Local Infrastructure Plan (LIP); and other relevant evidence base and assessment information.

1.2 The study covers the following:

- **Section 2 - Background and Context** – local planning policy context.
- **Section 3 – Settlement Data and Definitions** – with a focus upon data and intelligence.
- **Section 4 – Settlement Form and Constraints** – focus upon high level design and strategic physical and environmental constraints
- **Section 5 - Settlement Hierarchy Review** - review of current settlement hierarchy and updates
- **Appendix 1 - Settlement profiles** - an updated set of settlement profiles which provide the detailed context to the settlement strategies presented in the new Local Plan.

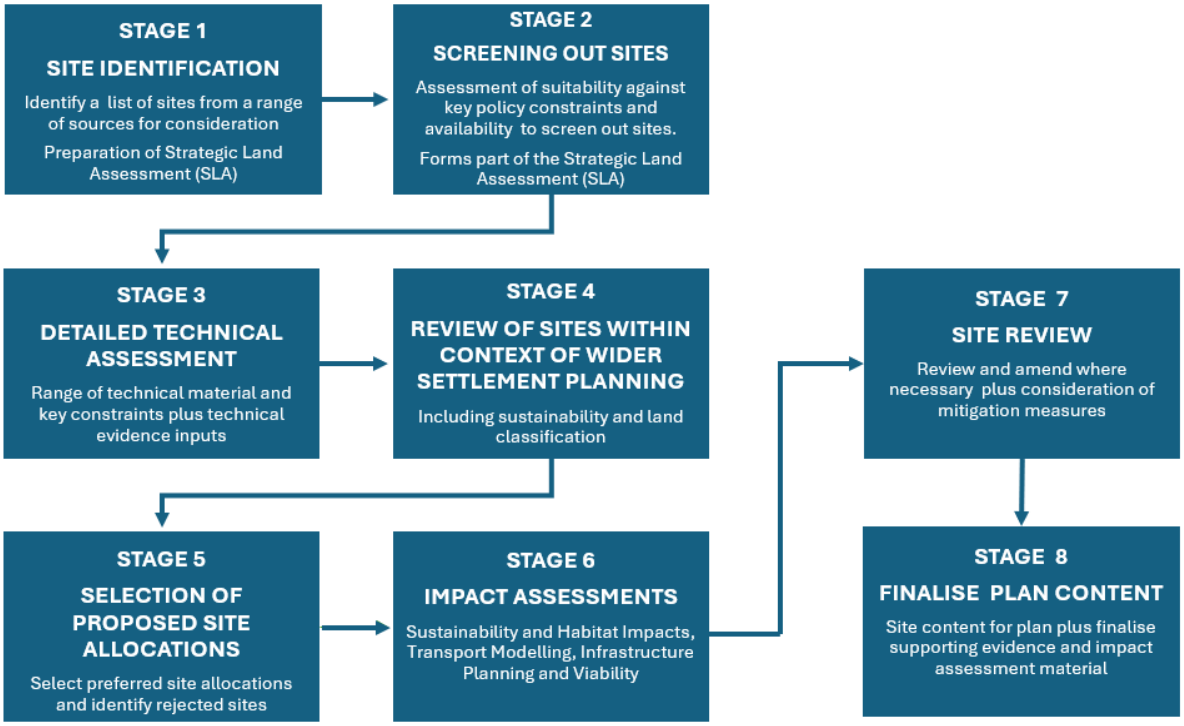
1.3 Study outputs have specifically fed into the following core work areas:

- The definition of an **updated settlement hierarchy** which plays a central role in framing the growth potential of town and villages.
- The simplified definition of city, towns and villages within this study has been used **to support Green Belt assessment work**.
- Identifying specific **growth directions / locations for settlements** noting their strategic constraints and opportunities and extent of promoted land.

The outcomes from the study work have also informed the directions for settlement growth as detailed in the **Settlement Policies** within the Local Plan and **Site Allocations.** The study has focused upon an integrated approach to settlement analysis.

1.4 **Figure 1** below sets out the overall site assessment methodology and associated process which details within Stage 4 the review of sites within the wider context of settlement planning.

Figure 1: Site Assessment Methodology



1.5 While this settlement study is produced in hard copy and as part of the Regulation 19 evidence base, it is underpinned by data and intelligence which is dynamic and has a close relationship to the Local Infrastructure Plan (LIP) in particular. Some of its outputs (review of services and facilities within settlements for example) lend themselves to an online 'dashboard' format while it shares common infrastructure themes with the LIP which is viewed as a 'live document' for infrastructure planning and plan-making purposes.

2. Background and Context

General Context

2.1 Settlement studies are undertaken to inform the understanding of the key characteristics and sustainability of settlements within an area. They traditionally inform the settlement hierarchy for a Local Plan and are linked to establishing appropriate levels of growth (housing and employment).

2.2 In developing this study the Council has undertaken the following:

- Reviewed previous work undertaken on settlement analysis.
- Reviewed current best practice.
- Updated the statistical information on population and related data.
- Update of more general information about settlements.
- Integrated findings from evidence work for the Local Plan – including such issues as retail and local services.
- Review of critical settlement constraints.

RSS, RUDP and Core Strategy

2.3 In terms of recent plan-making the origin of the District 'settlement hierarchy' is the former Yorkshire and Humber Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) (2008) and the RUDP (2005). The RSS settlement hierarchy involved the classification of settlement types according to a number of factors; including population, level of facilities and accessibility to services. The development of the Core Strategy involved the evolution of a detailed settlement study as part of the evidence based to the plan.

2.4 The *Core Strategy Further Issues and Options for Consultation* included a detailed settlement study. The aim and purpose of the document was to provide an evidence base to support Council's Core Strategy. In doing so it supported the development of Spatial Options through identifying the most sustainable locations for development (para 1.2).

2.5 The settlement study utilised a five-stage approach to developing the evidence:

- **Stage 1: Scoping –** identification and collection of a range of baseline data concerning settlements, with material collated from the ONS Census (2001); Environment Agency, internal Council departments; and other sources.
- **Stage 2: Integration of Baseline Information –** the production of detailed settlement profiles, which in turn informed a settlement matrix. Each settlement was assessed based upon existing facilities, accessibility and constraints, and also the amount of land allocated as Phase 2 Housing Sites and Safeguarded Land in the Replacement UDP that could be brought forward into the LDF.

Stage 2 provided a flavour of the potential for future development of the settlements.

- **Stage 3: Development of Spatial Options –** information was used to inform a range of Spatial Options for the Bradford District. These Spatial Options provide alternatives for the broad location of housing and employment development over the Plan period.
- **Stage 4: Development of Preferred Spatial Option –** following a period of consultation on the Spatial Options, a revised version of the was to be used to inform the next stage in the development of Core Strategy Preferred Spatial Option for the Bradford District.
- **Stage 5: Development of Settlement Hierarchy –** the outcome of this Settlement Study will lead to the development of a Settlement Hierarchy for the Bradford District. This will aid the development of the Preferred Spatial Option in terms of the proportions of development in each settlement.

2.6 The Council further published a settlement study update in October 2011[1], which built upon the data contained within the original Settlement Study and was intended to be read as an addendum to it. The study also pulled together information and data from a range of other sources to develop a wider understanding of the Bradford District and its settlements. It was intended that the updated settlement study should be read alongside the Bradford District Baseline Analysis Report (2011) and the Local Infrastructure Plan (2011).

2.7 The 2011 study was extensive in scale and has a focus upon the key elements detailed below in **Table 2.1**

Table 2.1: Settlement Study 2011 Update

Location
Historical Development
Role of the Settlement
Population and Social Structure
Housing
Employment
Retail
Community Facilities
Transport
Natural Environment
Nature Conservation
Land Conditions
Local Heritage
Local Schemes and Plans
Key planning issues and opportunities
Key community-based issues

[1] Local Development Framework for Bradford: Evidence Base – Settlement Study Update (October 2011)

2.8 This report follows a similar line of analysis but with settlement detail and profiles contained within **Appendix 1** to the main report. Where relevant thematic elements of the 2011 historical analysis have continued to be included in the settlement profiles.

2.9 The settlement study has also been developed within the wider current context of the Green Belt study and Grey Belt analysis and the need to have a clear definition of 'towns and villages' rather than a range of titles or classifications being used to describe a settlement. Within this study 'towns' and 'villages' is very much a planning definition.

3. Settlement Data and Definitions

Data and Intelligence

3.1 Historically the development of settlement study data has involved the pooled of information from technical sources and primary research looking at such issues at local services and facilities. Access to data and information has now moved forward significantly and at the Regulation 18 plan-making stage, the Council had integrated settlement profiles within the main body of the plan based upon Local Insights Profile Reports (2021), which is published on the Council's website under the evidence base to the Regulation 18 Local Plan.

3.2 For baseline data on settlement populations and related datasets the Council has now moved forward with the use of population centroid modelling and ONS custom profile data (https://www.ons.gov.uk/visualisations/customprofiles). This allows for the selection of a spatial area and the ability to build a settlement profile based upon datasets available at the level of spatial analysis. The outputs from the ONS custom profiling on demographics per settlement is included as **Appendix 2** to this report.

3.3 Other data sources used in settlement profiling include:

- Goad data[2] or supplemented Goad outputs for retail and town centre uses.
- ONS 2021 Census data, ONS mid-year estimates.
- Indices of Multiple Deprivation
- Department for Transport Connectivity Tool
- Extensive range of GIS datasets and local plan evidence work
- Published data / intelligence from other sources

Settlement Definitions

3.4 There are a number of technical definitions of settlements in common use including ONS settlement categories. The Office of National Statistics (ONS) has published data and analysis on towns in England and Wales. Whilst recognising the considerable diversity of places, it helpfully categorises towns into three size bands as follows in **Table 3.1**:

Table 3.1: ONS Settlement Categories

Size (population Census 2011)		Counts	% of all towns
Small	5,000 – 20,000	748	63
Medium	20,000 – 75,000	347	29
Large	75,000 – 225,000	91	8

[2] Specialised mapped data of retail and other uses within centres using retail / business classifications.

Statistical Spatial Definitions of Built-Up Areas

3.5 Built-up areas (BUAs) are a geography based on the physical built environment, using Ordnance Survey topographic data to recognise developed land, such as cities, towns, and villages. This allows economic and social statistics to be investigated based on actual settlements where most people live. BUAs are classified by population size as minor, small, medium, large or major, and characteristics are explored using Census 2021 data and detailed further in **Table 3.2**.

Table 3.2: Built-up area (BUA) size classification

Population range (Usual resident population)	BUA size classification	Approximate settlement type
0-4,999	Minor	Hamlet or Village
5,000-19,999	Small	Larger Village / Small Town
20,000-74,999	Medium	Medium Towns
75,000-199,999	Large	Large Towns / Smaller Cities
200,000+	Major	Cities

Population Density

3.6 Population density in the form of people resident per square kilometre is a standard area measurement which can be used to calculate population density and align density variables to a settlement classification system.

City and Town Classification of Constituencies & Local Authorities

3.7 In 2018, the research briefing on 'Cities, towns and villages: Trends and inequalities' (Carl Baker) was published through the House of Commons Library which set out a new classification of constituency and local authority areas according to the size of the settlement people live in. This work established different categories of settlements according to population size ranges. These are set out in the **Table 3.3** below plus an applied proxy of potential Green Belt settlement classifications against the settlement classification.

Table 3.3: HCL 2018 Classifications

Settlement classification	Population size range	Potential Green Belt settlement classification
Core Cities	12 Major UK cities	Town
Other Cities	>175,000	Town
Large Towns	60,000-174,999	Town
Medium Towns	25,000-59,999	Town
Small Towns	7,500-24,999	Town

Villages and small communities	<7,500	Village

3.8 This work was further reviewed and updated in June 2026[3], and the classification categorised built up areas based upon its population in the following categories:

- 12 core cities: major population and economic centres (for example London, Glasgow, Sheffield)
- 23 other cities: other settlements with a population of 180,000 or above (for example Leicester, Portsmouth, Aberdeen)
- 116 large towns: settlements with a population between 60,000 and 179,999 (for example Warrington, Maidstone, Barnsley)
- 271 medium towns: settlements with a population between 25,000 and 59,999 (for example Gravesend, Batley, Dunfermline)
- 787 small towns: settlements with a population between 7,500 and 24,999 (for example Heanor, Yeadon, Cinderford)
- 6,593 villages and small communities: settlements with a population under 7,500 (for example Goff's Oak, Aylsham, Ystradgynlais)

Applying Methodologies

3.8 **Table 3.4** combines some of the main aspects of the approaches / methodologies above into a single table. It remains a blunt instrument to apply fully within a local content but provides some useful benchmark population information.

Table 3.4: Combined Settlement Classification Data

Population size range	Settlement Classifications			
	ONS	BUA	HCL (2018)	HCL (2026)
0 – 4,999	Not town	Minor – hamlet or village	Villages and small communities	Villages and small communities
5,000-19,999	Small town	Small - Larger village / small town	Small town	Villages and small towns
20,000-74,999	Medium town	Medium - Medium town	Medium Town/ Large Town	Small Towns / Medium Towns / Large Towns
75,000-199,999	Large town	Large – Large town / small city	Large Town / Other City	Large Towns / Other Cities

[3] House of Commons Library: Research Briefings – CBP-8322

200,000 +	Large town (to 225,000)	Major - cities	Other City / 12 Major UK Cities	Other Cities / 12 Core Cities

Understanding Key Services and Facilities

3.9 On evaluating the range of services and facilities in settlements the level of information can vary significantly between settlement studies and the types and approach to data collection (primary / secondary data).

3.10 The Council has taken a hybrid approach to understanding the range and quality of services and facilities in settlements by:

- **Reviewing available GIS datasets** – mainly in relation to public sector information on schools and health facilities but noting that this is limited by the point at which data was collected.
- **Information on sustainable transport infrastructure** – rail stations, bus infrastructure and connectivity.
- **Reviewing settlements through online analysis** on Google Earth and similar data to check for updated information.
- **Updated primary research** through the Retail and Leisure Study (2025/26) – which looks at the 'health' of centres across the District – vacancy and occupation levels and essentially provides an updated Goad information centres across the district.

3.11 Elements of the above technical information have been combined into a simple visual tool which reads across a series of 'facility indicators' listed below in **Table 3.5.** This is not a definitive list of facilities and more a commonly applied set of variables.

Table 3.5: Facility Indicators

Hospital
Higher Education/ sixth form
Railway Station
Secondary School
Large Supermarket/Major Food store
Leisure centre/ Major Cultural Facility (Cinema, Theatre)
Health Services (GP, Health Centre, Pharmacy)
Primary School
Retail and Services (Convenience store, comparison Post Office, Bank/ ATM)
Community facilities (Community Hall, Library, Places of worship)
Leisure Facilities (Pub, Café, restaurant)

	Open space/ recreation (Indoor Outdoor Sports Activities, Bradford Council Sports Centres and Pools, open space)
	Bus stop/ Bus routes
	Other facilities

3.12 Using these facility indicators and an assessment of levels (or range) of facilities within each settlement a broad initial ‘banding’ has been applied to the settlements within the district with a visual indication in **Figure 3.1** below of whether they are more a ‘village’ or ‘town’. The banding applies a broad grouping only of the ‘range of services’.

Figure 3.1 Range of Services and Facilities – Headline Indicators

		Settlement																									
	Facility	City Centre	Bradford NE	Bradford NW	Bradford SE	Bradford SW	Shipley	Keighley	Ilkley	Bingley	Burley-in-Wharfedale	Menston	Queensbury	Steeton	Silsden	Thornton	Addingham	Baildon	Cottingley	Cullingworth	Denholme	East Morton	Harden	Haworth (& Crossroads)	Oakworth	Oxenhope	Wilsden
Town / Village	Hospital	☐	☑	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	Higher Education/ sixth form	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	Railway Station	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	Secondary School	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	Large Supermarket/Major Food store	☑	☑	☐	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	Leisure centre/ Major Cultural Facility (Cinema, Theatre)	☑	☑	☑	☑	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	Health Services (GP, Health Centre, Pharmacy)	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
	Primary School	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
	Retail and services (Convenience store, comparison Post Office, Bank/ ATM)	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
	Community facilities (Community hall, Library, Places of worship)	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
	Leisure Facilities (Pub, Café, restaurant)	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
	Open space/ recreation (Indoor Outdoor Sports Activities, Bradford Council Sports Centres and Pools, open space)	☐	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
	Bus stop/ Bus routes	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☐	☑	☑	☑	☑
	Other facilities	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	Band	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Good	Good	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Good	Good	Satisfactory	Limited	Limited	Good	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited

3.12 Places change over time including the range and quality of services and facilities. Settlement studies need to not only consider trend and current data but also the purpose and function of a settlement moving forward over the long term (20-30 years). Factors increasing include:

- **Sustainable transport connections** - the extent of sustainable transport infrastructure and active travel connections.
- **Improvements to services / facilities** - opportunities to improve local services and facilities or access to them.
- **Settlement level planning and place-making** - the physical character, form and layout of a settlement and wider place-making.
- **Infrastructure gaps and needs** - infrastructure constraints and areas for investment / improvement.
- **Key barriers to growth / expansion** - strategic physical and environmental constraints of a settlement.

3.13 In the development of the settlement study the Council has considered a combined analysis of spatial character, form and layout with key physical and infrastructure constraints to inform future settlement planning. This is explored in section 4.

4 Settlement Form and Constraints

4.1 This section set out a series of settlement planning headline constraints and opportunities for each settlement within the district. It is not intended to be a definitive set of settlement analysis but more a strategic overview.

4.2 The 'settlement growth nodes' on the settlement visuals generally indicate areas of promoted land. For full details on the land database within the district this is included within the Strategic Land Assessment (SLA version 5 and map section). It should be noted that site colour coding does not reflect plan allocation status.

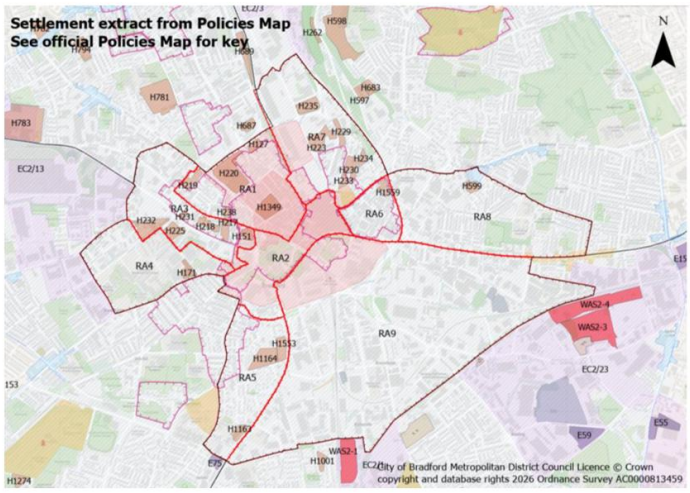
4.3 The settlement outputs plus further work on plan evidence and site constraints and opportunities informed the settlement policies in the Plan and background growth information for the Settlement Hierarchy study. The constraints analysis is further developed within the individual settlement profiles in **Appendix 1** of this report. Demographic information on settlements from the ONS Custom Data profiles is detailed within **Appendix 2** to this document.

Regional City

City Centre

Strategic Constraints / Issues:

- Large number regeneration site options and viability challenges.
- Linking housing and employment growth with transport infrastructure investment at scale.
- Focus upon a series of major regeneration areas with distinct features and opportunities – including the creation of a new city centre district at Southern Gateway.
- Tackling city centre flooding and further greening of the city and green and blue infrastructure corridors.
- Ensuring a vibrant city centre while integrating new uses and higher levels of residential development.
- Economic diversification and new economic sectors.
- Business retention and relocation.
- Strong approach to city centre design quality.
- Integration of new services and facilities to support city living.
- New housing markets and diversification of the housing stock
- Improving liveability.

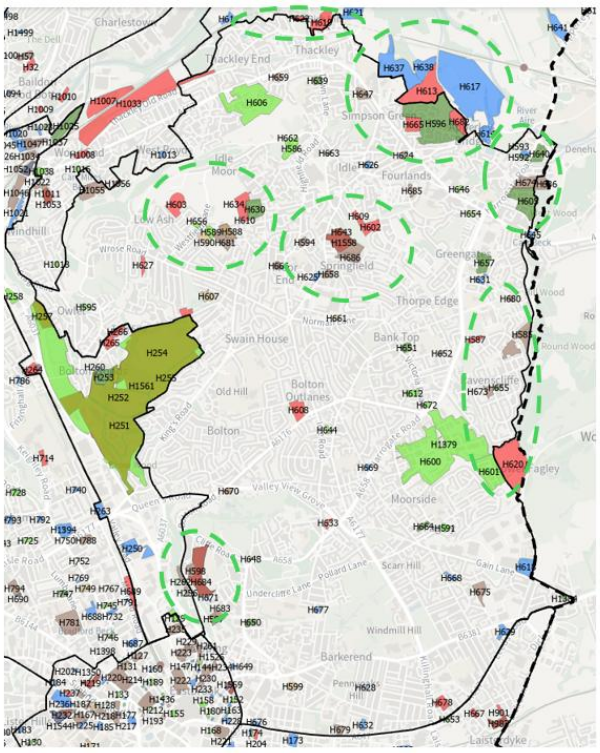


Bradford NE

Strategic Constraints / Issues:

- Broadly defined by Leeds Road to the south and Canal Road area to the west, extending northwards to Thackley woods and the Leeds Liverpool Canal and the District boundary with Leeds to the east.
- Canal Road Corridor (CRC) is located along the western border of this sub area.
- Characterised as densely developed and populated urban environment / PDL options.
- Important to maintain a strong urban edge and landscape setting.
- Protect and enhance, local wildlife sites, habitat networks and avoiding impact on the Trench Meadows SSSI in the north-west of the area.
- North-western edge of the settlement area within the Saltaire World Heritage Site (WHS) Buffer Zone.
- Improvements and access to public transport and active travel connections within and beyond Bradford North East, including along the A650 corridor between Five Lane Ends Roundabout, Enterprise 5 Retail Park and Bradford City Centre via Kings Road and Canal Road

Settlement Growth Node (main clusters)



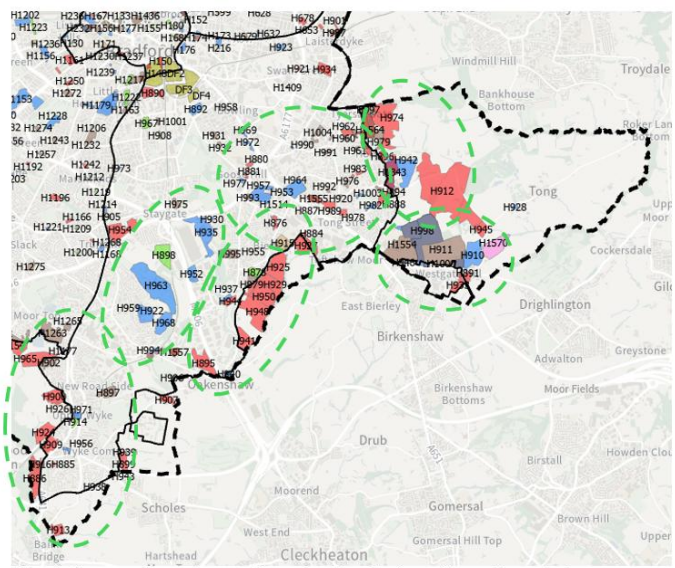
Disclaimer: site colours do not reflect plan allocation status.

Bradford SE

Strategic Constraints / Issues:

- Generally characterised as mixed housing and employment areas.
- Extent of estate renewal / regeneration within current Holme Wood estate.
- PDL development sites.
- Scale and definition of the Holme Wood urban extension.
- Important to maintain a strong urban edge and landscape setting.
- Protect and enhance, local wildlife sites, habitat networks, open spaces and heritage assets – including four conservation areas.
- Proximity and connections to new strategic transport infrastructure.
- Community infrastructure upgrades.

Settlement Growth Node (main clusters)



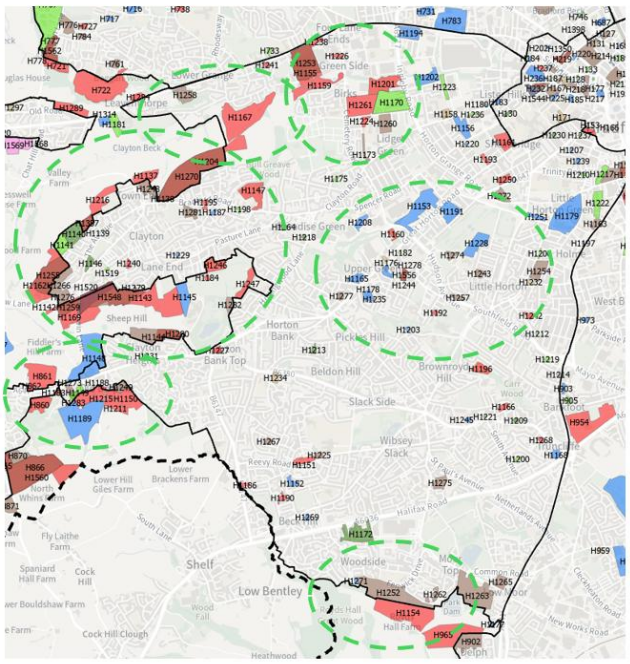
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Bradford SW

Strategic Constraints / Issues:

- Broadly defined by Thornton Road to the north, A641 Manchester Road / Huddersfield Road to the East and Green Belt land to the south and west.
- Predominantly urban but varies considerably in character, from densely developed inner neighbourhoods and areas of traditional terraced housing closer to Bradford City Centre, through to established suburban neighbourhoods and post-war estates, to lower-density development adjoining the Green Belt and rural fringe in the south and west.
- Extensive network of green infrastructure networks.
- Requires a very sensitive approach to urban edge and extent of development – significant variations in topography.
- Protect and enhance, local wildlife sites, habitat networks, open spaces and heritage assets.
- Extent of former coal mining activities.
- Transport improvements to routes in / out –of city Manchester Road, Great Horton Road and Thornton Road.
- Community infrastructure upgrades.

Settlement Growth Node (main clusters)



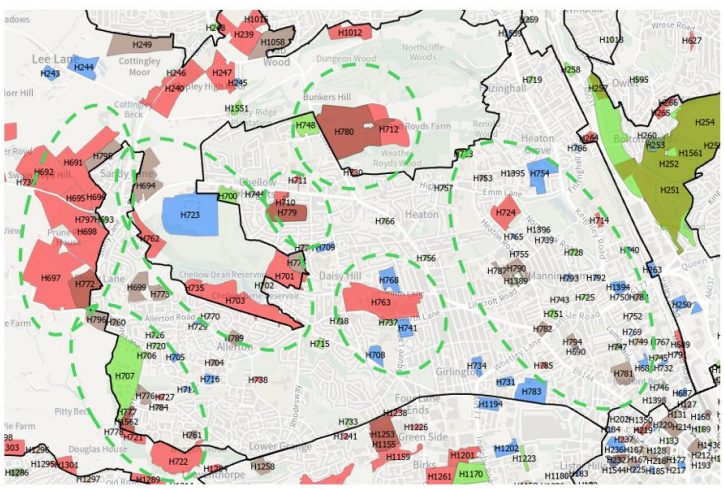
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Bradford NW

Strategic Constraints / Issues:

- Area has a strong urban grain which fans outwards from the city centre with less dense development toward the fringes. The area has a distinctive but mixed character provided by the steeply sloping streets of former workers terraces in Girlington, the more rural nature of Sandy Lane, the former rural cores of Allerton and Heaton and the fine Victorian mansions of Heaton Grove.
- The area is broadly defined by Thornton Road to the south, Manningham Lane to the east and Heaton Woods to the north.
- Significant range of regeneration sites.
- Protect and enhance urban green and open spaces and extensive network or urban edge natural assets.
- Requires a very sensitive approach to urban edge and extent of development – significant variations in topography.
- Protect and enhance, local wildlife sites, habitat networks, open spaces and heritage assets.
- Extent of former coal mining activities.
- Community infrastructure upgrades.
- Western edge settlement connectivity improvements.

Settlement Growth Node (main clusters)



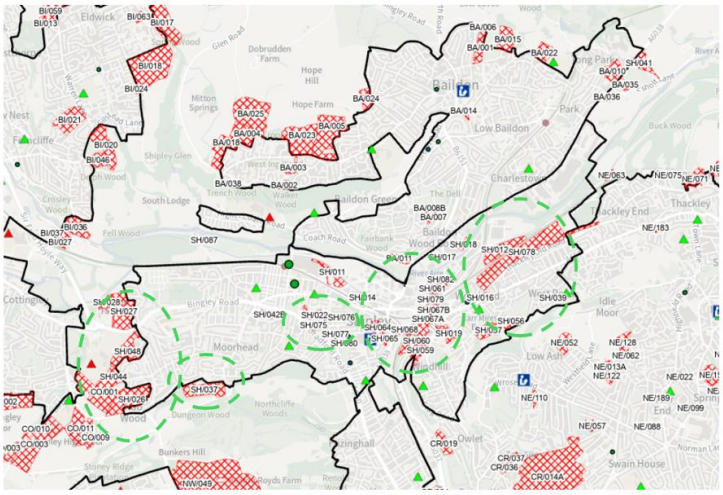
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Shipley

Strategic Constraints / Issues:

- Town centre regeneration opportunities
- Town centre within close proximity to rail station – access improvements required.
- Ensure the highest level of protection, management and enhancement of the Saltaire World Heritage Site
- Maintain and enhance the landscape setting, landscape features including scenic woodland backdrop to Saltaire, fields and overall settlement pattern.
- Retain and enhance green infrastructure corridors and connections, including River Aire and Leeds and Liverpool Canal.
- CAZ – central and western sections of Shipley.
- Conserves and enhances key heritage assets and their settings within and adjacent to the settlement including three Conservation Areas and large number of Listed Buildings.
- Improve connectivity and permeability within the Town Centre and through to surrounding neighbourhoods with public realm enhancements and links to the canal and riverside.
- Avoid settlement coalescence - Cottingley

Settlement Growth Node (main clusters)



Disclaimer: site colours do not reflect plan allocation status.

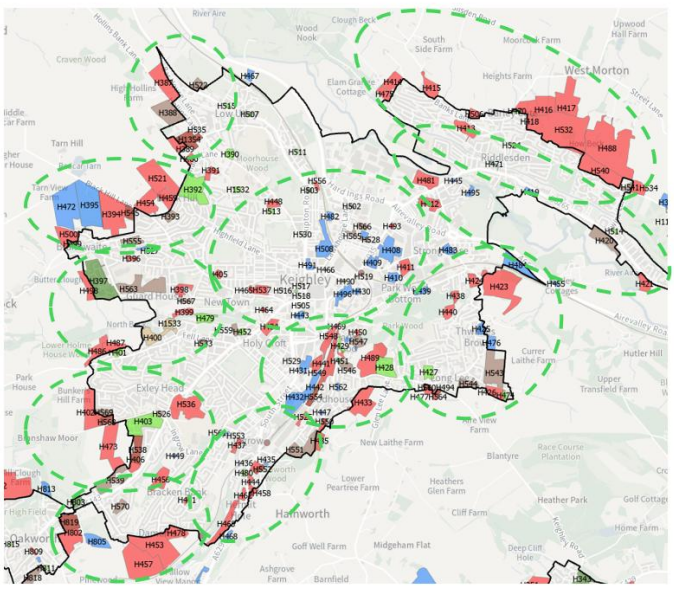
Airedale

Keighley

Strategic Constraints / Issues:

- Town setting defined by the valleys of three watercourses - River Aire, River Worth and North Beck.
- Its northern boundary is formed by the edge of Riddlesden with southern limit being the Bracken Bank and Damems areas.
- To the west, the town advances uphill towards the suburb of Braithwaite and it extends eastwards towards the residential neighbourhoods of Long Lee and Thwaites Brow.
- Need to build upon business, tourism and transport connection strengths.
- Continued regeneration of the town centre – including Airedale Shopping Centre.
- Maximising development on brownfield sites and viability challenges.
- Protect and enhance heritage, open spaces, ecological assets and Green and Blue Infrastructure.

Settlement Growth Node



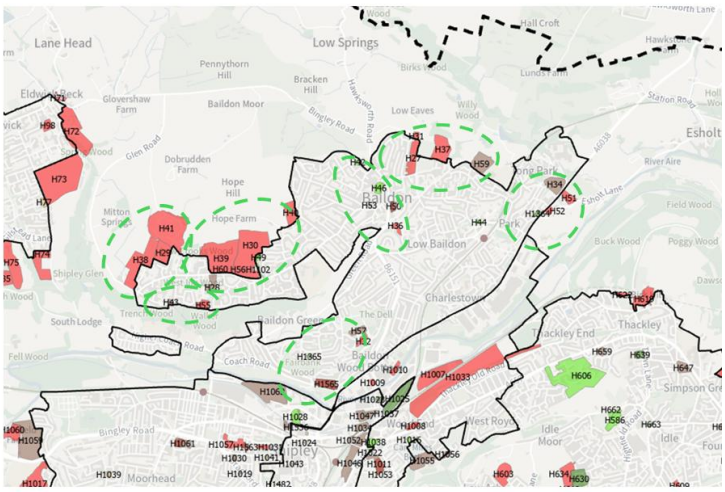
Disclaimer: site colours do not reflect plan allocation status.

Baildon

Strategic Constraints / Issues:

- Important landscape setting.
- Need to protect and enhance the green and blue networks and corridors including the River Aire Corridor, Baildon Bank, Baildon Moor and urban fringe.
- Protection and enhancement of wildlife, geological and habitat sites.
- Avoiding impact on the Trench Meadows Site of Special Scientific Interest towards the southwestern edge of the settlement and Bradford Pennine Gateway National Nature Reserve (NNR).
- Proximity to various Conservation Areas.
- Western part of the settlement within the Saltaire World Heritage Site (WHS) Buffer Zone.
- Improved access to public transport – Saltaire and Baildon railway stations.
- Local traffic congestion issues.

Settlement Growth Node



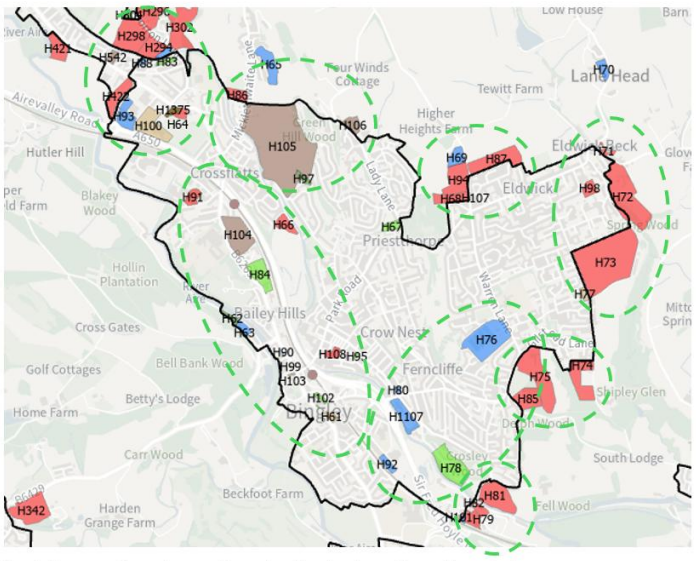
Disclaimer: site colours do not reflect plan allocation status.

Bingley

Strategic Constraints / Issues:

- Maintain and enhance the landscape setting and character of the settlement.
- Protect and enhance green and blue networks and corridors within and adjacent to the settlement including the River Aire Corridor, the Leeds Liverpool Canal corridor, Shipley Glen, Morton Beck.
- Improving green and blue infrastructure in the Keighley-Shipley- Bingley corridor.
- Protection and enhancement of a wide range of natural assets, including Bingley South Bog SSSI.
- Northern section of the settlement within SPA/SAC Zone B.
- A number of key heritage assets within / adjacent to the settlement – including Leeds Liverpool canal and Michlethwaite Conservation Area.
- Eastern part of the settlement within Saltaire WHS Buffer Zone.
- Improvement connectivity to key locations including rail stations.
- Localised traffic congestion.

Settlement Growth Node



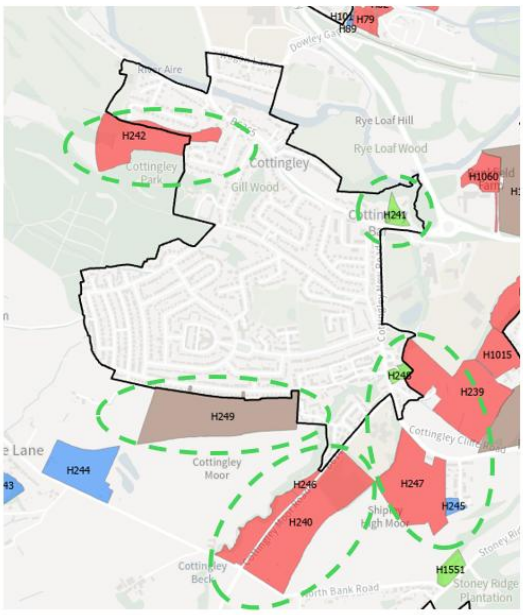
Disclaimer: site colours do not reflect plan allocation status.

Cottingley

Strategic Constraints / Issues:

- Continue to protect and enhance Local Green Spaces.
- Protect and enhance green and blue networks and corridors including River Aire Corridor, Cottingley Beck, Hazel Beck.
- Enhancing wider Green and Blue Infrastructure networks.
- Important designated Local Wildlife Sites (Cottingley Woods – Black Hills, Hazel Beck, Rye Loaf Hill) and other natural assets.
- Localised parking, movement and transport congestion issues within the settlement.
- Risk of settlement coalescence on eastern edge.

Settlement Growth Node



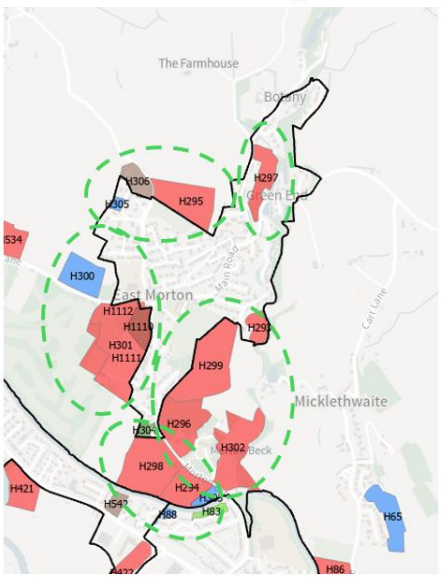
Disclaimer: site colours do not reflect plan allocation status.

East Morton

Strategic Constraints / Issues:

- Maintain and enhance landscape setting.
- Protect and enhance green and blue networks and corridors including the River Aire Corridor, Morton Beck and village fringe.
- Protect and enhance local wildlife sites.
- Located within SPA / SAC Zone B.
- Importance of key heritage assets East Morton and Michlethwaite Conservation Areas

Settlement Growth Node



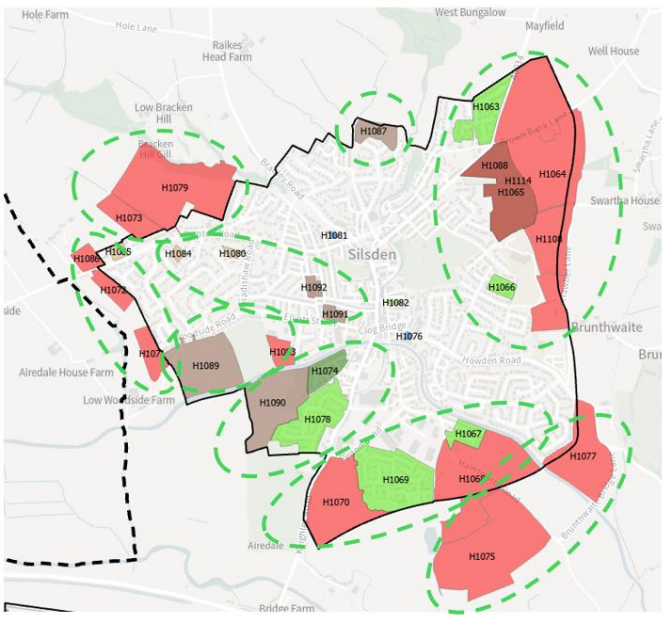
Disclaimer: site colours do not reflect plan allocation status.

Silsden

Strategic Constraints / Issues:

- Maintain and enhance the landscape setting of the settlement.
- The existing Silsden built up area is located to the north of River Aire and its floodplain, straddling the Leeds Liverpool Canal and rising northwards.
- Need to protect and enhance green and blue networks and corridors, local wildlife sites and networks, open spaces and Local Green Spaces.
- SPA/SAC (2km) – eastern part of the settlement.
- Important historic core and canal.
- Improvements to connections and reduce barriers between Silden and Steeton with Eastburn and improve access to the rail station.
- Keighley Road and Kirkgate narrows at points and can be congested.

Settlement Growth Node



Disclaimer: site colours do not reflect plan allocation status.

Steeton with Eastburn

Strategic Constraints / Issues:

- Wider environmental and physical constraints including the presence of the River Aire flood plain and railway line to the north and wooded slopes to the south.
- Maintain and enhance the landscape setting of the settlement.
- Need to protect and enhance natural habitats and green and blue infrastructure networks.
- Important historic core.
- Need to maintain the gap with neighbouring settlements (Cross Hills and Sutton in Craven).
- Airedale General Hospital and the Airedale Centre for Mental Health are key facilities.
- Need to improve connectivity to Silsden.
- Need to improve public transport and active travel measures connecting Airedale General Hospital and Steeton and Silsden railway station.

Settlement Growth Node



Disclaimer: site colours do not reflect plan allocation status.

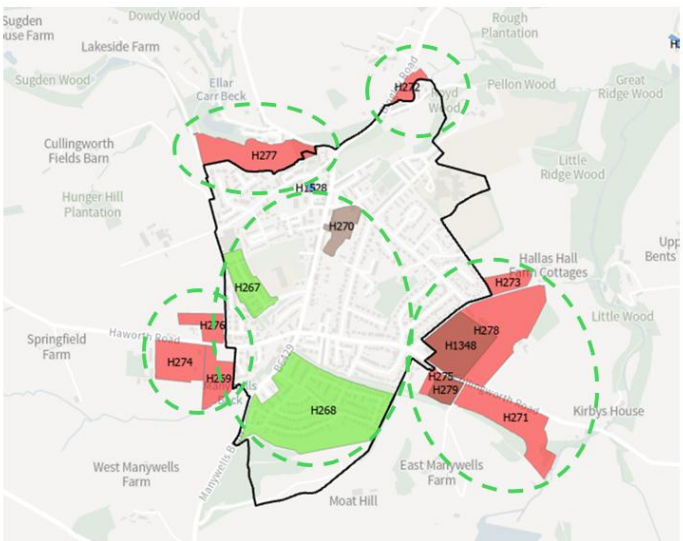
South Pennine Towns and Villages

Cullingworth

Strategic Constraints / Issues:

- Strong GI network to the east plus investment in Great Northern Trail.
- Network of open space and large sports facilities to south.
- Heritage features within village centre and narrow roads.
- Traffic through village.
- Levels of community infrastructure subject to review.
- Flood risk on number of sites.

Settlement Growth Nodes



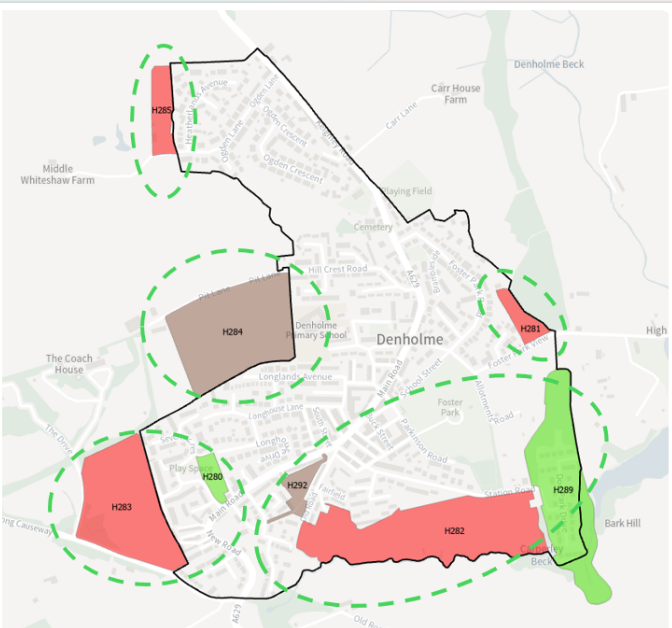
Disclaimer: site colours do not reflect plan allocation status.

Denholme

Strategic Constraints / Issues:

- Watercourses – east of settlement and within southern boundary.
- South-western edge – strong woodland features
- Foster Park and wider linked network of open spaces.
- Limited bus services
- Site access constraints in some locations.
- Local community infrastructure capacity important.

Settlement Growth Nodes



Disclaimer: site colours do not reflect plan allocation status.

Harden

Strategic Constraints / Issues:

- Significant GI corridors to the east and south and local wildlife site to the north.
- Watercourse at south-east / south of village.
- Historic Park and Garden on north / north-eastern edge with clusters of heritage features.
- Bus network infrastructure limited.
- Local community infrastructure capacity important.

Settlement Growth Nodes



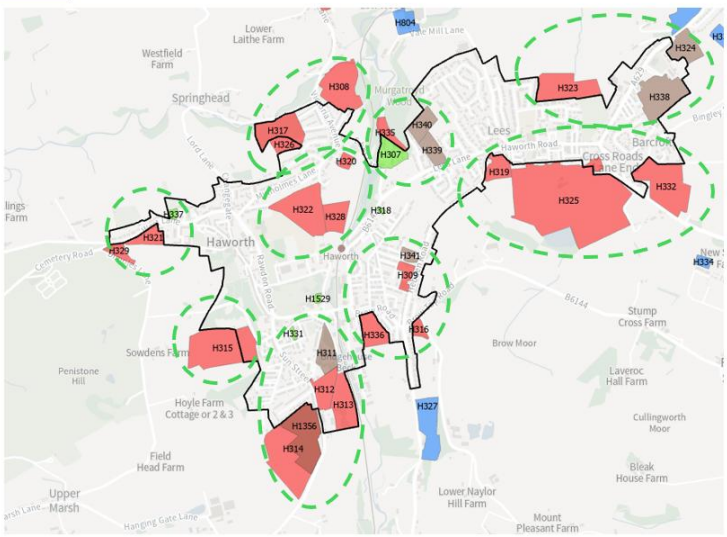
Disclaimer: site colours do not reflect plan allocation status.

Haworth (& Cross Roads)

Strategic Constraints / Issues:

- Of very significant heritage value.
- Network of GI to north and LWS to south-east and south-west.
- Extensive open space networks.
- Challenging topography and street patterns.
- Delivery challenges on some sites.
- Traffic pressures and accommodating visitors.
- Capacity of existing services and facilities.

Settlement Growth Nodes



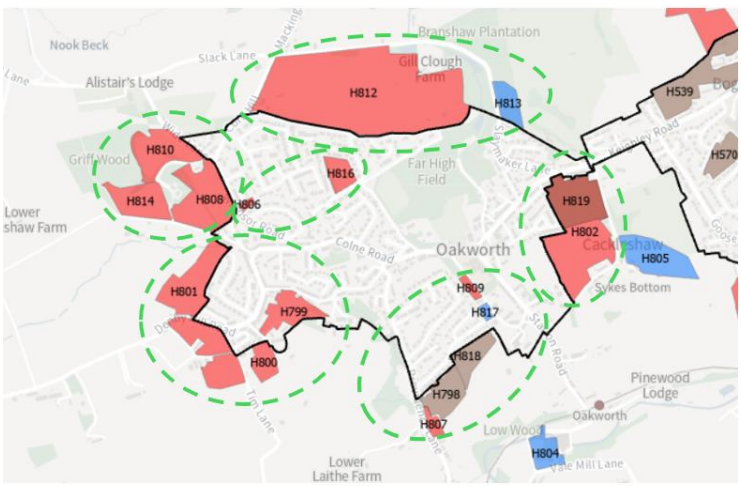
Disclaimer: site colours do not reflect plan allocation status.

Oakworth

Strategic Constraints / Issues:

- Significant road restrictions through settlement and to the west.
- Strong heritage core.
- Network of woodland, GI and open spaces.
- Capacity of existing services and facilities.

Settlement Growth Nodes



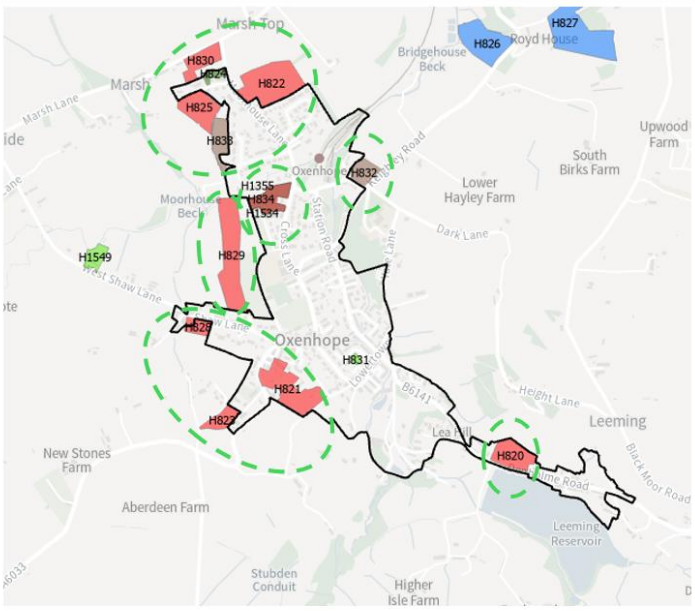
Disclaimer: site colours do not reflect plan allocation status.

Oxenhope

Strategic Constraints / Issues:

- Significant conservation / heritage constraints with historic street patterns.
- Woodland – strong features toward northern half of the settlement.
- Well developed network of local green space / open space.
- KWVR station stop and heritage links.

Settlement Growth Nodes



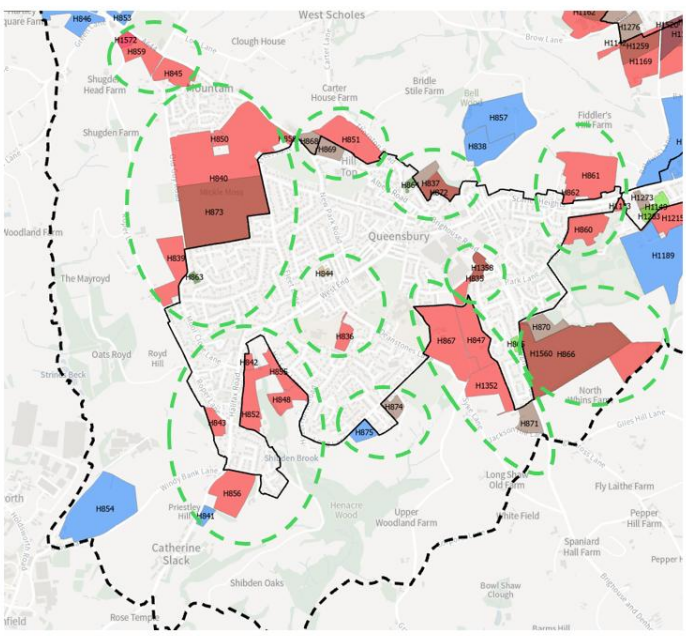
Disclaimer: site colours do not reflect plan allocation status.

Queensbury

Strategic Constraints / Issues:

- Strong historic core (north)
- Flood risk to the south
- Strong network of local green space / open space through southern half of settlement.
- Prominent settlement with important landscape setting.
- Multiple access constraints across sites.
- Close proximity of open moorland and significance of heritage assets and viewpoints.

Settlement Growth Nodes



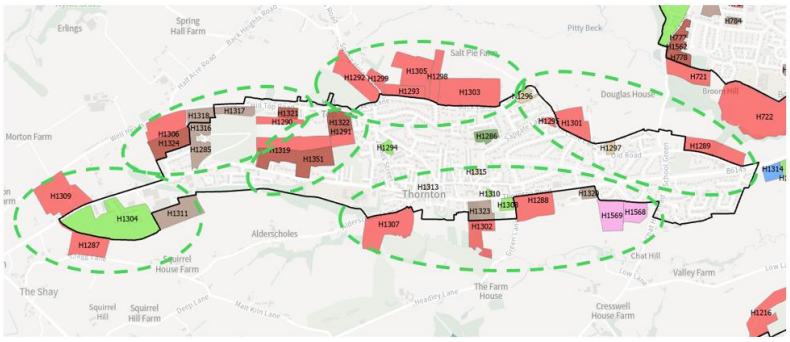
Disclaimer: site colours do not reflect plan allocation status.

Thornton

Strategic Constraints / Issues:

- Strong historic core and associated links through the settlement.
- Maintain and enhance the landscape setting of the settlement.
- Importance of green infrastructure, wider habitat networks and public rights of way.
- Former mineworks.
- Traffic congestion on Thornton Road.

Settlement Growth Nodes



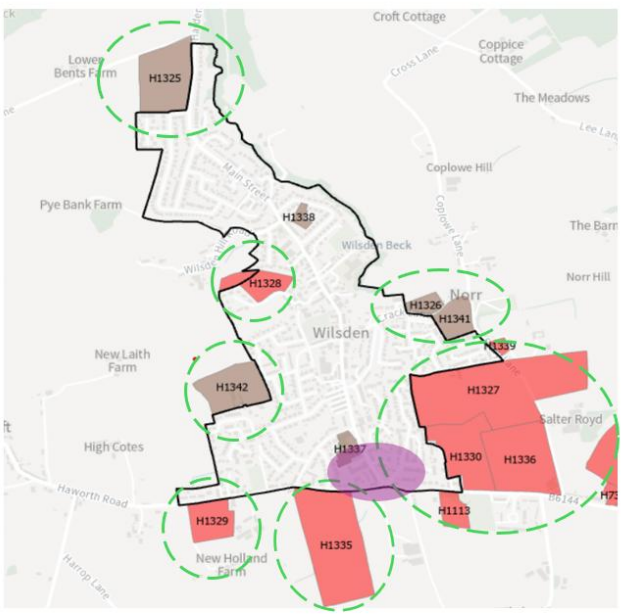
Disclaimer: site colours do not reflect plan allocation status.

Wilsden

Strategic Constraints / Issues:

- Strong historic core with associated road patterns.
- Traffic management in centre.
- Developed woodland to the north / north-east.
- Pockets of local green space / open space.
- Historic mine-workings
- Pockets of flood risk within main built-up area.
- Capacity of existing services and facilities.

Settlement Growth Nodes



Disclaimer: site colours do not reflect plan allocation status.

Wharfedale

Addingham

Strategic Constraints / Issues:

- Strong historic core with associated road patterns.
- Flood risk to the east.
- Strong network of Local Green Space.
- Bypass boundary to the south.
- SPA / SAC and landscape sensitivities north and south.

Settlement Growth Nodes



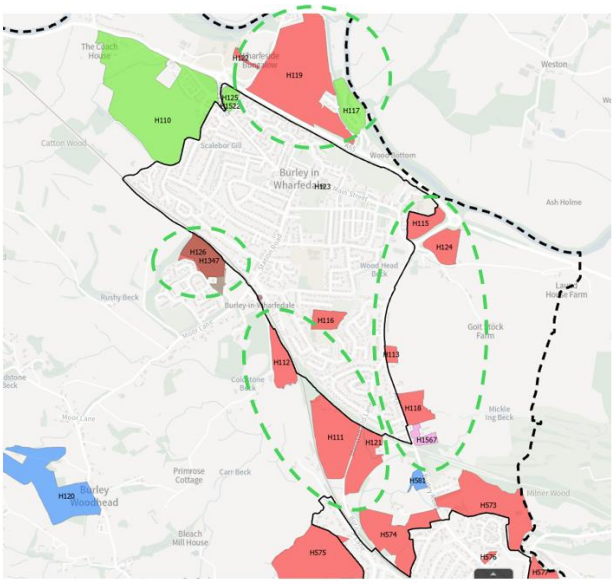
Disclaimer: site colours do not reflect plan allocation status.

Burley in Wharfedale

Strategic Constraints / Issues:

- Sun Lane (H110) is under construction.
- A65 boundary / access and rail station.
- Strong village setting and landscape features to the east.
- Historic core.
- Close proximity to Menston to the south and risk of coalescence.
- SPA / SAC proximity and strong network of GI (west in particular).

Settlement Growth Nodes



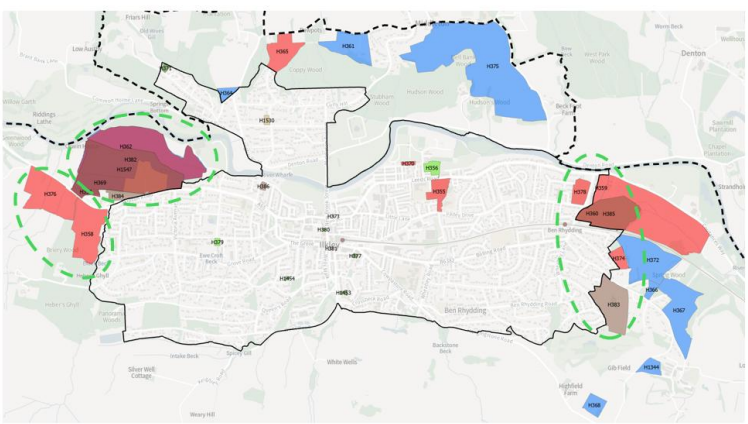
Disclaimer: site colours do not reflect plan allocation status.

Ilkley

Strategic Constraints / Issues:

- Heavily constrained to the north by environmental constraints and River Wharfe (and related flooding)
- Ilkley Moor (part of SPA / SAC) immediate to the south – critical constraint.
- Strong historic core.
- Strong GI networks and BNG options.
- Rail options but potential cumulative traffic impacts.

Settlement Growth Nodes



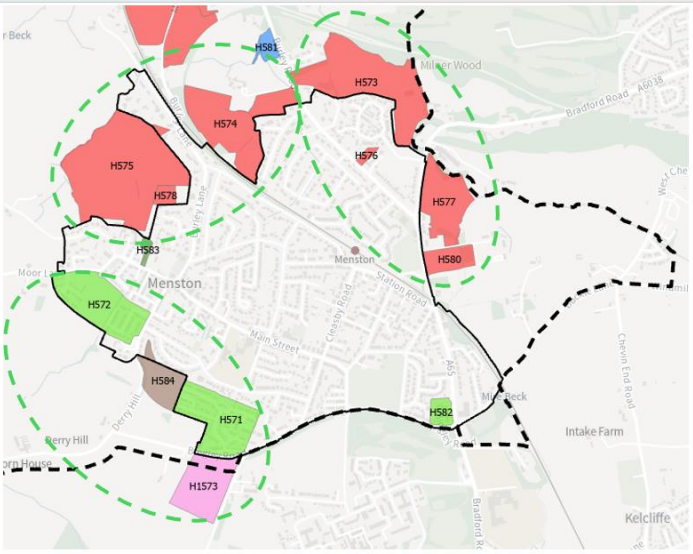
Disclaimer: site colours do not reflect plan allocation status.

Menston

Strategic Constraints / Issues:

- Small Conservation Area
- North edge risk of settlement coalescence with Burley in Wharfedale.
- Large Class II archaeology site to the south.
- Access to A65 and rail station.
- SPA / SAC and landscape sensitivities.

Settlement Growth Nodes



Disclaimer: site colours do not reflect plan allocation status.

4.4 From across many of the settlements there are some common themes identified which shape the direction of future settlement planning which are briefly set out below:

- Wide range of **natural and man-made constraints** – river corridors, canal routes, railway lines and major roads in some cases.
- **Avoiding the coalescence of settlements** and maintaining settlement identity.
- The importance of **preserving the setting of settlements** and their surrounding landscape quality.
- The range and diversity of **important natural and built environment assets** – often in the centre of settlements and along linear corridors (canal infrastructure for example).
- The **important role that open spaces and greenspaces play** in many settlements.
- The role of **strategically important factors such as the SAC / SPA and Saltaire WHS in informing settlement planning**.
- **Common infrastructure themes relating to transport and movement** and improving access to public transport (rail in particular).

5 Settlement Hierarchy Review

5.1 This section of the study brings together the following:

- Updated population information per settlement and how this applies to a current and revised classification of settlements within the District.
- The application of settlement status with regard to services and facilities.
- Layering of information relating to strategic settlement constraints and growth opportunities.

Settlements and Populations

5.2 **Table 5.1** below details the currently adopted settlement hierarchy for the District with population estimates based upon ONS custom profiling and also population centroid data. Settlements are not in themselves defined geo-spatial statistical areas – the population profile is therefore modelled on small geo-data (LLSOA) which is then collated using GIS software to provide an approximate settlement population.

5.3 The settlements of Keighley, Queensbury, Silsden and Baildon stand significantly above their settlement hierarchy groups in terms of their population sizes.

Table 5.1: Settlements and Populations

Plan Area	Settlement	ONS Custom Profiling	Population Centroid Data	Notes
	Regional City			
Regional City	All Areas	371,838	365,208	
	Principal Towns			
	Bingley	16,498	17,171	
	Ilkley	14,334	14,698	
	Keighley	51,522	50,735	Population significantly above other Principal Towns
	Local Growth Centres			
	Burley in Wharfedale	6,061	6,130	
	Menston	4,901	4,689	
	Queensbury	8,922	9,765	Population significantly above other

				Local Growth Centres
	Silsden	8,636	8,509	Population significantly above other Local Growth Centre
	Steeton with Eastburn	4,734	5,032	
	Thornton	5,850	5,947	
	Local Service Centres			
	Addingham	2,859	3,245	
	Baildon	15,423	16,834	Population significantly above other Local Service Centres
	Cottingley	4,149	4,880	
	Cullingworth	3,164	3,149	
	Denholme	3,071	2,878	
	East Morton	873	1,209	
	Harden	1,224	1,638	
	Haworth & Crossroads	5,841	5,807	
	Oakworth	3,640	3,743	
	Oxenhope	1,895	1,940	
	Wilsden	3,184	3,973	
	DISTRICT TOTALS (within settlements)	**521,061**	**537,200**	

5.5 **Table 5.2** below further combines population with the range of services / facilities 'bands' from **Figure 3.1** plus information from the Bradford Retail and Leisure Study on centre status / quality and consideration of whether some settlements should be 'weighted up' (+) noting both range and quality of offer plus the proximity to rail stations to support sustainable movement. The final column provides a headline services / facility 'quality and quantity' conclusion.

Table 5.2 – Combining Analysis							
Plan Area	**Settlement**	**ONS Custom Profiling**	**Population Centroid Data**	**Range of Services and Facilities (Initial Banding)**	**Town Centre Uses and Retail / Quality of Offer**	**Additional Public Transport Weighting**	**Services and Facilities Broad Rating (Quantity and Quality)**
	Regional City						
Regional City	All Areas	371,838	365,208	Excellent	Wide range of centres +	Multiple stations +	Excellent+
	Principal Towns						
Airedale	Bingley	16,498	17,171	Good	Town Centre	Includes rail station +	Very Good / Excellent
Wharfedale	Ilkley	14,334	14,698	Good	Town Centre +	Includes rail stations +	Very Good / Excellent
Airedale	Keighley	51,522	50,735	Very Good	Town Centre / Local Centre +	Includes rail station +	Excellent
	Local Growth Centres						
Wharfedale	Burley in Wharfedale	6,061	6,130	Satisfactory	Local Centre +	Includes rail station +	Very Good
Wharfedale	Menston	4,901	4,689	Satisfactory	Local Centre	Includes rail station +	Good
SPTV	Queensbury	8,922	9,765	Good	District Centre		Good / Very Good

Airedale	Silsden	8,636	8,509	Satisfactory	District Centre+	Close proximity to rail station +	Good / Very Good
Airedale	Steeton with Eastburn	4,734	5,032	Good	Local Centre	Includes rail station +	Good
SPTV	Thornton	5,850	5,947	Limited	Local Centre	Regular Bus Services	Satisfactory / Good
	Local Service Centres						
Wharfedale	Addingham	2,859	3,245	Limited	Local Centre +		Good
Airedale	Baildon	15,423	16,834	Good	Local Centre	Includes rail station +	Good / Very Good
Airedale	Cottingley	4,149	4,880	Satisfactory	Local Centre		Satisfactory
SPTV	Cullingworth	3,164	3,149	Satisfactory	Local Centre+		Good
SPTV	Denholme	3,071	2,878	Limited	Local Centre		Limited / Satisfactory
Airedale	East Morton	873	1,209	Limited			Limited
SPTV	Harden	1,224	1,638	Limited	Local Centre		Limited
SPTV	Haworth & Crossroads	5,841	5,807	Limited	Local Centres x 2+		Good
SPTV	Oakworth	3,640	3,743	Limited	Local Centre		Limited / Satisfactory
SPTV	Oxenhope	1,895	1,940	Limited			Limited
SPTV	Wilsden	3,184	3,973	Limited	Local Centre		Limited / Satisfactory
	DISTRICT TOTALS (within settlements)	**521,061**	**537,200**				

5.6 Table 5.3 integrates headline findings from Table 5.2 into a restructured settlement hierarchy classification based upon a clear differentiation between towns and villages and tiered grading of settlements combining population data with the services and facilities outputs. Not all settlements always neatly fall into a category and the hierarchy is based upon establishing an appropriate fit on balance of key considerations.

5.7 The key changes from the Core Strategy settlement hierarchy are set out below:

- A move away from the language of the Core Strategy with a clear differentiation between 'towns and villages' for planning purposes.
- Baildon – the move from a 'Local Service Centre' to Medium Town in reflection of its population size, services/facilities and rail connectivity.
- Queensbury and Silsden – move broadly in categories from Local Growth Centres to Small Towns, in reflection of population size and overall services / facilities.

5.8 The split between large and medium villages (grouped as Tier 3) relates to population size – the range and quality of services vary across settlements but generally as a rule reducing between large and medium villages.

5.9 The table also applies a population forecast (using ONS Custom Profile base) derived from the site allocations (using a household multiplier of 2.6) to test the categorisation through the plan period. This generally indicates that the population categorisation remains reasonably solid through the plan period and the split between villages and towns. It is however advisable to review classifications at a later plan review stage in consideration of the development derived forecasts for Burley in Wharfedale and Thornton.

Table 5.3: Revised Settlement Hierarchy Classification								
Settlement	**Population Centroid**	**ONS Custom Profile Population**	**Services and Facilities Broad Rating**	**Core Strategy Settlement Hierarchy Tier**	**New Classification**	**Tiers**	**Development Derived Population Forecast**	**Population Forecast (ONS Base) with Derived Dev only**
City Population > 100,000								
City of Bradford (including Shipley and Lower Baildon)	365,208	371,838	Excellent+	Regional City	Regional City	1	60,034	431,872
Town Population 8,000 – 50,000+								
Large Town Population > 30,000								
Keighley (including Riddlesden)	50,735	51,522	Excellent	Principal Town	Large Town	2	6,243	57,765
Medium Town Population 12,500-30,000								
Bingley	17,191	16,498	Very Good / Excellent	Principal Town	Medium Town	2	2,124	18,622
Ilkley	14,698	14,334	Very Good / Excellent	Principal Town	Medium Town	2	1,791	16,125
Baildon	16,834	15,423	Good / Very Good	Local Service Centre	Medium Town	2	494	15,917
Small Town Population 7,500-12,500								
Queensbury (*including Mountain)	9,765*	8,922	Good / Very Good	Local Growth Centre	Small Town	2	2,179	11,101
Silsden	8,509	8,636	Good / Very Good	Local Growth Centre	Small Town	2	1,693	10,329
Villages Population 750-7,500								
Large Village Population 4,000 – 7,500								

Table 5.3: Revised Settlement Hierarchy Classification								
Settlement	**Population Centroid**	**ONS Custom Profile Population**	**Services and Facilities Broad Rating**	**Core Strategy Settlement Hierarchy Tier**	**New Classification**	**Tiers**	**Development Derived Population Forecast**	**Population Forecast (ONS Base) with Derived Dev only**
Burley-in-Wharfedale	6,130*	6,061	Very Good	Local Growth Centre	Large Village	3	1,500	7,561
Thornton	5,947*	5,850	Satisfactory / Good	Local Growth Centre	Large Village	3	1,615	7,465
Haworth (& Cross Roads)	5,807	5,841	Good	Local Service Centre	Large Village	3	655	6,496
Menston	4,689	4,901	Good	Local Growth Centre	Large Village	3	489	5,390
Steeton with Eastburn	5,032	4,734	Good	Local Growth Centre	Large Village	3	608	5,342
Cottingley	4,880	4,149	Satisfactory	Local Service Centre	Large Village	3	442	4,591
Medium Village Population 2,500 – 4,000								
Wilsden	3,973	3,184	Limited / Satisfactory	Local Service Centre	Medium Village	3	809	3,993
Oakworth	3,743	3,640	Limited / Satisfactory	Local Service Centre	Medium Village	3	218	3,858
Denholme	2,878	3,071	Limited / Satisfactory	Local Service Centre	Medium Village	3	624	3,695
Cullingworth	3,149	3,164	Good	Local Service Centre	Medium Village	3	382	3,546
Addingham	3,245	2,859	Good	Local Service Centre	Medium Village	3	541	3,400
Small Village Population 750-2,500								
Oxenhope	1,940	1,895	Limited	Local Service Centre	Small Village	4	169	2,064

Table 5.3: Revised Settlement Hierarchy Classification								
Settlement	**Population Centroid**	**ONS Custom Profile Population**	**Services and Facilities Broad Rating**	**Core Strategy Settlement Hierarchy Tier**	**New Classification**	**Tiers**	**Development Derived Population Forecast**	**Population Forecast (ONS Base) with Derived Dev only**
Harden	1,638	1,224	Limited	Local Service Centre	Small Village	4	122	1,346
East Morton	1,209	873	Limited	Local Service Centre	Small Village	4	99	972
Small Settlements <750								
Washed Over Green Belt Settlements			Very limited		Washed over Settlements	5		
• Brunthwaite • Denholme Gate • Esholt • Goose Eye • Hainworth • Harecroft • Keelham • Laycock • Micklethwaite • Stanbury • Tong								

Appendix 1: Settlement Profiles

1 Bradford City Centre Profile

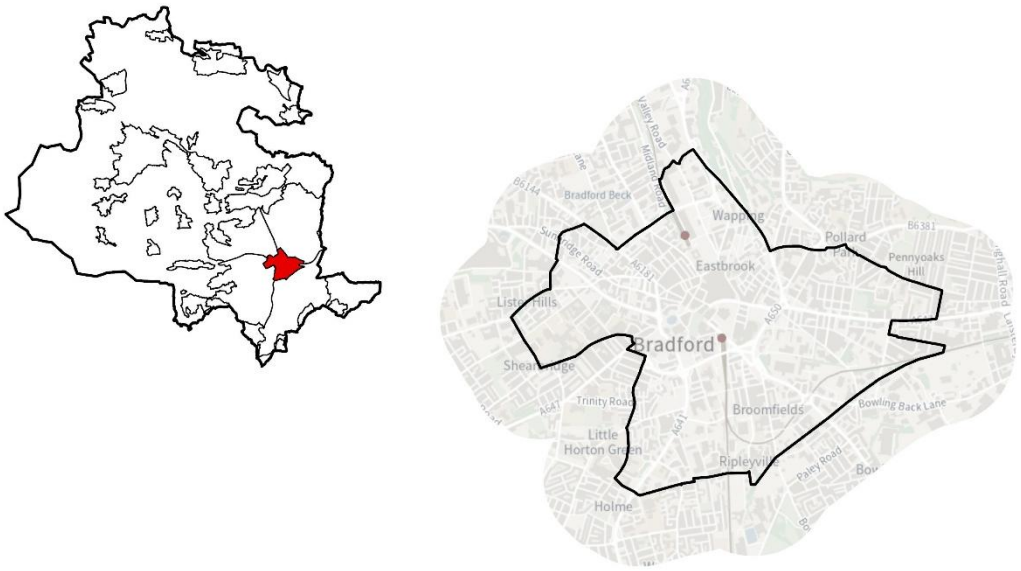
1.1 Introduction – Location and History

1.1.1 Bradford city centre is located at the heart of the District. The city centre is the key location for employment, retail, leisure and culture and the hub for the public, commercial and civic services in the District. The city centre includes the main shopping, civic, entertainment and business district. . Figure 1 shows city centre boundaries and shows where it is situated within the District boundaries.

1.1.2 The City of Bradford has a proud industrial and architectural heritage. Much of this built heritage still remains today including City Hall, the Wool Exchange and the merchant's quarter of Little Germany.. In recent years, Bradford city centre has been the focus for significant new regeneration and investment, reinforcing its role as a driving force of economic growth and prosperity.

1.1.3 Unless otherwise stated, the statistics presented in this settlement profile are derived from the Office of National Statistics 2021 Census.

Figure 1 – Location Map

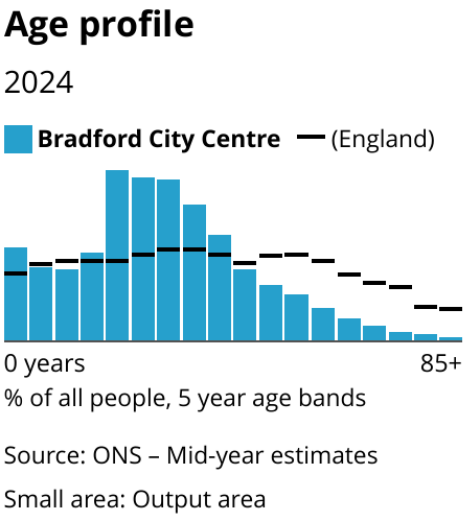


1.2 Population and Ethnicity

1.2.1 The Bradford city centre has a population of 12,217 (ONS, 2024). An overview of Bradford city centre's age demographics vs England's, shown in Figure 2, highlights Bradford city centre with a higher percentage of people aged 20-45 than the average population.

1.2.2 Census data indicates that the largest ethnic group is people who identify themselves as Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh (49.1% Bradford city centre from ONS - Census 2021).

Figure 2



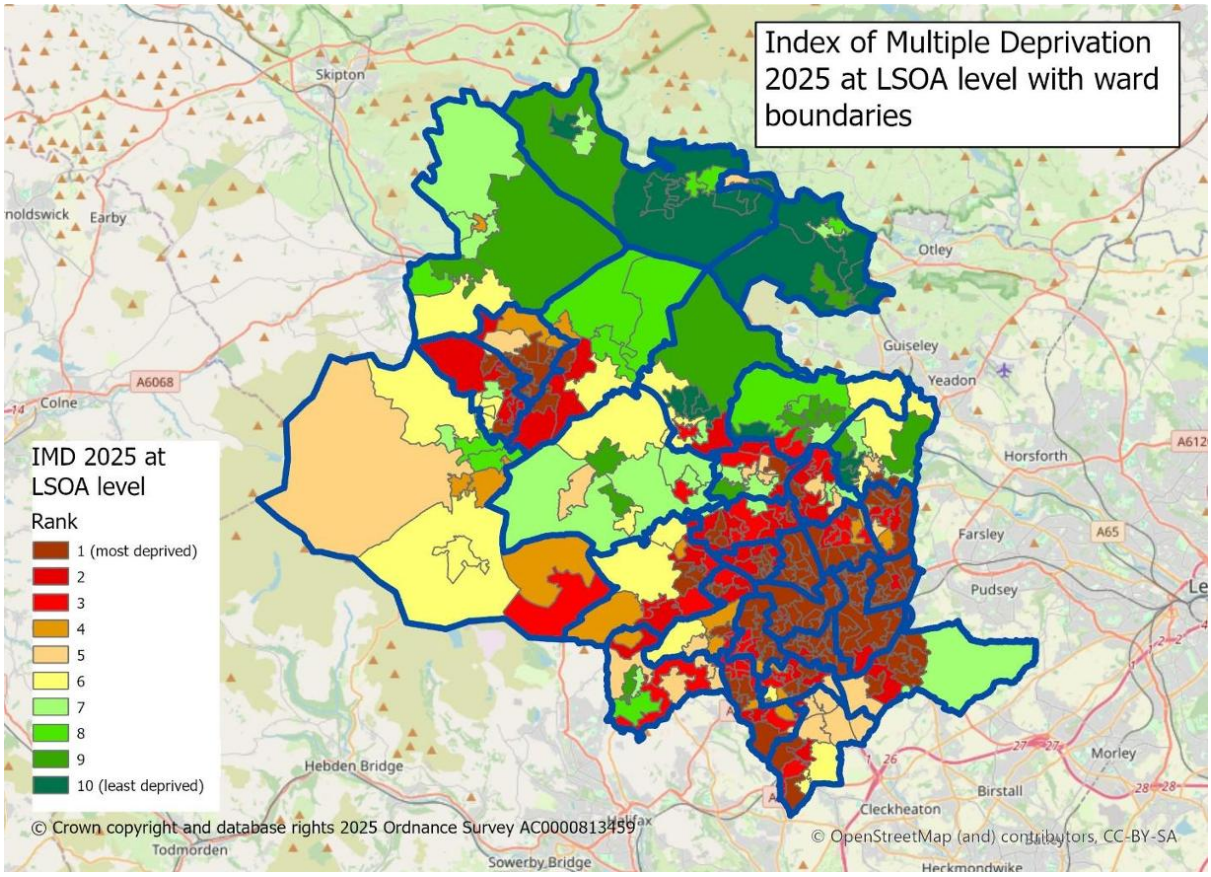
1.3 Index of Multiple Deprivation

1.3.1 The Index of Multiple Deprivation is an overall measure of deprivation and uses 55 separate indicators organised across seven distinct domains of deprivation (income, employment, education skills and training, health deprivation and disability, crime, barriers to housing and services and living environment) which are combined and weighted.

1.3.1 The following map (Figure 3) shows Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) ranked by deciles of deprivation as identified in the 2025 Index of Multiple Deprivation. More deprived neighbourhoods are shown in red and less deprived neighbourhoods are shown in green.

1.3.2 The lower layer super output area boundaries are not directly aligned with the ward boundaries and individual LSOAs may be split across more than one ward. A best-fit methodology has been used which matches the main population of each LSOA to one ward. Eleven of the twelve LSOAs in City ward are ranked as most deprived, (shown in dark red on the above map).

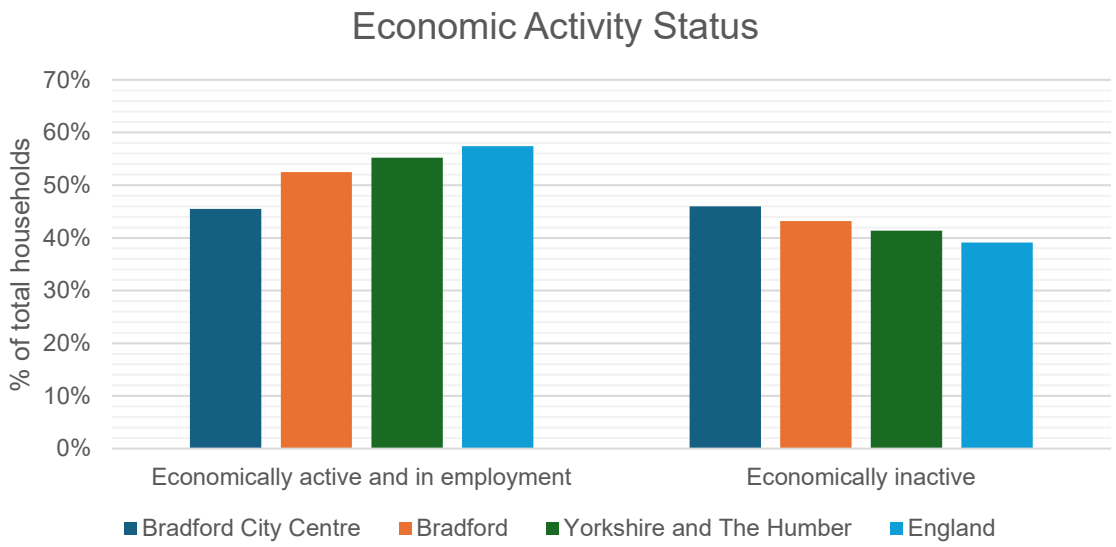
Figure 3



1.4 Economy and Employment

1.4.1 45.5% of the Bradford city centre population (over 16 years old) are economically active and in employment (excluding full-time students) and 46% are economically inactive. In England, the economically active rate sits at 57.4% meaning Bradford city centre is less economically active than the national rate. Figure 4 below also illustrates Bradford city centre's economic activity status compared to other regional rates.

Figure 4

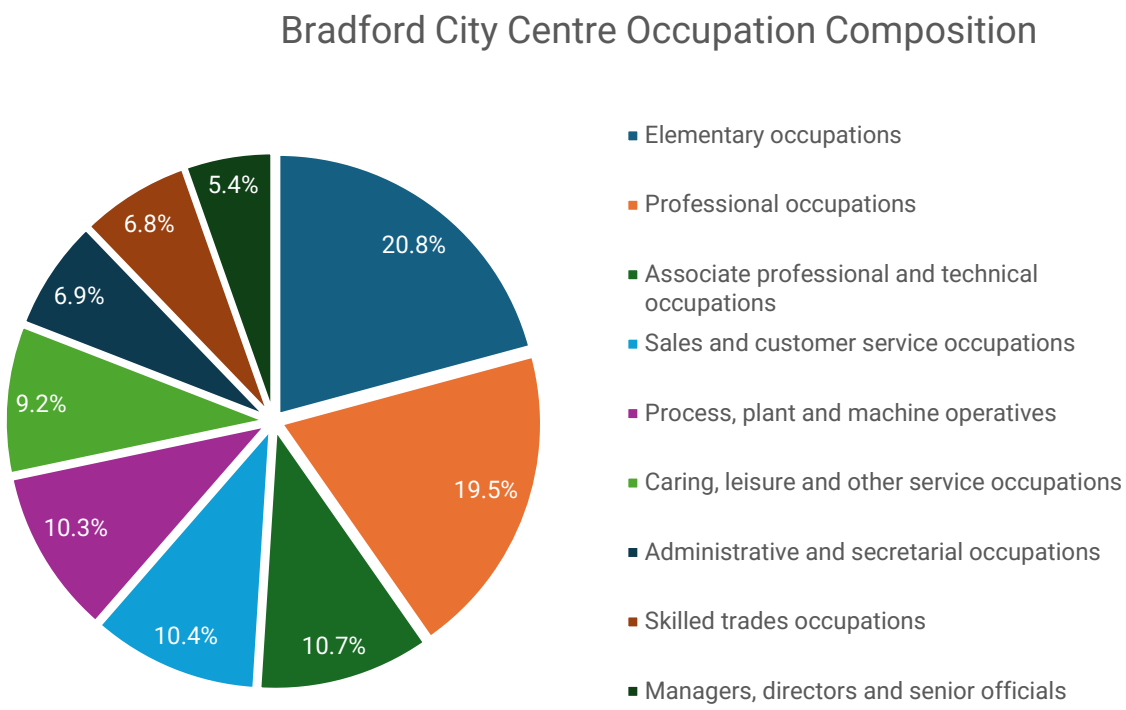


Source: ONS – 2021 Census

1.4.2 Elementary occupations (20.8%), professional occupations (19.5%), and associate professional and technical occupations (10.7%) are the top three occupation classifications for the City Centre. Elementary occupations are at a higher percentage compared to the England rate of 10.5% and Professional and associate professional and technical occupations are at a lower percentage compared to the England rate of 19.5% and 13.3% respectively. A more detailed look at Bradford city centre's occupation composition is shown below in Figure 5.

1.4.3 The city centre is the main economic, civic, retail and service centre serving the District, and has a large employment base. The city centre is the key location for employment in the District. On the periphery, there are also significant areas of general industry. The City Centre also benefits from good connections to surrounding main urban centres including Leeds, Manchester and London, although, improvements are planned.

Figure 5

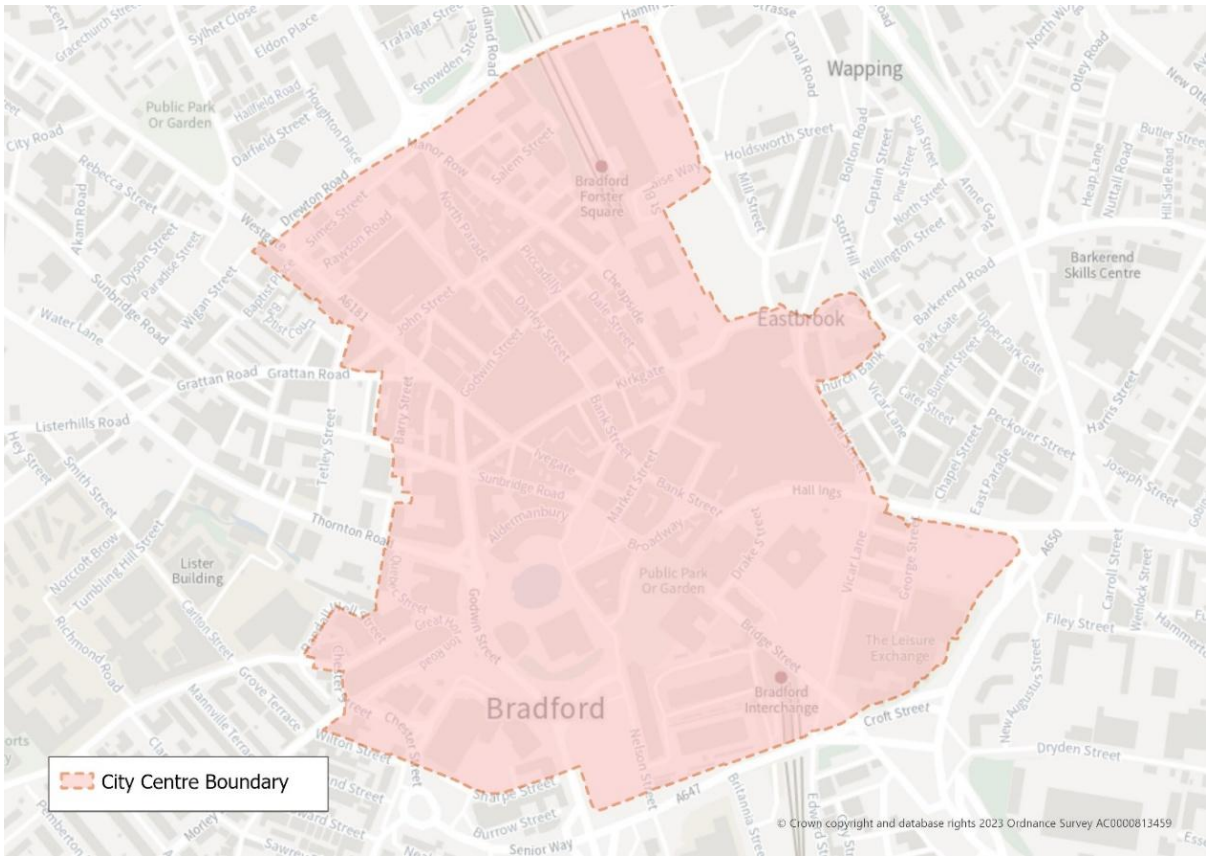


Source: ONS – 2021 Census

1.5 Retail and Local Services

1.5.1 As the largest centre in the District, Bradford City Centre forms the main retail and service centre serving the district. Bradford is designated as City Centre in the retail hierarchy. The centre is focused on City Park and the surrounding Historic Core of Broadway, Market Street and Darley Street. The centre boundary is shown on the Policies Map and Figure 6 below.

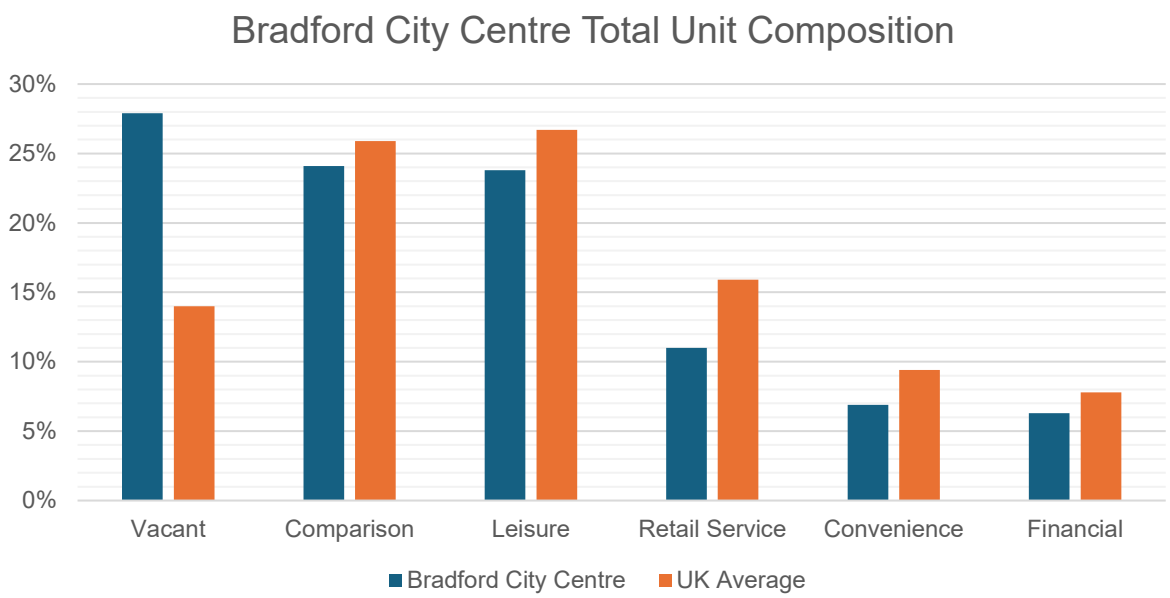
Figure 6: Bradford City Centre (Retail)



1.5.2 Bradford city centre accommodates approximately 664 retail, leisure and service units and represents the principal commercial, cultural and administrative centre within the district. The centre's composition is diverse, with a strong comparison and leisure offer, supported by a broad range of national multiples, independent operators and cultural institutions.

1.5.3 There is a total of 664 units in the settlement. . Figure 7 below shows that there is a broadly comparable level of comparison retail and leisure units in the city centre which are lower than UK averages and a significantly higher level of vacant units than the UK average.

Figure 7



Source: Composition of centre derived from Nexus Planning survey of February 2026; UK Average from Experian Goad report of September 2025

1.5.4 The Bradford Retail and Leisure Study (2026) suggests that Bradford provides a broad retail, leisure and service offer appropriate to its role as the principal centre within the district. The comparison and leisure sectors remain key strengths, supported by significant recent investment in the public realm and cultural offer. However, though the elevated vacancy rate currently detracts from the centre's vitality and viability, the proposed regeneration offers an opportunity to repurpose and upgrade the space, which will positively contribute to the long-term health of the city centre.

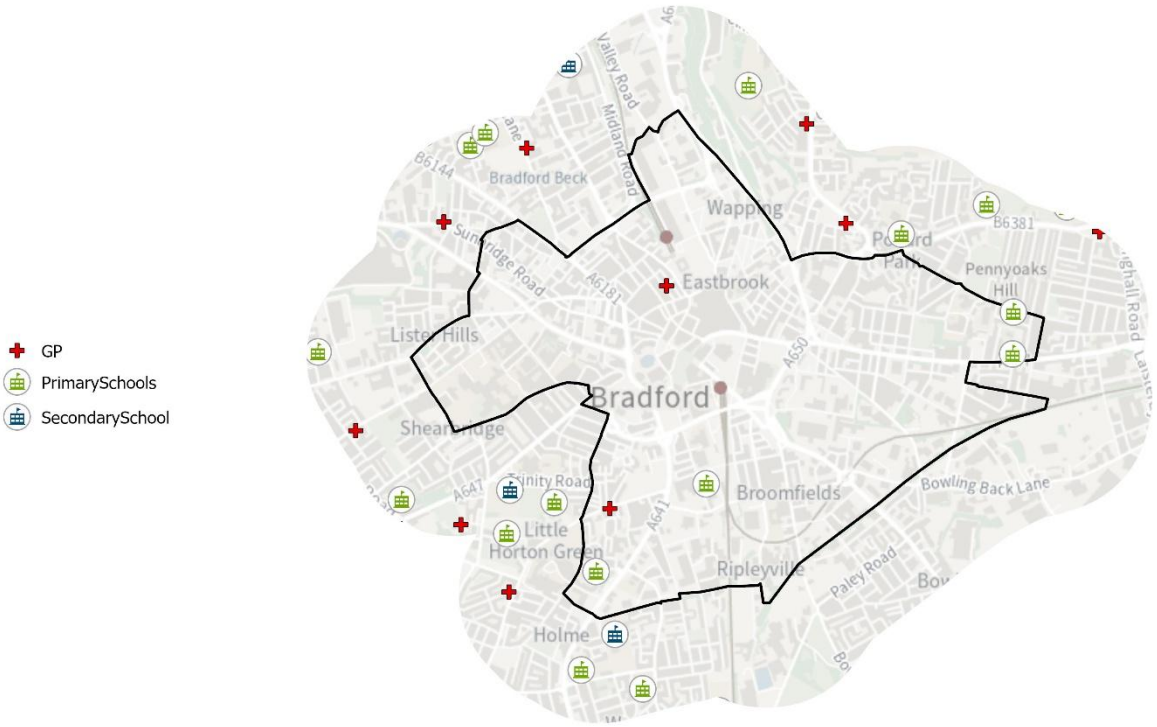
1.5.5 In addition to the retail provision, described above, the city centre has a good range of community facilities and services to meet the day-to-day needs of the local population. These include post offices, market, places of worship, health and community centres, courts, a library and education facilities.

1.5.6 The City Centre is served by 3 primary schools, 2 secondary schools. The City Centre is well catered for in terms of further education. Students have the opportunity to access post 16 education at Bradford College and New College Bradford, which is located in the Southern Gateway near the Interchange. Higher education is available at the University of Bradford.

1.5.7 The city has a number of NHS registered healthcare facilities within the centre. Secondary (acute) healthcare is provided at Bradford Royal Infirmary, around 3km to the northwest and St Luke’s Hospital around 1km to the Southwest.

1.5.8 When planning for the long-term development of the City Centre, it is vital that new development is supported by the appropriate infrastructure. The capacity, quality and accessibility of services and facilities are all key components in ensuring people can enjoy living, working and visiting the area. Figure 8 shows the location of local schools and medical facilities.

Figure 8 – School and Medical Facilities in Bradford city centre



1.6 Transport and Movement

1.6.1 Bradford city centre is a major transport hub with good regional transport connections to Leeds, in the East and Central Lancashire, Manchester and Liverpool in the West. The city has excellent sub-regional connections with a considerable network of transport infrastructure. The city is also served by Leeds Bradford Airport, beyond the city boundaries to the northeast.

1.6.2 Public transport provision in Bradford city centre is served by two railway stations at Forster Square and Bradford Interchange, where the central bus station is also located. There is no through station and connectivity to the wider city region and beyond is limited by the current rail infrastructure.

1.6.3 The rail network connects Bradford to Leeds in 20 minutes, London in just over 2 hours and Manchester in an hour. Bradford Interchange is the main

transport hub. It consists of a railway station and a combined bus and coach station. It serves majority of the local bus/train services throughout the district along with National Express coaches with run nationwide. Bradford city centre is served by several high-frequency bus routes with services operated by First Bus to Leeds, Halifax and various district services, Arriva Yorkshire towards Dewsbury and Wakefield, The Keighley Bus Company heading north towards Keighley and the Dale and TLC Travel & Flyer provides regional and airport connections. Figure 10 shows where bus stops lie in the settlement and where connectivity is stronger based on colour gradient.

1.6.4 Bradford city centre has lower levels of car ownership compared to the Yorkshire and The Humber rate across all number of vehicles (1-3+ cars or van per household). It has a consequently higher level of households with no car at 66.5% compared to a Yorkshire and The Humber rate of 24.1% and an England rate of 23.5%. It is worth noting that Bradford city centre lies in the Bradford Clean Air Zone (CAZ).

1.6.5 The most popular method used to travel to work is working mainly at or from home, at 24.7%, followed by driving a car or van at 24.6% and on foot at 17.8%. Figure 9 below shows in detail the methods used to travel to work in Bradford city centre compared to district, regional, and national statistics. These figures are also impacted by the COVID pandemic at the time of the Census survey period.

Figure 9

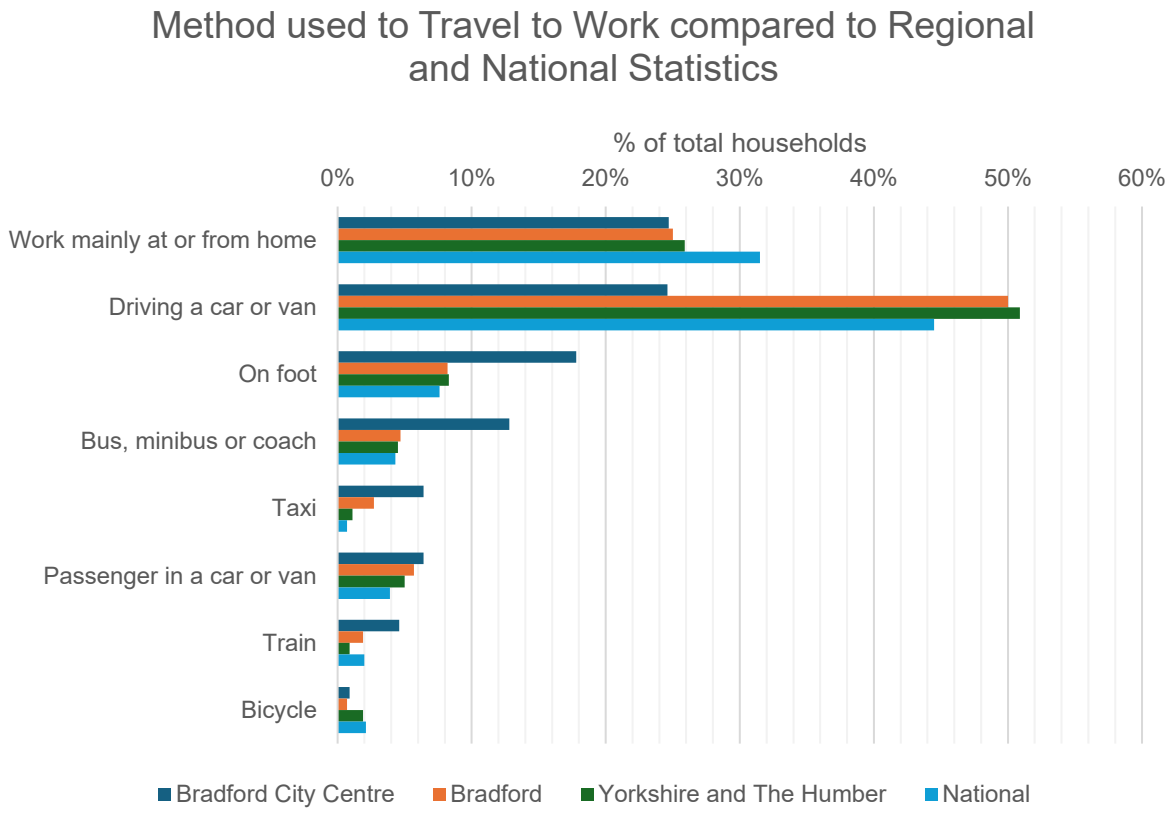
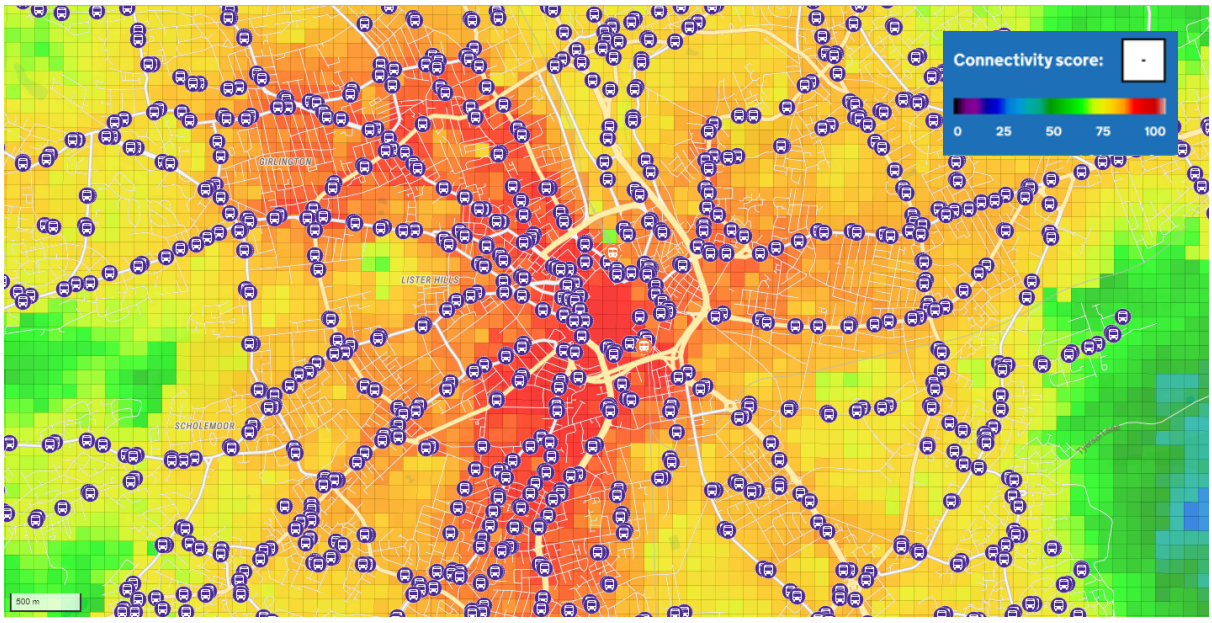


Figure 10 – Bradford City Centre Connectivity Map



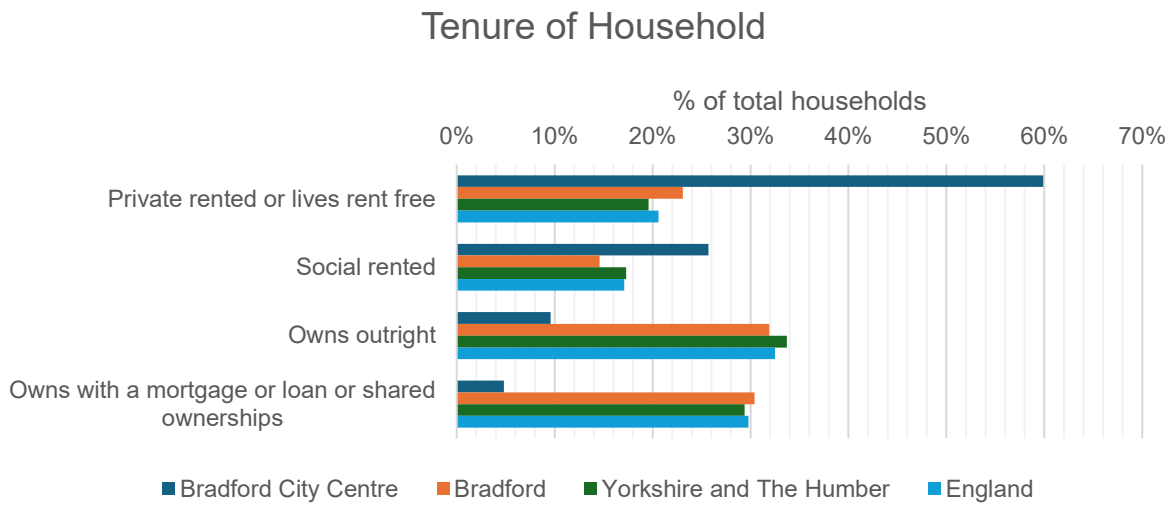
Source: Department for Transport, https://connectivity-tool.dft.gov.uk/

1.6.6 The Connectivity Tool combines transport and land use data to generate a national measure of connectivity. It can be used to display how any location is connected to everyday services by walking, driving, cycling and public transport. Much of the city centre is within the 80th and 9th percentile connectivity score.

1.7 Dwellings and Households

1.7.1 Bradford city centre has 4,388 households, with lower levels of outright household ownership at 9.6%, compared to an England rate of 32.5%, a Yorkshire and The Humber rate of 33.7%, and a Bradford District rate of 31.9%. Notably, Bradford city centre has a higher proportion of households that are private rented, at 59.9% of all households versus the England average of 20.6%. A more detailed look at tenure of household in Bradford city centre is offered in Figure 11.

Figure 11



Source: ONS – 2021 Census

1.7.2 Bradford city centre has a mix of accommodation types, with a composition of 26.3% whole house or bungalow, 73.5% flat, maisonette or apartment, and 0.2% caravan or other mobile or temporary structure. Compared to the England, Bradford and Yorkshire and the Humber rates, Bradford city centre has higher proportion of flat, maisonette or apartment and a lower proportion of whole houses and bungalows and a caravan or other mobile or temporary structure.

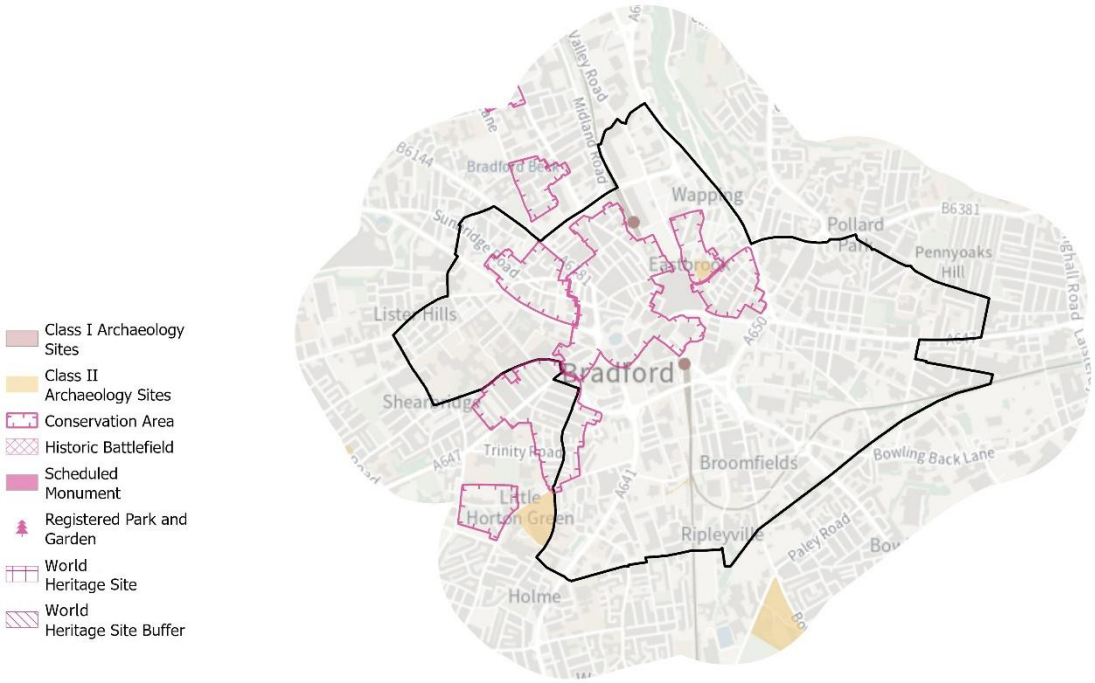
1.8 Historic Character

1.8.1 The importance of heritage in the Bradford city centre is reflected in five designated Conservation Areas, namely City Centre, Cathedral Precinct Little Germany, Goitside and a small part of Little Horton Lane.

1.8.2 There is a total of 358 Listed Buildings within the city centre, the majority of which are (345) Grade II Listed. There are 3 Grade I Listed Buildings (Bradford Cathedral, The Wool Exchange and Bradford City Hall) and 10 Grade II* Listed. It also has Class II West Yorkshire Archaeology site.

1.8.3 See Figure 12 below for an overview of areas of historic significance.

Figure 12 – Areas of Historic Significance In and Around Bradford City Centre



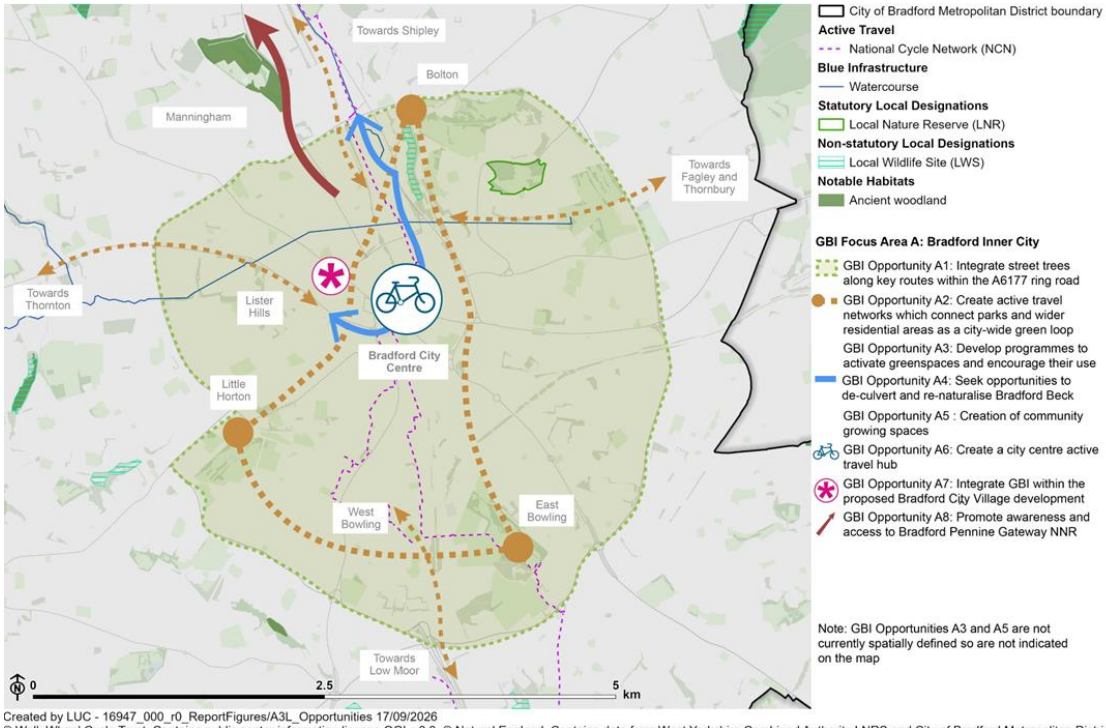
1.9 Natural Environment

1.9.1 Despite being heavily urbanised the city centre has a range of corridors and spaces that form important Green and Blue Infrastructure networks linking to the District's wider Green Infrastructure network and should be

protected and enhanced. These areas are multi-functional in nature and help to deliver benefits for biodiversity, reduce flood risk, provide public rights of way, and areas of open space.

1.9.2 Bradford's Green and Blue Infrastructure Strategy (2026) puts forward a number of Key Green and Blue Infrastructure Interventions to improve the ecology of the city centre. A summary of emerging GBI opportunities is shown on Figure 13 below.

Figure 13 – GBI Focus Area- Bradford City Centre

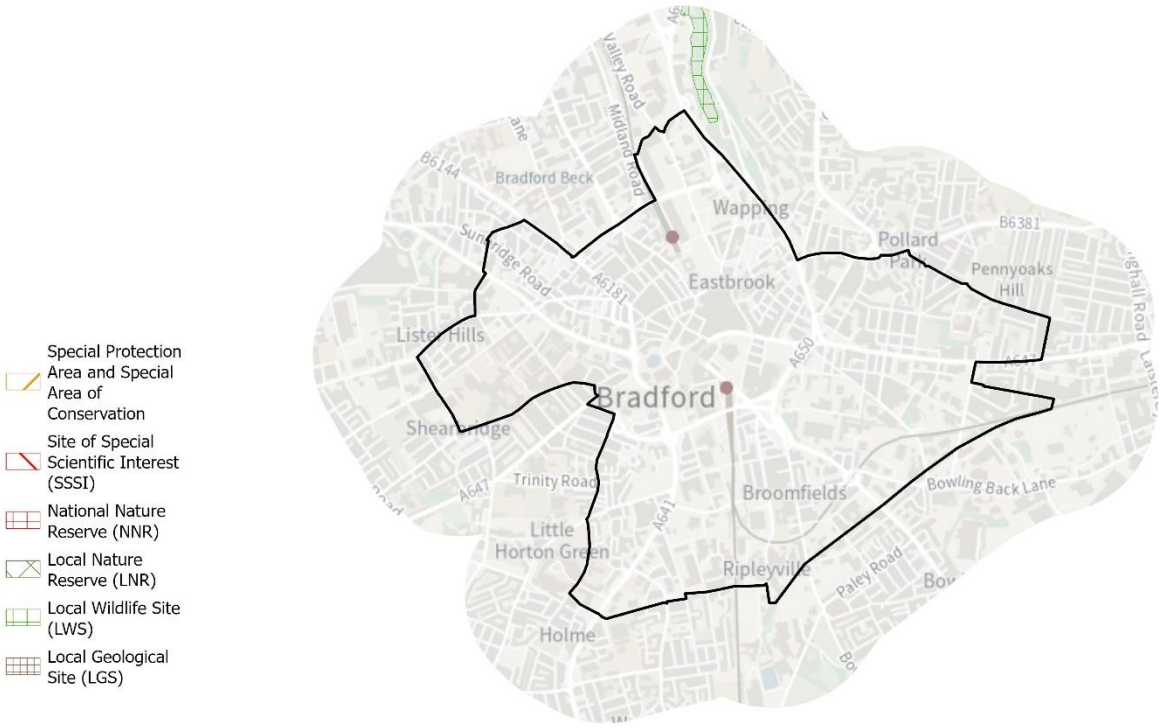


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1.9.3 There has been significant recent investment in public realm and GBI schemes in the inner city; which has delivered a number of public realm improvements, enhanced active travel routes, Norfolk Gardens with its new areas of planting, and SuDS provision. In addition, the Bradford City Village regeneration project will deliver a new mixed-use neighbourhood in the north of the inner city, providing a walkable neighbourhood with a strong emphasis on urban greening with community greens, tree-lined streets and creation of a new public park. Furthermore, the Southern Gateway regeneration project will deliver infrastructure, homes, offices, retail and leisure spaces alongside a new city centre rail station and the

Bradford to Leeds tram scheme. All new development will integrate new accessible greenspaces.

Figure 14 – Bradford City Centre Natural Environment Map



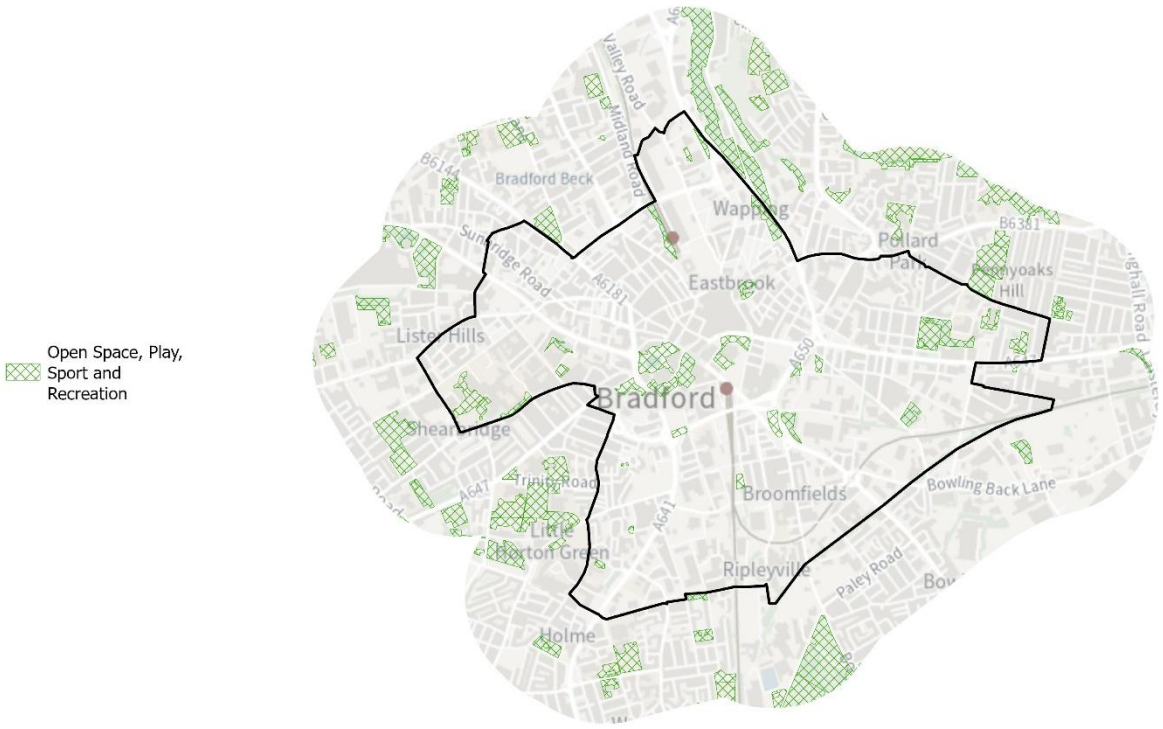
1.10 Open Space, Sport and Recreation

1.10.1 The settlement area of Bradford city centre has 15 sites identified as open space covering an area of circa 7.63ha. Key sites within the settlement include:

- City Park / Centenary Square
- Bradford University Campus

1.10.2 There are good levels of provision of certain typologies in this area, however the distribution of spaces across the settlement area the map shows that there are large parts of the city centre where there is no provision of open space. There are high levels of deficiency in eight typologies, where there is a need for increased provision – Outdoor Sports, Parks and Gardens and Provision for Children sites, Allotments, Cemeteries, Green and Blue Corridors, Natural and Semi natural Greenspace, and Open Land in Settlements space. Figure 15 below shows the location of open space in Bradford city centre.

Figure 15 – Bradford city centre Open Space Overview



1.11 Critical Environmental Constraints

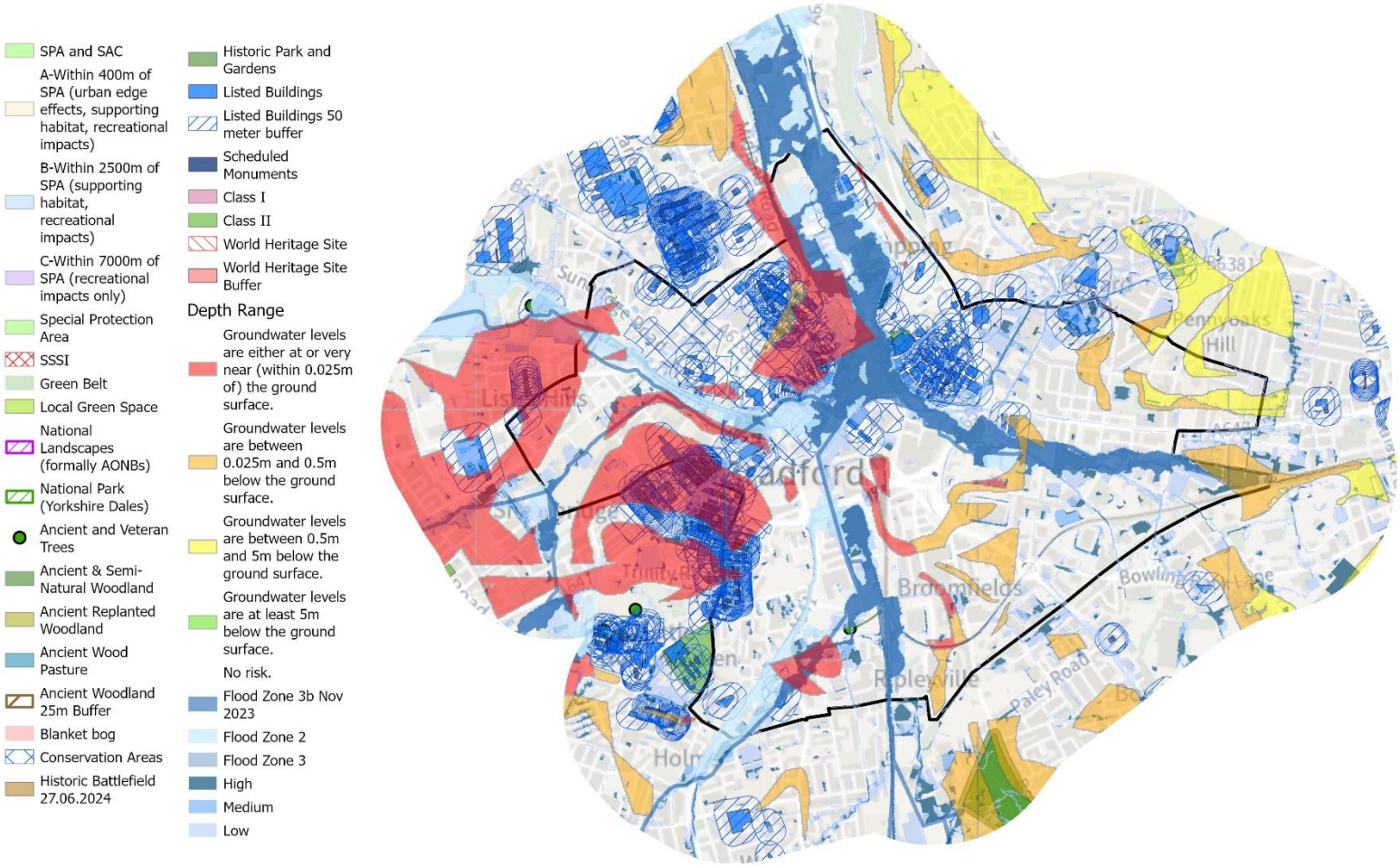
1.11.1 Bradford's location means that parts of the city centre are at risk of fluvial flooding from the Bradford Beck and Eastbrook. Due to the surrounding topography and extensive urbanisation of the city centre, there are also areas which suffer from surface water flooding issues. In particular, there are areas of high fluvial and surface water flood risk, particularly along the northern entrance to the city centre along Valley Road and associated Bradford Beck corridor, and South of the city centre around Nelson Street and Britannia Street.

1.11.2 Some areas of high flood risk coincide with major regeneration areas of the City Centre which may be subject to investment to deliver new transport infrastructure, housing and employment and is likely to involve a significant re-engineering of parts of the city over the next 20 years. A comprehensive approach to managing flood risk within the Bradford Beck corridor will need to be carried out, which may include watercourse and flood engineering, alleviation works including green and blue infrastructure

investment as part of a package of measures to reduce flood risk across the city.

1.11.3 A map detailing critical environmental constraints in and around the Bradford city centre settlement is shown below in Figure 16.

Figure 16 – NPPF Footnote 7 Constraints



2 Bradford North East Profile

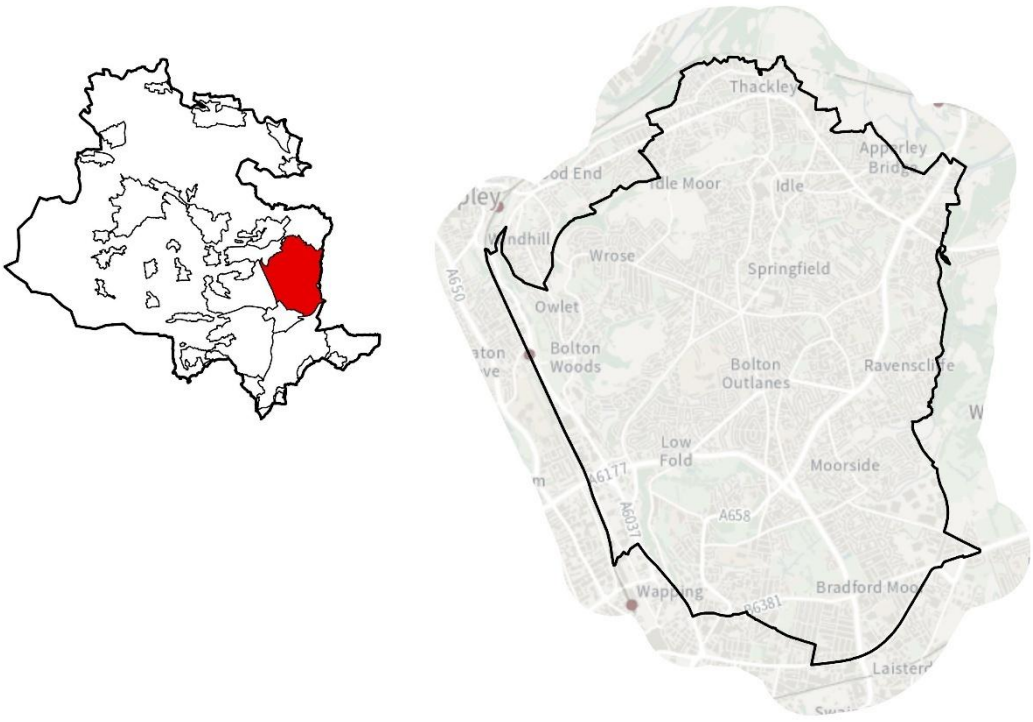
2.1 Introduction – Location and History

2.1.1 The Local Plan settlement hierarchy identifies Bradford North East as one of four quadrant areas within the wider Regional City of Bradford. It is broadly defined by Leeds Road to the south and the fringes of the Canal Road area to the west, extending northwards to Thackley woods and the Leeds Liverpool Canal and the District boundary with Leeds to the east.

2.1.2 Bradford North East (hereafter Bradford NE) covers an area of 1,650 hectares and is primarily residential in character with strong commuter and access connections to Bradford and Leeds City Centres.

2.1.3 Unless otherwise stated, the statistics presented in this settlement profile are derived from the Office of National Statistics 2021 Census.

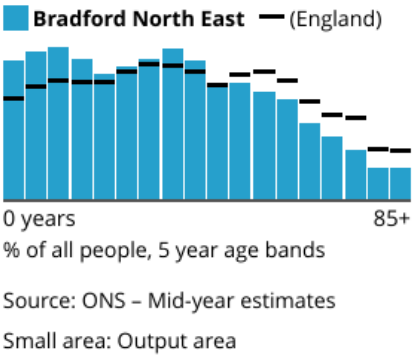
Figure 1 – Location Map



2.2 Population and Ethnicity

2.2.1 The Bradford NE settlement has a population of 98,440 (ONS, 2024). An overview of Bradford NE's age demographics vs England's, shown in Figure 2, highlights Bradford NE as a settlement with a younger than average population.

Figure 2



2.2.2 The ethnic composition of Bradford NE is primarily made up of people who identify themselves as white, accounting for 56.0% of the local population. However, those who identify as Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh stands at 36,9%, a higher proportion than the national figure of 9.6%, the Yorkshire and The Humber figure of 8.9%, and over the Bradford District figure of 32.1%.

2.3 Index of Multiple Deprivation

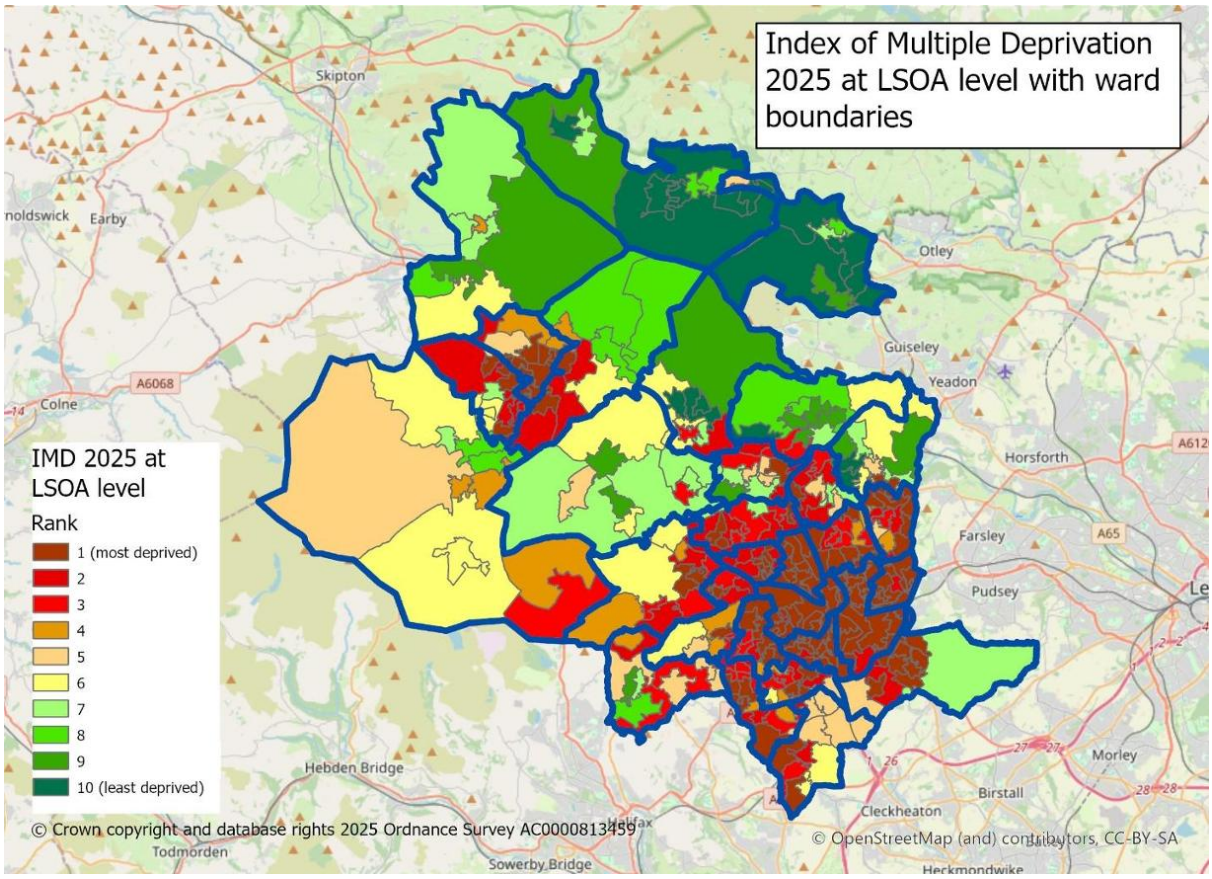
2.3.1 The Index of Multiple Deprivation is an overall measure of deprivation and uses 55 separate indicators organised across seven distinct domains of deprivation (income, employment, education skills and training, health deprivation and disability, crime, barriers to housing and services and living environment) which are combined and weighted.

2.3.2 The following map (Figure 3) shows Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) ranked by deciles of deprivation as identified in the 2025 Index of Multiple Deprivation. More deprived neighbourhoods are shown in red and less deprived neighbourhoods are shown in green.

2.3.3 The lower layer super output area boundaries are not directly aligned with the ward boundaries and individual LSOAs may be split across more than one ward. A best-fit methodology has been used which matches the main population of each LSOA to one ward.

2.3.4 Most of the LSOAs in Bradford North East are deprived, with rankings from 1 to 4 (shown in red and yellow on the map below).

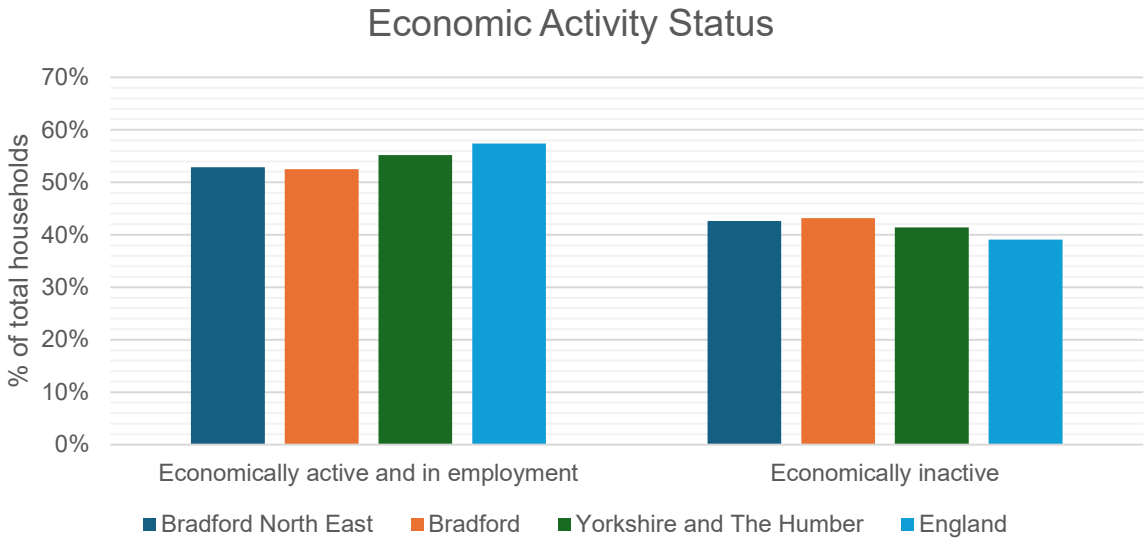
Figure 3



2.4 Economy and Employment

2.4.1 52.9% of the Bradford NE population (over 16 years old) are economically active and in employment (excluding full-time students) and 42.6% are economically inactive. In England, the economically active rate sits at 57.4%, and the economically inactive rate sits at 39.1%, meaning Bradford NE is less economically active than the national rate. Figure 4 below also illustrates Bradford NE's economic activity status compared to other regional rates.

Figure 4

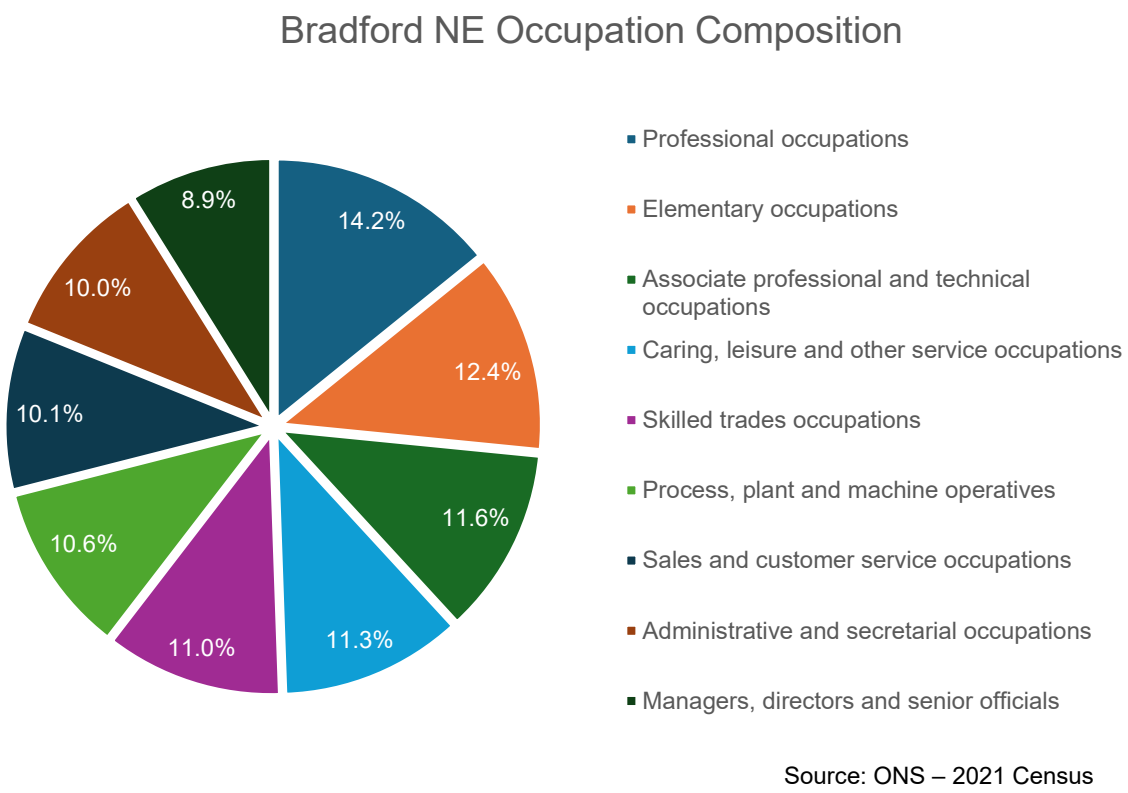


Source: ONS – 2021 Census

2.4.2 Professional occupations (14.2%), elementary occupations (12.4%), and Associate professional and technical occupations (11.6%) are the top three occupation classifications for the Bradford NE. Professional occupations and associate professional and technical occupations are less common compared to the England rate of 20.3% and 13.3%respectively and elementary occupation is more popular compared to the England rates of 10.5%. A more detailed look at Bradford NE's occupation composition is shown below in Figure 5.

2.4.3 The main employment areas are located to the south of Leeds Road and therefore in Bradford South East area but there are pockets of employment development, most notably in Idle and Greengates, east of the Shipley Airedale Road and south of Barkerend Road and at Gain Lane where Morrisons have their headquarters and there is a major bakery. Land at Gain Lane and Woodhall Road is identified within the employment allocations as a key site and established Enterprise Zone.

Figure 5



Source: ONS – 2021 Census

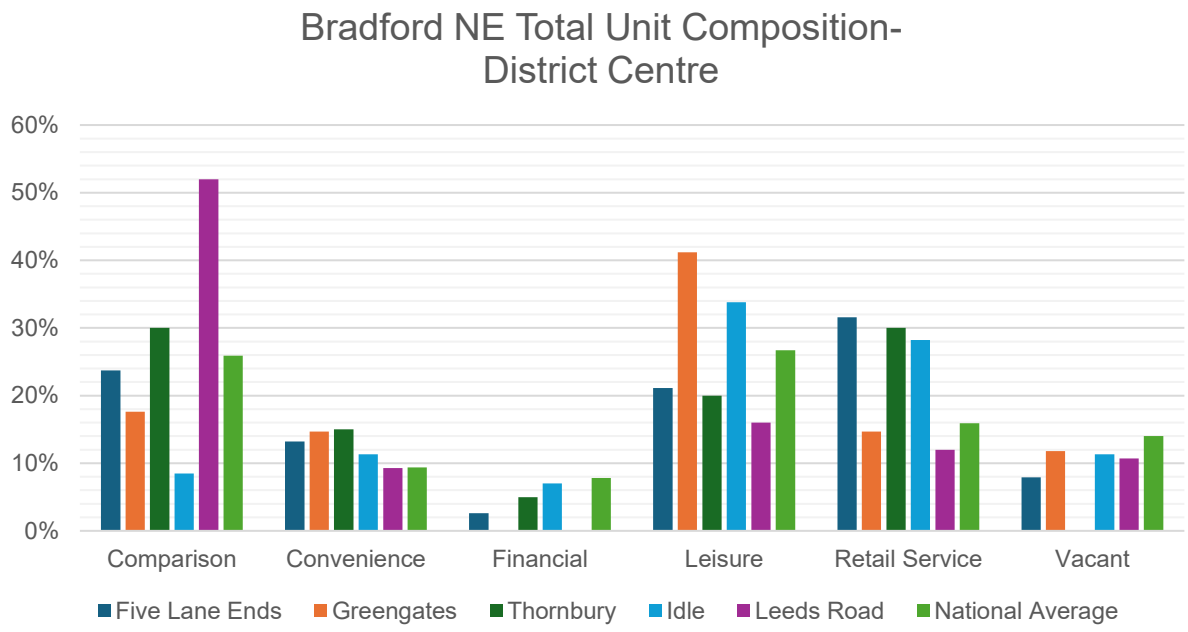
2.5 Retail and Local Services

2.5.1 All retail centres have been subject to a review as part of the Retail and Leisure Study (2026). The original study was completed in 2012. The City Centre is the main focus for retail and service provision for the District followed by the Principal Towns, District Centres and Local Centres.

2.5.2 The Local Plan identifies the Five Lane Ends District Centre, the Greengates District Centre, Idle, Leeds Rd and the Thornbury District Centre as the main focusses for convenience retail and limited comparison retail and a range of non-retail services such as banks, building societies, restaurants, cafes and other local facilities in Bradford NE.

2.5.3 Figure 6 below show the District Centre Unit composition in Bradford NE compared to the national average.

Figure 6



Source: Composition of centre derived from Nexus Planning survey of February 2026; UK Average from Experian Goad report of September 2025

2.5.4 According to the retail and leisure study (2026), Five Lane Ends is a healthy district centre with a strong day-to-day shopping function centred around Morrisons and Enterprise 5 Retail Park where a new Food Warehouse and Marie Curie charity shop recently opened. The centre offers a good range of shops and services, with service offer particularly well represented.

2.5.5 Greengates performs well as a district centre, supported by several large-format retailers including Sainsbury's, Asda, Matalan and B&M. These operators provide a strong retail foundation and attract regular footfall from a wide catchment area.

2.5.6 Idle includes a number of established operators, including Aldi, Co-op Food, Go Local and Home Bargains, alongside a pharmacy and Post Office. Idle Medical Centre also adds to the range of community services available.

2.5.7 Thornbury is a healthy retail-focused district centre anchored by Morrisons, Iceland and the wider Woodhall Retail Park. Larger operators such as B&Q, B&M and Bargain Buys give the centre a broader shopping role than many district centres and help to draw visitors from a wider area.

2.5.8 Leeds Road offer is particularly distinguished by its strong comparison retail function, with more than half of all units falling within this category,

alongside convenience retail, leisure and local services. The centre has an extensive linear form along the A647 and supports healthy levels of activity and footfall, particularly within its western section.

2.5.9 The Local Plan also identifies six designated Local Centres within Bradford NE including;

- Barkerend Rd
- Bolton junction
- Eccleshill
- Laisterdyke – which falls across both North East and South East
- Undercliffe
- Wrose

2.5.10 The extent of the District centre and local centre boundaries are shown on the Policies Map and Figures 7a to 7c below.

Figure 7a - Greengates and Idle District Centre

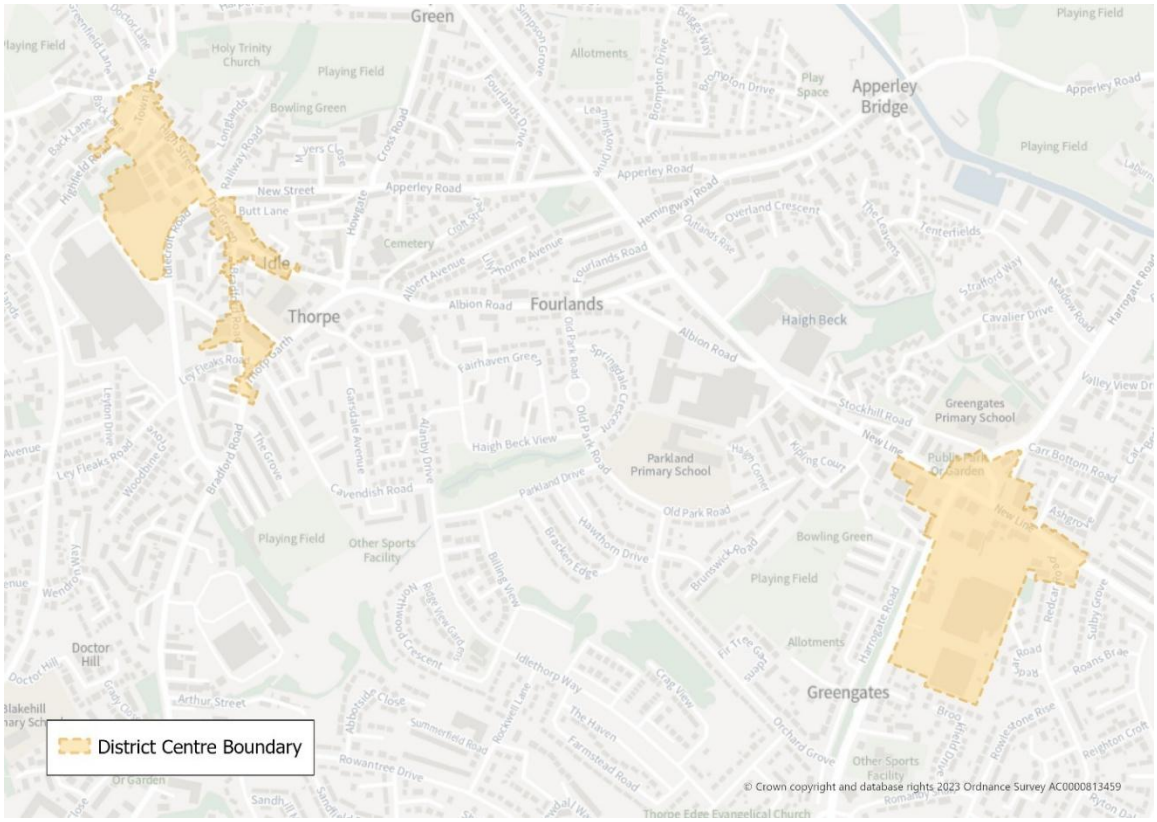


Figure 7b – Thornbury, Leeds Road District Centre and Barkerend Road, Laisterdyke, and Undercliffe Local Centres

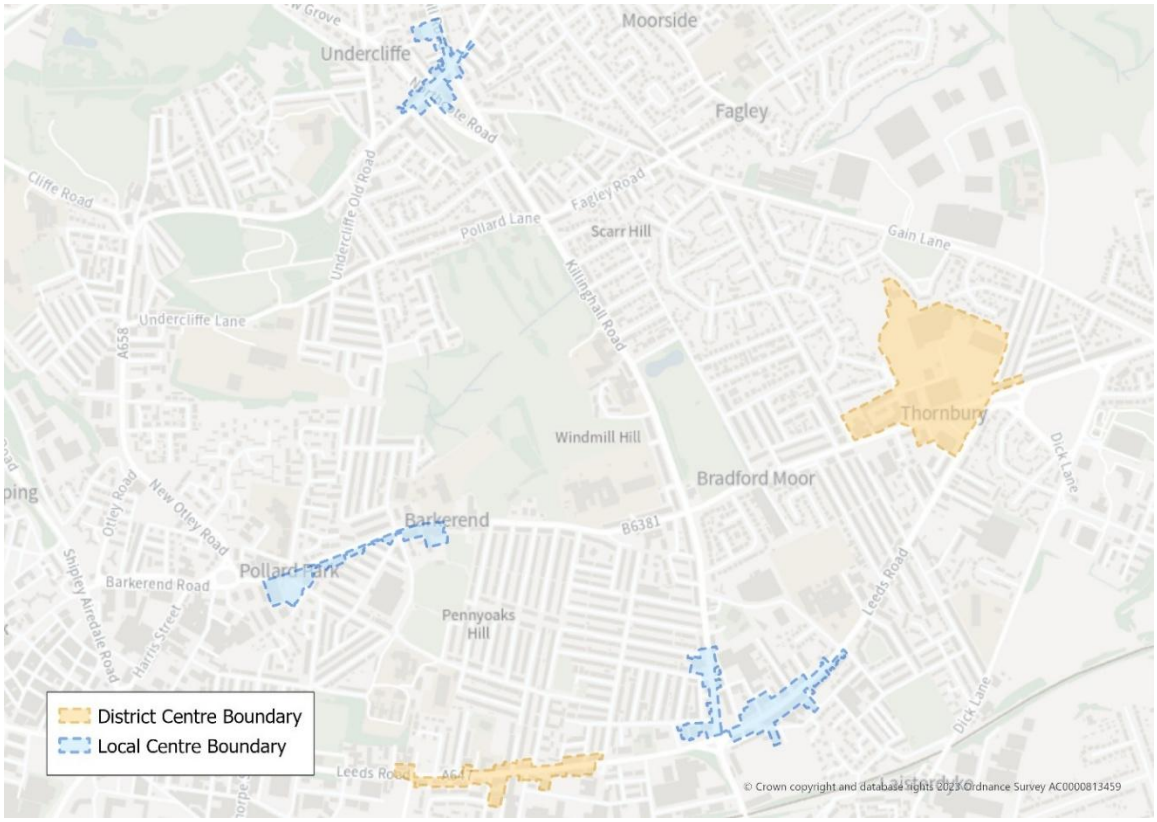
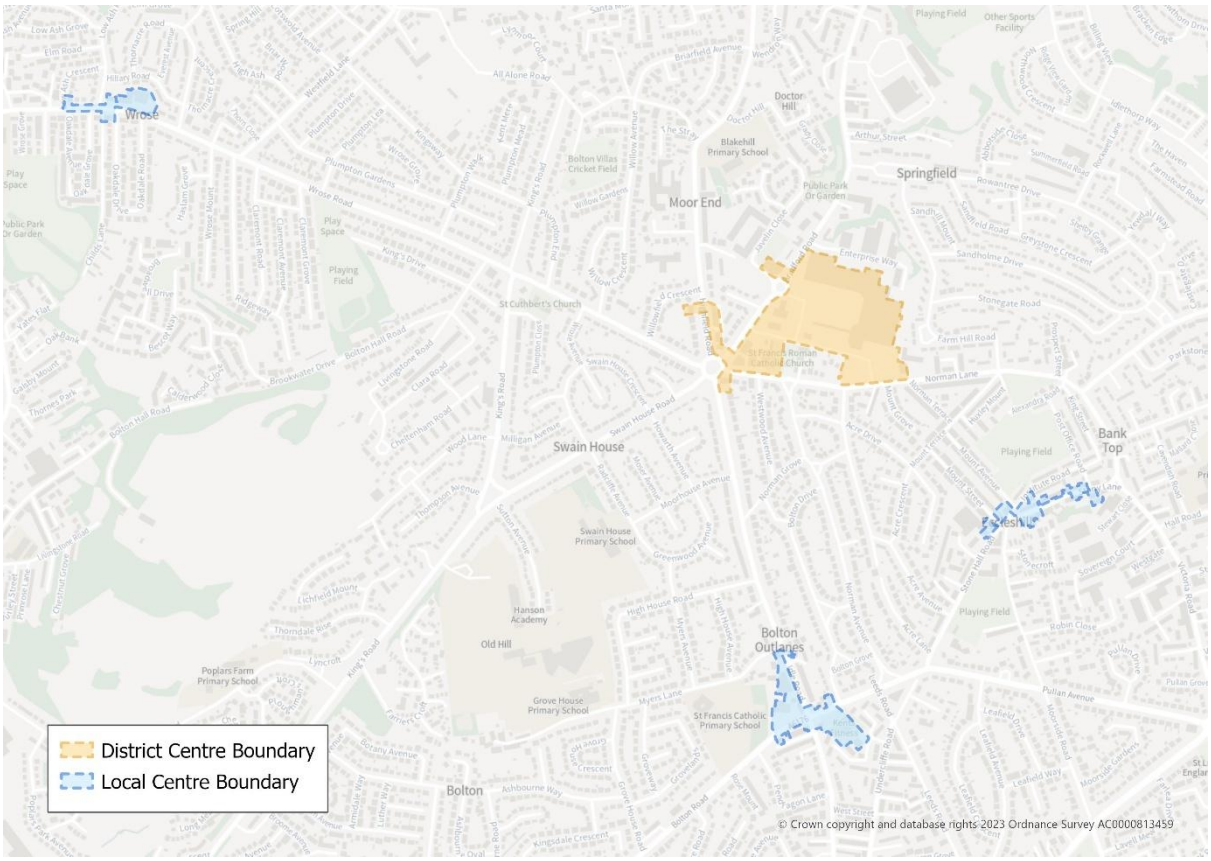
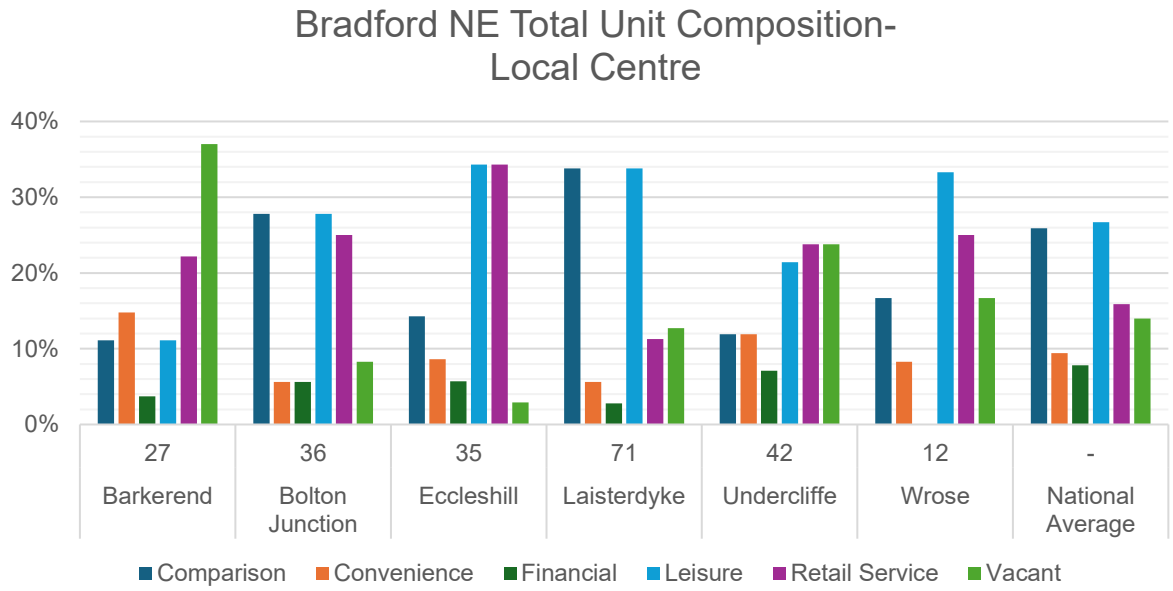


Figure 7c – Five Lane Ends District Centre and Bolton Junction, Eccleshill and Wrose Local Centres



2.5.11 Figure 8 below show the Local Centre unit composition in Bradford NE compared to the national average.

Figure 8

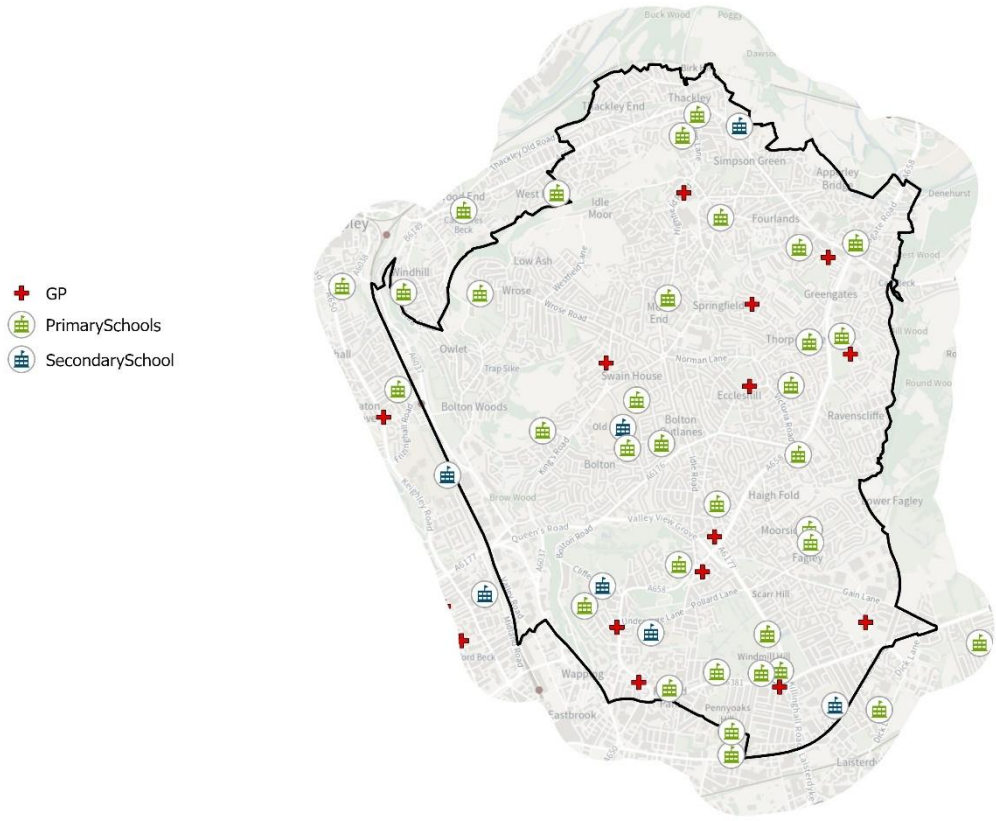


Source: Composition of centre derived from Nexus Planning survey of February 2026; UK Average from Experian Goad report of September 2025

2.5.12 Bradford NE has a wide range of community facilities to meet the day-to-day needs of its local residents. These facilities range from schools, hospitals, GP surgeries through to post offices, places of worship, community halls/centres, playgrounds, a library and various sporting facilities.

2.5.13 The area is served by 36 primary schools, 9 secondary schools and 3 colleges. Bradford NE has a number of NHS registered healthcare facilities within the area. There are 27 GP surgeries/health centres. Secondary healthcare is provided at St Luke's Hospital in Little Horton and at Bradford Royal Infirmary which lie in Bradford South West and North West respectively. Figure 9 shows the location of local schools and medical facilities.

Figure 9 – School and Medical Facilities in Bradford NE



2.6 Transport and Movement

2.6.1 Bradford NE is located at the northern end of the Bradford District, providing good road and rail connections to nearby major towns, cities and out towards Leeds.

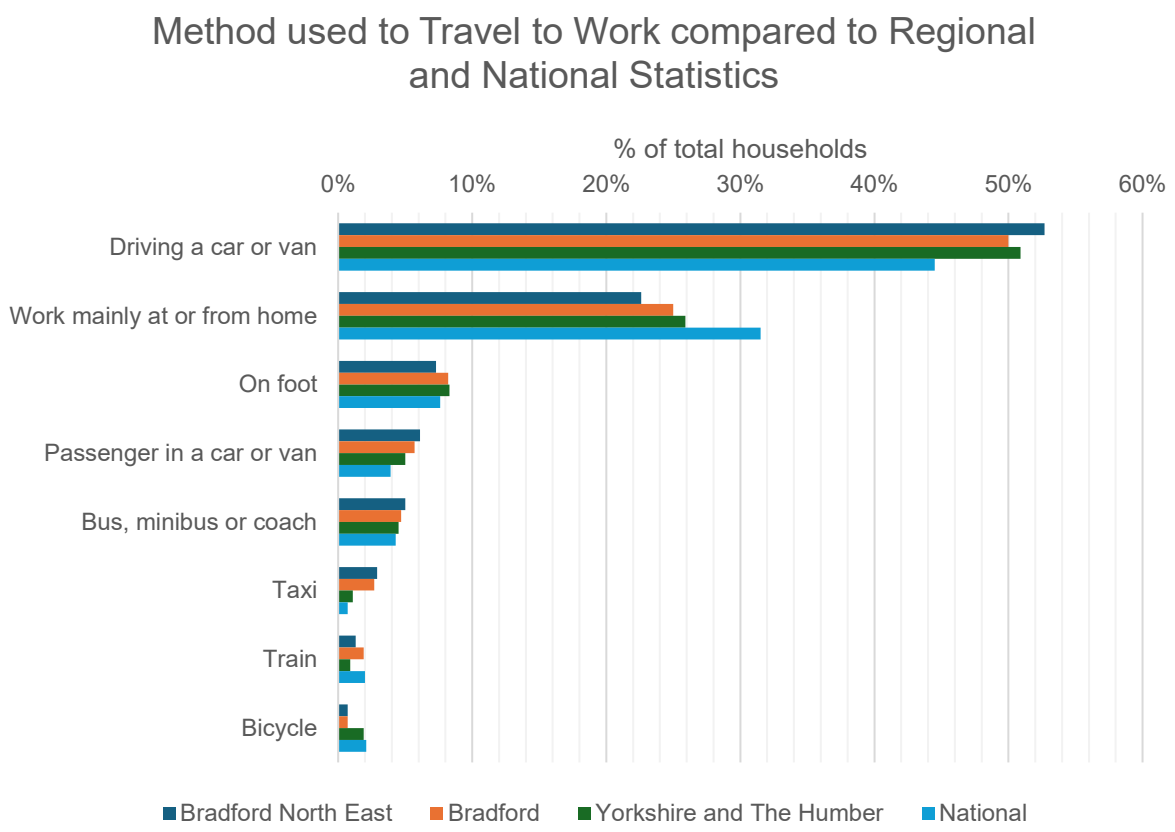
2.6.2 Public transport provision in Bradford NE includes Apperley Bridge railway station which provides a stop on the Airedale line and links North Yorkshire, access into the City and out to the east to Leeds and beyond. NE Bradford also benefits from a range of excellent road links which provide bus travel within the wider District.

2.6.3 Bradford NE connects local neighbourhoods directly to Bradford Interchange, Shipley Market Square, and surrounding areas. Key routes serving Bradford NE includes First Bus, frequently running between Bradford Interchange and Shipley Market Square, passing through Five Lane Ends and Thackley Corner. There are also services which connects the outer northern edge (toward Greengates and Apperley Bridge) up to Leeds-Bradford Airport and Harrogate. Figure 11 shows where bus stops lie in the settlement and where connectivity is stronger based on colour gradient.

2.6.4 Bradford NE has lower levels of car ownership compared to the Yorkshire and The Humber rate across all number of vehicles (1-3+ cars or van per household). It has a consequently higher level of households with no car at 27.1% compared to a Yorkshire and The Humber rate of 24.2% and an England rate of 23.5%. It is worth noting that Bradford NE lies within the Bradford Clean Air Zone (CAZ).

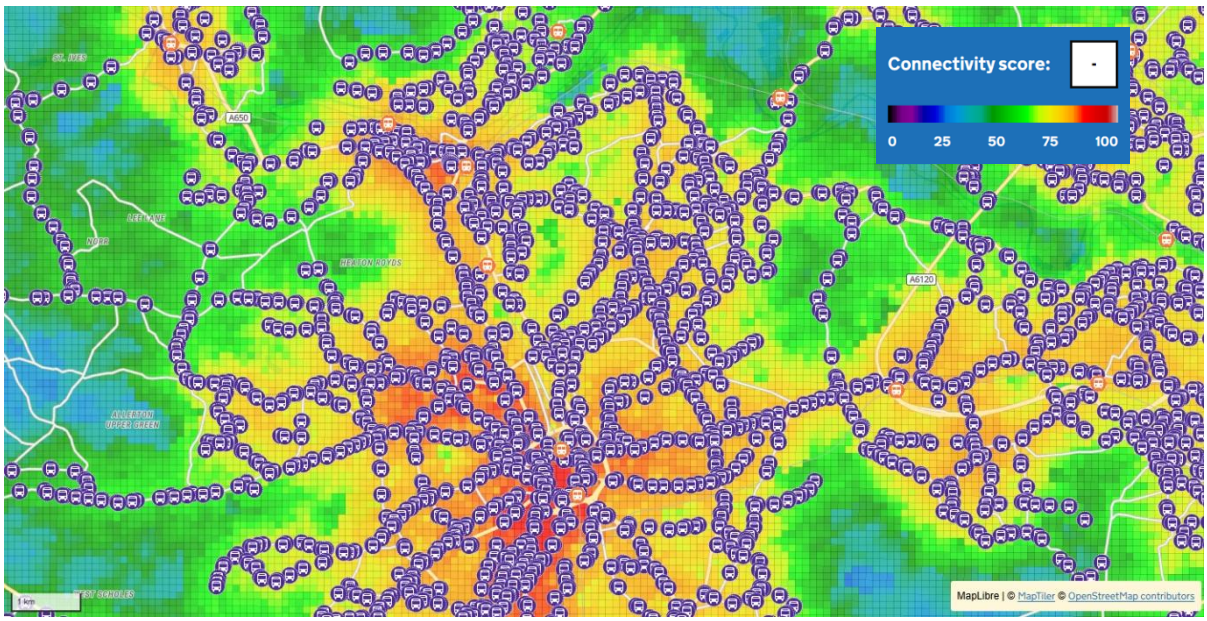
2.6.5 The most popular method used to travel to work is Driving a car or van, at 52.7%, followed by work mainly at or from home at 22.6%, and on foot at 7.3%. Figure 10 below shows in detail the methods used to travel to work in Bradford NE compared to district, regional, and national statistics. These figures are also impacted by the COVID pandemic at the time of the Census survey period.

Figure 10



Source: ONS – 2021 Census

Figure 11 – Bradford NE Connectivity Map



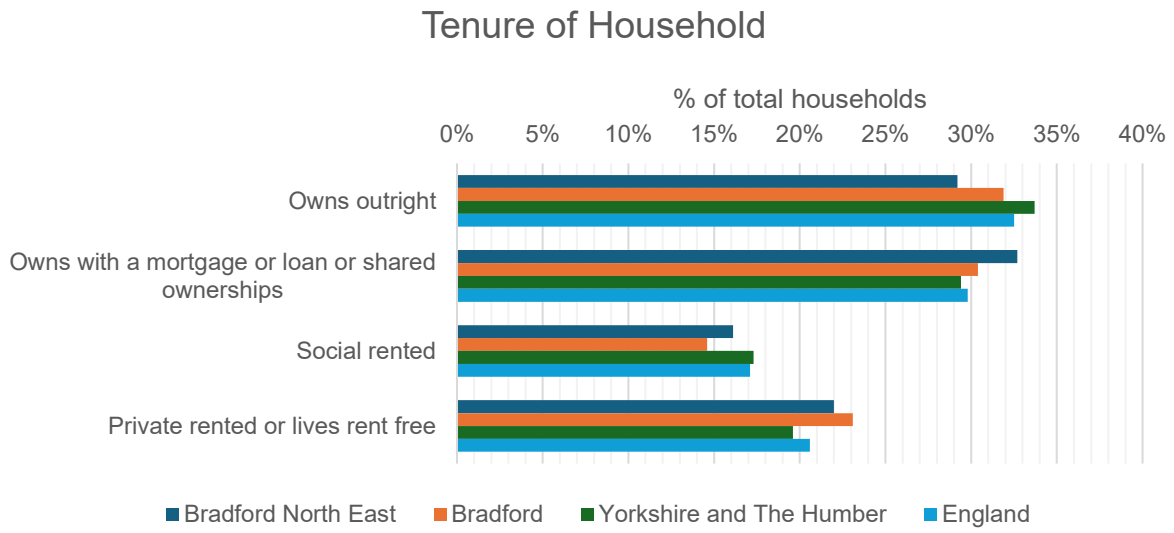
Source: Department for Transport, https://connectivity-tool.dft.gov.uk/

2.6.6 The Connectivity Tool combines transport and land use data to generate a national measure of connectivity. It can be used to display how any location is connected to everyday services by walking, driving, cycling and public transport. Much of Bradford NE falls between the connectivity score range of 60-85.

2.7 Dwellings and Households

2.7.1 Bradford NE has 34,679 households, with lower levels of outright household ownership at 29.2%, compared to an England rate of 32.5%, a Yorkshire and The Humber rate of 33.7%, and a Bradford District rate of 31.9%. Notably, Bradford NE has a lower proportion of households that are social rented, at 16.1% of all households versus the England average of 17.1%. A more detailed look at tenure of household in Baildon is offered in Figure 12.

Figure 12



Source: ONS – 2021 Census

2.7.2 Bradford NE has a mix of accommodation types, with a composition of 86% whole house or bungalow, 13.9% flat, maisonette or apartment, and 0.1% caravan or other mobile or temporary structure. Compared to the England rates and Yorkshire and the Humber rates, Bradford NE has a higher proportion of Whole house or bungalow and smaller proportion of flat, maisonette or apartment and a caravan or other mobile or temporary structure.

2.8 Green Belt

2.8.1 Bradford NE is characterised by densely developed urban landscape divided by established parks and less formal urban greenspaces out to rural landscape to the east and north. Bradford NE is surrounded by Green Belt, particularly to the north-east side. The Green Belt around the settlement is visualised in Figure 13 below.

Figure 13 – Green Belt Surrounding Bradford NE



2.9 Historic Character

2.9.1 The importance of heritage in the settlement is reflected in five designated Conservation Areas, namely Idle And the Green, Wrose, Leeds Liverpool Canal, Hodgson Fold, Eccleshill Conservation Area and Undercliffe Cemetery which is also a Historic Park and Garden as is Peel Park.

2.9.2 There is a total of 448 Listed Buildings within the Bradford NE, including 448 listed building, majority of which are (444) Grade II, followed by 4 Grade II*. Buck Wood contains a scheduled ancient monument comprising carved rocks. Idle conservation area and buildings fronting Feversham Street are on the Heritage at Risk register

2.9.3 See Figure 14 below for an overview of areas of historic significance.

Figure 14 – Areas of Historic Significance In and Around Bradford NE



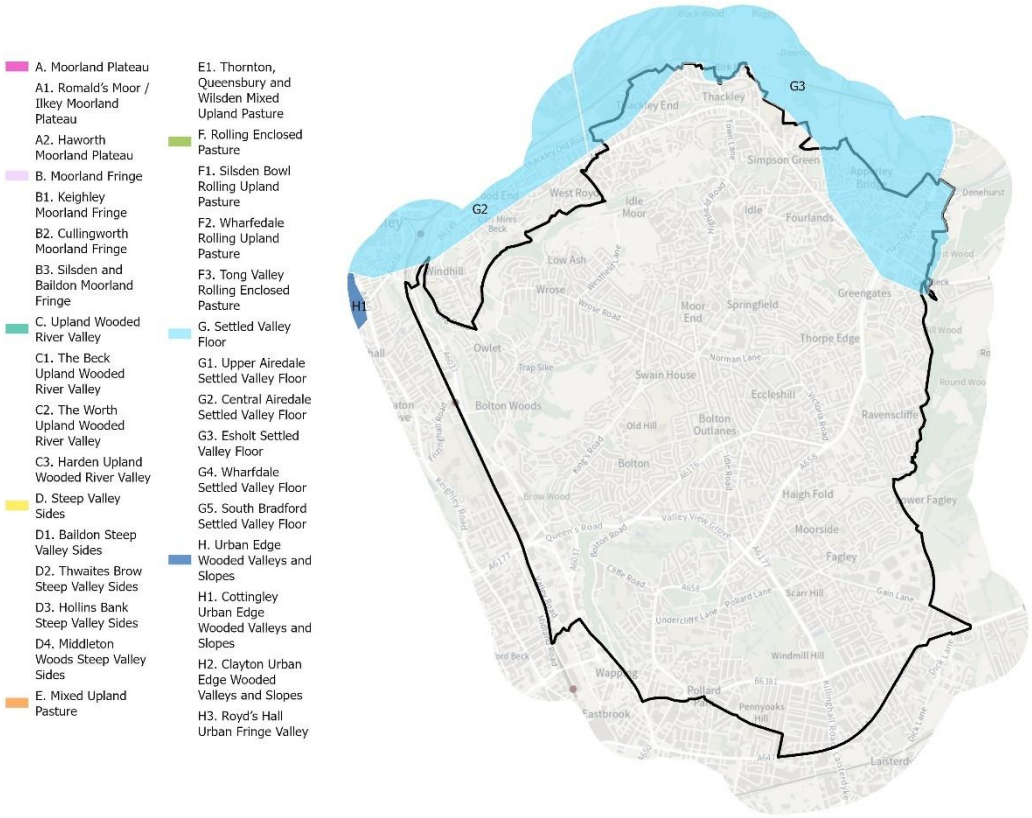
2.10 Landscape

2.10.1 Bradford NE is comprised of one landscape character types (LCT): Esholt Settled Valley Floor. Within the settlement area, there is a small Esholt Settled Valley Floor G3 landscape character area (LCA) towards the north side. This LCA is defined by the following non-exhaustive characteristics:

- A relatively narrow section of the River Aire valley floor contained by the rising landform of the wooded valley sides. Carved out by glacial activity and fluvial erosion which cut through the carboniferous Millstone Grit and sandstone bedrock.
- A rural landscape but dominated by the presence of Esholt sewage works which has strong connections to the textile industry.
- The River Aire meanders naturally across the floodplain and the Leeds and Liverpool Canal runs alongside, both of which are valued for wildlife and recreation.

2.10.2 Figure 15 shows a map of the LCA in and around the Bradford NE settlement.

Figure 15 – Landscape Character Types and Areas within Bradford NE



2.11 Natural Environment

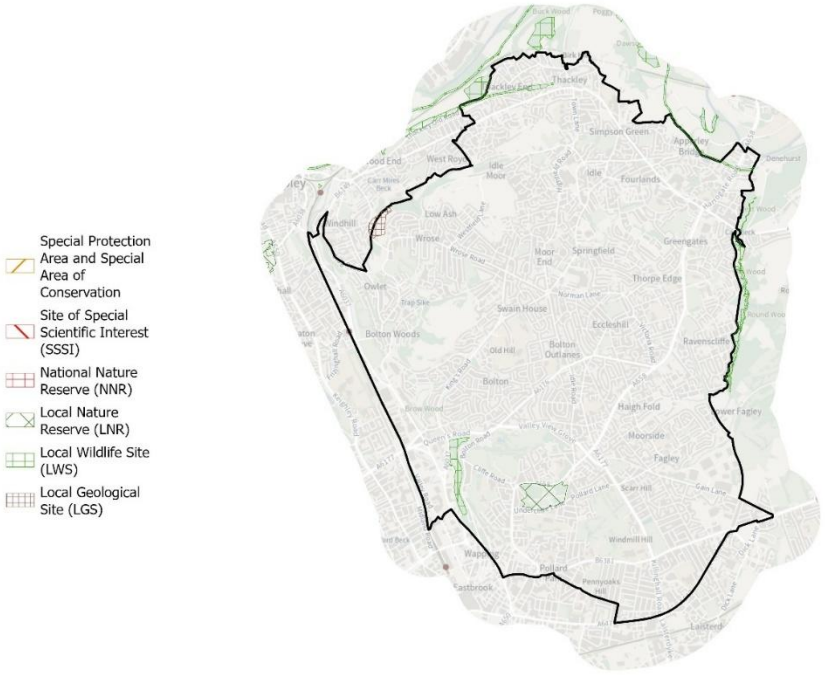
2.11.1 Bradford NE contains several important biodiversity and geological designations. These include:

- Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) – Boar's Well Urban Wildlife Reserve, Shipley - Thackley Disused Railway
- Local Geological Sites (LGS) – Wrose Hill

2.11.2 The area has a range of corridors and spaces that contribute towards its Green and Blue Infrastructure networks. These corridors and open areas contribute towards the areas Green and Blue Infrastructure networks that form part of the District's GBI network and should be protected and enhanced.

2.11.3 These areas are multi-functional in nature and help to deliver benefits for biodiversity, reduce flood risk, provide public rights of way, and areas of open space. New developments should identify the opportunities to connect into these networks by enhancing natural features that exist on-site and improving the links between sites. The key corridors in the area are the waterways and woodlands to the north of the settlement around Thackley and Apperley Bridge and the District boundary with Leeds.

Figure 16 – Bradford NE Natural Environment Map



2.12 Open Space, Sport and Recreation

2.12.1 The settlement area of Bradford NE has 240 sites identified as open space covering an area of circa 320.18ha. Key sites within the settlement include:

- Peel Park
- Myra Shay Recreation
- Ground
- Undercliffe Cemetery
- Bradford Moor Golf Course
- Eccleshill Recreation Ground
- Wrose Recreation Ground
- Idle Recreation Ground

2.12.2 There are good levels of provision of certain typologies in this area, however there are deficiencies in provision in the centre part of the

settlement. There are high levels of deficiency in three typologies, where there is a need for increased provision- Parks and Gardens, Outdoor Sports and Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace. Figure 17 below shows the location of open space in Bradford NE.

Figure 17 – Bradford NE Open Space Overview

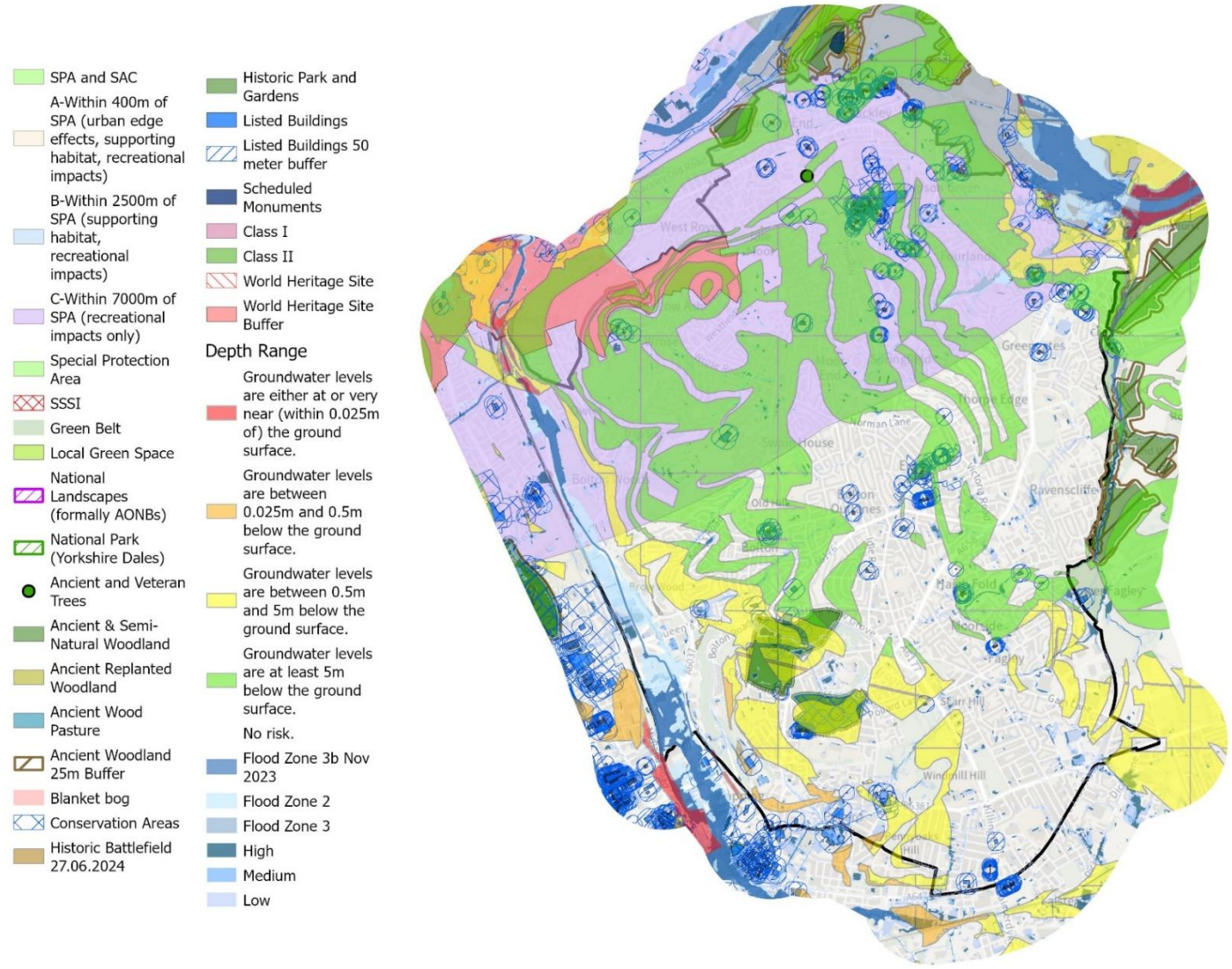


2.13 Critical Environmental Constraints

2.13.1 The River Aire valley to the north of Thackley is identified as being in Flood Zone 3b and to a larger scale Flood Zone 2. Wetland habitat is identified at the ponds in Peel Park and Bradford Moor Park with some occasional flooding connected with these assets.

2.13.2 A map detailing critical environmental constraints in and around the Bradford NE settlement is shown below in Figure 18.

Figure 18 – NPPF Footnote 7 Constraints



3 Bradford North West Profile

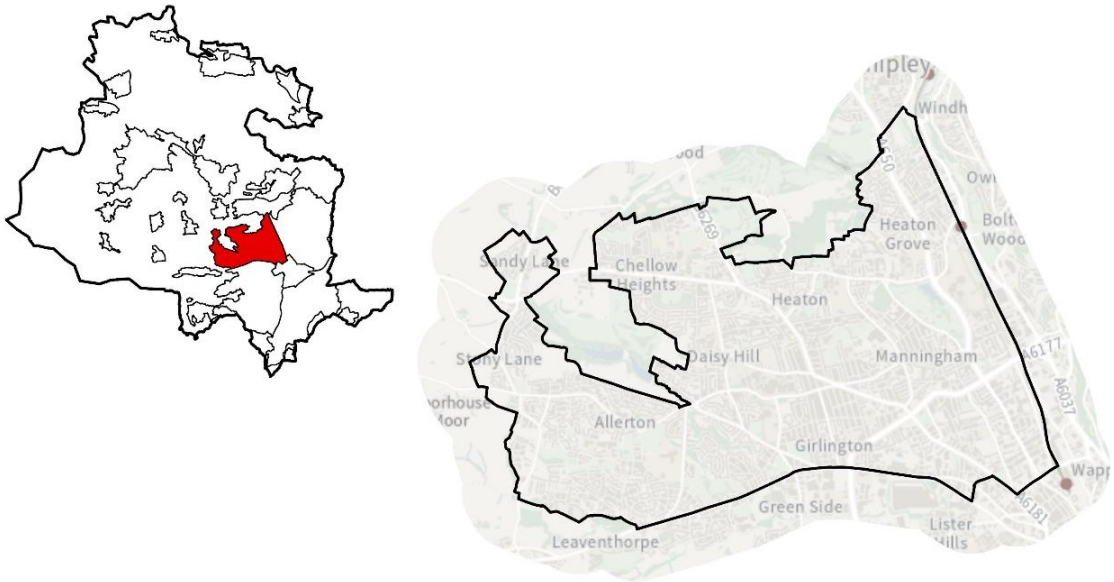
3.1 Introduction – Location and History

3.1.1 The Local Plan settlement hierarchy identifies Bradford North West as one of four quadrant areas defined within the wider Regional City of Bradford. The area has a strong urban grain which fans outwards from the city centre with and less dense development toward the fringes. The area has a strong but mixed character provided by the steeply sloping streets of former workers terraces in Girlington, the more rural nature of Sandy Lane, the former rural cores of Allerton and Heaton and the fine Victorian mansions of Heaton Grove. The area is broadly defined by Thornton Road to the south, Manningham Lane to the east and Heaton Woods to the north.

3.1.2 Bradford North West (hereafter Bradford NW) area covers 1,145 hectares and is primarily residential in character with strong commuter and access connections to Bradford City Centre and locations further afield such as Halifax, Leeds and North Yorkshire.

3.1.3 Unless otherwise stated, the statistics presented in this settlement profile are derived from the Office of National Statistics 2021 Census.

Figure 1 – Location Map

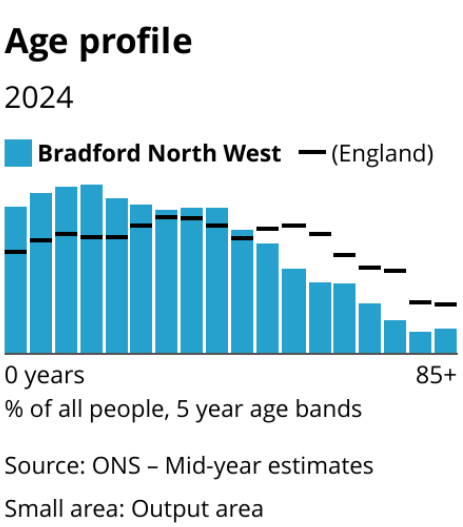


3.2 Population and Ethnicity

3.2.1 The Bradford NW settlement has a population of 84,364 (ONS, 2024). An overview of Bradford NW's age demographics vs England's, shown in Figure 2, highlights Bradford NW as a settlement with a younger than average population.

3.2.2 The ethnic composition of Bradford NW is primarily made up of people who identify themselves as Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh, accounting for 70.1% of the local population. This is a notably higher proportion than the national figure of 9.6%, the Yorkshire and The Humber figure of 8.9%, and the Bradford District figure of 32.1%.

Figure 2



3.3 Index of Multiple Deprivation

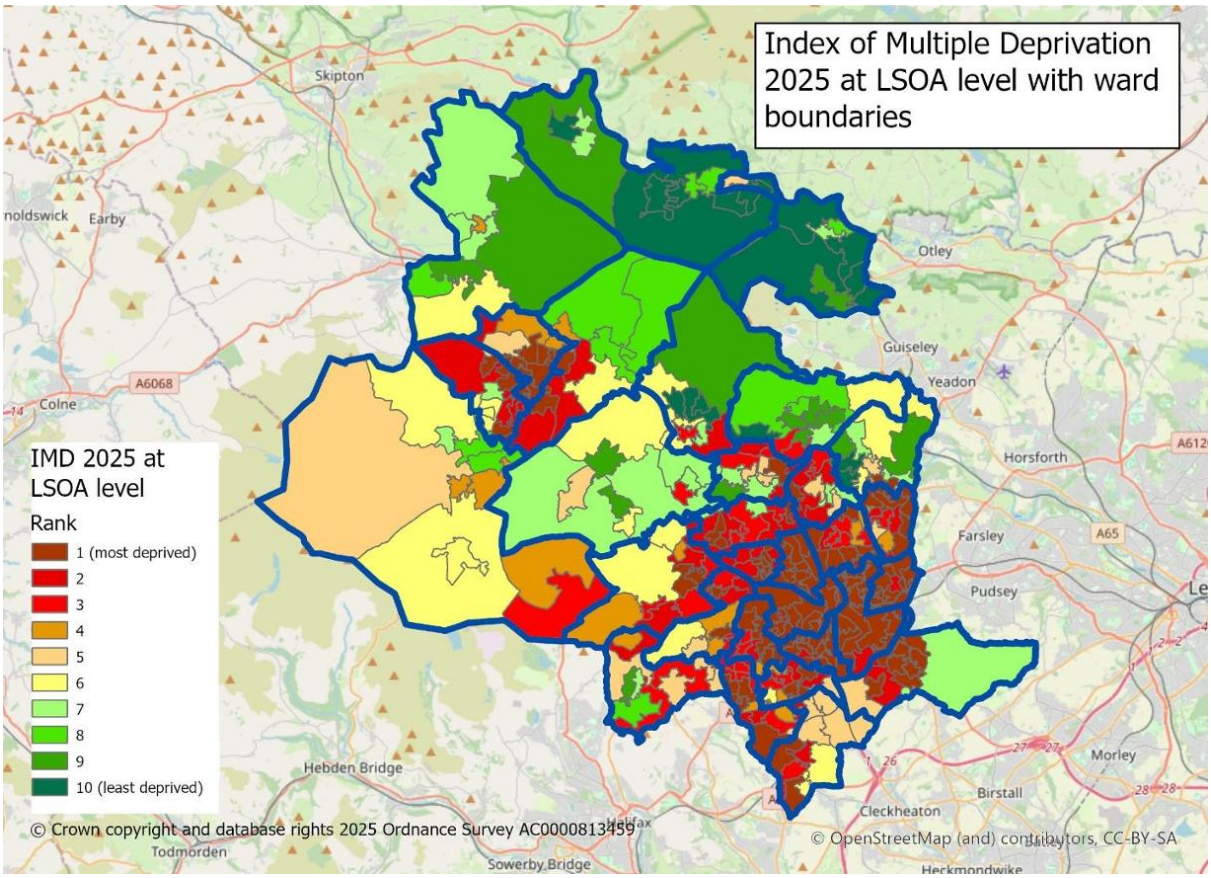
3.3.1 The Index of Multiple Deprivation is an overall measure of deprivation and uses 55 separate indicators organised across seven distinct domains of deprivation (income, employment, education skills and training, health deprivation and disability, crime, barriers to housing and services and living environment) which are combined and weighted.

3.3.2 The following map (Figure 3) shows Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) ranked by deciles of deprivation as identified in the 2025 Index of Multiple Deprivation. More deprived neighbourhoods are shown in red and less deprived neighbourhoods are shown in green.

3.3.3 The lower layer super output area boundaries are not directly aligned with the ward boundaries and individual LSOAs may be split across more than one ward. A best-fit methodology has been used which matches the main population of each LSOA to one ward.

3.3.4 Most of the LSOAs in Bradford NW are ranked as deprived, (shown in red and yellow on the map below).

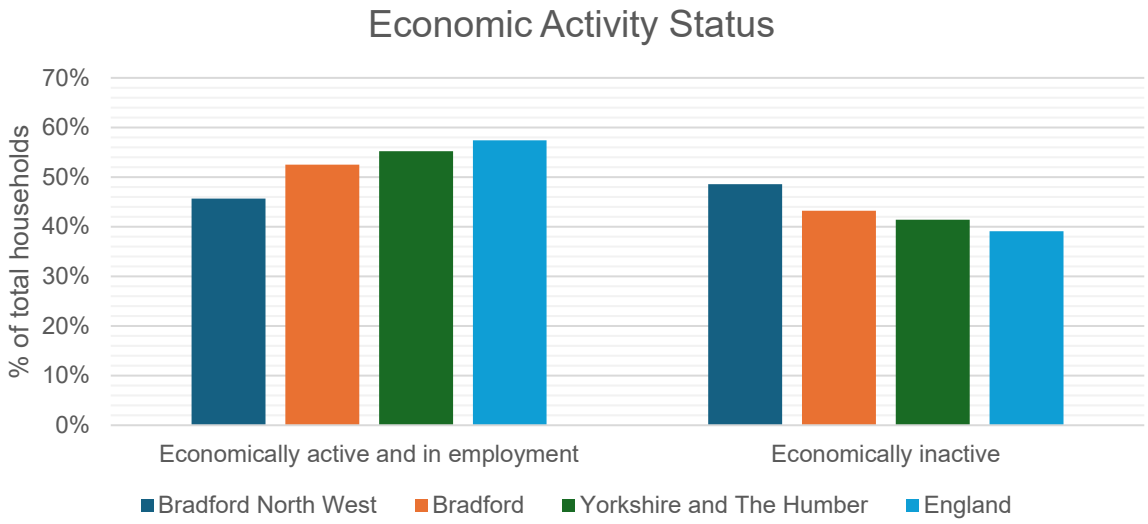
Figure 3



3.4 Economy and Employment

3.4.1 45.7% of the Bradford NW population (over 16 years old) are economically active and in employment (excluding full-time students) and 48.6% are economically inactive. In England, the economically active rate sits at 57.4%, and the economically inactive rate sits at 39.1%, meaning Bradford NW is less economically active than the national rate. Figure 4 below also illustrates Bradford NW's economic activity status compared to other regional rates.

Figure 4

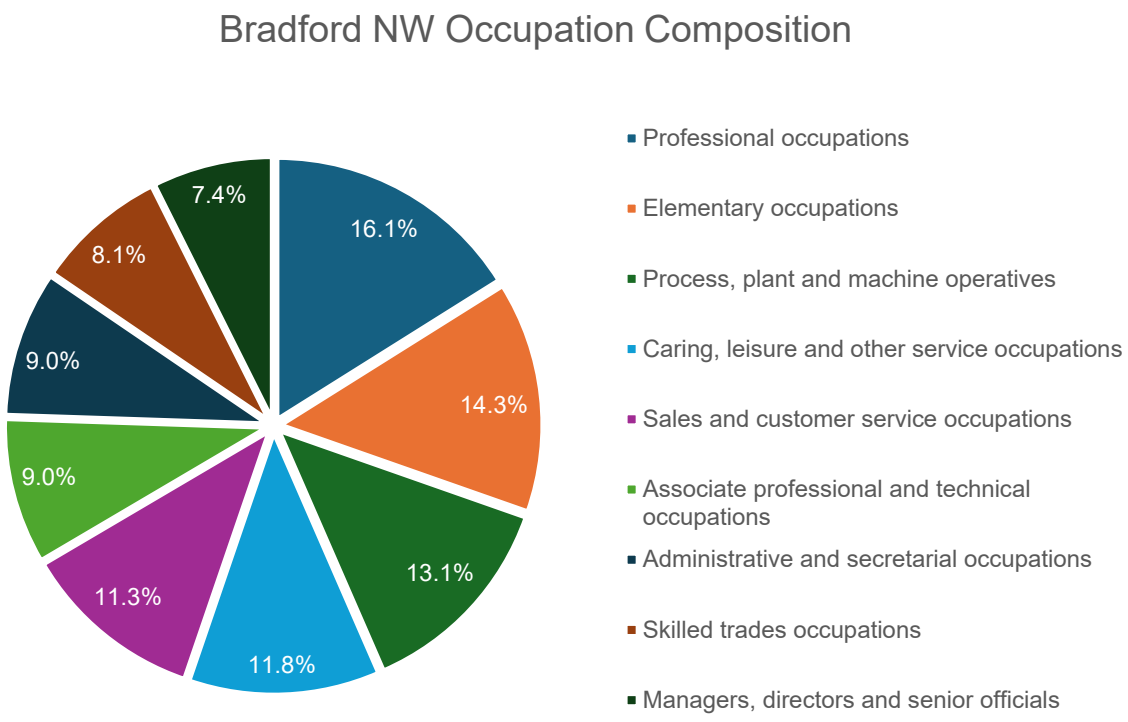


Source: ONS – 2021 Census

3.4.2 Professional occupations (16.1%), elementary occupations (14.3%), and Process, plant and machine operatives (13.1%) are the top three occupation classifications for the Bradford NW. Professional occupations are less common compared to the England rates at 20.3%, however, elementary occupations and process, plant and machine operatives occupations are more common compared to a rate of 10.5%, and 6.9% respectively. A more detailed look at Bradford NW's occupation composition is shown below in Figure 5.

3.4.3 The main employment areas are located outside of the Bradford NW area to the south of Thornton Rd (Bradford South West) and east of the Airedale railway line (Canal Rd Corridor), but there are pockets of employment between Manningham Lane and the railway line and between City Road and Thornton Rd. The Bradford Hospital Trust is the major employer in the area with over 5,500 staff spread across a number of locations, which include the BRI and Lynfield Mount Hospitals which sit within the area.

Figure 5



Source: ONS – 2021 Census

3.5 Retail and Local Services

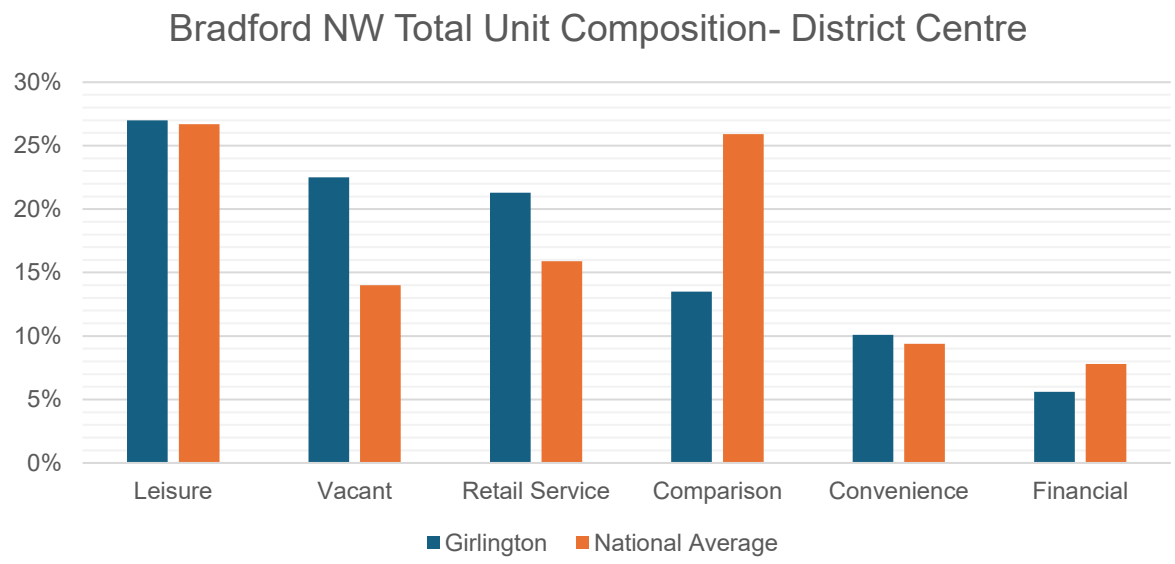
3.5.1 All retail centres have been subject to a review as part of the Retail and Leisure Study (2026). The original study was completed in 2012. The City Centre is the main focus for retail and service provision for the District followed by the Principal Towns, District Centres and Local Centres.

3.5.2 Girlington district centre performs a strong role as a local service hub and wider specialist destination within the Bradford District. The centre benefits from a vibrant and diverse commercial offer, supported by a high concentration of independent retailers and a well-established leisure and dining economy.

3.5.3 The centre experiences consistently high levels of activity throughout the day and into the evening, reflecting its role as a destination for specialist retail and food uses. Key anchors, including Morrisons, Lidl and the Victoria Shopping Park, further support its function and attract visitors from a wide catchment.

3.5.4 Figure 6 below show the District Centre unit composition in Bradford NW compared to the national average.

Figure 6



Source: Composition of centre derived from Nexus Planning survey of February 2026; UK Average from Experian Goad report of September 2025

3.5.5 The Local Plan also identifies seven designated Local Centres within Bradford NW including:

- Allerton

- Carlisle Rd/Whetley Hill
- Duckworth Lane
- Frizinghall
- Heaton
- Oak Lane, Manningham
- White Abbey Road

3.5.6 The boundaries for these areas are shown on the policies map and below at Figures 7a to 7c below. These centres cater for general everyday shopping needs to minimise the need to travel.

Figure 7a- Girlington District Centre and Carlisle Road/Whetley Hill, Duckworth Lane, Oak Lane and White Abbey Road Local Centres

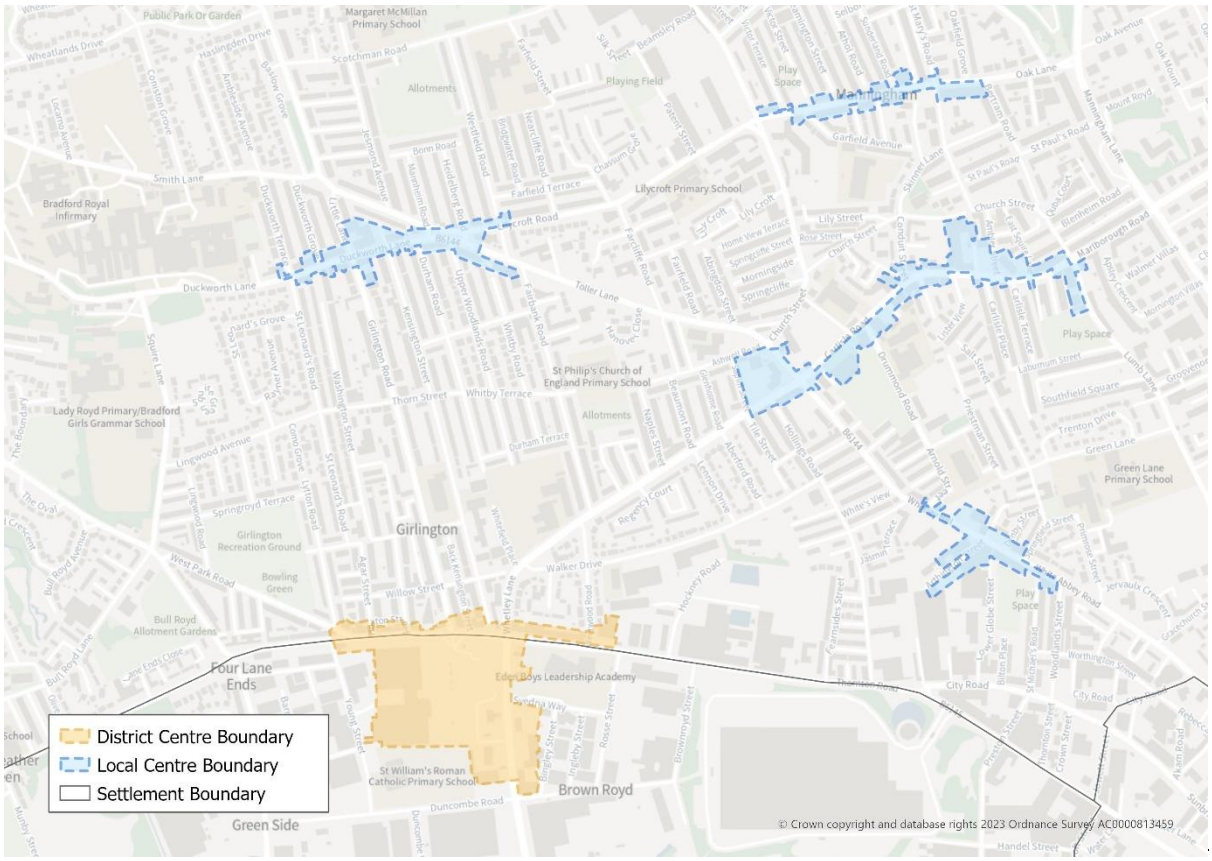


Figure 7b- Frizinghall and Heaton Local Centres

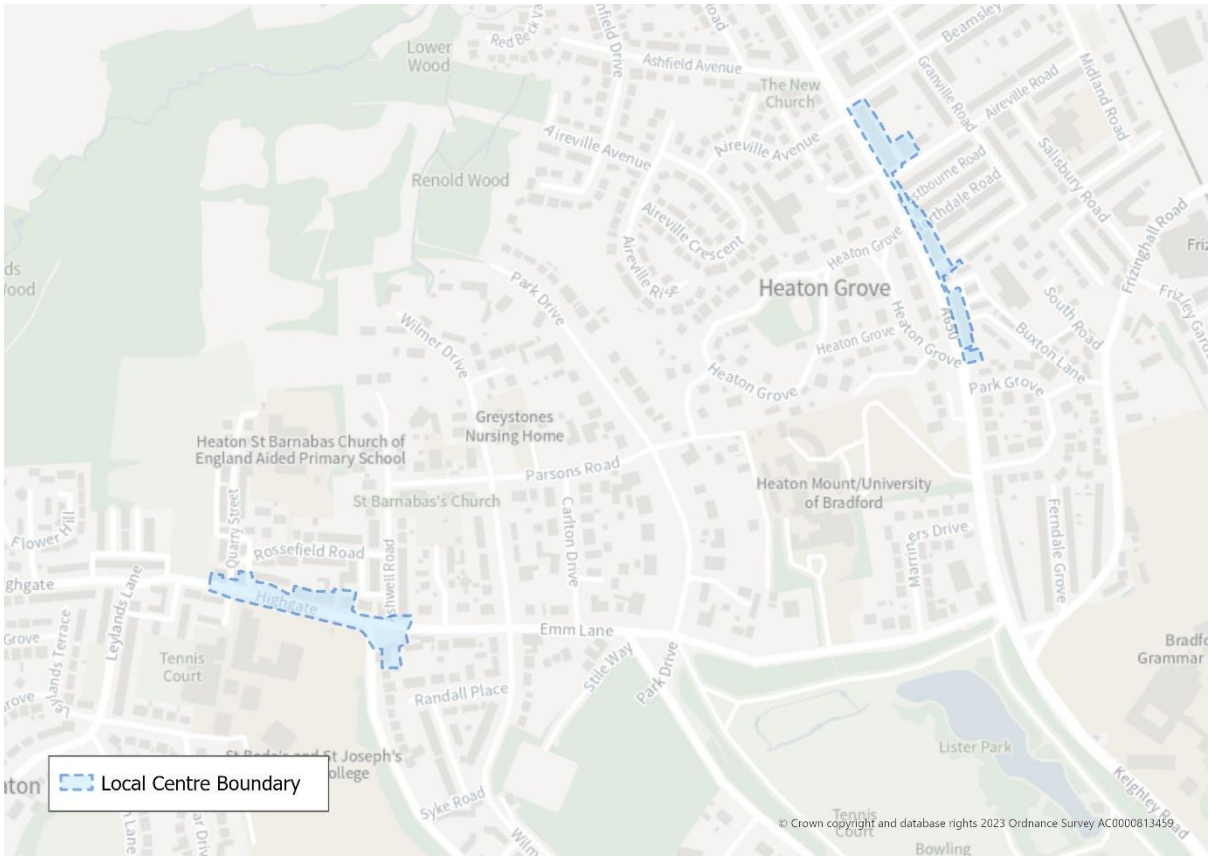
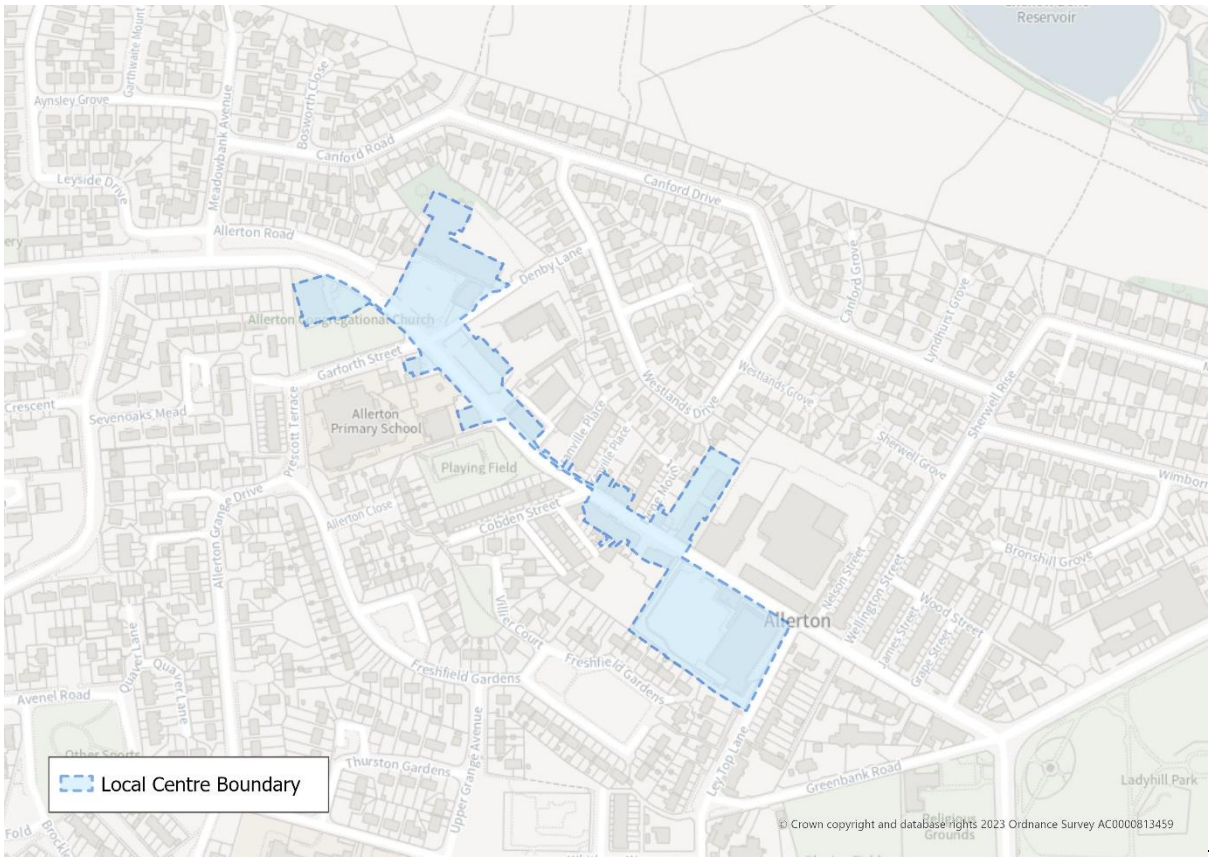
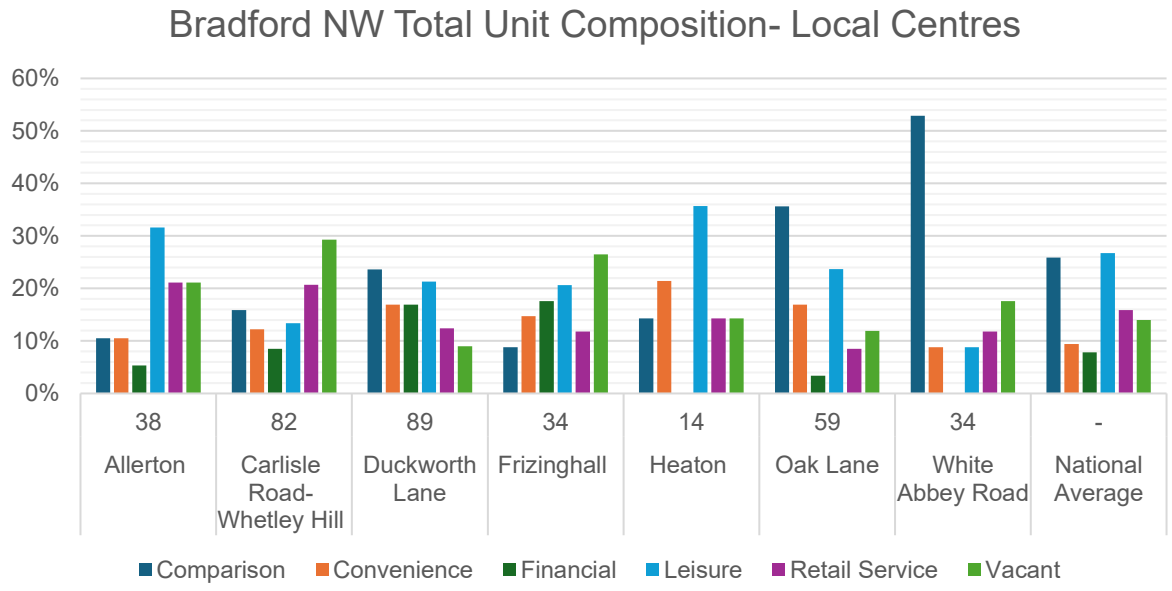


Figure 7c- Allerton Local Centre



3.5.7 Figure 8 below shows the Local Centre unit composition in Bradford North East compared to the national average.

Figure 8



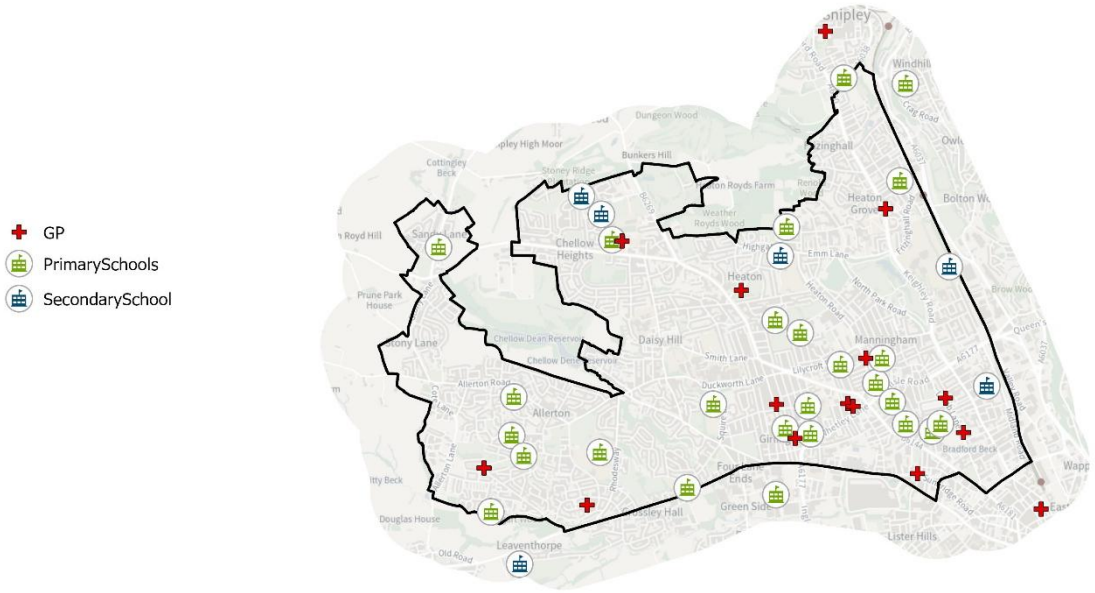
Source: Composition of centre derived from Nexus Planning survey of February 2026; UK Average from Experian Goad report of September 2025

3.5.8 Bradford NW has a wide range of community facilities to meet the day-to-day needs of its local residents. These facilities range from schools, hospitals, GP surgeries through to post offices, places of worship, community halls/centres, playgrounds, a library and various sporting facilities.

3.5.9 The area is served by 32 primary schools and 5 state secondary schools. Access to additional provision is also available in neighbouring areas such as Beckfoot Thornton to the south of Thornton Road.

3.5.10 Bradford NW has a number of NHS registered healthcare facilities within the area. There are 30 GP surgeries/health centres, secondary, emergency and other hospital healthcare is provided at The Bradford Royal Infirmary (BRI) on Duckworth Lane and at St Luke's Hospital which lies in Bradford South West. The Lynfield Mount Hospital to the north west of BRI provides mental health provision. Figure 9 shows the location of local schools and medical facilities.

Figure 9 – School and Medical Facilities in Bradford NW



3.6 Transport and Movement

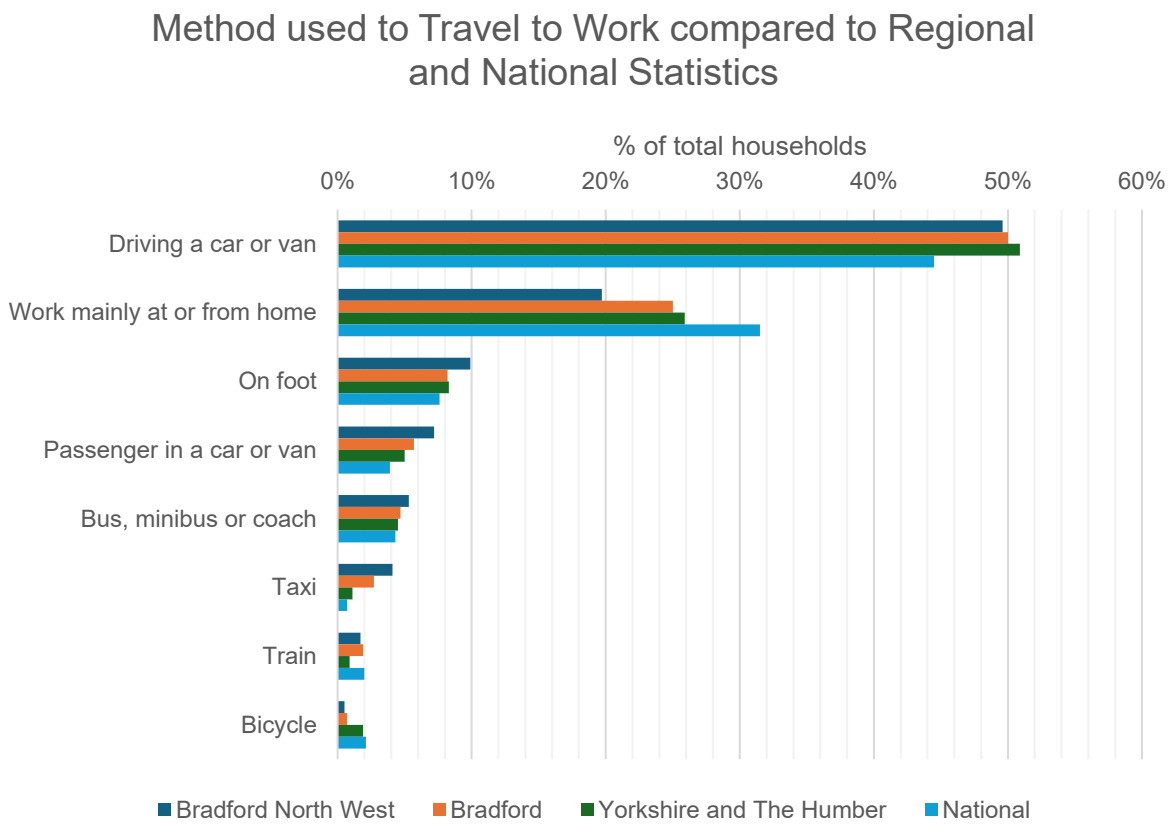
3.6.1 Bradford NW is located in the central part of District, providing good road and rail connections to nearby major towns, cities. Public transport provision in Bradford NW includes Frizinghall station on the edge of the settlement area provides access into the city with connectivity further afield via the Bradford Interchange or northwards via Shipley through to connections with, Wharfedale, Leeds and Skipton. Leeds Bradford International Airport is 15 km away.

3.6.2 Thornton Road and Allerton Rd, Toller Lane and Manningham Lane are the main roads into and out of the city and all are frequent bus routes offering regular services throughout the day. The key bus services in Bradford NW include First Bradford, The Keighley Bus company, East Yorkshire/ Go-Ahead West Yorkshire and Local Route which connects to the city centre, Allerton, Girlington, Fairweather Green, Thornton, Sandy Lane, Wilsden, Bingley, and Eldwick. Figure 11 shows where bus stops lie in the settlement and where connectivity is stronger based on colour gradient.

3.6.3 Bradford NW has lower levels of car ownership compared to the Yorkshire and The Humber rate across all number of vehicles (1-3+ cars or van per household). It has a consequently higher level of households with no car at 31.6% compared to a Yorkshire and The Humber rate of 24.2% and an England rate of 23.5%. It is worth noting that Bradford NW lies within the Bradford Clean Air Zone (CAZ).

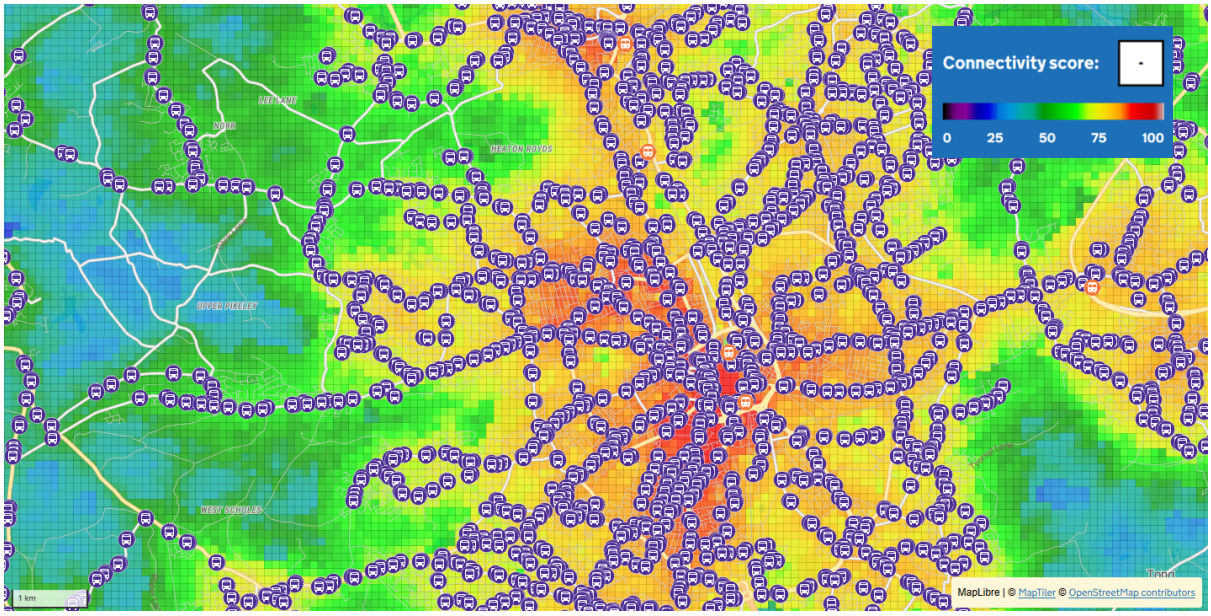
3.6.4 The most popular method used to travel to work is driving a car or van, at 49.6%, followed by work mainly at or from home at 19.7%, and on foot at 9.9%. Figure 10 below shows in detail the methods used to travel to work in Bradford NW compared to district, regional, and national statistics. These figures are also impacted by the COVID pandemic at the time of the Census survey period.

Figure 10



Source: ONS – 2021 Census

Figure 11 – Bradford NW Connectivity Map



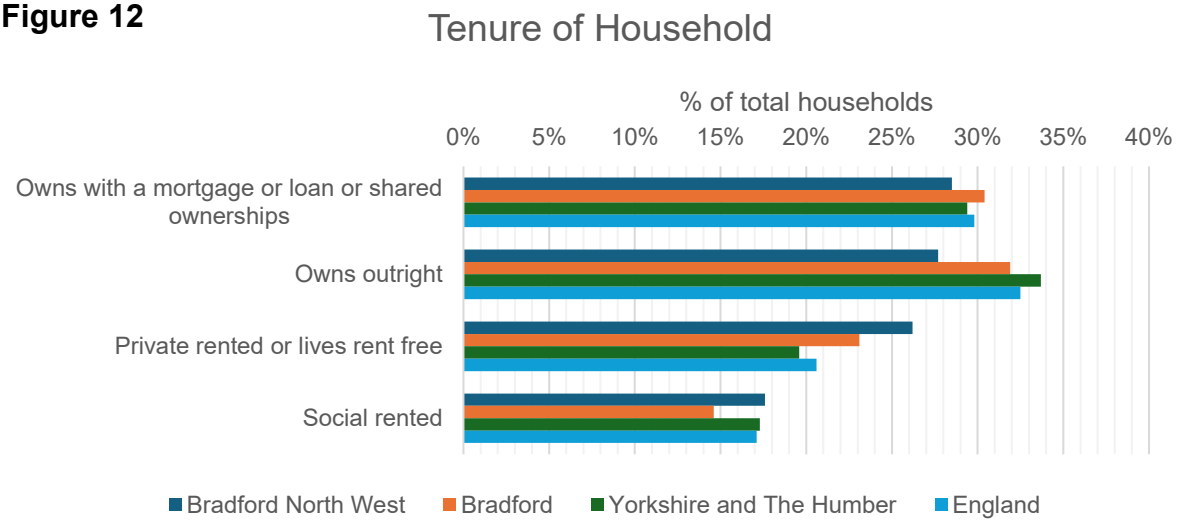
Source: Department for Transport, https://connectivity-tool.dft.gov.uk/

3.6.5 The Connectivity Tool combines transport and land use data to generate a national measure of connectivity. It can be used to display how any location is connected to everyday services by walking, driving, cycling and public transport. Much of Bradford NW falls between the connectivity score range of 70-85.

3.7 Dwellings and Households

3.7.1 Bradford NW has 24,004 households, with lower levels of outright household ownership at 27.7%, compared to an England rate of 32.5%, a Yorkshire and The Humber rate of 33.7%, and a Braford District rate of 31.9%. Notably, Bradford NW has a higher proportion of households that are private rented or lives in rent free, at 26.2% of all households versus the England average of 20.6%. A more detailed look at tenure of household in Baildon is offered in Figure 12.

Figure 12



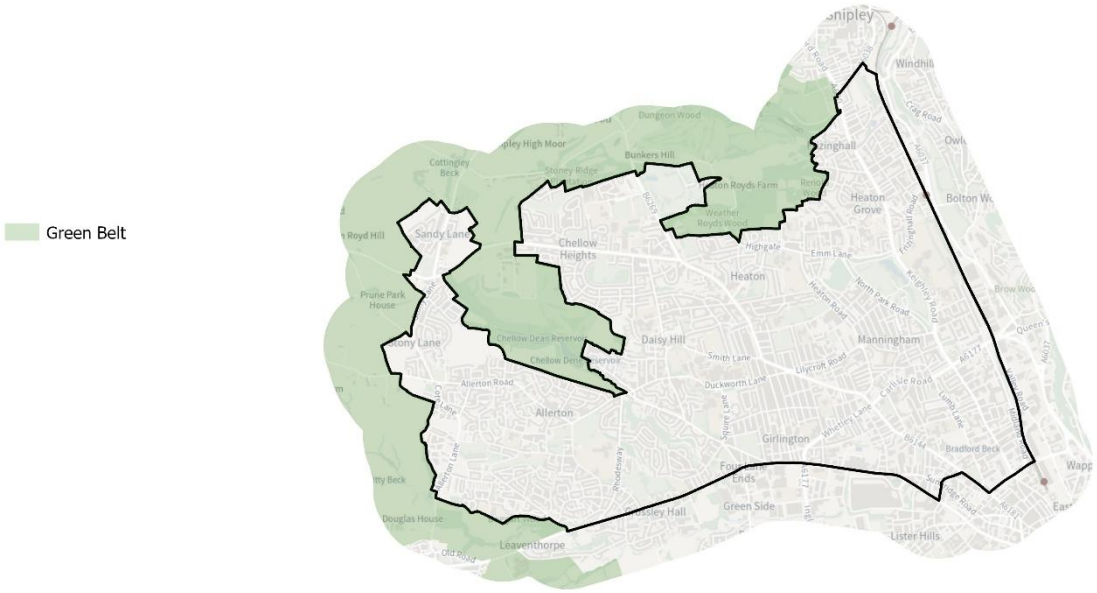
Source: ONS – 2021 Census

3.7.2 Bradford NW has a mix of accommodation types, with a composition of 82.4% whole house or bungalow, 17.6% flat, maisonette or apartment, and 0.0% caravan or other mobile or temporary structure. Compared to the England rates, Bradford NW has a higher proportion of Whole house or bungalow and smaller proportion of flat, maisonette or apartment and a caravan or other mobile or temporary structure.

3.8 Green Belt

3.8.1 Bradford NW is characterised by urban landscape divided by established parks and less formal urban greenspaces out to rural landscape which frames the area on the western and northern boundaries. Bradford NW is surrounded by Green Belt, particularly to the north-west side. The Green Belt around the settlement is visualised in Figure 13 below.

Figure 13 – Green Belt Surrounding Bradford NW



3.9 Historic Character

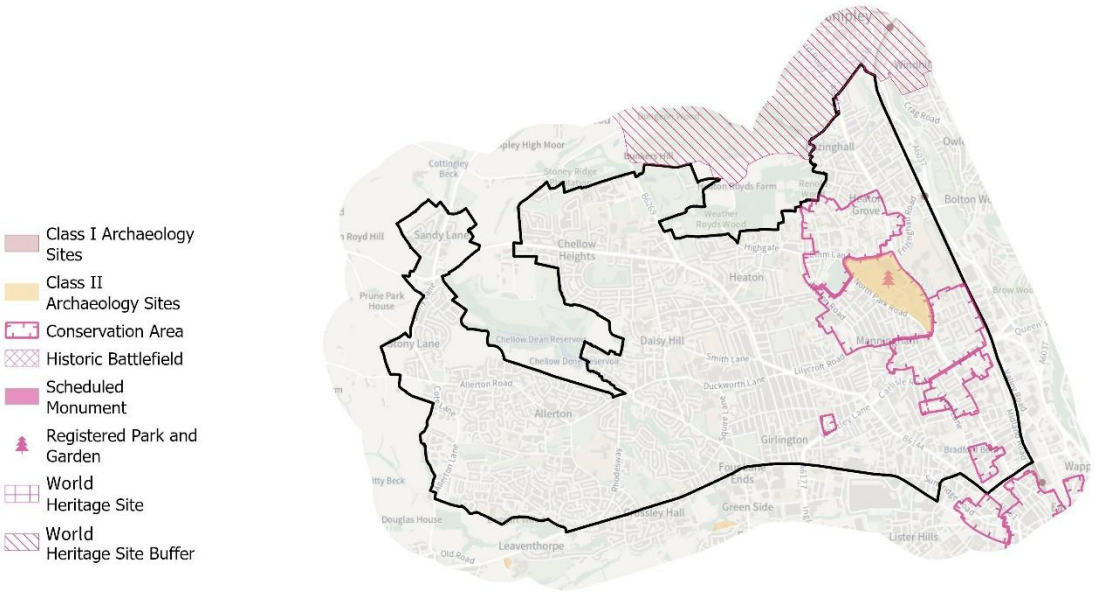
3.9.1 The importance of heritage in the settlement is reflected in seven designated Conservation Areas, namely Heaton Estates, North Park Road, St Pauls, Apsley Crescent, Southfield Square, Eldon Place and Whetley Grove.

3.9.2 The Bradford NW area is historically important. Heaton and Manningham areas contain numerous Victorian villas, cottages and mill buildings built by the wealthy wool merchants of the 19th century.

3.9.3 There is a total of 574 Listed Buildings within the Bradford NW, majority of which are (565) Grade II Listed, followed by 9 Grade II* Listed Buildings. The listed buildings are scattered across the sub area with the most significant clusters within the conservation areas.

3.9.4 See Figure 14 below for an overview of areas of historic significance.

Figure 14 – Areas of Historic Significance In and Around Bradford NW



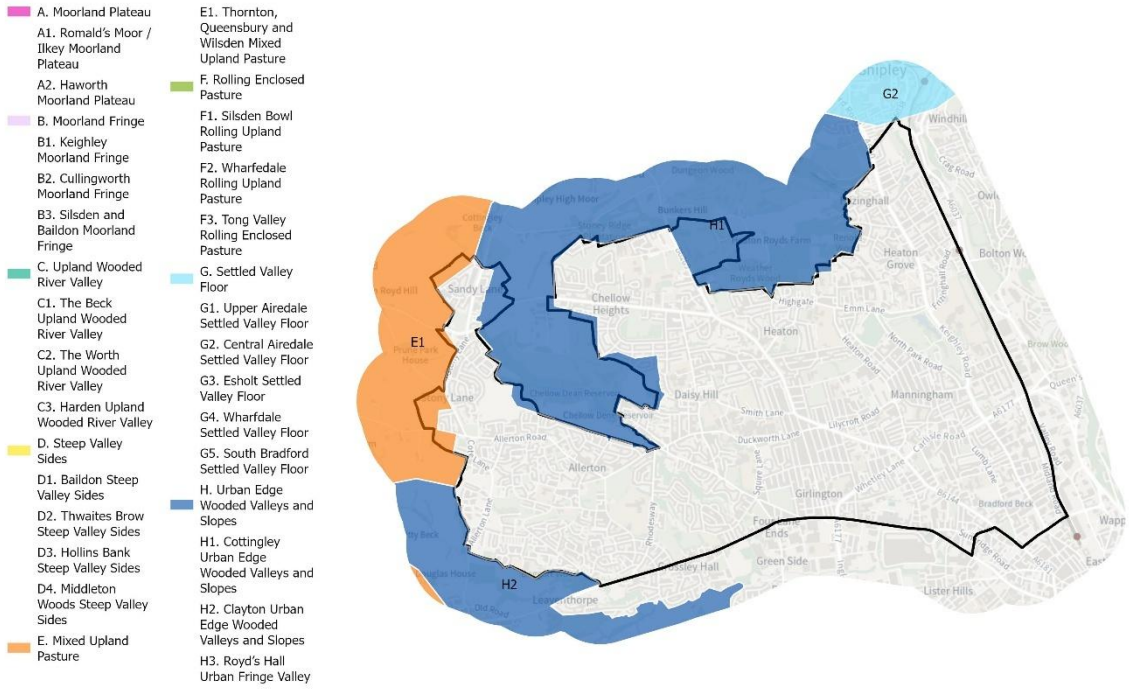
3.10 Landscape

3.10.1 Bradford NW does not hold a large landscape character type. Within the settlement area there is a small H1 Cottingley Urban Edge Wooded Valleys and Slopes landscape character area (LCA). This LCA is defined by the following non-exhaustive characteristics:

- Central valley of Cottingley Beck was formed by glacial processes and rises steeply to the west, facilitating long distance views into the broad, settled Airedale Valley.
- Agriculture is limited to small pockets of mixed and enclosed pasture, with woodland and parkland being the dominant landcover.
- The area encompasses two fingers of countryside which reach into the north western corner of Bradford, providing valuable green space and habitat for wildlife.

3.10.2 Figure 15 shows a map of the LCAs in and around the Bradford NW settlement.

Figure 15 – Landscape Character Types and Areas within Bradford NW

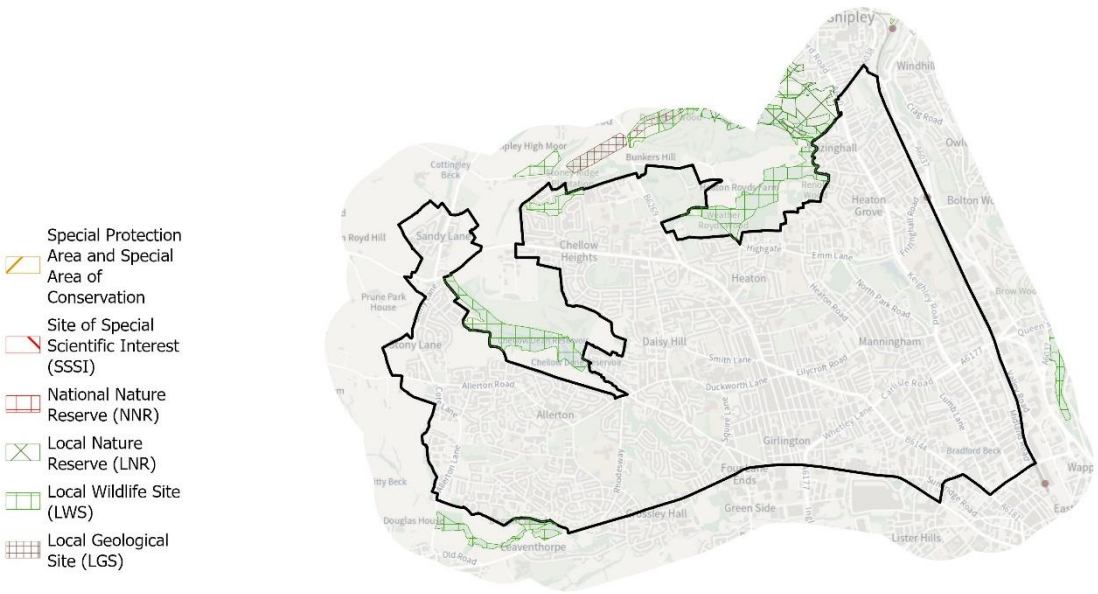


3.11 Natural Environment

3.11.1 Bradford NW has a range of corridors and spaces that contribute towards its Green and Blue Infrastructure network. Key corridors include Bradford City centre. Bradford Connections are also highly important components of this network. Key blue corridors include Chellow Dean reservoirs and Chellow Dean Beck woods, Pitty Beck, Allerton and Red Beck, Heaton. Key green corridors are Heaton Woods and Northcliffe Park, Chellow Dean and Lister Park.

3.11.2 There are number of biodiversity and ecological assets within or close proximity to Bradford NW settlement boundary, such as the Pitty Beck Valley, Stoney Ridge plantation and Chellow Dean valley and woods and Heaton Woods which are ancient woodlands.

Figure 16 – Bradford NW Natural Environment Map



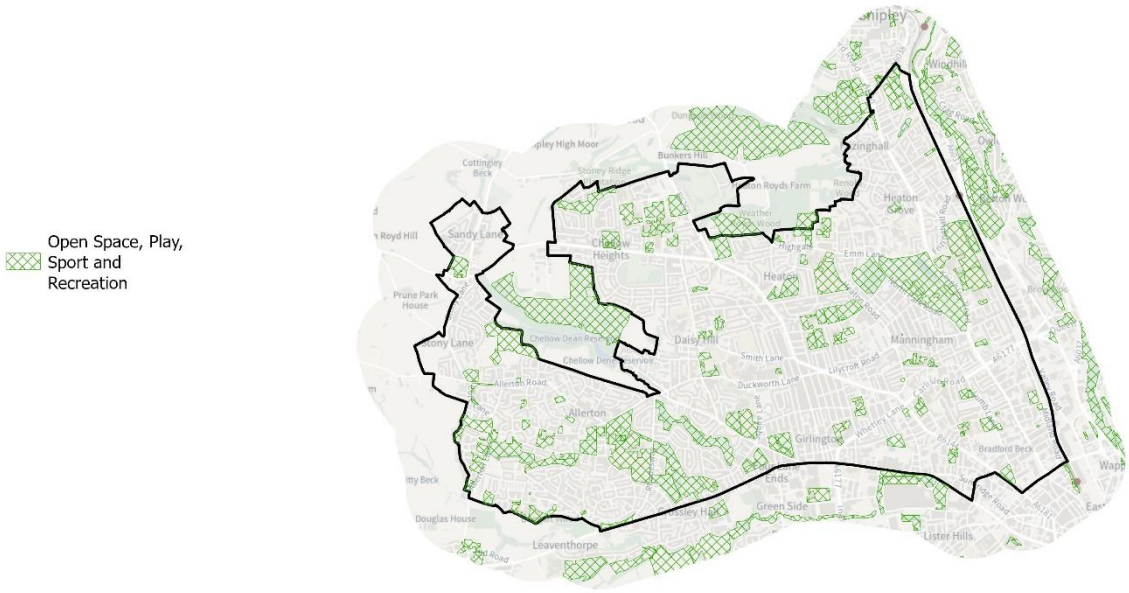
3.12 Open Space, Sport and Recreation

3.12.1 The settlement area of Bradford NW has 157 sites identified as open space covering an area of circa 257.78ha. Key sites within the settlement include:

- Lister Park
- Ladyhill Park
- West Park
- Chellow Dean Beck
- Northcliffe Golf Club
- West Bradford Golf Course

3.12.2 There are good levels of provision of certain typologies in this area, however there are deficiencies in provision in the central part of the settlement. There are high levels of deficiency in all typologies (except for Outdoor sports), where there is a need for increased provision – natural/semi natural greenspace, parks and gardens, open land, cemeteries, green & blue corridors, allotments, provision for children and young people and green & blue corridors. Figure 17 below shows the location of open space in Bradford NW.

Figure 17 – Bradford NW Open Space Overview

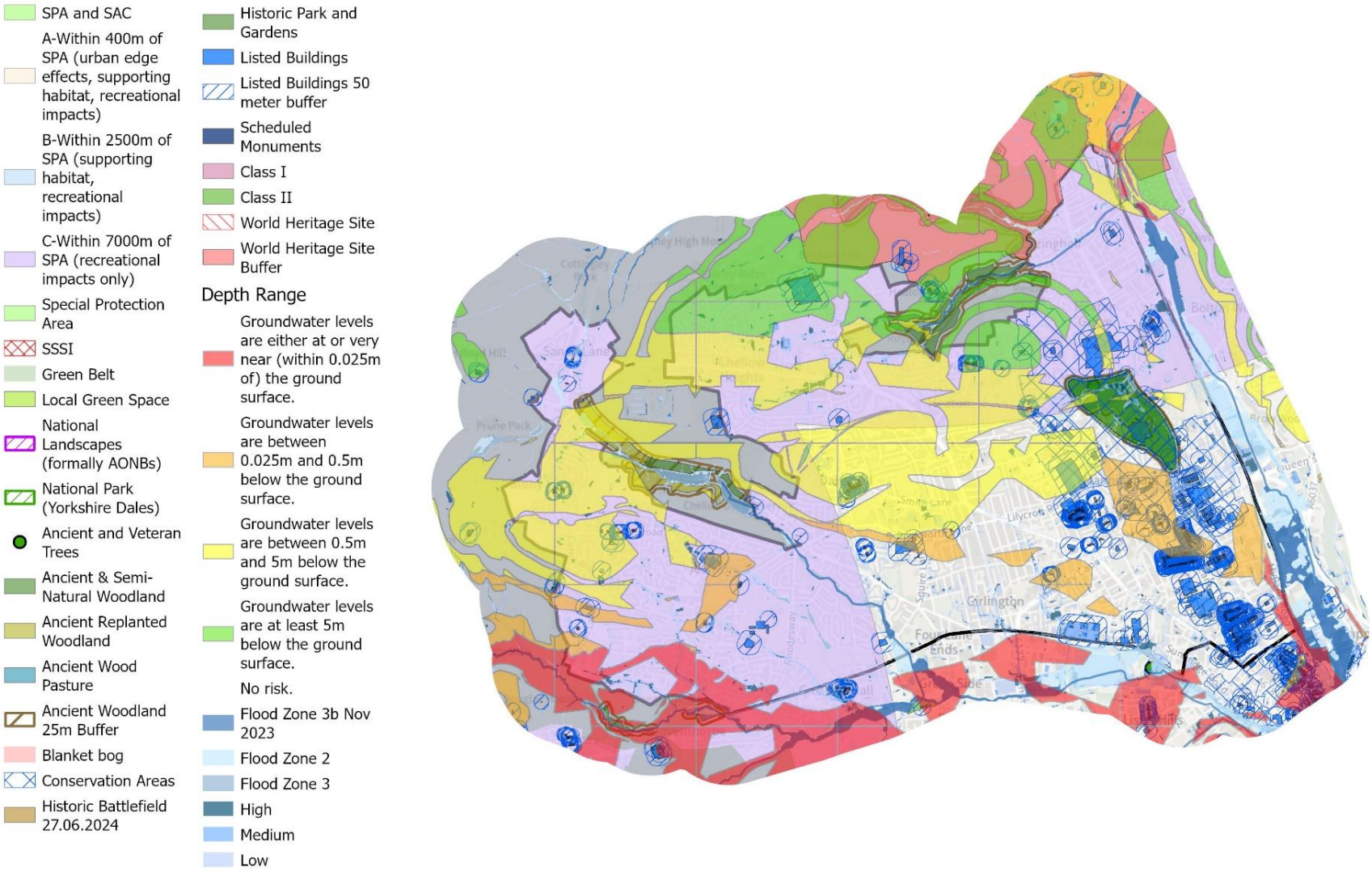


3.13 Critical Environmental Constraints

3.13.1 There are no significant flood risk concerns in Bradford NW with the exception of a small area north and south of Bull Royd Lane where the Chellow Dean Beck passes through a culvert under the road. There are however small parts of the settlement where there is potential for surface water flooding to occur due to the topography and potential for surface water to periodically overwhelm road drains.

3.13.2 A map detailing critical environmental constraints in and around the Bradford NW settlement is shown below in Figure 18.

Figure 18 – NPPF Footnote 7 Constraints



4 Bradford South East Profile

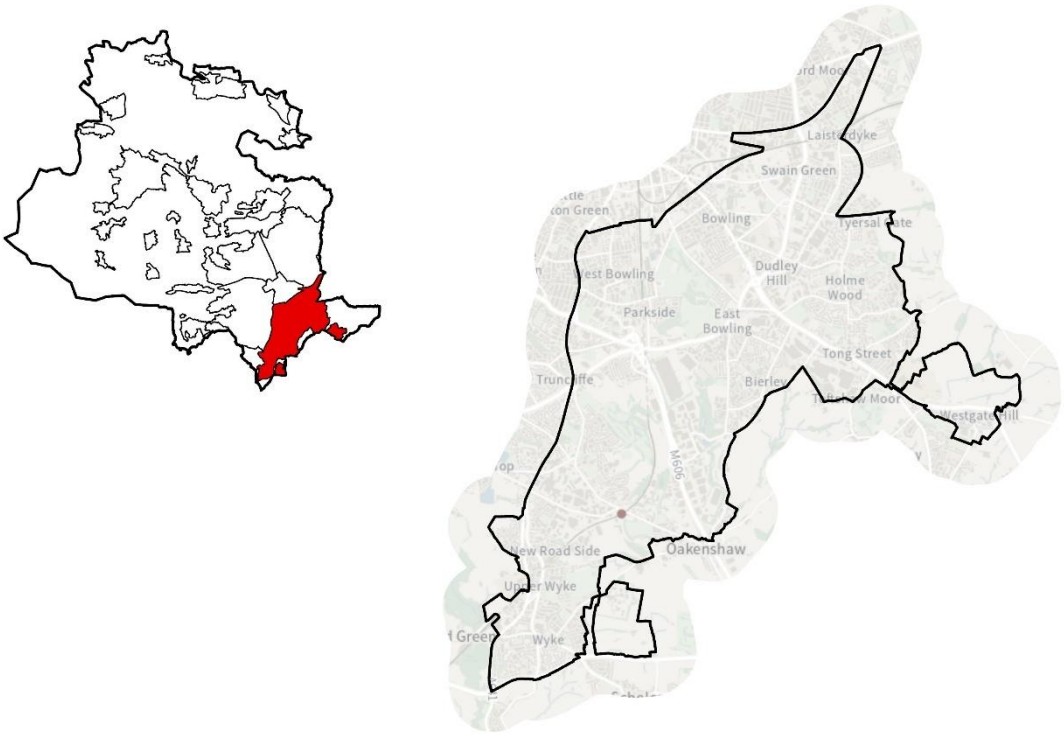
4.1 Introduction – Location and History

4.1.1 The Local Plan settlement hierarchy identifies Bradford South East as one of four quadrant areas within the wider Regional City of Bradford. It is broadly defined by the extended (Southern Gateway) Bradford City Centre boundary to the north and to the Leeds Road in the north east of the area, A641 Manchester Road to the west, and Green Belt land to the east and south.

4.1.2 Bradford South East (hereafter Bradford SE) covers an area of approximately 1,747 hectares and contains a diverse range of residential areas plus some of the Bradford's prime industrial and business areas with good connectivity to the M606 and west Leeds.

4.1.3 Unless otherwise stated, the statistics presented in this settlement profile are derived from the Office of National Statistics 2021 Census.

Figure 1 − Location Map

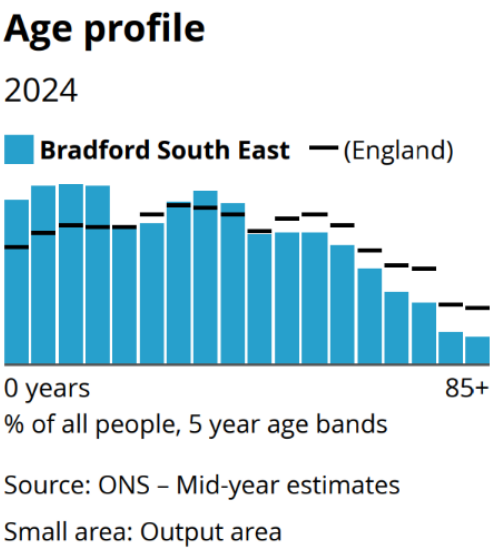


4.2 Population and Ethnicity

4.2.1 The Bradford SE settlement has a population of 58,877 (ONS, 2024). An overview of Bradford SE's age demographics vs England's, shown in Figure 2, highlights Bradford SE as a settlement with a Younger than average population.

4.2.2 The ethnic composition of Bradford SE is primarily made up of people who identify themselves as White, accounting for 66.2% of the local population. This is a notably lower proportion than the national figure of 81%, the Yorkshire and The Humber figure of 85.4%, and higher proportion than the Bradford District figure of 61.1%.

Figure 2



4.3 Index of Multiple Deprivation

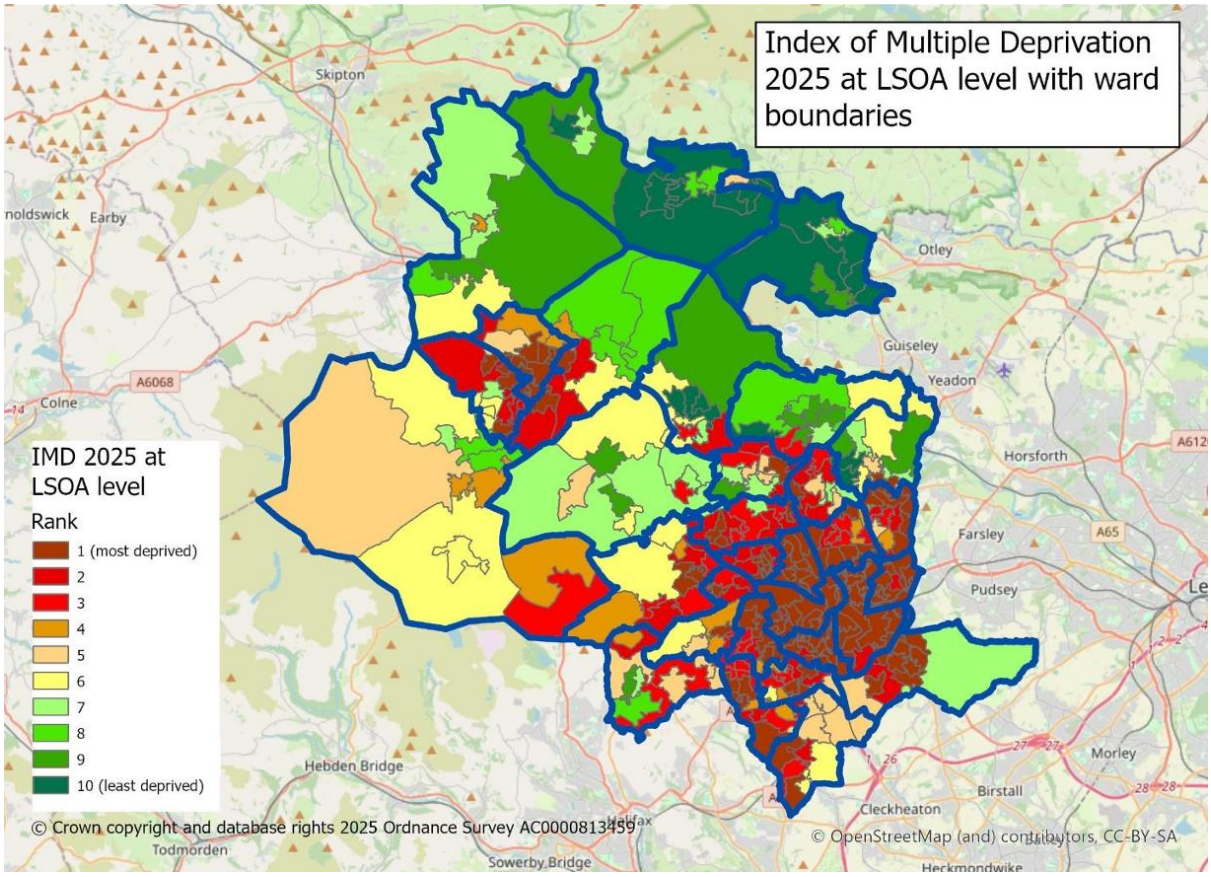
4.3.1 The Index of Multiple Deprivation is an overall measure of deprivation and uses 55 separate indicators organised across seven distinct domains of deprivation (income, employment, education skills and training, health deprivation and disability, crime, barriers to housing and services and living environment) which are combined and weighted.

4.3.2 The following map (Figure 3) shows Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) ranked by deciles of deprivation as identified in the 2025 Index of Multiple Deprivation. More deprived neighbourhoods are shown in red and less deprived neighbourhoods are shown in green.

4.3.3 The lower layer super output area boundaries are not directly aligned with the ward boundaries and individual LSOAs may be split across more than one ward. A best-fit methodology has been used which matches the main population of each LSOA to one ward.

4.3.4 Most of the LSOAs in Bradford SE are ranked as deprived, (shown in red and yellow on the map below).

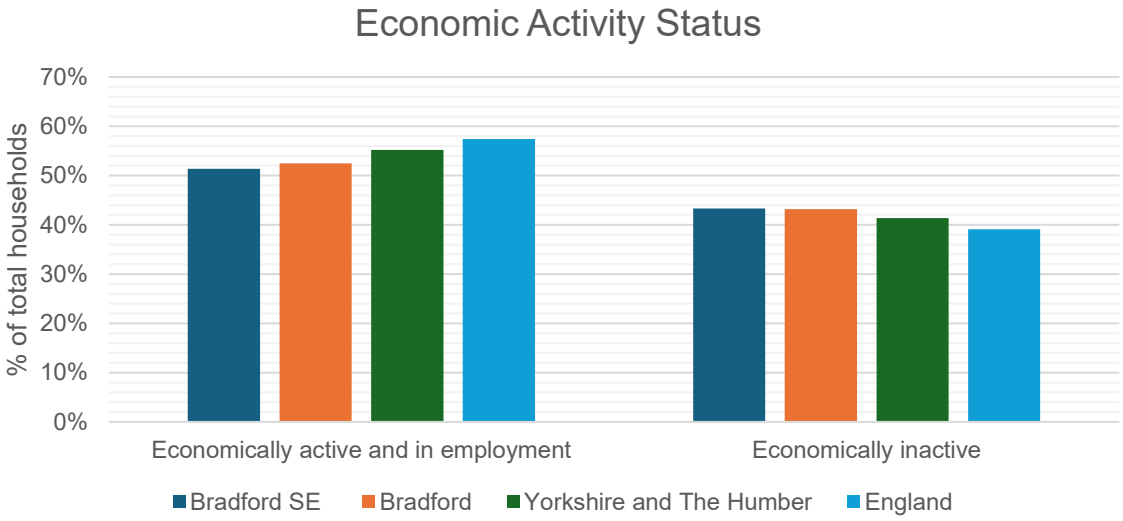
Figure 3



4.4 Economy and Employment

4.4.1 51.4%% of Bradford SE the population (over 16 years old) are economically active and in employment (excluding full-time students) and 43.3% are economically inactive. In England, the economically active rate sits at 57.4% meaning Bradford SE is less economically active than the national rate. Figure 4 below also illustrates Bradford SE's economic activity status compared to other regional rates.

Figure 4



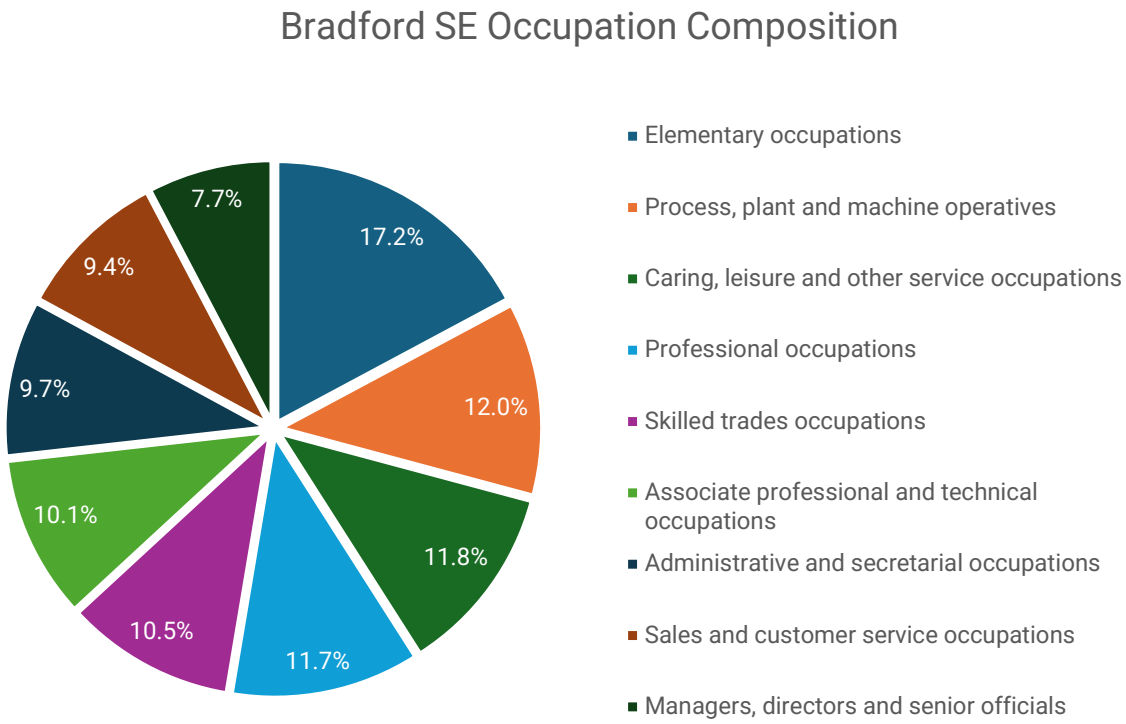
Source: ONS – 2021 Census

4.4.2 Elementary occupations (17.2%), professional occupations (11.7%), and skilled trade occupations (10.5%) are the top three occupation classifications for the Bradford SE. These occupations are more popular compared to the England rate of 10.5%, 20.3%, and 10.2% respectively. A more detailed look at Bradford SE's occupation composition is shown below in Figure 5.

4.4.3 The main employment areas within Bradford SE are included below:

- Bowling Back Lane
- Hall Lane
- Cutler Heights
- Law Street / Dudley Hill
- Tong Street / Shetcliffe Lane
- Westgate Hill Street
- Staygate
- Euroway Estate
- Low Moor

Figure 5



Source: ONS – 2021 Census

4.5 Retail and Local Services

4.5.1 All retail centres have been subject to a review as part of the Retail and Leisure Study (2026). The original study was completed in 2012. The City Centre is the main focus for retail and service provision for the District followed by the Principal Towns, District Centres and Local Centres.

4.5.2 The Local Plan identifies the following important district and local centres within the Bradford SE area

District Centres:

- Leeds Road
- Tong Street

Local Centres:

- Holme Wood (Holme Wood)
- Laisterdyke1 (Bowling / Barkerend)
- Low Moor1 (Royds and Wibsey / Low Moor and Wyke)
- Marshfields / Manchester Road1 (Great Horton and Little Horton / Bowling)

- Bankfoot
- Sticker Lane (Bowling)
- Wyke (Low Moor and Wyke)

4.5.3 The extent of the District centre and Local Centre boundaries are shown on the Policies Map. Figures 6a to 6d below provide an overview of the centres.

4.5.4 Tong Street is a healthy district centre with a strong value-led offer and a distinctive mix of retail and leisure uses. Anchored by Iceland, Farmfoods and Buzz Bingo, the centre attracts consistent footfall throughout the day and benefits from a wider range of food and drink businesses than is often found in comparable centres. Vacancy levels are exceptionally low, which is a particular strength. Retail and business services are more limited, but the centre's established convenience and leisure offer enables it to continue serving the needs of its local catchment effectively.

4.5.5 Leeds Road offer is particularly distinguished by its strong comparison retail function, with more than half of all units falling within this category, alongside convenience retail, leisure and local services. The centre has an extensive linear form along the A647 and supports healthy levels of activity and footfall, particularly within its western section.

Figure 6a Leeds Road District Centre, Laisterdyke, and Sticker Lane Local Centres

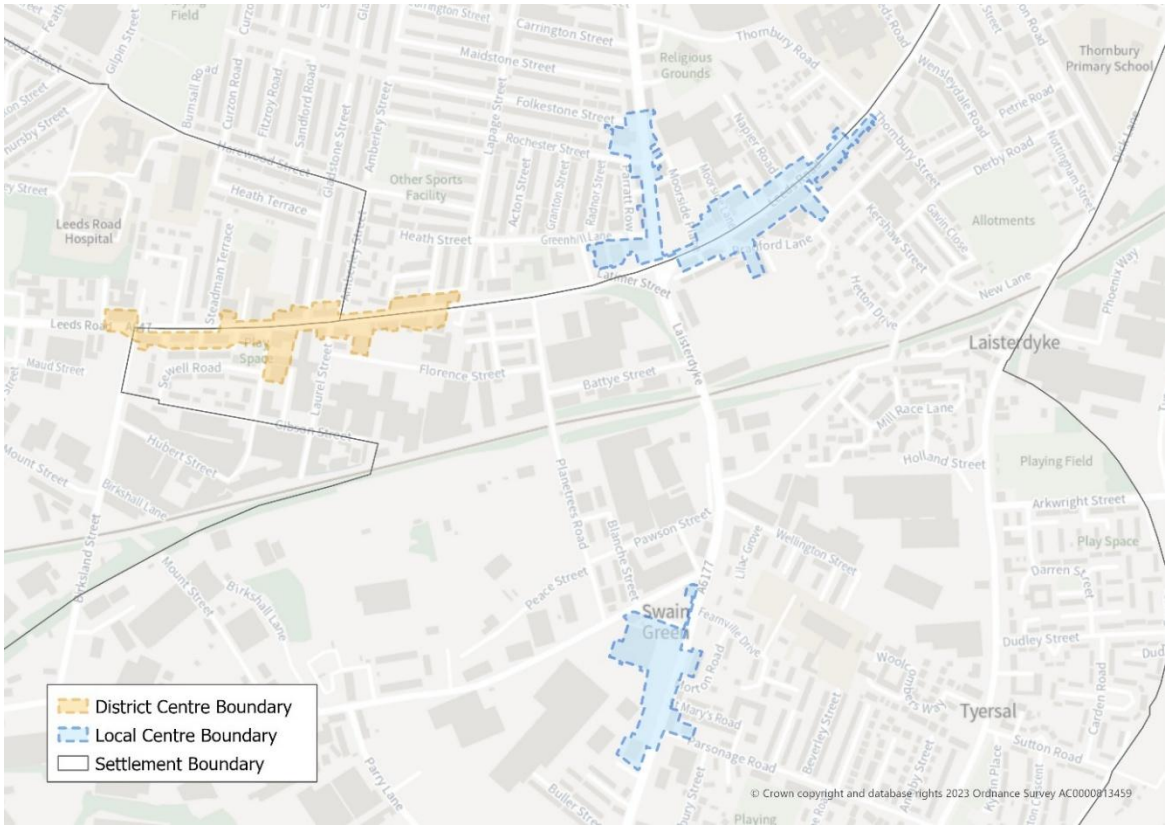


Figure 6b Tong District Centre and Holme Wood Local Centre

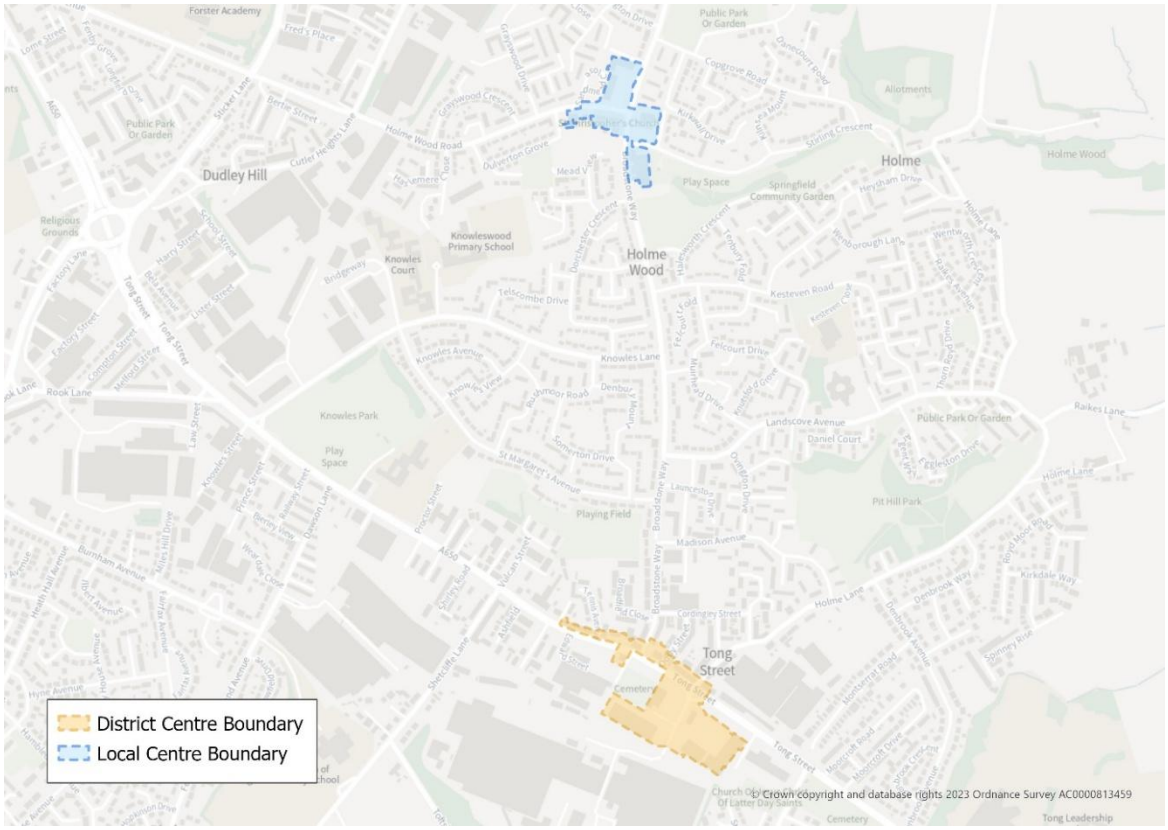


Figure 6c Marshfields/Manchester Road and Bankfoot Local Centre

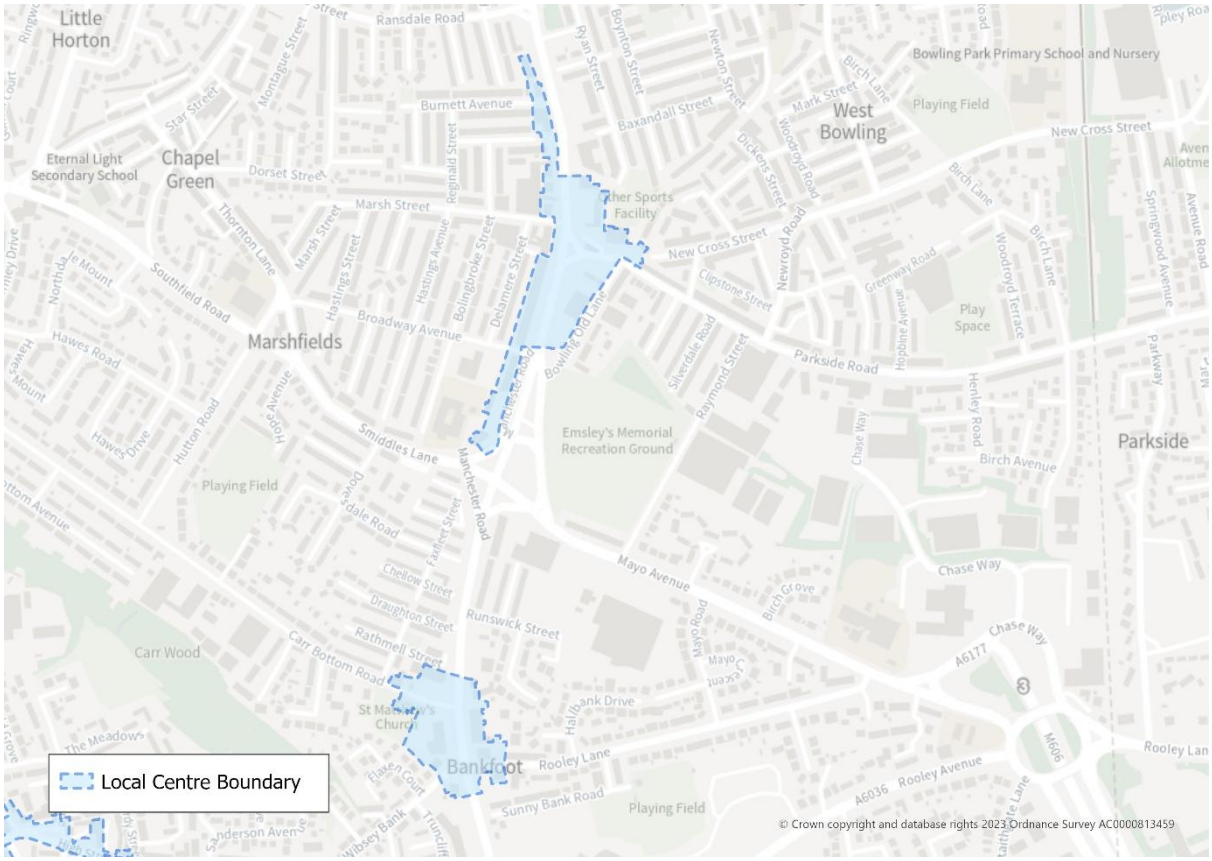
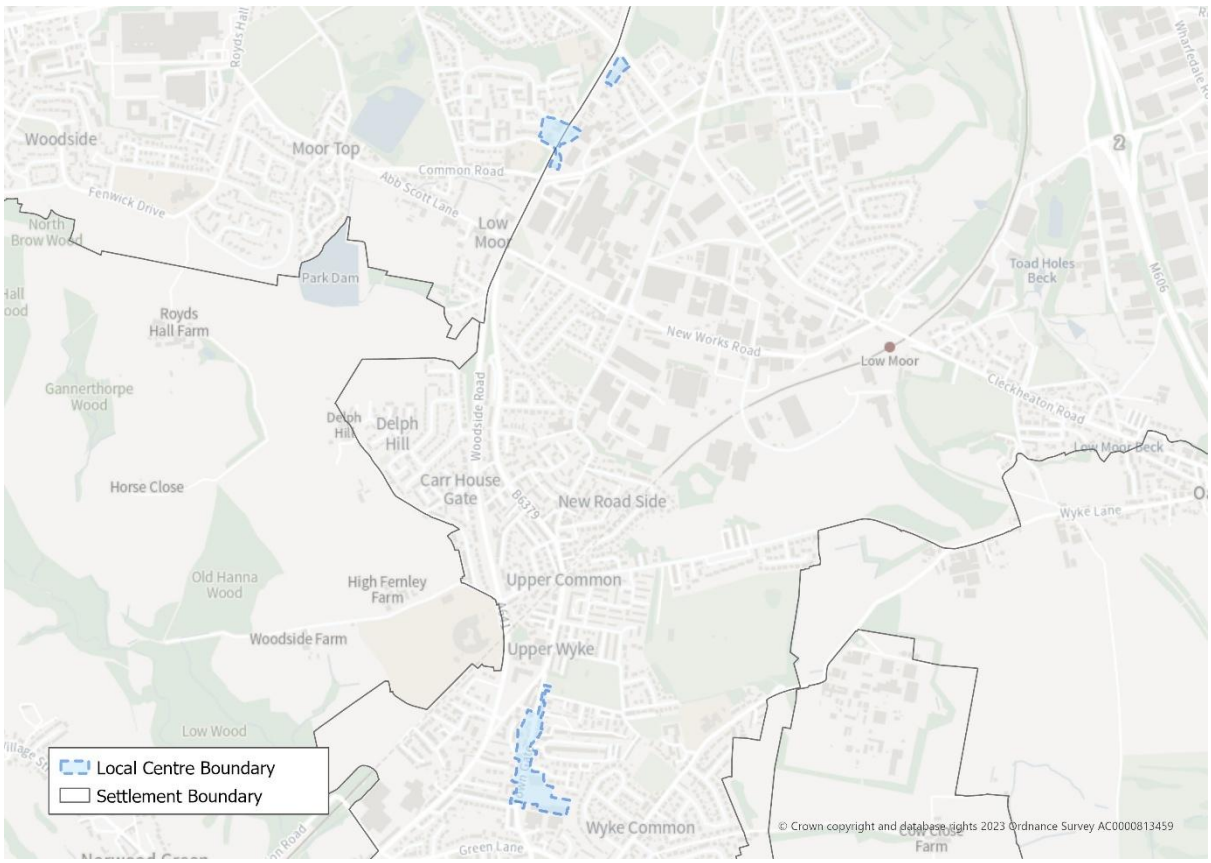
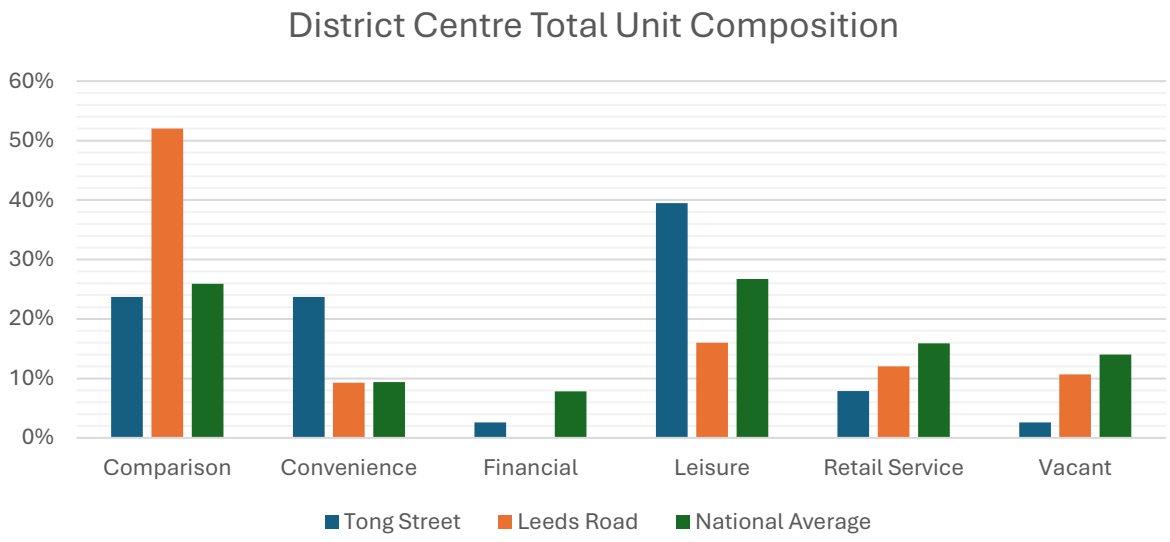


Figure 6d Low Moor and Wyke Local Centres



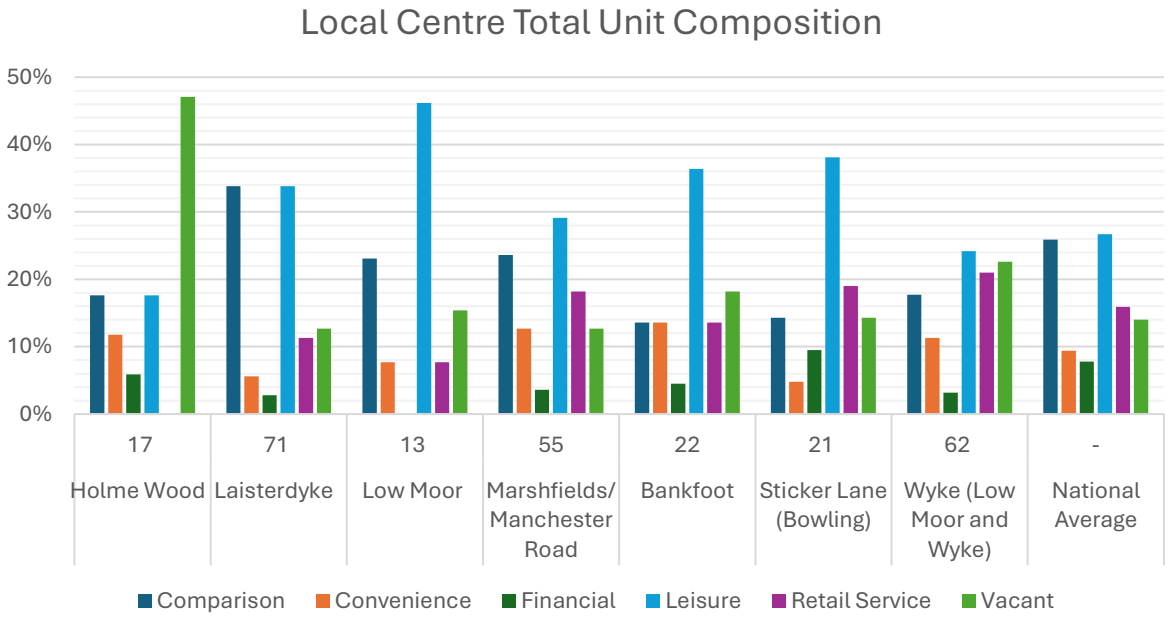
4.5.6 Figures 7 and 8 below show the District Centre and Local Centre Total Unit Composition in Bradford SE compared to the national average.

Figure 7



Source: Composition of centre derived from Nexus Planning survey of February 2026; UK Average from Experian Goad report of September 2025

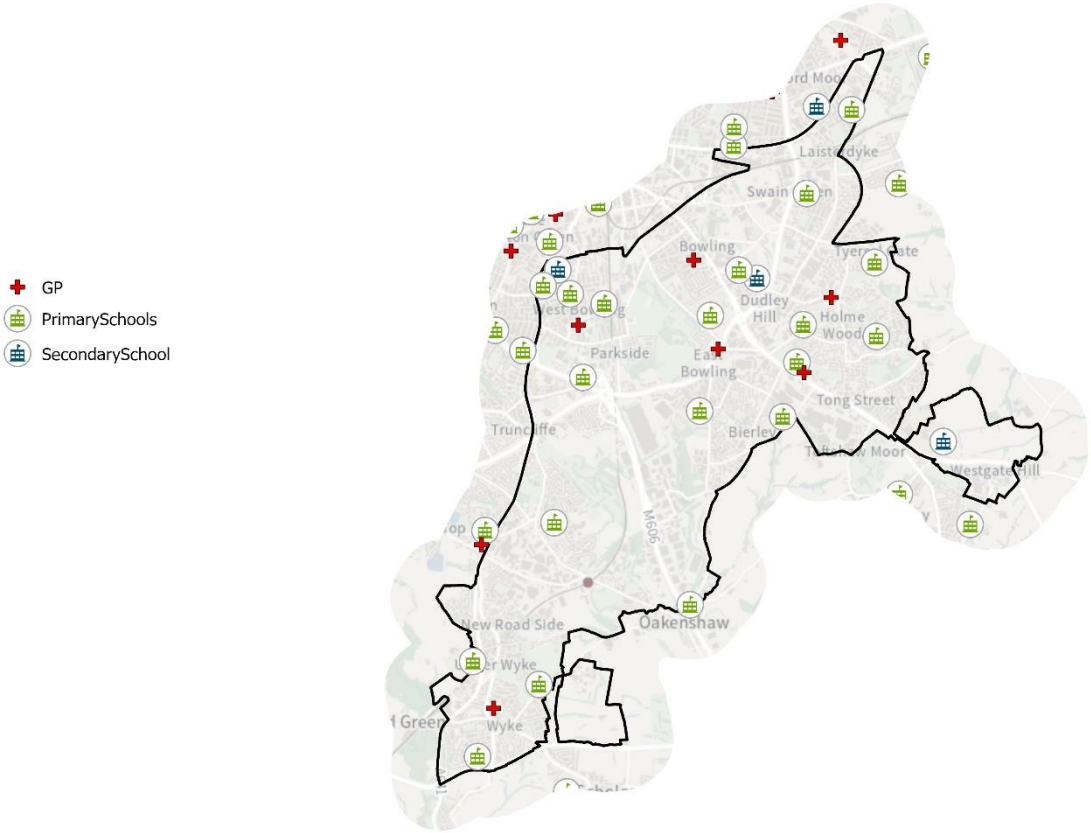
Figure 8



Source: Composition of centre derived from Nexus Planning survey of February 2026; UK Average from Experian Goad report of September 2025

4.5.7 Bradford SE has 7 GP Surgeries / health centres within the area, with a higher prevalence of depression and obesity reported through the GP practices than the West Yorkshire averages. Secondary, non-emergency healthcare is provided within the Bradford South West area at St Luke's Hospital in Little Horton, around 1km to the south west of Bradford City Centre.

Figure 9 – School and Medical Facilities in Bradford SE



4.6 Transport and Movement

4.6.1 Bradford SE is located at the southern end of the Bradford District, providing a range of excellent travel opportunities connections to nearby Pudsey and west Leeds. The Leeds Old Road connects to the east to the Stanningley Ring Road and Wakefield Road is a strong connecting road corridor to Tong Street and out to Westgate Hill and beyond.

4.6.2 The M606 south to M62 Junction 26 is a key transport corridor from and to Bradford SE. The corridor is a key distribution route for businesses accessing the road network from the Euroway Trading Estate

4.6.3 Bradford SE features the Low Moor Railway Station which is a key public ‘park and ride’ transport hub. The station lies on the Calder Valley line between Bradford and Halifax and currently provides an hourly service between the rail stations with connectivity further afield to the cities of Leeds, Manchester and Liverpool. There are also four direct Grand Central services to London King’s Cross each day from this station.

4.6.4 The south east area of Bradford is well served by several frequent bus routes with services operated by First Bradford linking to Bradford City Centre to:

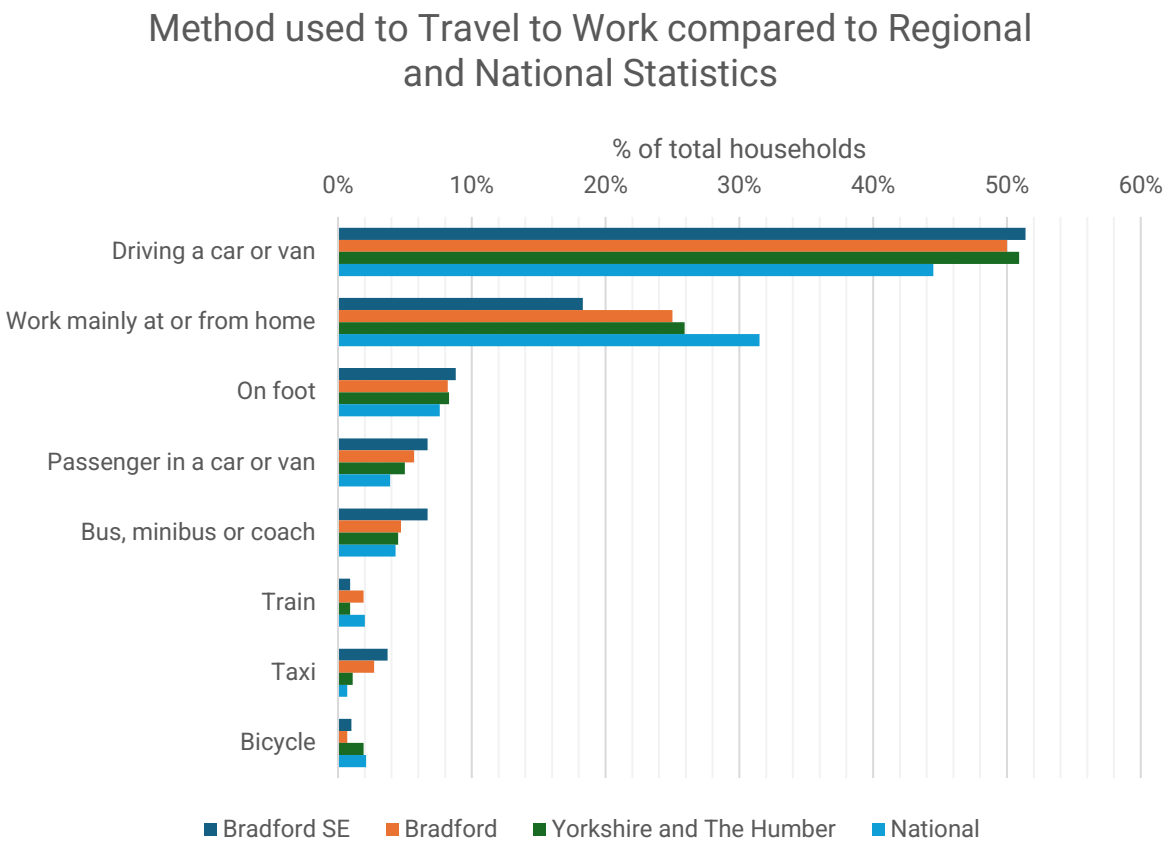
- 608 – local connections to Laisterdyke, Sticker Lane and Holme Wood
- 508 – connecting from Bradford Moor to Sticker Lane and through to Osdal Top.
- 620/621 – Wakefield Road to Bierley and Euroway
- 363/686/687/688/X63 – serving Manchester Road and Huddersfield Road to Wyke

4.6.5 Figure 11 shows where bus stops lie in the settlement and where connectivity is stronger based on colour gradient.

4.6.6 Bradford SE has the average level of car ownership to the national rate of ownership of 1 car or van in household. It has a consequently higher level of households with no car at 34.7% compared to a Yorkshire and The Humber rate of 24.1% and an England rate of 23.5%. It is worth noting that Bradford SE lies within the Bradford Clean Air Zone (CAZ).

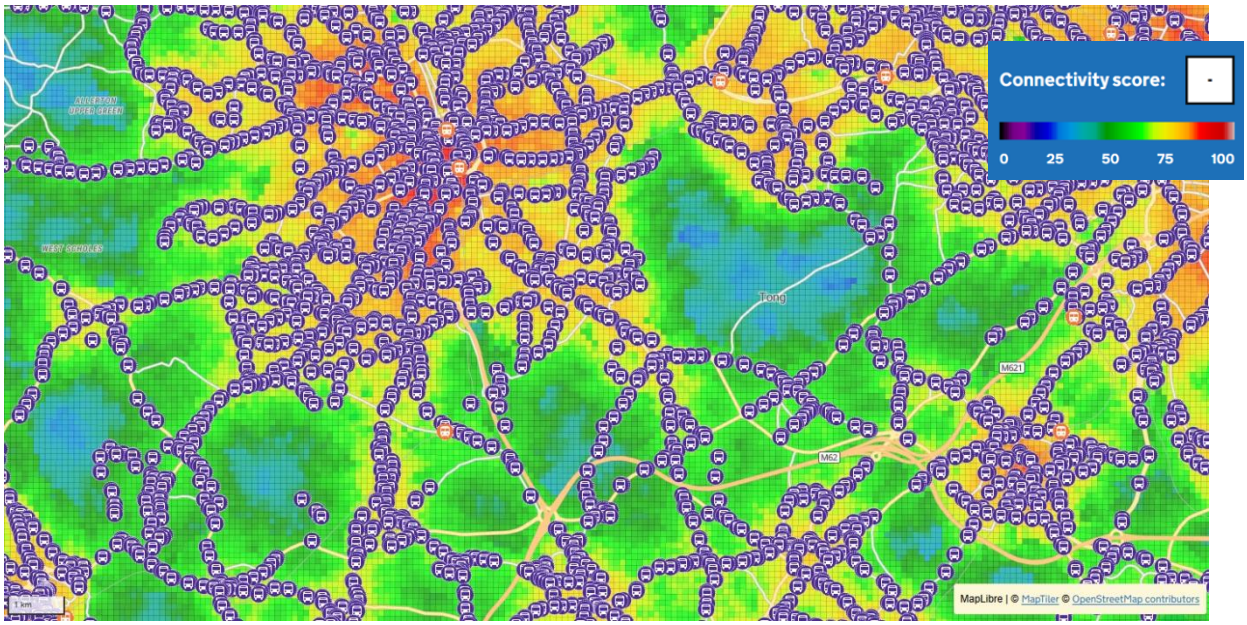
4.6.7 The most popular method used to travel to work is driving a car or van, at 51.4%, followed by working mainly at home at 18.3%, and on foot at 9.8%. Figure 10 below shows in detail the methods used to travel to work in Bradford SE compared to district, regional, and national statistics. These figures are also impacted by the COVID pandemic at the time of the Census survey period.

Figure 10



Source: ONS – 2021 Census

Figure 11 – Bradford SE Connectivity Map



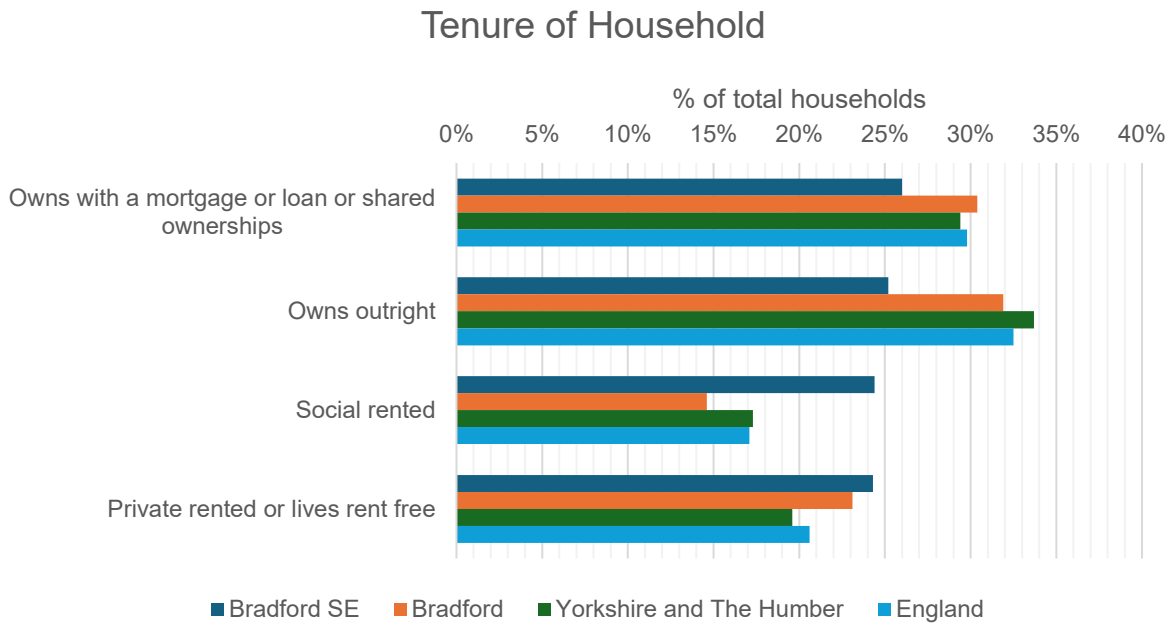
Source: Department for Transport, https://connectivity-tool.dft.gov.uk/

4.6.8 The Connectivity Tool combines transport and land use data to generate a national measure of connectivity. It can be used to display how any location is connected to everyday services by walking, driving, cycling and public transport. Much of Bradford SE falls between the connectivity score range of 70-85.

4.7 Dwellings and Households

4.7.1 Bradford SE has 22,537 number of households, with below average levels of outright household ownership at 25.2%, compared to the national rate of 32.5%, a The Yorkshire and The Humber rate of 33.7%, and a Bradford District rate of 31.9%. Bradford SE has a higher average of social rented homes, at a figure of 24.4% compared to the national figure of 17.1% A more detailed look at tenure of household in Bradford SE is offered in Figure 12.

Figure 12



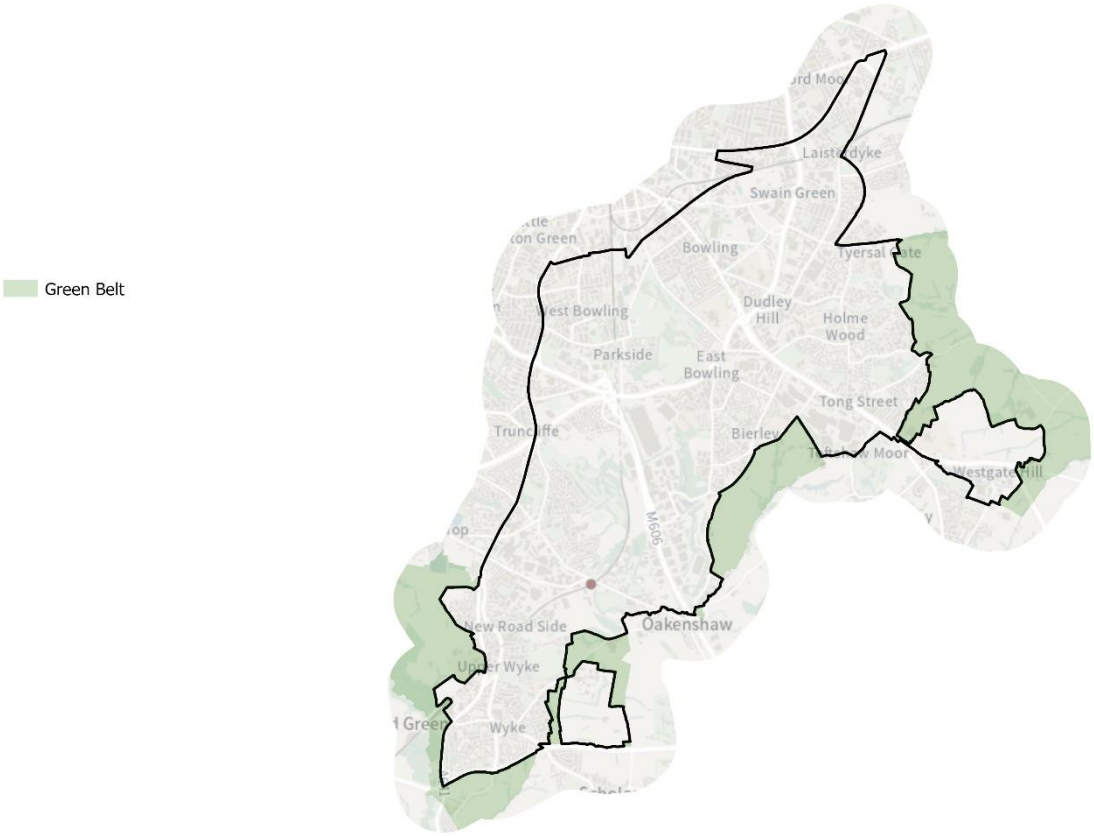
Source: ONS – 2021 Census

4.7.2 Bradford SE has a mix of accommodation types, with a composition of 86.2% whole house or bungalow, compared to the lower national average of 77.4% and the higher Yorkshire and The Humber average of 85.4%. Additionally, accommodation of flat, maisonette or apartment, stands at 13.7%, compared to the higher national average of 22.2% and the higher Yorkshire and The Humber average of 14.4%.

4.8 Green Belt

4.8.1 Bradford SE is characterised by a complex urban landscape which includes large areas of industrial land interconnected with urban neighbourhoods and defined post WWII housing estates on the south east and southern edges. Enclosed pasture land frame both the south and south eastern built form (Wyke, Bierley and Holme Wood) with various degrees of sensitivity in terms of landscape character type. Green Belt parcels of significant scale and openness cover within the Bierley and Holme Wood edge areas in particular.

Figure 13 – Green Belt Surrounding Bradford SE



4.9 Historic Character

4.9.1 The Bradford SE built up area does not feature any conservation areas, although Tong Village east of Holme Wood outside of the Bradford Urban Area is a designated conservation area. Within the Bradford SE built up area, there are a total of 230 listed buildings of which 1 is Grade I, 224 Grade II and 5 Grade II*. Within the Holme Wood extension study area there are a number of listed buildings including the Grade II* Ryecroft Hall. The designated historic battlefield of Adwalton Moor also forms part of the

study area.

4.9.2 See Figure 14 below for an overview of areas of historic significance.

Figure 14 – Areas of Historic Significance In and Around Bradford SE



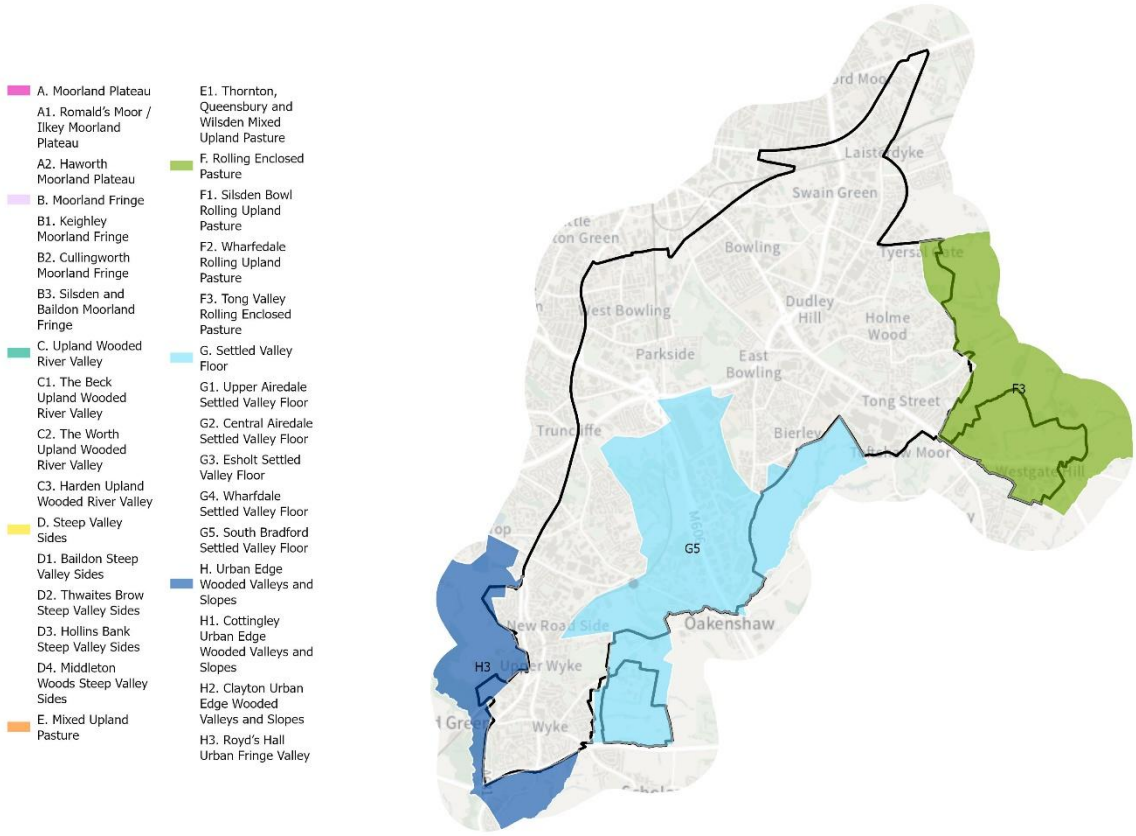
4.10 Landscape

4.10.1 Bradford SE is comprised of 1 landscape character type (LCT): settled valley floor. Within the settlement area, the South Bradford Settled Valley Floor is the dominant landscape character area (LCA). This LCA is defined by the following non-exhaustive characteristics:

- Sloping north to south landform within a settled basin underlain by Lower Pennine Coal Measure geology.
- Long history of industrial use, including 19th century iron works, dye works, chemical works and British Railway sidings in the Oakenshaw basin. There has been extensive coal mining activity in the area, with disused mineshafts scattered between Oakenshaw and Low Moor.

- The dominant mass of industry, the M606 and large pylons are intermingled with areas of small fields, neglected farms and winding lanes giving a busy, complex feel to the landscape. The mixture of scales and wide variety of elements creates an incoherence to its character.

Figure 15 – Landscape Character Types and Areas within Bradford SE



4.11 Natural Environment

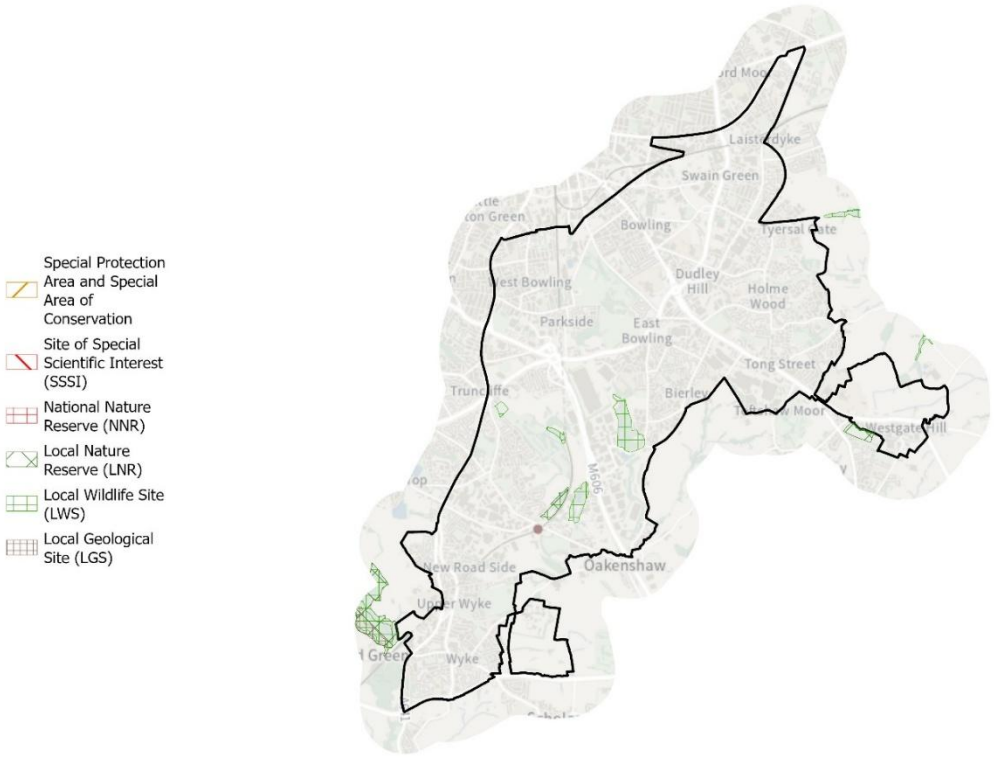
4.11.1 Bradford SE contains several important biodiversity and geological designations. These include:

- Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) – Tong Moor Local Nature Reserve / Local Wildlife Site, Westgate Hill, Railway Terrace / Raw Nook Local Nature Reserve and Toad Holes Beck Local Wildlife Site and Bierley Wood Local Wildlife Site
- Local Geological Sites (LGS) – ancient woodland at Odsal Wood and Kit Wood, Park /Shackleton Woods and Black Carr east of Holme Wood

4.11.2 The area has a range of corridors and spaces that contribute towards its Green and Blue Infrastructure networks. There are particularly strong Green Infrastructure (GI) corridors with watercourses adjacent to the M606 motorway corridor, through the Holme Wood estate and in Tong valley. There are significant opportunities to enhance the GI network and connect through into the city centre and through such areas as Bowling and Laisterdyke.

4.11.3 Mapping of different combinations of GBI (green and blue infrastructure) need and deficiency can act as a high-level guide to help prioritise where GBI is most required and indicate spatially any gaps in the existing network. Bradford SE contains areas of low provision and high need.

Figure 16 – Bradford SE Natural Environment Map



4.12 Open Space, Sport and Recreation

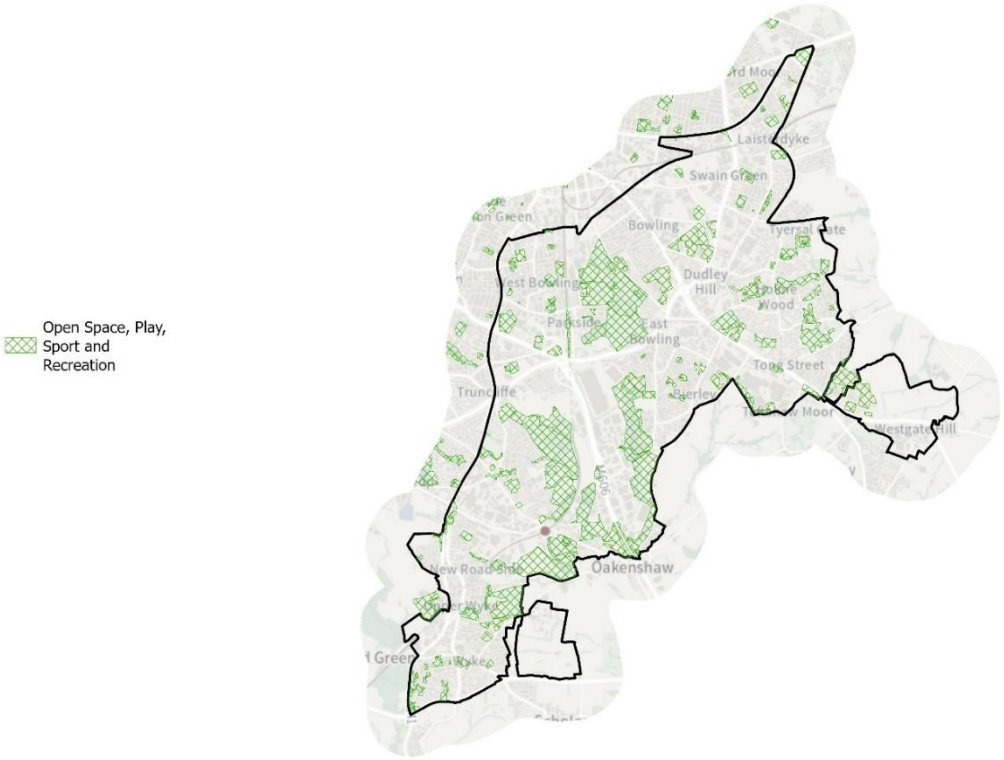
4.12.1 The settlement area of Bradford SE has 70 sites identified as open space covering an area of circa 127.31ha. Key sites within the settlement include:

- Bowling Park
- Bowling Cemetery

- Knowles Park
- Pit Hill Park
- Victoria Park (Playing Field)
- Low Moor Banks Nature Reserve
- South Bradford Golf Course

4.12.2 There are good levels of provision of certain typologies in this area, however there are deficiencies in provision in the across the settlement. There are high levels of deficiency in four typologies, where there is a need for increased provision – Civic Spaces, Green and blue corridors, open land in settlements and parks and gardens. Figure 17 below shows the location of open space in Bradford SE.

Figure 17 – Bradford SE Open Space Overview



4.13 Critical Environmental Constraints

4.13.1 Within Low Moor and Wyke, land towards the north of Low Moor Banks has been identified as Flood Zone 2 and 3, as is land on the fringe of South Bierley associated with a watercourse. A wide range of locations within the built up area have been identified as of risk of surface water

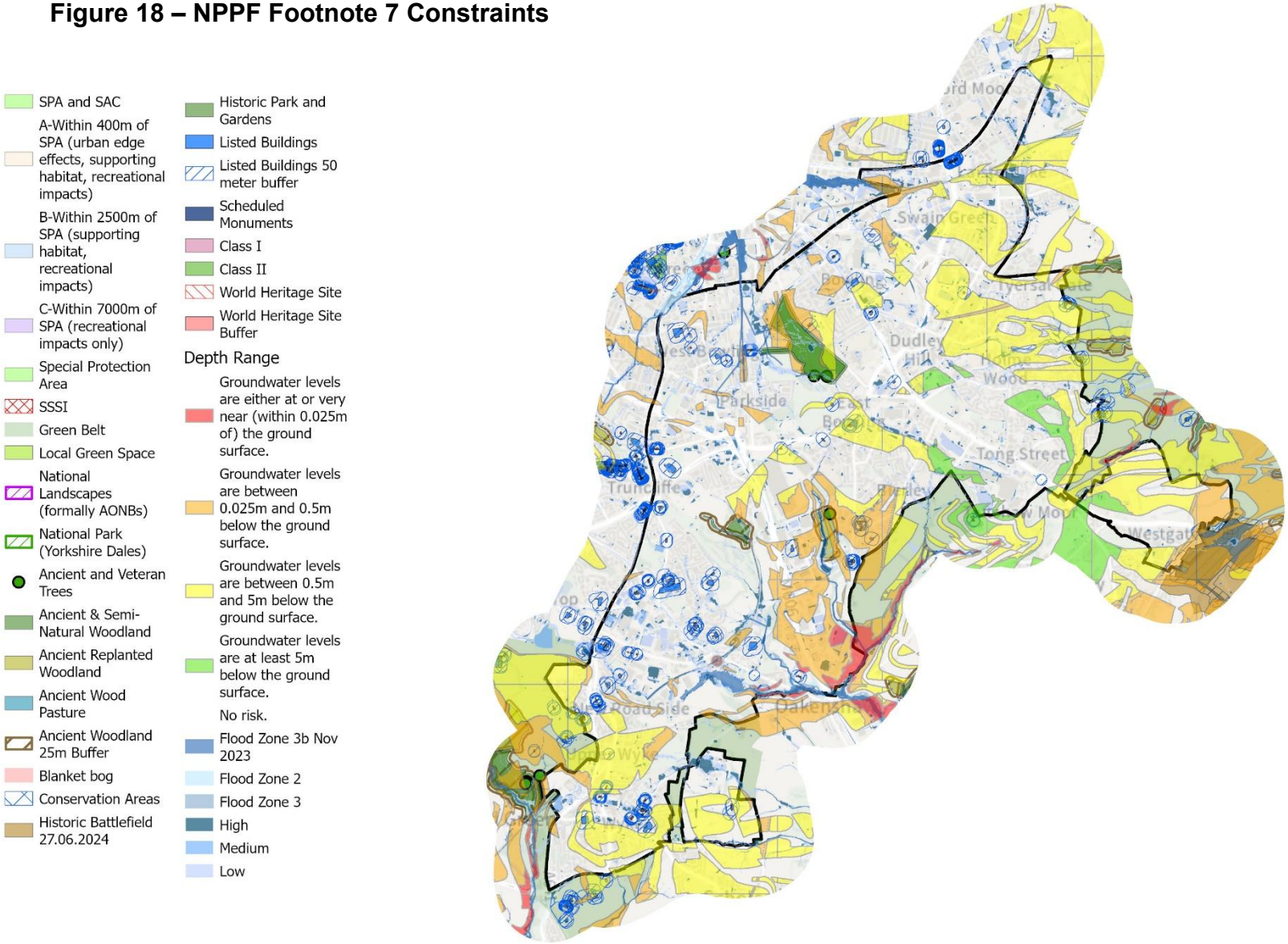
flooding.

4.13.2 Development proposals in this part of Bradford SE are also constrained by the proximity to inner, middle and outer zones of a designated major hazard site. These include:

- Kemira Chemicals, East Bowling
- Birkshall Gas Holder, Peace Street, Bowling / Laisterdyke
- Nufarm, Wyke Lane (two sites)

4.13.3 Any proposed developments within these zones will be subject to further detailed considered and agreement with the Health and Safety Executive.

Figure 18 – NPPF Footnote 7 Constraints



5 Bradford South West Profile

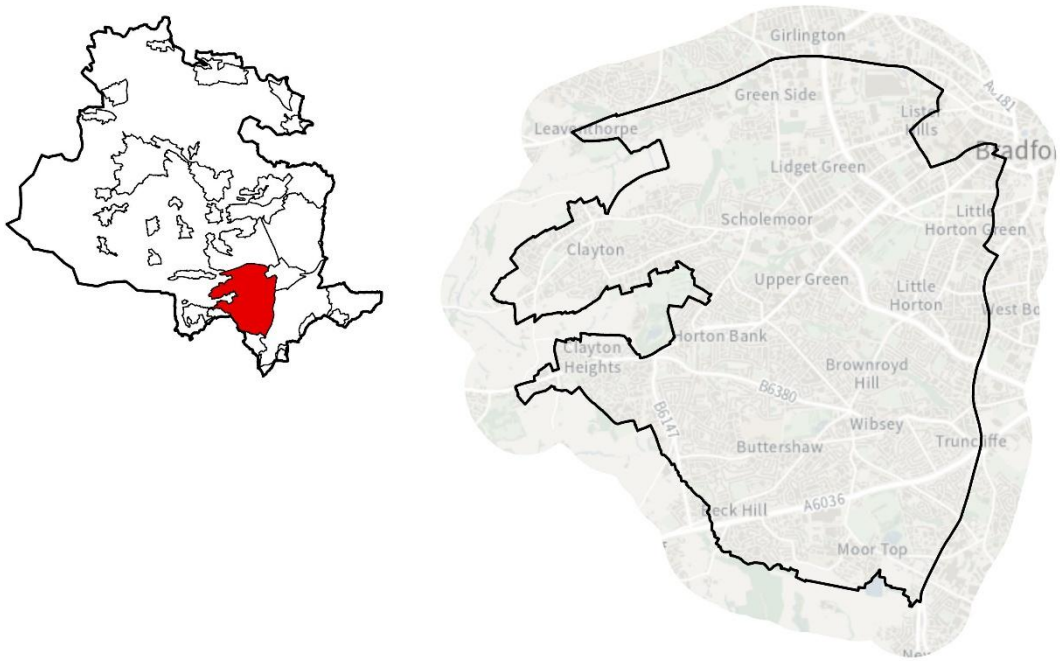
5.1 Introduction – Location and History

5.1.1 The Local Plan settlement hierarchy identifies Bradford South West as one of four quadrant areas within the wider Regional City of Bradford. It is broadly defined by Thornton Road to the north, A641 Manchester Road / Huddersfield Road to the East and the green belt boundary to the south and west.

5.1.2 Bradford South West (hereafter Bradford SW) covers an area of 1,685 hectares and is primarily residential in character with strong commuter and access connections to Bradford City Centre and further afield to Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, Manchester and London.

5.1.3 Unless otherwise stated, the statistics presented in this settlement profile are derived from the Office of National Statistics 2021 Census.

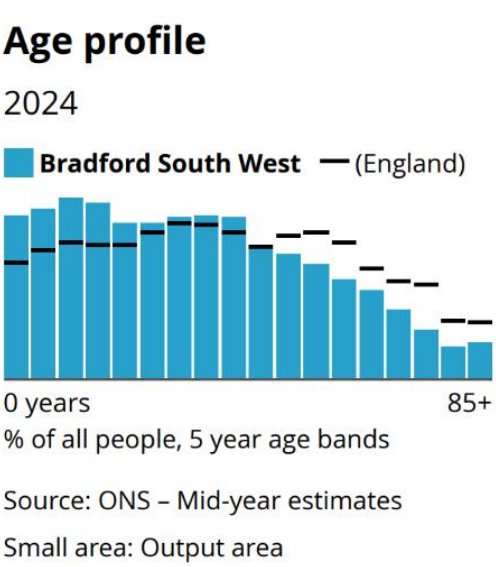
Figure 1– Location Map



5.2 Population and Ethnicity

5.2.1 The Bradford SW settlement has a population of 98,858 (ONS, 2024). An overview of Bradford SW's age demographics vs England's, shown in Figure 2, highlights Bradford SW as a settlement with a younger than average population.

Figure 2



5.2.2 The ethnic composition of Bradford SW is primarily made up of people who identify themselves as white, accounting for 47% of the local population. This is a notably lower proportion than the national figure of 81%, the Yorkshire and The Humber figure of 85.4%, and the Bradford District figure of 61.1%.

5.2.3 With 43.4% of people who identify themselves as Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh. This is notably higher than the national average of 9.6% and the Yorkshire and The Humber average of 8.9%.

5.3 Index of Multiple Deprivation

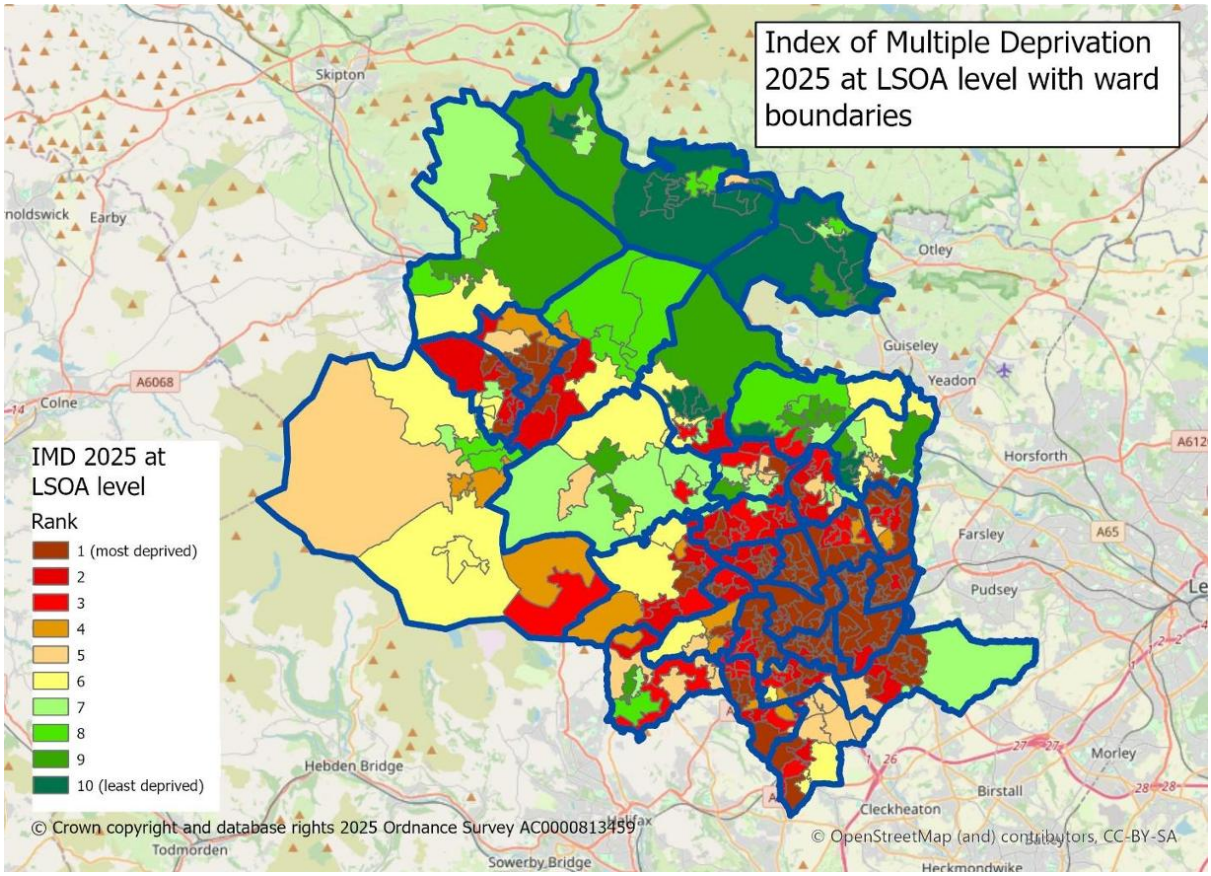
5.3.1 The Index of Multiple Deprivation is an overall measure of deprivation and uses 55 separate indicators organised across seven distinct domains of deprivation (income, employment, education skills and training, health deprivation and disability, crime, barriers to housing and services and living environment) which are combined and weighted.

5.3.2 The following map (Figure 3) shows Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) ranked by deciles of deprivation as identified in the 2025 Index of Multiple Deprivation. More deprived neighbourhoods are shown in red and less deprived neighbourhoods are shown in green.

5.3.3 The lower layer super output area boundaries are not directly aligned with the ward boundaries and individual LSOAs may be split across more than one ward. A best-fit methodology has been used which matches the main population of each LSOA to one ward.

5.3.4 Most of the LSOAs in Bradford SW are ranked as deprived, (shown in red and yellow on the map below).

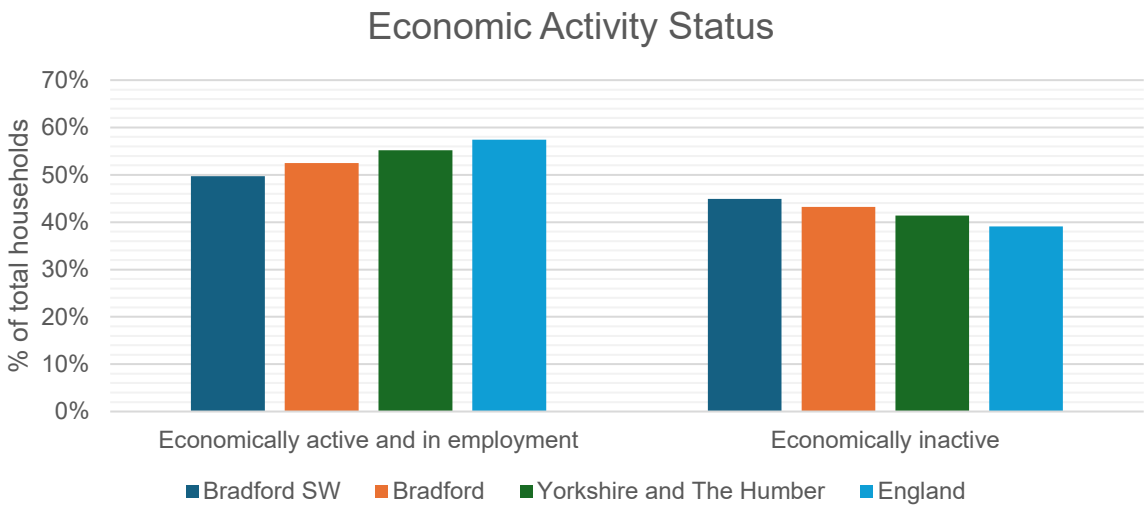
Figure 3



5.4 Economy and Employment

5.4.1 49.8% of the Bradford SW population (over 16 years old) are economically active and in employment (excluding full-time students) and 44.8% are economically inactive. In England, the economically active rate sits at 57.4%, and the economically inactive rate sits at 39.1%, meaning Bradford SW is less economically active than the national rate. Figure 4 below also illustrates Bradford SW's economic activity status compared to other regional rates.

Figure 4

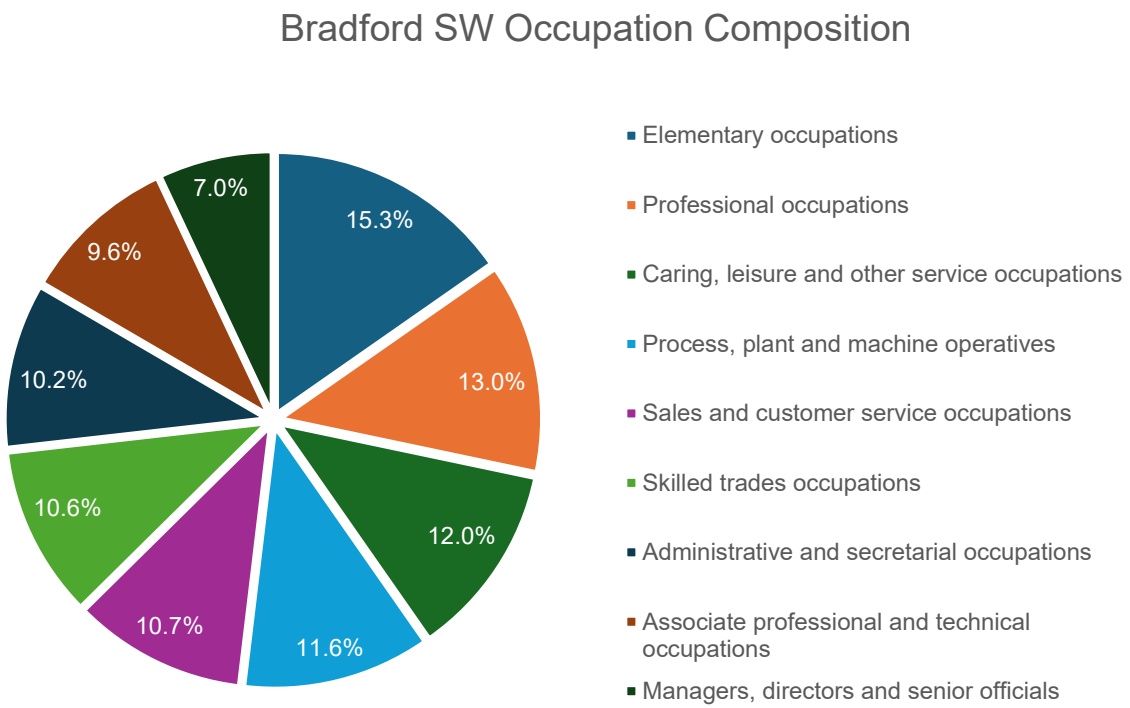


Source: ONS – 2021 Census

5.4.2 Elementary occupations (15.3%), professional occupations (13%), and caring, leisure and other service occupations (12%) are the top three occupation classifications for the Bradford SW. These occupations are more common compared to the England rate of 10.5%, 20.3%, and 9.3% respectively. A more detailed look at Bradford's occupation composition is shown below in Figure 5.

5.4.3 Employment development is centred on the south of Thornton Rd and north of Legrams Lane and off Beckside Rd. There are also pockets of business around Great Horton Rd and south of Halifax Rd.

Figure 5



Source: ONS – 2021 Census

5.5 Retail and Local Services

5.5.1 All retail centres have been subject to a review as part of the Retail and Leisure Study (2026). The original study was completed in 2012. The City Centre is the main focus for retail and service provision for the District followed by the Principal Towns, District Centres and Local Centres.

5.5.2 The Local Plan identifies the Great Horton and Girlington District centres as the focus for convenience retail and limited comparison retail and a range of non-retail services such as banks, building societies, restaurants, cafes and local public facilities in the Bradford SW area.

5.5.3 Great Horton district centre performs an important role as a local District Centre service hub, providing a range of convenience, service and leisure uses for surrounding residential communities. The centre benefits from a well-established high street along Great Horton Road, supporting steady levels of daytime activity.

5.5.4 Greengates District Centre is a broadly vital and viable district centre, anchored by a strong convenience and comparison retail offer in a

purpose-built retail park setting. Its major operators like Sainsbury's, Matalan, Asda, B&M, Farmfoods and Argos, ensure consistent high footfall and underpin a low vacancy rate that is well below the national average.

5.5.5 The Local Plan also identifies eight designated Local Centres within Bradford SW including:

- Clayton
- Horton Grange
- Lidget Green
- Low Moor
- Marshfields (part on Bradford South East)
- Bankfoot
- Princeville
- Wibsey

5.5.6 The boundaries for these areas are shown on the policies map and in Figures 6a to 6d below. The Local centres cater for general everyday shopping and leisure needs of the local communities.

Figure 6a - Girlington District Centre and Horton, Grange, Lidget Green and Princeville Local Centres



Figure 6b - Great Horton District Centre and Marshfields, Bankfoot and Wibsey Local Centres

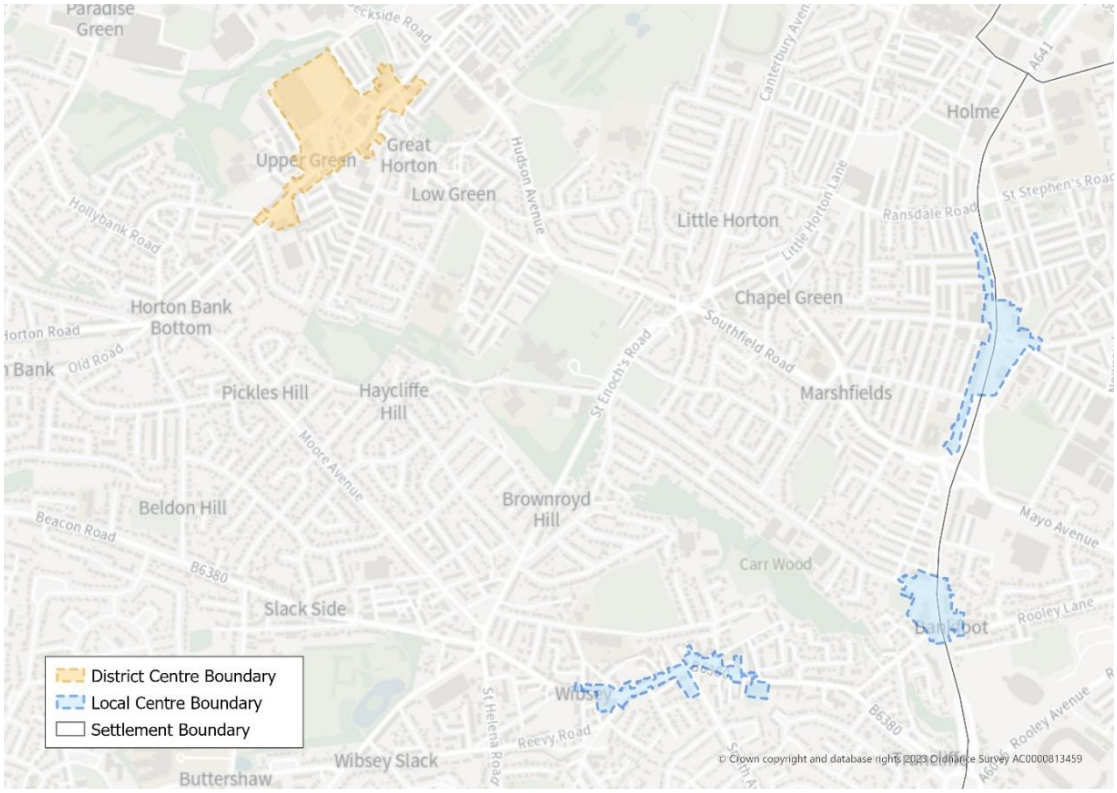


Figure 6c - Clayton Local Centre

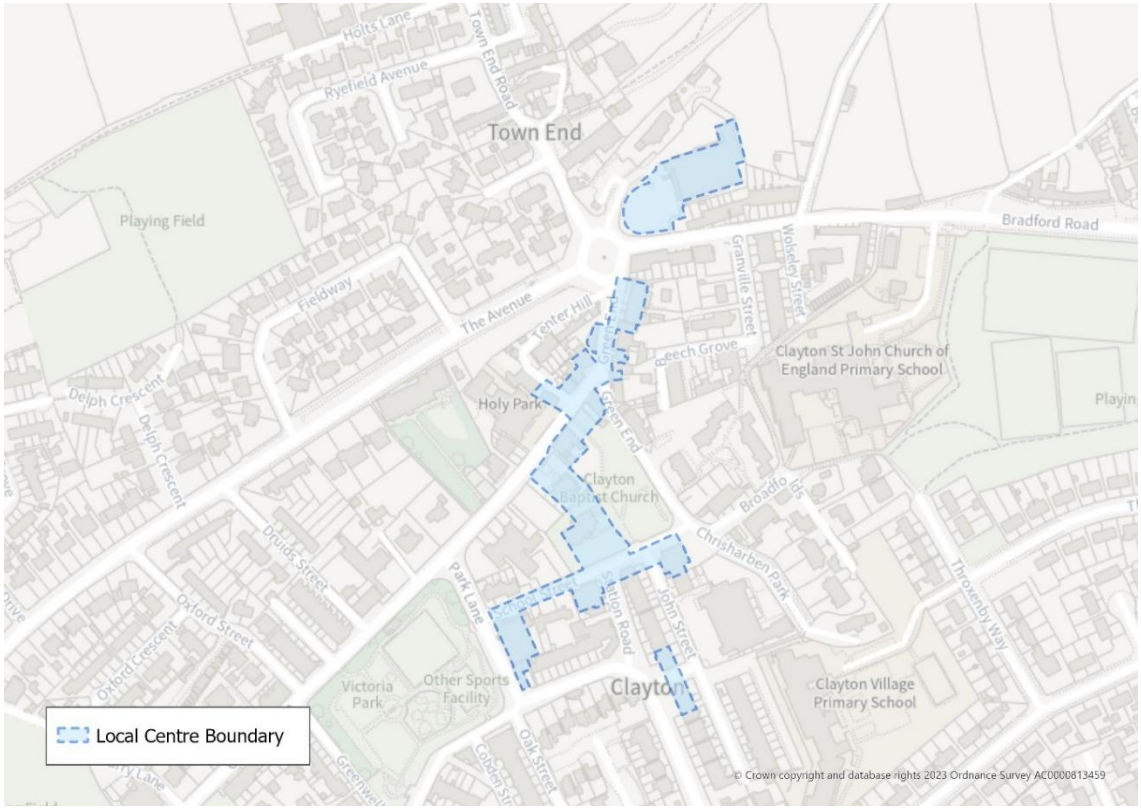
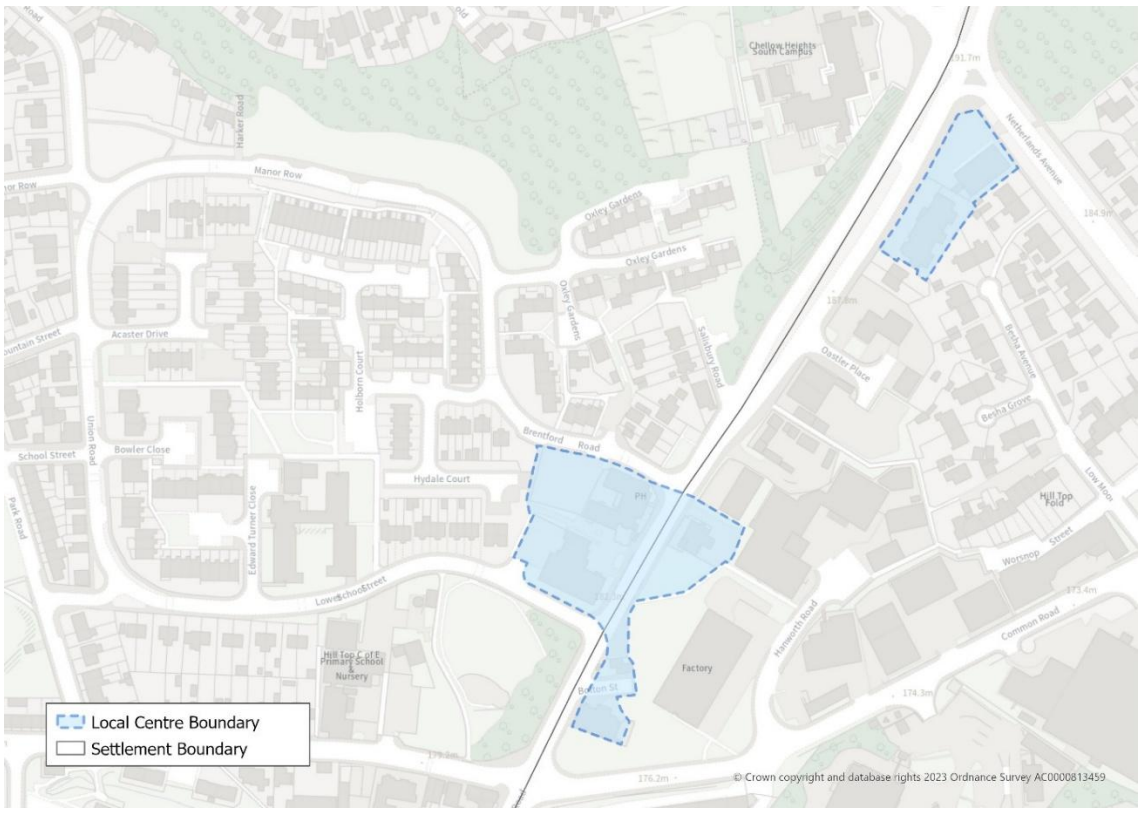
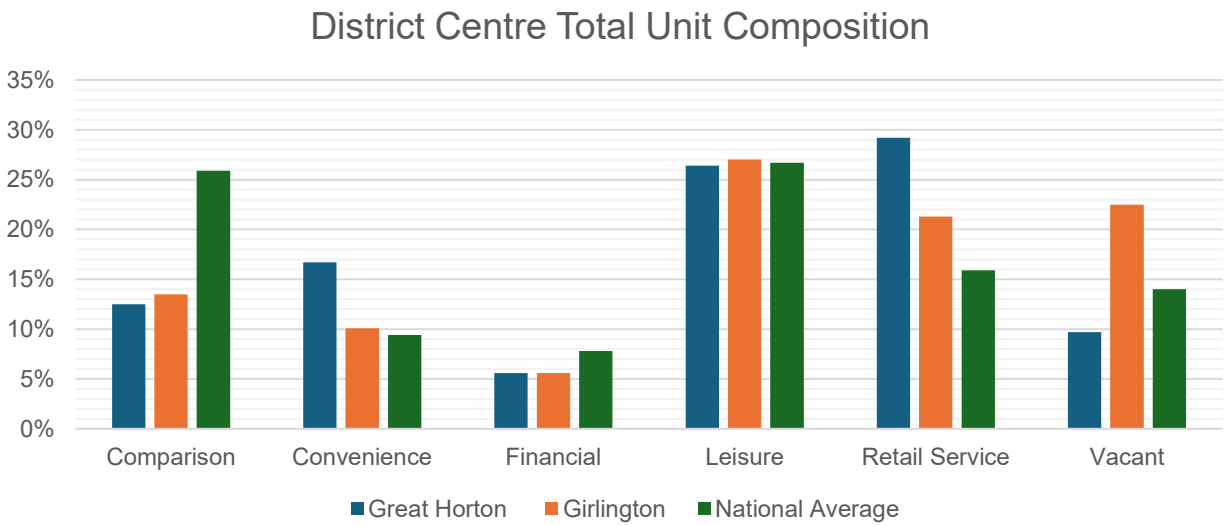


Figure 6d - Low Moor Local Centre



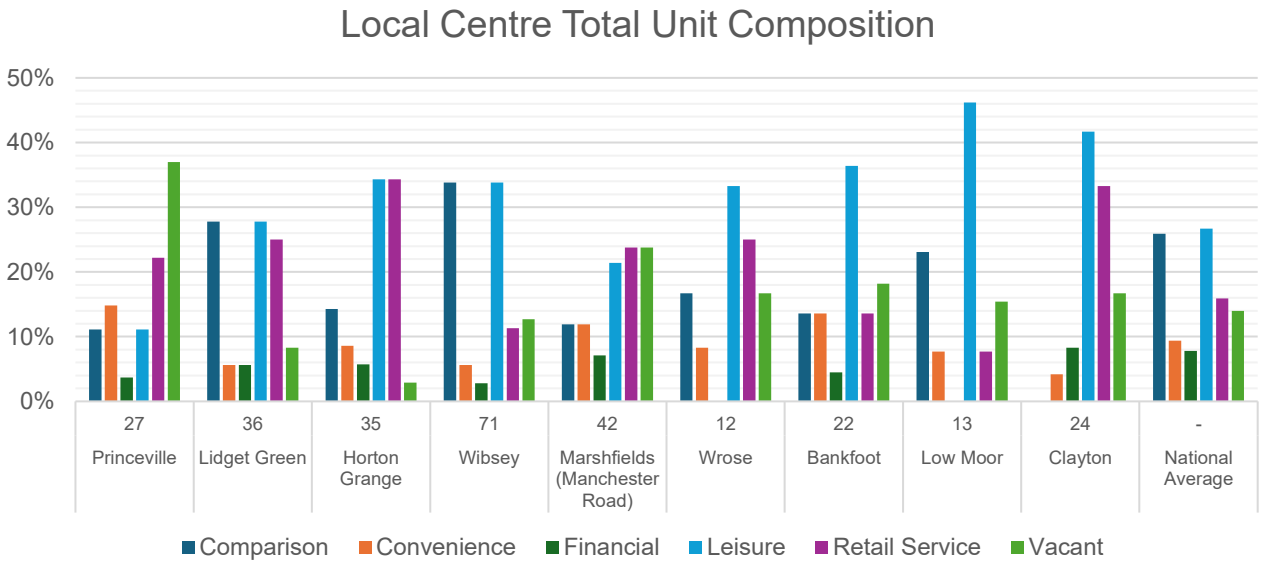
5.5.7 Figures 7 and 8 below show the District Centre and Local Centre Total Unit composition in Bradford SW compared to the national average.

Figure 7



Source: Composition of centre derived from Nexus Planning survey of February 2026; UK Average from Experian Goad report of September 2025

Figure 8



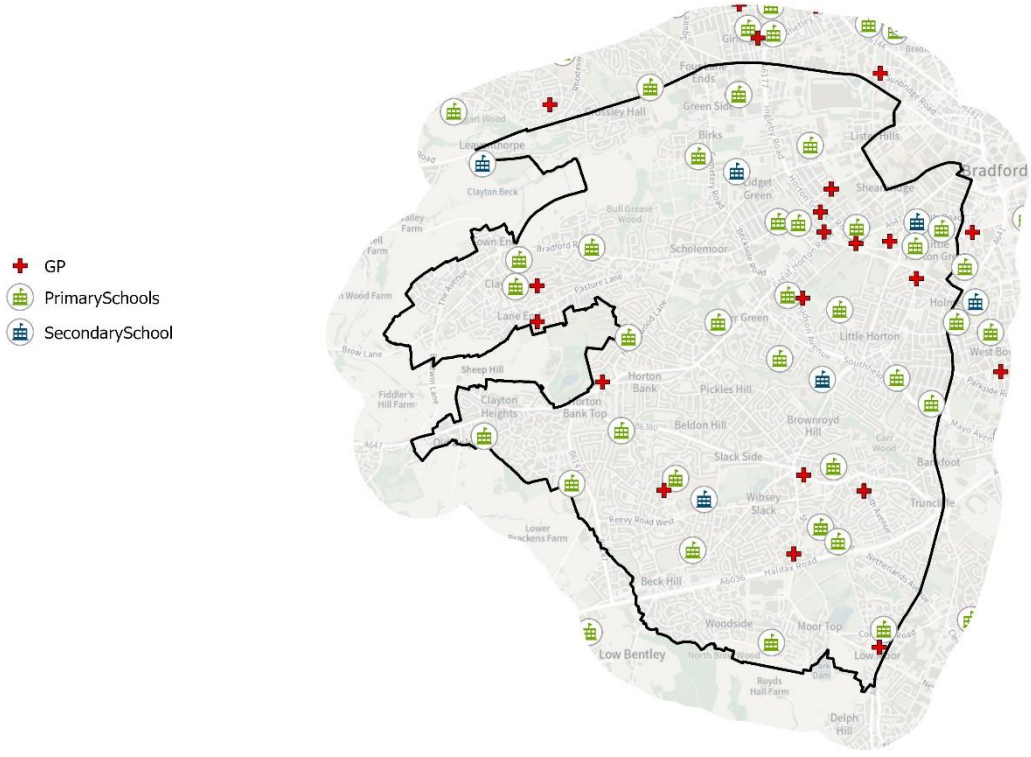
Source: Composition of centre derived from Nexus Planning survey of February 2026; UK Average from Experian Goad report of September 2025

5.5.8 Bradford SW has a wide range of community facilities to meet the day to day needs of its local residents. These facilities range from schools, hospitals, GP surgeries through to post offices, places of worship, community halls/centres, playgrounds, a library and various sporting facilities.

5.5.9 The area is served by 28 primary schools and 5 secondary schools (Dixons Kings Academy, Dixons Macmillan Academy, Dixons Trinity Academy, Co-Op Academy Grange and Buttershaw Business and Enterprise College Academy.

5.5.10 Bradford SW has a number of NHS registered healthcare facilities within the area. There are 15 GP surgeries/health centres, secondary, non-emergency healthcare is provided at St Luke's Hospital in Little Horton, around 1km to the south west of Bradford City Centre. Westwood Park Diagnostic and Treatment Centre and Community Hospital is located at Clayton Heights, with emergency services provide at the Bradford Royal Infirmary (BRI) in Bradford North West. Figure 9 shows the location of local schools and medical facilities.

Figure 9 – School and Medical Facilities in Bradford SW



5.6 Transport and Movement

5.6.1 Lying at the southern end of the Bradford District, Bradford SW benefits from a range of excellent travel opportunities within the wider area which provide good links beyond the Bradford District. The A6036 Halifax Road, Thornton and Great Horton Roads and the A641 Huddersfield/Manchester Road are the main roads into and out of the city. The close proximity to the M606 and M62 motorways within the Strategic Highway Network provides a range of travel opportunities for the local communities to travel to Leeds, Manchester and London.

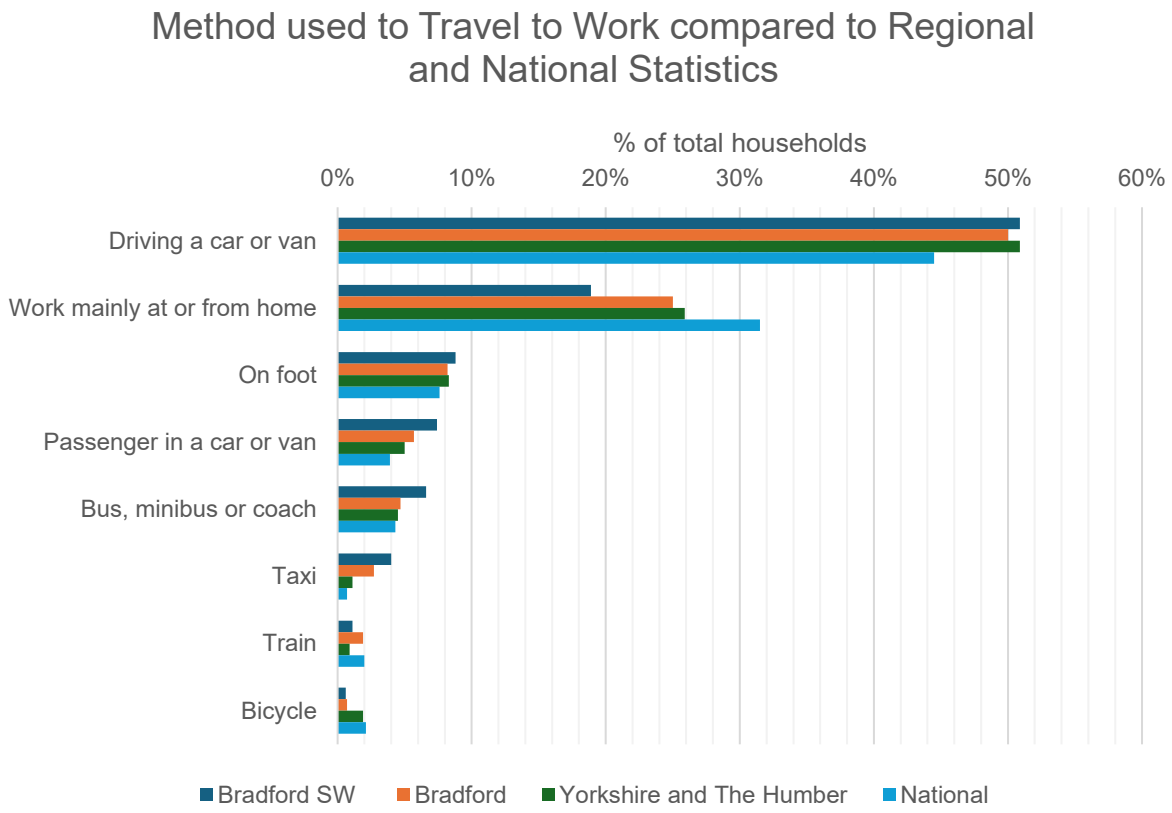
5.6.2 There is good access to Low Moor Railway Station which is a key public 'park and ride' transport hub located within Bradford South East. The station lies on the Calder Valley line between Bradford and Halifax and currently provides an hourly service between the rail stations with connectivity further afield to the Cities of Leeds, Manchester and Liverpool. There are also four direct Grand Central services to London King's Cross each day from this station

5.6.3 The south west area of Bradford is served by several high-frequency (every 15 to 20 minutes) bus routes with services operated by First Bradford linking to Bradford City Centre, Queensbury and beyond into Halifax and Huddersfield. Figure 11 shows where bus stops lie in the settlement and where connectivity is stronger based on colour gradient.

5.6.4 31.7% of all households have no car, compared with 29.4% across West Yorkshire. The value of public transport and good walkable local services is therefore of great importance. It is worth noting that Bradford SW northern side lies within the Bradford Clean Air Zone (CAZ).

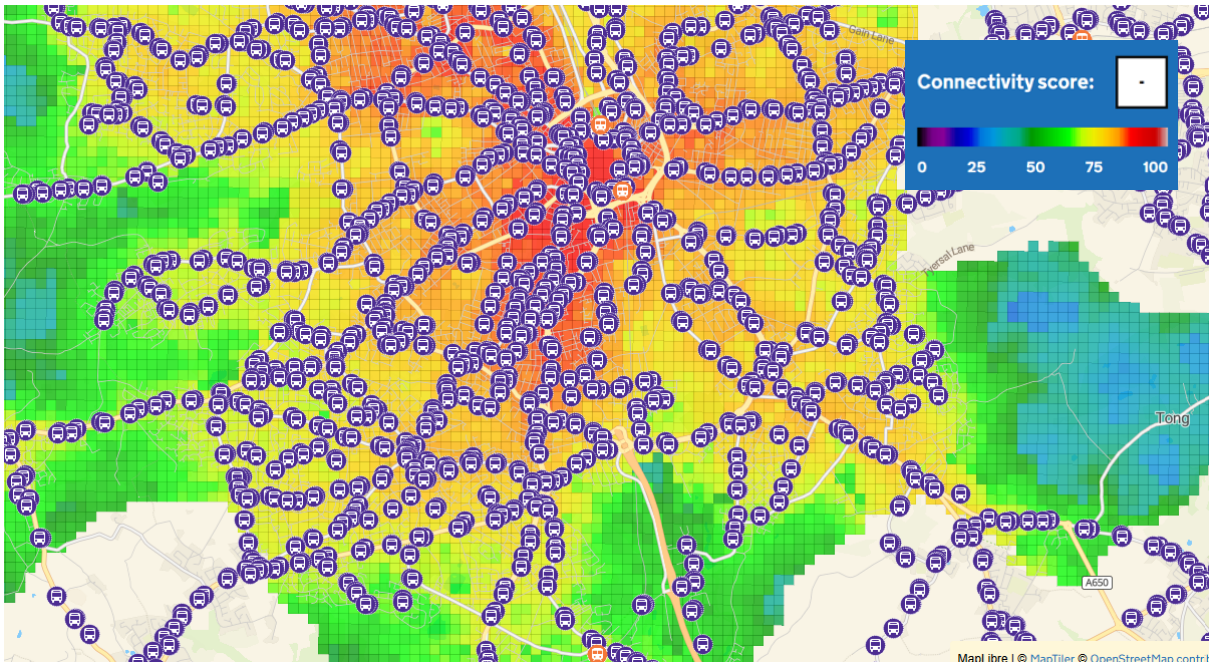
5.6.5 The most popular method used to travel to work is Driving a car or van, at 50.9%, followed by working mainly at home at 18.9%, and on foot at 8.8%. Figure 10 below shows in detail the methods used to travel to work in Bradford SW compared to district, regional, and national statistics. These figures are also impacted by the COVID pandemic at the time of the Census survey period.

Figure 10



Source: ONS – 2021 Census

Figure 11 – Bradford SW Connectivity Map



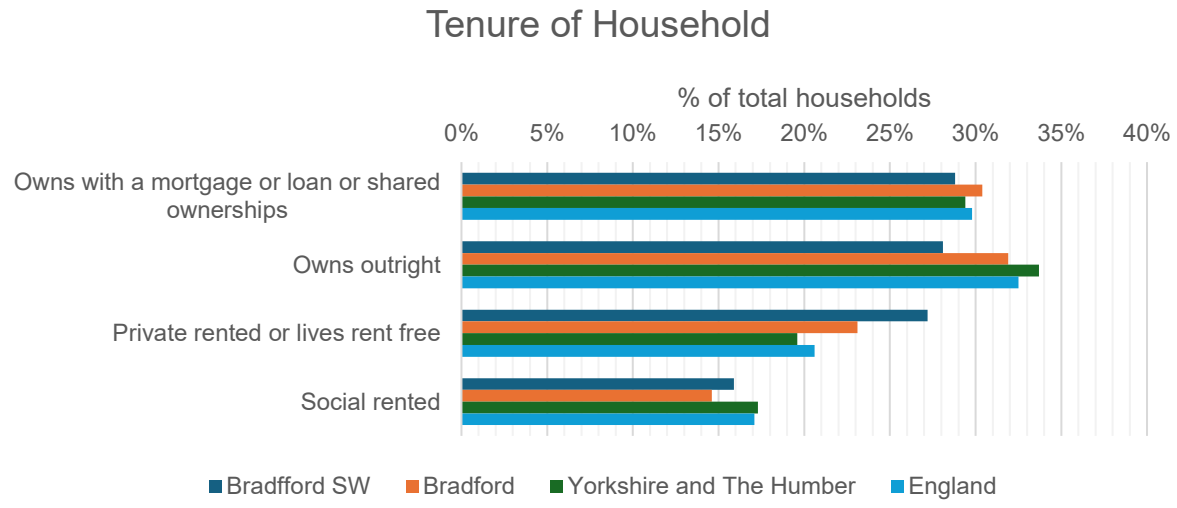
Source: Department for Transport, https://connectivity-tool.dft.gov.uk/

5.6.6 The Connectivity Tool combines transport and land use data to generate a national measure of connectivity. It can be used to display how any location is connected to everyday services by walking, driving, cycling and public transport. Much of Bradford SW falls between the connectivity score range of 70-90.

5.7 Dwellings and Households

5.7.1 Bradford SW has 34,349 households, with below average levels of outright household ownership at 28.5%, compared to an England rate of 32.5%, a Yorkshire and The Humber rate of 33.7%, and a Bradford District rate of 31.9%. The settlement has an above average Private rented or lives rent free sector, with 27.4% compared to the national average of 20.6%. A more detailed look at tenure of household in Bradford SW is offered in Figure 12.

Figure 12



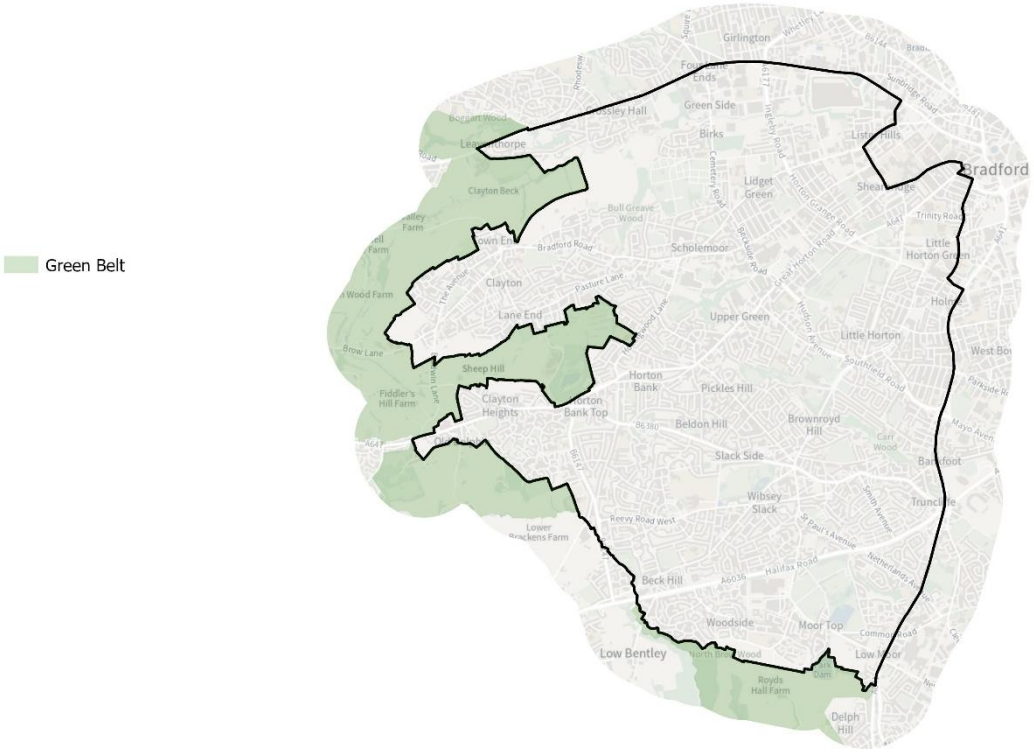
Source: ONS – 2021 Census

5.7.2 Bradford SW has a mix of accommodation types, with a composition of 88.3% whole house or bungalow, compared to the lower national average of 77.4% and the higher Yorkshire and The Humber average of 85.4%. Additionally, accommodation of flat, maisonette or apartment, stands at 11,6%, compared to the higher national average of 22.2% and the higher Yorkshire and The Humber average of 14.4%.

5.8 Green Belt

5.8.1 Bradford SW is characterised by urban landscape divided by established parks and less formal urban greenspaces out to rural landscape which frames the area on the western and south western boundaries. This land lies within the Bradford Green Belt.

Figure 13 – Green Belt Surrounding Bradford SW



5.9 Historic Character

5.9.1 The north eastern section of the settlement adjoins the city centre and the streets here are a testament to the Victorian architectural styles seen in the city. The area has four Conservation Areas including - Little Horton, Little Horton Green, Great Horton and Clayton.

5.9.2 The largest concentration of listed buildings is within the Conservation Areas listed above and within Wibsey village.There is a total of 1190 Listed Buildings within the Bradford SW, majority of which are (1180) Grade II Listed, followed by 10 Grade II* Listed Buildings

5.9.3 See Figure 14 below for an overview of areas of historic significance.

Figure 14 – Areas of Historic Significance In and Around Bradford SW



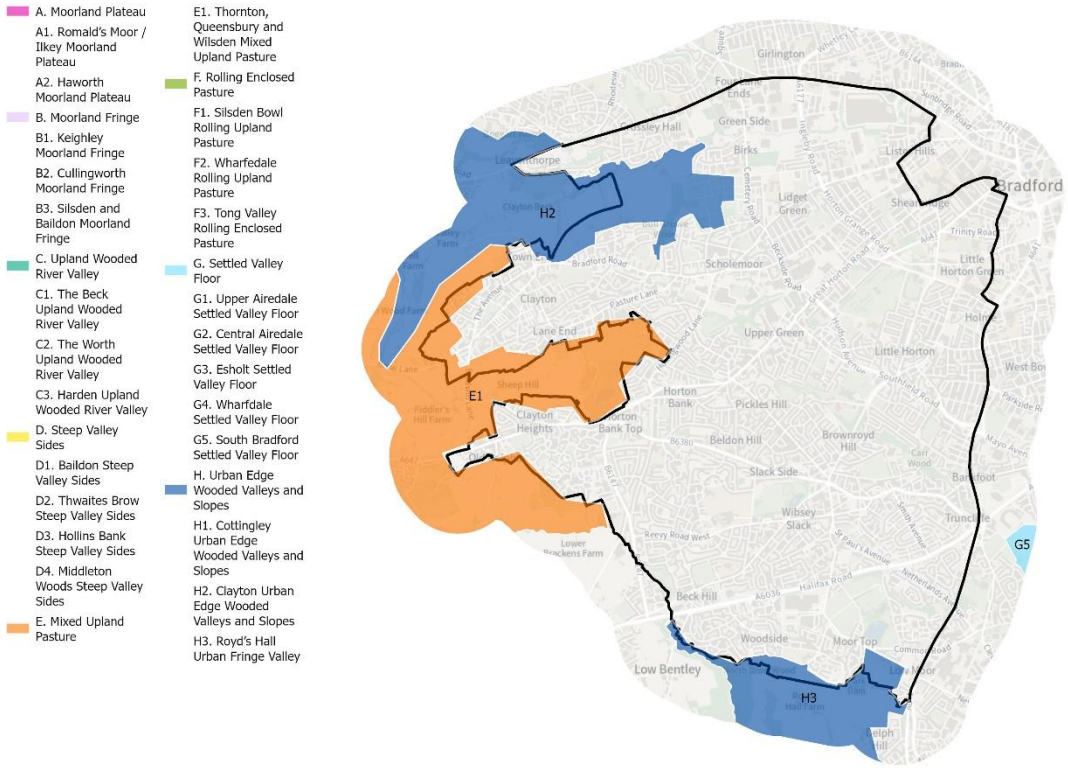
5.10 Landscape

5.10.1 Bradford SW does not hold a large landscape character type. Within the settlement area there is a small H2 Urban Edge Wooded Valleys and Slopes landscape character area (LCA). This LCA is defined by the following non-exhaustive characteristics:

- A series of wooded valleys that draw down eastwards from the Thornton and Queensbury plateau and converge on the central valley of Clayton Beck.
- Agricultural land dominates the LCA in the form of improved grassland, reflecting the poor quality acidic soils.
- Some notable areas of woodland provide important semi-natural habitat and recreational value.
- Despite proximity to Bradford, the area retains its character as a rural hinterland that extends into the urban core

5.10.2 Figure 15 shows a map of the LCA in and around the Bradford SW settlement.

Figure 15 – Landscape Character Types and Areas within Bradford SW



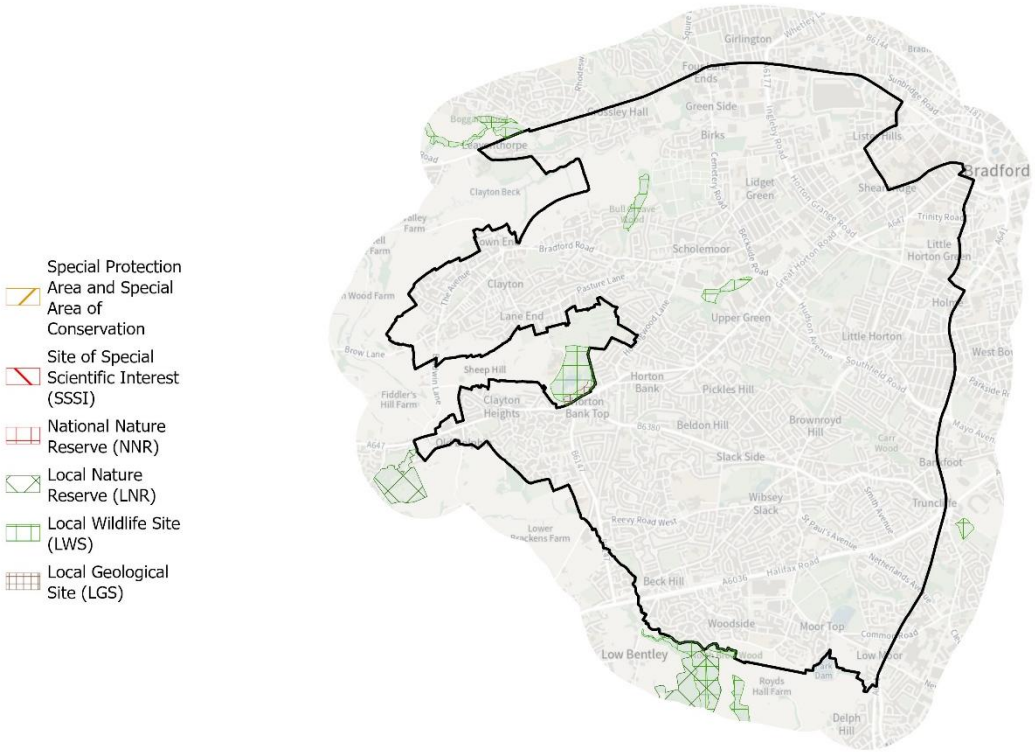
5.11 Natural Environment

5.11.1 There are number of biodiversity designations within or close proximity to Bradford SW settlement boundary, these include Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) at Horton Country Park, Judy Woods, Railway Terrace and Raw Nook/Toad Holes Beck, Oakenshaw. Additional ecological assets include the natural assets of North Brown and Woods ancient woodlands to the south east of the area such as Odsal Wood and Gannerthorpe Wood.

5.11.2 Bradford SW has a range of corridors and spaces that contribute towards its Green and Blue Infrastructure network. Key blue corridors include Pinch Beck, Bull Greave Beck and Clayton Beck. Key green corridors include, Judy Woods, Horton Country Park and Horton Park.

5.11.3 Mapping of different combinations of GBI (Green and blue infrastructure) need and deficiency can act as a high-level guide to help prioritise where GBI is most required and indicate spatially any gaps in the existing network. Bradford SW falls contains areas of low provision and high need.

Figure 16 – Bradford SW Natural Environment Map



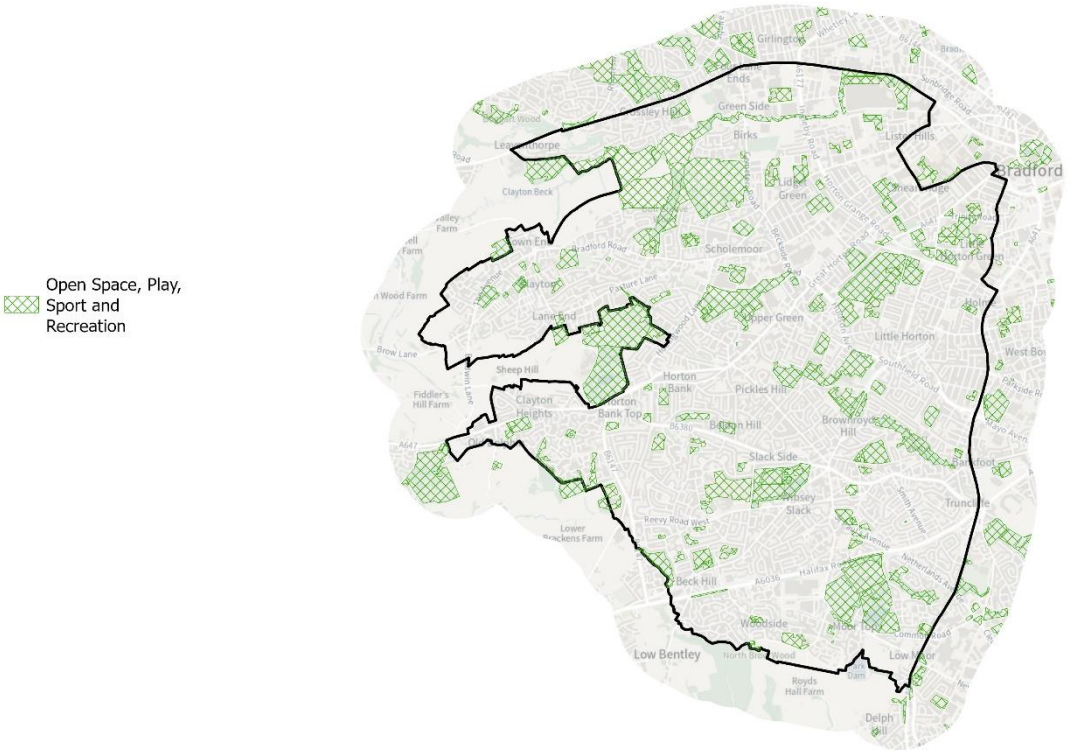
5.12 Open Space, Sport and Recreation

5.12.1 The settlement area of Bradford SW has 211 sites identified as open space covering an area of circa 298.53ha. Key sites within the settlement include:

- Harold Park
- Horton Park
- Horton Bank Country Park
- Bracken Hill Park
- Wibsey Park
- Scholemoor Cemetery
- North Bierley Cemetery
- Clayton Golf Course
- Horsfall Stadium

5.12.2 Only one typology (Cemeteries) has notably more provision than the requirement. All the other typologies demonstrate a deficiency of varying degrees. Figure 17 below shows the location of open space in Bradford SW.

Figure 17 – Bradford SW Open Space Overview

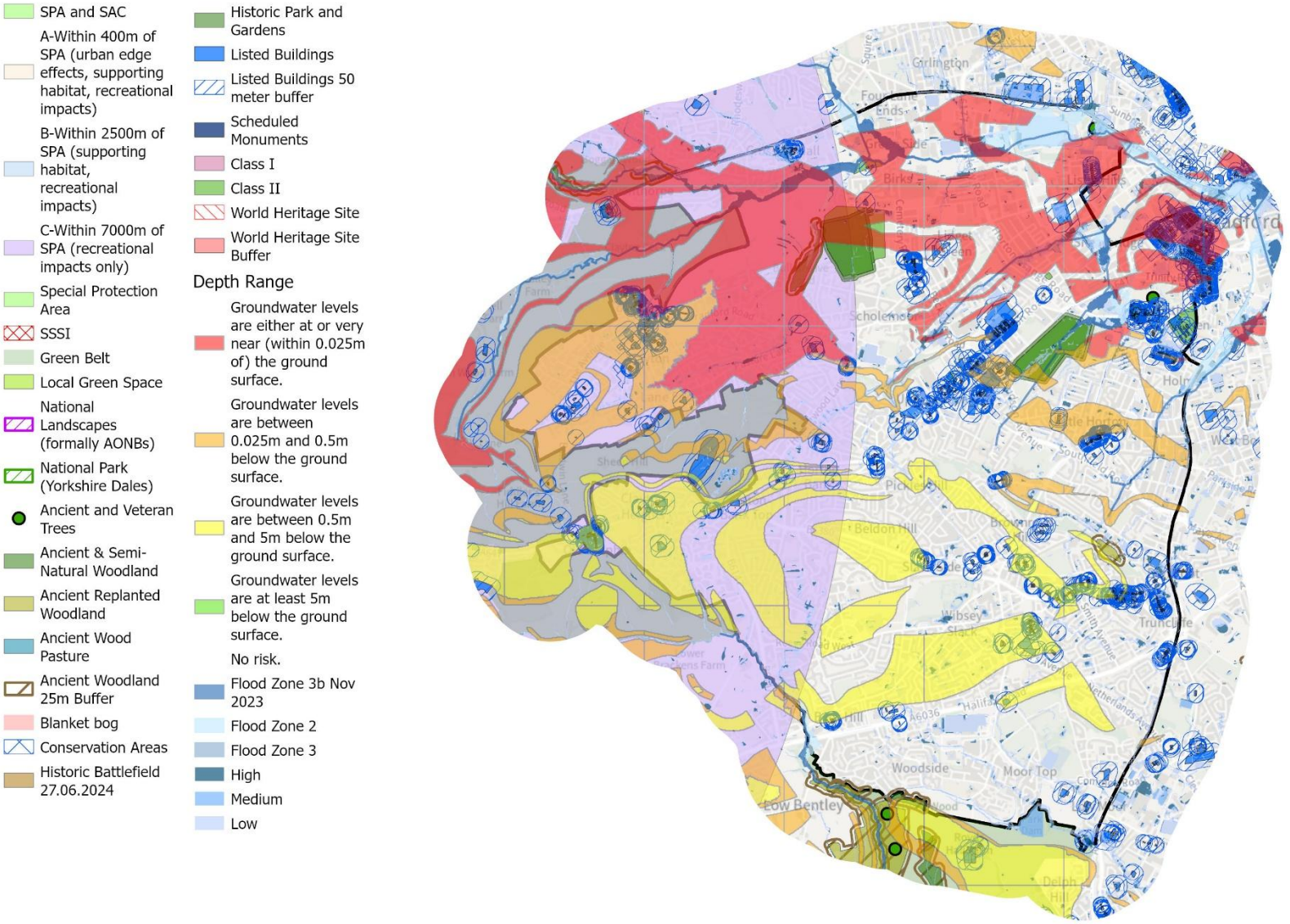


5.13 Critical Environmental Constraints

5.13.1 There are many critical environmental constraints and challenges around Bradford SW. With a mixture of urban area and greenbelt, historic and heritage sites, and flood zones and drainage areas, Bradford SW hosts many constraints.

5.13.2 A map detailing critical environmental constraints in and around the Bradford SW settlement is shown below in Figure 18.

Figure 18 – NPPF Footnote 7 Constraints



6 Shipley Settlement Profile

6.1 Introduction – Location and History

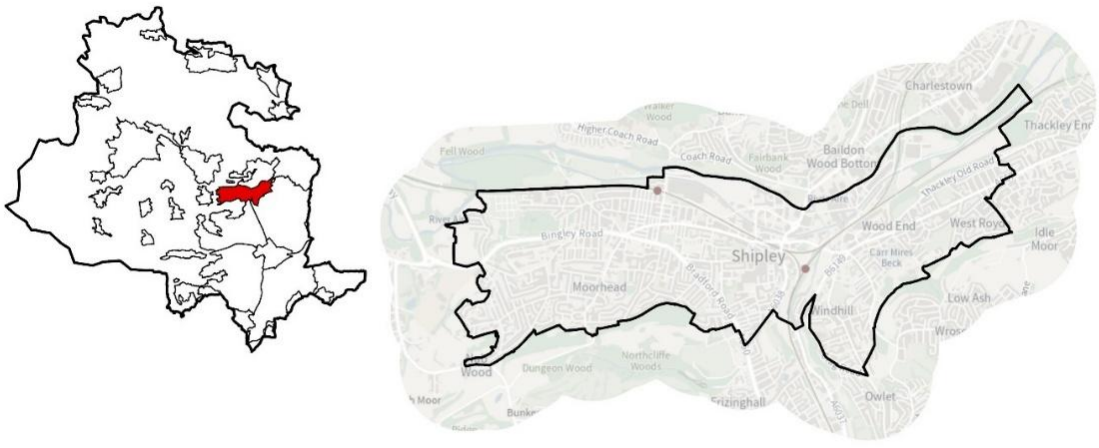
6.1.1 Shipley is located approximately 5km to the North of Bradford city centre on the A650, the main transport route connecting Keighley to Bradford. The area forms part of the northern fringes of the Bradford urban area. Shipley is a mixed area with large residential suburbs, employment and retail areas with an important town centre. It has superb rail connectivity offering short journey times from Shipley Station to Bradford City Centre and Leeds and onward rail connections to London.

6.1.2 The town centre is the focal point for the provision of shopping, leisure and public services, which caters for local needs. Within close proximity to the town centre is the World Heritage Site of Saltaire and significant employment areas, including am industrial and office cluster around Dockfield Road. Salt's Mill, the focal point of Saltaire, is a fantastic example of the area's architectural heritage and there are clusters of attractive historic buildings around the fringes of the town centre and the Leeds and Liverpool Canal.

6.1.3 Shipley is part of the Regional City of Bradford with retail and leisure functions located within and around the town centre. The area has excellent rail and bus connections with Bradford and Leeds. Shipley has its own Parliamentary Constituency and falls within the Shipley, Baildon Ward and Windhill and Wrose wards.

6.1.4 Unless otherwise stated, the statistics presented in this settlement profile are derived from the Office of National Statistics 2021 Census.

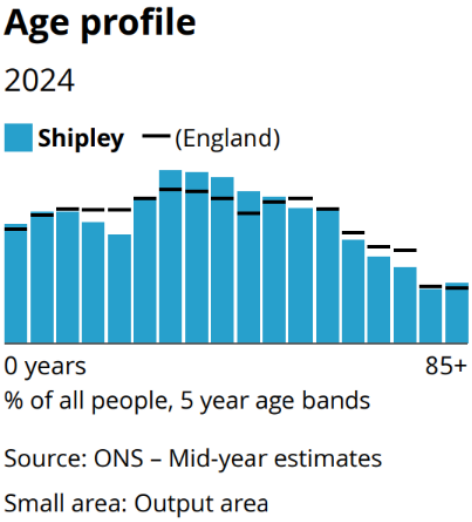
Figure 1 – Location Map



6.2 Population and Ethnicity

6.2.1 The Shipley settlement has a population of 19,082 (ONS, 2024). An overview of Shipley's age demographics vs England's, shown in Figure 2, highlights Shipley as a settlement with a similar average population.

Figure 2



6.2.2 The ethnic composition of Shipley is primarily made up of people who identify themselves as white, accounting for 83.6% of the local population. This is a higher proportion than the national figure of 81%, the Yorkshire and The Humber figure of 85.4%, and the Bradford District figure of 61.1%.

6.3 Index of Multiple Deprivation

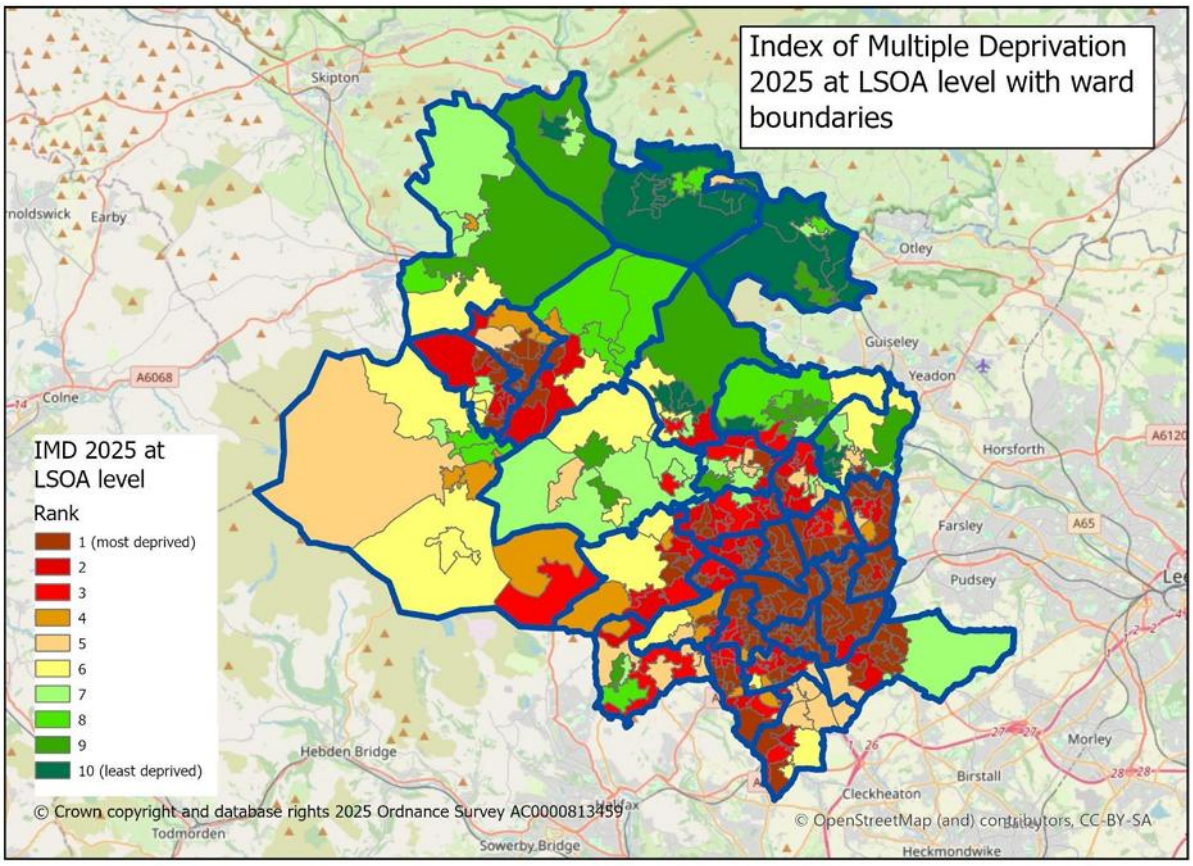
6.3.1 The Index of Multiple Deprivation is an overall measure of deprivation and uses 55 separate indicators organised across seven distinct dimensions of deprivation (income, employment, education skills and training, health deprivation and disability, crime, barriers to housing and services and living environment) which are combined and weighted.

6.3.2 The following map (Figure 3) shows Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) ranked by deciles of deprivation as identified in the 2025 Index of Multiple Deprivation. More deprived neighbourhoods are shown in red and less deprived neighbourhoods are shown in green.

6.3.3 The lower layer super output area boundaries are not directly aligned with the ward boundaries and individual LSOAs may be split across more than one ward. A best-fit methodology has been used which matches the main population of each LSOA to one ward.

6.3.4 All of the LSOAs in the Shipley ward are ranked Between a 2 and 9, indicating major swings in deprivation levels across the area (shown in dark green on the map below).

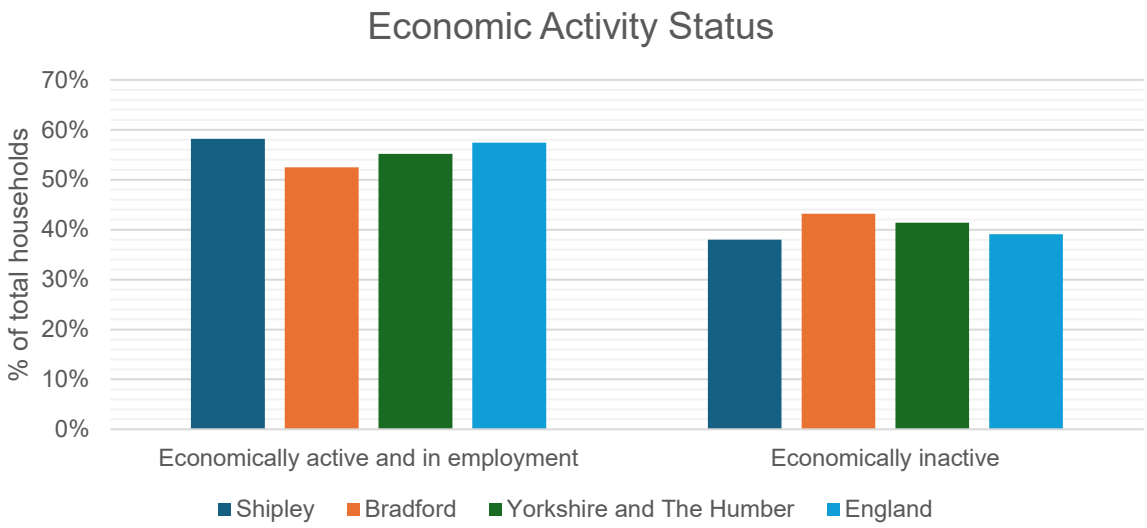
Figure 3



6.4 Economy and Employment

6.4.1 58.2% of the Shipley population (over 16 years old) are economically active and in employment (excluding full-time students) and 38% are economically inactive. In England, the economically active rate sits at 57.4% meaning Shipley has similar economic activity compared to the national rate. Figure 4 below also illustrates Shipley's economic activity status compared to other regional rates.

Figure 4

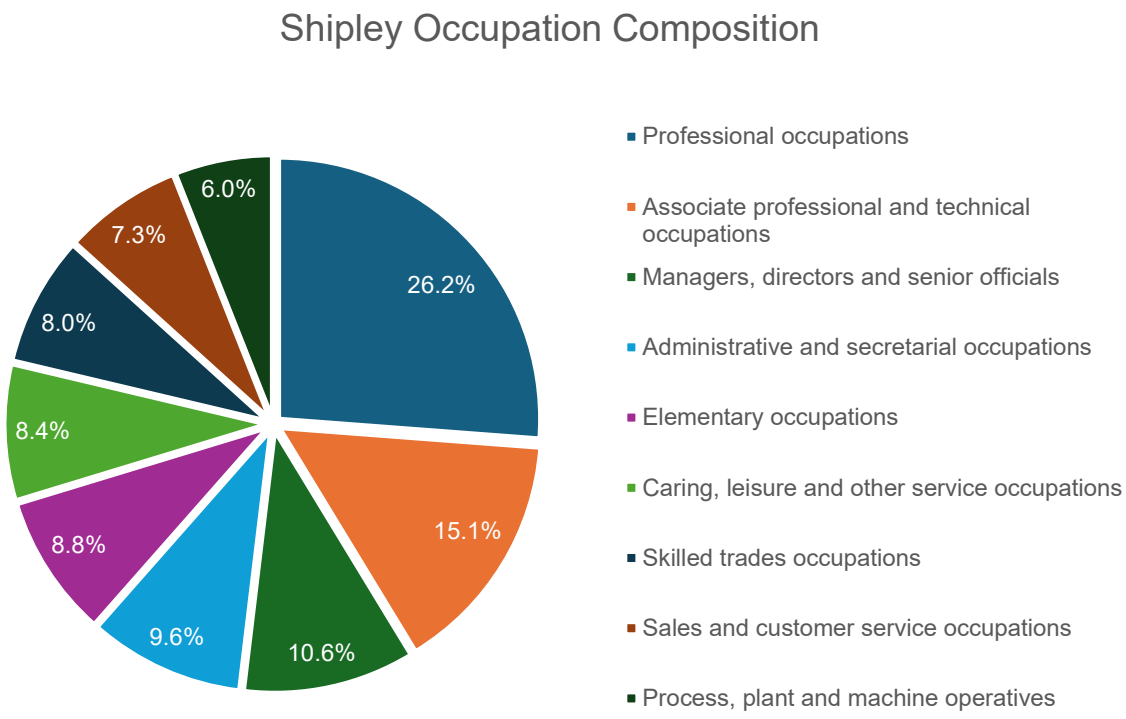


Source: ONS – 2021 Census

6.4.2 Professional occupations (26.2%), associate professional and technical occupations (15.1%), and managerial occupations (10.6%) are the top three occupation classifications in Shipley. These occupations are at a higher percentage compared to the England rate of 20.3%, 13.3%, and 12.9% respectively. A more detailed look at Shipley's occupation composition is shown below in Figure 5.

6.4.3 Employment development is centred around Dockfield Road and North of the railway line. There is also a large Business Development Zone (BDZ) identified in Shipley from Saltaire to Dockfield Road. One specific large employment land allocation is proposed for this area (SH23/E), located South of Carnaud Metalbox Engineering Site.

Figure 5



Source: ONS – 2021 Census

6.5 Retail and Local Services

6.5.1 All retail centres have been subject to a review as part of the Retail and Leisure Study (2026). The original study was completed in 2012. The City Centre is the main focus for retail and service provision for the District followed by the Principal Towns, District Centres and Local Centres.

6.5.2 Shipley Town Centre serves a local and wider catchment and benefits from its role as an important transport hub within the Aire Valley. The centre is focused around Market Square, Kirkgate and Commercial Street, with a mix of national multiple and independent operators represented throughout the centre.

6.5.3 The centre has a higher than average proportion of convenience floorspace, reflecting the presence of larger format operators, most notably the ASDA food store.

6.5.4 The comparison offer is broadly in line with national averages in terms of units and includes a mix of national multiples and independent retailers. The centre contains a greater proportion of independent operators than

many comparable centres, which contributes positively to its character and diversity of offer.

6.5.5 The provision of retail services is significantly above the national average and includes a range of hairdressers, beauty salons and other personal service operators distributed throughout the centre. These businesses form an important component of the overall offer and help to support regular visits and day-to-day activity.

6.5.6 Leisure provision is below the national average in terms of both units and floorspace, although the centre accommodates a range of cafés, restaurants, takeaways and public houses. The leisure offer is predominantly independent in nature and contributes to activity throughout the day and into the evening.

6.5.7 Financial and business services are represented at levels broadly consistent with national averages and include a range of banks, estate agents and professional services.

6.5.8 The Local Plan also identifies one designated District Centres within Shipley, Saltaire District centre. The centre has a particularly strong comparison, leisure and service offer, reflecting its combination of independent retailers, cafés, restaurants and specialist businesses.

6.5.9 The centre's role is reinforced by Saltaire's distinctive historic character and established appeal as a visitor destination, which enables it to draw from a catchment extending beyond the immediate surrounding residential population. Its independent retail and leisure offer, together with convenience provision including Co-op Food, supports both day-to-day needs and destination-based visits. The concentration of commercial uses along Bingley Road and within the wider historic area also creates a strong and recognisable centre with a clear identity.

6.5.10 The extent of the Town Centre and District Centre boundary is shown on the Policies Map and Figures 6a and 6b below.

Figure 6a – Shipley Town Centre

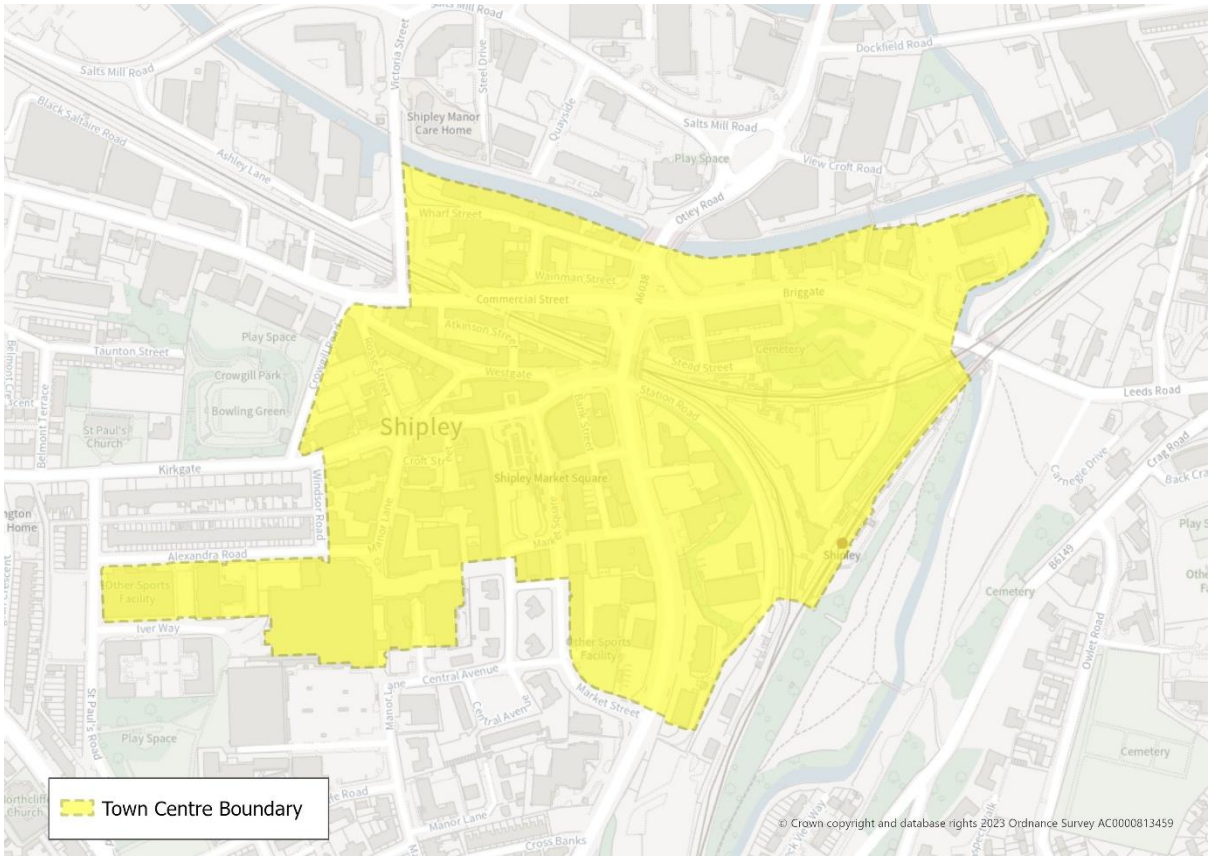
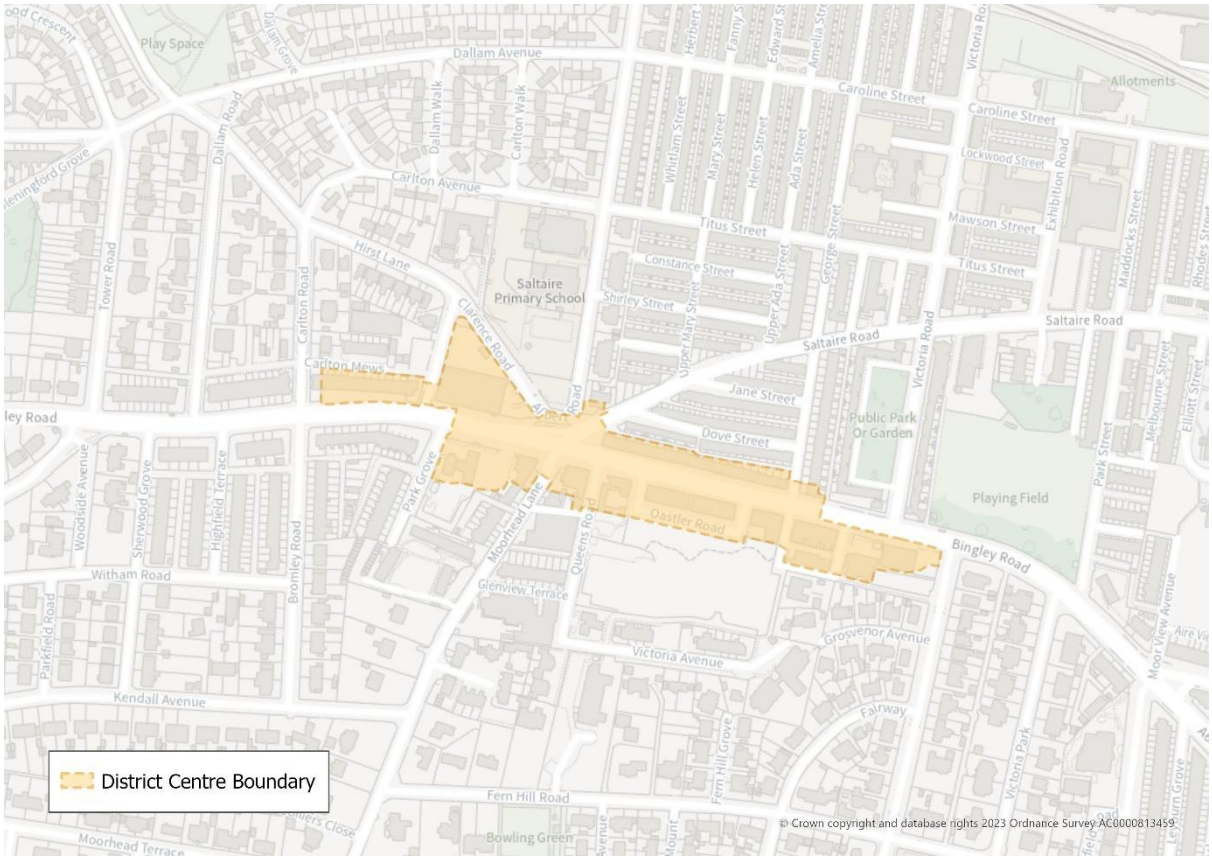
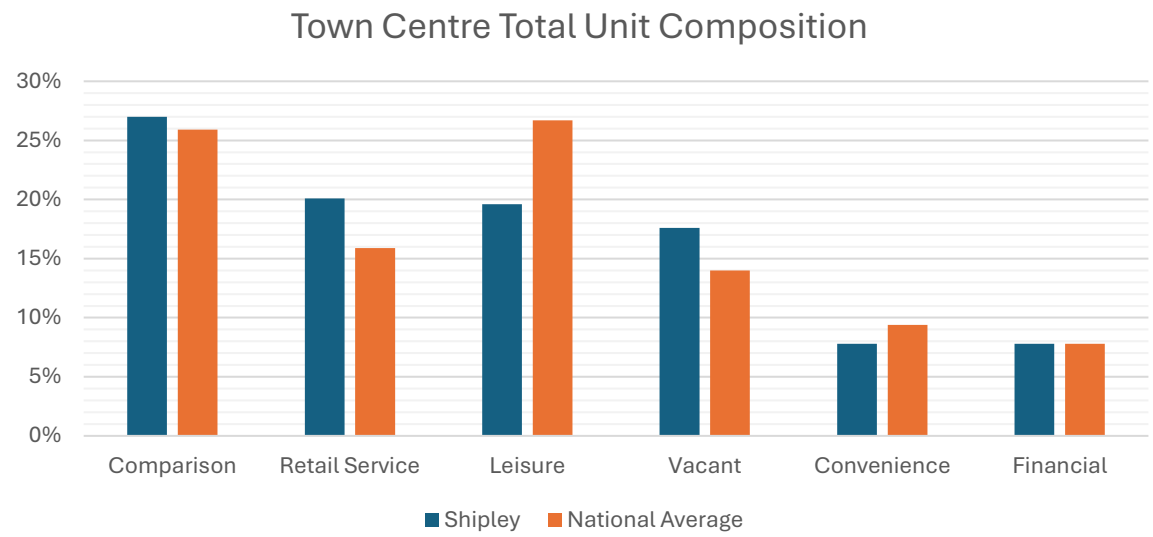


Figure 6b – Saltaire District centre



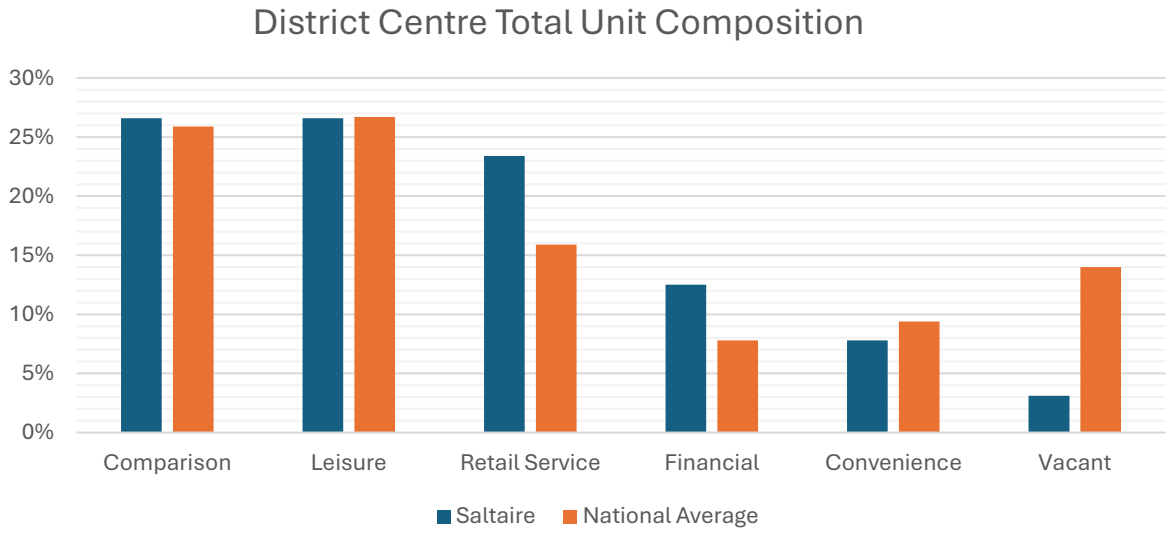
6.5.11 Figures 7 and 8 below show the Town Centre and District Centre Total Unit composition in Shipley compared to the national average.

Figure 7



Source: Composition of centre derived from Nexus Planning survey of February 2026; UK Average from Experian Goad report of September 2025

Figure 8

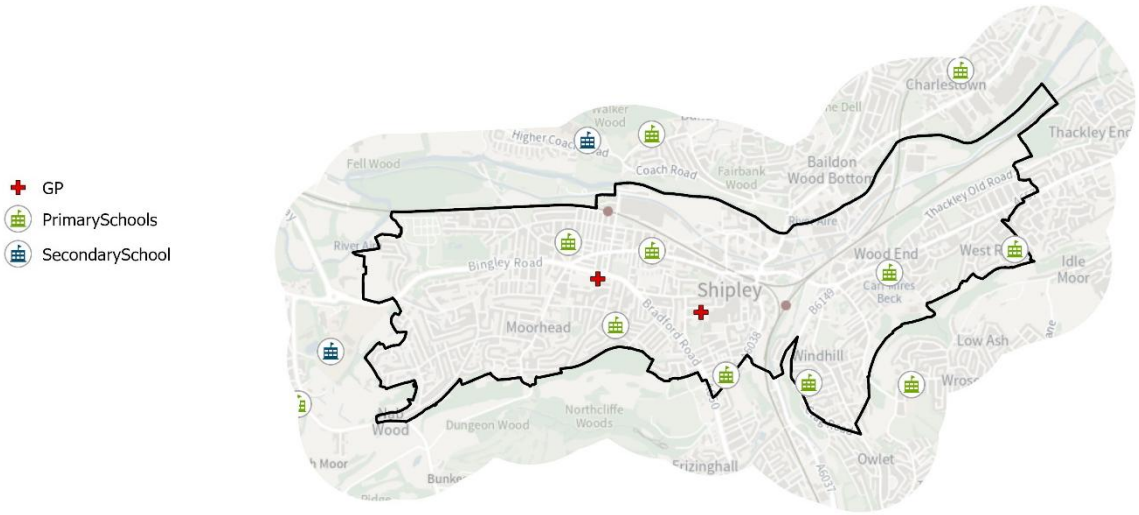


Source: Composition of centre derived from Nexus Planning survey of February 2026; UK Average from Experian Goad report of September 2025

6.5.12 Shipley has a local civic role and has a wide range of community facilities to meet the day to day needs of its local residents. These facilities include a Town Hall, schools, GP surgeries, post offices, places of worship, community halls/centres, playgrounds, a library, swimming pool and various sporting facilities.

6.5.13 The area is served by 7 primary schools and a number of secondary school with Dixons Cottingley Academy and Titus Salt School City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council – Bradford District Local Plan 2020-38 Bradford District Local Plan being the nearest Secondary schools to the area.

Figure 9 – School and Medical Facilities in Shipley



6.6 Transport and Movement

6.6.1 Lying at the northern end of the Regional City of Bradford, Shipley benefits from a range of excellent transport opportunities within the wider area, which provide excellent links around and beyond the Bradford District. The Airedale Corridor which links Bradford to Shipley and Keighley is a key transport corridor and transport priority for the District. The A650 Bingley Road and the A6037 Valley Road/Canal Road are two major routes into and out of the cityto the north and connect with the M606 and M62 motorways to the south. To the South, Canal Road is a strategic route within the wider Leeds City Region, linking areas within the Bradford District and beyond. The close proximity of the area to these key highway routes provides a range of travel opportunities for the local

communities to travel to surrounding areas within the District and major centres outside the District.

6.6.2 Shipley town centre benefits from excellent public transport facilities. Located on the Airedale line Shipley Station is a key transport hub and part of the West Yorkshire Combined Authority (WYCA) Rail Park and Ride programme. The station provides frequent trains to Bradford, Ilkley and Keighley with connectivity further afield to Leeds and beyond.

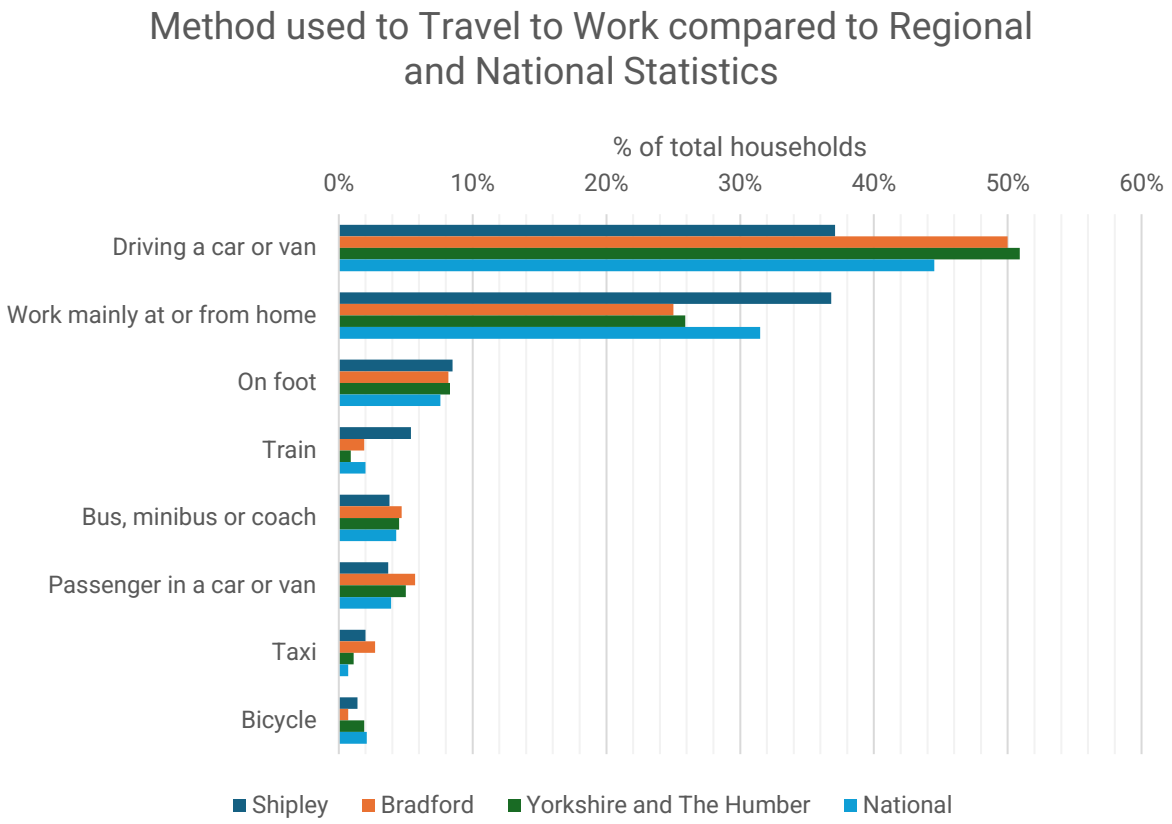
6.6.3 The Connectivity Tool combines transport and land use data to generate a national measure of connectivity. It can be used to display how any location is connected to everyday services by walking, driving, cycling and public transport. As shown in Figure 11 below, much of Shipley falls between the connectivity score range of 75-100.

6.6.4 The area is served by several high-frequency (every 15 to 20 minutes) bus routes with services operated by First Bradford linking to Bradford City Centre, Bingley, Baildon and beyond into Halifax and Huddersfield

6.6.5 Shipley has higher levels of car ownership compared to the Yorkshire and The Humber rate of single cars or vans to a household. It has a consequently very high level of households with no car at 33.2% compared to a Yorkshire and The Humber rate of 24.1% and an England rate of 23.5%. It is worth noting that Shipley lies within the Bradford Clean Air Zone (CAZ).

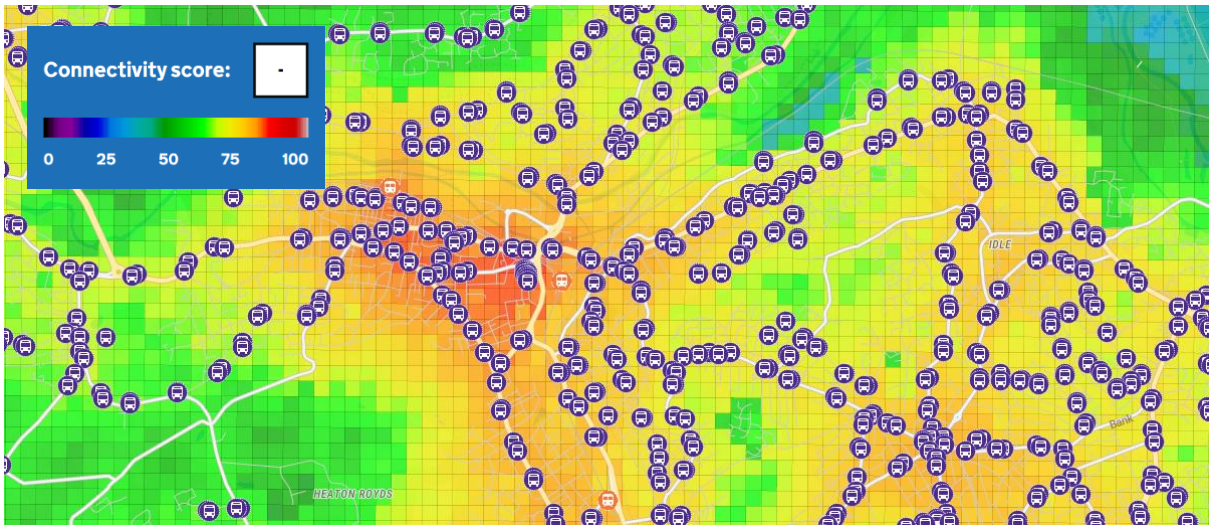
6.6.6 The most popular method used to travel to work is Driving a car or van, at 37.1%, followed by work mainly from or at home at 36.8%, and on foot at 8.5%. Figure 10 below shows in detail the methods used to travel to work in Shipley compared to district, regional, and national statistics. These figures are also impacted by the COVID pandemic at the time of the Census survey period.

Figure 10



Source: ONS – 2021 Census

Figure 11 – Shipley Connectivity Map



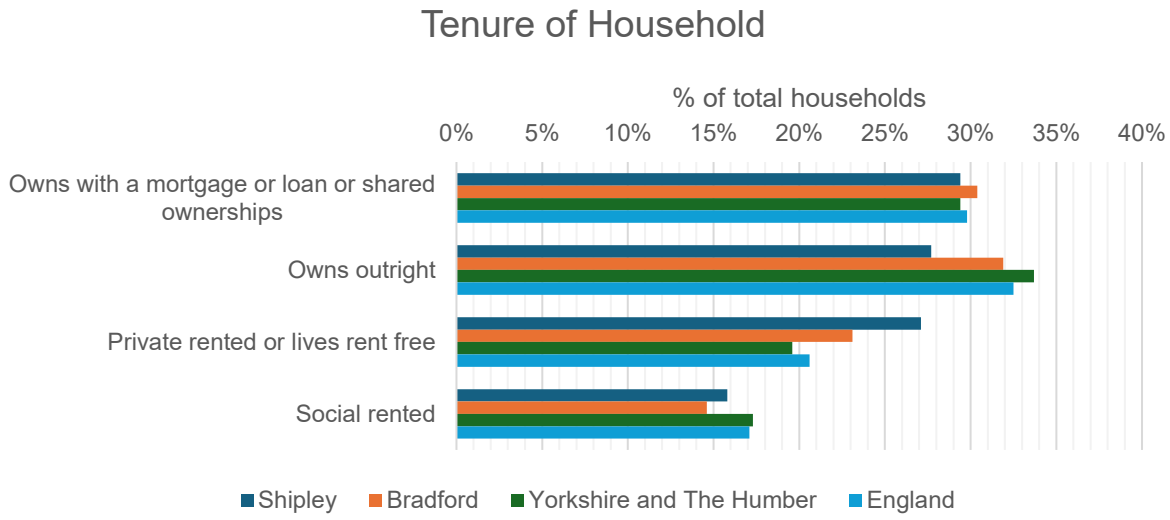
Source: Department for Transport, https://connectivity-tool.dft.gov.uk/

6.6.7 The Connectivity Tool combines transport and land use data to generate a national measure of connectivity. It can be used to display how any location is connected to everyday services by walking, driving, cycling and public transport. Much of Shipley falls between the connectivity score range of 60-75.

6.7 Dwellings and Households

6.7.1 Shipley has 8,828 households, with below national average levels of outright household ownership at 27.7%, compared to an England rate of 32.5%, a Yorkshire and The Humber rate of 33.7%, and a Bradford District rate of 31.9%. furthermore, Shipley has a much higher rate of private rented or lives rent free at 27.1% compared to the national figure of 20.6%. A more detailed look at tenure of household in Shipley is offered in Figure 12.

Figure 12



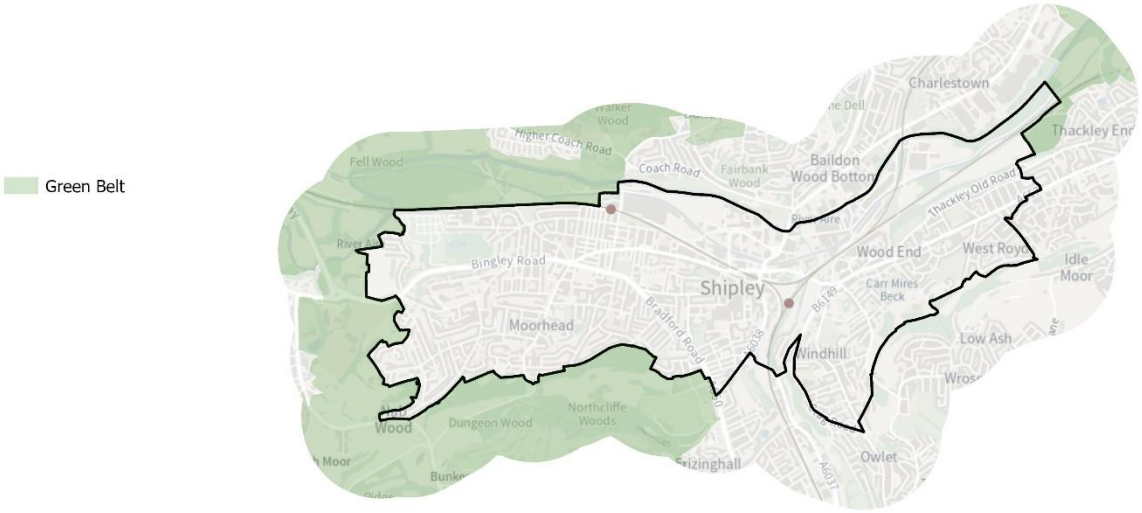
Source: ONS – 2021 Census

6.7.2 Shipley has a mix of accommodation types, with a composition of 71.1% whole house or bungalow, compared to the higher national average of 77.4% and the higher Yorkshire and The Humber average of 85.4%. Additionally, accommodation of flat, maisonette or apartment, stands at 28.9%, compared to the lower national average of 22.2% and the lower Yorkshire and The Humber average of 14.4%.

6.8 Green Belt

6.8.1 Shipley is characterised by an urban landscape along an industrial corridor divided by established parks and less formal urban greenspaces out to a rural landscape, which frames the area on the Western and Northern boundaries. This rural land lies within the Bradford Green Belt.

Figure 13 – Green Belt Surrounding Shipley



6.9 Historic Character

6.9.1 Shipley is focused around major transport corridors, which has a busy feel. Shipley's heritage reflects that of a former industrial and employment area, set against a rural backdrop. The area includes and is adjacent to a number of important heritage assets, including a number of Conservation Areas, historic parks and listed buildings and contains waterways, buildings, and structures that contribute to the area's local character and historic interest. Of international, national and local importance to the District is Sir Titus Salt's model village of Saltaire, which is one of only two UNESCO World Heritage Sites in Yorkshire.

6.9.2 There are three Conservation Areas within the area – Saltaire, Baildon Green and the Leeds and Liverpool Canal. There are a total of 861 Grade II and 6 Grade II* Listed Buildings within the area. The area includes the

Saltaire World Heritage Site and its Buffer Zone.

6.9.3 See Figure 14 below for an overview of areas of historic significance.

Figure 14 – Areas of Historic Significance In and Around Shipley



6.10 Landscape

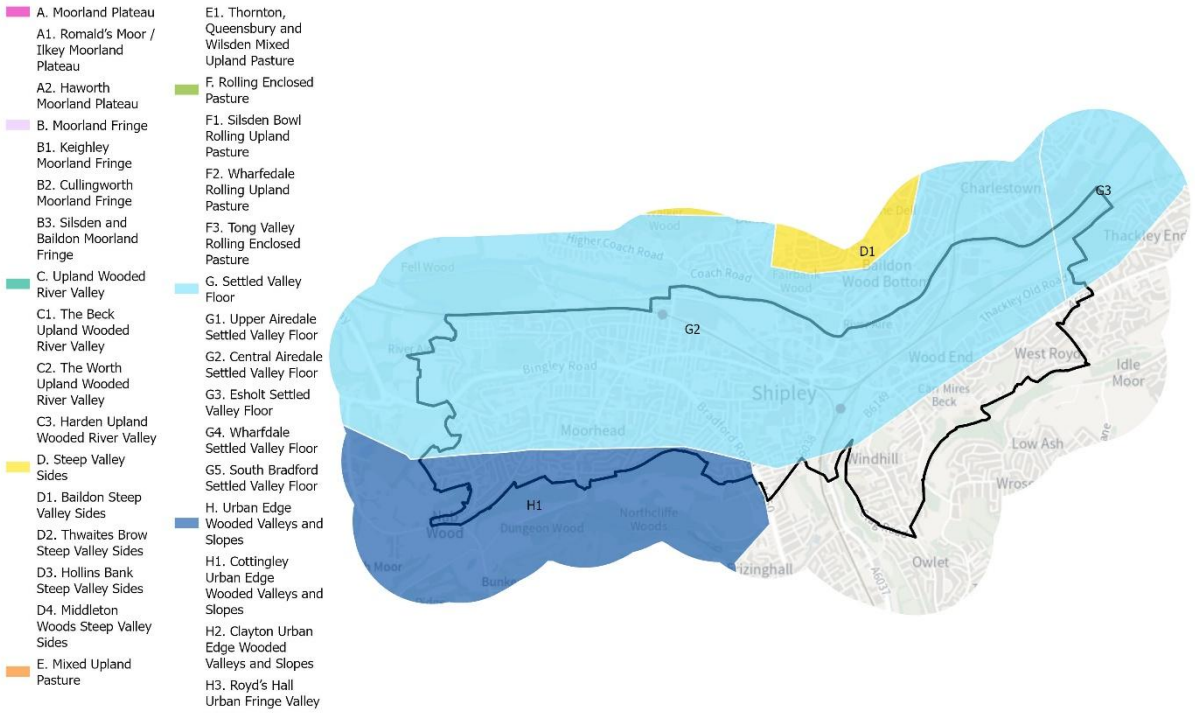
6.10.1 Shipley is comprised of two landscape character types (LCT): H1 Urban Edge Wooded Valleys and Slopes, and G2 Central Airedale Settled Valley Floor. Within the settlement area, the G2 Central Airedale Settled Valley Floor is the dominant landscape character area (LCA). This LCA is defined by the following non-exhaustive characteristics:

- Relatively narrow, settled section of the River Aire valley floor between Keighley and Shipley. Contained by the rising landform of the Airedale Valley, carved out by glacial activity and fluvial erosion.
- Dominated by settlement (Keighley, Bingley and Shipley) and industry which sprawls along the valley floor. Pockets of open pastoral fields remain sandwiched between housing, woodland and industry, and play an important role in retaining limited separation between settlements.
- Pockets of deciduous woodland occur occasionally through the area, generally relating to the watercourses, residential areas and transport corridors where they often perform a screening function.

6.10.2 The H1 Urban Edge Wooded Valleys and slopes makes up a second significant part of the settlement where Tree cover is frequent throughout, including large plantations, hedgerow trees, shelterbelts and steep, densely wooded valleys which provide structure and texture within the

landscape. Figure 15 shows a map of the LCAs in and around the Shipley settlement.

Figure 15 – Landscape Character Types and Areas within Shipley



6.11 Natural Environment

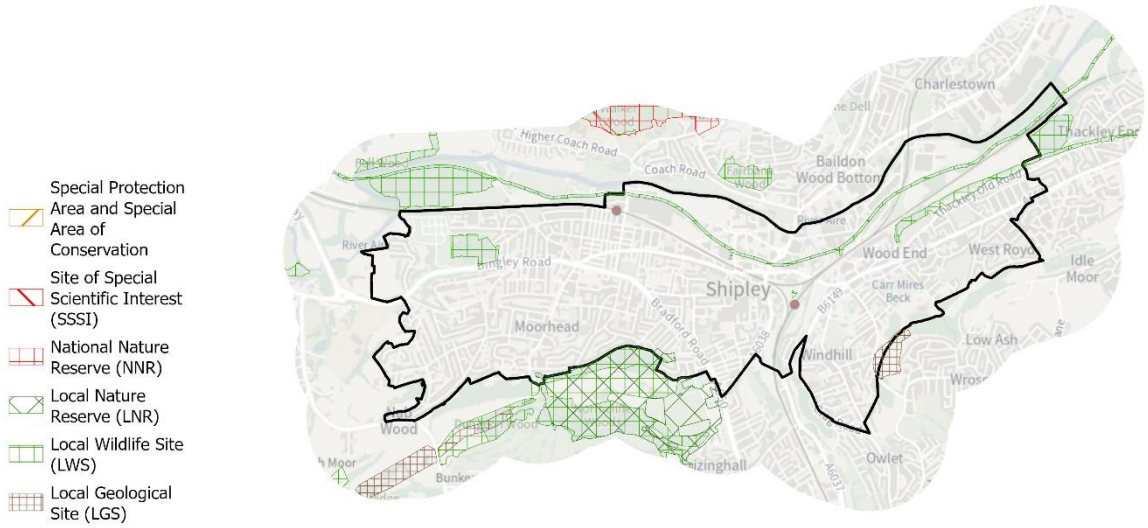
6.11.1 Shipley is part of a key Green Infrastructure (GI) Corridor for the District and wider region and has a range of areas and spaces that contribute towards its Green and Blue Infrastructure. The River Aire and Leeds and Liverpool Canal form an important blue/green corridor and habitat network running through the heart of the area West to East. Other key Green and blue corridors, include through Shipley Glen to Baildon Moor to the North, along the Bradford Beck, South around Northcliffe Park and West towards Cottingley and Bingley.

6.11.2 The area lies within 7000m of the South Pennine Moors Special Protection Area (SPA) and has a range of local wildlife sites and ecologically important habitats networks. The Leeds- Liverpool Canal is a Site of Ecological or Geological Importance (SEGI). The River Aire is an important corridor with potential to link habitats. It is the focus of the Leeds City Regions 'Fresh Aire' initiative and the Wildlife Trust's Aire Valley Living Landscape projects, both projects highlighting the river corridor in

the context of wildlife and Green Infrastructure. Additional ecological assets include the natural assets of Walker/Midgley Woods, Hirst Wood, Nab Wood, and Old Spring Wood ancient woodlands. The Bradford Beck is also a key local waterway with aspirations for its ecological improvement and re-naturalisation.

6.11.3 Mapping of different combinations of GBI (green and blue infrastructure) need and deficiency can act as a high level guide to help prioritise where GBI is most required and indicate spatially any gaps in the existing network. Shipley falls has some areas of low provision and high need.

Figure 16 – Shipley Natural Environment Map



6.12 Open Space, Sport and Recreation

6.12.1 The settlement area of Shipley has 80 sites identified as open space covering an area of circa 99.21ha. Key sites within the settlement include:

- Roberts Park
- Northcliffe Park
- Nab Wood Cemetery
- Saltaire Sports Ground
- Northcliffe Golf Course

- Leeds and Liverpool Canal
- River Aire

6.12.2 There are good levels of provision of certain typologies in this area, however there are deficiencies in provision in the south west part of the settlement. There are high levels of deficiency in four typologies, where there is a need for increased provision – Amenity Greenspace, Open land in settlements, outdoor sports, and Parks and gardens. Figure 17 below shows the location of open space in Shipley.

Figure 17 – Shipley Open Space Overview

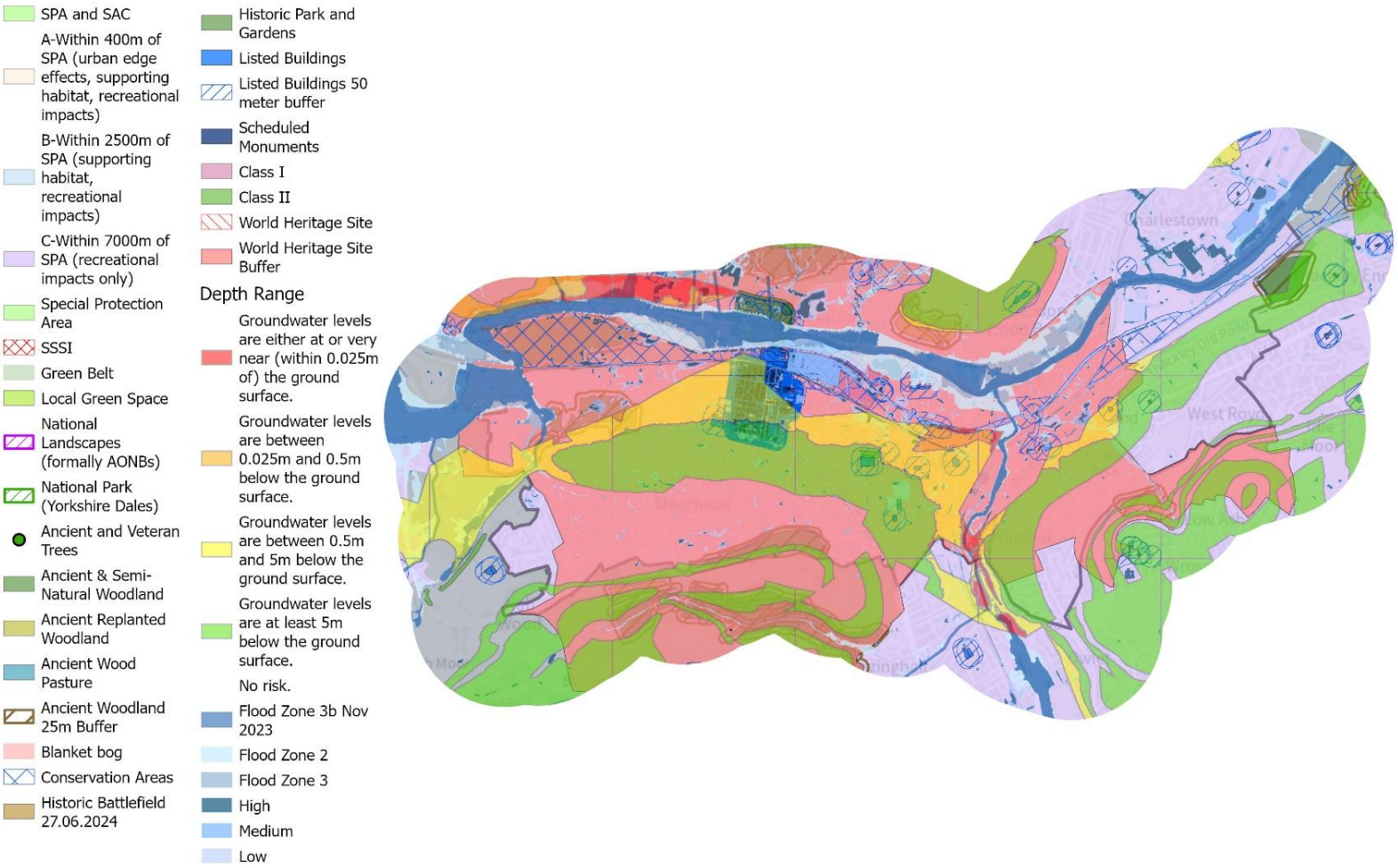


6.13 Critical Environmental Constraints

6.13.1 There is one existing waste management facility within in the area, the Crossley Evans site located to the south of Shipley town centre. The Crossley Evans site is one of the three major metal recovery sites (MRS) located within the District. This site is also an important part of the District's waste management infrastructure, as a large established waste site within a central urban area with good connectivity to the primary road and rail network.

6.13.2 A map detailing critical environmental constraints in and around the Shipley settlement is shown below in Figure 18.

Figure 18 – NPPF Footnote 7 Constraints



7. Baildon Settlement Profile

7.1 Introduction – Location and History

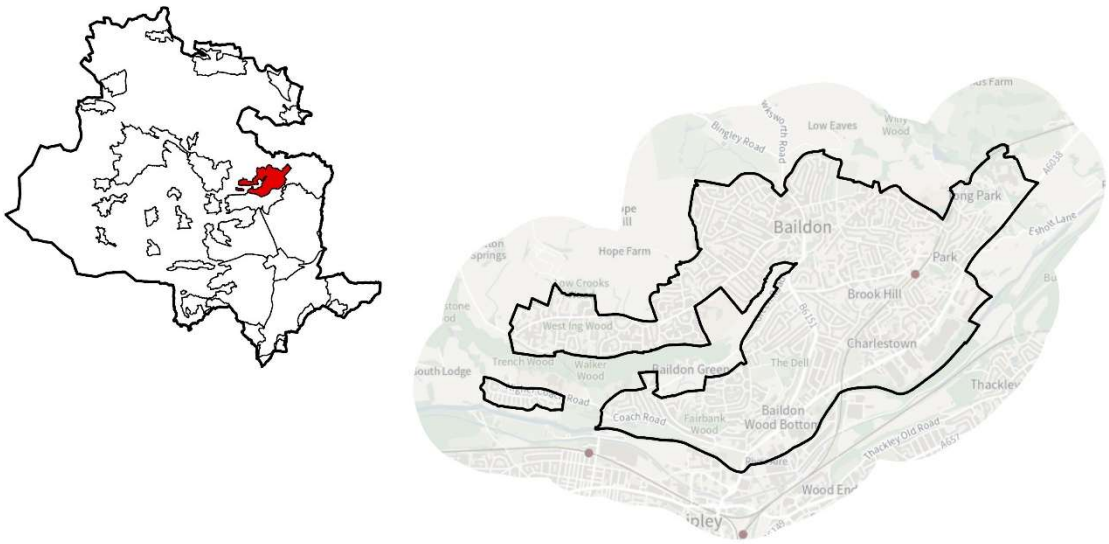
7.1.1 Baildon is a town located to the east of the Bradford District approximately 8km to the north of Bradford City Centre and 4.5km to the east of Bingley, 9km south east of Ilkley, and 15km north west of Leeds. Historically, Baildon was a centre of the woollen industry, however it has since become primarily a commuter settlement with good connections for nearby larger towns and cities including Bradford and Leeds.

7.1.2 Baildon is situated on relatively steeply sloping land between the foot of Baildon Moor and the River Aire, which forms its southern and eastern boundary. It is surrounded by Green Belt, particularly to the north, east and west/south west, which also extends a wedge into the settlement along Walker Wood/Midgeley Wood/Baildon Bank.

7.1.3 The settlement is located within the Shipley Parliamentary Constituency. Baildon officially took on town status in June 2013. Baildon Town Council acts as the administrative body for the town. The Baildon Neighbourhood Plan 2026-2040 forms part of the overall Development Plan for the District and should be read in conjunction with the Local Plan.

7.1.4 Unless otherwise stated, the statistics presented in this settlement profile are derived from the Office of National Statistics 2021 Census.

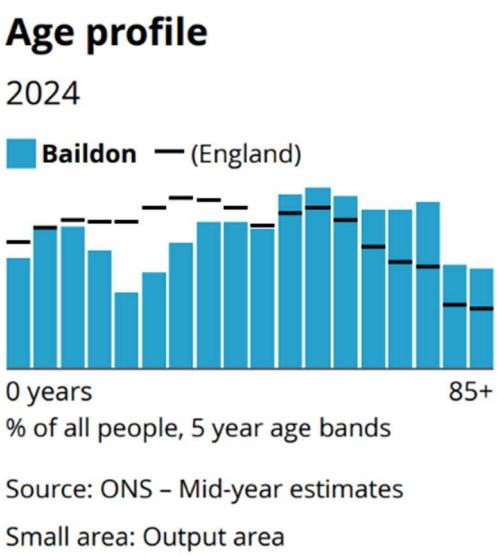
Figure 1 – Location Map



7.2 Population and Ethnicity

7.2.1 The Baildon settlement has a population of 15,423 (ONS, 2024). An overview of the age demographics vs the England rate, shown in Figure 2, highlight Baildon as a settlement with an older than average population.

Figure 2



7.2.2 The ethnic composition of Baildon is primarily made up of people who identify themselves as White, accounting for 94.7% of the local population. This is a notably higher proportion than the national figure of 81%, the Yorkshire and the Humber figure of 85.4%, and the Bradford District figure of 61.1%.

7.3 Index of Multiple Deprivation

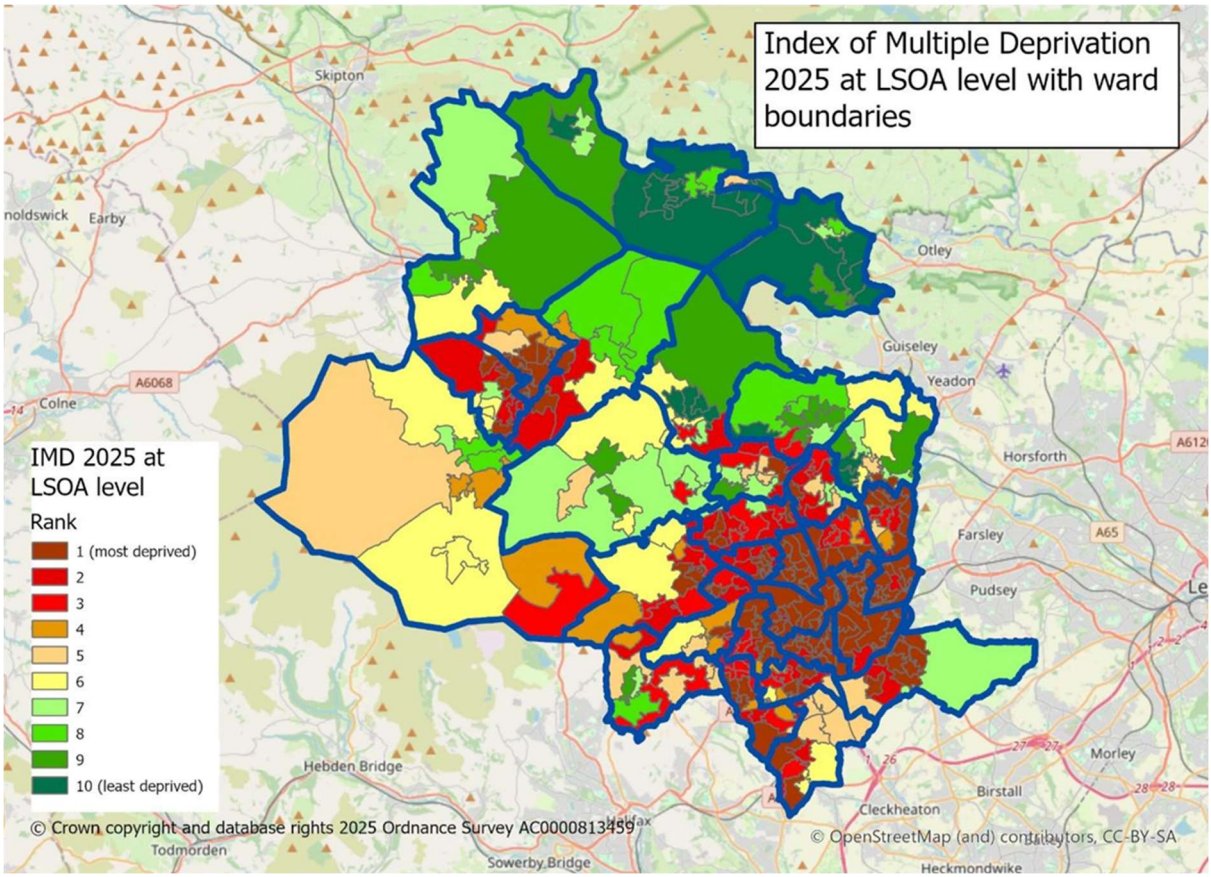
7.3.1 The Index of Multiple Deprivation is an overall measure of deprivation and uses 55 separate indicators organised across seven distinct dimensions of deprivation (income, employment, education skills and training, health deprivation and disability, crime, barriers to housing and services and living environment) which are combined and weighted.

7.3.2 The following map (Figure 3) shows Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) ranked by deciles of deprivation as identified in the 2025 Index of Multiple Deprivation. More deprived neighbourhoods are shown in red and less deprived neighbourhoods are shown in green.

7.3.3 The lower layer super output area boundaries are not directly aligned with the ward boundaries and individual LSOAs may be split across more than one ward. A best-fit methodology has been used which matches the main population of each LSOA to one ward.

7.3.4 Most of the ten LSOAs in Baildon ward are less deprived, with rankings from 7 to 10 (shown in green on the map below), although two neighbourhoods are ranked as 3 (shown as light red on the map).

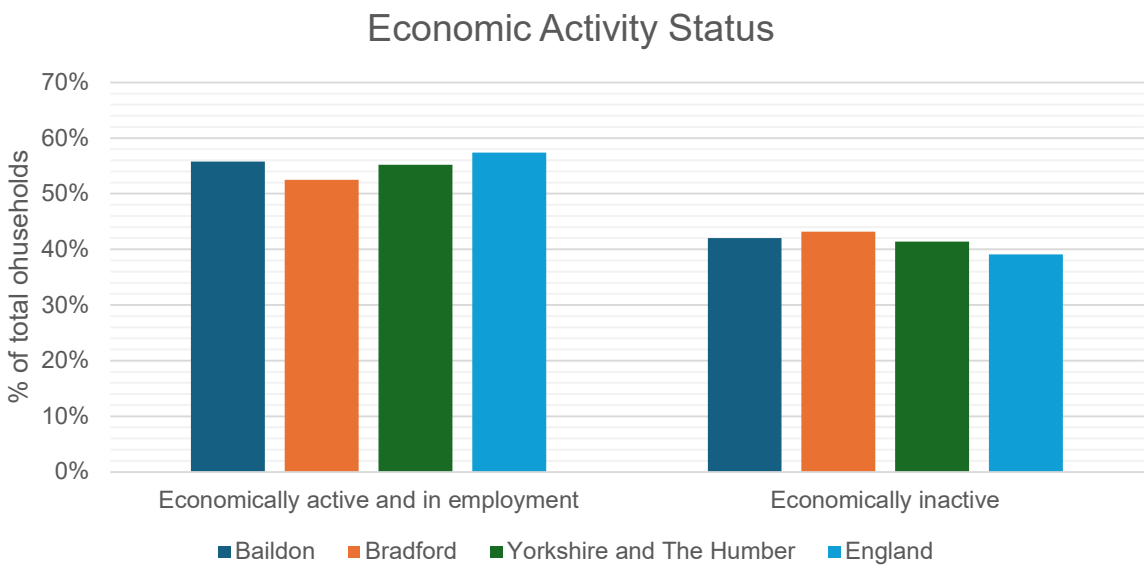
Figure 3



7.4 Economy and Employment

7.4.1 55.8% of the Baildon population (over 16 years old) are economically active (excluding full-time students) and 42.0% are economically inactive. I In England, the economically active rate sits at 57.4% meaning Baildon is slightly less economically active than the England rate. Figure 4 below also illustrates Baildon's economic activity status compared to other regional rates.

Figure 4

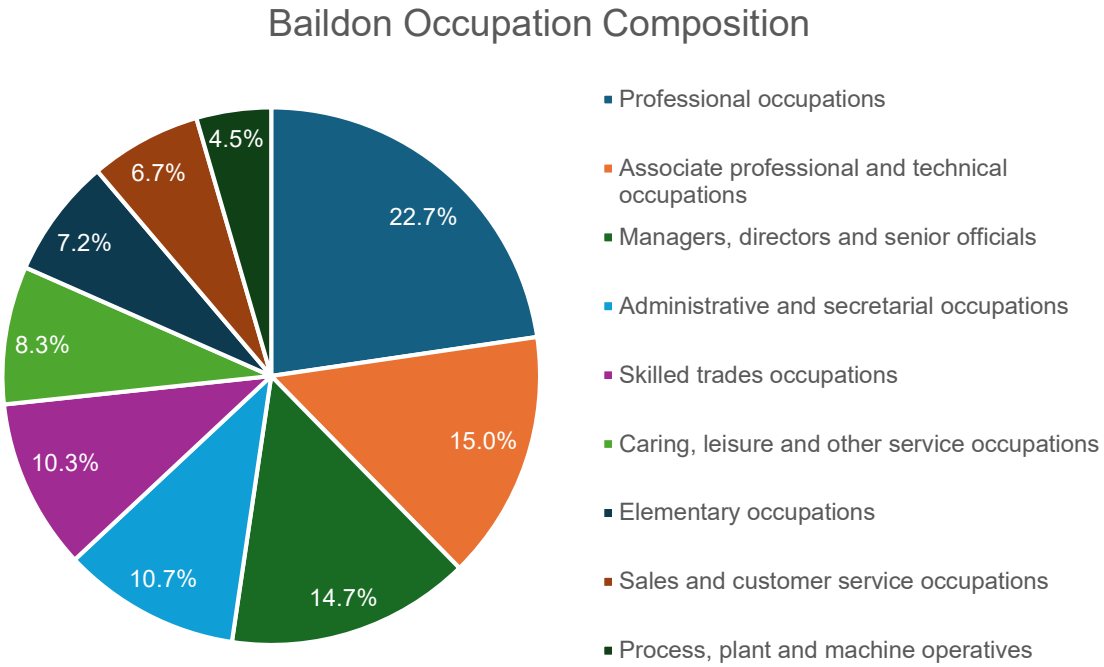


Source: ONS – 2021 Census

7.4.2 Professional occupations (22.7%), associate professional and technical occupations (15.0%), and managerial occupations (14.7%) are the top three occupation classifications for the Baildon. A more details look at Baildon's occupation composition is shown below in Figure 5.

7.4.3 Employment development is centred on the Charlestown area of the town. This area is in the bottom of the valley of the River Aire between the A6038 Otley Road and the river. They consist of a mix of large retail units, trade counters, industrial/business units, workshops and factory units. The Tong Park Industrial Estate is located to the north of Otley Road adjacent to the eastern edge of the settlement. Other employment is available to the south of the River Aire in Shipley.

Figure 4



Source: ONS – 2021 Census

7.5 Retail and Local Services

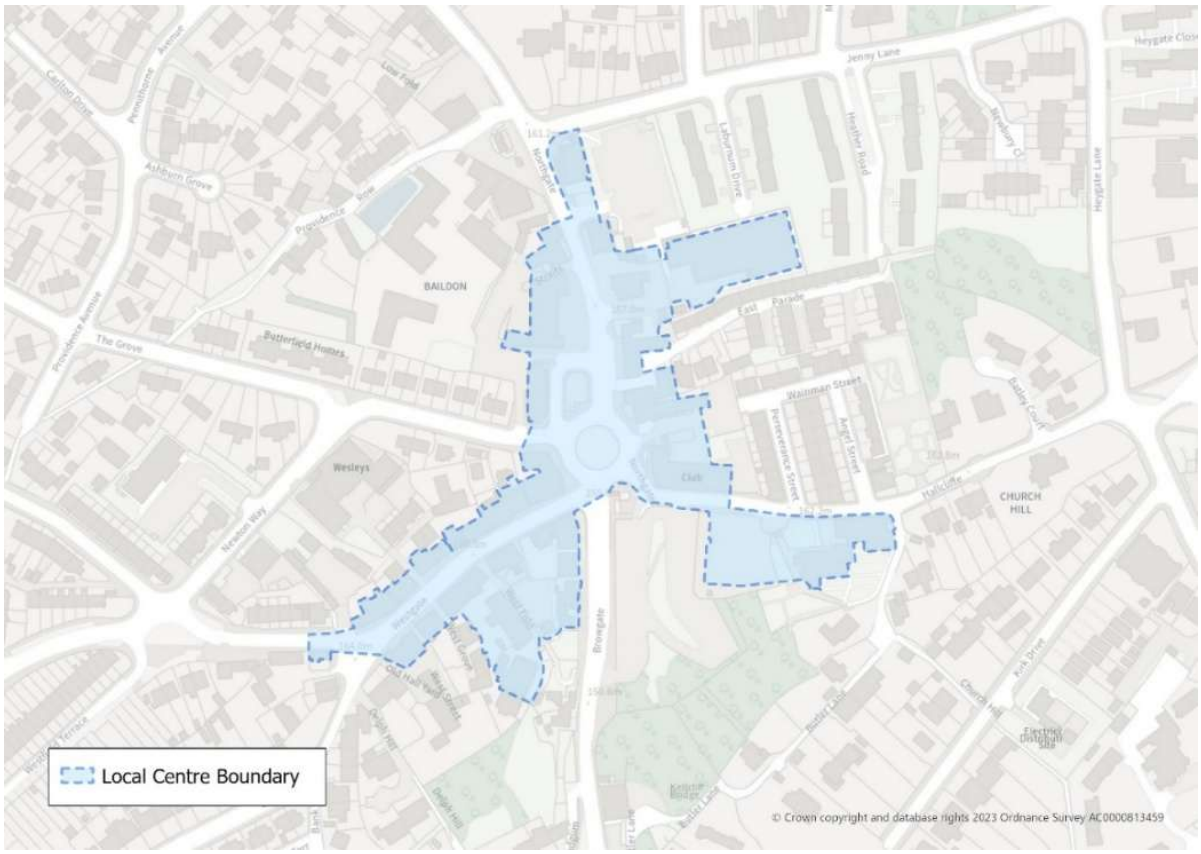
7.5.1 All retail centres have been subject to a review as part of the Retail and Leisure Study (2026). The original study was completed in 2012. The City Centre is the main focus for retail and service provision for the District followed by the Principal Towns, District Centres and Local Centres.

7.5.2 Baildon Local centre is positioned along Browgate and the surrounding streets at the heart of the village, serving a relatively affluent catchment with good car and public transport accessibility.

7.5.3 The centre provides a good range of convenience and service uses including a convenience store, pharmacy, post office, public houses, cafes and various independent retail and service operators. The mix of uses is well-suited to serving the day-to-day needs of the local population, and the presence of national convenience multiples alongside an attractive independent offer ensures the centre functions effectively as a local service hub.

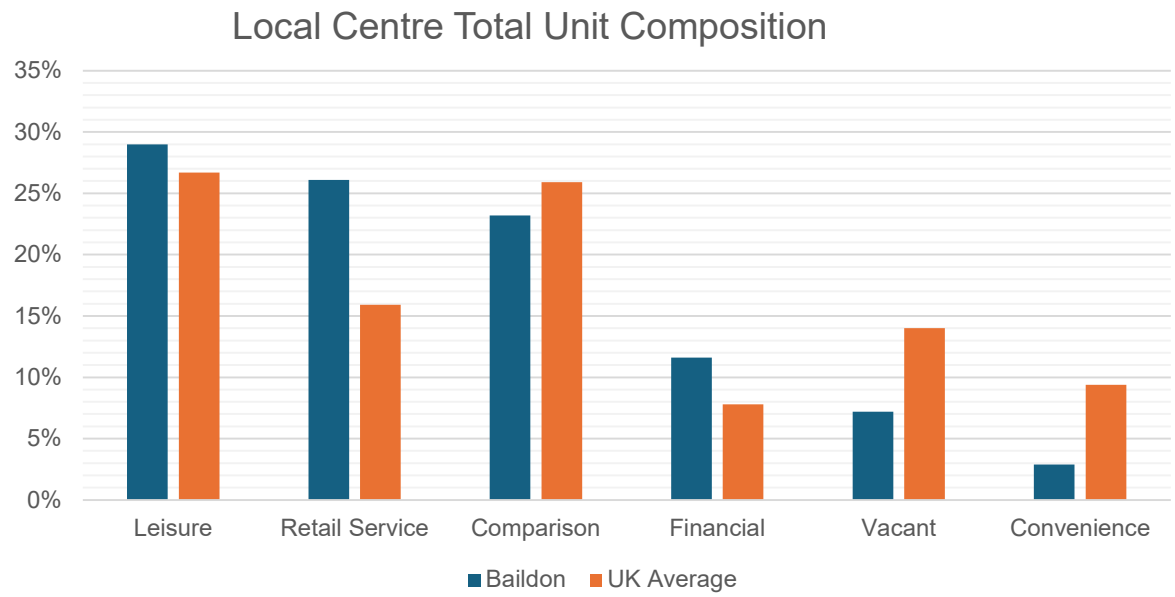
7.5.4 The extent of the Local centre boundary is shown on the Policies Map and Figure 6 below.

Figure 6 – Baildon Local Centre



7.5.5 According to the Bradford Retail and Leisure Study 2026, there is a total of 69 units in the settlement. Around a third are leisure units. Figure 7 below show the composition of units in Baildon compared to the national average.

Figure 7



Source: Composition of centre derived from Nexus Planning survey of February 2026; UK Average from Experian Goad report of September 2025

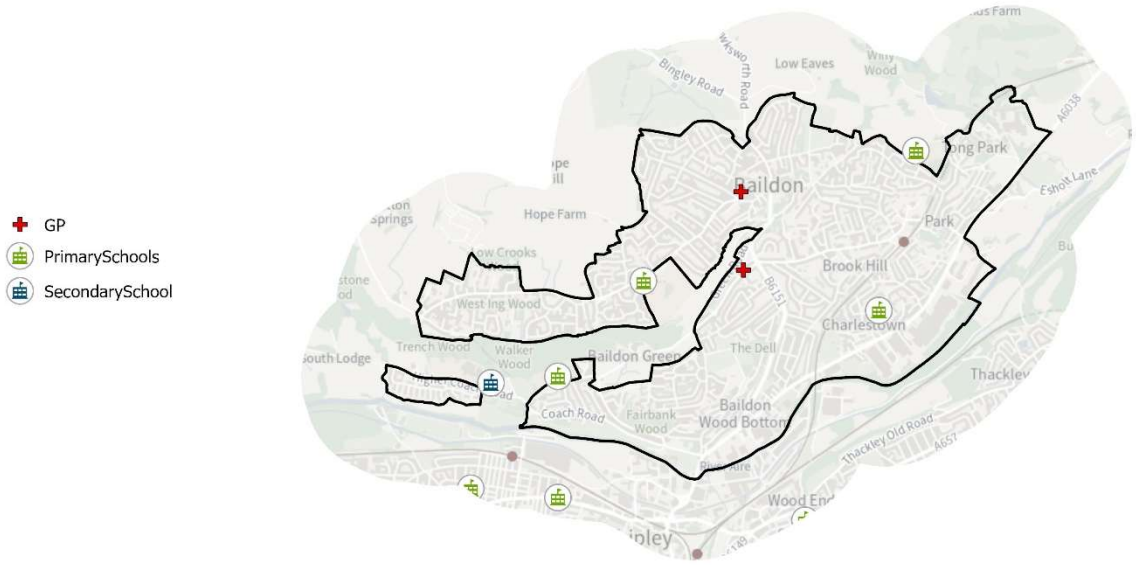
7.5.6 The centre's convenience offer is anchored by a Co-op Food Store, whilst the comparison is varied covering a range of goods. Retail and leisure services are highlighted as being above the national average. These uses include hairdressers, beauty salons, an optician, several takeaways, restaurants and pubs. In addition, there are number of financial and business services present.

7.5.7 Baildon is served by 4 primary schools– Sandal Primary School, Baildon Church of England School, Hoyle Court Primary School and Glenaire Primary School- with the capacity to accommodate 1,365 pupils (UK Gov, 2026). Most schools are under capacity, with only one being over capacity. The nearest secondary school is Titus Salt School, located adjacent to Roberts Park in Saltaire. It has the capacity to accommodate 1,513 pupils (UK Gov, 2026). The school also includes sixth form provision.

7.5.8 Shipley College is located in Saltaire, immediately to the south, and offers a range of full time courses for school leavers, traineeships, apprenticeships and supported internships as well as part-time courses for adults looking to gain skills for professional and/or personal development. Students can also access other opportunities for further and higher education within Bradford and surrounding areas.

7.5.9 Baildon has two NHS registered healthcare facilities within the town and are two GP surgeries/health centres covering the town and surrounding area. Secondary (acute) healthcare is provided at Airedale General Hospital in Steeton and Bradford Royal Infirmary in the city. Figure 8 below shows the location of local schools and medical facilities.

Figure 8 – School and Medical Facilities in Baildon



7.6 Transport and Movement

7.6.1 Baildon is located on the northern edge of the key transport corridor running through the Aire Valley, providing good road and rail connections to nearby major towns and cities. It lies mostly to the north of A6038 Otley Road, which forms the southern edge of the settlement boundary. This route provides links to Shipley and Bradford (to the south) and Menston, Guiseley and Otley (to the north and north east). It is connected to the centre of Baildon by the B6151, which runs south from Browgate roundabout. Several minor roads run north from the town across Baildon Moor, providing links to Bingley (Eldwick) and Ilkley.

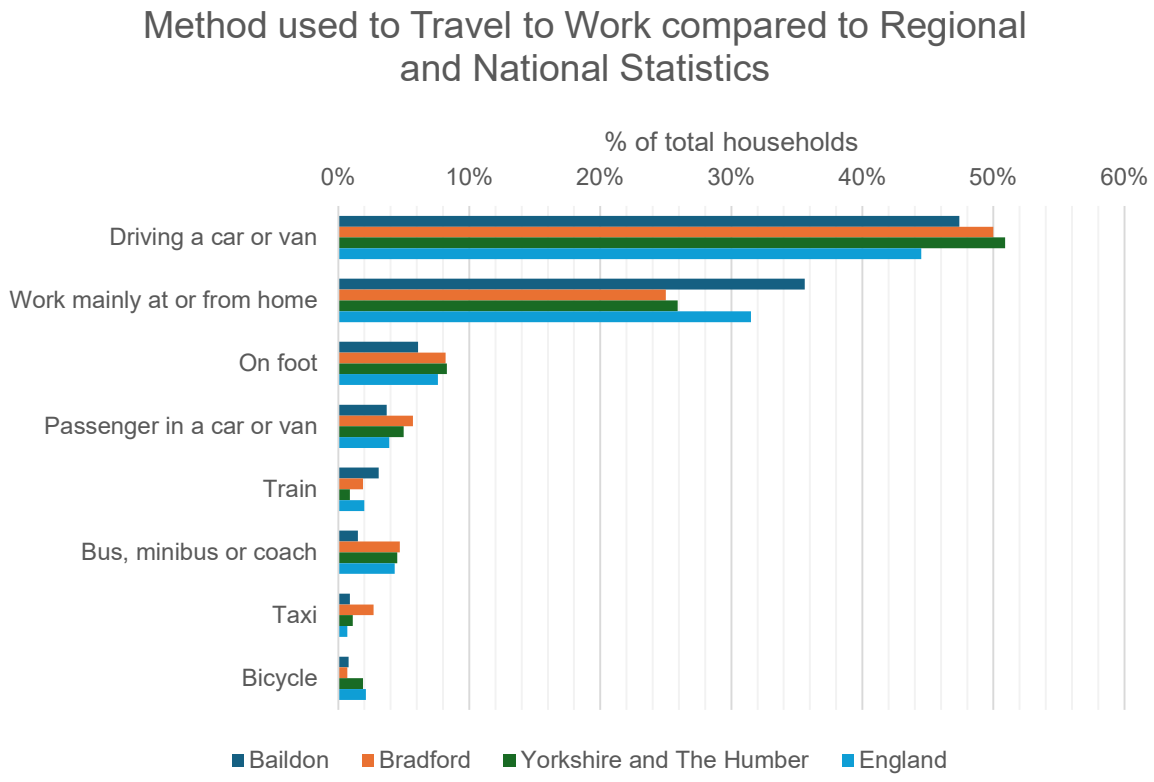
7.6.2 Public transport provision in Baildon includes Baildon railway station, located to the south east and on the electrified Wharfedale line, which provides access to both Bradford Forster Square and Ilkley (2 trains per hour in each direction). Leeds can be reached via a change of train at either Guiseley or Shipley. The station's location towards the edge of the settlement poses problems in terms of accessibility for its users but both Saltaire and Shipley stations are also accessible from Baildon.

7.6.3 Additionally, a frequent bus service runs (3 services per hour) runs from Baildon Towngate to Shipley and Bradford City Centre via the Knoll Estate and Baildon Green, though some of the outlying town is less well connected and has less access to bus and rail, as shown in Figure 10. There is also a more limited (hourly) service that links Lucy Hall Drive to Shipley and Bradford via the centre and east of Baildon. An hourly service between Bradford and Leeds Bradford Airport (via Guiseley and Yeadon) runs along A6038 Otley Road.

7.6.4 The Baildon area has higher levels of car ownership than regional averages and consequently lower level of households with no car at 18.4% compared to a Yorkshire and the Humber rate of 24.1% and an England rate of 23.5%. It is worth noting that Baildon lies outside the Bradford Clean Air Zone (CAZ).

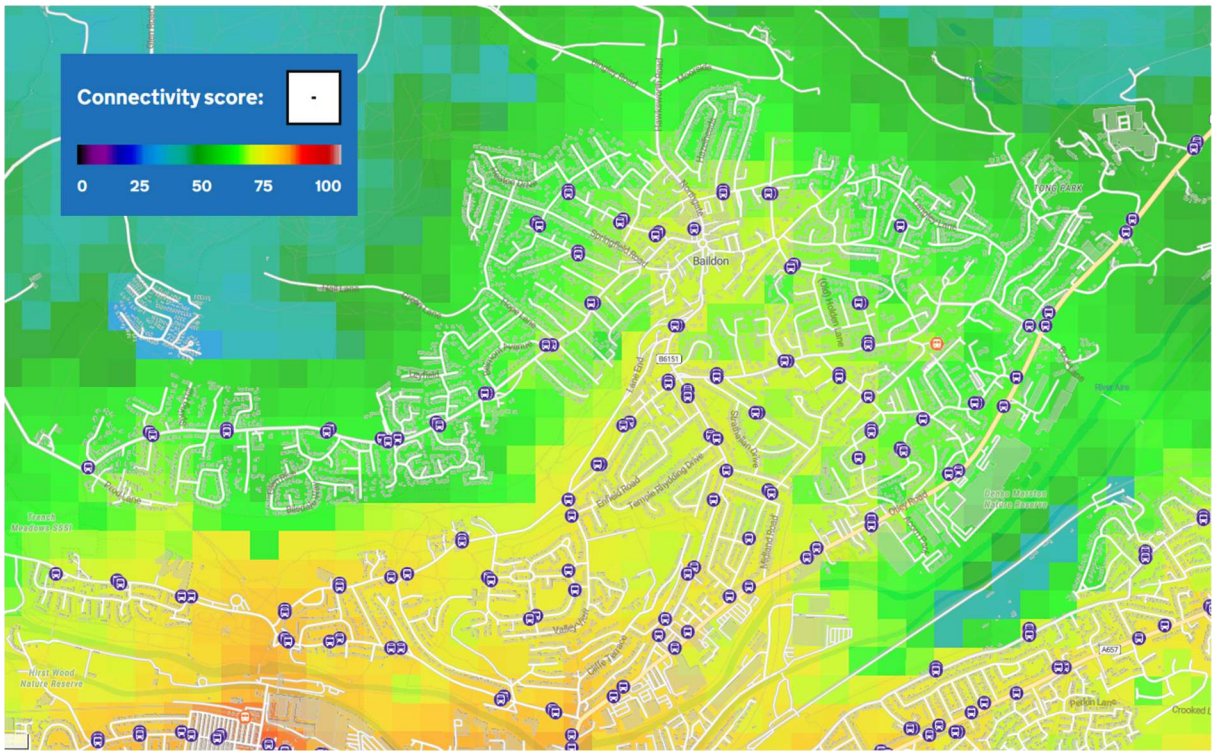
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Figure 9



Source: ONS – 2021 Census

Figure 10 – Baildon Connectivity Map



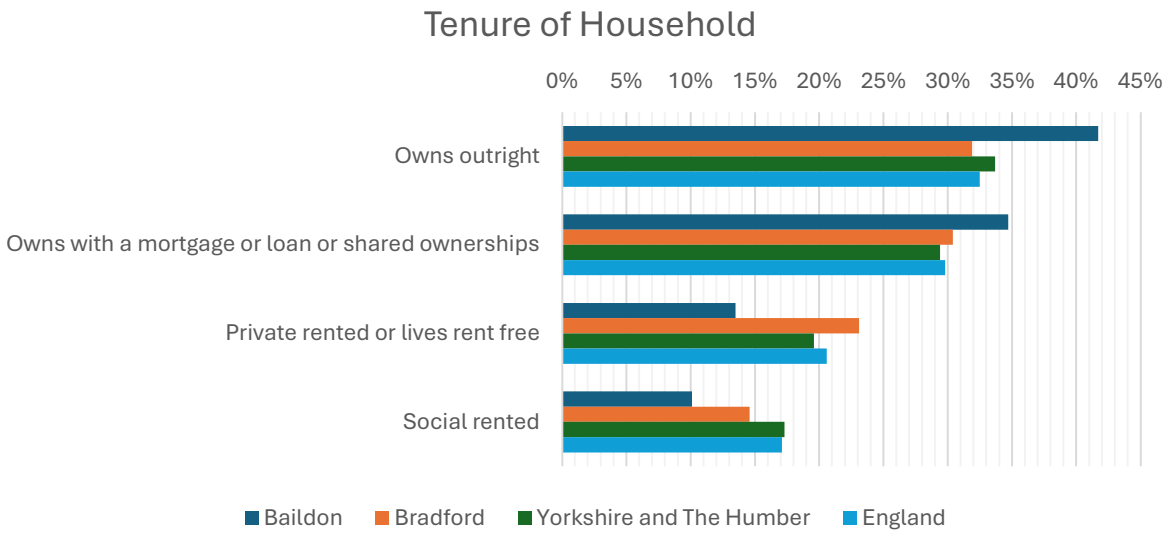
Source: Department for Transport, https://connectivity-tool.dft.gov.uk/

7.6.6 The Connectivity Tool combines transport and land use data to generate a national measure of connectivity. It can be used to display how any location is connected to everyday services by walking, driving, cycling and public transport. Much of Baildon falls between the connectivity score range of 50-70.

7.7 Dwellings and Households

7.7.1 Baildon has 6,978 households, with strong levels of outright household ownership at 41.7%, compared to an England rate of 32.5%, a Yorkshire and the Humber rate of 33.7%, and a Bradford District rate of 31.9%. Notably, Baildon has a lower proportion of households that are social rented, at 10.1% of all households versus the England rate of 17.1%. A more detailed look at tenure of household in Baildon is offered in Figure 11.

Figure 11



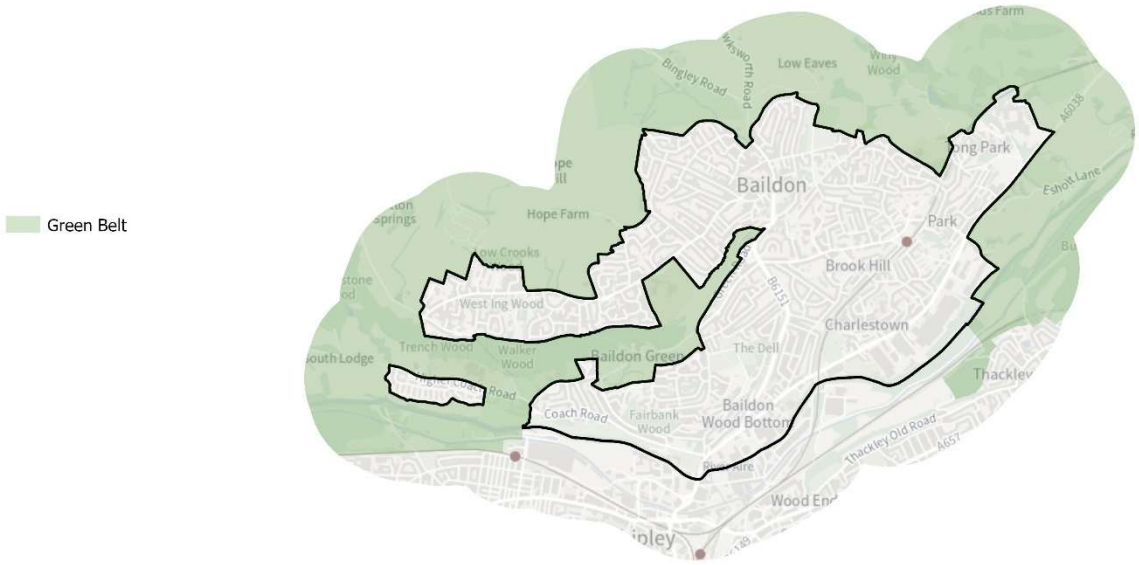
Source: ONS – 2021 Census

7.7.2 Baildon has a mix of accommodation types, with a composition of 84.5% whole house and 15.4% flat/maisonette/apartment. Baildon has an average accommodation type mix compared to Bradford and Yorkshire and the Humber figures, coming within a percentage point for each category. Compared to the England rates, Baildon has a larger proportion of whole houses/bungalows.

7.8 Green Belt

7.8.1 As shown in Figure 12 below, Baildon is surrounded by the Green Belt to the north, east and west. The settlement is interrupted by a section of Green Belt from the south west.

Figure 12 – Green Belt Surrounding Baildon



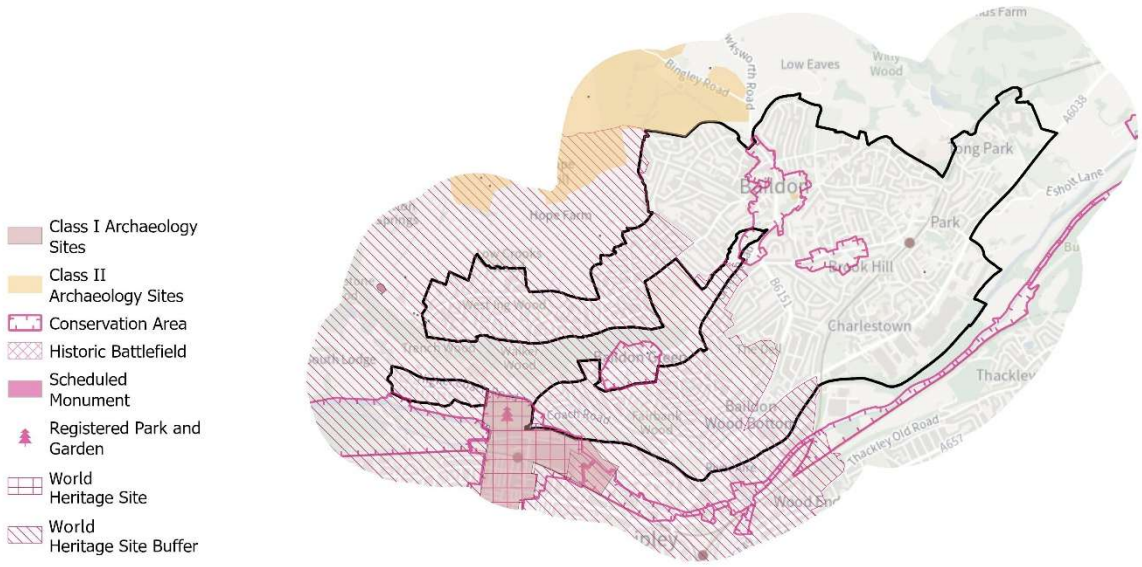
7.9 Historic Character

7.9.1 The importance of heritage in the settlement is also reflected in three designated Conservation Areas, namely Baildon, Baildon Green and Baildon Station. A section of the Leeds & Liverpool Canal Conservation is also partially within and adjoining the built-up area at Baildon's south west corner. Roberts Park (on the south western edge of Baildon and northern edge of Saltaire) is a nationally important site which has been included in the Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England. The park is also identified as an archaeologically important site.

7.9.2 There is a total of 54 Listed Buildings in for Baildon. All are Grade II Listed, except for Baildon Hall, a Grade II* Listed Building which is now used as a social club. 35 Scheduled Monuments are found close to the western and northwestern edges of the built-up area on Baildon Moor. The Moor itself has been identified as an area of archaeological importance.

7.9.3 Baildon is within proximity of the Saltaire World Heritage Site and, as a result, land to the northwest covering much of Baildon Moor and the west of Baildon lies within the 500m Buffer Zone of the World Heritage Site. It also borders the Grade II listed Roberts Park. See Figure 13 below for an overview of areas of historic significance.

Figure 13 – Areas of Historic Significance In and Around Baildon



7.10 Landscape

7.10.1 Baildon is comprised of three landscape character types (LCT): Moorland Fringe, Steep Valley Sides, and Settled Valley Floor. Within the settlement area, the Bingley and Baildon Steep Valley Sides is the dominant landscape character area (LCA). This LCA is defined by the following non-exhaustive characteristics:

- Steeply sloping landform which transitions from the built valley floor to the rural urban fringe.
- A high number of springs and becks permeating the landscape and, in some instances, forming minor tributary valleys.
- Views across the industrial Airedale Valley to the wooded slopes in the south provide a strong sense of place.

7.10.2 The Central Airedale Settled Valley Floor makes up a second significant part of the settlement and is an LCA dominated by residential and industrial use distinguishing it from the wider, less developed valley floor to the north west and east. A small north western strip on the settlement boundary, the Addingham, Silsden and Baildon Moorland Fringe forms a thin transition zone between the remote moorland plateau in the east and the more-settled valley to the west. Figure 14 shows a map of the LCAs in and around the Baildon settlement.

Figure 14 – Landscape Character Types and Areas within Baildon



7.11 Natural Environment

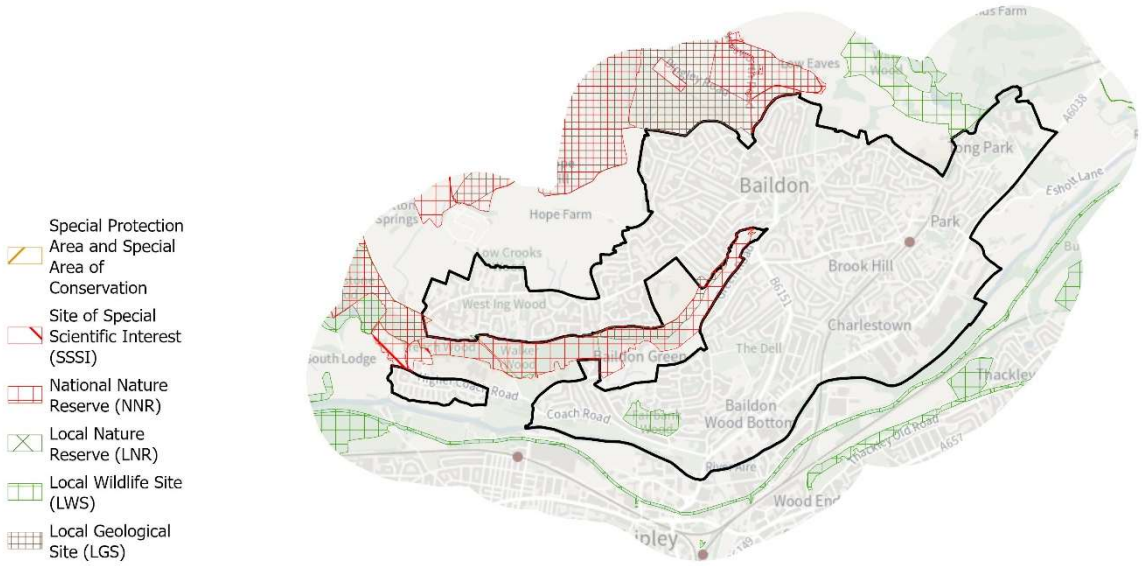
7.11.1 Baildon has a range of corridors and spaces that contribute towards its Green and Blue Infrastructure network. Key corridors include the valley of the River Aire (a regionally important GI corridor), Shipley Glen and the Gill Beck valley. Baildon Moor and Baildon Bank are also highly important components of this network.

7.11.2 Baildon Moor and the countryside to the north, east and west of the settlement contain several important biodiversity and geological designations. These include:

- Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) – Baildon Bank; Baildon Moor; Fairbank Wood; Shipley Glen; Tong Park with Hawksworth Spring Wood
- Local Geological Sites (LGS) – Baildon Bank, Baildon Green Quarries; Baildon Moor; Shipley Glen.

7.11.3 According to the Bradford Green and Blue Infrastructure Strategy 2026, mapping of different combinations of Green Blue Infrastructure (GBI) need and deficiency can act as a high-level guide to help prioritise where GBI is most required and indicate spatially any gaps in the existing GBI network. Baildon has a mix of GBI needs, though notably suffers from some areas of low provision with varying levels of need.

Figure 15 – Baildon Natural Environment Map



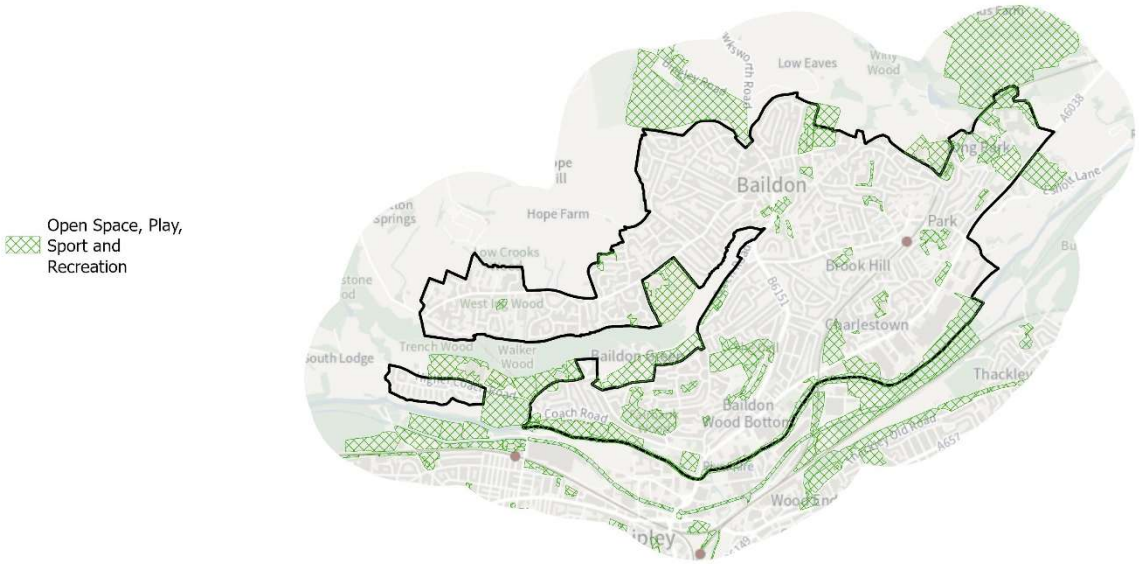
7.12 Open Space, Sport and Recreation

7.12.1 The settlement area of Baildon has 74 sites identified as open space covering an area of circa 199ha. Key sites within the settlement include:

- Baildon Cricket Ground;
- Baildon Golf Course;
- Hollins Hall Golf Course;
- Fairbank and The Dell Recreation Ground and Playing Fields; and
- Temple Rhydding

7.12.2 There are good levels of provision of certain typologies in this area, however there are deficiencies in provision in the northern part of the settlement (north of West Lane). There are high levels of deficiency in three typologies, where there is a need for increased provision– parks, cemeteries and allotments. Figure 16 below shows the location of open space in Baildon.

Figure 16 – Baildon Open Space Overview

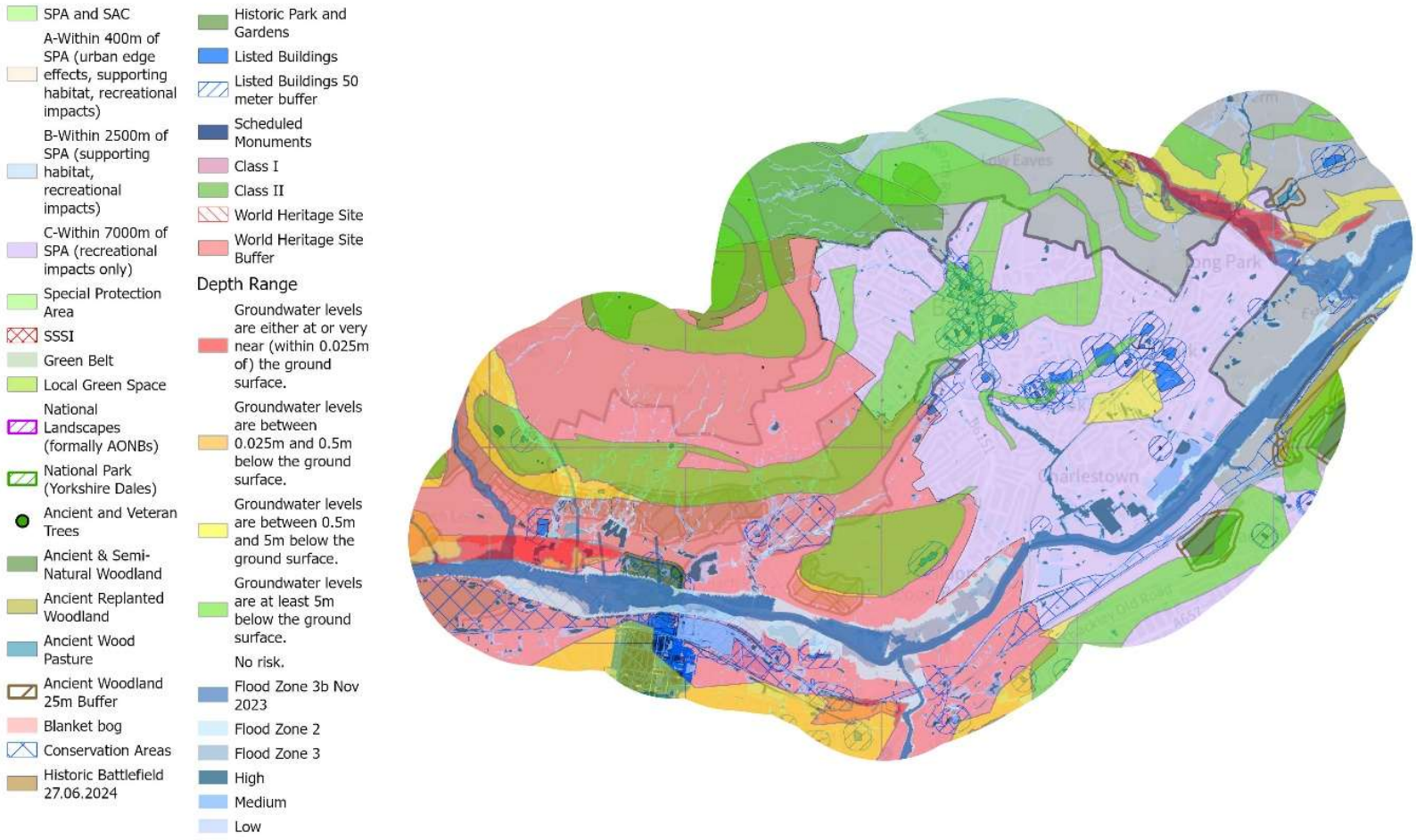


7.13 Critical Environmental Constraints

7.13.1 Fluvial flood risk is generally associated with the River Aire to the south of Baildon. There have been several historic instances of major flooding e.g. The River Aire at Roberts Park 2015. There are, however, identified areas of surface water flood risk (from poorly managed streams and culverts) across Baildon often associated with principal transport routes.

7.13.2 A map detailing critical environmental constraints in and around the Baildon settlement is shown below in Figure 17.

Figure 17 – NPPF Footnote 7 Constraints



8. Bingley Settlement Profile

8.1 Introduction – Location and History

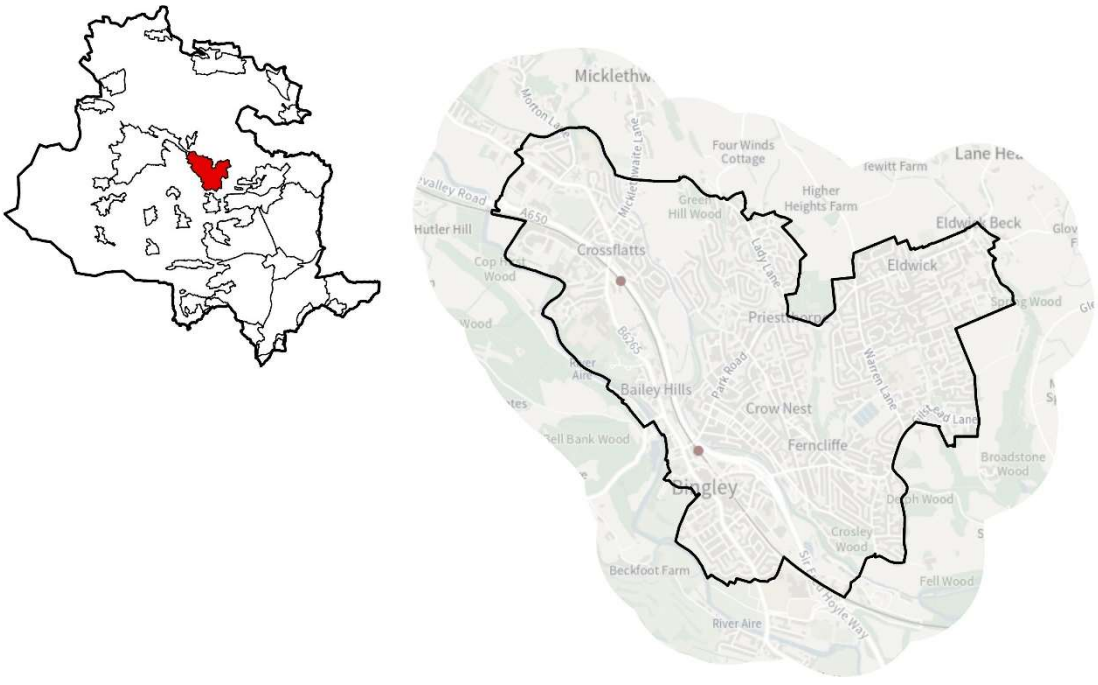
8.1.1 Bingley is the second largest settlement in the Airedale Sub Area and is located close to the centre of the District. The settlement extends to the suburbs of Crossflatts in the north west where it attaches to the settlement of Keighley. Other settlements close to its boundary include Cottingley to the south east and East Morton to the north west.

8.1.2 Bingley has been a market town dating back to 1212. The River Aire and the Leeds and Liverpool Canal run through the town. Bingley is within the Shipley Parliamentary Constituency. Bingley Town Council acts as the administrative body for the town.

8.1.3 The Bingley Neighbourhood Development Plan 2026-2038 forms part of the overall Development Plan for the District and sets outs local priorities and policies that will be used in part to make decisions on planning applications in the town. It should be read in conjunction with the Local Plan.

8.1.4 Unless otherwise stated, the statistics presented in this settlement profile are derived from the Office of National Statistics 2021 Census.

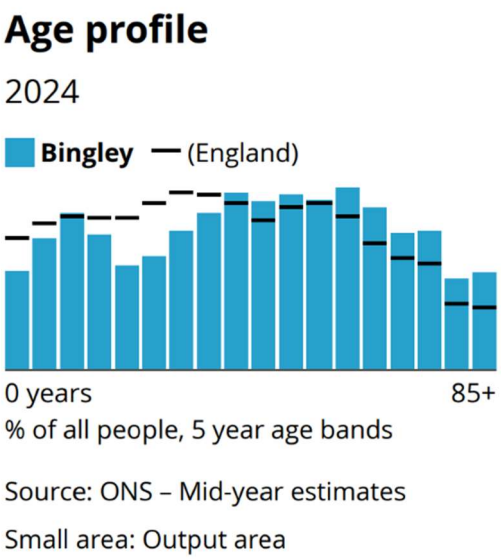
Figure 1 – Location Map



8.2 Population and Ethnicity

8.2.1 The Bingley settlement has a population of 16,498 (ONS, 2024). An overview of the age demographics vs the England average, shown in Figure 2, highlights Bingley as a settlement with an older than average population.

Figure 2



8.2.2 The ethnic composition of Bingley is primarily made up of people who identify themselves as white, accounting for 94% of the local population. This is a notably higher proportion than the national figure of 81%, the Yorkshire and the Humber figure of 85.4%, and the Bradford District figure of 61.1%.

8.3 Index of Multiple Deprivation

8.3.1 The Index of Multiple Deprivation is an overall measure of deprivation and uses 55 separate indicators organised across seven distinct dimensions of deprivation (income, employment, education skills and training, health deprivation and disability, crime, barriers to housing and services and living environment) which are combined and weighted.

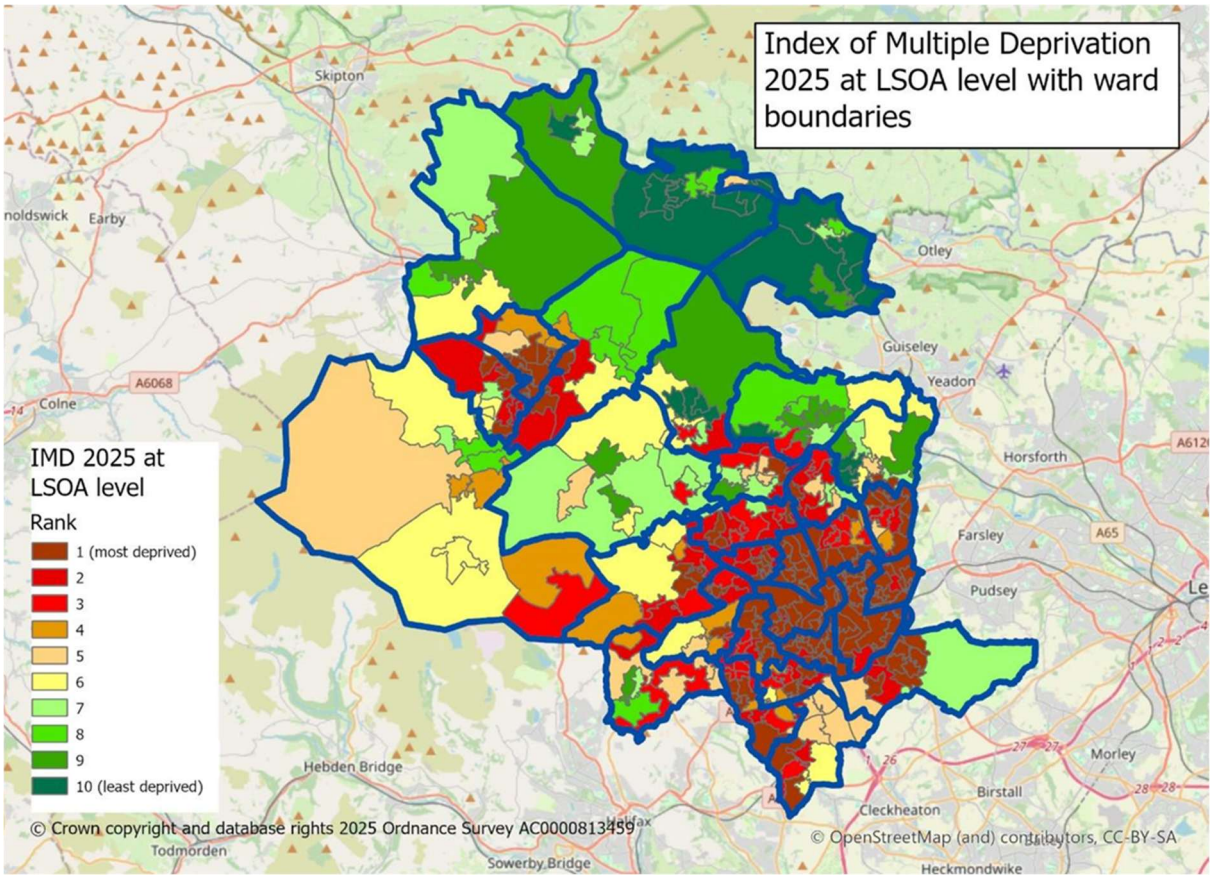
8.3.2 The following map (Figure 3) shows Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) ranked by deciles of deprivation as identified in the 2025 Index of Multiple Deprivation. More deprived neighbourhoods are shown in red and less deprived neighbourhoods are shown in green.

8.3.3 The lower layer super output area boundaries are not directly aligned with the ward boundaries and individual LSOAs may be split across more than one ward. A best-fit methodology has been used which matches the main population of each LSOA to one ward.

8.3.4 Most of the nine LSOAs in Bingley East ward are less deprived, with rankings from 6 to 10 (shown in green and yellow on the map below),

although one neighbourhood is ranked as 3 (shown as light red on the map).

Figure 3

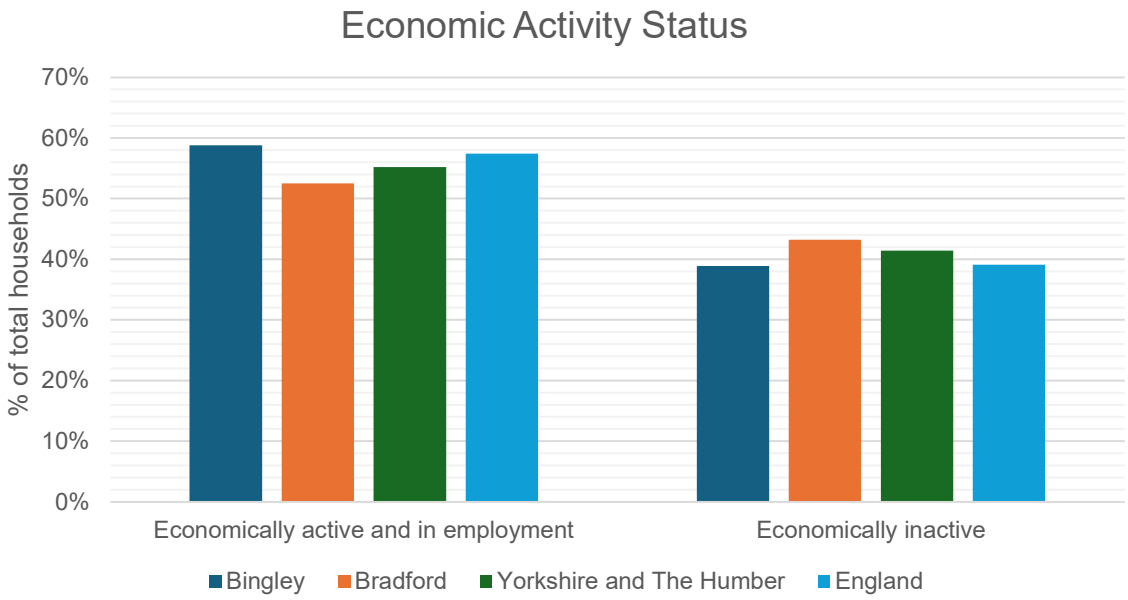


8.4 Economy and Employment

8.4.1 58.8% of the Bingley population (over 16 years old) are economically active and in employment (excluding full-time students) and 38.9% are economically inactive. In England, the economically active rate sits at 57.4%, meaning Bingley is slightly more economically active than the national rate. Figure 4 below illustrates Bingley's economic activity status compared to other regional rates.

8.4.2 Professional occupations (24.3%), associate professional and technical occupations (15.4%), and managerial occupations (14.1%) are the top three occupation classifications for the Bingley. These occupations are more popular in Bingley compared to the England rate of 20.3%, 13.3%, and 12.9% respectively. A more detailed look at Bingley's occupation composition is shown below in Figure 5.

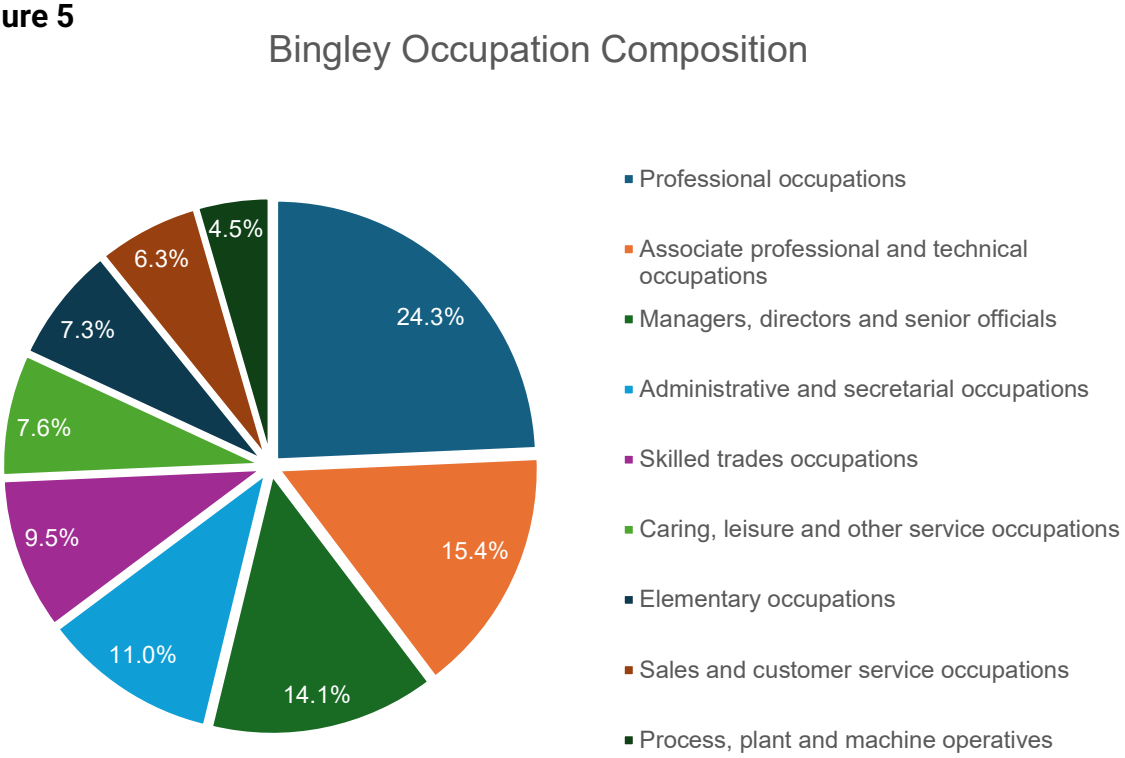
Figure 4



Source: ONS – 2021 Census

8.4.3 Employment areas are located along the A650 Aire Valley trunk corridor, within and adjacent to the town centre and in the Crossflatts area (Castlefield Industrial Estate and Croft Road). A smaller business park is located on Dowley Gap Lane.

Figure 5



Source: ONS – 2021 Census

8.5 Retail and Local Services

8.5.1 All retail centres have been subject to a review as part of the Retail and Leisure Study (2026). The original study was completed in 2012. The City Centre is the main focus for retail and service provision for the District followed by the Principal Towns, District Centres and Local Centres.

8.5.2 Bingley town centre performs an important local service role within the Aire Valley and benefits from its proximity to the Leeds and Liverpool Canal and the Five Rise Locks, which contribute to its appeal as a visitor destination.

8.5.3 The centre is focused around Main Street and is characterised by a strong independent sector and a relatively compact commercial core. Bingley provides a retail, leisure and service offer which is appropriate to its role as a local town centre. Whilst the comparison offer is relatively limited, the strength of the leisure sector, the above average provision of retail and business services and the relatively low vacancy rate all contribute positively to the vitality and viability of the centre.

8.5.4 The Local Plan also identifies one designated Local Centres within Bingley including Crossflatts Local centre. The extent of the Town centre and local centre boundary are shown on the Policies Map and figures 6a to 6b below.

Figure 6a - Bingley Town Centre

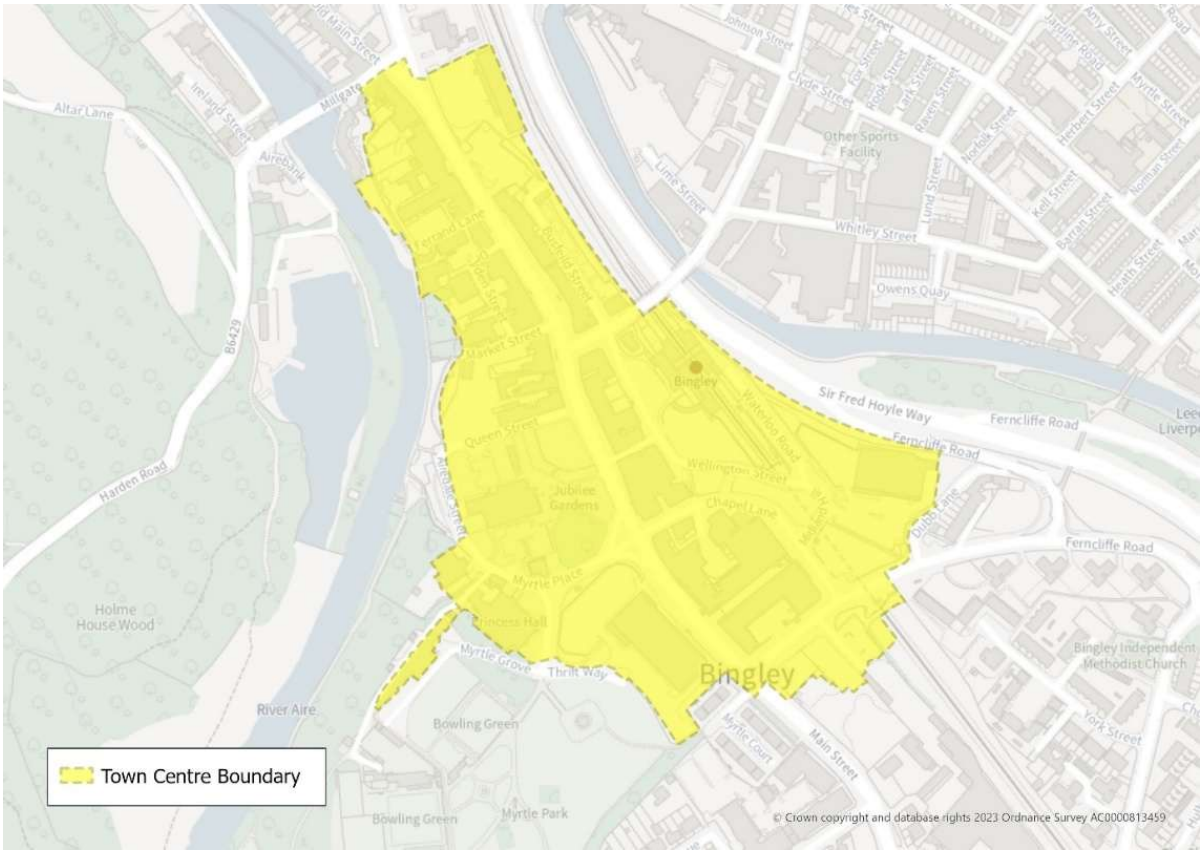
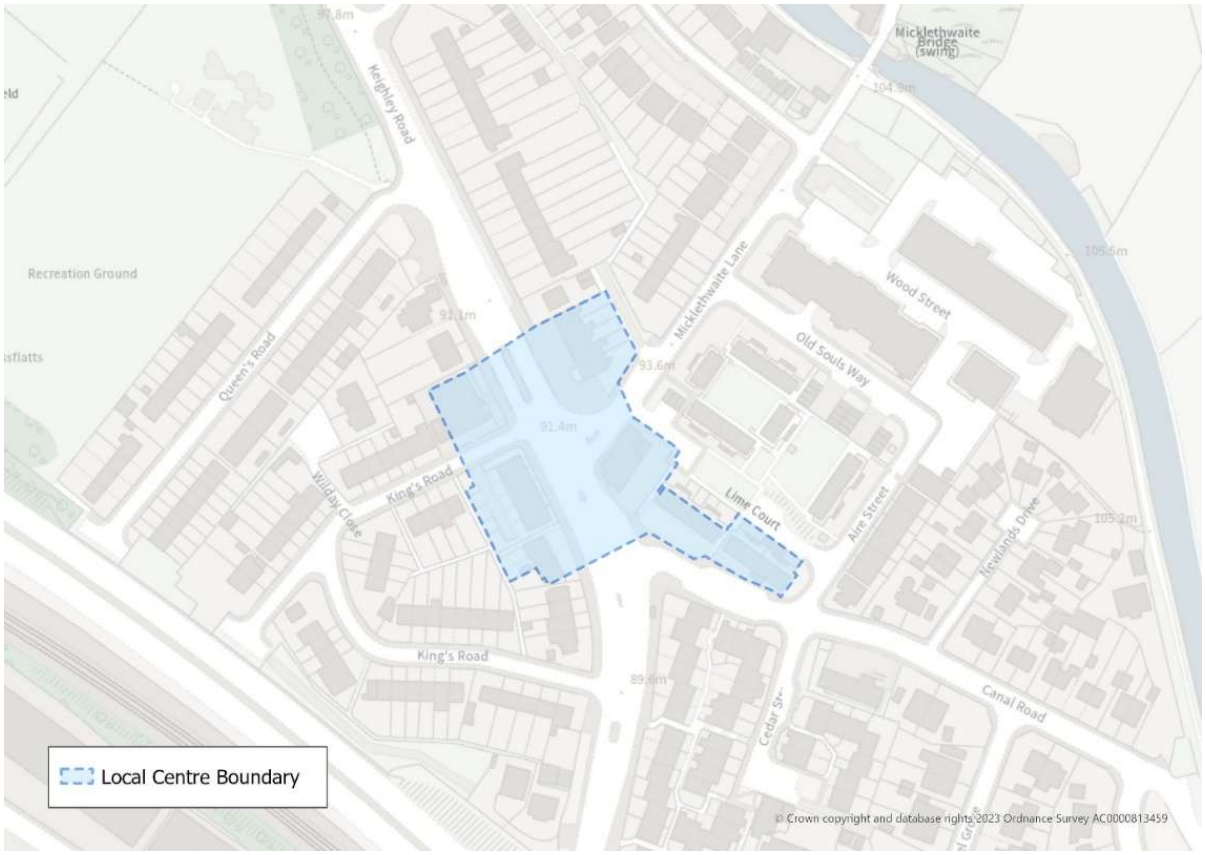
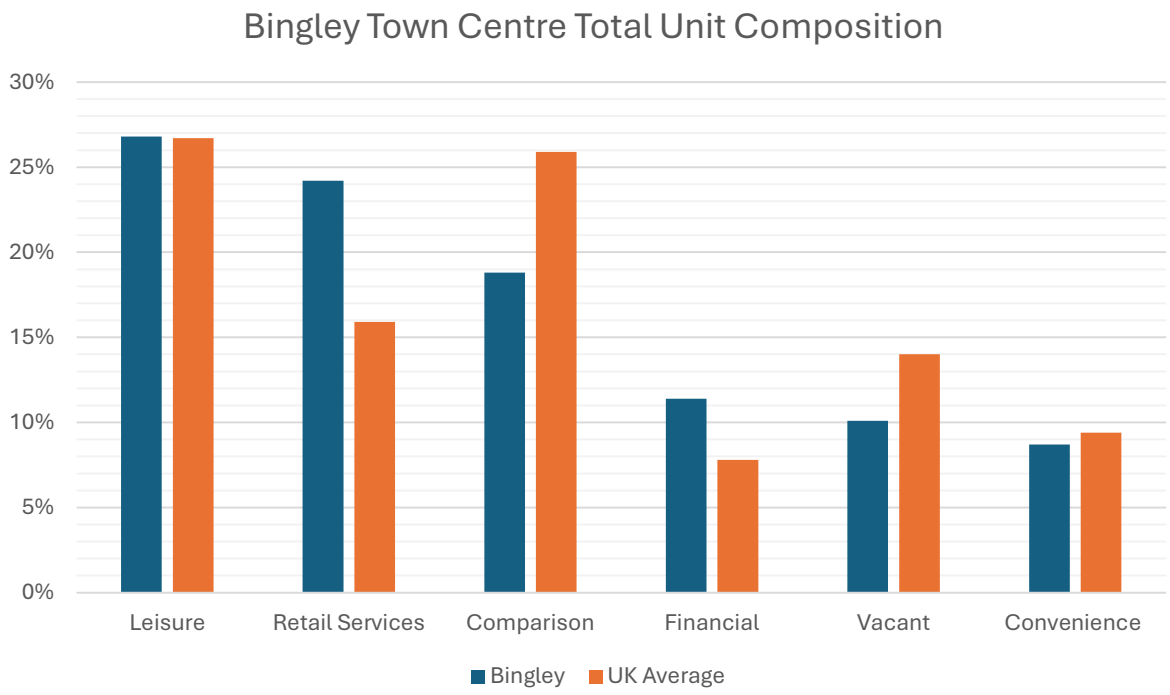


Figure 6b - Crossflatts Local Centre



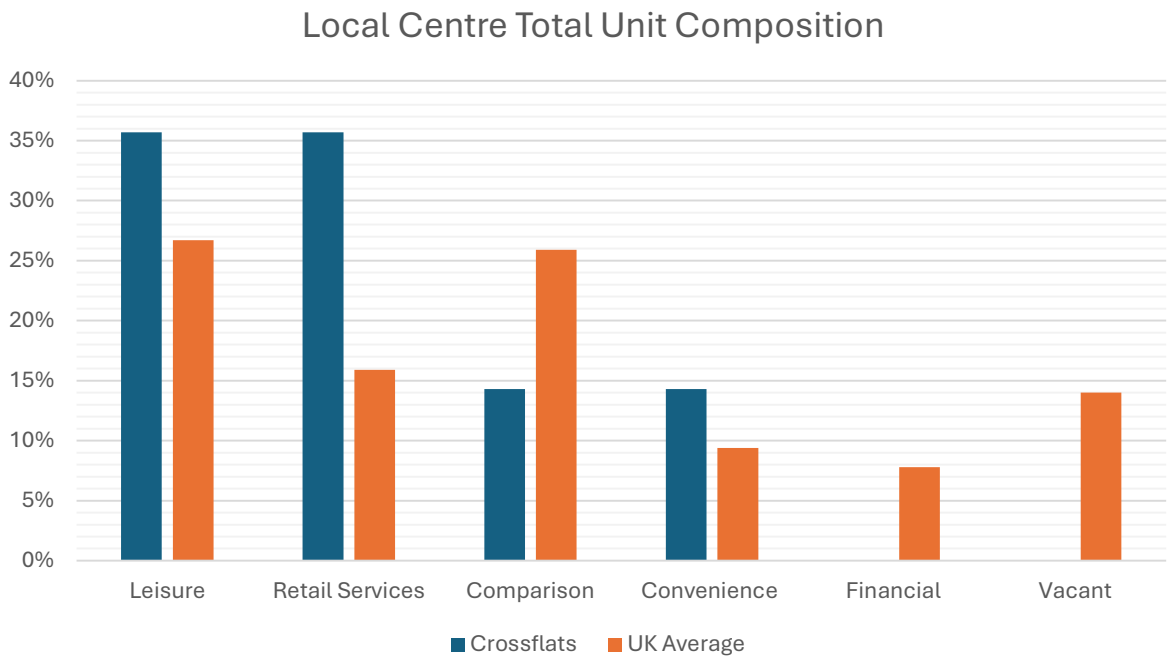
8.5.5 According to the Bradford Retail and Leisure Study 2026, there is a total of 163 units in the settlement. The highest proportion of these (26.8%) are leisure. Bingley provides a retail, leisure and service offer which is appropriate to its role as a local town centre. Whilst the comparison offer is relatively limited, the strength of the leisure sector, the above average provision of retail and business services and the relatively low vacancy rate all contribute positively to the vitality and viability of the centre. Figure 7a and 7b below show the composition of units in Bingley and Crossflatts compared to the national average.

Figure 7a



Source: Composition of centre derived from Nexus Planning survey of February 2026; UK Average from Experian Goad report of September 2025

Figure 7b



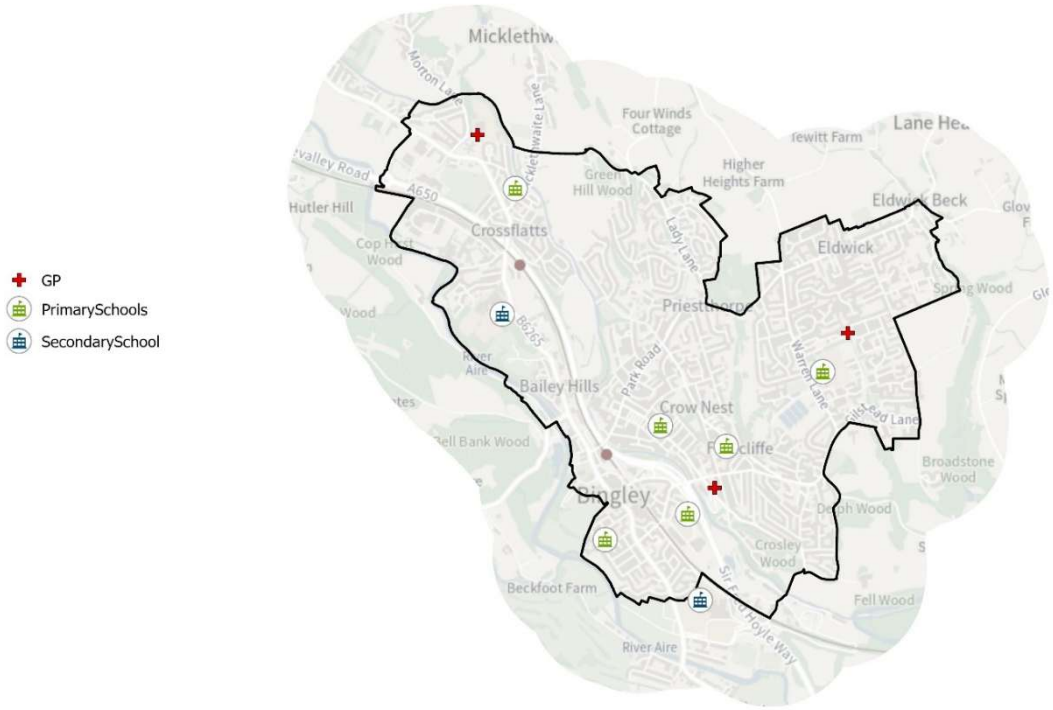
Source: Composition of centre derived from Nexus Planning survey of February 2026; UK Average from Experian Goad report of September 2025

8.5.6 Bingley is served by six primary schools- Beckfoot Priestthorpe Primary, Crossflatts Primary, Eldwick Primary, Myrtle Park Primary, St. Joseph's Catholic Primary and Trinity All Saints Church of England Primary. They have the capacity to accommodate 1,995 pupils (UK Gov, 2026). Most of these schools currently have surplus places. The secondary schools that serve the town are Beckfoot School, Bingley Grammar School and Dixon's Cottingley Academy. They have the capacity to accommodate to 4,385 pupils (UK Gov, 2026).

8.5.7 Bingley Grammar School was founded in the 16th century and is one of the oldest schools in the country. Beckfoot and Bingley Grammar also have 6th form provision. In addition, local people have the opportunity to access post 16 education at several nearby Further Education colleges– Bradford College, Keighley College and Shipley College, whilst universities in Bradford and Leeds are also within reach

8.5.8 The town and its suburbs are served by three medical facilities. These are the Eldwick & Gilstead Health Centre and the Canalside Healthcare Centre as well as Crossflatts surgery. The first is home to the Oak Glen Surgery, whilst the second hosts two medical practices (Bingley Medical Practice and Springfield Surgery), whilst the third is a branch surgery of the Bingley Medical Practice. Secondary (acute) healthcare is provided at Bradford Royal Infirmary and Airedale General Hospital. Figure 8 below shows the location of local schools and medical facilities.

Figure 8 – School and Medical Facilities in Bingley



8.6 Transport and Movement

8.6.1 Bingley has excellent transport connections (road and rail) to nearby major towns and cities due to its location within the key transport corridor running through the Aire Valley. The A650 Aire Valley trunk road passes through the town and providing the main road links to and from Bradford, Shipley and Keighley as well as to settlements in the north west of the district (Steeton with Eastburn and Silsden) and beyond into North Yorkshire and East Lancashire. The B6265 runs through the town centre connecting it with Cottingley, Crossflatts and Riddlesden. The B6429 links Bingley with Harden, Cullingworth and Wilsden, whilst a number of minor roads connect it to other settlements to the north and north east (East Morton, Menston and Baildon).

8.6.2 Public transport provision in Bingley includes Bingley railway station, located in the town centre, and a second station situated in Crossflatts. They provide frequent train services on the electrified Airedale line serving Bradford (Forster Square), Keighley, Leeds, Shipley and Skipton. Other less frequent services provide links from Bingley station beyond Skipton to

Carlisle (via the Settle and Carlisle line) and Lancaster (via the Bentham Line).

8.6.3 The town is also served by a network of high frequency bus services operated by First Bradford and the Keighley Bus Company that provide links north towards Eldwick (via Gilstead), south and east towards Bradford (via either Cottingley, Harden or Shipley) and Leeds (via Shipley), as well as west along the Aire Valley towards Keighley and Riddlesden (via Crossflatts). Other less frequent services run through Bingley town centre connecting Keighley and Cullingworth (via East Morton).

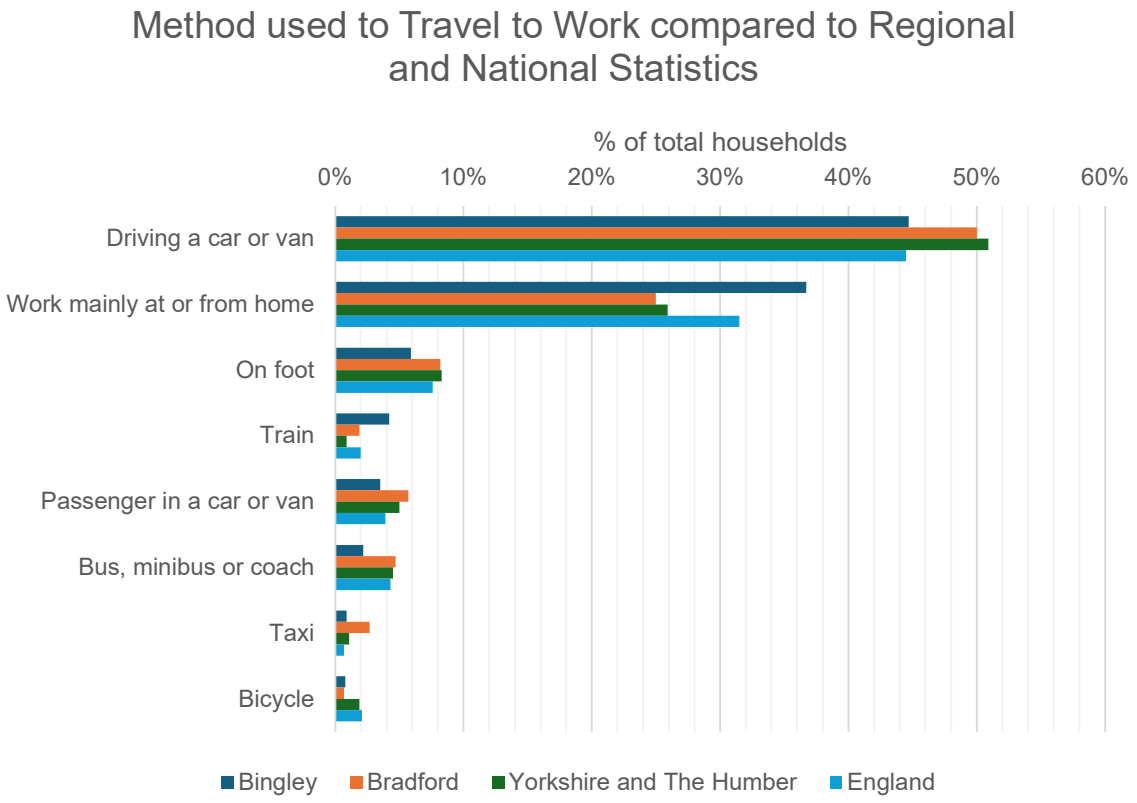
3.6.1 Figure 10 shows bus stops lie predominantly on the B6265 and otherwise branch out Eldwick via Ferncliffe Road. The Connectivity Tool combines transport and land use data to generate a national measure of connectivity. It can be used to display how any location is connected to everyday services by walking, driving, cycling and public transport. Much of Bingley falls between the connectivity score range of 50-80.

8.6.4 Additionally, the Leeds and Liverpool Canal passes through Bingley. The canal towpath serves as a busy walking and cycle route. It forms part of the Airedale Greenway and National Cycle Network route 696, which provides a link between Bingley, Saltaire, Shipley and Keighley and beyond via the wider network to Bradford and Leeds.

8.6.5 Bingley has slightly higher levels of car ownership compared to the Yorkshire and the Humber rate across households with 1 and 2 cars or vans. It has a consequently lower level of households with no car at 20.8% compared to a Yorkshire and the Humber rate of 24.1% and an England rate of 23.5%. It is worth noting that Bingley lies outside the Bradford Clean Air Zone (CAZ).

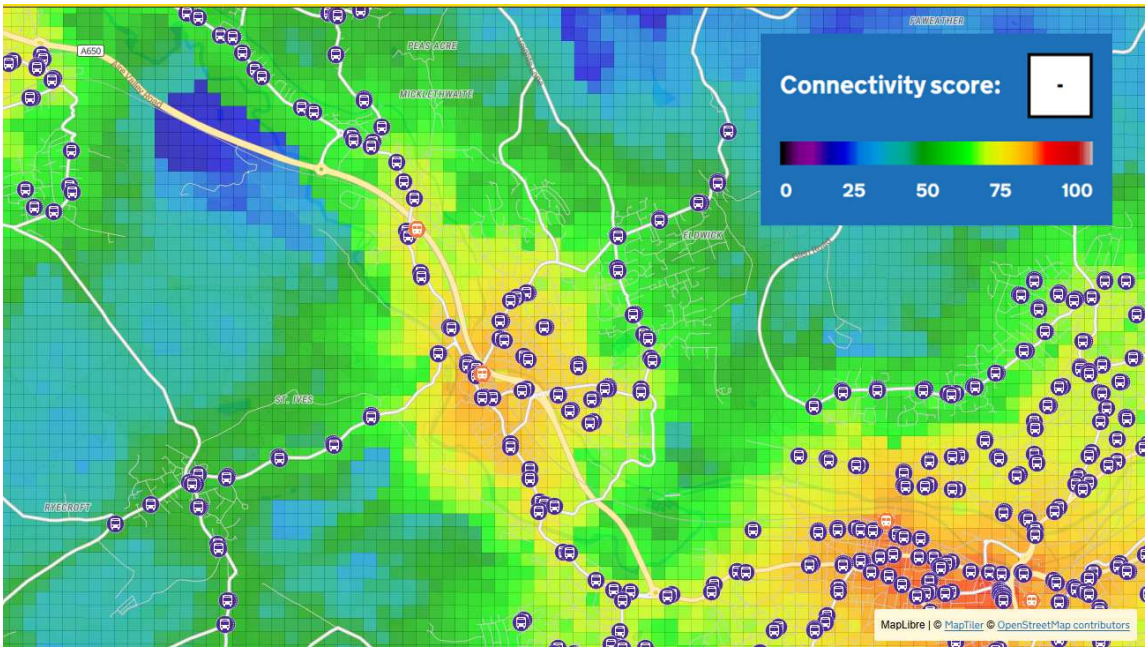
8.6.6 The most popular method used to travel to work is driving a car or van, at 44.7%, followed by working mainly at or from home, at 36.7%, and on foot, at 5.9%. Figure 9 below shows in detail the methods used to travel to work in Bingley compared to district, regional, and national statistics. These figures are also impacted by the COVID pandemic at the time of the Census survey period.

Figure 9



Source: ONS – 2021 Census

Figure 10 – Bingley Connectivity Map

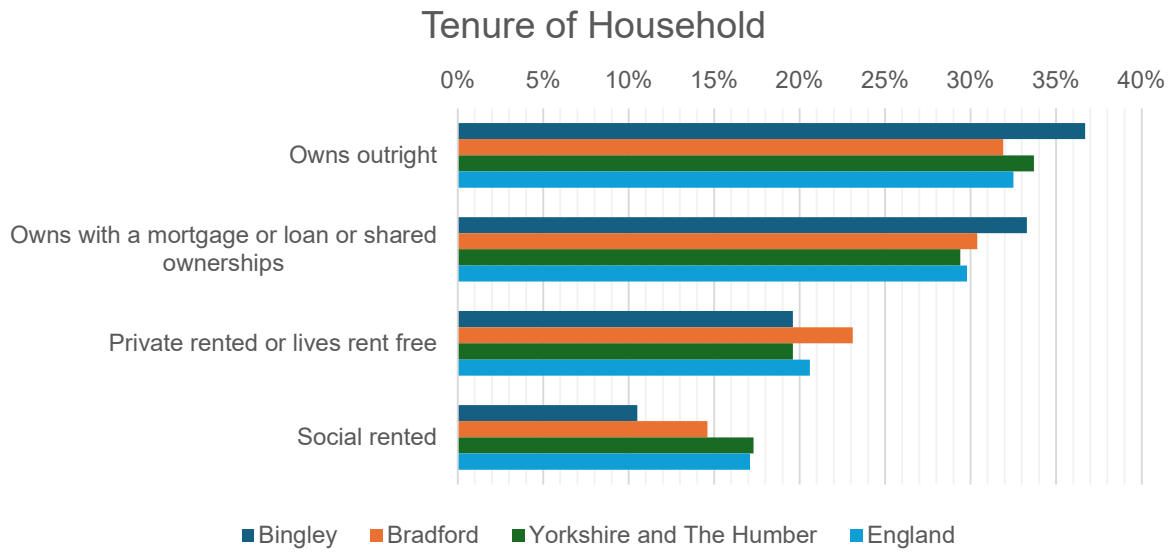


Source: Department for Transport, https://connectivity-tool.dft.gov.uk/

8.7 Dwellings and Households

8.7.1 Bingley has 7,418 households, with higher-than-average levels of outright household ownership at 36.7%, compared to an England rate of 32.5%, a Yorkshire and the Humber rate of 33.7%, and a Bradford District rate of 31.9%. Notably, Bingley has a lower proportion of households that are social rented, at 10.5% of all households versus the England rate of 17.1%. A more detailed look at tenure of household in Bingley is offered in Figure 11.

Figure 11



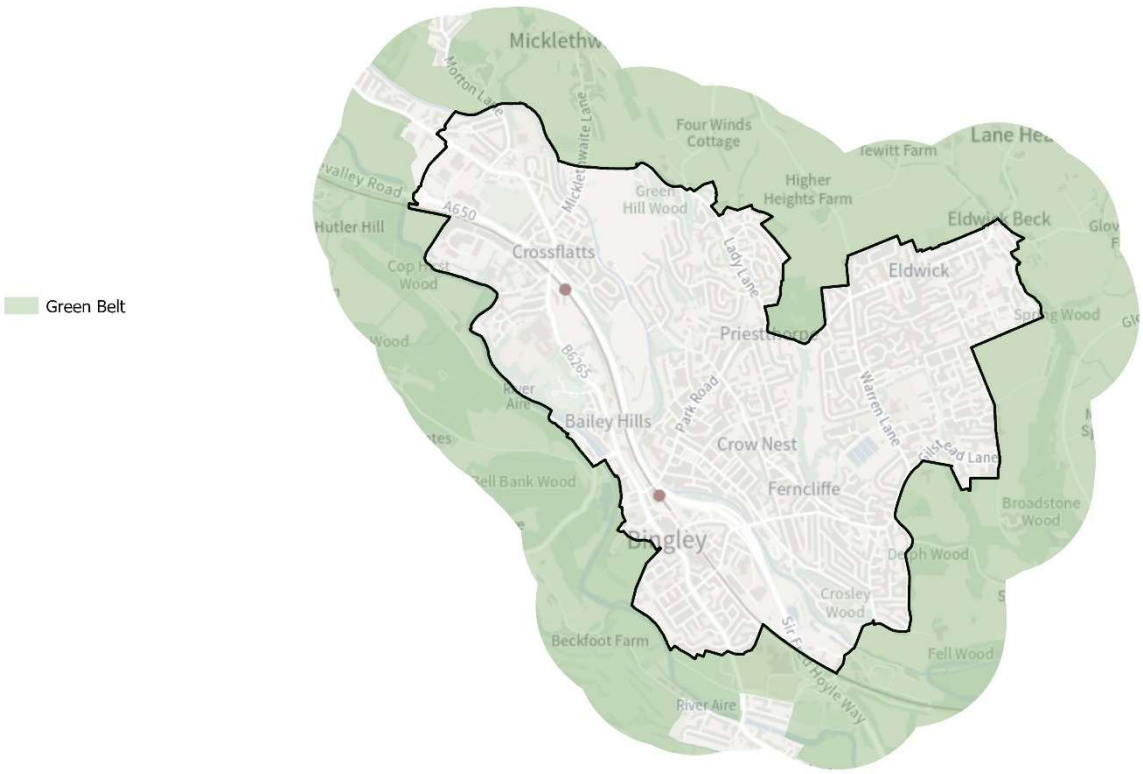
Source: ONS – 2021 Census

8.7.2 Bingley has a mix of accommodation types, with a composition of 78.1% whole house/bungalow and 21.9% flat/maisonette/apartment. Bingley's composition of accommodation types is typical of the England average. Compared to Bradford and Yorkshire and the Humber rates however, Bingley has a smaller proportion of whole houses/bungalows.

8.8 Green Belt

8.8.1 As shown in Figure 12 below, Bingley is mostly surrounded by the Green Belt with the exception of the B6265 corridor which extends north west out of the settlement.

Figure 12 – Green Belt Surrounding Bingley



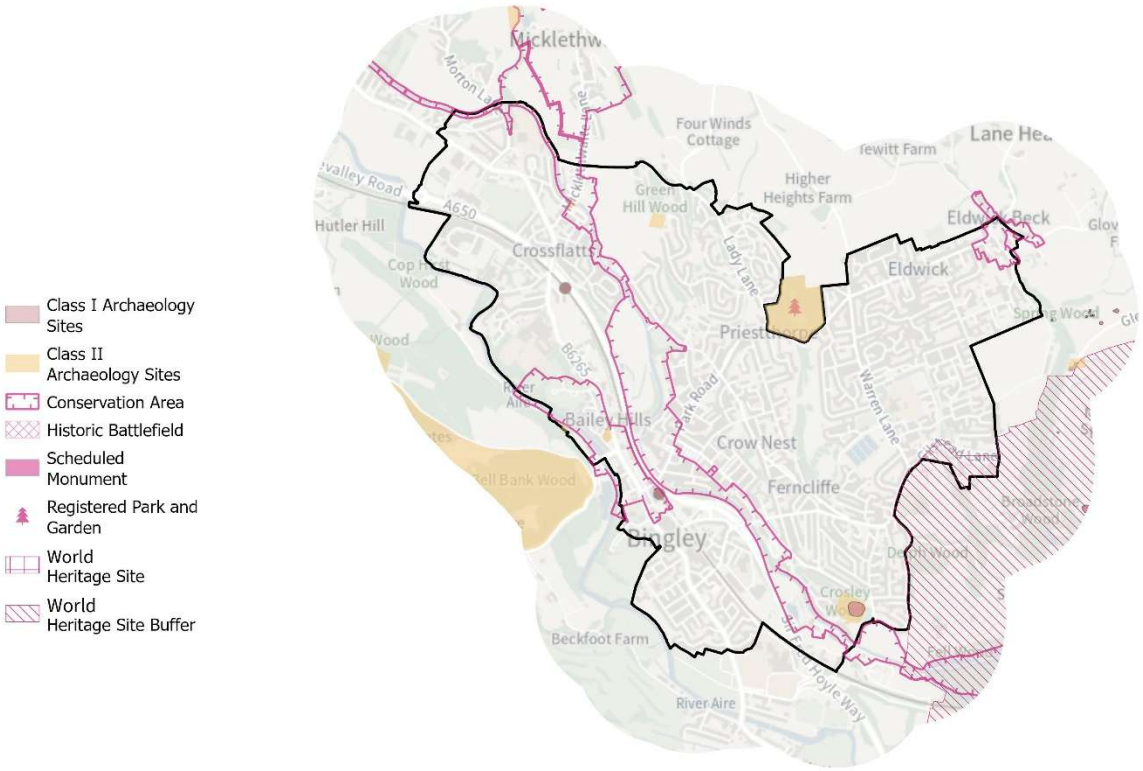
8.9 Historic Character

8.9.1 The importance of heritage in the settlement is reflected in four designated Conservation Areas, namely Bingley Town Centre, the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, Eldwick Beck, and Mickelthwaite.

8.9.2 There is a total of 78 Listed Buildings in Bingley. There are 9 Grade II* listed buildings, 68 Grade II, and notably 1 Grade I listed structure, the Leeds and Liverpool Canal Five Rise Locks. Two further structures associated with the Leeds and Liverpool Canal which are Grade II* Listed (Two Rise Locks and Three Rise Locks).

8.9.3 One Scheduled Monument is found within the built-up area in Crosley Wood. Additional heritage designations outside of the settlement include Prince of Wales Park and the St Ives Estate which are designated as Historic Parks and Gardens. Milner Field in Gilstead is recognised as a local historic site. Additionally, land immediately east of Bingley falls within the Saltaire World Heritage Site Buffer Zone. See Figure 13 below for an overview of areas of historic significance.

Figure 13 – Areas of Historic Significance In and Around Bingley



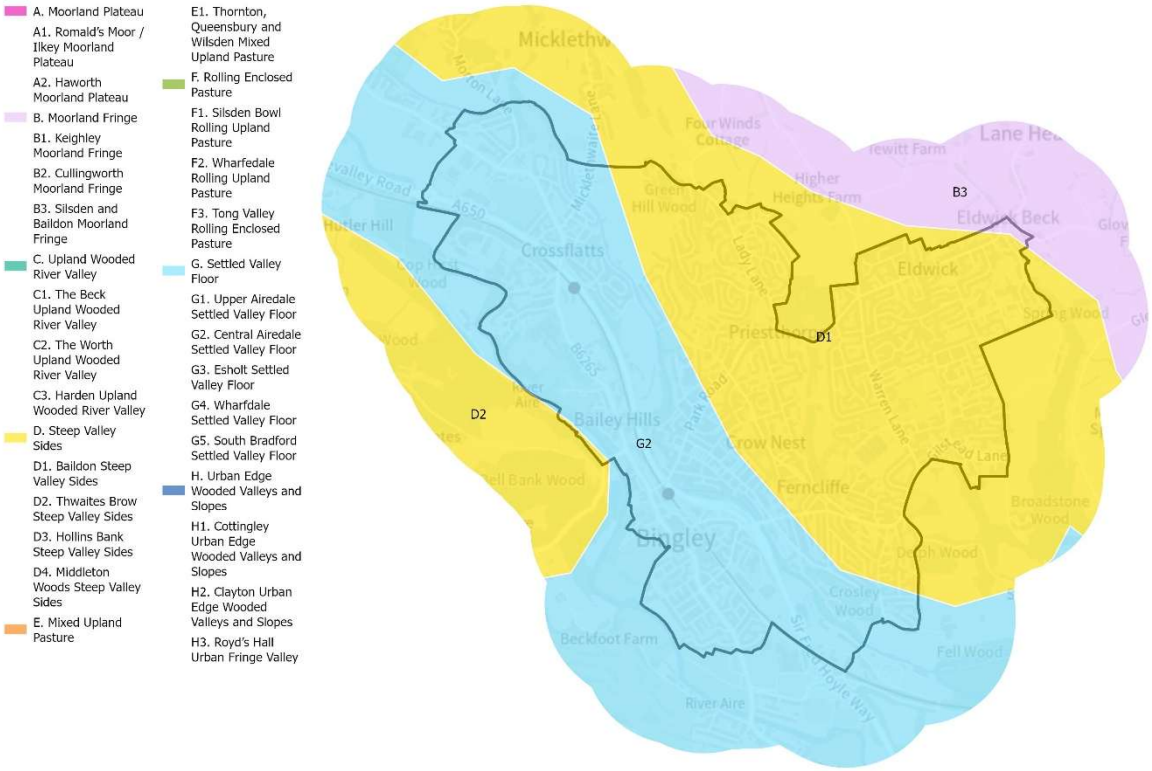
8.10 Landscape

8.10.1 Bingley is comprised of three landscape character types (LCT): Steep Valley Sides, Settled Valley Floor, and Moorland Fringe. Within the settlement area, the Bingley and Baildon Steep Valley Sides is the dominant landscape character area (LCA). This LCA is defined by the following non-exhaustive characteristics:

- Steeply sloping landform which transitions from the built valley floor to the rural urban fringe.
- A high number of springs and becks permeating the landscape and, in some instances, forming minor tributary valleys.
- Views across the industrial Airedale Valley to the wooded slopes in the south provide a strong sense of place.

8.10.2 The Central Airedale Settled Valley Floor makes up a second significant part of the settlement and is an LCA dominated by residential and industrial use distinguishing it from the wider, less developed valley floor to the north west and east. Two very small portions of other LCAs contribute to the landscape within the Bingley settlement boundaries. These are Addingham, Silsden and Baildon Moorland Fringe to the north east and Thwaites Brow Steep Valley Sides to the south west. Figure 14 shows a map of the LCAs in and around the Bingley settlement.

Figure 14 – Landscape Character Types and Areas within Bingley



8.11 Natural Environment

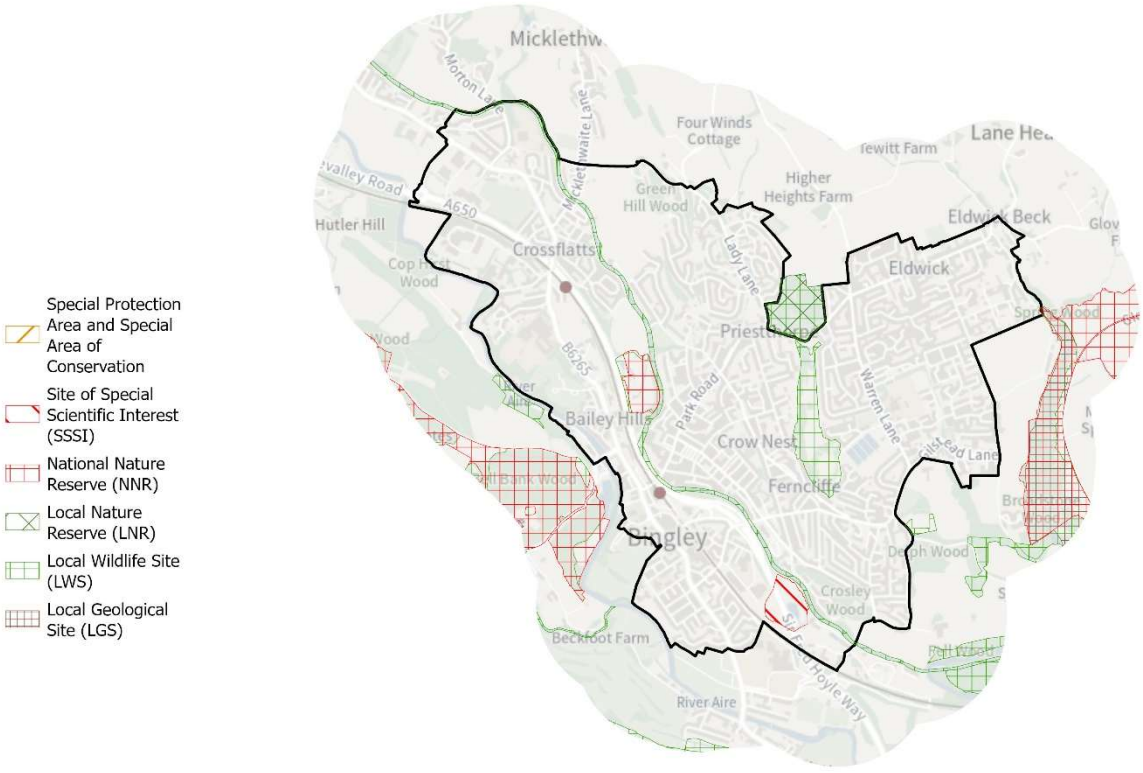
8.11.1 There are a number of biodiversity designations which lie within Bingley, adjoin the main urban area, or lie adjacent to the settlement. These include:

- Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) – Leeds and Liverpool; Gilstead Moor and Prince of Wales Park; Bingley North Bog; (adjacent: St Ives Estate; Hollin Plantation; Ewe Hills; Harden Beck; Shipley Glen)
- Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) - Bingley South Bog

8.11.2 Bingley has a range of corridors and spaces that contribute towards its Green and Blue Infrastructure network. Key corridors include the valley of the River Aire as well as Shipley Glen to the east.

8.11.3 According to the Bradford Green and Blue Infrastructure Strategy 2026, mapping of different combinations of Green Blue Infrastructure (GBI) need and deficiency can act as a high-level guide to help prioritise where GBI is most required and indicate spatially any gaps in the existing GBI network. Bingley has a mix of GBI needs, though suffers from some areas of low provision and high need.

Figure 15 – Areas of Historic Significance in and around Bingley



8.12 Open Space, Sport and Recreation

8.12.1 The settlement area of Bingley has 73 sites identified as open space covering an area of circa 305ha. Key sites within the settlement include:

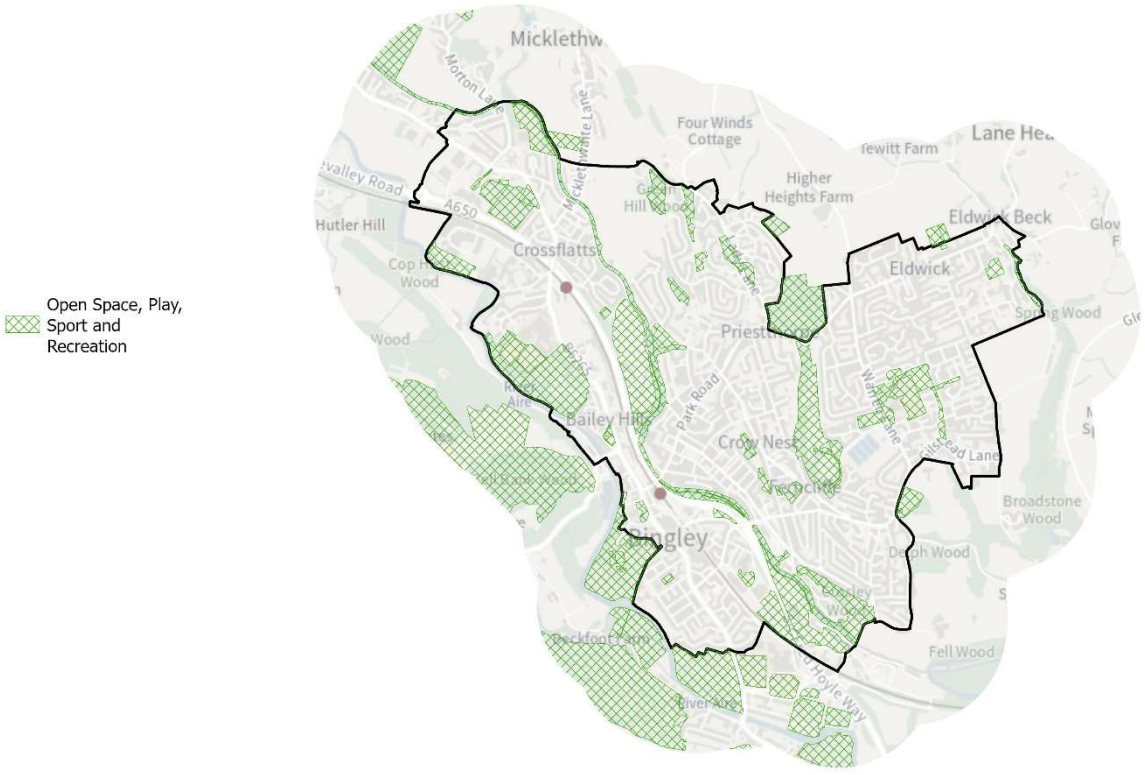
- St Ives Estate (Country Park);
- Myrtle Park;

- Prince of Wales Park;
- Bingley Cemetery; and
- Leeds & Liverpool Canal

8.12.2 Bingley has good levels of provision of nearly all open space typologies. A significant amount of the open space provision can be attributed to the large country park estate at St Ives on the edge of Bingley which accounts for 189.67ha. Figure 16 below shows the location of open space in and around the settlement.

8.12.3 Sports space in Bingley are provided by a number of sites. According to a Bradford Council 2025 Sports Commission, Bingley has active sports sites that include Bingley Congregationals Cricket Club, Bradford and Bingley Sport Club, Beckfoot and Bingley Tennis Club. There is also a 100 metre, four lane, synthetic track located at Beckfoot Hazelbeck School which is accessed by Bingley Harriers & AC.

Figure 16 – Bingley Open Space Overview

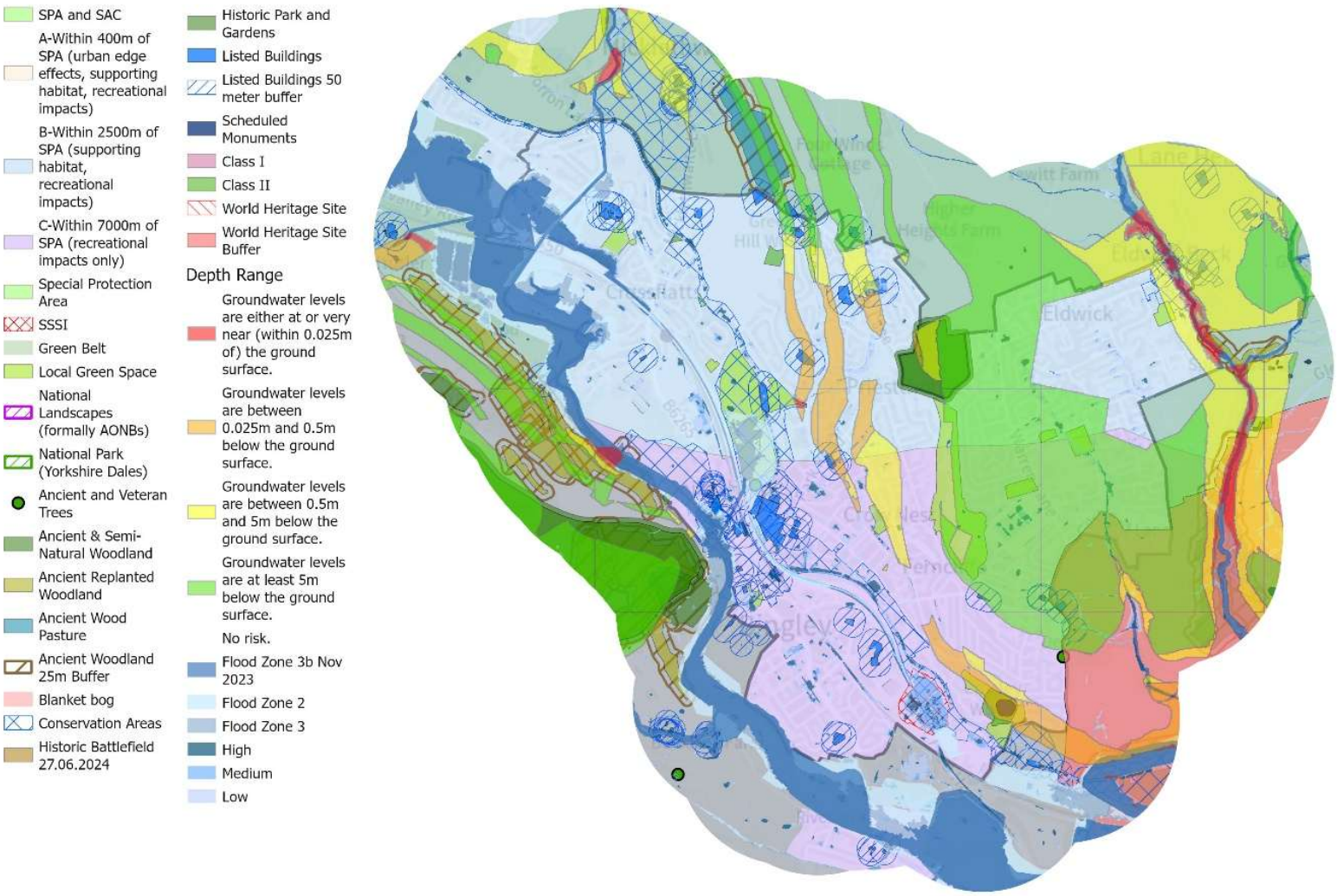


8.13 Critical Environmental Constraints

8.13.1 Bingley's location on the valleys of three watercourses means that parts of the area are liable to fluvial flood risk – particularly within proximity to the River Aire corridor to the west and south of the settlement. High risks of surface water flooding are found predominantly along the A650 and in small patches of residential areas.

8.13.2 A map detailing critical environmental constraints in and around the Bingley settlement is shown below in Figure 17.

Figure 17 – NPPF Footnote 7 Constraints



9 Cottingley Settlement Profile

9.1 Introduction – Location and History

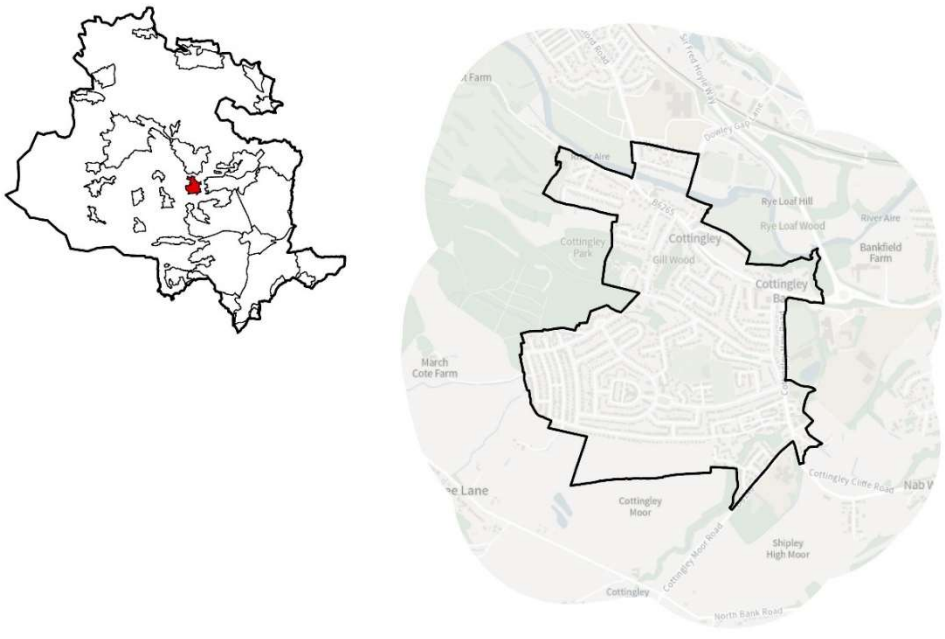
9.1.1 Cottingley is a village situated in the valley of the River Aire, which flows to the north of the settlement, between Shipley and Bingley. It is around 6km to the north west of Bradford City Centre. It is surrounded by the Bradford Green Belt which separates it from neighbouring settlements (Bradford, Bingley and Shipley).

9.1.2 Cottingley Beck flows in a narrow, rocky channel through the south east and the settlement rises up the hillside from the River Aire toward Cottingley Moor. It falls within the Shipley Parliamentary Constituency. Bingley Town Council acts as the administrative body for the settlement.

9.1.3 Cottingley is included within the Bingley Neighbourhood Plan 2026-2038 which forms part of the overall Development Plan for the District. It sets outs local priorities and policies that will be used, once adopted, as part of the statutory development plan to make decisions on planning applications in the town. This should be read in conjunction with the Local Plan.

9.1.4 Unless otherwise stated, the statistics presented in this settlement profile are derived from the Office of National Statistics 2021 Census.

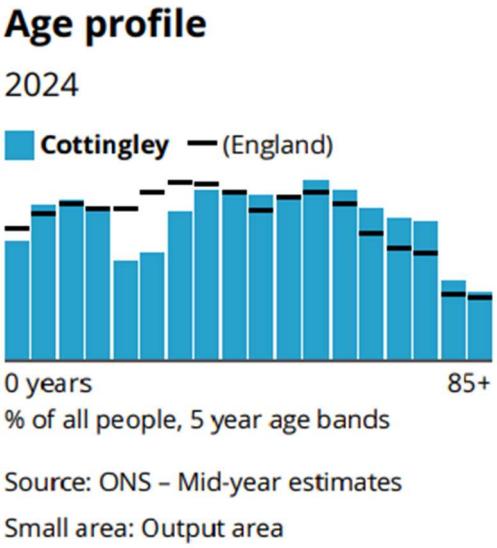
Figure 1 – Location Map



9.2 Population and Ethnicity

9.2.1 The Cottingley settlement has a population of 4,419 (ONS, 2024). An overview of the age demographics vs the England average, shown in Figure 2, highlights Cottingley as a settlement with an older than average population.

Figure 2



9.2.2 The ethnic composition of Cottingley is primarily made up of people who identify themselves as white, accounting for 83.6% of the local population. This is a slightly higher proportion than the national figure of 81%, the Yorkshire and the Humber figure of 85.4%, and the Bradford District figure of 61.1%.

9.3 Index of Multiple Deprivation

9.3.1 The Index of Multiple Deprivation is an overall measure of deprivation and uses 55 separate indicators organised across seven distinct dimensions of deprivation (income, employment, education skills and training, health deprivation and disability, crime, barriers to housing and services and living environment) which are combined and weighted.

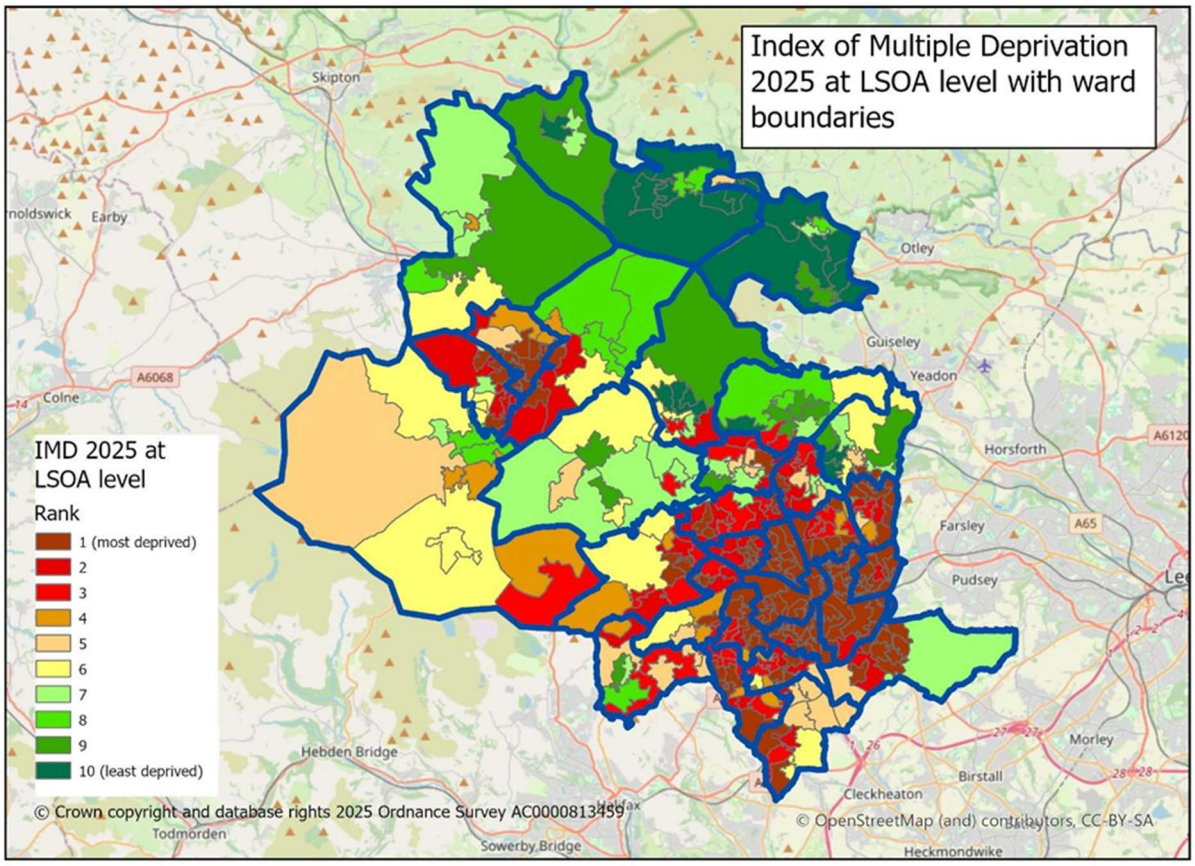
9.3.2 The following map (Figure 3) shows Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) ranked by deciles of deprivation as identified in the 2025 Index of Multiple Deprivation. More deprived neighbourhoods are shown in red and less deprived neighbourhoods are shown in green.

9.3.3 The lower layer super output area boundaries are not directly aligned with the ward boundaries and individual LSOAs may be split across more than one ward. A best-fit methodology has been used which matches the main population of each LSOA to one ward.

9.3.4 Cottingley falls within the Bingley West ward, where most of the ten LSOAs in Bingley West ward are less deprived, with rankings from 5 to 9

(as shown in the below map), although one neighbourhood is ranked as 3 (shown as light red on the map).

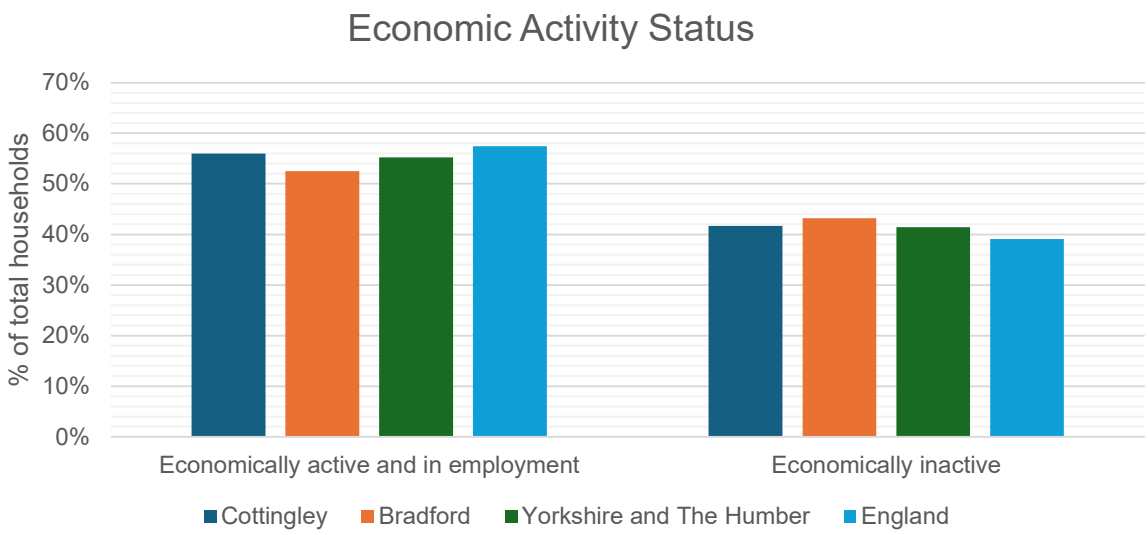
Figure 3



9.4 Economy and Employment

9.4.1 56% of the Cottingley population (over 16 years old) are economically active and in employment (excluding full-time students) and 41.7% are economically inactive. Cottingley is slightly less economically active than the England rate, though more economically active compared to the Bradford District rate. Figure 4 below also illustrates Cottingley's economic activity status compared to other regional rates.

Figure 4

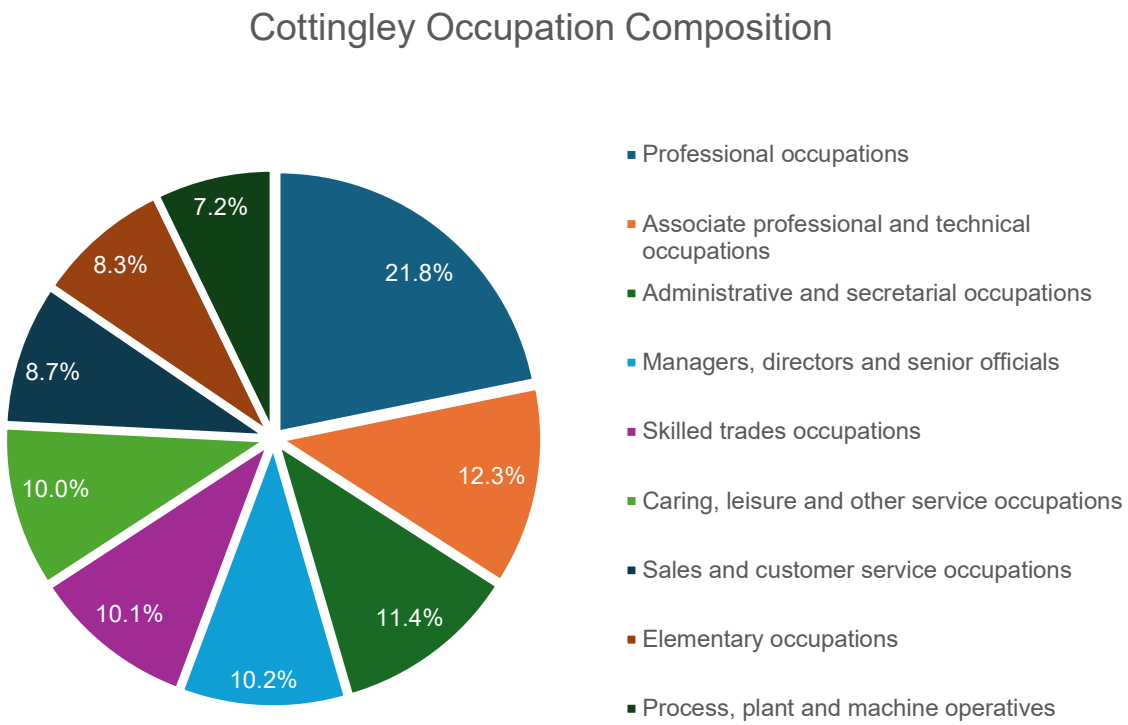


Source: ONS – 2021 Census

9.4.2 Professional occupations (21.8%), associate professional and technical occupations (12.3%), and administrative and secretarial occupations (11.4%) are the top three occupation classifications for Cottingley. These occupations are at a higher percentage compared to the England rate of 20.3%, 13.3%, and 9.3% respectively. A more detailed look at Cottingley's occupation composition is shown below in Figure 5.

9.4.3 The settlement is a primarily residential area and functions as a commuter settlement with good connections to nearby towns and cities but does contain a small local business park on Mill Field Road which provides employment.

Figure 5



Source: ONS – 2021 Census

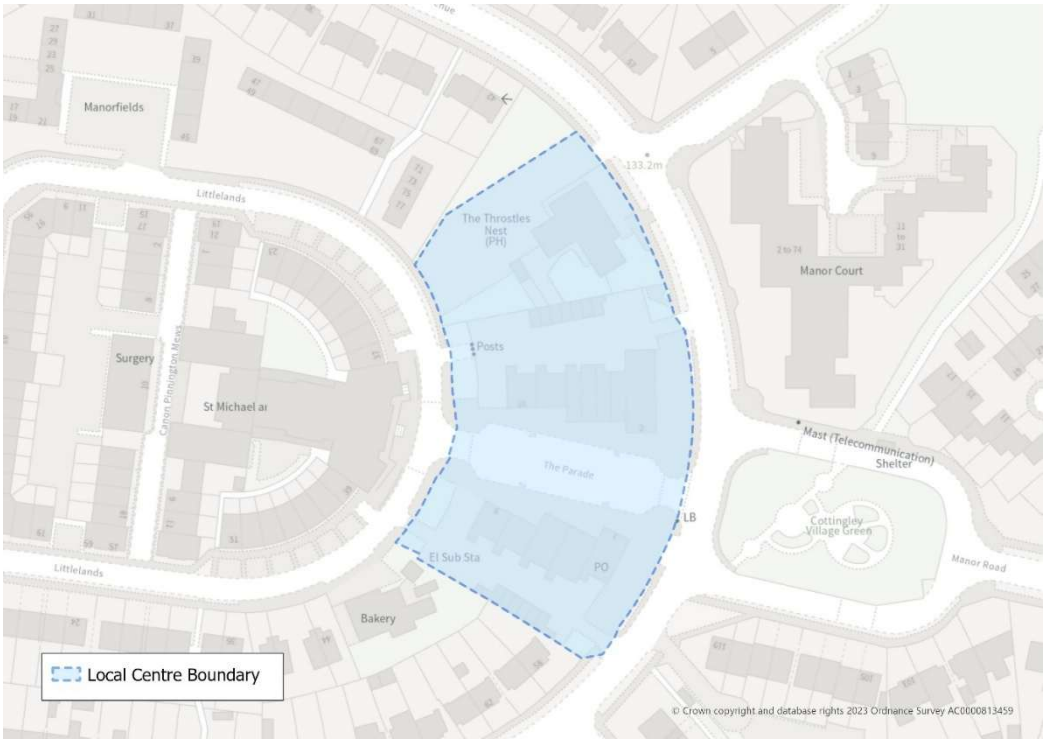
9.5 Retail and Local Services

9.5.1 All retail centres have been subject to a review as part of the Retail and Leisure Study (2026). The original study was completed in 2012. The City Centre is the main focus for retail and service provision for the District followed by the Principal Towns, District Centres and Local Centres.

9.5.2 Cottingley performs an important community function, providing accessible shopping and essential services for a large residential estate where access to higher-order centres and private transport can be more limited. The presence of convenience retail and a Post Office counter service ensures that many day-to-day needs can be met locally, reducing the need for residents to travel elsewhere for basic goods and services.

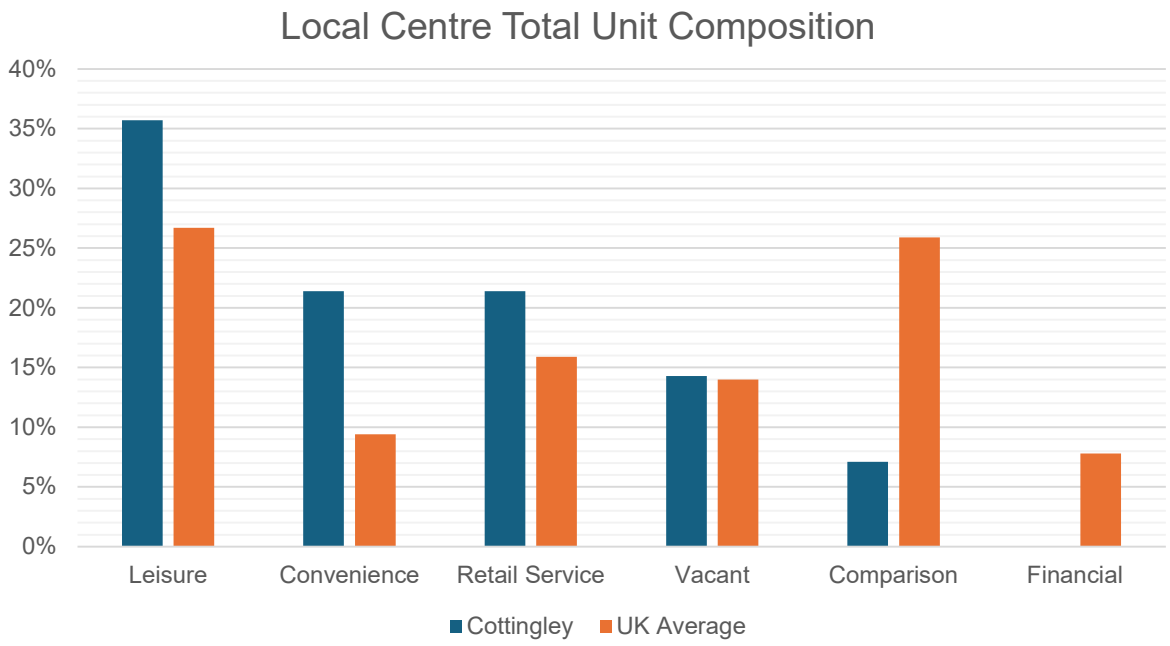
9.5.3 The extent of the Local centre boundary is shown on the Policies Map and Figure 6 below.

Figure 6 - Cottingley Local Centre



9.5.4 According to the Bradford Retail and Leisure Study 2026, there is a total of 14 units in the settlement. Around a third (35.7%) are leisure units compared to a UK average of 27%. Figure 7 below show the composition of units in Cottingley compared to the national average.

Figure 7

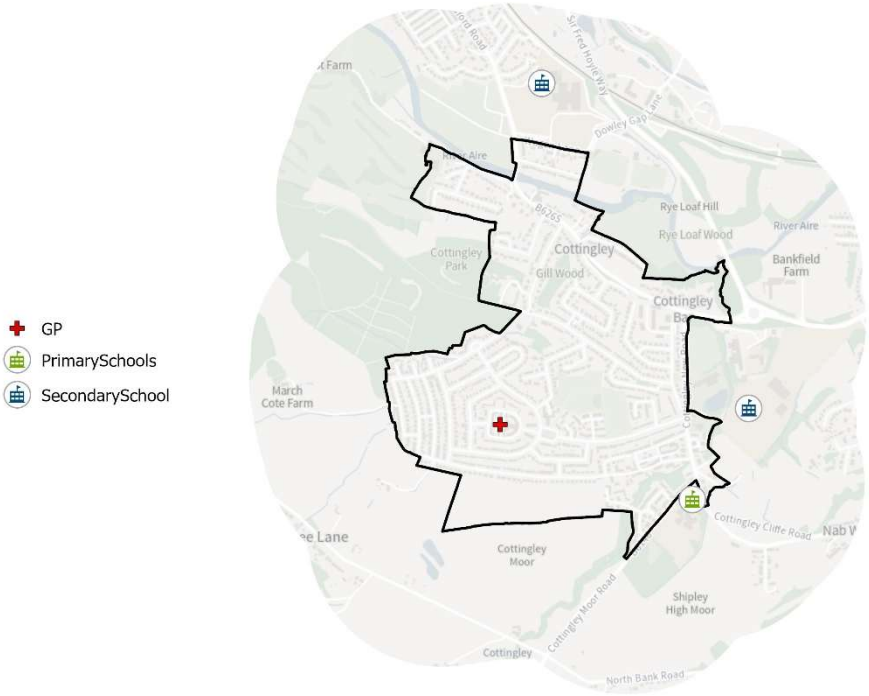


Source: Composition of centre derived from Nexus Planning survey of February 2026; UK Average from Experian Goad report of September 2025

9.5.5 Cottingley Village Primary School serves the local population and is located outside of the main built settlement within the Green Belt. It has capacity for 420 pupils. Other primary schools are located in Bingley (Myrtle Park Primary School and Trinity All. Saints CE Primary School) and Allerton (Sandy Lane Primary School). Secondary education is provided at nearby the Dixons Cottingley Academy. It has capacity for 975 pupils. It does not have 6th Form provision. Other schools within a reasonable distance include Beckfoot Academy (Bingley), Belle Vue Girls Academy and Beckfoot Upper Heaton Academy. The first and second have 6th provision. In addition to the 6th Form provision at the secondary schools, local students have the opportunity to access post 16 education at nearby Further Education colleges including Bradford College and Shipley College. Universities in Bradford and Leeds are also within reach.

9.5.6 The village is served by Cottingley Medical Practice, located on Canon Pinnington Mews. It is a branch of the Saltaire and Windhill Medical Partnership. Residents are also served by two health centres (three medical practices) in Bingley. Secondary (acute) healthcare is provided by Bradford Royal Infirmary and Airedale General Hospital. Figure 8 below shows the location of local schools and medical facilities.

Figure 8 – School and Medical Facilities in Cottingley



9.6 Transport and Movement

9.6.1 Cottingley is located within the key transport corridor running through the Aire Valley, providing good road and rail connections to nearby major towns and cities. It lies to the south of A650, the main route through the Aire Valley between Bradford, North Yorkshire and East Lancashire. This gives access to other towns within Airedale including Keighley, Shipley, Silsden and Steeton with Eastburn as well as to Bradford and Skipton. The B6265 Bradford Road runs through the village linking it with Bingley and to the A650, whilst the B6164 Cottingley Moor Road and B6269 Cottingley Cliffe Road provide secondary links to Bradford.

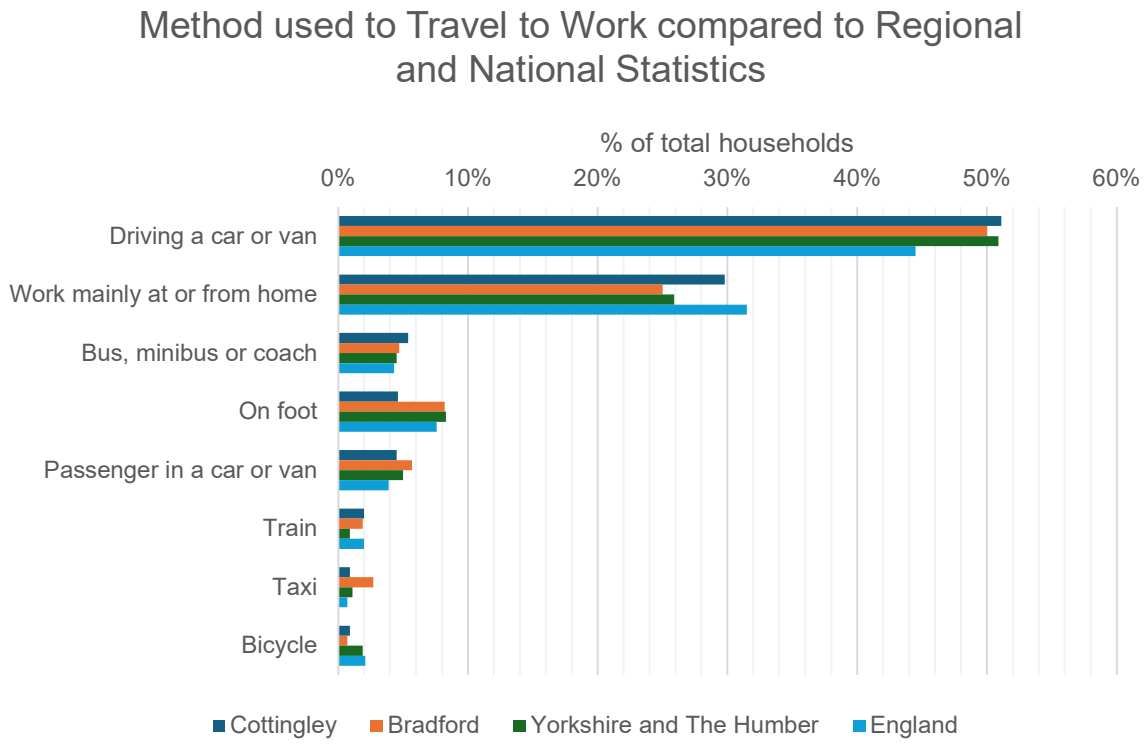
9.6.2 Public transport links to and from Cottingley are considered good, consisting of high frequency bus services providing connections to Bingley, Bradford City Centre (via Allerton and Shipley), Eldwick, Keighley, Leeds and Shipley. The village is not located on a railway line. The nearest railway stations are located on the electrified Airedale Line in Bingley and Saltaire, around 1.2km to the north west and 2km to the north east. These provide frequent links to Bradford Forster Square, Keighley, Leeds, Shipley and Skipton. Bingley is also a stop for services to Carlisle (via the Settle & Carlisle Line) and Lancaster (via the Bentham Line).

9.6.3 Looking at the connectivity map in Figure 10, Cottingley appears moderately connected. Bus stops can be seen running throughout the settlement area for the most part. It is less well connected than larger adjacent settlements Bingley and Shipley, though its position just south of the A650 offers residents easy connections to these larger transport hubs. The Connectivity Tool combines transport and land use data to generate a national measure of connectivity. It can be used to display how any location is connected to everyday services by walking, driving, cycling and public transport. Much of Cottingley falls between the connectivity score range of 50-70.

9.6.4 Cottingley has higher levels of car ownership with 19.9% of households having no car compared to a Yorkshire and the Humber rate of 24.1% and an England rate of 23.5%. It is worth noting that Cottingley lies outside the Bradford Clean Air Zone (CAZ) though lies adjacent to its eastern boundary at the end of Bradford Road.

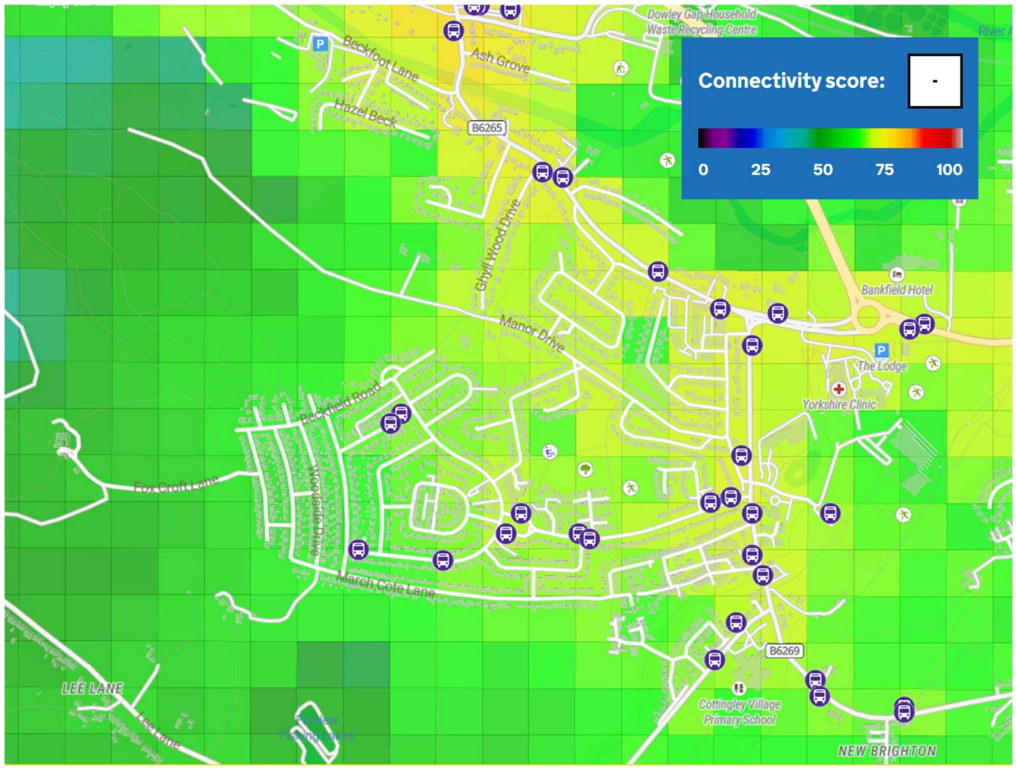
9.6.5 The most popular method used to travel to work is driving a car or van at, 51.1%, followed by work mainly at or from home, at 29.8%, and bus, minibus or coach, at 5.4%. Figure 9 below shows in detail the methods used to travel to work in Cottingley compared to district, regional, and national statistics. These figures are also impacted by the COVID pandemic at the time of the Census survey period.

Figure 9



Source: ONS – 2021 Census

Figure 10 – Cottingley Connectivity Map

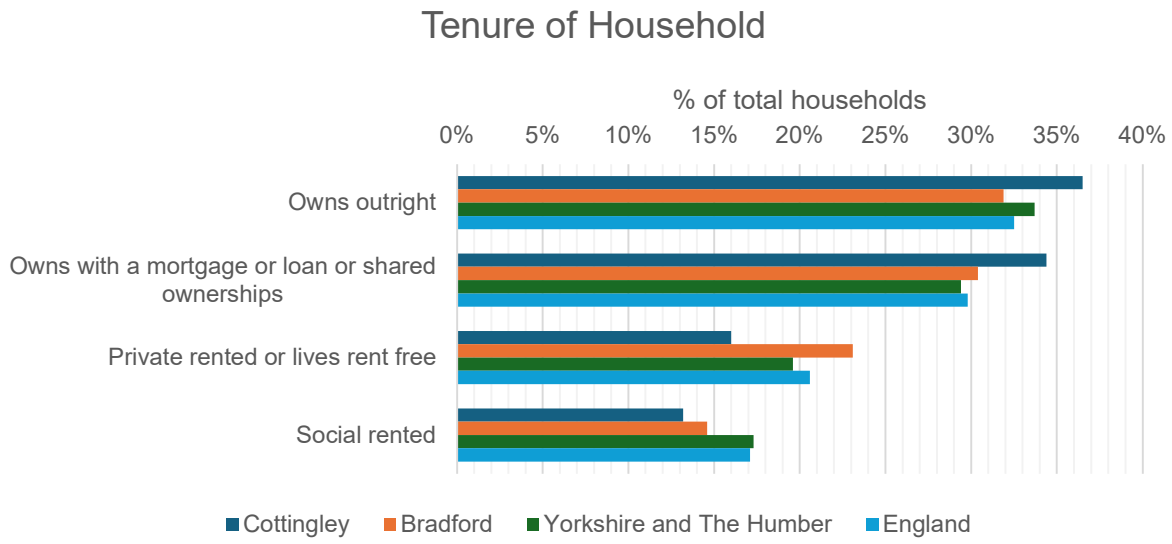


Source: Department for Transport, https://connectivity-tool.dft.gov.uk/

9.7 Dwellings and Households

9.7.1 Cottingley has 1840 households, with higher than average levels of outright household ownership at 36.5%, compared to an England rate of 32.5%, a Yorkshire and the Humber rate of 33.7%, and a Bradford District rate of 31.9%. Cottingley has lower than average rates of rental tenure, as shown in a more detailed in Figure 11.

Figure 11



Source: ONS – 2021 Census

9.7.2 Cottingley has a mix of accommodation types, with a composition of 88.5% whole house/bungalow and 11.5% flat/maisonette/apartment. Cottingley's composition of accommodation types is typical of Bradford District's and Yorkshire and the Humber's. Compared to England's, Cottingley has a larger proportion of whole houses/bungalows and a smaller proportion of flats/maisonettes/apartments.

9.8 Green Belt

9.8.1 As shown in Figure 12 below, the Green Belt surrounds the Cottingley settlement on all sides.

Figure 12 – Green Belt Surrounding Cottingley

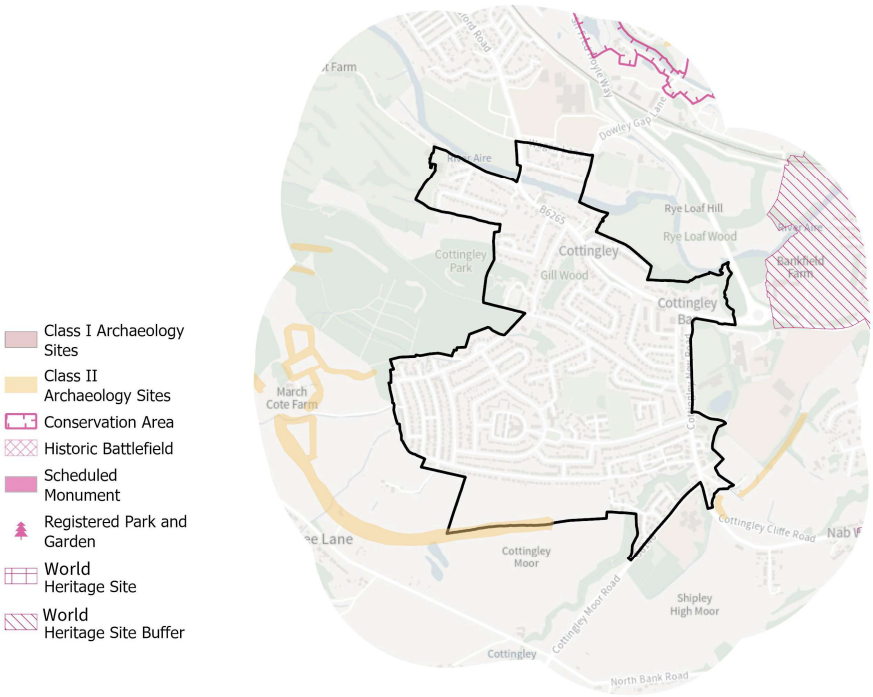


9.9 Historic Character

9.9.1 There are no designated conservation areas within Cottingley. The historic core of the settlement is centred on Main Street and Hollins Street as well as Bradford Road, close to the Cottingley Bridge.

9.9.2 There is a total of 10 Listed Buildings in Cottingley. All buildings are Grade II listed. Saltaire World Heritage Site (WHS) is located around 1.8km to the north west. Cottingley lies outside of the WHS buffer zone, however there are some views from around the settlement towards the WHS. See Figure 13 below for an overview of areas of historic significance.

Figure 13 – Areas of Historic Significance In and Around Cottingley



9.10 Landscape

9.10.1 Cottingley is comprised of three landscape character types (LCT): Settled Valley Floor, Urban Edge Wooded Valleys and Slopes, and Mixed Upland Pasture. Within the settlement area, the Cottingley Urban Edge Wooded Valleys and Slopes is the dominant landscape character area (LCA). This LCA is defined by the following non-exhaustive characteristics:

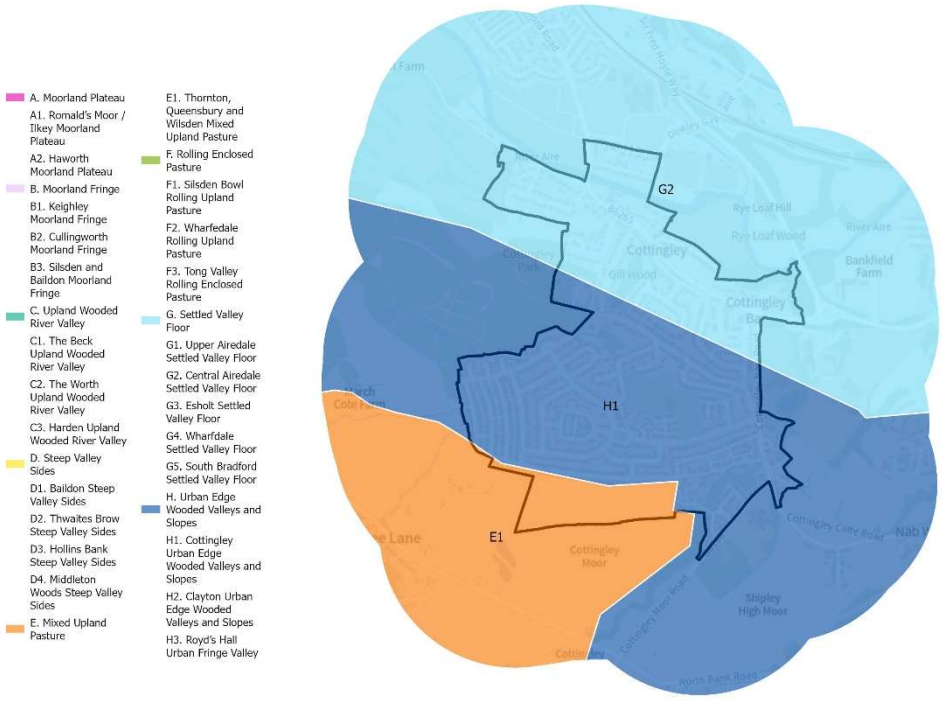
9.10.2 Central valley of Cottingley Beck was formed by glacial processes and rises steeply to the west, facilitating long distance views into the broad, settled Airedale Valley.

9.10.3 Tree cover is frequent throughout, including large plantations, hedgerow trees, shelterbelts and steep, densely wooded valleys which provide structure and texture within the landscape.

9.10.4 Agriculture is limited to small pockets of mixed and enclosed pasture, with woodland and parkland being the dominant landcover.

9.10.5 The Central Airedale Settled Valley Floor makes up a second significant part of the settlement and is an LCA dominated by residential and industrial use distinguishing it from the wider, less developed valley floor to the north west and east. The Thornton, Queensbury and Wilsden Mixed Upland Pasture runs along the south western boundary of the Cottingley settlement. Figure 14 shows a map of the LCAs in and around the Cottingley settlement.

Figure 14 – Landscape Character Types and Areas within Cottingley



9.11 Natural Environment

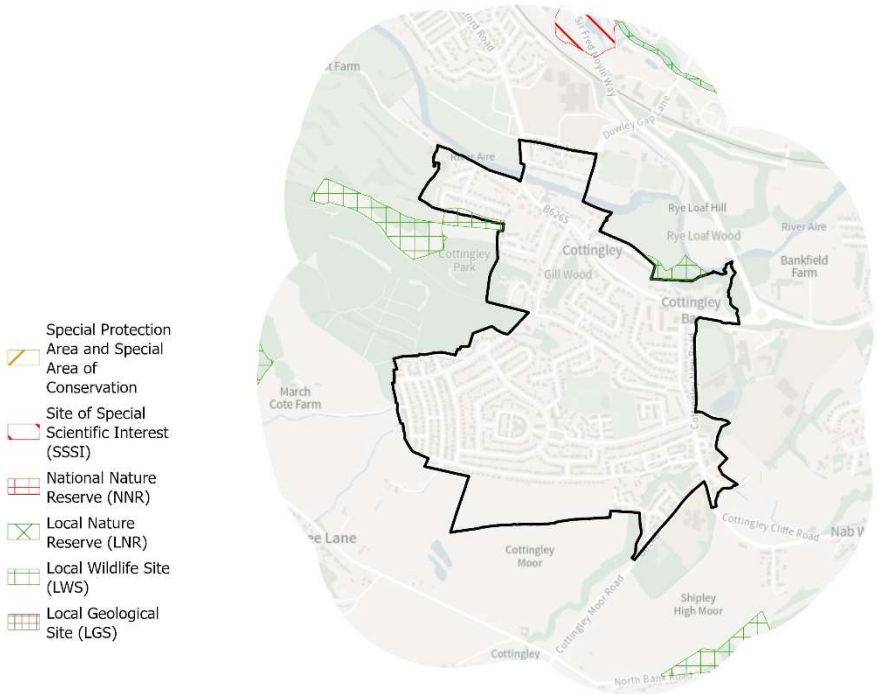
9.11.1 The settlement contains two biodiversity designations within and adjacent to its boundary in the form of Local Wildlife Sites (LWS). Rye Loaf Hill LWS is located to the north of village, adjacent to the River Aire, whilst the Hazel Beck LWS is situated to the west, to the south of Hazel Beck and including the wooded slope of Cottingley Park. This area (Cottingley Park) is classified as an ancient woodland. There are also a number of areas around the settlement that form part of the district's habitat network including areas of allotments, grassland and woodland. The is around

4.1km and 9.8km to the north and south west respectively. This places the whole settlement with 7km buffer of the SPA/SAC.

9.11.2 Cottingley has a range of corridors and spaces that contribute towards its Green and Blue Infrastructure network. Key corridors include the valley of the River Aire, which covers the northern part of the settlement, and Cottingley Beck, which flows through the south east of the village in steep sided, wooded valley to join the River Aire. The Harden Beck green infrastructure corridor includes part of the western edge of the settlement and Cottingley Park.

9.11.3 According to the Bradford Green and Blue Infrastructure Strategy 2026, mapping of different combinations of Green Blue Infrastructure (GBI) need and deficiency can act as a high-level guide to help prioritise where GBI is most required and indicate spatially any gaps in the existing GBI network. Cottingley has a mix of GBI needs, though suffers from areas of low provision and high need in the south west of the settlement.

Figure 15 - Cottingley Natural Environment Map



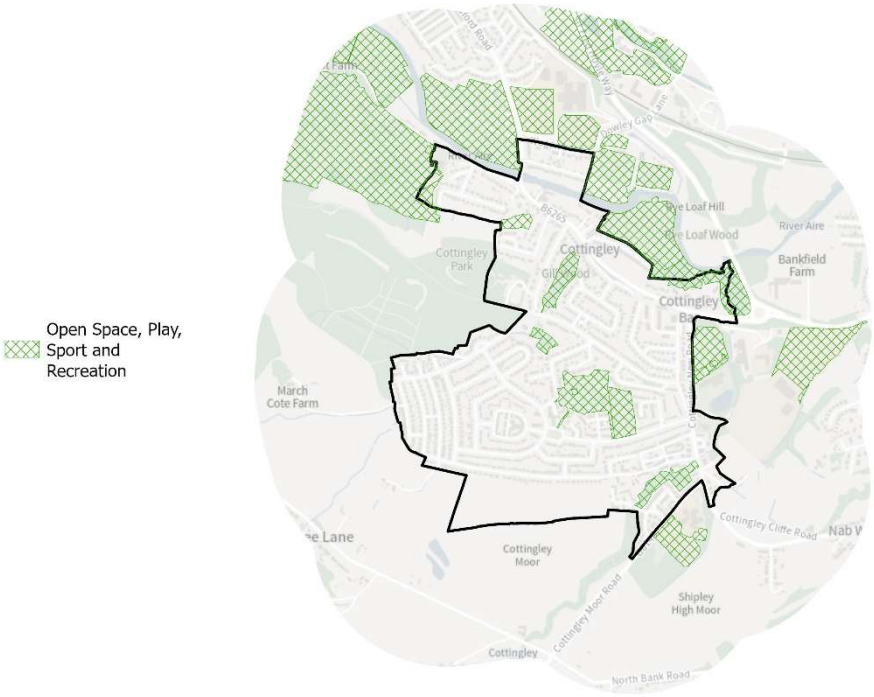
9.12 Open Space, Sport and Recreation

9.12.1 The settlement area of Cottingley has 19 sites identified as open space covering an area of circa 63ha. Key sites within the settlement include:

- Cottingley Recreation Ground;
- Shipley Golf Course; and
- Cottingley Skatepark

9.12.2 Cottingley has a good distribution of sites throughout and on the edge of the settlement. There is a good level of provision of natural and semi-natural greenspace and play area sites for children and young people. However, there is no provision of the following five typologies: Allotments, Amenity Greenspace, Cemeteries, Civic Space, and Green and Blue Corridors. Figure 16 below shows the location of open space in Cottingley.

Figure 16 – Cottingley Open Space Overview

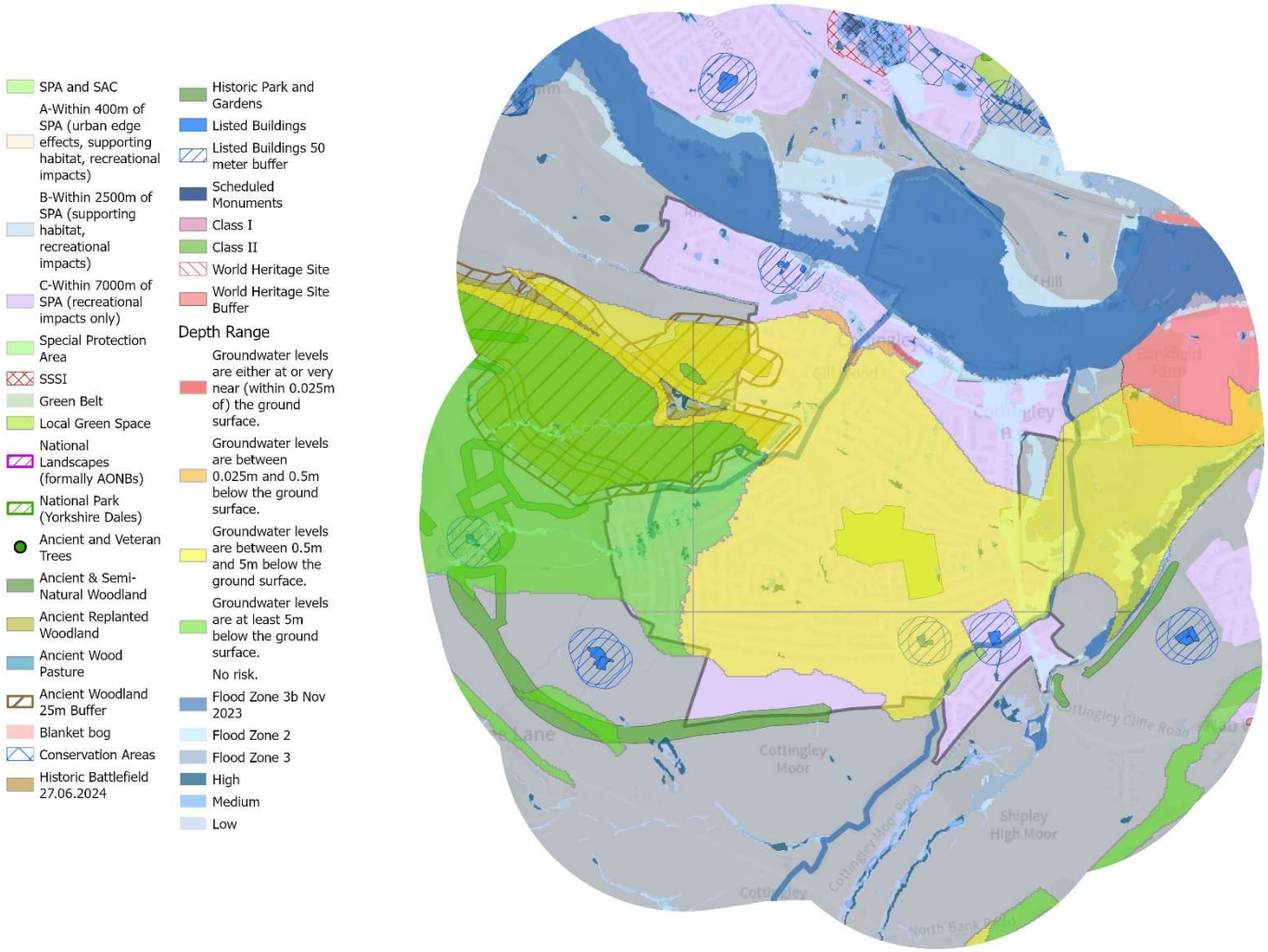


9.13 Critical Environmental Constraints

9.13.1 Fluvial flood risk is generally associated with the River Aire to the north of Cottingley. There are however identified areas of surface water flood risk across the village associated with several watercourses, including Cottingley Beck, that flow through it as well as parts of the highway network.

9.13.2 A map detailing critical environmental constraints in and around the Cottingley settlement is shown below in Figure 17.

Figure 17 – NPPF Footnote 7 Constraints



10 East Morton Settlement Profile

10.1. Introduction – Location and History

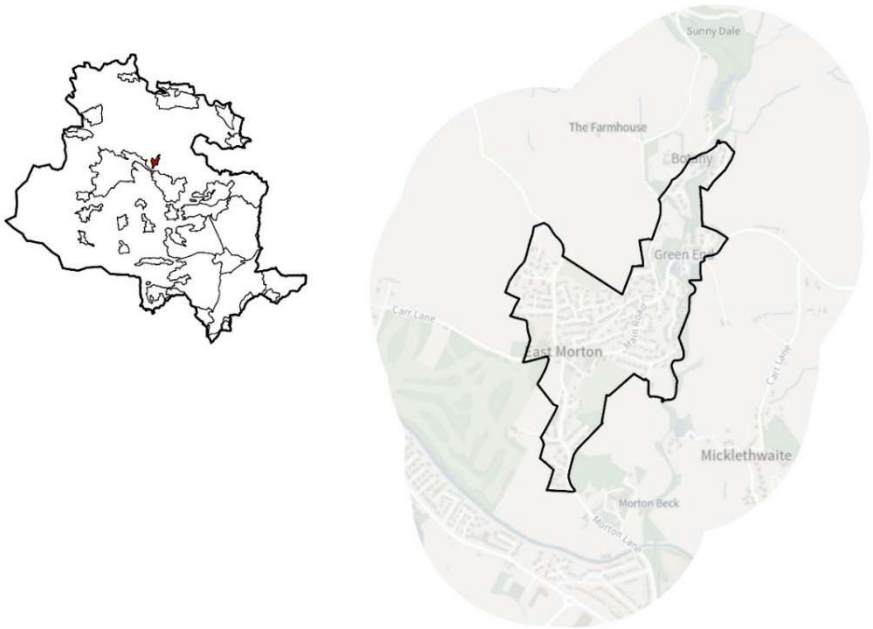
10.1.1. East Morton is rural village situated on the northern edge of the valley of the River Aire, which flows through the valley bottom around 700m to the south. It is around 2.8km to the north of Bingley town centre and 3.3km to the east of Keighley town centre. Riddlesden, a suburb of Keighley, and Crossflatts, a suburb of Bingley, are located to the west and south respectively. The washed over Green Belt settlements of West Morton and Micklethwaite are 1km to the northwest and 250m to the southeast respectively.

10.1.2. The settlement falls within the Keighley Parliamentary Constituency. Keighley Town Council acts as the administrative body for the village. The village has a strong historical heritage, serving once as a base for numerous woollen and paper mills during the Industrial Revolution.

10.1.3. Keighley Town Council are preparing a neighbourhood development plan for their area. Work commenced on the plan in December 2022. Once made, it should be read in conjunction with the Local Plan

10.1.4. Unless otherwise stated, the statistics presented in this settlement profile are derived from the Office of National Statistics 2021 Census.

Figure 1 – Location Map

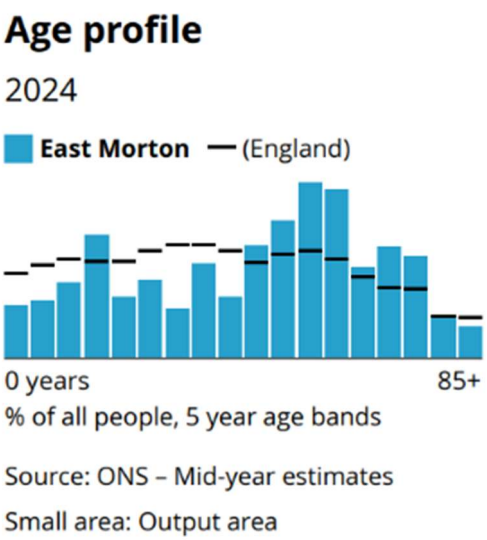


10.2. Population and Ethnicity

10.2.1. The East Morton settlement has a population of 873 (ONS, 2024). An overview of the age demographics vs the England average, shown in Figure 2, highlights East Morton as a settlement with a much older than average population.

10.2.2. The ethnic composition of East Morton is primarily made up of people who identify themselves as white, accounting for 96.3% of the local population. This is a significantly higher proportion than the national figure of 81%, the Yorkshire and The Humber figure of 85.4%, and the Bradford District figure of 61.1%.

Figure 2



10.3. Index of Multiple Deprivation

10.3.1. The Index of Multiple Deprivation is an overall measure of deprivation and uses 55 separate indicators organised across seven distinct dimensions of deprivation (income, employment, education skills and training, health deprivation and disability, crime, barriers to housing and services and living environment) which are combined and weighted.

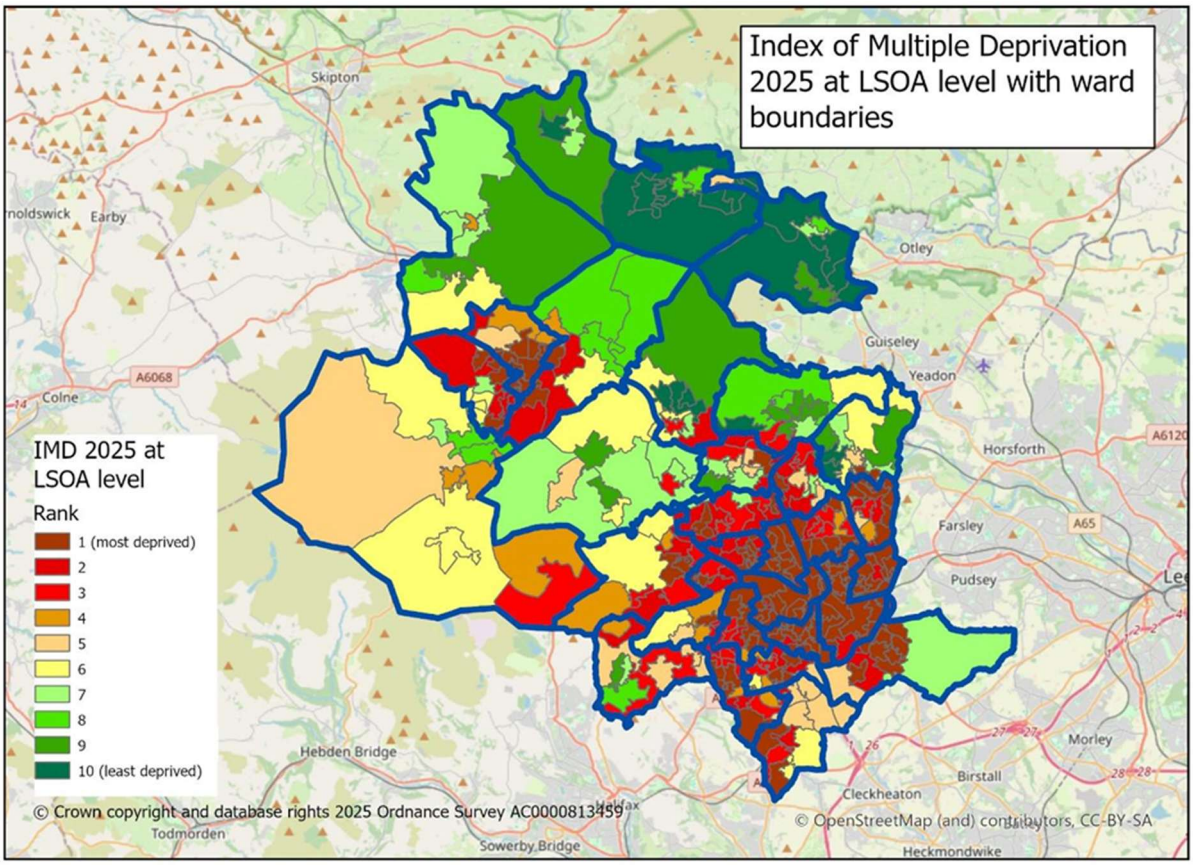
10.3.2. The following map (Figure 3) shows Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) ranked by deciles of deprivation as identified in the 2025 Index of Multiple Deprivation. More deprived neighbourhoods are shown in red and less deprived neighbourhoods are shown in green.

10.3.3. The lower layer super output area boundaries are not directly aligned with the ward boundaries and individual LSOAs may be split across more than one ward. A best-fit methodology has been used which matches the main population of each LSOA to one ward.

10.3.4. East Morton falls within the Keighley East ward. The LSOAs in Keighley East ward range from most to less deprived, with two of the ten LSOAs ranked as most deprived (shown as dark red on the above map).

However, East Morton falls within a significantly less deprived area of the ward.

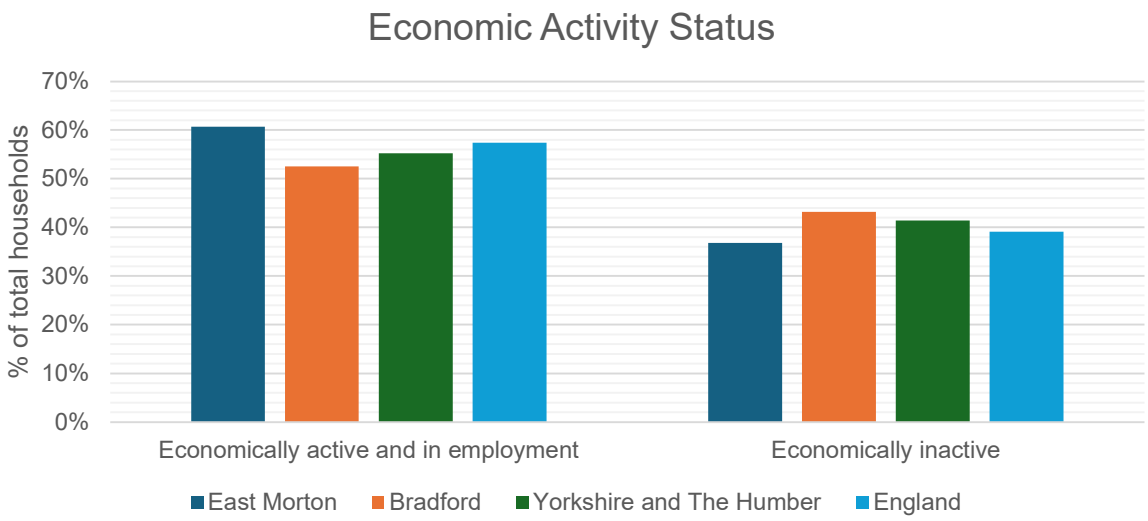
Figure 3



10.4. Economy and Employment

10.4.1. 60.7% of the East Morton population (over 16 years old) are economically active and in employment (excluding full-time students) and 36.8% are economically inactive. In England, the economically active rate sits at 57.4% meaning East Morton is slightly more economically active than the national average. Figure 4 below also illustrates East Morton's economic activity status compared to other regional averages.

Figure 4

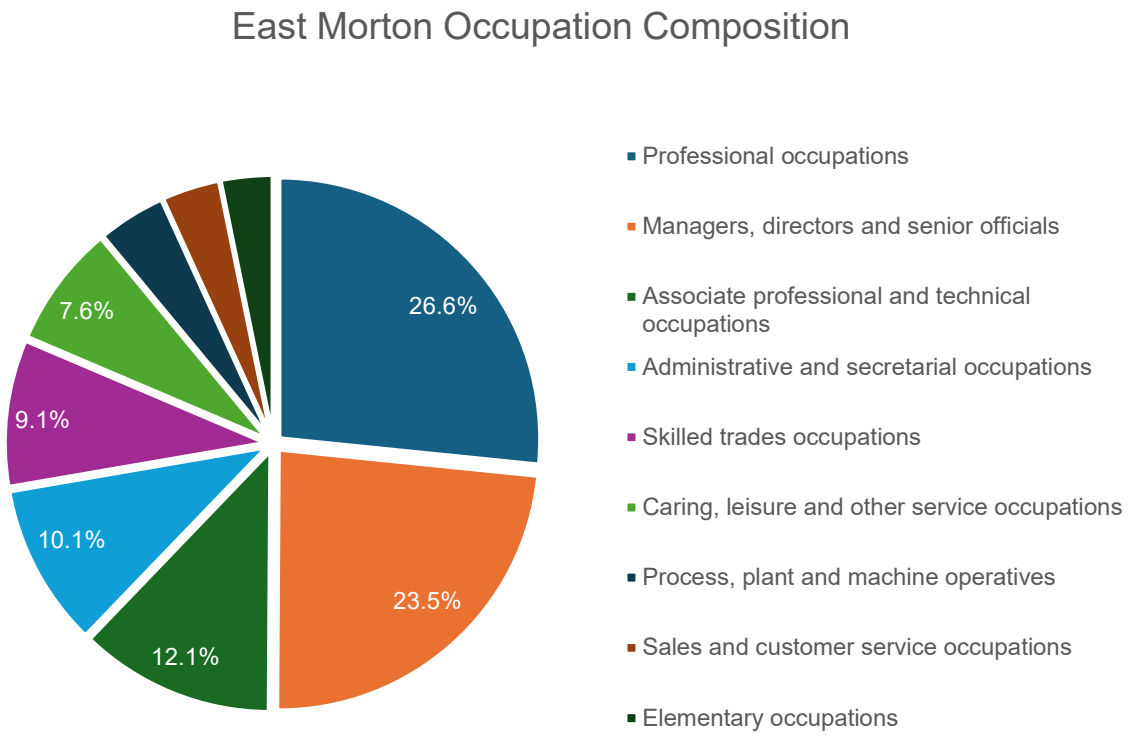


Source: ONS – 2021 Census

10.4.2. Professional occupations (26.6%), managerial occupations (23.5%), and associate professional and technical occupations (12.1%) are the top three occupation classifications for Cottingley for East Morton. East Morton has a much greater concentration of professional and managerial occupations than the England figure. A more details look at Baildon's occupation composition is shown below in Figure 5.

10.4.3. There are few employers of any note within the village and no employment areas, although the Bethel Hall Business Centre does provide serviced office space to rent on a short term basis. The nearest employment areas located in Bingley, Crossflatts and Keighley.

Figure 5



Source: ONS – 2021 Census

10.5. Retail and Local Services

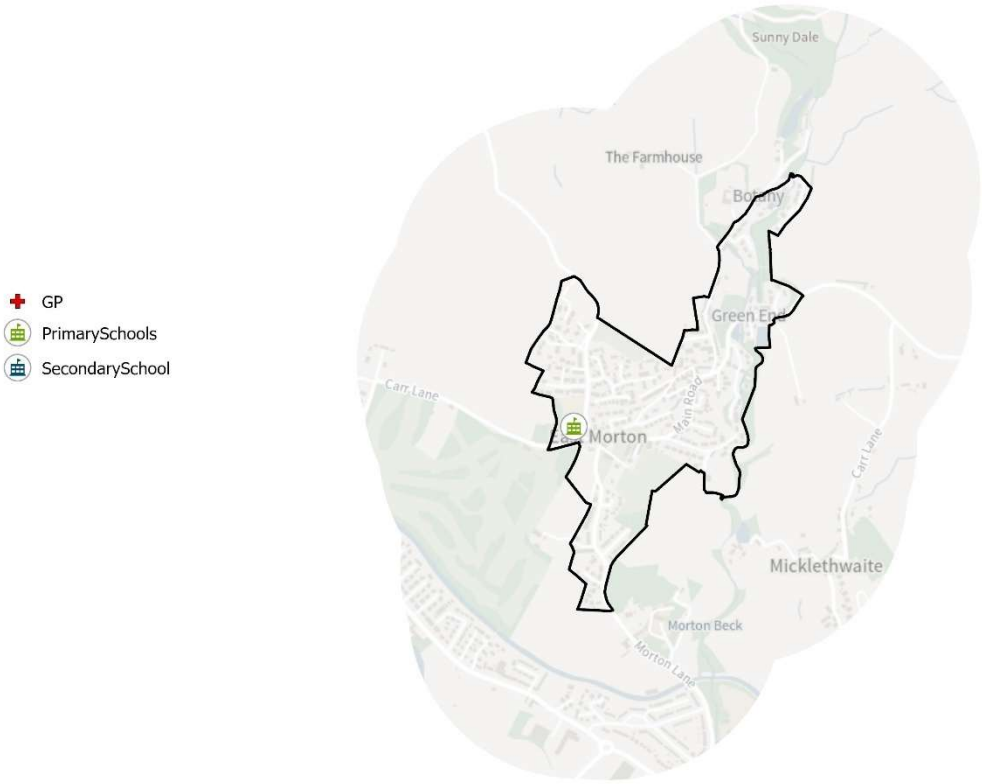
10.5.1. East Morton is primarily residential and functions as a commuter settlement for nearby larger towns and cities. Retail provision within the village consists of a single, community run convenience store. To access wider retail opportunities, residents have to travel to Bingley, Crossflatts, Keighley or Riddlesden.

10.5.2. The village is served by a single primary school– East Morton Primary School, which has a capacity for 210 pupils. Other primary schools are located nearby in Bingley, Crossflatts, Riddlesden and Keighley. The nearest secondary schools are situated in Bingley and Keighley. Local people can access several nearby Further Education colleges – Bradford College, Keighley College and Shipley College, whilst universities in Bradford and Leeds are also within reach.

10.5.3. The village does not have a GP surgery or medical centre. It falls within the catchment of the two heath centres located in Bingley– Eldwick and Gilstead Health Centre and Canalside Healthcare Centre. Secondary

(acute) health care provision is provided by Bradford Royal Infirmary and Airedale General Hospital.

Figure 6 – School and Medical Facilities in East Morton



10.6. Transport and Movement

10.6.1. East Morton is located on the northern edge of key transport corridor running through the Aire Valley, providing good road and rail connections to nearby major towns and cities. It lies to the north of A650, the main route through the Aire Valley between Bradford, Keighley, North Yorkshire and East Lancashire. This gives access to other towns within Airedale including Keighley, Shipley, Silsden and Steeton with Eastburn as well as to Bradford and Skipton. It is connected to the A650 via Morton Lane and B6265. The latter route also gives access to the centre of Bingley as well as to Keighley. Other minor roads connect the village to Riddlesden and Silsden to the west and to Eldwick and Menston to the east.

10.6.2.

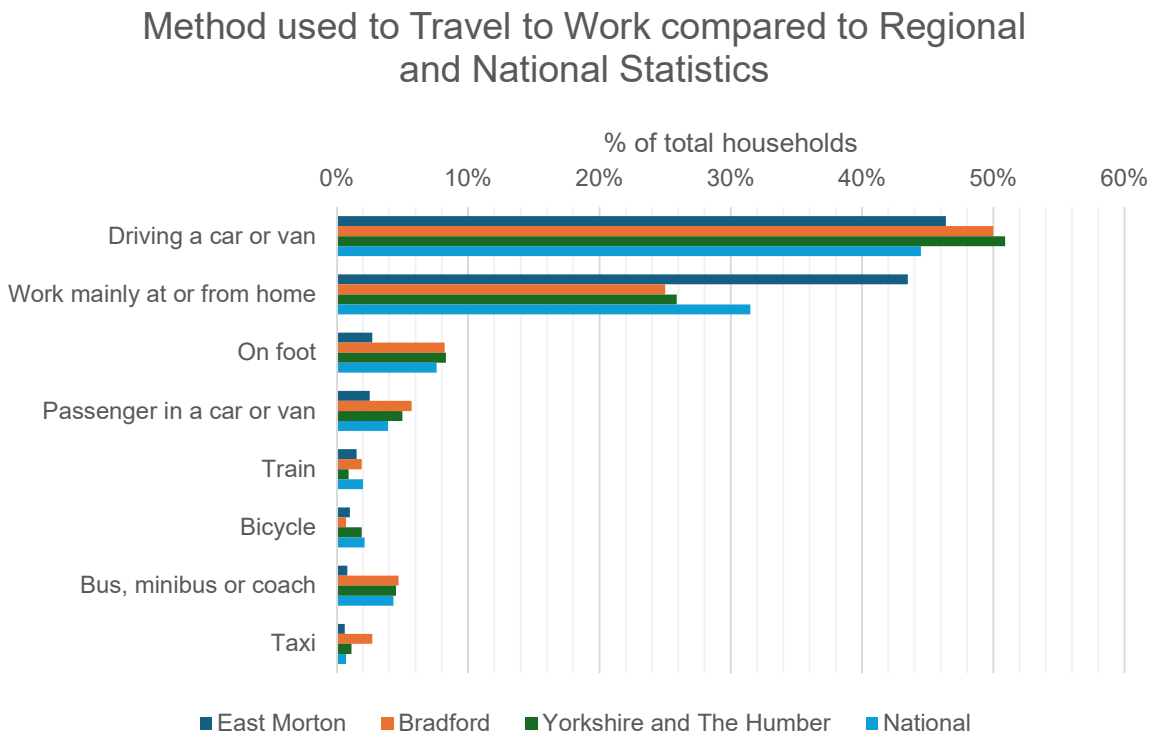
10.6.3. The village lacks adequate public transport links. The nearest railway is located in Crossflatts around 2km to the south. It is a stop on the electrified Airedale line and provides frequent links to Bradford, Keighley, Leeds, Shipley and Skipton. Limited bus services operate through the East Morton, providing connections to Bingley and Keighley. Higher frequency services Bingley, Bradford, Keighley and Shipley can be accessed on the B6265 at Crossflatts. East Morton's poor connectivity is shown in Figure 8 below where tiles within the settlement rarely score above a 50/100 connectivity score. The Connectivity Tool combines transport and land use data to generate a national measure of connectivity. It can be used to display how any location is connected to everyday services by walking, driving, cycling and public transport.

10.6.4. National Cycle Network Route 69 runs along the towpath of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal (located close to the southern edge of village), towards Bingley, Keighley, Saltaire, Silsden and Shipley as well as Bradford and Leeds.

10.6.5. East Morton has high levels of car ownership compared to the Yorkshire and The Humber average with 41% of households having 2 cars or vans and 14.5% of households having 3 or more. Consequently, it has a significantly lower level of households with no car at 6.4% compared to a Yorkshire and The Humber average of 24.1% and an England average of 23.5%. It is worth noting that East Morton lies outside the Bradford Clean Air Zone (CAZ).

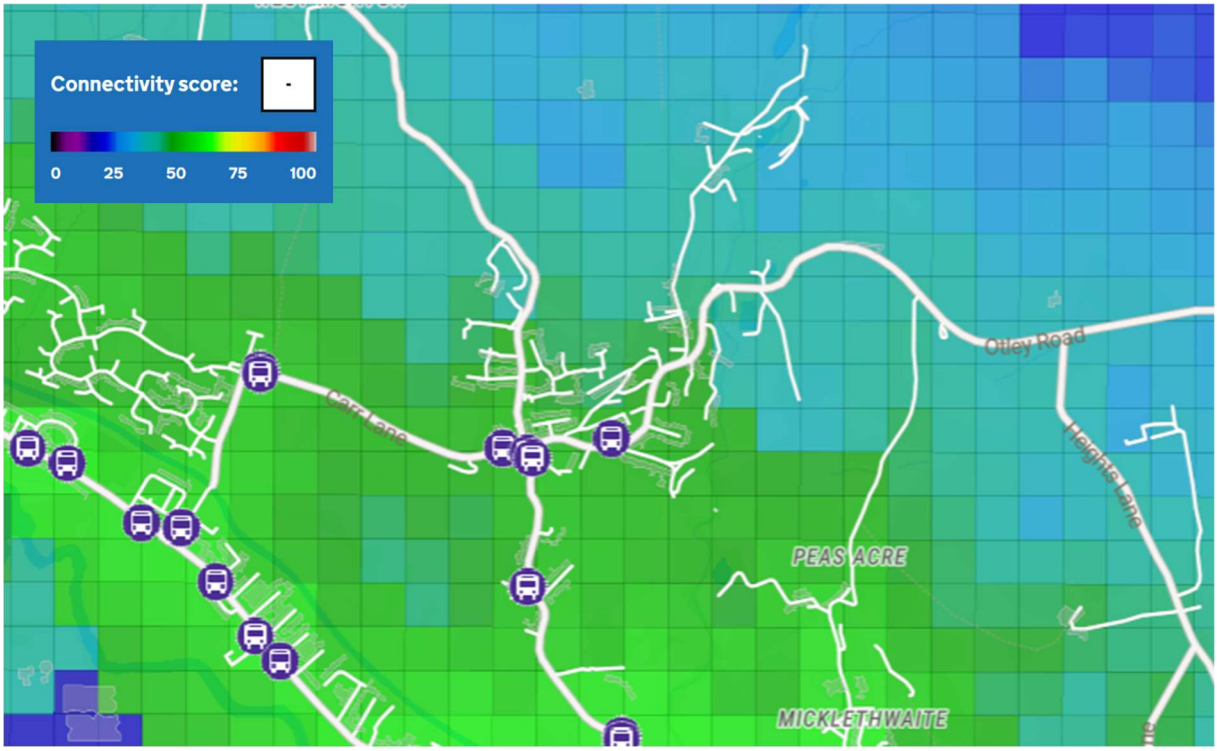
10.6.6. The most popular method used to travel to work is driving a car or van at 46.4%, followed by work mainly at or from home at 43.5%. Working at home is a significantly more popular method of travelling to work in East Morton than in comparative regions as shown in Figure 7. These figures are also impacted by the COVID pandemic at the time of the Census survey period.

Figure 7



Source: ONS – 2021 Census

Figure 8 – East Morton Connectivity Map



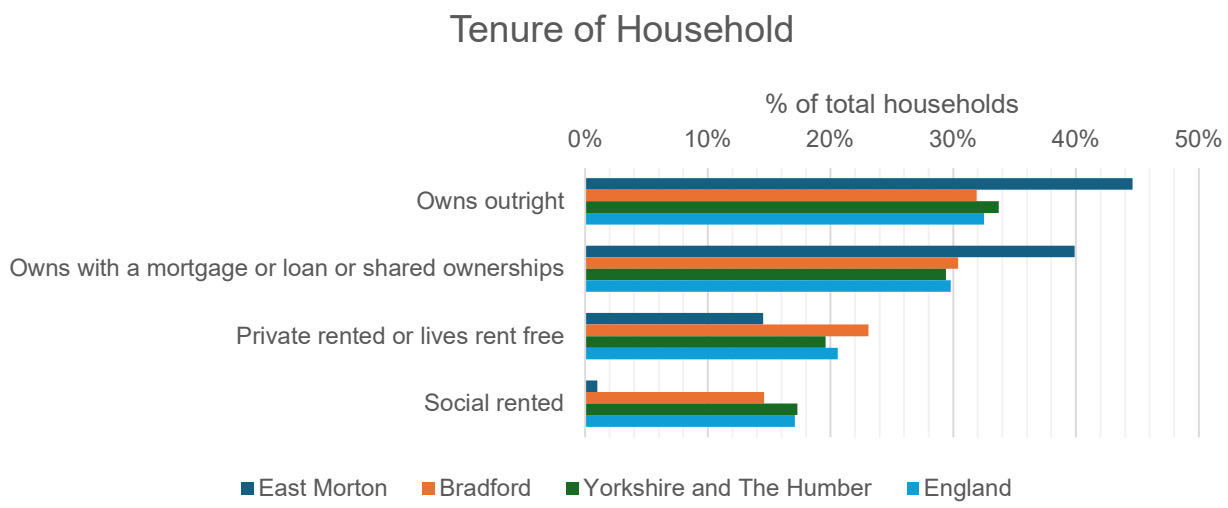
Source: Department for Transport, https://connectivity-tool.dft.gov.uk/

10.7. Dwellings and Households

10.7.1. East Morton has 407 households, with high levels of outright household ownership at 44.6% compared to an England average of 32.5%, a Yorkshire and The Humber average of 33.7%, and a Bradford average of 31.9%. Notably, East Morton has an incredibly low proportion of households socially renting, at just 1%. A more detailed look at tenure of household in East Morton is offered in Figure 9 below.

10.7.2. The prevailing accommodation type in the settlement is wholes houses or bungalows, making up 94.9% of all households. This is a high proportion when compared to regional figures, where 77.4% of households in England are whole houses or bungalows, 85.4% in Yorkshire and The Humber, and 84.3% in Bradford. Only 5.1% of households in East Morton are classed as a flat, maisonette or apartment.

Figure 9

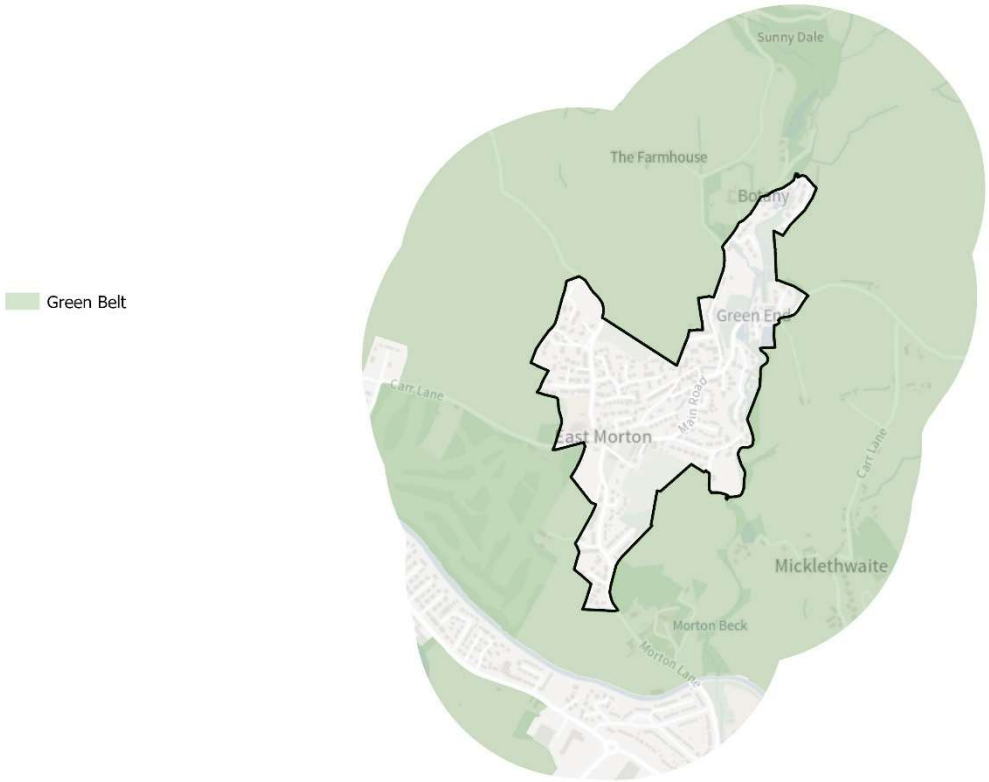


Source: ONS – 2021 Census

10.8. Green Belt

10.8.1. East Morton is entirely surrounded by Green Belt, as visualised in Figure 10 below.

Figure 10 – Green Belt Surrounding East Morton



10.9. Historic Character

10.9.1. There is a total of 16 Listed Buildings in East Morton, all of which are Grade II Listed. In addition, three Scheduled Monuments are located to the north west. See Figure 11 below for an overview of areas of historic significance.

Figure 11 – Areas of Historic Significance In and Around East Morton



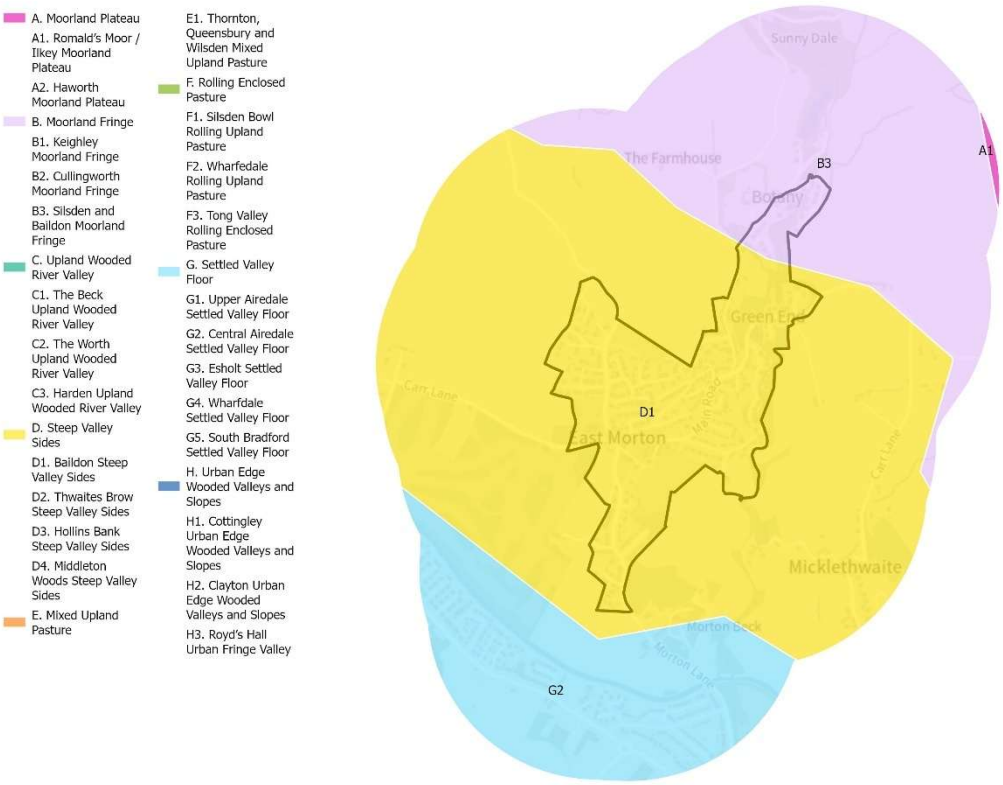
10.10. Landscape

10.10.1. East Morton is comprised of two landscape character types (LCT): Steep Valley Sides and Moorland Fringe. Within the settlement area, the Bingley and Baildon Steep Valley Sides is the dominant landscape character area (LCA). This LCA is defined by the following non-exhaustive characteristics:

- Steeply sloping landform which transitions from the built valley floor to the rural urban fringe.
- A high number of springs and becks permeating the landscape and, in some instances, forming minor tributary valleys.
- Views across the industrial Airedale Valley to the wooded slopes in the south provide a strong sense of place.

10.10.2. The Addingham, Silsden and Baildon Moorland Fringe is a second LCA, making up a small part of the settlement to the north. It is characterised by extensive views, of Nidderdale ANOB, the Upper Wharfe Valley, and fells of the Yorkshire Dales National Park. Figure 12 shows a map of the LCAs in and around the East Morton settlement.

Figure 12 – Landscape Character Types and Areas within East Morton



10.11. Natural Environment

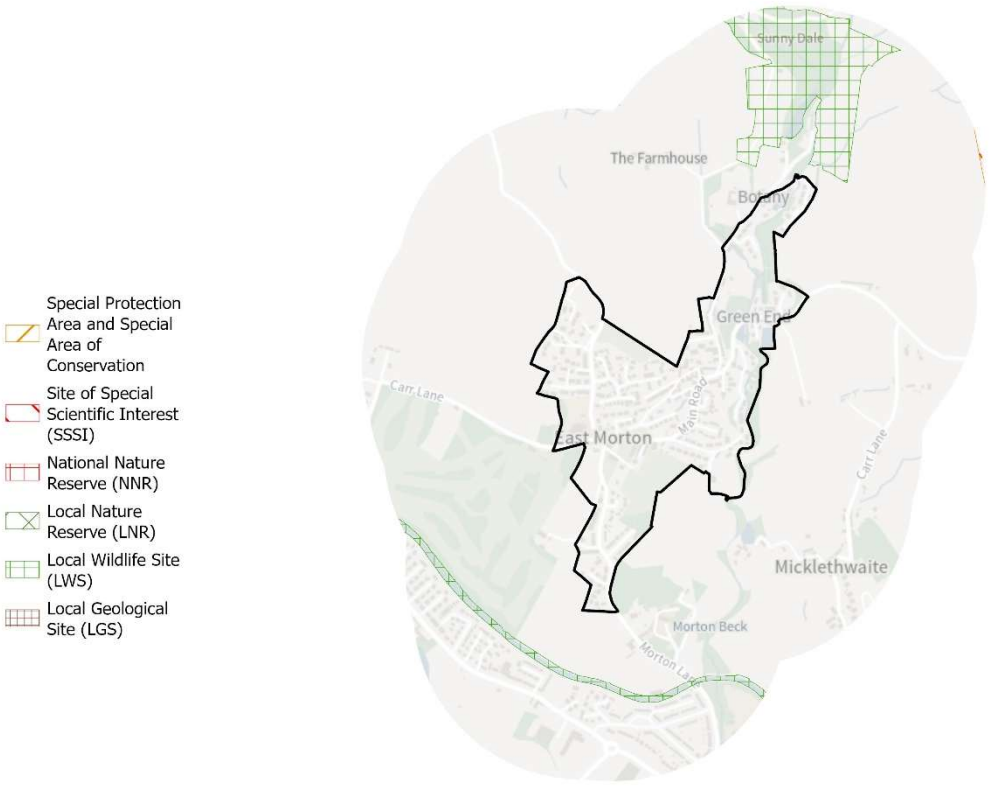
10.11.1. East Morton has a range of corridors and spaces that contribute towards its Green and Blue Infrastructure network. Key corridors include the valleys of the River Aire (a regionally important GI corridor) and Morton Beck that flows from north to south through the eastern edge of the East Morton. The Leeds and Liverpool Canal runs to the south.

10.11.2. East Morton contains the Local Wildlife Sites, Sunnydale, with parts of the area identified as ancient woodland. The village is located on the southern edge of Rombalds Moor and the South Pennine Moors SPA/SAC (and SSSI) is around 580m to the east and north east. This places the whole settlement with 2.5km buffer of the SPA/SAC.

10.11.3. Mapping of different combinations of GBI need and deficiency can act as a high level guide to help prioritise where GBI is most required and indicate spatially any gaps in the existing GBI network. East Morton has a mix of GBI needs though notably the west of the settlement suffers from some areas of low need for GBI and low existing provision. GBI strategy

suggests that these areas should should focus on GBI creation, albeit are lower priority than those areas identified as high need and low provision.

Figure 13 – East Morton Natural Environment Map



10.12. Open Space, Sport and Recreation

10.12.1. The settlement area of East Morton has 10 sites identified as open space covering an area of circa 36ha. Key sites within the settlement include:

- East Morton Recreation Ground
- East Morton Golf Course

10.12.2. The actual amount of open space serving East Morton is significantly greater than the requirement. There is a notable amount of outdoor sports open space in this settlement area, most of which is accounted for by the golf course that adjoins the settlement area to the south west. However, there is a notable imbalance between the different typologies of open space that currently exist in the settlement (e.g. no civic spaces), even if the golf course was removed. Figure 14 below shows the location and types of open space in East Morton.

Figure 14 – East Morton Open Space Overview



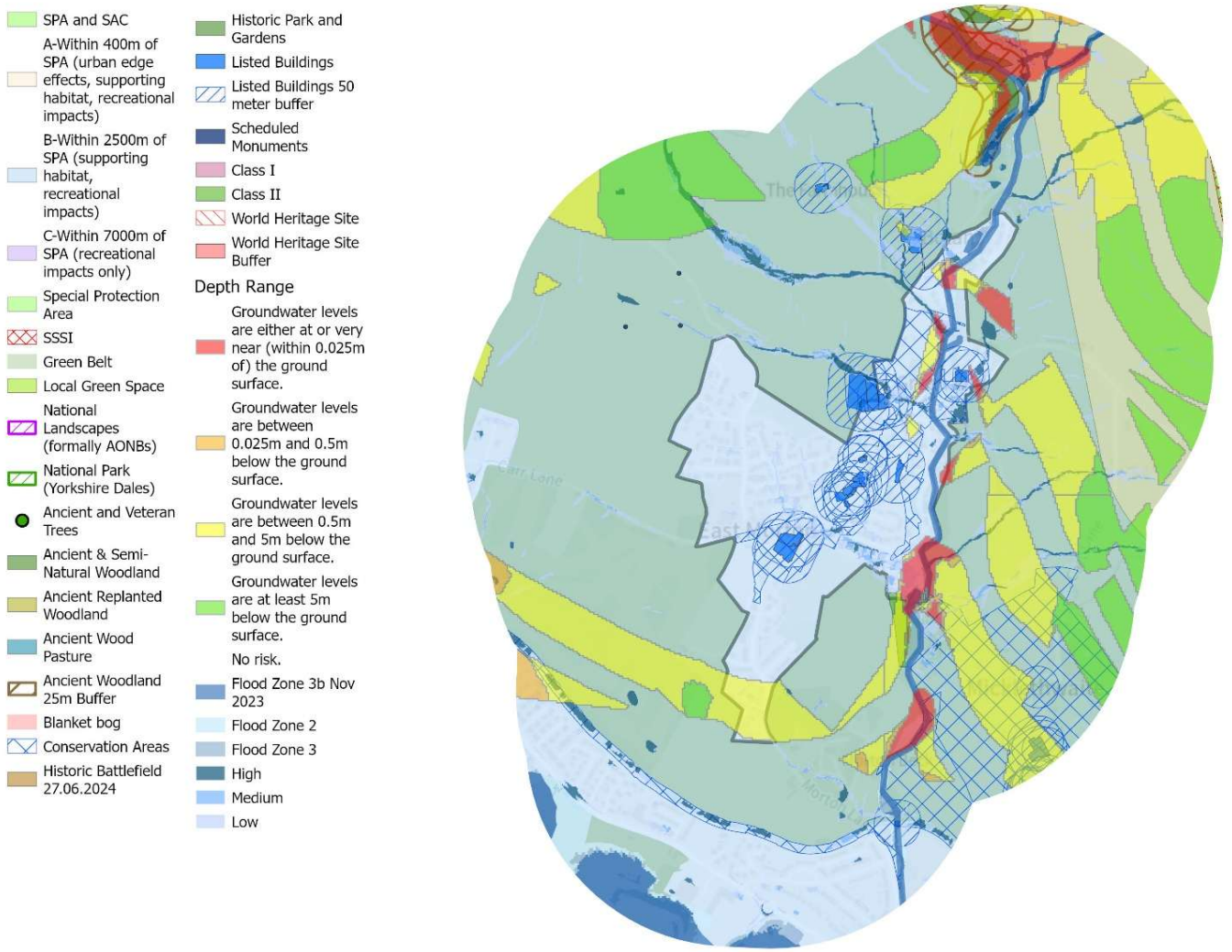
10.13. Critical Environmental Constraints

10.13.1. Fluvial flood risk is generally associated with East Morton Beck that flows through the eastern edge of the village. There are, however, identified areas of surface water flooding across the village associated with some the local street, surrounding fields and nearby watercourses.

10.13.2. Other constraints include one landfill site to the east and another outside the boundary to the south. A major hazard gas pipe also runs along the settlement boundary to the west.

10.13.3. A map detailing critical environmental constraints in and around the East Morton settlement is shown below in Figure 15.

Figure 15 – NPPF Footnote 7 Constraints



Keighley Settlement Profile

Introduction – Location and History

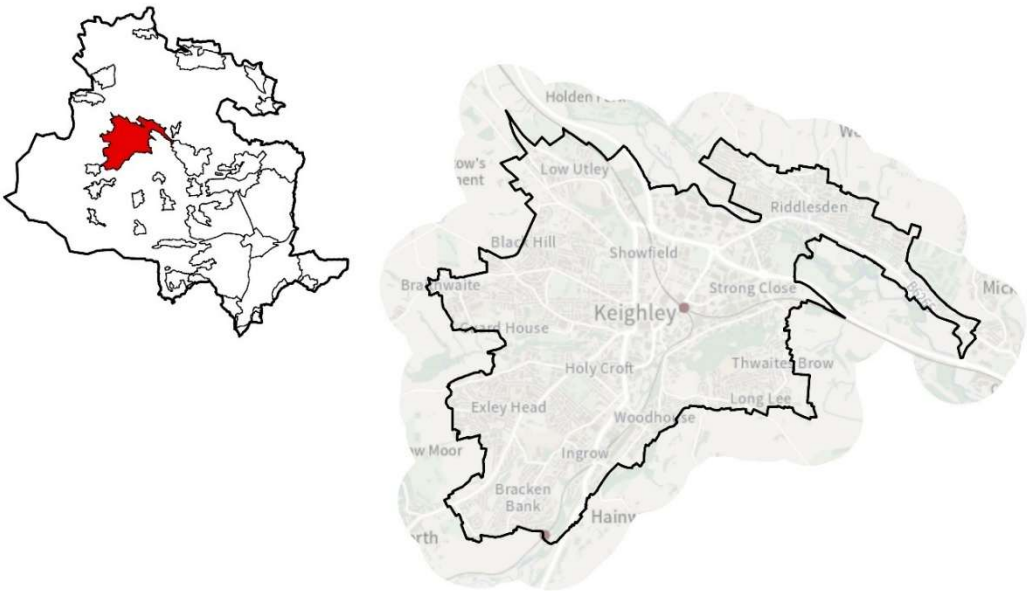
1.1.1 Keighley is the second largest settlement within the Bradford District and the largest within the Airedale sub-area. It is located to the north-west of the District, some 18km to the north west of Bradford, 18km south of Ilkley, 21km north of Halifax, 19km south east of Skipton and 32km north west of Leeds, and is the main service centre for a number of surrounding towns and villages. The town and its setting is defined by the valleys of three watercourses – the River Aire, the River Worth and North Beck.

1.1.2 The settlement has is a market town with a strong historic centre, serving as a textile and manufacturing hub during the Industrial Revolution. Historic architecture and estates include Keighley and Worth Valley Railway, Cliffe Castle, and East Riddlesden Hall.

1.1.3 Keighley Town Council acts an administrative body for the parish area. They are preparing a neighbourhood development plan for their area. Work commenced on the plan in December 2022. Once made, it should be read in conjunction with the Local Plan.

1.1.4 Unless otherwise stated, the statistics presented in this settlement profile are derived from the Office of National Statistics 2021 Census.

Figure 1 – Location Map

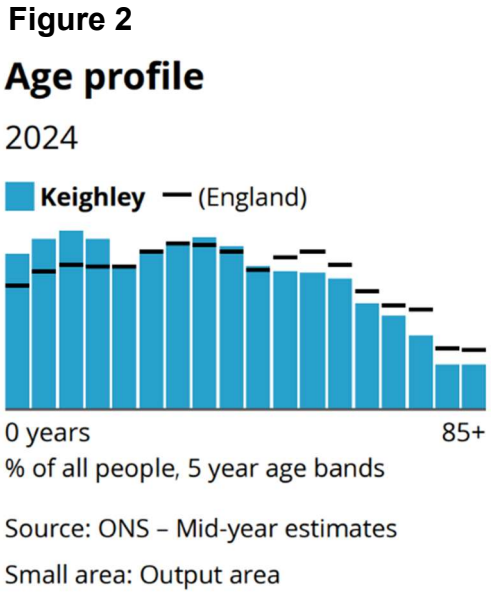


Population and Ethnicity

1.2.1 The Keighley settlement has a population of 51,522 (ONS, 2024). An overview of the age demographics vs England's, shown in Figure 2, highlights Keighley as a settlement with a younger than average population.

1.2.2 The ethnic composition of Keighley is primarily made up of people who identify themselves as white, accounting for 64.3% of the local population. However, those who identify as Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh stands at 31.8%, a higher proportion than the national figure of 9.6%, the Yorkshire and The Humber figure of 8.9%, though just under the Bradford District figure of 32.1%.

Figure 2



Index of Multiple Deprivation

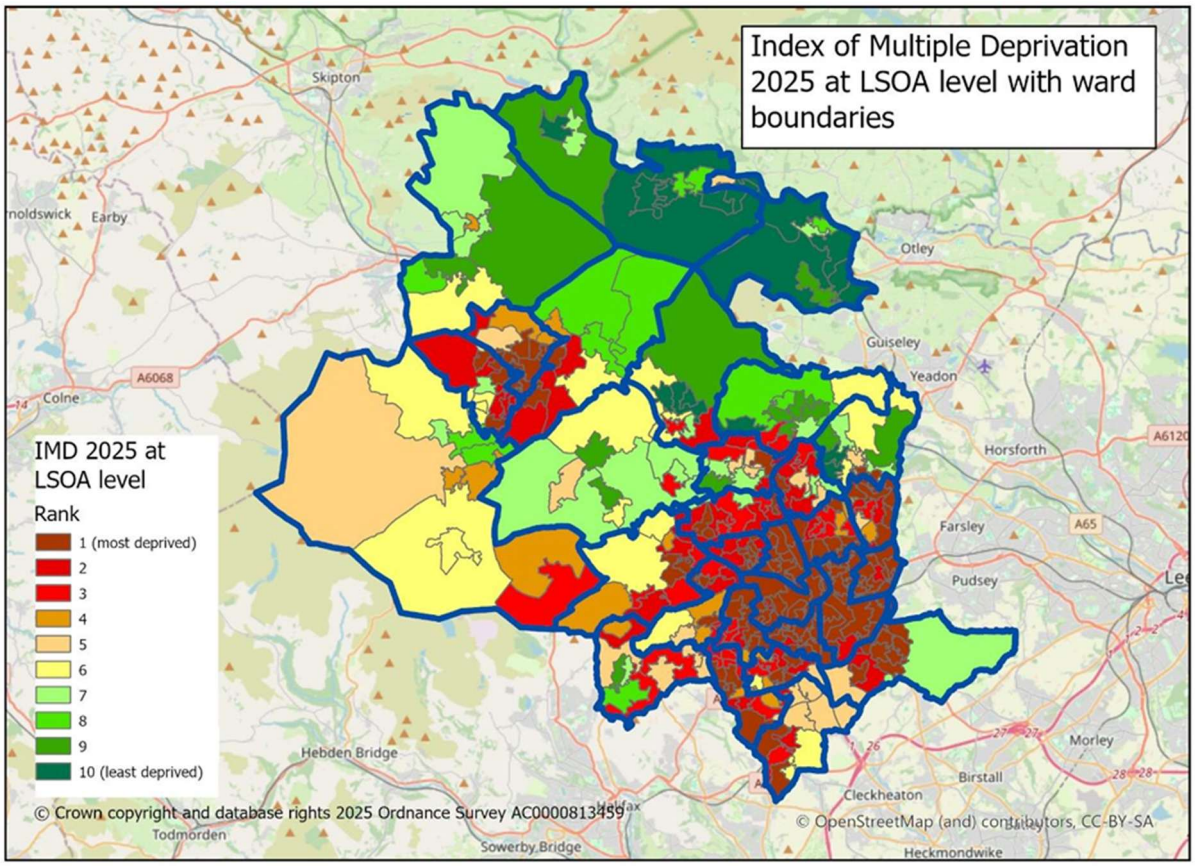
1.3.1 The Index of Multiple Deprivation is an overall measure of deprivation and uses 55 separate indicators organised across seven distinct dimensions of deprivation (income, employment, education skills and training, health deprivation and disability, crime, barriers to housing and services and living environment) which are combined and weighted.

1.3.2 The following map (Figure 3) shows Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) ranked by deciles of deprivation as identified in the 2025 Index of Multiple Deprivation. More deprived neighbourhoods are shown in red and less deprived neighbourhoods are shown in green.

1.3.3 The lower layer super output area boundaries are not directly aligned with the ward boundaries and individual LSOAs may be split across more than one ward. A best-fit methodology has been used which matches the main population of each LSOA to one ward.

1.3.4 Keighley falls within three wards: Keighley West, Keighley Central, and Keighley East. Out of the three, Keighley Central is the most deprived, with eight of the ten LSOAs in the ward ranked as most deprived (shown in dark red on the above map). The other two ward also contain LSOAs which are ranked as highly deprived. Riddlesden, within the north eastern area of the settlement, is comparatively much less deprived.

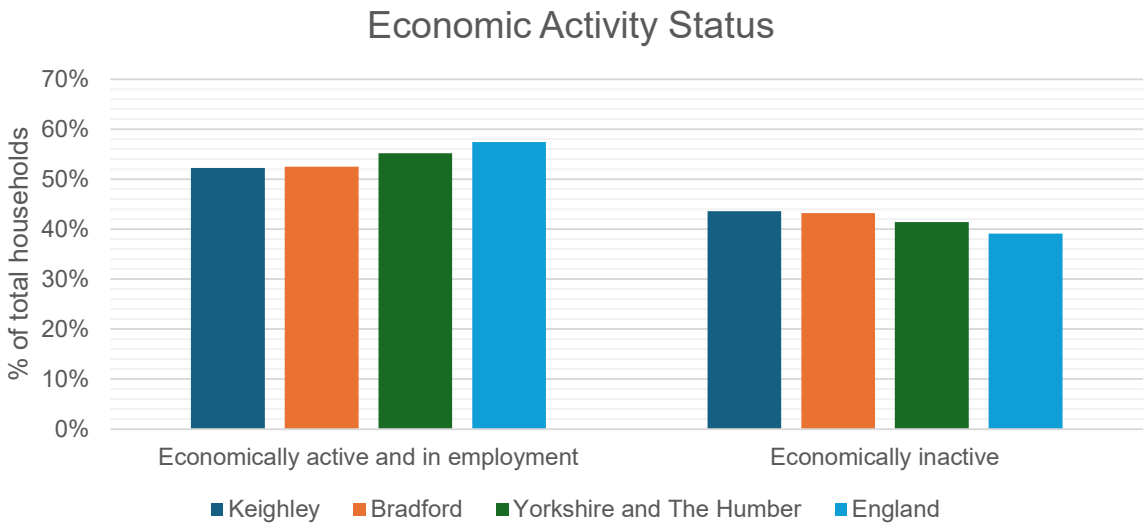
Figure 3



Economy and Employment

1.4.1 52.2% of the Keighley population (over 16 years old) are economically active and in employment (excluding full-time students) and 43.6% are economically inactive. In England, the economically active rate sits at 57.4% meaning Keighley is less economically active than the England rate though is in line with the Bradford District. Figure 4 below also illustrates Keighley's economic activity status compared to other regional rates.

Figure 4

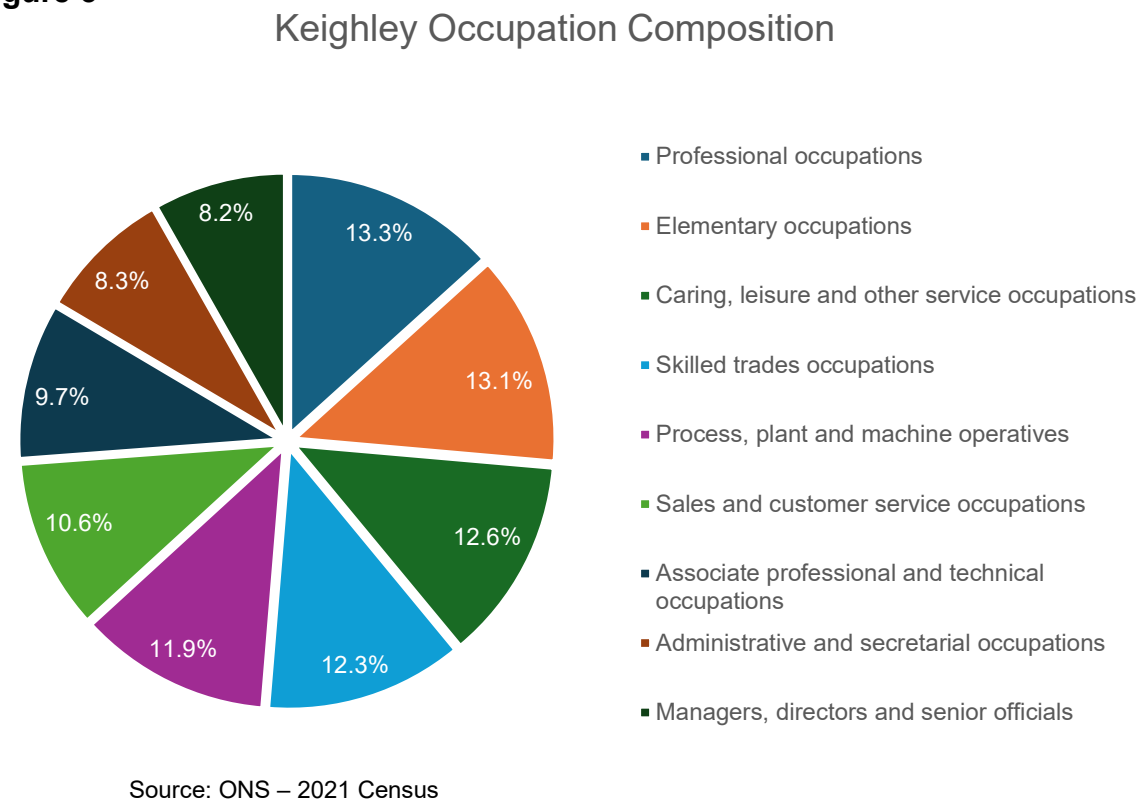


Source: ONS – 2021 Census

1.4.2 Professional occupations (13.3%), elementary occupations (13.1%), and caring, leisure and other service occupations (12.6%) are the top three occupation classifications for Keighley. The latter two occupations are higher percentages compared to the England rate of 10.5% and 9.3% respectively. A more detailed look at Keighley's occupation composition is shown below in Figure 5.

1.4.3 The main employment areas are located along the A650 corridor and Dalton Lane, the town centre and along the valley of the River Worth as well as the A629 corridor running southwards from the town.

Figure 5



Source: ONS – 2021 Census

Retail and Local Services

1.5.1 All retail centres have been subject to a review as part of the Retail and Leisure Study (2026). The original study was completed in 2012. The City Centre is the main focus for retail and service provision for the District followed by the Principal Towns, District Centres and Local Centres.

1.5.2 Keighley Town centre performs an important role within the Bradford District, serving a wide catchment and providing a broad range of retail, service and administrative functions. The centre is focused around the Airedale Shopping Centre, Low Street and High Street, with larger format retail provision also present within Cavendish Retail Park.

1.5.3 The centre has a higher than average proportion of convenience floorspace, reflecting the presence of larger format food retailers including Morrisons and a number of other convenience operators throughout the centre. Whilst the proportion of convenience units is below the national average, the overall scale of provision suggests that convenience shopping continues to play an important role in supporting footfall and meeting day-to-day needs.

1.5.4 The comparison offer is broadly in line with national averages and includes a mix of national multiple and independent operators. The Airedale Shopping Centre remains the principal comparison destination within the centre, whilst Cavendish Retail Park accommodates a number of larger format retailers including B&M and Sports Direct.

1.5.5 The proportion of leisure uses is below the national average, although the centre accommodates a range of cafés, restaurants, takeaways and public houses.

1.5.6 Financial and business services are represented at levels broadly consistent with national averages and include banks, estate agents and other professional services.

1.5.7 The Local Plan also identifies two designated Local Centres within Keighley including:

- Fell Lane (Oakworth Road)
- Riddlesden

1.5.8 The extent of the Town centre and local centre boundaries is shown on the Policies Map and Figures 6a, 6b and 6c below.

Figure 6a – Keighley Town Centre

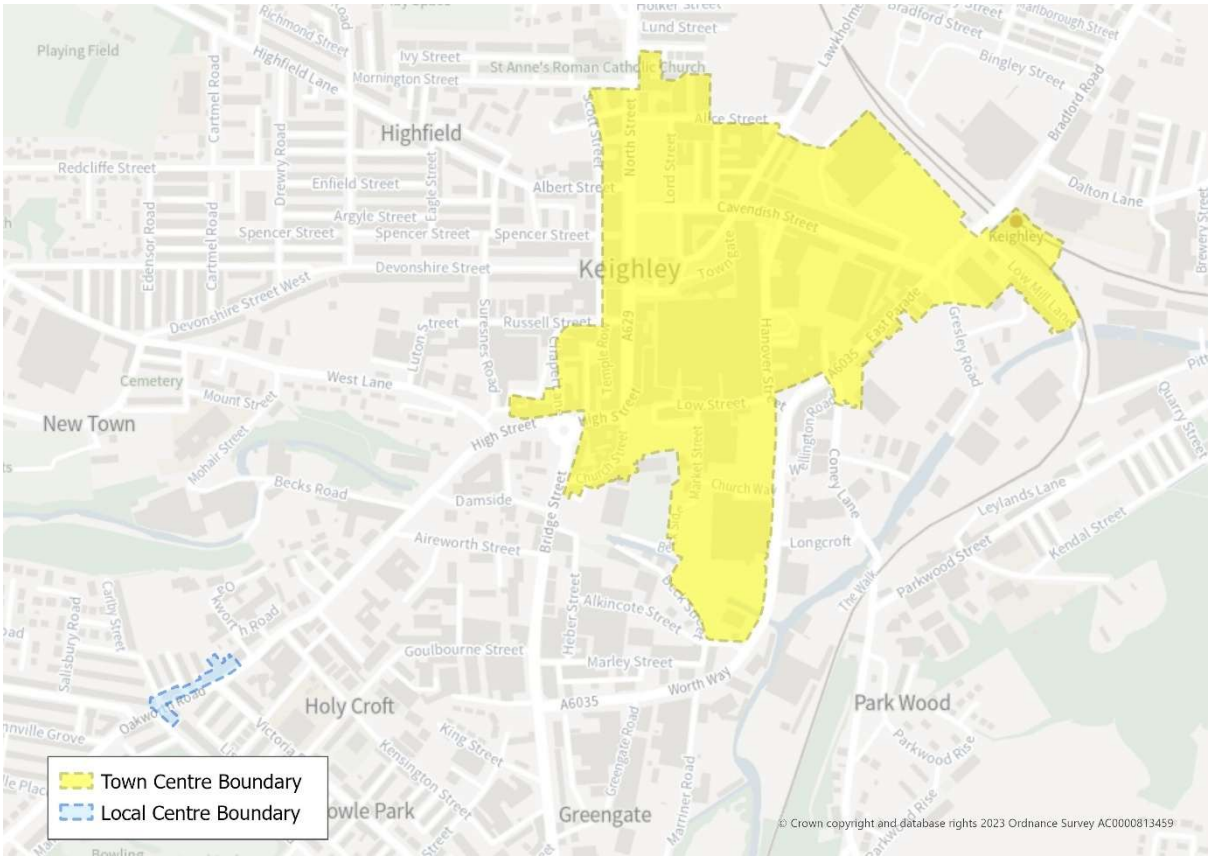


Figure 6b – Fell Lane (Oakworth Road) Local Centre

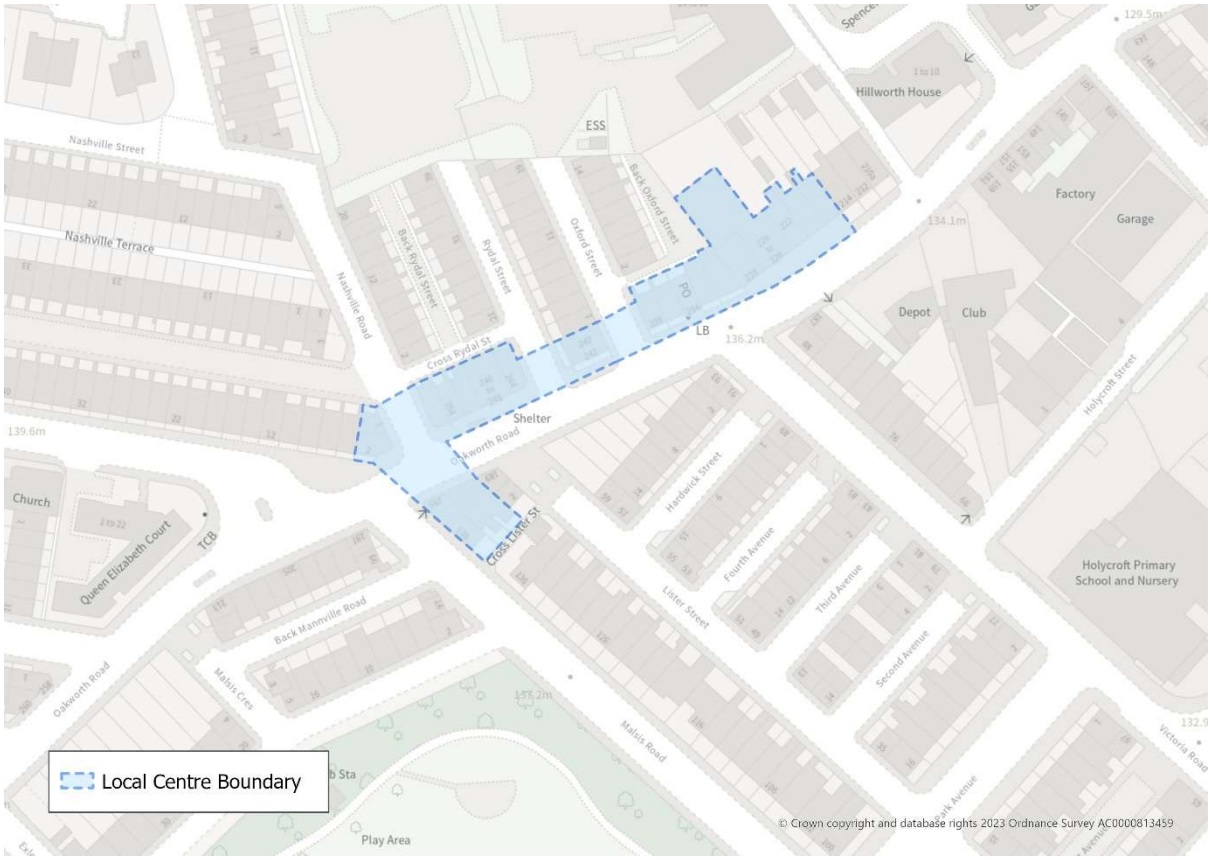
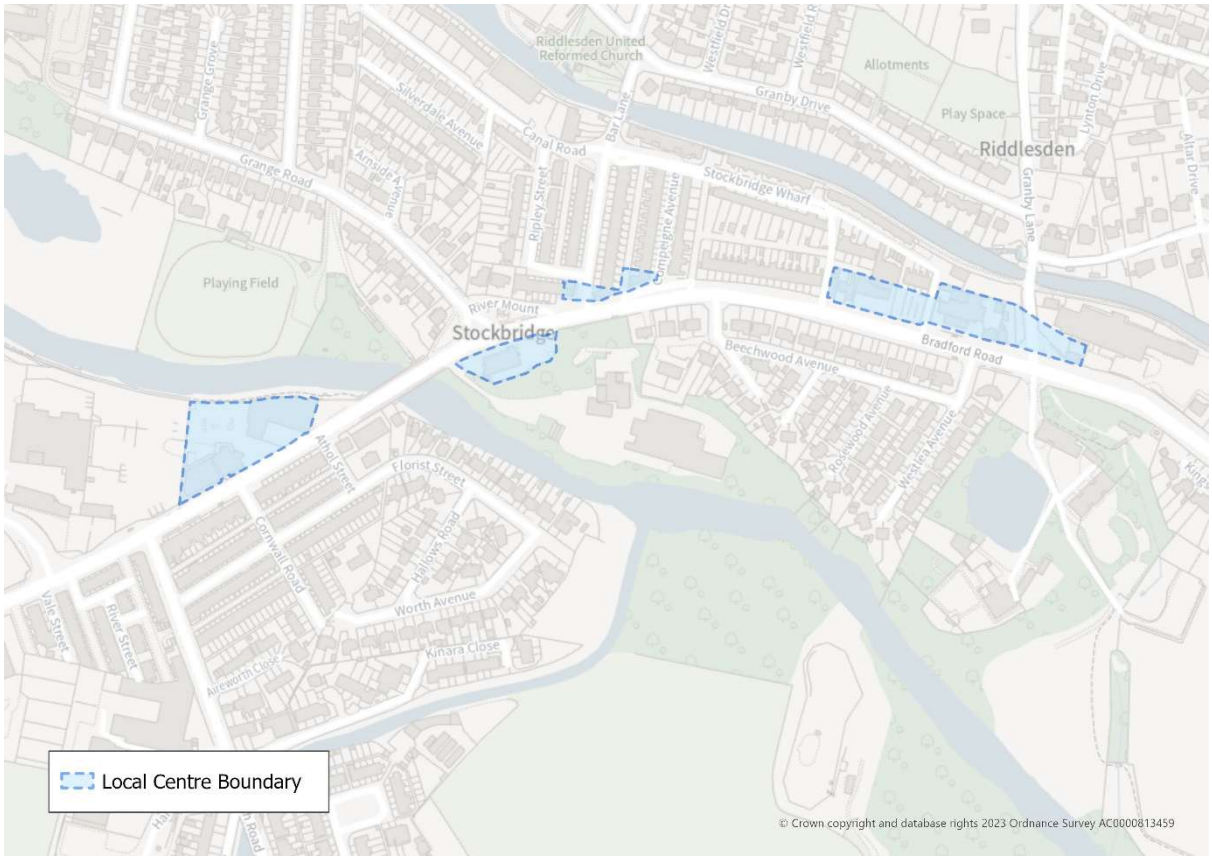
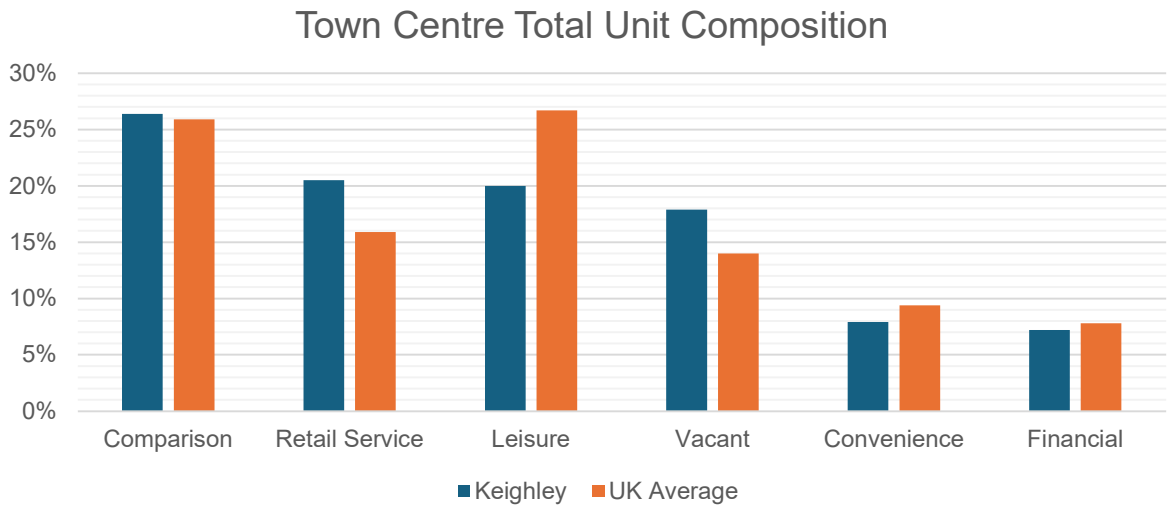


Figure 6c – Riddlesden Local Centre



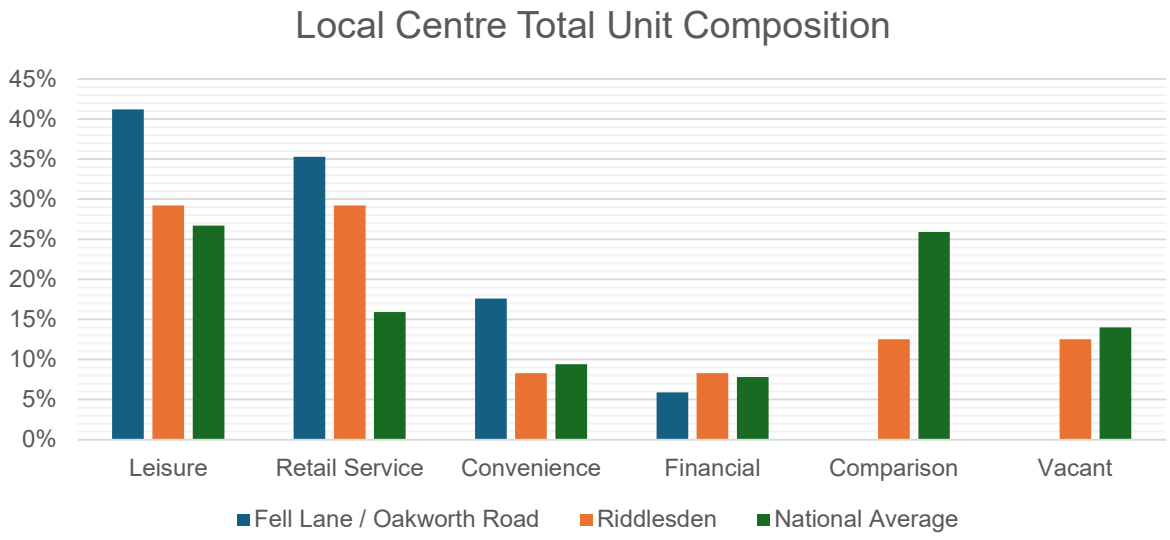
1.5.9 There is a total of 390 units in the settlement. 26.4% of the units in the Town Centre are comparison units, highly aligned with the UK average of 25.9%. Figures 7 and 8 below show the composition of units in Keighley Town Centre and Local Centre compared to the national average.

Figure 7



Source: Composition of centre derived from Nexus Planning survey of February 2026; UK Average from Experian Goad report of September 2025

Figure 8



Source: Composition of centre derived from Nexus Planning survey of February 2026; UK Average from Experian Goad report of September 2025

1.5.10 A number of initiatives are being progressed which have the potential to support the future vitality and viability of the town centre. These include the development of Arts Centre Keighley within the former Beales department store, ongoing work to progress the proposed Keighley Community Health and Wellbeing Centre, and the assessment of potential improvements to Keighley Market. Together with the wider programme of investment being

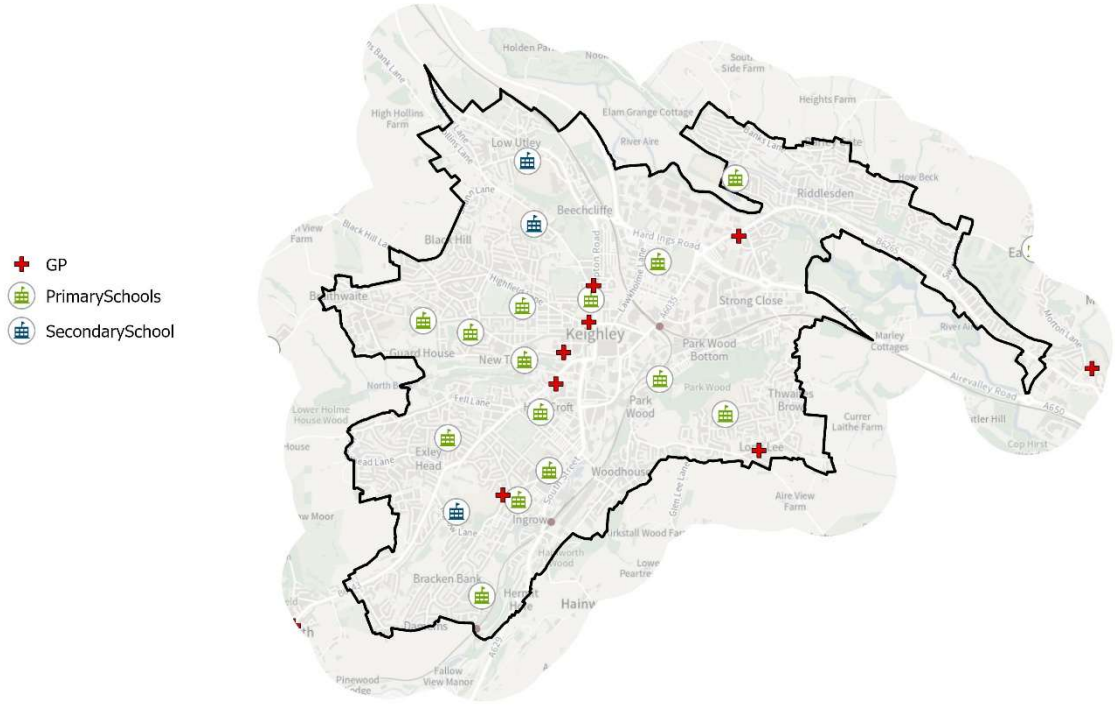
delivered through the Keighley Towns Fund, these initiatives have the potential to support increased activity and investment within the town centre over the longer term.

1.5.11 The town is served by 14 primary schools which together have the capacity to accommodate 4,820 pupils (UK Gov, 2026. The three secondary schools (Holy Family Catholic School, Oakbank School and Carlton Keighley), have the capacity to accommodate 3721 pupils (UK Gov, 2026).

1.5.12 As well as pupils from Keighley, the schools also draw pupils from the surrounding area. In addition to the 6th Form provision at local secondary schools, students have the opportunity to access post 16 education at Keighley College, which is located adjacent to the town's railway station. The current £30m campus opened in 2010. Other nearby Further Education colleges include Craven College in Skipton, Bradford College and Shipley College as well as the universities in Bradford and Leeds.

1.5.13 Keighley has a number of NHS registered healthcare facilities within the town. There are seven GP surgeries/health centres which cater for Keighley and the surrounding area, including Crossflatts, Cross Roads, Cross Hills, Oakworth and Steeton with Eastburn. Secondary (acute) healthcare is provided at Airedale General Hospital in Eastburn, around 3km to the north west. Figure 9 shows the location of schools and medical facilities in the town.

Figure 9 – School and Medical Facilities in Keighley



Transport and Movement

1.6.1 Keighley has excellent transport connections with the A650 and A629 providing main road links to/from Bradford, Shipley and Bingley as well as to settlements to the north of the District (Steeton with Eastburn and Silsden) and beyond into North Yorkshire and East Lancashire. The A629 also provides a key link along the Worth Valley towards Haworth as well as Denholme and Halifax. Other minor roads link Keighley to Cullingworth, Harden and Oakworth.

1.6.2 Keighley is a very well connected at its centre, as shown in Figure 11, becoming less well connected as it expands towards the settlement boundaries, for example in Riddlesden and Damems. The Connectivity Tool combines transport and land use data to generate a national measure of connectivity. It can be used to display how any location is connected to everyday services by walking, driving, cycling and public transport. Much of Keighley falls between the connectivity score range of 70-80, though varies greatly across the settlement's large area.

1.6.3 The town also has good public transport links with frequent train services on the electrified Airedale Line serving Skipton, Bingley, Shipley, Bradford

and Leeds. There also other less frequent services to Carlisle, Lancaster, and London Kings Cross (via Leeds). The station underwent a comprehensive 18-month renovation project led by Network Rail in 2025. The station is also the northern terminus of the Keighley & Worth Valley Railway (KWVR), a volunteer run, heritage branch line. The line is a major tourist attraction, and a key gateway to Bronte country.

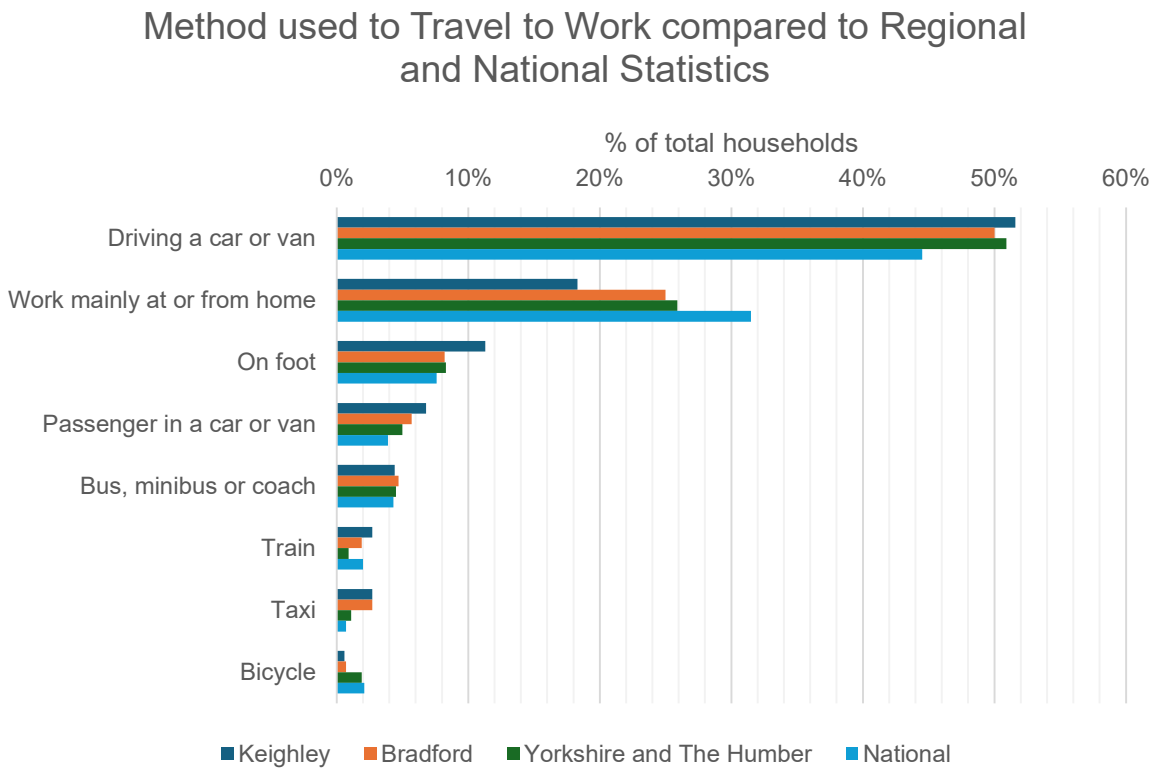
1.6.4 Keighley bus station has frequent services running east along the Aire Valley towards Crossflatts, Bingley, Shipley, Bradford and Leeds. The Keighley Bus Company provides links between the town centre and surrounding suburbs and villages. Other frequent services operate towards Burnley, Steeton with Eastburn (for Airedale Hospital), Silsden, Ilkley, Skipton and Leeds Bradford Airport as well as Hebden Bridge and Halifax.

1.6.5 National Cycle Route 696, which forms part of the Airedale Greenway, runs through the Riddlesden area along the towpath of the Leeds & Liverpool Canal. This provides an off-road route towards Silsden, Bingley, Shipley, Bradford and Leeds. It is connected to the town centre via an on-road section of cycle lanes.

1.6.6 Keighley has lower levels of car ownership compared to the Yorkshire and The Humber rate across all number of vehicles (1-3+ cars or van per household). It has a consequently higher level of households with no car at 31.2% compared to a Yorkshire and The Humber rate of 24.1% and an England rate of 23.5%. Keighley lies outside the Bradford Clean Air Zone (CAZ).

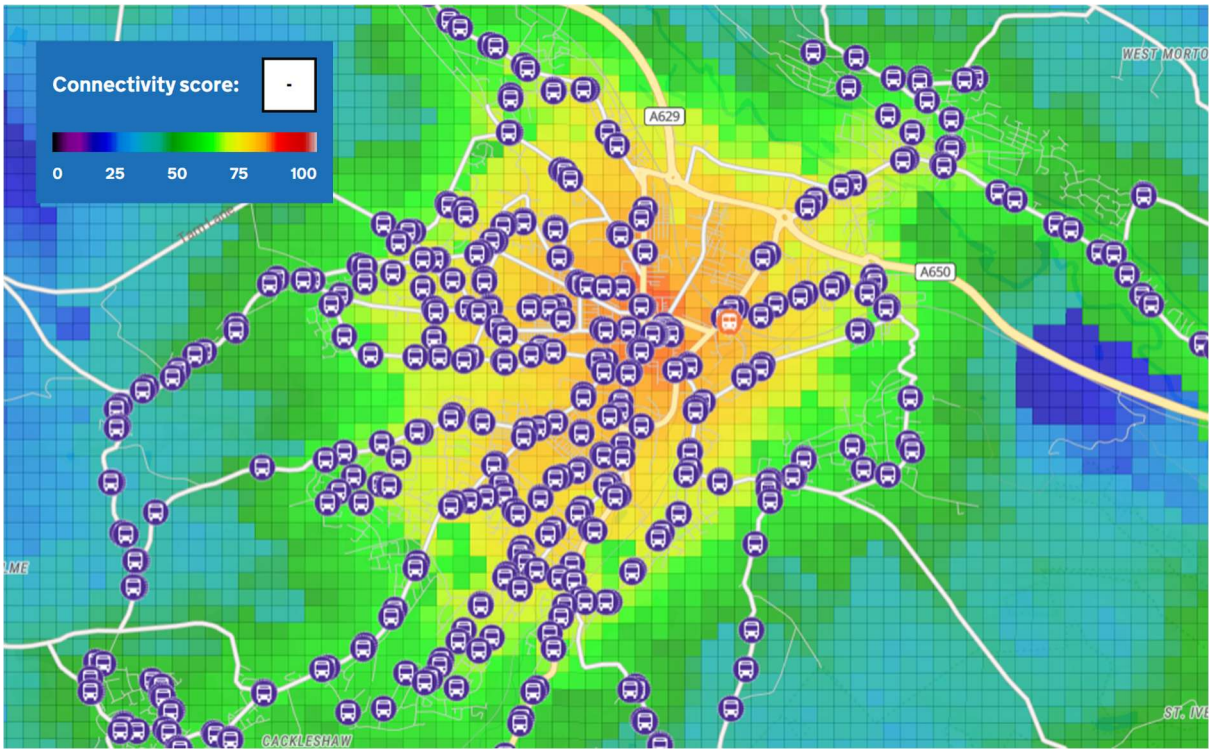
1.6.7 Despite comparatively lower levels of car ownership, the most popular method used to travel to work is driving a car or van, at 51.6%, followed by working mainly at or from home at 18.3% and on foot at 11.3%. Figure 10 below shows in detail the methods used to travel to work in Keighley compared to district, regional, and national statistics. These figures are also impacted by the COVID pandemic at the time of the Census survey period.

Figure 10



Source: ONS – 2021 Census

Figure 11 – Keighley Connectivity Map

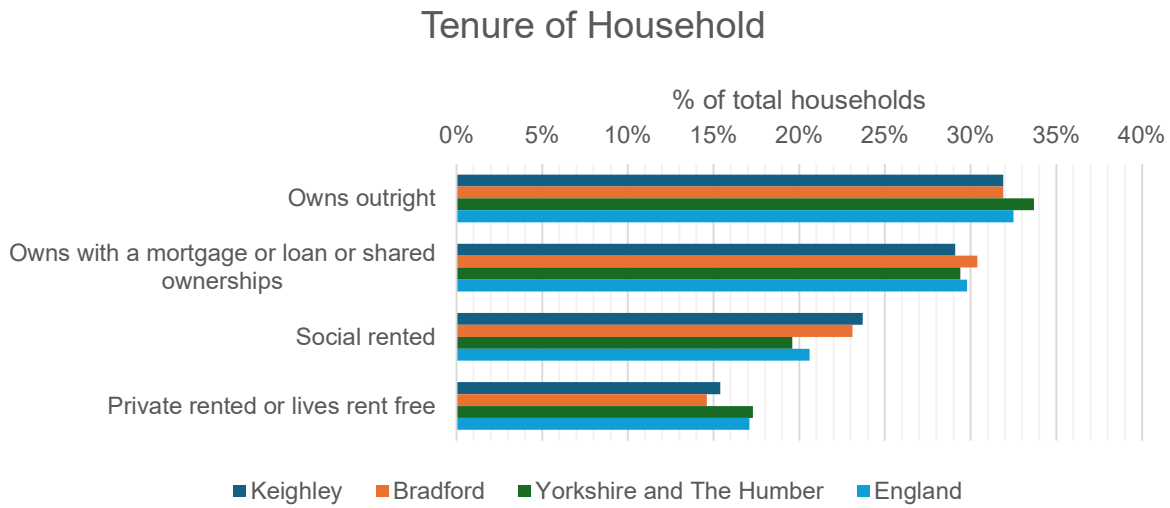


Source: Department for Transport, https://connectivity-tool.dft.gov.uk/

Dwellings and Households

1.7.1 Keighley has 19,361 households, with average levels of outright household ownership at 31.9%, compared to an England rate of 32.5%, a Yorkshire and The Humber rate of 33.7%, and a Bradford District rate of 31.9%. The amount of households privately rented or living rent free is notably higher than the England rate, though in line with the Bradford District rate. A more detailed look at tenure of household in Keighley is offered in Figure 12.

Figure 12



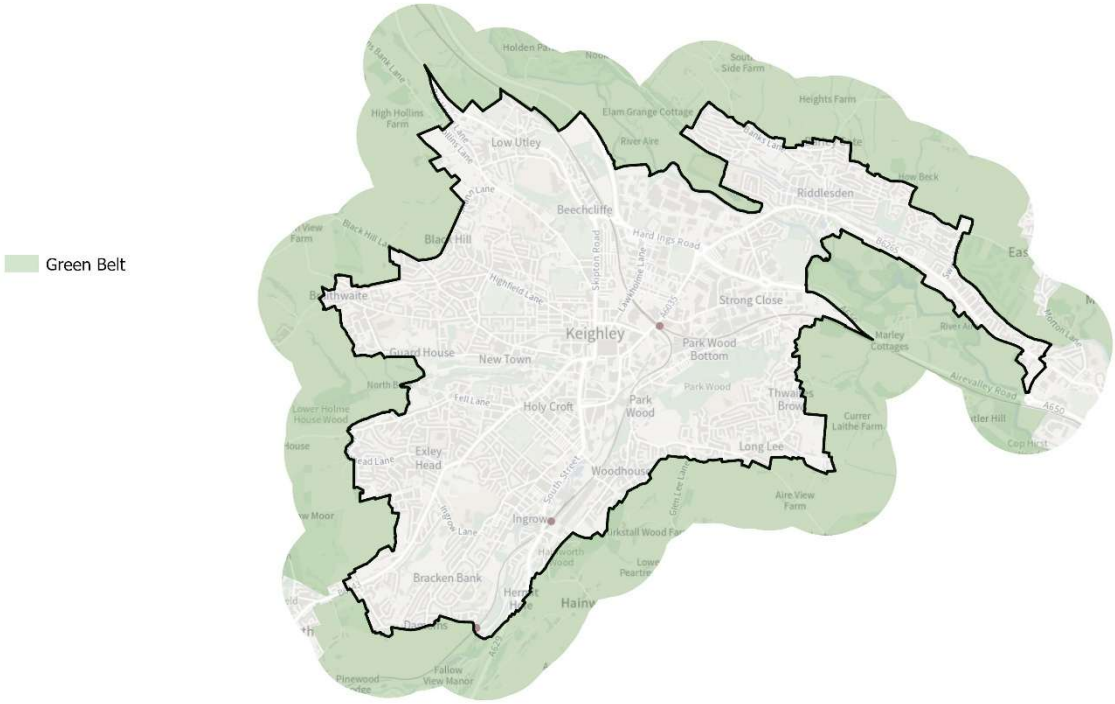
Source: ONS – 2021 Census

1.7.2 Keighley has a mix of accommodation types, with a composition of 87.2% whole house or bungalow, 12.7% flat, maisonette or apartment, and 0.1% caravan or other mobile or temporary structure. Keighley has a fairly average accommodation type mix compared to Bradford and Yorkshire and The Humber figures. Compared to the England rates, Keighley has a larger proportion of whole houses and bungalows and a smaller proportion of flats, maisonettes, or apartments.

Green Belt

1.8.1 Keighley is surrounded by Green Belt on all sides. To the north, the Green Belt wedges in between the Riddlesden suburb and Aireworth. It follows the B6265 to the east before reaching the Bingley settlement, joined to the Keighley settlement's most eastern point. The Green Belt around the settlement is visualised in Figure 13 below.

Figure 13 – Green Belt Surrounding Keighley



Historic Character

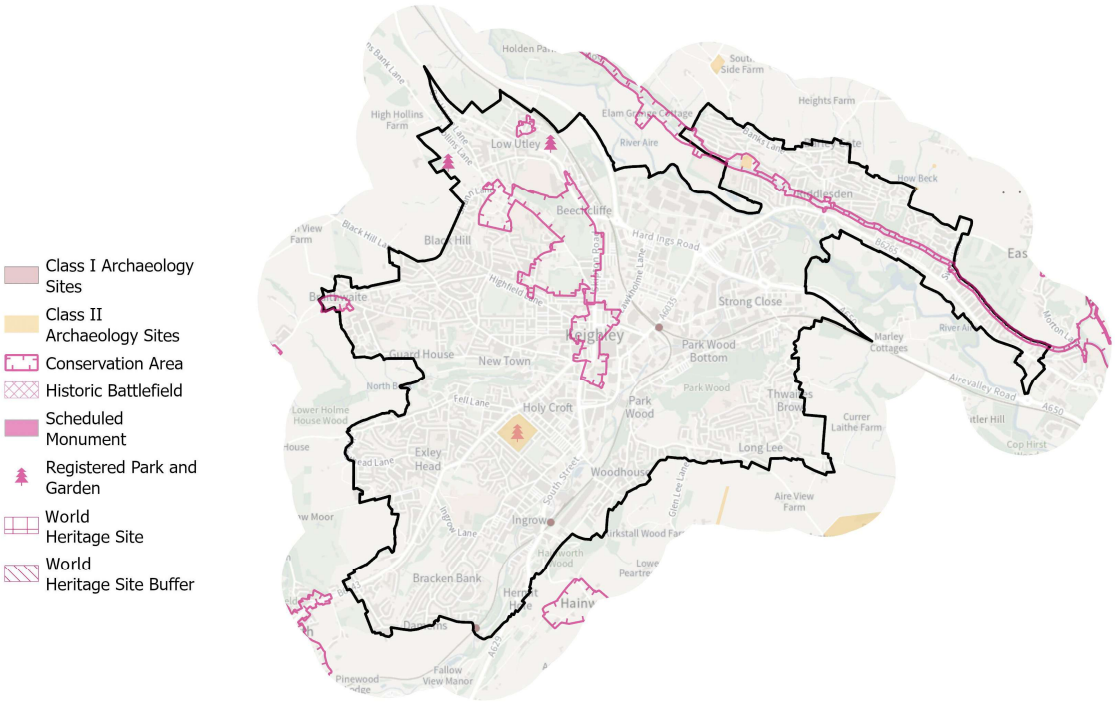
1.9.1 The importance of heritage in the settlement is reflected in five designated Conservation Areas: Braithwaite; Devonshire Park and Cliffe Castle; Keighley Town Centre; Leeds and Liverpool Canal & Low Utley). Lund Park and the gardens of Whinburn are considered to be nationally important sites and have been included in the Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England. Cliffe Castle and Devonshire Park is a park and garden which is recognised as having local value.

1.9.2 There are a total of 187 Listed Buildings within the town, the majority of which (179) are Grade II Listed. There are three Grade I Listed Buildings - West Riddlesden Hall, East Riddlesden Hall, and a Barn Approximately 80 Metres to North-east of East Riddlesden Hall. Five Grade II* Listed Buildings are also found within the settlement. Seven Scheduled Monuments surround the settlement.

1.9.3 The town centre was the subject of a Townscape Heritage Initiative, funded by a £2.7 million grant from the Heritage Lottery Fund and Bradford Council. This ran for six years between 2011 and 2017, and contributed towards the regeneration of North Street, Church Street, Bridge Street,

and parts of High Street and Low Street. See Figure 14 below for an overview of areas of historic significance.

Figure 14 – Areas of Historic Significance In and Around Keighley



Landscape

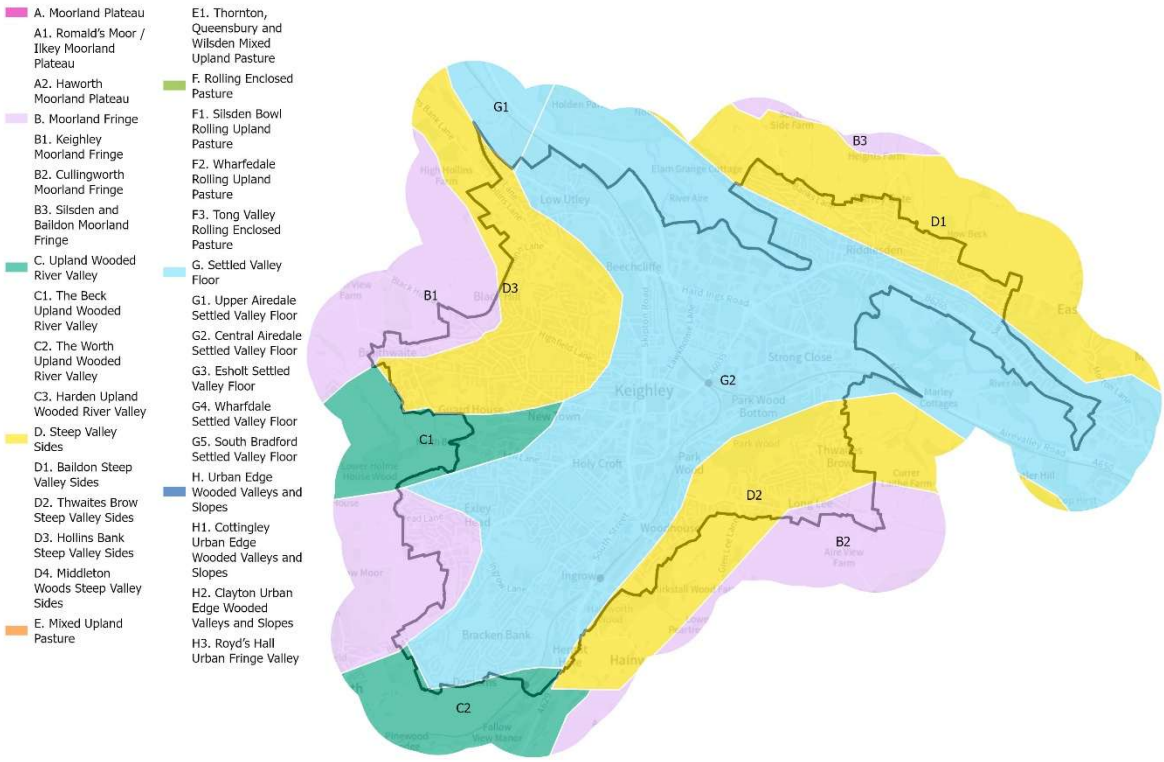
1.10.1 Keighley is comprised of nine landscape character types (LCT): Settled Valley Floor, Steep Valley Sides, Upland Wooded River Valley, and Moorland Fringe. Within the settlement area, the Central Airedale Settled Valley Floor is the dominant landscape character area (LCA). This LCA is defined by the following non-exhaustive characteristics:

- Steeply sloping landform which transitions from the built valley floor to the rural urban fringe.
- A high number of springs and becks permeating the landscape and, in some instances, forming minor tributary valleys.
- Views across the industrial Airedale Valley to the wooded slopes in the south provide a strong sense of place.

1.10.2 Three LCAs areas make up the majority of the remaining landscape in Keighley: Hollins Bank Steep Valley Sides to the west; Thwaites Brow Steep Valley Sides to the south east; Bingley and Baildon Steep Valley

Sides to the north east. Minor LCAs are North Beck Upland Wooded River Valley, Keighley Moorland Fringe, Cullingworth and Haworth Moorland Fringe, and The Worth Upland Wooded River Valleys. Figure 15 shows a map of the LCAs in and around the Keighley settlement.

Figure 15 – Landscape Character Types and Areas within Keighley



Natural Environment

1.11.1 Keighley has a range of corridors and spaces that contribute towards its Green and Blue Infrastructure network. Key corridors include the valleys of the Rivers Aire and Worth as well as North Beck. As well as the river valleys these corridors also include a number of key open spaces and areas of woodland and open land on the upper slopes. The corridors also give a strong connection between the urban area and the surrounding countryside. These corridors are detailed below in Figure 16.

1.11.2 Keighley contains several important biodiversity designations. These include 11 Local Wildlife Sites (LWS):

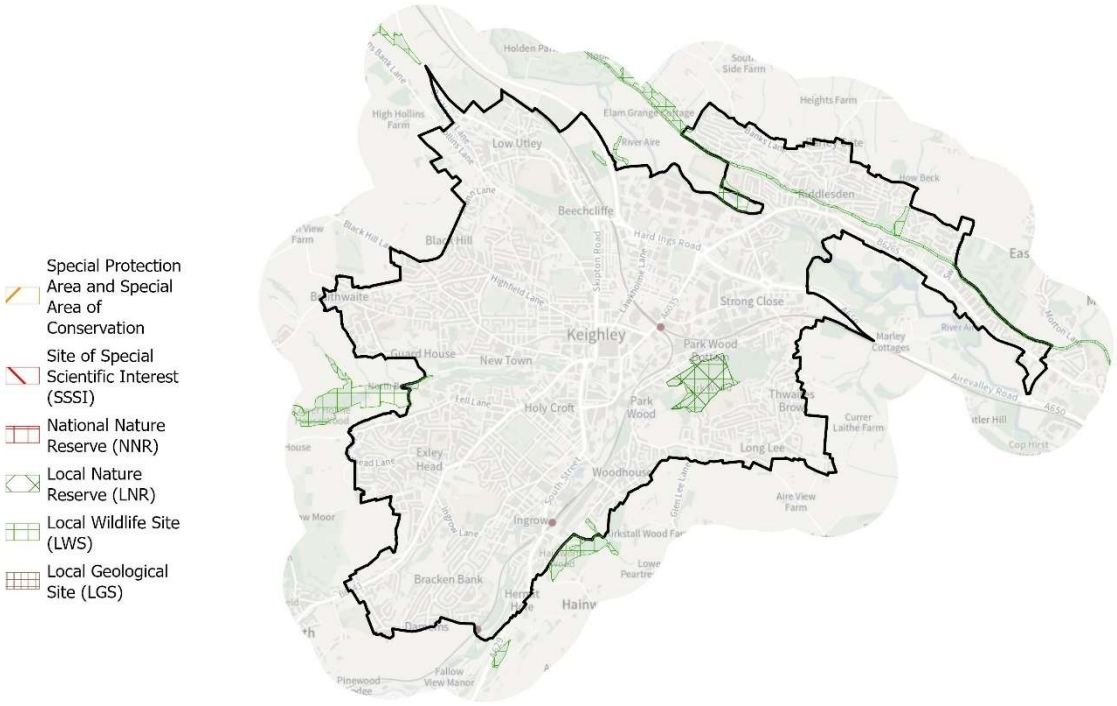
- Leeds and Liverpool Canal
- How Beck Wood

- Park Wood
- Beechcliffe Ings
- Beechcliffe Ox-bow
- Hawkcliffe Wood
- Elam Wood
- Holme House Wood and Grassland
- Hainworth Wood
- Whins Wood
- Stockbridge Nature Reserve

1.11.3 The South Pennine Moors (Phase 2) SPA and SAC (and SSSI) are located to the north east and south west of Keighley, placing the north eastern part of the town within the 2.5km buffer zone with the remainder being within 7km buffer. There are also three areas of Ancient Woodland within/adjacent to the urban area – Parkwood, Hainworth Wood and Lower Holme Wood.

1.11.4 Mapping of different combinations of GBI need and deficiency can act as a high-level guide to help prioritise where GBI is most required and indicate spatially any gaps in the existing GBI network. Both need and deficiency for Keighley have been plotted on a bivariate map. The four corners of the legend indicate different priorities for GBI investment. Keighley, owing to its relatively large settlement size, has a varied mix of GBI needs though is mostly characterised by large area of high provision and high need.

Figure 16 – Keighley Natural Environment Map



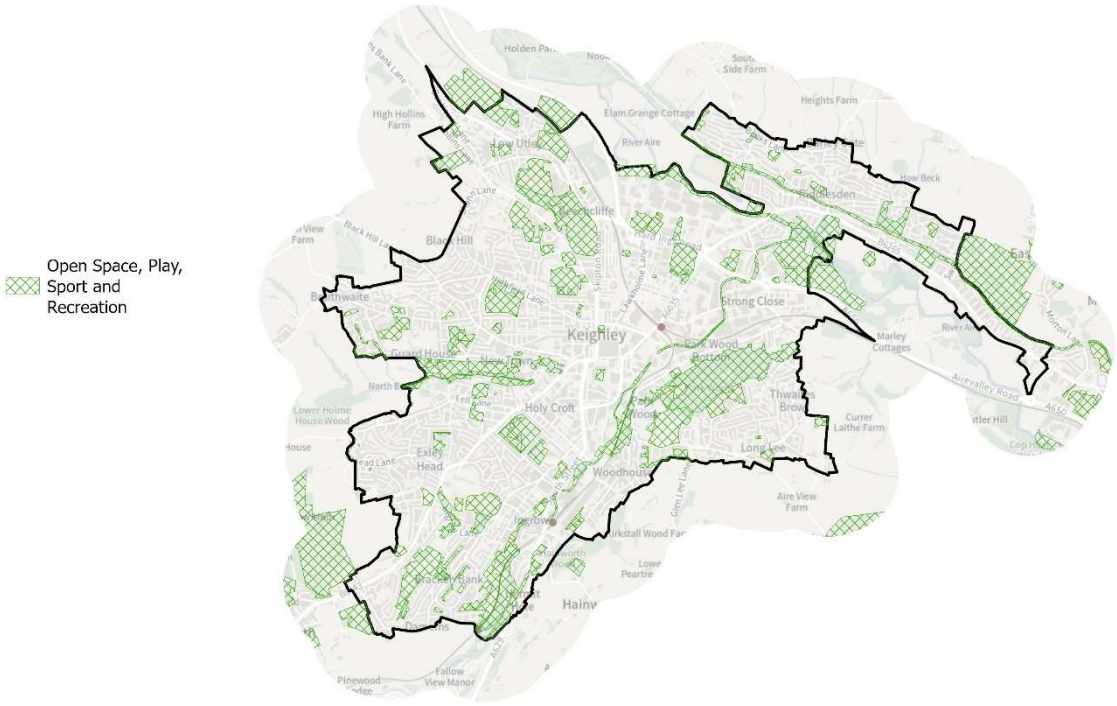
Open Space, Sport and Recreation

1.12.1 The settlement area of Keighley has 172 sites identified as open space covering an area of circa 297ha. Key sites within the settlement include:

- Cliffe Castle Park
- Devonshire Park
- Lund Park
- Victoria Park
- Utley Cemetery
- Branshaw Golf Club
- Marley Playing Fields

1.12.2 There is significant variation between the amount of provision of the different types of spaces within each of the smaller locality areas. The distribution of spaces in the Central Keighley area is mainly concentrated to the north. There is notably limited provision in the central area especially around some of the more industrial zones. Within the four other locality areas there is a reasonably good distribution of spaces, and all areas have a reasonable amount of each type of space. Overall, Keighley has a good distribution of open space sites throughout the settlement which helps to provide natural breaks in the urban environment. Figure 17 below shows the location of open space in Keighley.

Figure 17 – Keighley Open Space Overview

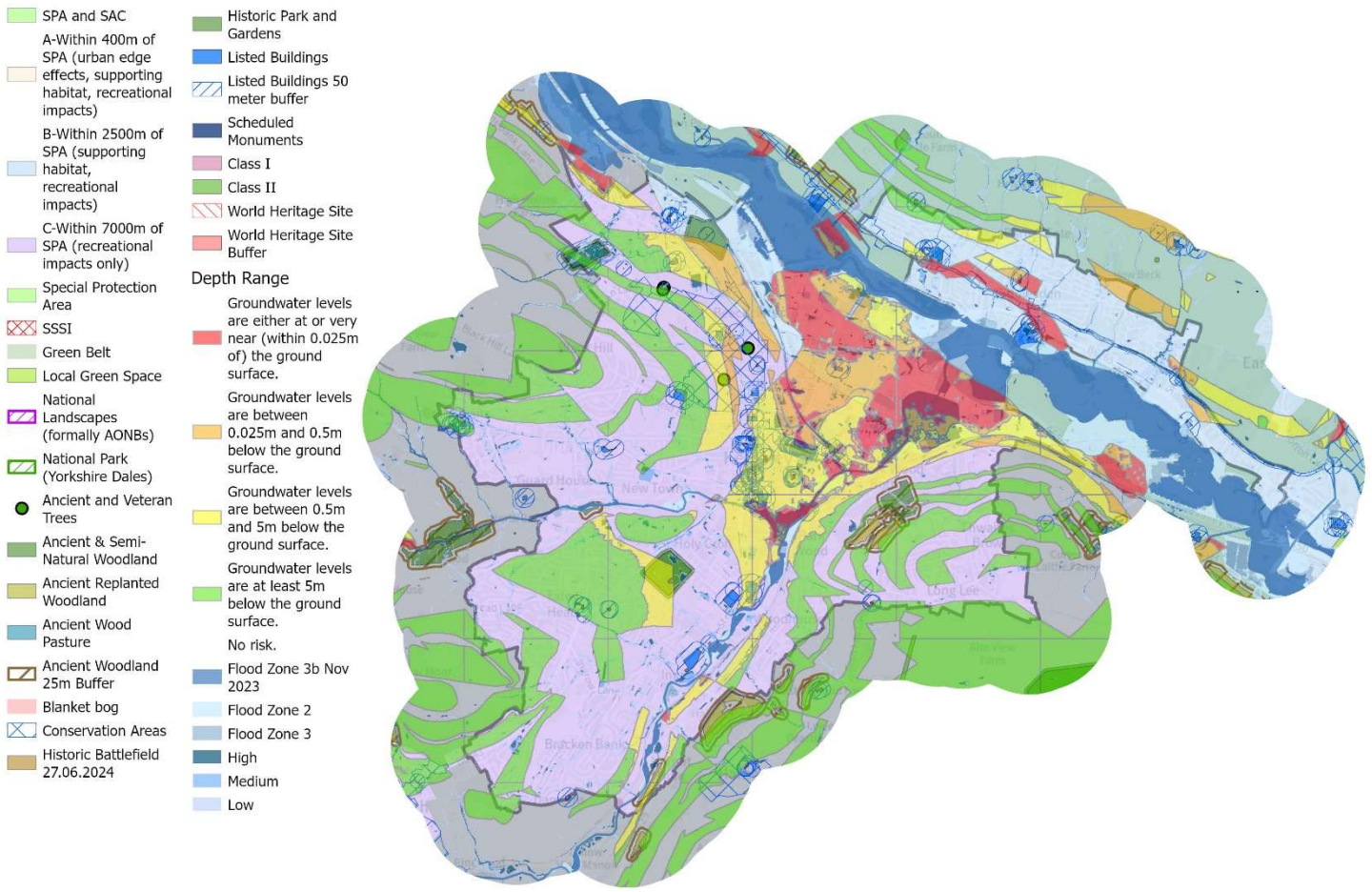


Critical Environmental Constraints

1.13.1 Keighley's location on the valleys of three watercourses means that parts of the town are identified as being at risk of flooding particularly along the northern entrance to the town and associated River Aire corridor. Northern parts of the settlement are also identified as areas with higher risks of surface water flooding.

1.13.2 A map detailing critical environmental constraints in and around the Keighley settlement is shown below in Figure 18.

Figure 18 – NPPF Footnote 7 Constraints



12 Silsden Settlement Profile

12.1 Introduction – Location and History

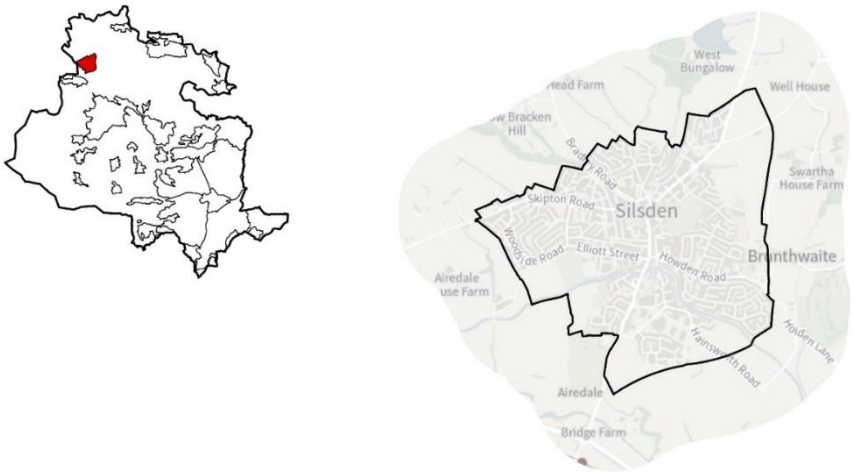
12.1.1 Silsden is situated in the north west of Bradford district, immediately adjacent to the local authority boundary with North Yorkshire (Craven District) on the northern edge of the valley of the River Aire, which flows through the valley bottom around 1km to the south of the town. It is around 7km to the north west of Keighley and 11 km south of Skipton. The River Aire creates a natural division between Silsden and Steeton, approximately 3km to the north. The Leeds and Liverpool Canal, passes through the southern edge of the town.

12.1.2 The completion of the Leeds & Liverpool Canal in the late 18th century transformed the village. It grew into a major manufacturing hub noted for textile mills and a became well-known for a thriving domestic hand-forged nail-making industry that began in the late 18th century, giving the town its traditional nickname, "Cobbydale".

12.1.3 The settlement is part of the Keighley and Ilkley Parliamentary Constituency. Silsden Town Council acts as the administrative body for the town. In collaboration with the neighbouring Steeton with Eastburn Parish Council, the Steeton with Eastburn and Silsden Neighbourhood Development Plan was created and formally adopted in 2021. This should be read in conjunction with the Local Plan.

12.1.4 Unless otherwise stated, the statistics presented in this settlement profile are derived from the Office of National Statistics 2021 Census.

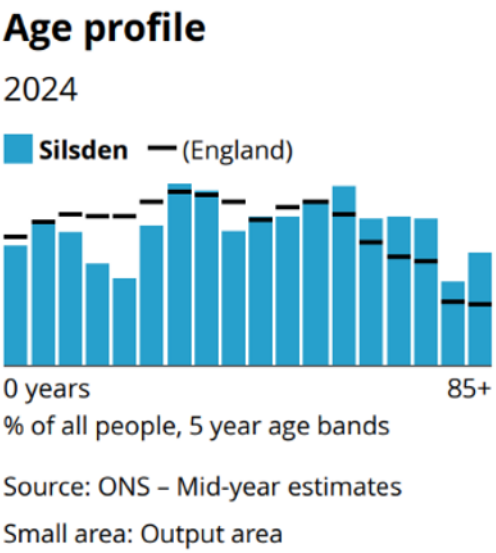
Figure 1 – Location Map



12.2 Population and Ethnicity

12.2.1 The Silsden settlement has a population of 8,636 (ONS, 2024). An overview of the age demographics vs England's composition, shown in Figure 2, highlights Silsden as a settlement with an older than average population.

Figure 2



12.2.2 The ethnic composition of Silsden is primarily made up of people who identify themselves as white, accounting for 97.2% of the local population. This is a notably higher proportion than the national figure of 81%, the Yorkshire and The Humber figure of 85.4%, and the Bradford District figure of 61.1%.

12.3 Index of Multiple Deprivation

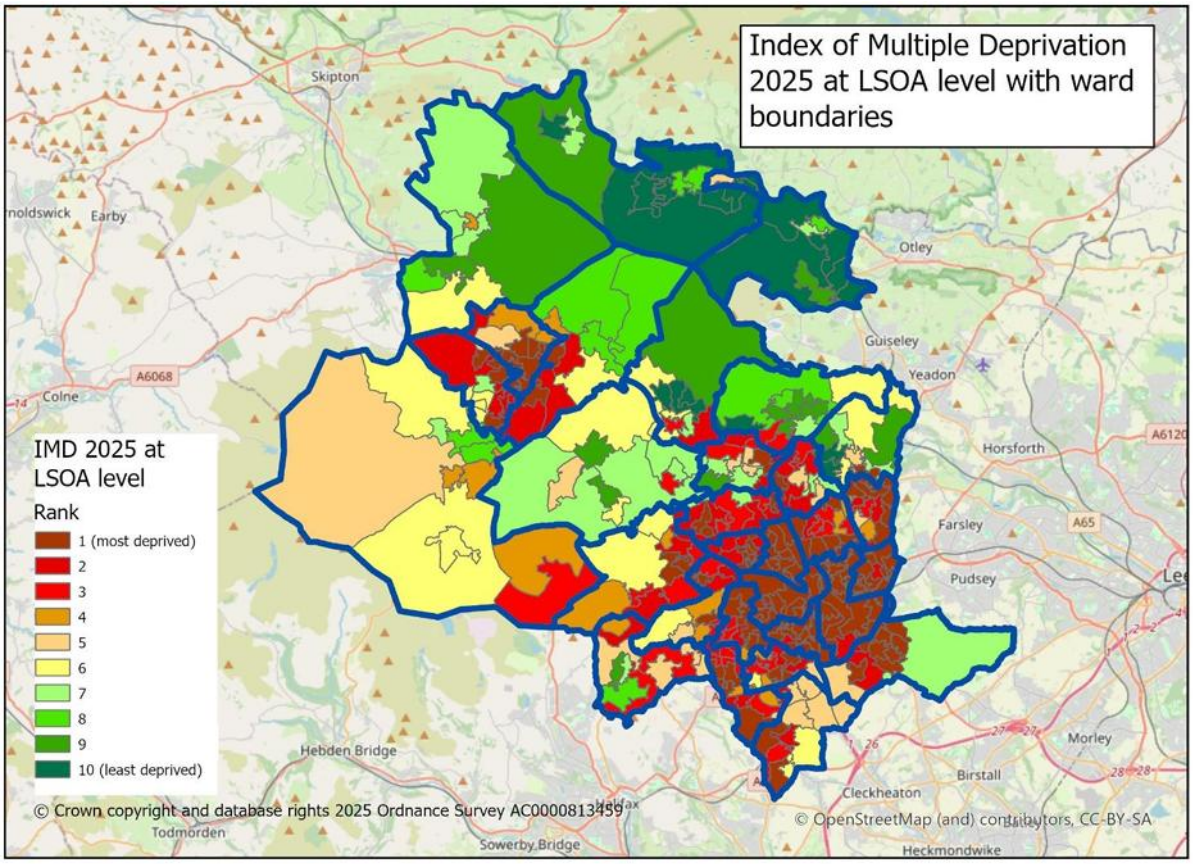
12.3.1 The Index of Multiple Deprivation is an overall measure of deprivation and uses 55 separate indicators organised across seven distinct dimensions of deprivation (income, employment, education skills and training, health deprivation and disability, crime, barriers to housing and services and living environment) which are combined and weighted.

12.3.2 The following map (Figure 3) shows Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) ranked by deciles of deprivation as identified in the 2025 Index of Multiple Deprivation. More deprived neighbourhoods are shown in red and less deprived neighbourhoods are shown in green.

12.3.3 The lower layer super output area boundaries are not directly aligned with the ward boundaries and individual LSOAs may be split across more than one ward. A best-fit methodology has been used which matches the main population of each LSOA to one ward.

12.3.4 All of the LSOAs in the Airedale ward are ranked Between a 8 and 6, indicating that they are of the least deprived (shown in dark green on the map below).

Figure 3

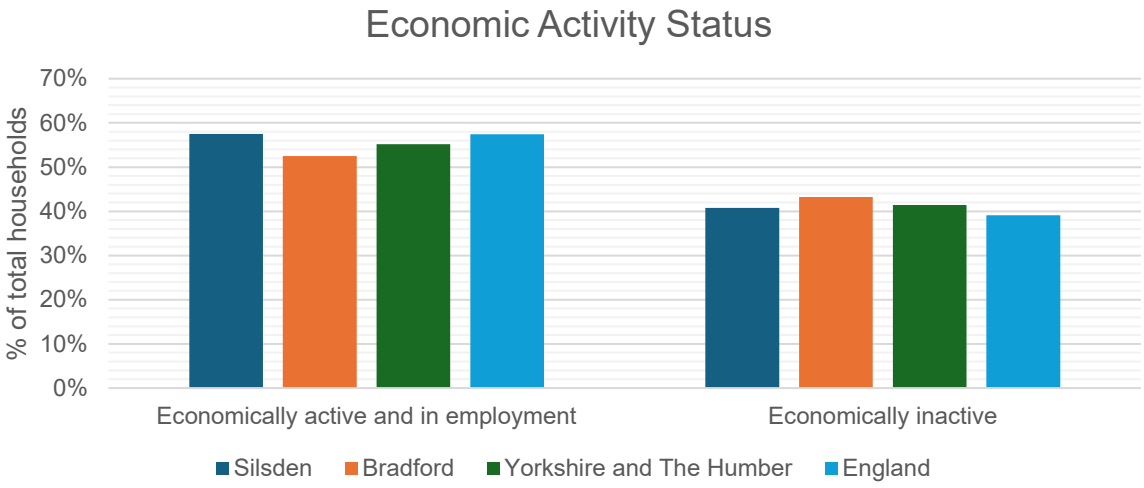


12.4 Economy and Employment

12.4.1 57.5% of the Silsden population (over 16 years old) are economically active and in employment (excluding full-time students) and 40.8% are economically inactive. In England, the economically active rate sits at 57.4% meaning Silsden is almost equally economically active than the

national rate. Figure 4 below also illustrates Silsden's economic activity status compared to other regional rates.

Figure 4

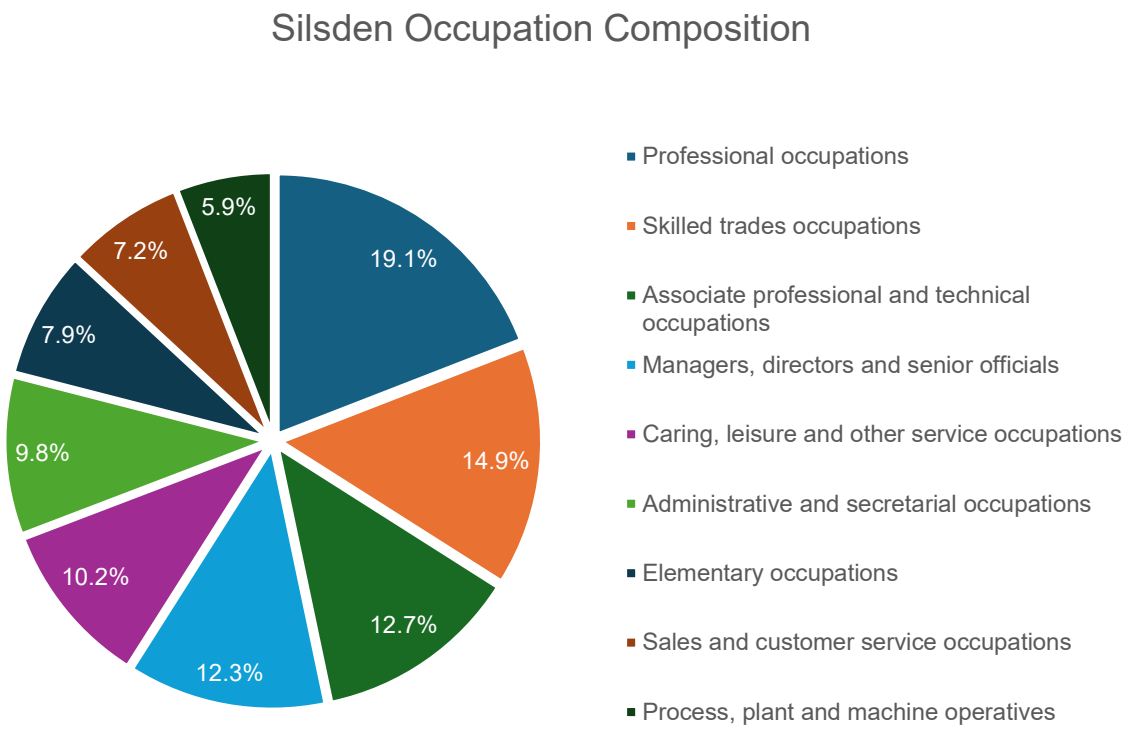


Source: ONS – 2021 Census

12.4.2 Professional occupations (19.1%), skill trades occupations (14.9%), and associate professional and technical occupations (12.7%) are the top three occupation classifications in Silsden. These occupations are at a lower percentage compared to the England rate, except for skilled trades occupations, which are 4.7% more popular. A more detailed look at Silsden's occupation composition is shown below in Figure 5.

12.4.3 The settlement has retained a local employment and business base with some notable trading names. Many of these businesses are located mainly in former mill buildings such as Waterloo Mills and Canal Works, the town centre and the Silsden Rural Business Park. Silsden Rural Business Park is located to the south of the town, with good access to main road network, and has been very successful in attracting businesses.

Figure 5



Source: ONS – 2021 Census

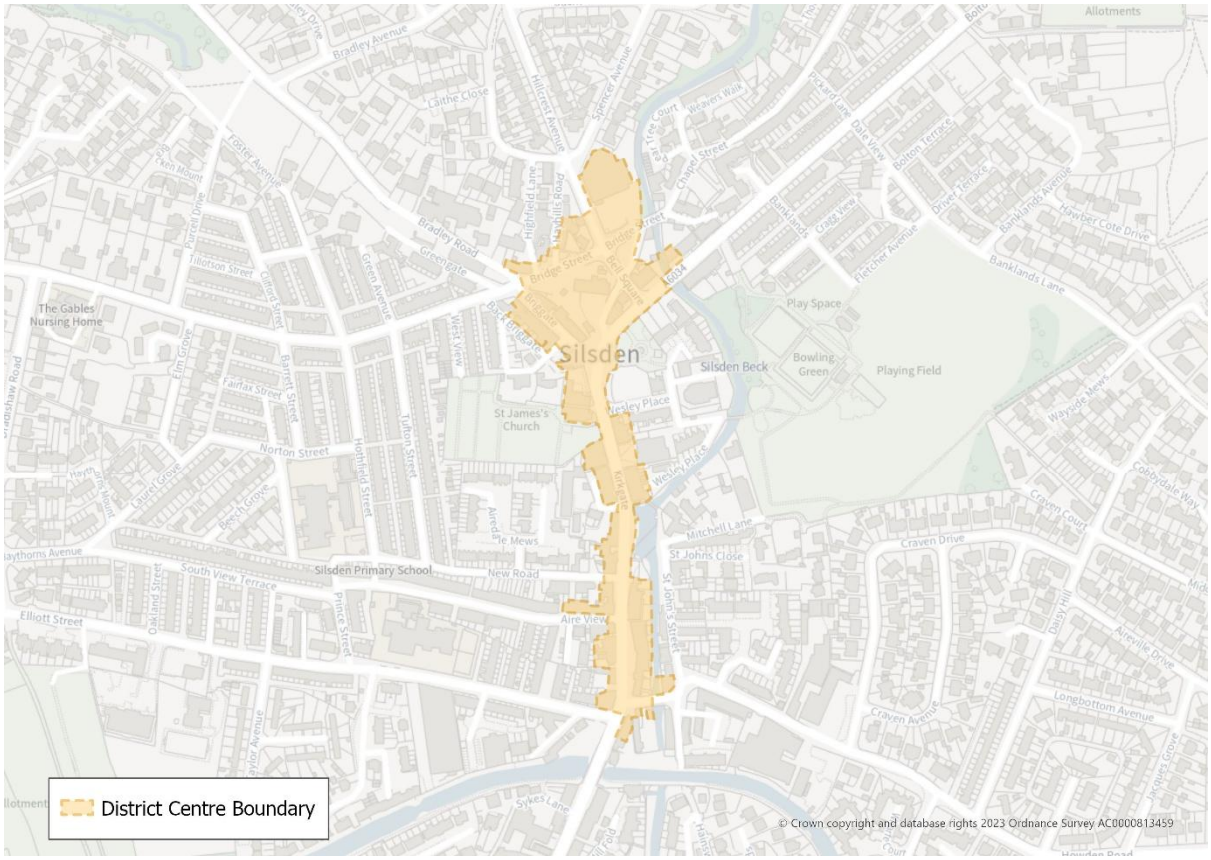
12.5 Retail and Local Services

12.5.1 All retail centres have been subject to a review as part of the Retail and Leisure Study (2026). The original study was completed in 2012. The City Centre is the main focus for retail and service provision for the District followed by the Principal Towns, District Centres and Local Centres.

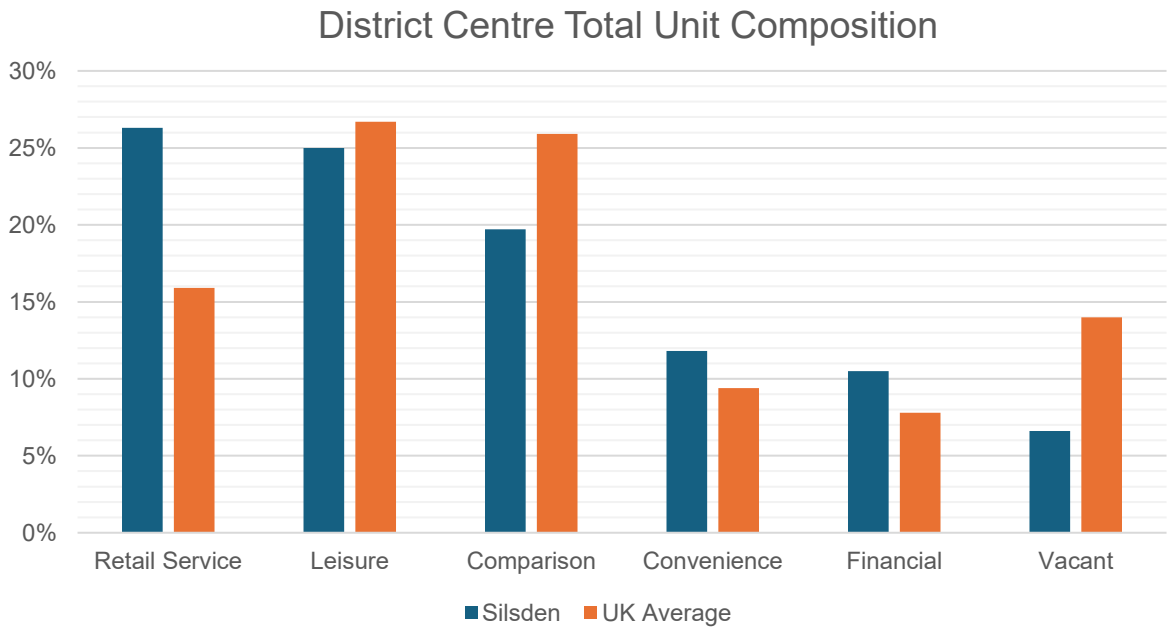
12.5.2 Silsden District centre is one of the largest centres comprising 76 units and performing an important service role for both the town and the surrounding rural area. It supports a broad and relatively balanced mix of uses, including comparison and convenience retail, leisure, financial and business services and retail services. The centre is particularly well represented in retail and leisure services, while convenience provision, including Co-op Food, supports regular day-to-day shopping trips.

12.5.3 The extent of the District centre boundary is shown on the Policies Map and Figure 6 below.

Figure 6 - Silsden District Centre



12.5.4 There is a total of 76 units in the settlement. The highest proportion (26.3%) are retail service units. Figure 7 below show the composition of units in Silsden compared to the national average.



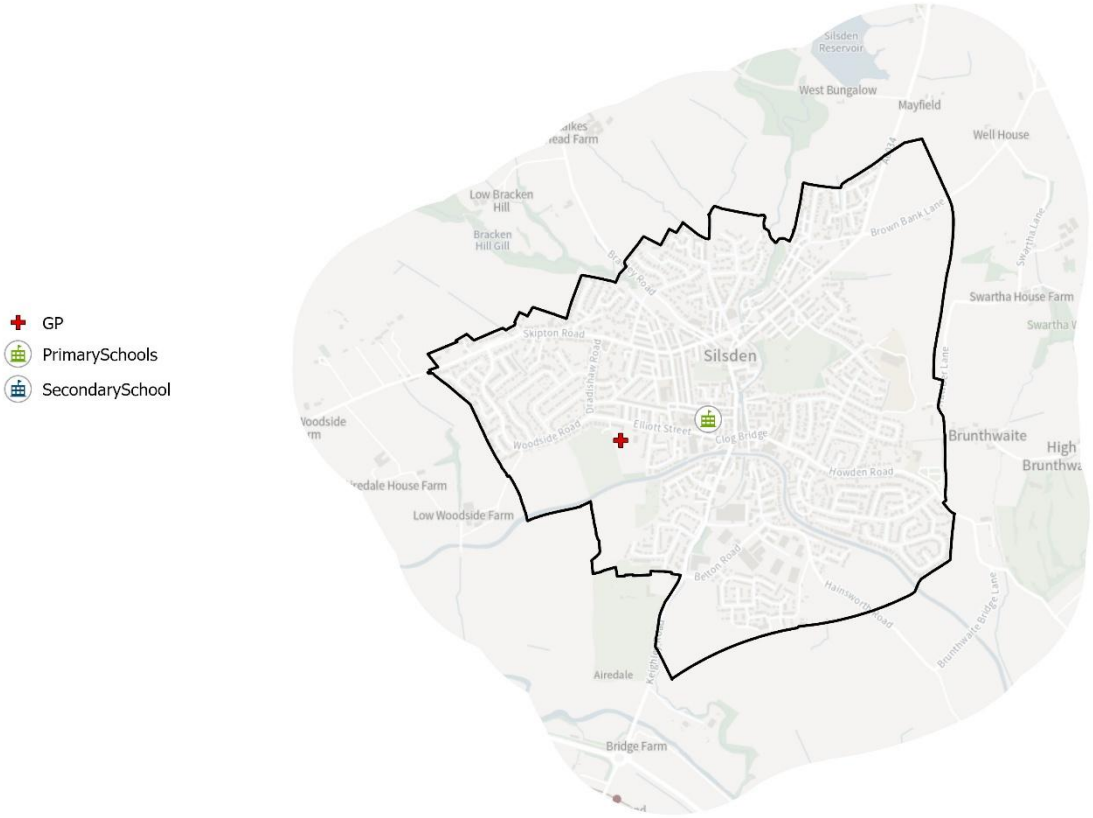
12.5.5 Silsden's convenience offer includes Co-op Food which supports day-to-day shopping, while facilities such as Silsden Town Hall and Library add to its community role. Vacancy is low, with only 5 vacant units (6.6%), indicating a well-occupied and active centre Given Silsden's location and the more dispersed pattern of settlements around it, the centre also serves a wider rural catchment and provides access to shops and services that may not be available in smaller nearby settlements.

12.5.6 Silsden Primary School is located on two sites within the centre of the town (previously the Aire View Infant School and Hothfield Junior School). Both schools came together in 2017 to form a single primary school. The combined school has capacity for 630 pupils (UK Gov, 2026).

12.5.7 The town does not have a secondary school. The nearest schools within Bradford district are found in Keighley– The Holy Family Catholic School, Oakbank School and University Academy Keighley. A number of children also travel across the local authority boundary into North Yorkshire to access South Craven School in the neighbouring settlement of Cross Hills. All secondary schools include 6th Form provision.

12.5.8 Primary healthcare services are provided at Silsden Surgery, a part of the Silsden & Steeton Medical Practice. The medical practice also includes a pharmacy. A further pharmacy is within the local centre. Acute health services are provided at Airedale General Hospital in Eastburn, around 1.5km to the south west. It provides a wide range of services including Accident & Emergency and Maternity. Figure 8 below shows the location of local schools and medical facilities.

Figure 8 – School and Medical Facilities in Silsden



12.6 Transport and Movement

12.6.1 Silsden is located within the key transport corridor running through the Aire Valley, providing good road and rail connections to nearby major towns and cities. It lies to the north of the A629, the main route through the Aire Valley between Bradford, North Yorkshire and East Lancashire. This gives access to other towns within Airedale including Keighley as well as to Bradford and Skipton. It is connected to it by the A6034 that runs through the centre of the town. The road also links Silsden to the A65 at Addingham in the Wharfedale area, providing a link to Ilkley and an alternative route to North Yorkshire.

12.6.2 Steeton and Silsden railway station is located 1.6km to the south of the town on the northern edge of neighbouring Steeton. This provides frequent links to Keighley, Bingley, Shipley, Bradford, Skipton and Leeds. The town is also on a high frequency bus route, providing connections to Addingham, Ilkley, Keighley and Steeton (including the railway station).

One service per hour extends beyond Ilkley to Burley in Wharfedale, Menston, Otley and Leeds Bradford Airport.

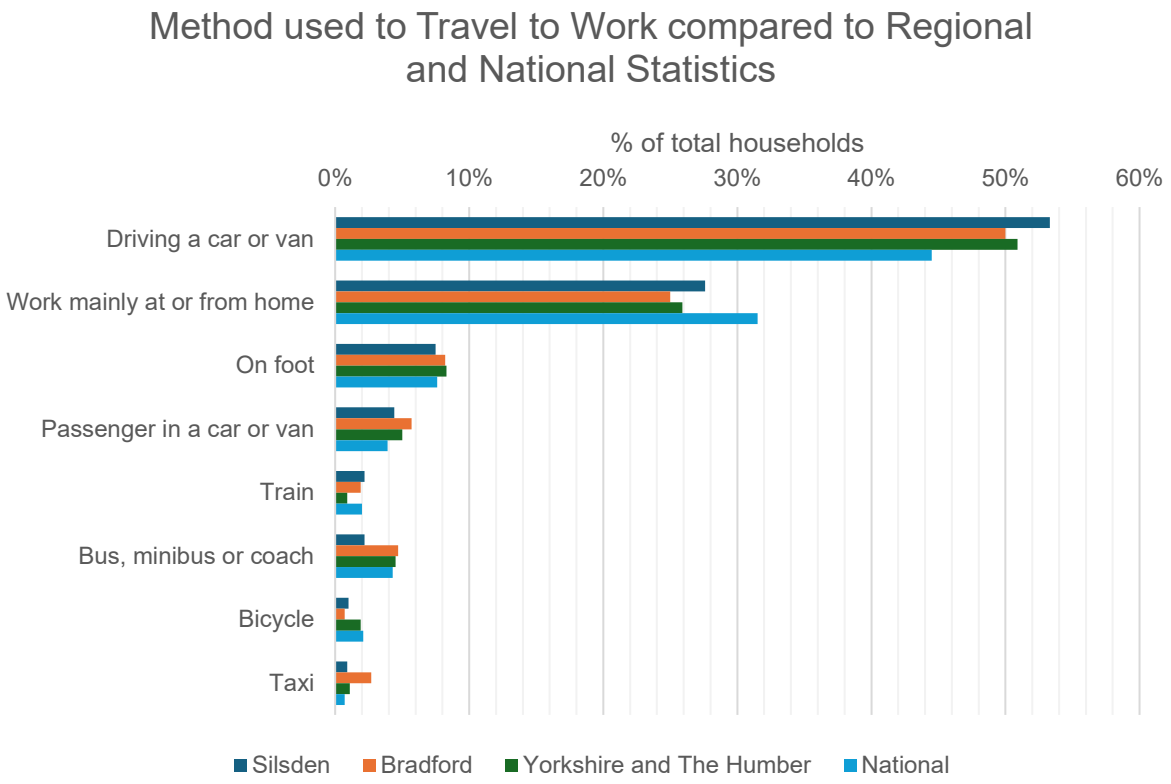
12.6.3 As shown in Figure 10 below, much of Silsden falls between the connectivity score range of 50-60. The Connectivity Tool combines transport and land use data to generate a national measure of connectivity. It can be used to display how any location is connected to everyday services by walking, driving, cycling and public transport.

12.6.4 National Cycle Network Route 69 runs from Silsden via Hainsworth Road and the towpath of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal towards Keighley (Riddlesden). It then, continues along the towpath (as NCN Route 696) towards Bingley, Saltaire, and Shipley as well as Bradford and Leeds.

12.6.5 Silsden has higher levels of car ownership compared to the Yorkshire and The Humber rates, where households are more likely to have 1 or 2 cars or vans. It has a consequently lower level of households with no car at 16.5% compared to a Yorkshire and The Humber rate of 24.1% and an England rate of 23.5%. It is worth noting that Silsden lies outside the Bradford Clean Air Zone (CAZ).

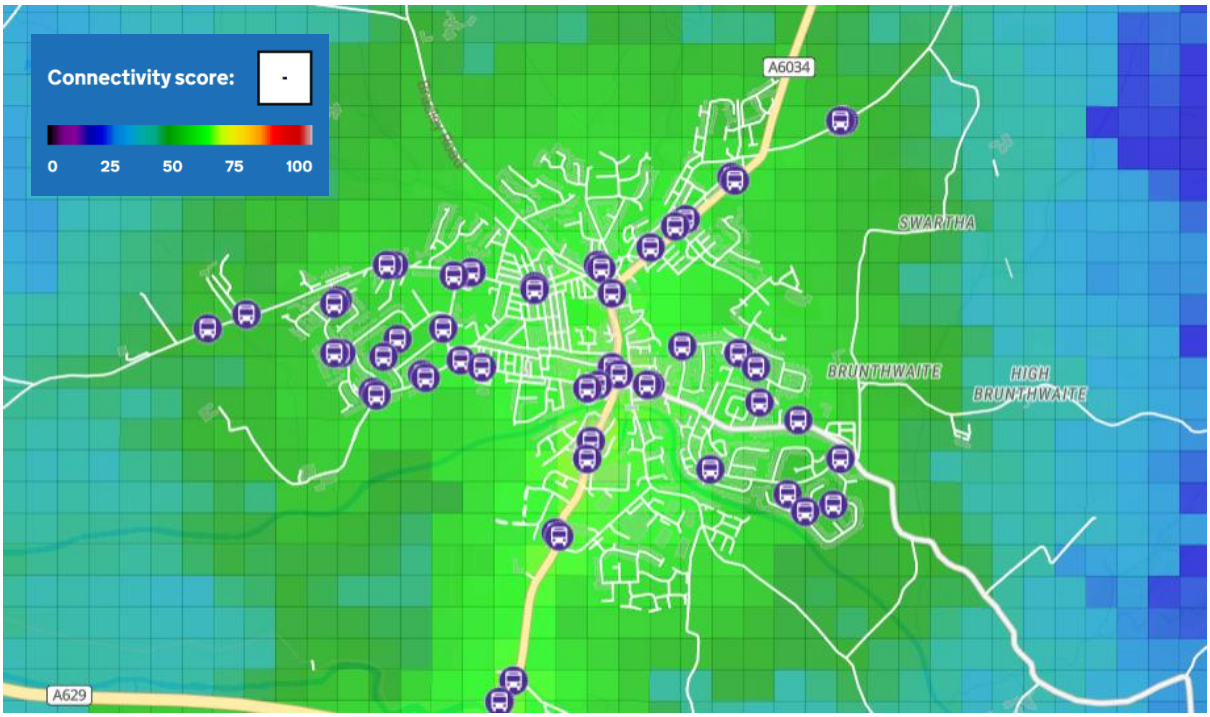
12.6.6 The most popular method used to travel to work is driving a car or van at 53.3%, followed by working mainly at or from home at 27.6%, and on foot at 7.5%. Figure 9 below shows in detail the methods used to travel to work in Silsden compared to district, regional, and national statistics. These figures are also impacted by the COVID pandemic at the time of the Census survey period.

Figure 9



Source: ONS – 2021 Census

Figure 10 – Silsden Connectivity Map

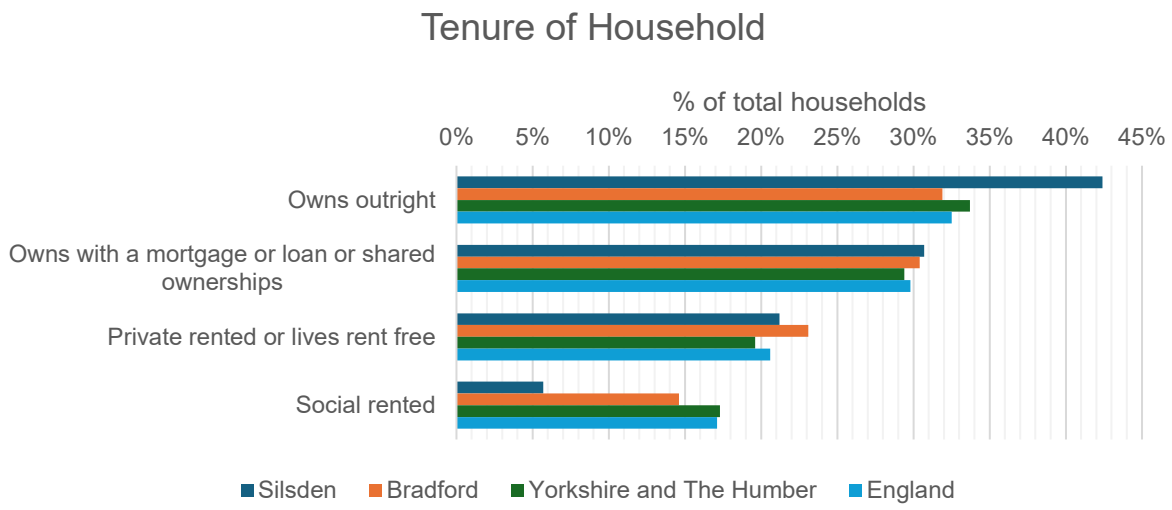


Source: Department for Transport, https://connectivity-tool.dft.gov.uk/

12.7 Dwellings and Households

12.7.1 Silsden has 3,738 households, with higher levels of outright household ownership at 42.4%, compared to an England rate of 32.5%, a Yorkshire and The Humber rate of 33.7%, and a Bradford District rate of 31.9%. Silsden also has significantly less households socially renting compared to regional rates. A more detailed look at tenure of household in Silsden is offered in Figure 11.

Figure 11



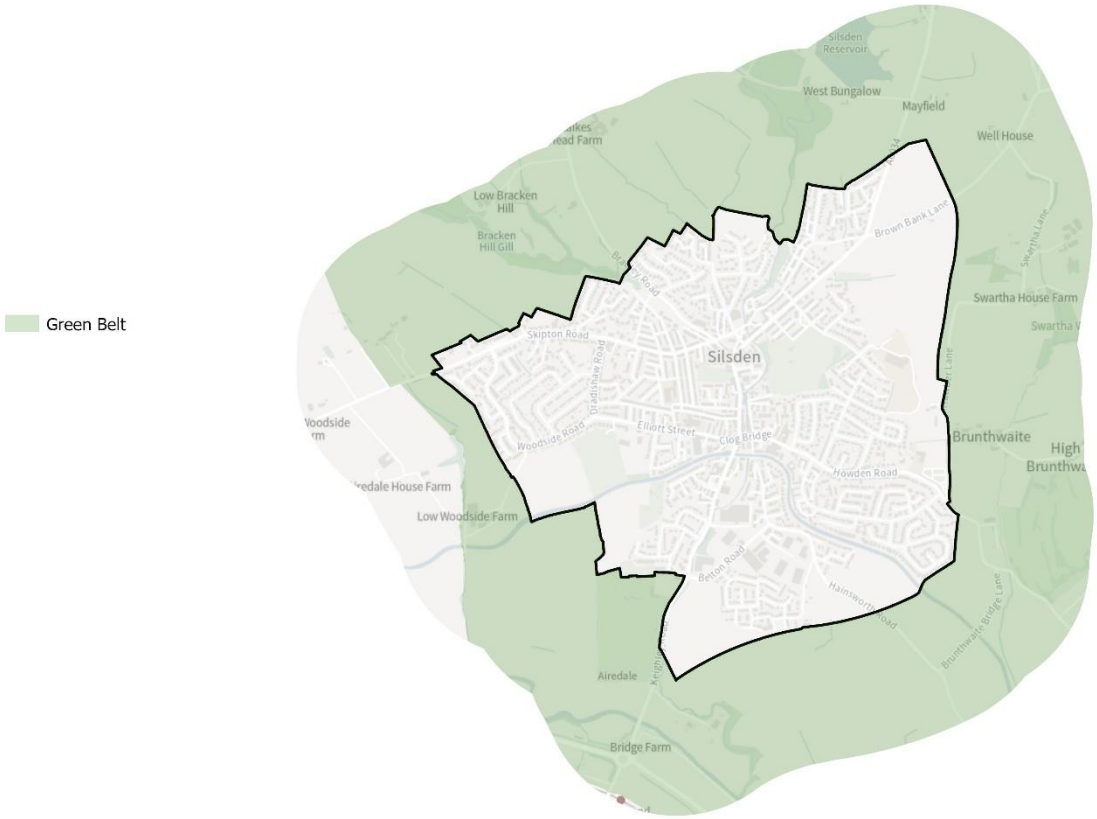
Source: ONS – 2021 Census

12.7.2 Silsden has a mix of accommodation types, with a composition of 90% whole house or bungalow, 9.9% flat, maisonette or apartment, and 0.1% caravan or other mobile or temporary structure. Compared to England, Silsden has 12.6% more bungalows and whole houses within its accommodation mix.

12.8 Green Belt

12.8.1 Silsden is surrounded by Green Belt, as shown below in Figure 12.

Figure 12 – Green Belt Surrounding Silsden

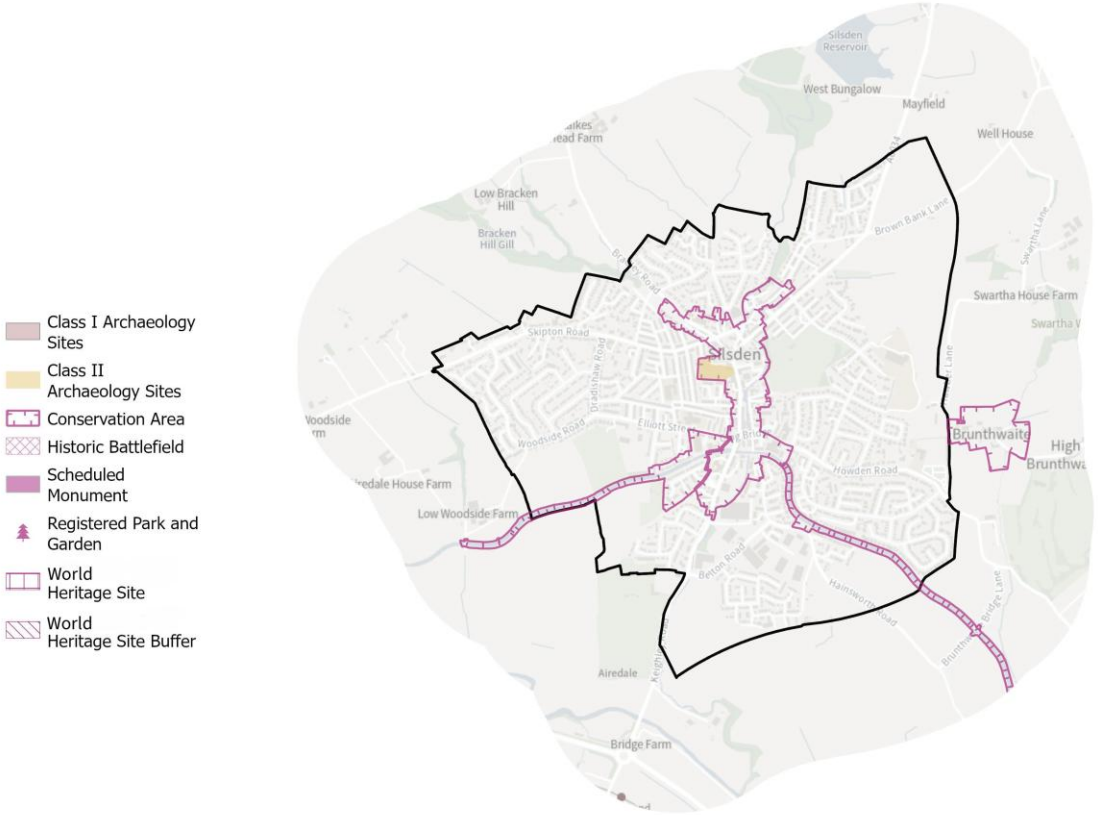


12.9 Historic Character

12.9.1 The importance of heritage in the settlement is reflected in three designated Conservation Areas within and adjacent to Silsden. The first covers the historic core of town roughly following the line of Kirkgate, which runs through the centre of the settlement from north to south, whilst the second consists of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal. The third covers the hamlet of Brunthwaite, which is situated directly to east, off Hawber Lane.

12.9.2 There is a total of 48 Listed Buildings in Silsden. 11 of these are Grade II* Listed and include Holden Gate Barn, Waterloo Mills and Attached Engine House, and 18-26, Bradley Road (formerly listed as Old Hall). The remainder are Grade II Listed. Figure 13 below for an overview of areas of historic significance.

Figure 13 – Areas of Historic Significance In and Around Silsden



12.10 Landscape

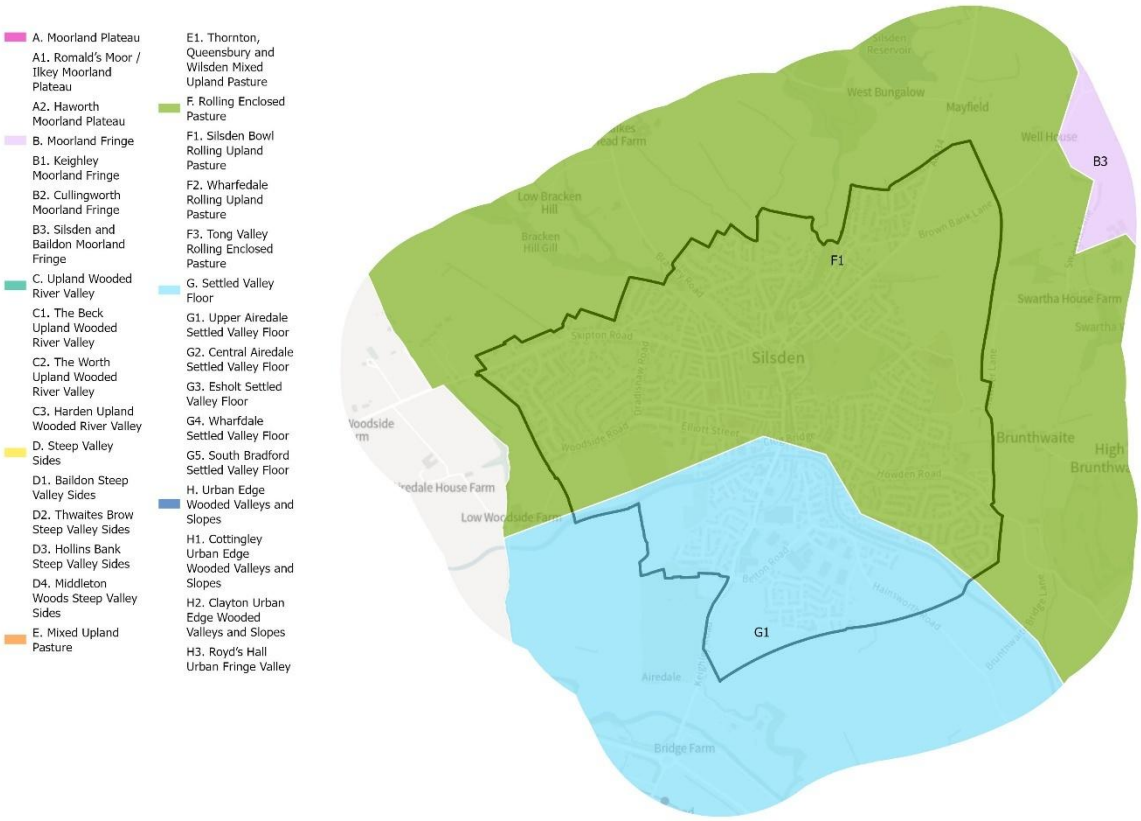
12.10.1 Silsden is comprised of two landscape character types (LCT): Rolling Enclosed Pasture and Settled Valley Floor. Within the settlement area, the Silsden Bowl Rolling Enclosed Pasture is the dominant landscape character area (LCA). This LCA is defined by the following non-exhaustive characteristics:

- A gently rolling landform which falls from more elevated moorland in the north west and east to the more settled Airedale Valley in the south.
- Woodland bands are found in meandering and incised stream corridors and around reservoirs, flowing down moorland slopes in the north east and west towards the valley in the south.
- Pastoral, mostly regular fields, with a mix of hedgerow and drystone walls boundaries contribute to a strong sense of time-depth and illustrate the history of agricultural land use across the landscape.

12.10.2 The Upper Airedale Settled Valley Floor makes up a second significant part of the settlement and its characteristics include a simple, open,

pastoral floodplain landscape retaining piecemeal enclosure with small to medium regular and irregular fields. Figure 14 shows a map of the LCAs in and around the Silsden settlement.

Figure 14– Landscape Character Types and Areas within Silsden



12.11 Natural Environment

12.11.1 Silsden has a range of corridors and spaces that contribute towards its Green and Blue Infrastructure network. Key corridors include the valley of the River Aire (a regionally important corridor), the Leeds and Liverpool Canal running along the southern edge of the town, Silsden Beck that flows north to south from Silsden Reservoir, through the local wildlife site and the town centre to join the River Aire, and Bracken Hill Ghyll that flows from the north west of the town to join Silsden Beck. The canal, in particular, plays an important role in leisure, recreation and tourism.

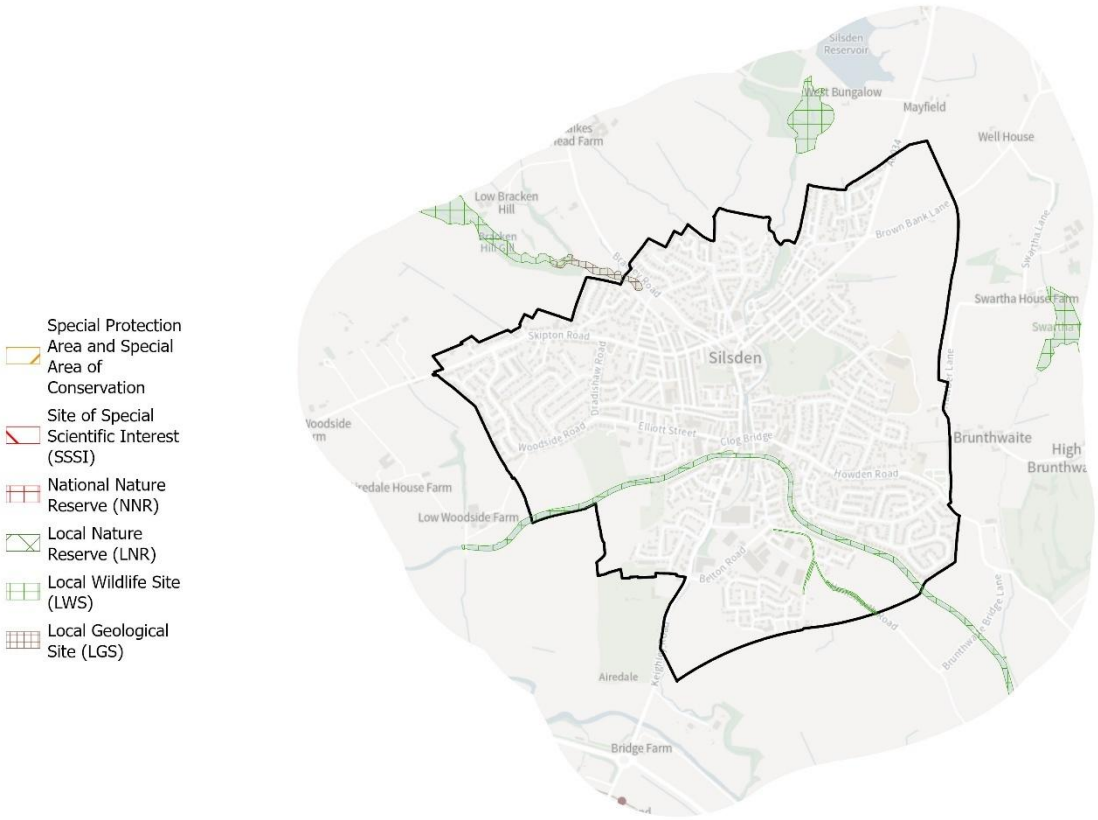
12.11.2 Silsden contains several important biodiversity and geological designations. These include:

- Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) – The Leeds and Liverpool Canal; Brackenhill Ghyll; Silsden Reservoir; Swartha Wood
- Local Geological Sites (LGS) – Throstle Nest

12.11.3 The South Pennine Moors (Phase 2) SPA and SAC (and SSSI) are located around 2km to the east, placing the eastern part of the Silsden within the 2.5km buffer zone with the remainder being within 7km buffer.

12.11.4 Mapping of different combinations of GBI need and deficiency can act as a high-level guide to help prioritise where GBI is most required and indicate spatially any gaps in the existing GBI network. Silsden has a mix of GBI needs, though notably suffers from a small area of low provision and high need.

Figure 15 – Silsden Natural Environment Map



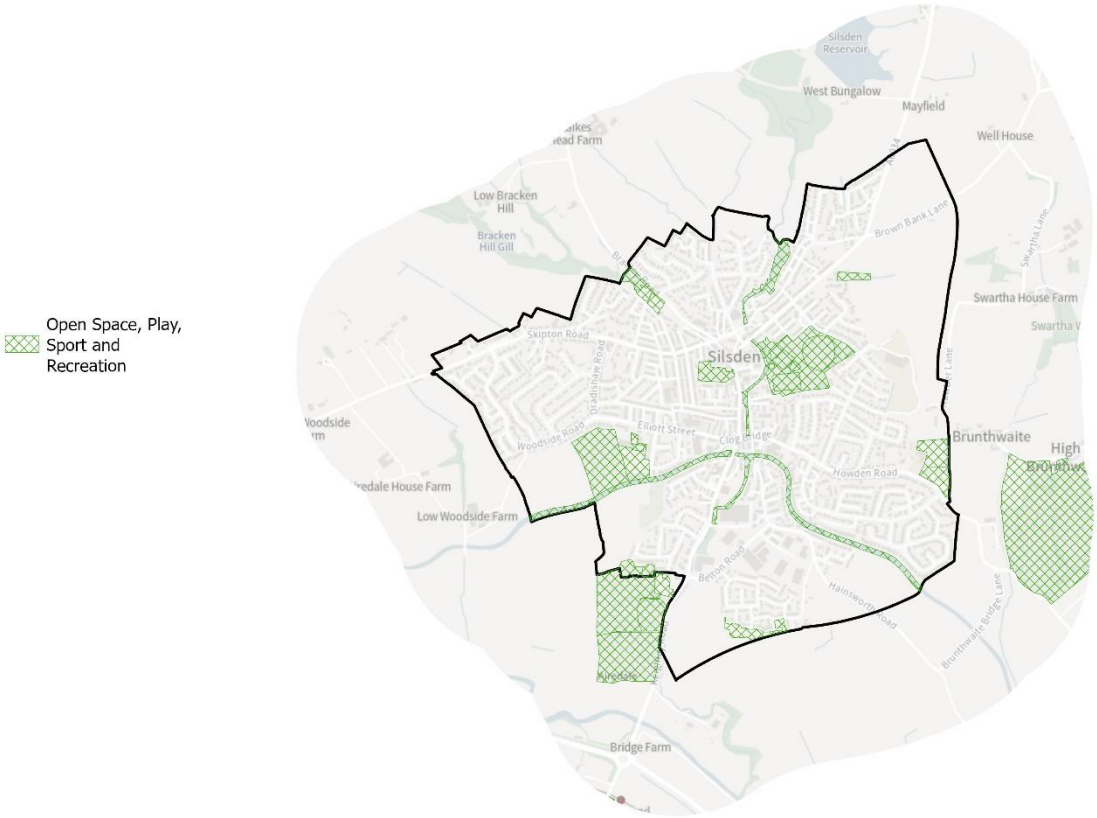
12.12 Open Space, Sport and Recreation

12.12.1 The settlement area of Silsden has 28 sites identified as open space covering an area of circa 54ha. Key sites within the settlement include:

- Silsden Park
- Silsden Sports Ground
- Silsden Allotments
- Leeds and Liverpool Canal
- Howden Cemetery
- Silsden Golf Driving Range

12.12.2 There are notable deficits of certain types of open space, however existing provision is well distributed throughout the settlement. The actual amount of open space serving Silsden is greater than the standard provision level though mainly because of the large amount of Outdoor Sports open space. Figure 16 below shows the location of open space in Silsden.

Figure 16 – Silsden Open Space Overview

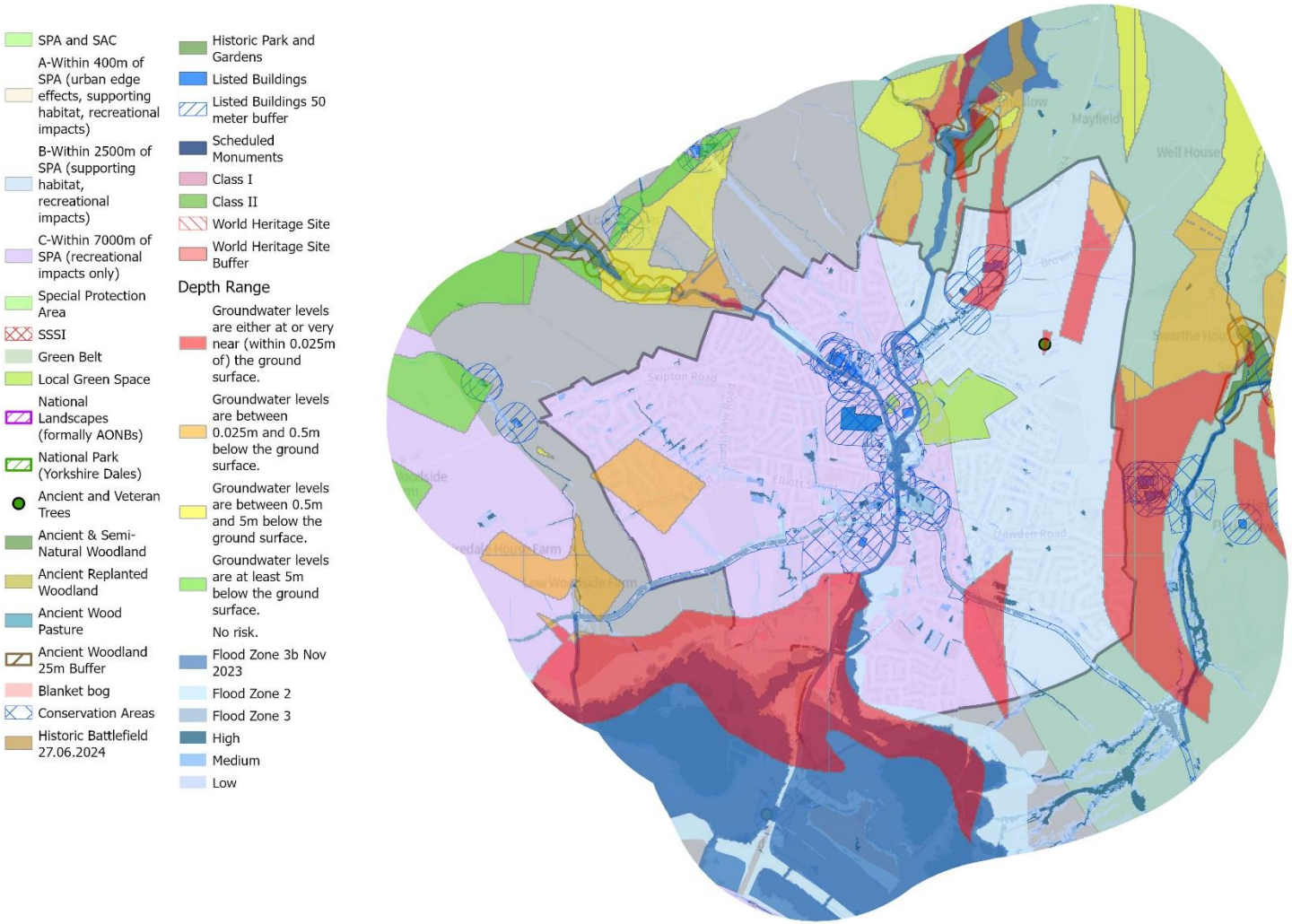


12.13 Critical Environmental Constraints

12.13.1 Much of the land to south of Silsden forms part of the extensive flood plain of the River Aire, much of it is within Flood Zones 3 and 3b. The river is fed by a number fast flowing upland streams, one of which Silsden Beck flows through the town centre. There is a history of flooding from Silsden Beck.

12.13.2 A map detailing critical environmental constraints in and around the Silsden settlement is shown below in Figure 17.

Figure 17 – NPPF Footnote 7 Constraints



13 Steeton with Eastburn Settlement Profile

13.1 Introduction – Location and History

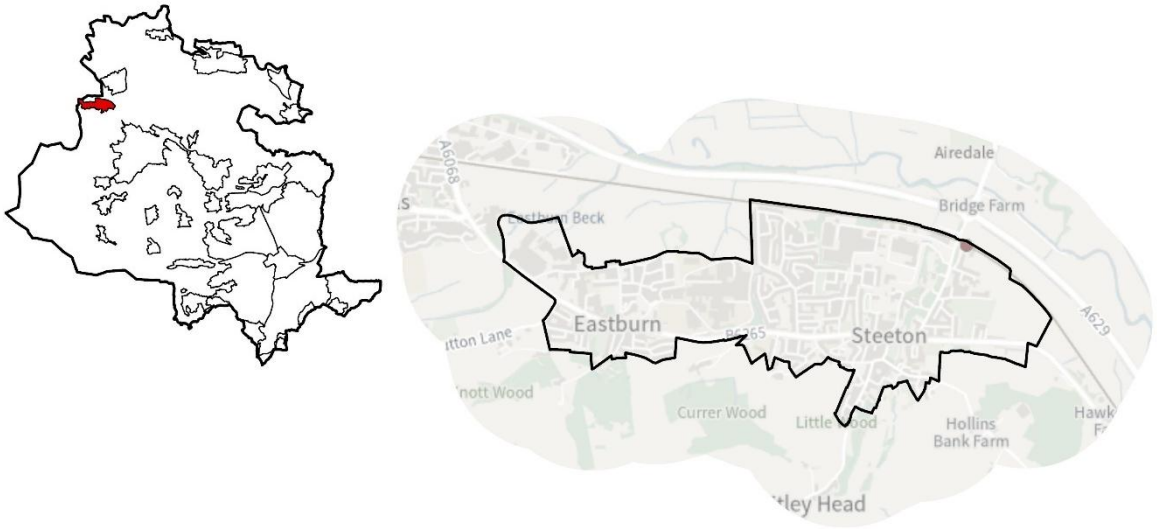
13.1.1 Steeton with Eastburn is situated in the north west of Bradford district, immediately adjacent to the local authority boundary with North Yorkshire (Craven District) on the southern edge of the valley of the River Aire, which flows through the valley bottom to the north and east of the village. It is approximately 5km miles north west of Keighley and 8 km south of Skipton. The River Aire creates a natural division between Steeton with Eastburn and Silsden, approximately 3km to the north.

13.1.2 Once a thriving textile mill community during the Industrial Revolution, Steeton with Eastburn now serves as a strong commuter connection to nearby towns and cities including Keighley, Leeds, Bradford and Skipton. However, it does have its own established local employment base.

13.1.3 The settlement is part of the Keighley and Ilkley parliamentary constituency. Steeton with Eastburn Parish Council acts as an administrative body for the area. In collaboration with the neighbouring Silsden Town Council, the Steeton with Eastburn and Silsden Neighbourhood Development Plan was created and formally adopted in 2021. This should be read in conjunction with the Local Plan.

13.1.4 Unless otherwise stated, the statistics presented in this settlement profile are derived from the Office of National Statistics 2021 Census.

Figure 1 – Location Map

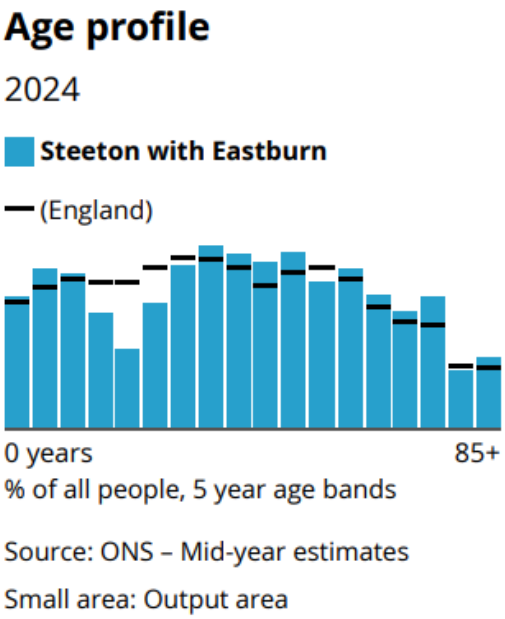


13.2 Population and Ethnicity

13.2.1 The Steeton with Eastburn settlement has a population of 4,734 (ONS, 2024). An overview of the age demographics vs the England composition, shown in Figure 2, highlights Steeton with Eastburn as a settlement with an older than average population.

13.2.2 The ethnic composition of Steeton with Eastburn is primarily made up of people who identify themselves as white, accounting for 92.4% of the local population. This is a higher proportion than the national figure of 81%, the Yorkshire and The Humber figure of 85.4%, and the Bradford District figure of 61.1%.

Figure 2



13.3 Index of Multiple Deprivation

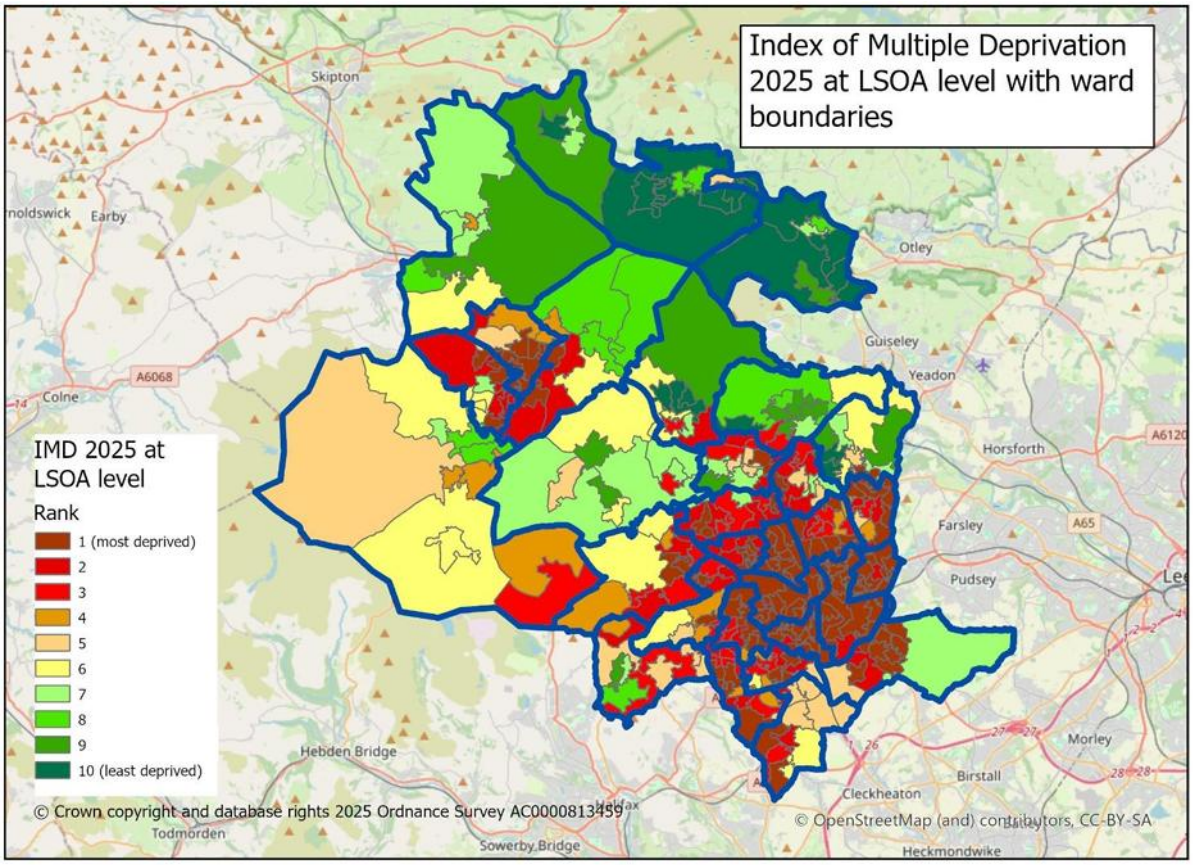
13.3.1 The Index of Multiple Deprivation is an overall measure of deprivation and uses 55 separate indicators organised across seven distinct dimensions of deprivation (income, employment, education skills and training, health deprivation and disability, crime, barriers to housing and services and living environment) which are combined and weighted.

13.3.2 The following map (Figure 3) shows Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) ranked by deciles of deprivation as identified in the 2025 Index of Multiple Deprivation. More deprived neighbourhoods are shown in red and less deprived neighbourhoods are shown in green.

13.3.3 The lower layer super output area boundaries are not directly aligned with the ward boundaries and individual LSOAs may be split across more than one ward. A best-fit methodology has been used which matches the main population of each LSOA to one ward.

13.3.4 All of the LSOAs in the Airedale ward are ranked Between a 7 and 9, indicating that they are of the least deprived (shown in dark green on the map below).

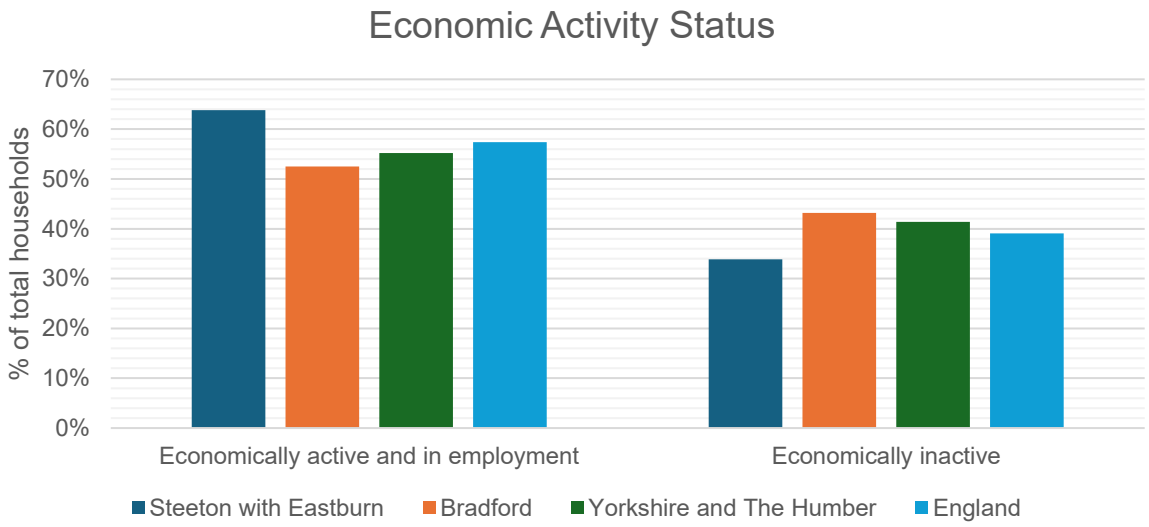
Figure 3



13.4 Economy and Employment

13.4.1 63.8% of the Steeton with Eastburn population (over 16 years old) are economically active and in employment (excluding full-time students) and 33.9% are economically inactive. In England, the economically active rate sits at 57.4% meaning Steeton with Eastburn is more economically active than the national rate. Figure 4 below also illustrates Steeton with Eastburn's economic activity status compared to other regional rates.

Figure 4

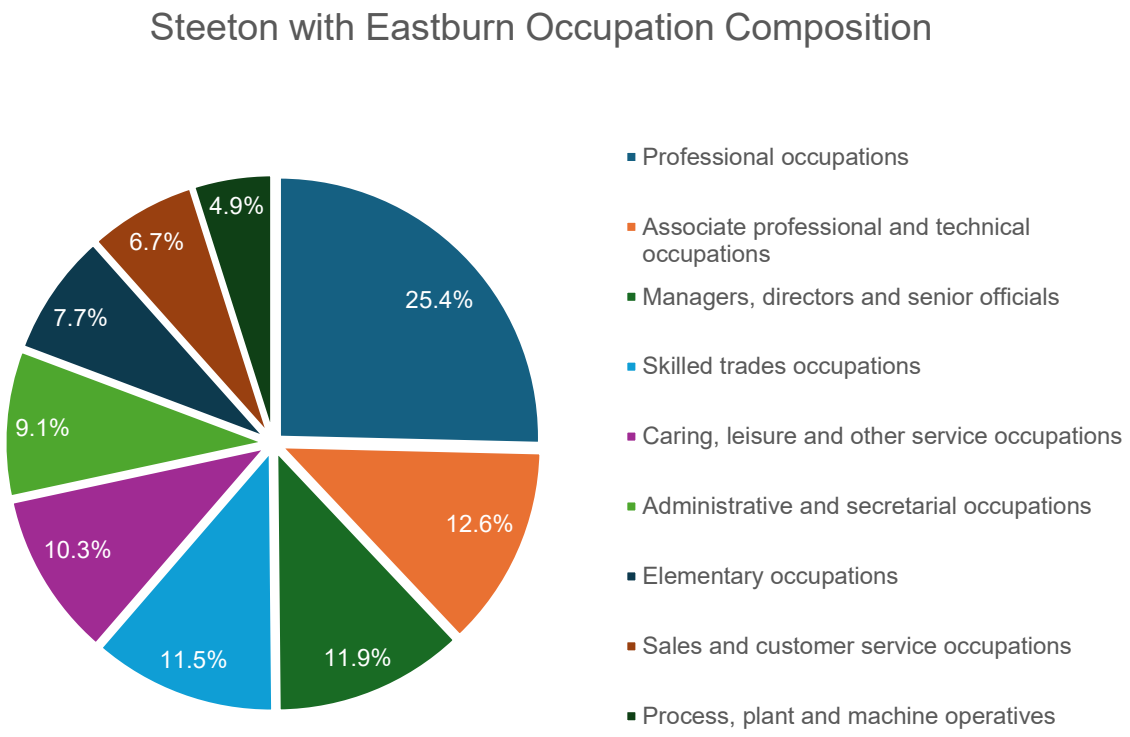


Source: ONS – 2021 Census

13.4.2 Professional occupations (25.4%), associate professional and technical occupations (12.6%), and managerial occupations (11.9%) are the top three occupation classifications in Steeton with Eastburn. Professional occupations are of greater percentage in Steeton with Eastburn compared to the England rate of 20.3%. A more detailed look at Steeton with Eastburn's occupation composition is shown below in Figure 5.

13.4.3 There are a number of active businesses in the settlement of various sizes offering employment opportunities. The largest employers in the village are Five Landis Ltd, who have an automotive site in Eastburn, and Airedale Hospital. There are also two industrial estates – Eastburn Mills Industrial Estate and the Millennium Business Park/Steeton with Eastburn Grove.

Figure 5



Source: ONS – 2021 Census

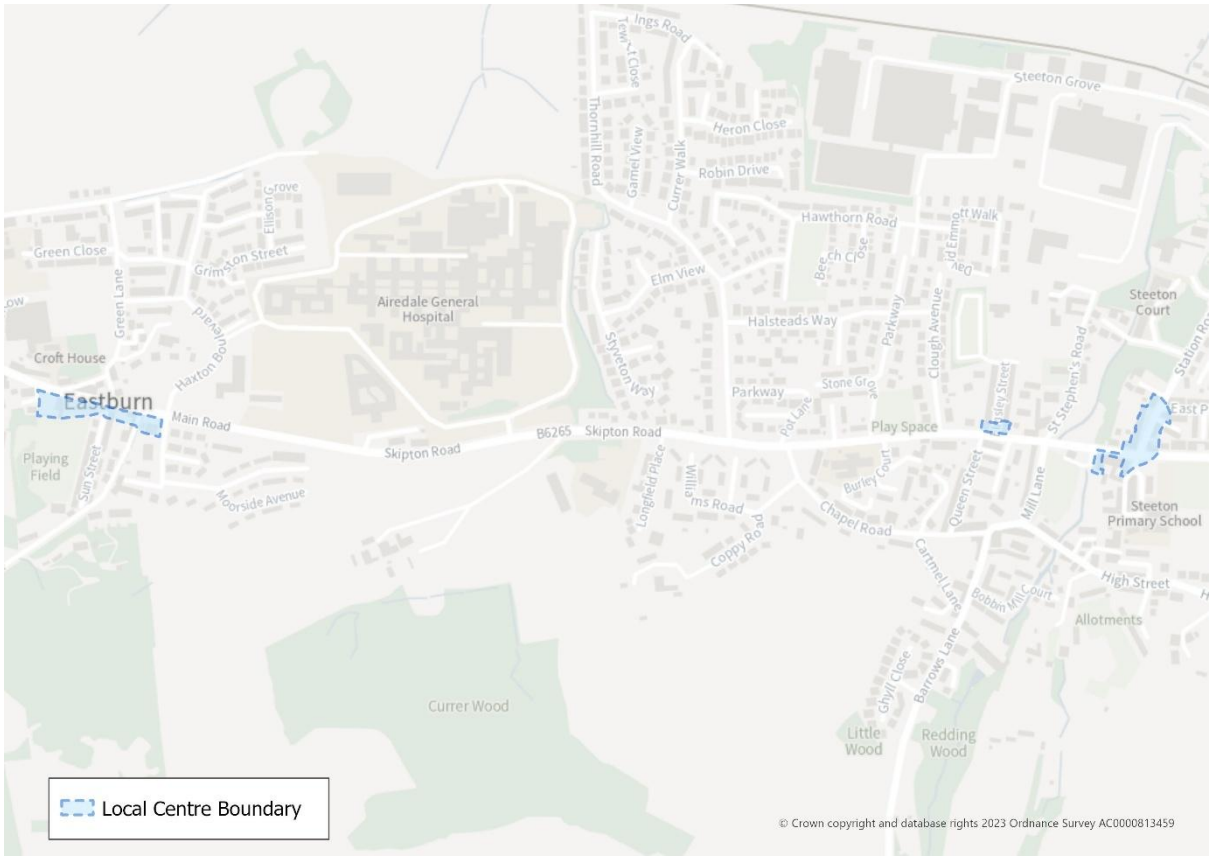
13.5 Retail and Local Services

13.5.1 All retail centres have been subject to a review as part of the Retail and Leisure Study (2026). The original study was completed in 2012. The City Centre is the main focus for retail and service provision for the District followed by the Principal Towns, District Centres and Local Centres.

13.5.2 Steeton with Eastburn operates at a relatively modest scale, comprising 13 units distributed across a number of small and physically separated clusters. Its offer is focused on convenience shopping, food and drink and local services, with no comparison retail provision recorded. Although the range of uses is limited, the centre is fully occupied and continues to provide an important concentration of day-to-day facilities serving the residential communities of Steeton and Eastburn.

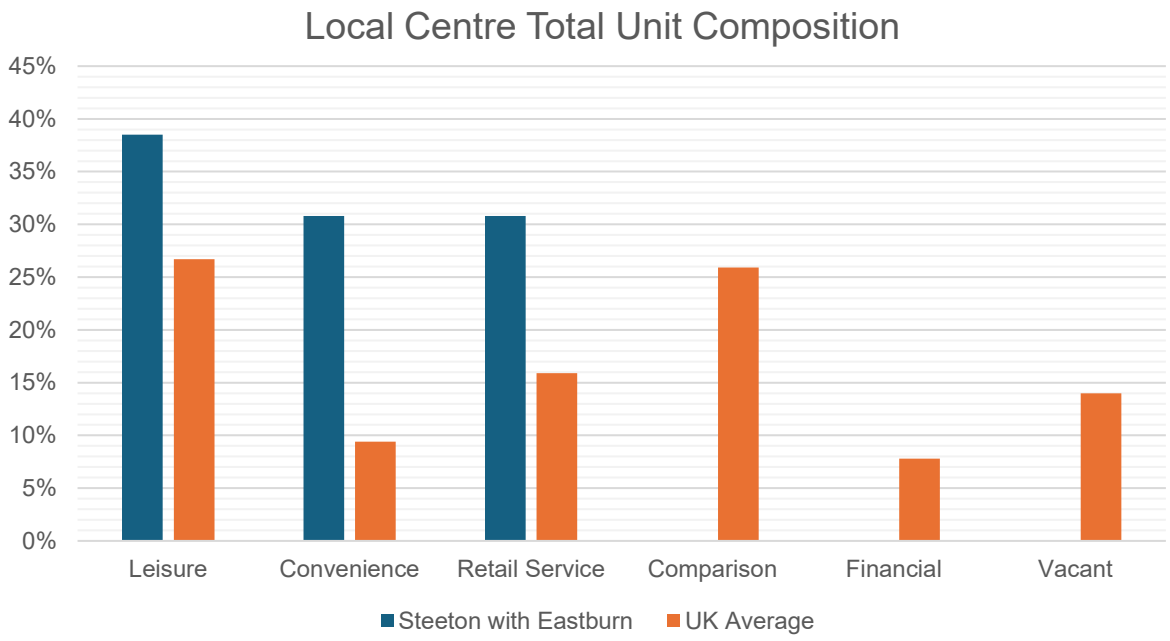
13.5.3 The extent of the Local centre boundary is shown on the Policies Map and Figure 6 below.

Figure 6 - Steeton with Eastburn Local Centre



13.5.4 There is a total of 13 units in the settlement. Most (38.5%) are leisure units. Figure 7 below show the composition of units in Steeton with Eastburn compared to the national average.

Figure 7



Source: Composition of centre derived from Nexus Planning survey of February 2026; UK Average from Experian Goad report of September 2025

13.5.5 The village has a number of community facilities that contribute to the day to day needs of local people. These include a community hall (The Hub), post office, and public houses, as well as three places of worship.

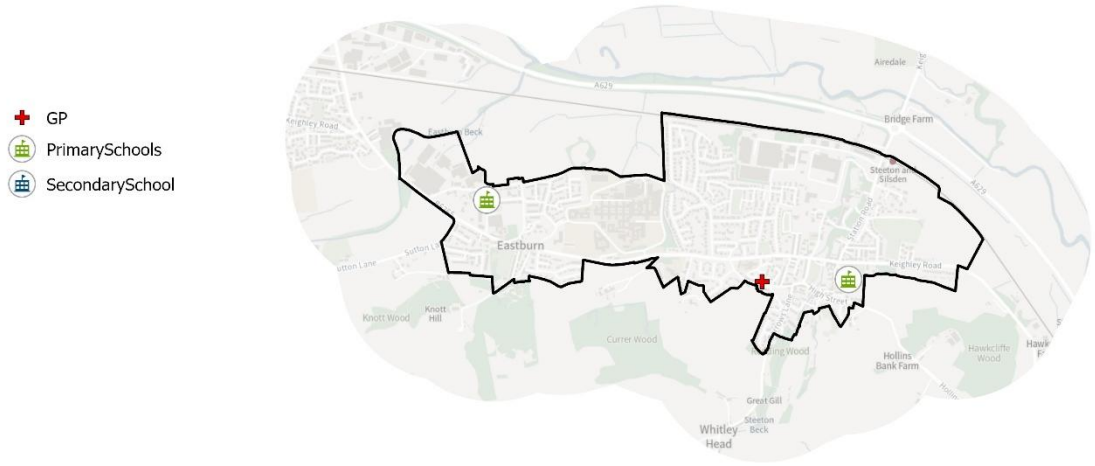
13.5.6 Steeton with Eastburn is served by 2 primary schools– Eastburn Junior & Infant School and Steeton Primary School. These schools have capacity for 525 pupils (UK Gov, 2026). Silsden Primary School is located nearby in the neighbouring town.

13.5.7 Steeton with Eastburn does not have a secondary school. The nearest schools within are in Keighley– The Holy Family Catholic School, Oakbank School and University Academy Keighley. A number of children also travel across the local authority boundary into North Yorkshire to access South Craven School in the neighbouring settlement of Cross Hills. All secondary schools include 6th Form provision.

13.5.8 Local people can also access post 16 education at several nearby Further Education colleges– Craven College in Skipton and Keighley College. Bradford College and Shipley College, as well as the universities in Bradford and Leeds, are also within reach.

13.5.9 Primary healthcare services are provided at Steeton Surgery, part of the Silsden & Steeton Medical Practice. The medical practice also includes a pharmacy. Eastburn is also the location of Airedale General Hospital, one of Bradford district's two acute hospitals. It provides a wide range of services, including Accident & Emergency and Maternity, to a population of over 200,000 people, covering 700 square miles within Yorkshire and Lancashire. It is also major employer within the area, employing over 2,300 staff. Figure 8 shows the location of local services.

Figure 8 – School and Medical Facilities in Steeton with Eastburn



13.6 Transport and Movement

13.6.1 Steeton with Eastburn is located within the key transport corridor running through the Aire Valley, providing good road and rail connections to nearby major towns and cities. It lies to the south of the A629, the main route through the Aire Valley between Bradford, North Yorkshire and East Lancashire. This gives access to other towns within Airedale including Keighley as well as to Bradford and Skipton. The village also straddles the B6265 (the former main route between Keighley and Skipton). The village is connected to the main A629 via Station Road, which then becomes the

A6034 linking it to Silsden and the A65 at Addingham in the Wharfedale area.

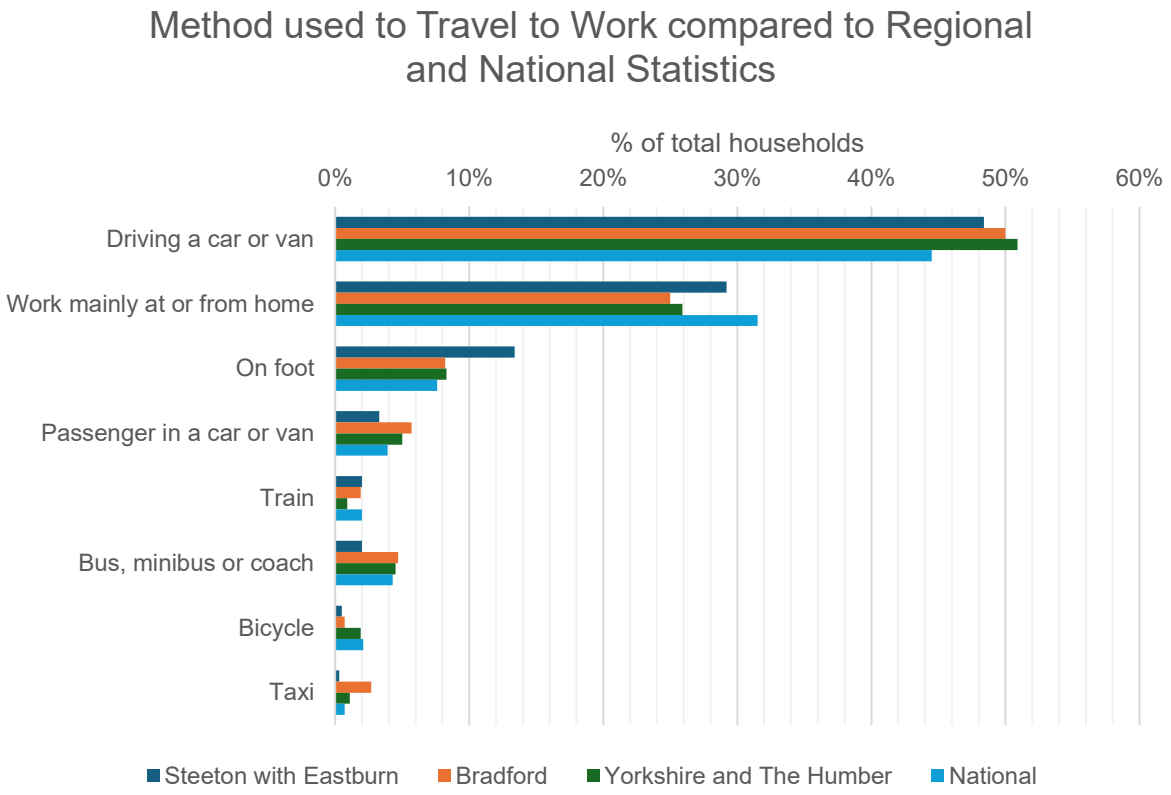
13.6.2 As shown in Figure 10 below, much of Steeton and Eastburn falls between the connectivity score range of 50-60. The Connectivity Tool combines transport and land use data to generate a national measure of connectivity. It can be used to display how any location is connected to everyday services by walking, driving, cycling and public transport.

13.6.3 Steeton with Eastburn and Silsden station is located on the northern edge of the village and is a stop on the electrified Airedale line. This provides frequent links to Keighley, Bingley, Shipley, Bradford, Skipton and Leeds. A free car park at station opened in 2024 and has space for 245 vehicles. The village is also on high frequency bus routes providing connections to Keighley, Skipton, Burnley, Silsden, Addingham and Ilkley. Figure 10 illustrates the rail and bus stops in Steeton with Eastburn. Connectivity is strongest along the B6265 and Station Road.

13.6.4 Steeton with Eastburn has higher levels of car ownership compared to the Yorkshire and The Humber average, with a larger proportion of households having 1 or 2 cars or vans. It has a consequently much lower level of households with no car at 13% compared to a Yorkshire and The Humber average of 24.1% and an England average of 23.5%. Steeton with Eastburn lies outside the Bradford Clean Air Zone (CAZ).

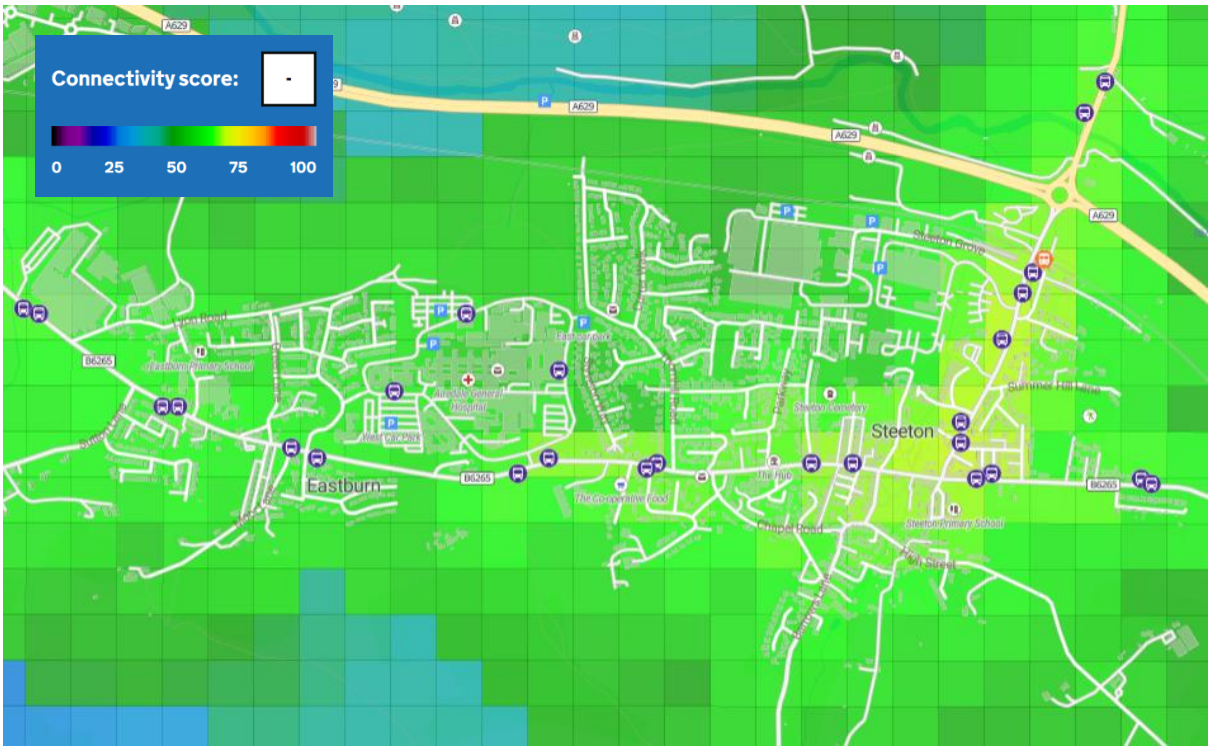
13.6.5 The most popular method used to travel to work is driving a car or van at 48.4%, followed by working mainly at or from home at 29.2%, and on foot at 13.4%. Figure 9 below shows in detail the methods used to travel to work in Steeton with Eastburn compared to district, regional, and national statistics. These figures are also impacted by the COVID pandemic at the time of the Census survey period.

Figure 9



Source: ONS – 2021 Census

Figure 10 – Steeton with Eastburn Connectivity Map

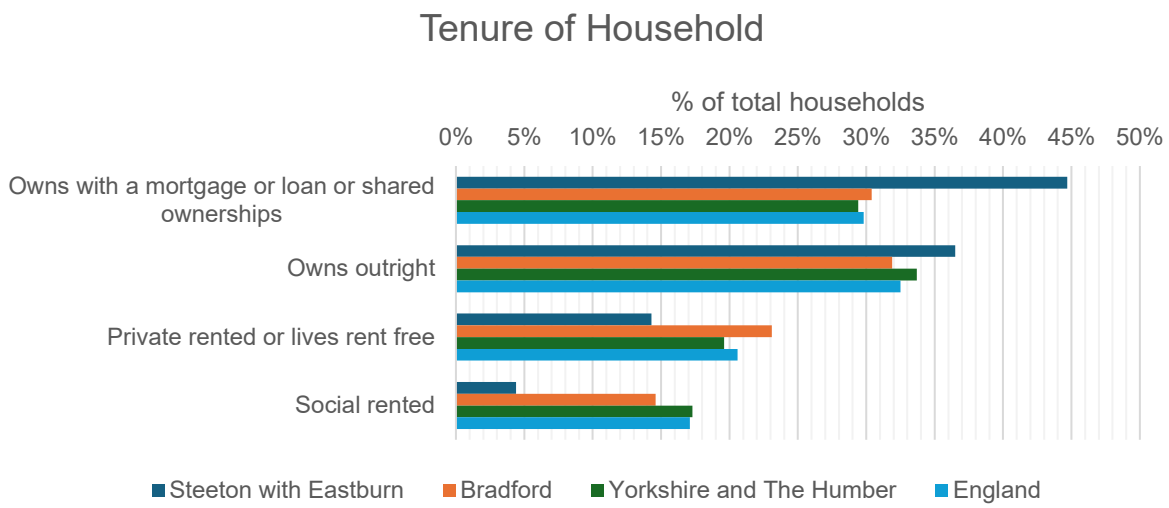


Source: Department for Transport, https://connectivity-tool.dft.gov.uk/

13.7 Dwellings and Households

13.7.1 Steeton with Eastburn has 4,734 households, with higher levels of outright household ownership at 36.5% compared to an England rate of 32.5%, a Yorkshire and The Humber rate of 33.7%, and a Bradford District rate of 31.9%. Most households (44.7%) are owned with a mortgage or loan or shared ownership. Only 4.4% of households are social renting vs a rate of 17.1% in England. A more detailed look at tenure of household in Steeton with Eastburn is offered in Figure 11.

Figure 11



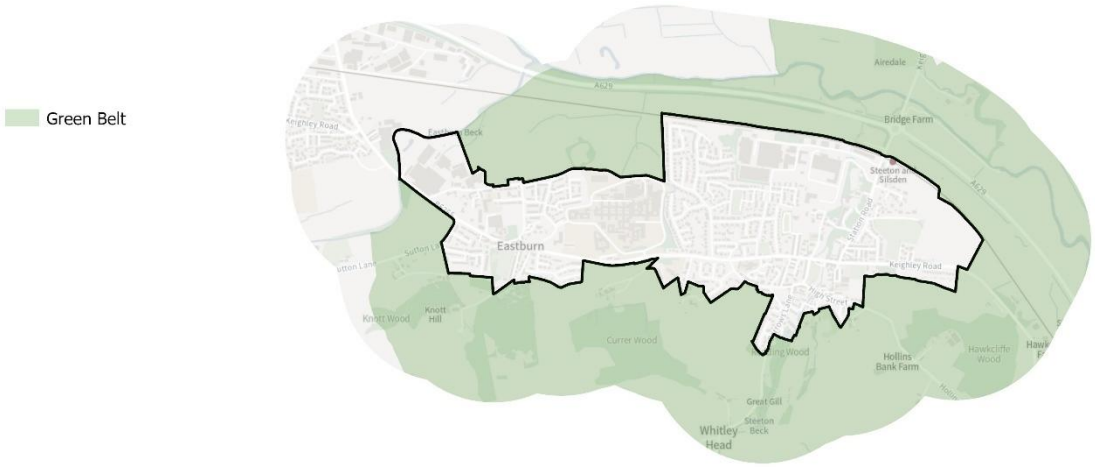
Source: ONS – 2021 Census

13.7.2 Steeton with Eastburn has a mix of accommodation types, with a composition of 94% whole house or bungalow, 6% flat, maisonette or apartment, and 0% caravan or other mobile or temporary structure. Compared to the England rate of 77.4%, Steeton with Eastburn has a much more significant proportion of households classed as whole houses or bungalows.

13.8 Green Belt

13.8.1 Steeton with Eastburn is surrounded by Green Belt to the north, south, and east, as shown below in Figure 12.

Figure 12 – Green Belt Surrounding Steeton with Eastburn

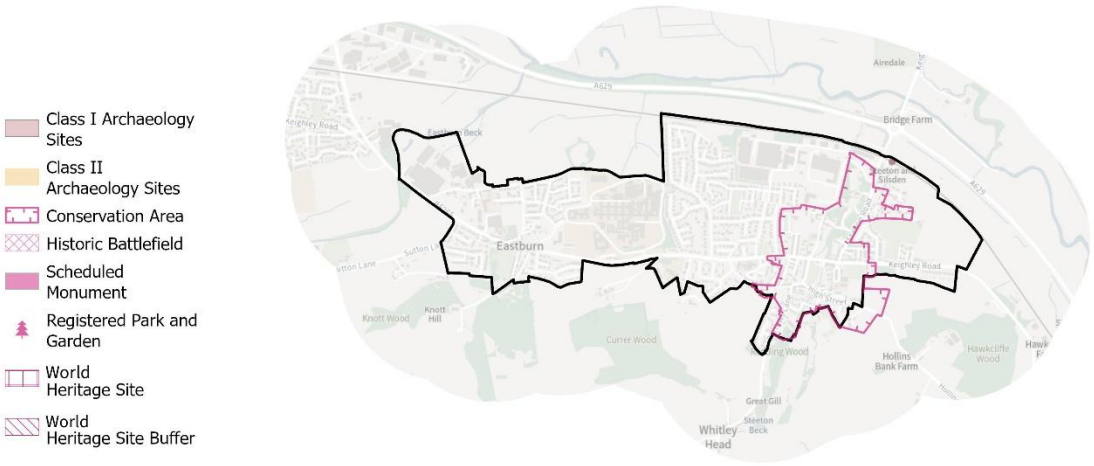


13.9 Historic Character

13.9.1 There is one designated Conservation Area within Steeton with Eastburn. This covers the historic core of Steeton with Eastburn which is centred on Skipton Road, Keighley Road and Station Road to the north and Barrows Lane to the south.

13.9.2 There is a total of 32 Listed Buildings in Steeton with Eastburn, all of which are Grade II Listed. See Figure 13 below for an overview of areas of historic significance.

Figure 13 – Areas of Historic Significance In and Around Steeton with Eastburn



13.10 Landscape

13.10.1 Steeton with Eastburn is comprised of two landscape character types (LCT): Settled Valley Floor and Steep Valley Sides. Within the settlement area, the Upper Airedale Settled Valley Floor is the dominant landscape character area (LCA). This LCA is defined by the following non-exhaustive characteristics:

- An open, wide, flat, expanse of floodplain with valley sides rising gently to the north and south
- Floodplain soils are loamy and naturally wet. Further from the river and towards settlements soils become more acidic
- Dissected by the meandering course of the River Aire with tributaries including Silsden Beck, Holden Beck and Steeton Beck. The Leeds and Liverpool Canal forms the northern boundary of the LCA.

13.10.2 The Hollins Bank Steep Valley Sides makes up a second significant part of the settlement and includes part of the low-lying valley floor of the Airedale Valley between Silsden and Steeton. Figure 14 shows a map of the LCAs in and around the Steeton with Eastburn settlement.

Figure 14 – Landscape Character Types and Areas within Steeton with Eastburn



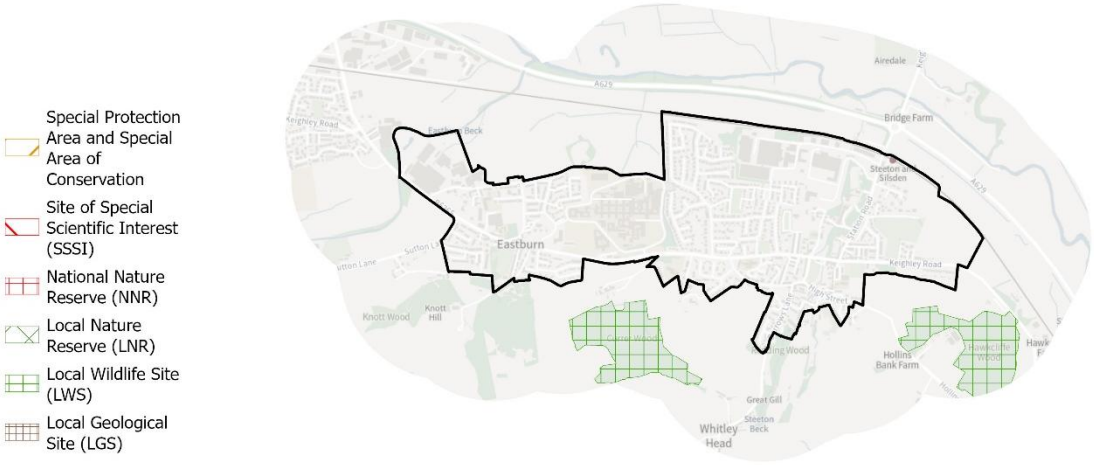
13.11 Natural Environment

13.11.1 Steeton with Eastburn has a range of corridors and spaces that contribute towards its Green and Blue Infrastructure network. Key corridors include the valley of the River Aire (a regionally important GI corridor), Steeton Beck that flows from south to north through the centre of Steeton and Eastburn Beck that flows along the north western edge of Eastburn. Steeton Beck provides a wooded corridor through the village. The wooded incline to the south of the village has also been identified as being key element of the GI network.

13.11.2 Steeton with Eastburn contains two biodiversity designations. These are Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) Currer Woods and Hawkcliffe Woods. A further LWS – the Steeton Reservoir LWS – is situated around 1.2km to the south of the village boundary. The South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA and SAC (and SSSI) is located around 3.1km and 3.5km to the south west and north east respectively, placing the settlement with the 7km buffer of the SPA/SAC.

13.11.3 Mapping of different combinations of GBI need and deficiency can act as a high-level guide to help prioritise where GBI is most required and indicate spatially any gaps in the existing GBI network. Steeton with Eastburn has a mix of GBI needs, though notably suffers from numerous areas of low provision and high need.

Figure 15 – Steeton with Eastburn Natural Environment Map



13.12 Open Space, Sport and Recreation

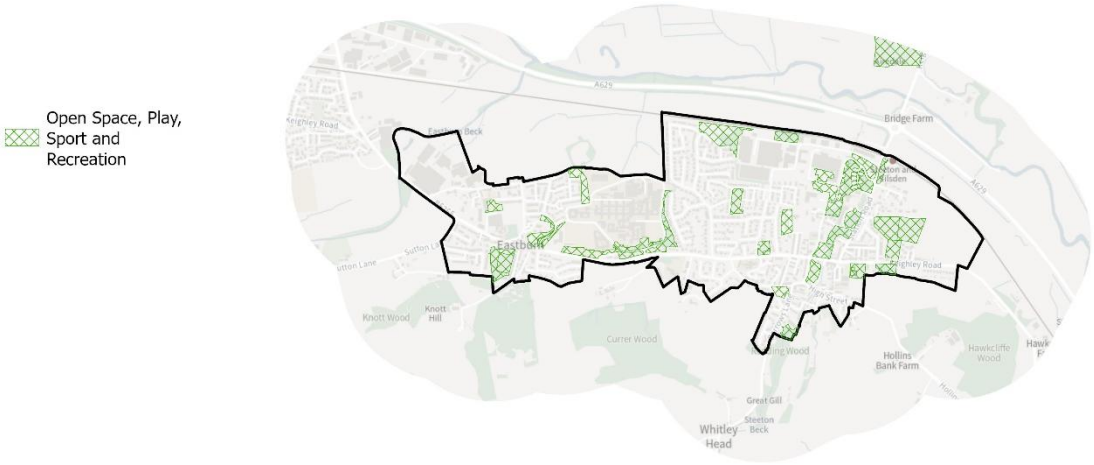
13.12.1 The settlement area of Steeton with Eastburn has 35 sites identified as open space covering an area of circa 18ha. Key sites within the settlement include:

- Eastburn Recreation Ground
- Steeton Football and Cricket Clubs Grounds
- Steeton Bowling Club

13.12.2 The settlement has a reasonably good distribution of spaces throughout the settlement but there are notable deficiencies in certain types of open space, meaning high priority for increased provision of Parks and Gardens and Outdoor Sports sites including play provision for younger children.

Figure 16 below shows the location of open space in Steeton with Eastburn.

Figure 16 – Steeton with Eastburn Open Space Overview

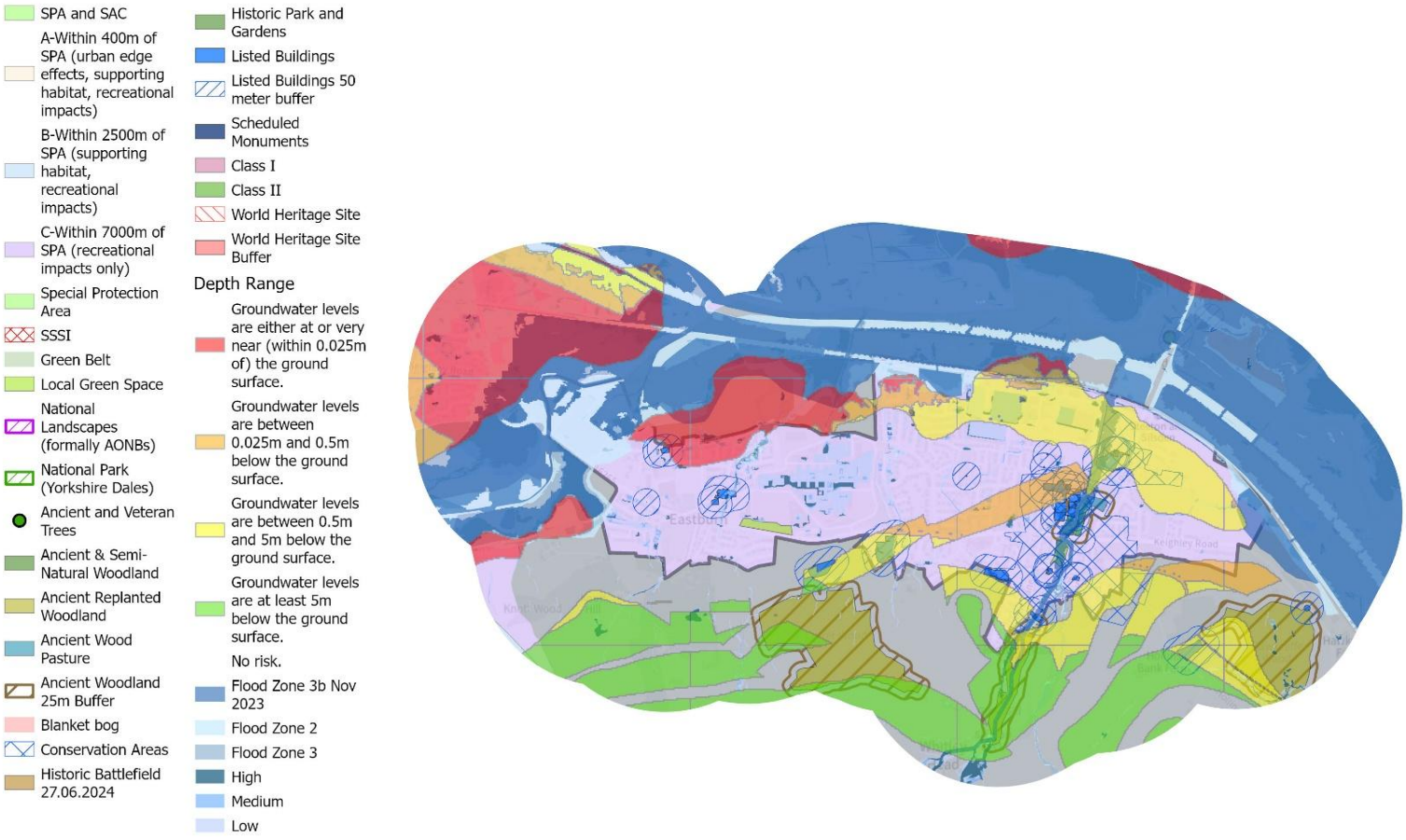


13.13 Critical Environmental Constraints

13.13.1 Large areas of land to the north of Steeton with Eastburn and to the south of Silsden lie within a flood risk zone thus acting as constraints to any potential development in this area. Additionally, northern areas of the settlement (and the middle of Airedale hospital campus) are highly susceptible to surface water flooding.

13.13.2 A map detailing critical environmental constraints in and around the Steeton with Eastburn settlement is shown below in Figure 17.

Figure 17 – NPPF Footnote 7 Constraints



14 Cullingworth Settlement Profile

14.1. Introduction – Location and History

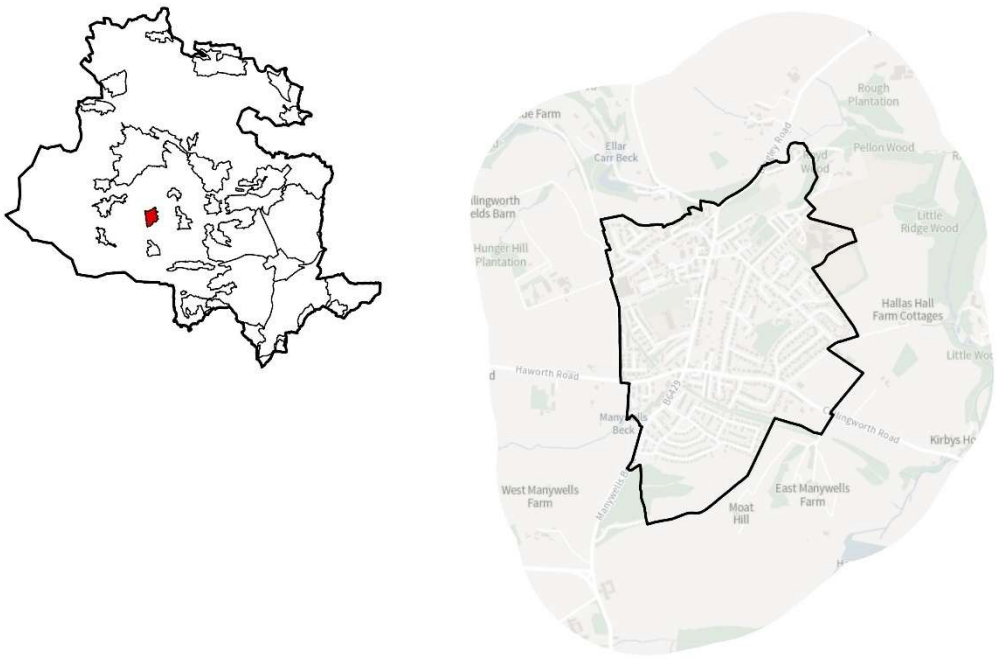
14.1.1. The village of Cullingworth is located within the Pennine Towns and Villages sub-area of the Bradford District. It is located approximately 10km north west of Bradford, 3km east of Haworth and 2.5km west of Wilsden. It is largely residential in nature, with some local services.

14.1.2. Cullingworth was mostly an agricultural settlement until the 19th century. The industrial revolution brought the textile industry to the village and inhabitants worked in local mills, coal mines, or quarries. It now serves primarily as a commuter settlement for Bradford.

14.1.3. The settlement is part of the Keighley and Ilkley parliamentary consistency. Cullingworth Village Council acts as an administrative body for the area.

14.1.4. Unless otherwise stated, the statistics presented in this settlement profile are derived from the Office of National Statistics 2021 Census.

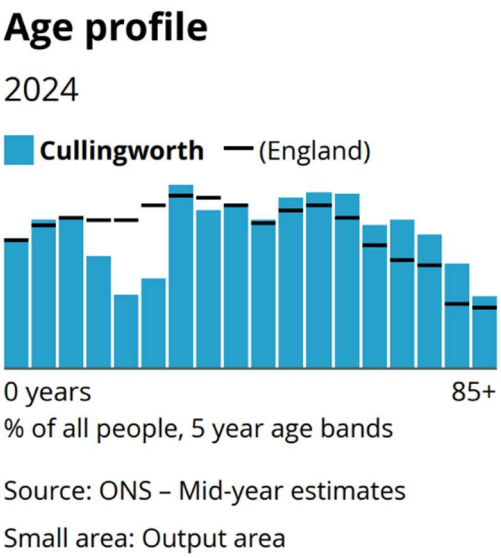
Figure 1 – Location Map



14.2. Population and Ethnicity

14.2.1. The Cullingworth settlement has a population of 3,164 (ONS, 2024). An overview of Cullingworth's age demographics vs England's, shown in Figure 2, highlights Cullingworth as a settlement with a much older than average population.

Figure 2



14.2.2. The ethnic composition of Cullingworth is primarily made up of people who identify themselves as white, accounting for 94% of the local population. This is a notably higher proportion than the national figure of 81%, the Yorkshire and the Humber figure of 85.4%, and the Bradford District figure of 61.1%.

14.3. Index of Multiple Deprivation

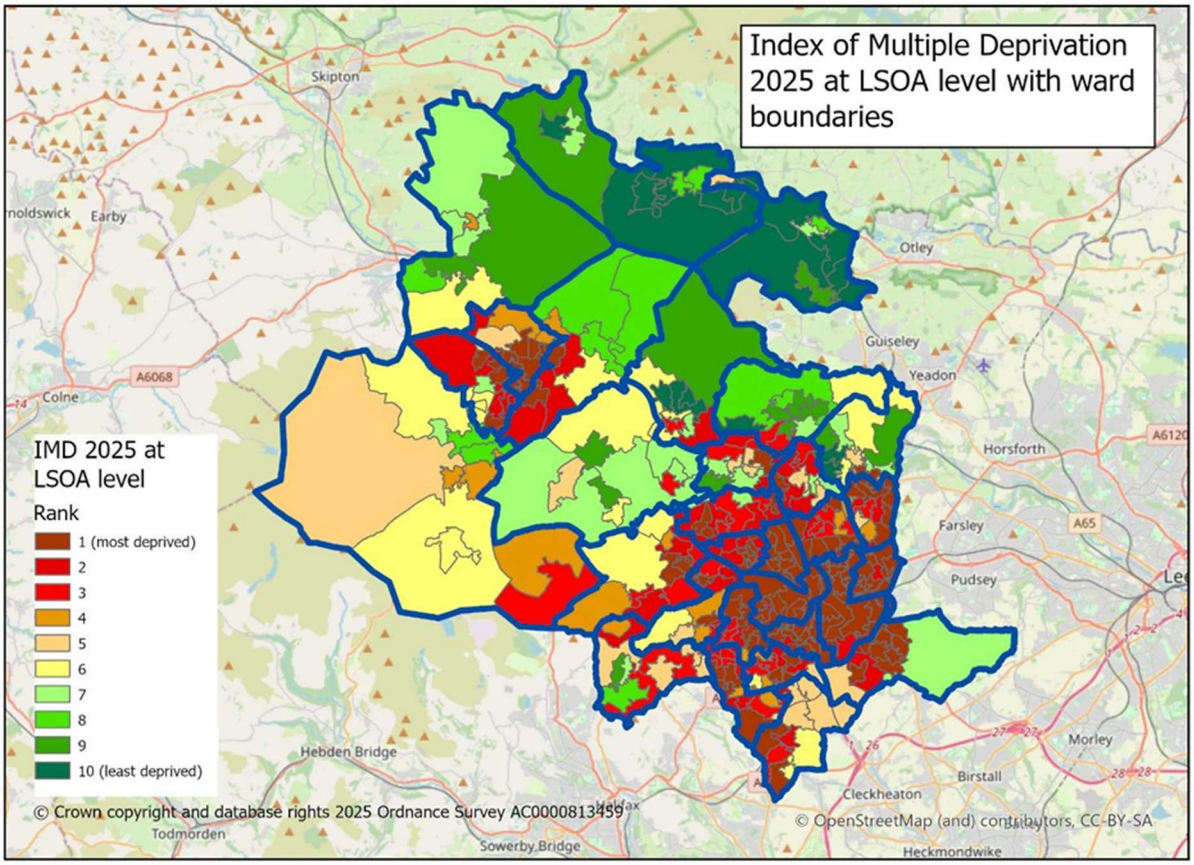
14.3.1. The Index of Multiple Deprivation is an overall measure of deprivation and uses 55 separate indicators organised across seven distinct dimensions of deprivation (income, employment, education skills and training, health deprivation and disability, crime, barriers to housing and services and living environment) which are combined and weighted.

14.3.2. The following map (Figure 3) shows Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) ranked by deciles of deprivation as identified in the 2025 Index of Multiple Deprivation. More deprived neighbourhoods are shown in red and less deprived neighbourhoods are shown in green.

14.3.3. The lower layer super output area boundaries are not directly aligned with the ward boundaries and individual LSOAs may be split across more than one ward. A best-fit methodology has been used which matches the main population of each LSOA to one ward.

14.3.4. Cullingworth falls within the Bingley West ward, where most of the ten LSOAs in Bingley West ward are less deprived, with rankings from 5 to 9 (as shown in the below map), although one neighbourhood is ranked as 3 (shown as light red on the map).

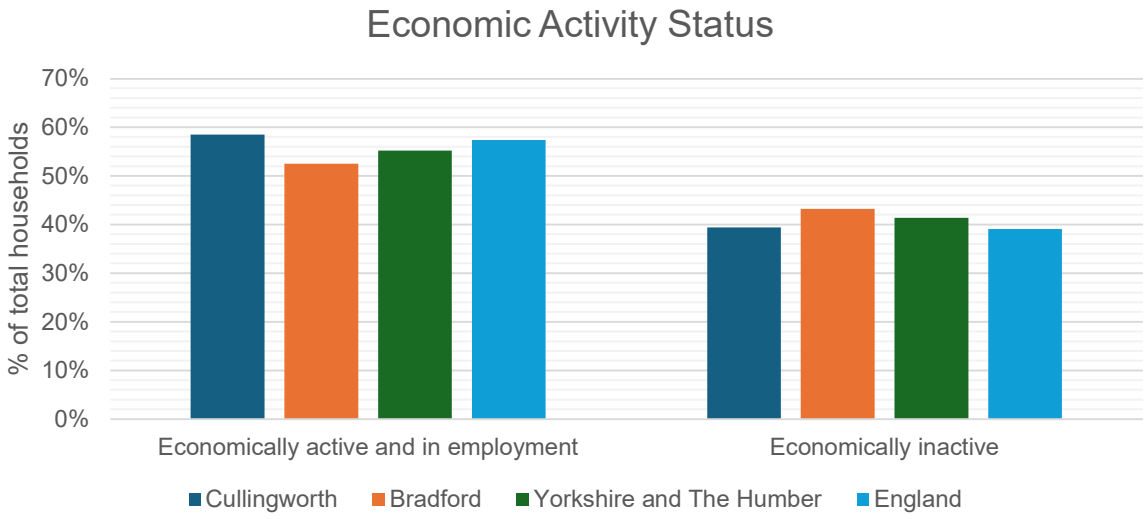
Figure 3



14.4. Economy and Employment

14.4.1. 58.5% of the Cullingworth population (over 16 years old) are economically active and in employment (excluding full-time students) and 39.4% are economically inactive. In England, the economically active rate sits at 57.4%, meaning Cullingworth is near equal to the national rate. Figure 4 below also illustrates Cullingworth's economic activity status compared to other regional rates.

Figure 4

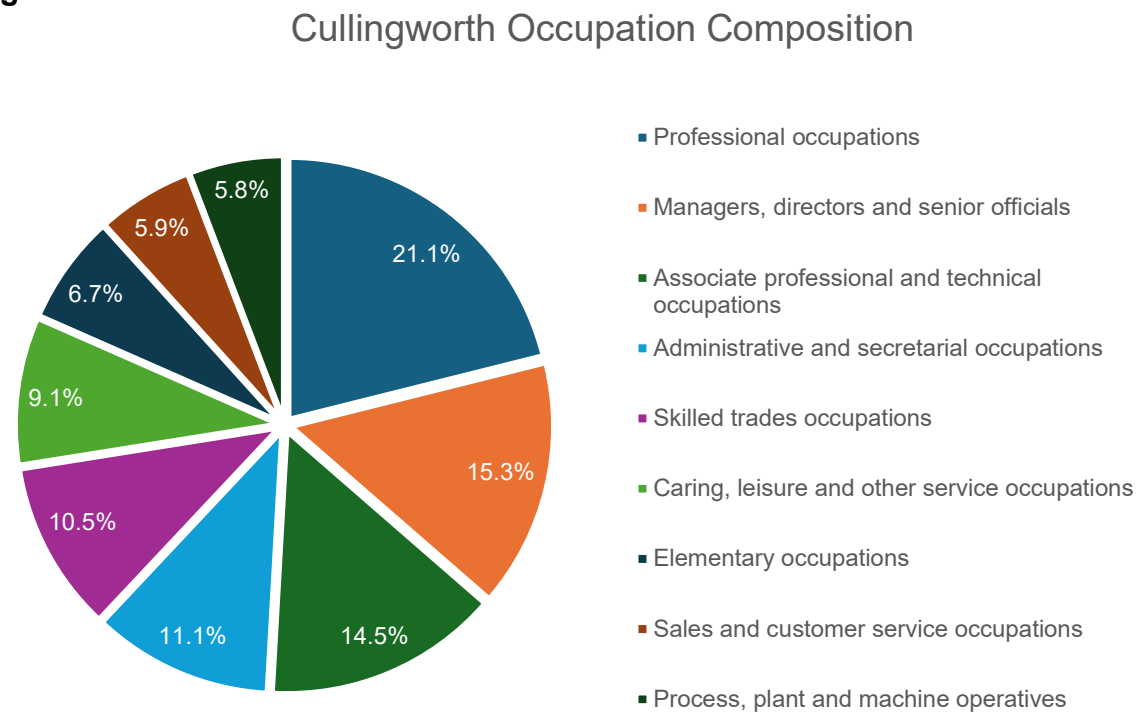


Source: ONS – 2021 Census

14.4.3. Professional occupations (21.1%), managerial occupations (15.3%), and associate professional and technical occupations (14.5%) are the top three occupation classifications for Cullingworth. These occupations are at a higher percentage compared to the England rate of 20.3%, 12.9%, and 13.3% respectively. A more detailed look at Cullingworth's occupation composition is shown below in Figure 5.

14.4.4. There are some employment opportunities within the village itself following the closure of many of the industrial and manufacturing businesses in recent years. Existing employment is mainly made up of the village's abattoir, builder's merchants, retail outlets and the service economy e.g. the local primary and secondary schools.

Figure 5



Source: ONS – 2021 Census

14.5. Retail and Local Services

14.5.1. All retail centres have been subject to a review as part of the Retail and Leisure Study (2026). The original study was completed in 2012. The City Centre is the main focus for retail and service provision for the District followed by the Principal Towns, District Centres and Local Centres.

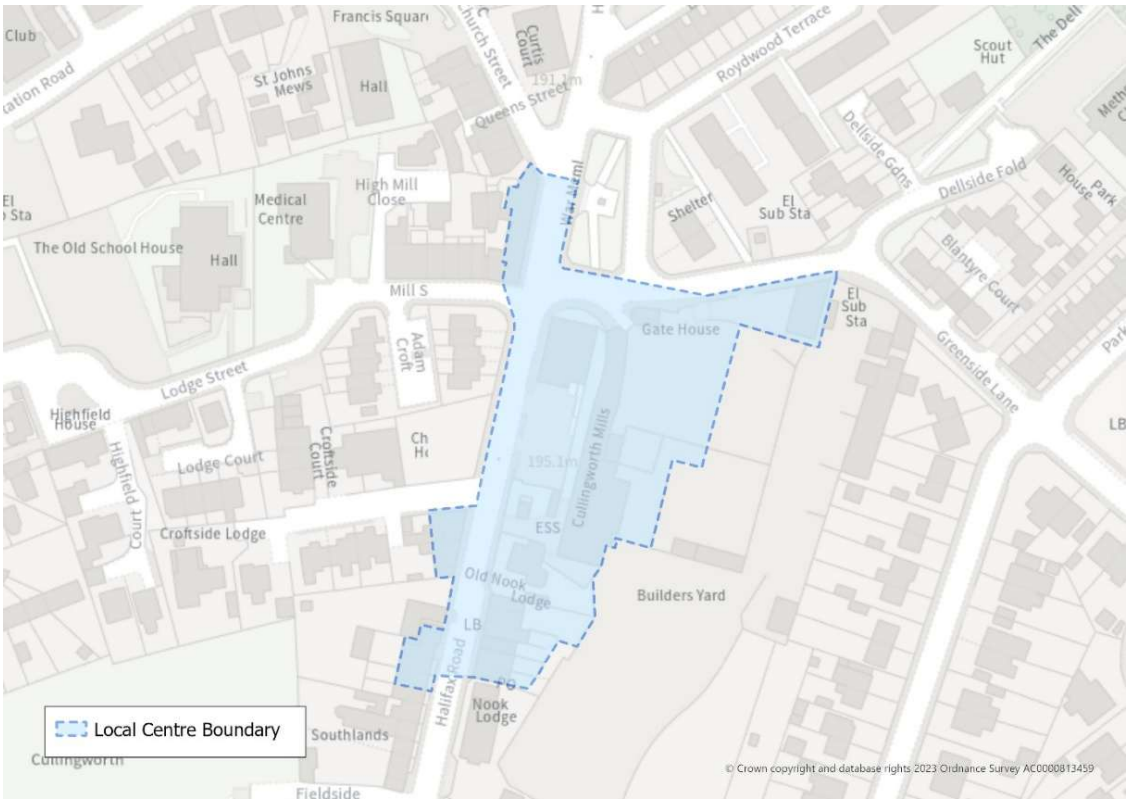
14.5.2. Cullingworth Local Centre is focused along the main village street and serves a scattered rural residential catchment in this part of the Bradford District. The centre provides a range of uses appropriate to its rural village setting, including a convenience store (Co-op), post office and a public house, supplemented by a small number of independent service and retail operators. The provision of a post office and convenience store ensures that the most essential daily needs of local residents can be met within the village, reducing the need to travel to larger centres.

14.5.3. The physical characteristic of the centre reflects the historic stone-built of the Pennine village, contributing to an attractive environment. Footfall was

modest during the site visit, which is consistent with the character of rural village centre. Car accessibility is important given the rural location and limited public transport provision. The centre is considered to fulfil an important convenience and essential service function for the Cullingworth community and the surrounding rural area.

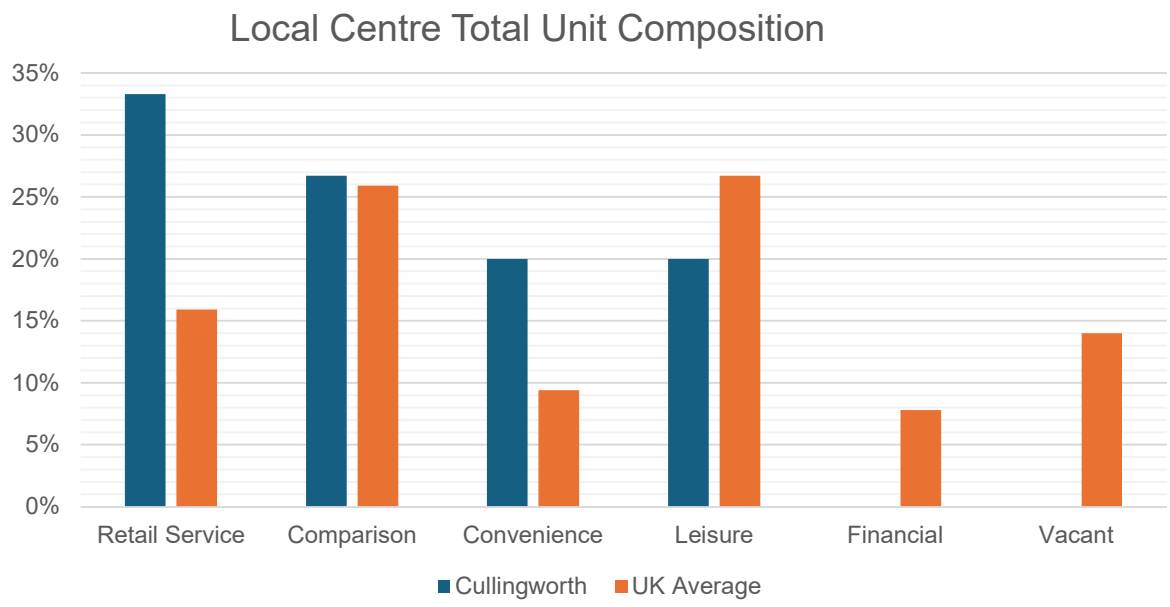
14.5.4. The extent of the Local centre boundary is shown on the Policies Map and Figure 6 below.

Figure 6 - Cullingworth Local Centre



14.5.5. According to the Bradford Retail and Leisure Study 2026, there is a total of 15 units in the settlement. A third are retail service units compared to a UK average of around 16%. Figure 7 below show the composition of units in Cullingworth compared to the national average.

Figure 7



Source: Composition of centre derived from Nexus Planning survey of February 2026; UK Average from Experian Goad report of September 2025

14.5.6. Cullingworth Village Primary School has a capacity of 315 (UK Gov, 2026); it is located off Halifax Road in the centre of Cullingworth. Secondary location is provided at Parkside School, in the west of Cullingworth, which has a capacity of 1,170 (UK Gov, 2026).

14.5.7. The village is served by one medical facility, Cullingworth Medical Practice which is part of Wilsden Medical Practice, which provides a service to residents of Cullingworth, Wilsden, Denholme and Harden. There is a pharmacy located on Halifax Road. Local services are identified in Figure 8 below. Secondary (acute) healthcare is provided at Bradford Royal Infirmary and Airedale General Hospital.

Figure 8 – School and Medical Facilities in Cullingworth



14.6. Transport and Movement

14.6.1. Cullingworth lies on the cross roads of the B6429 Halifax Road and the B6144 Haworth Road. The A629 Keighley/Halifax Road is located to the south west of the village which provides access to Denholme, Bradford and Keighley.

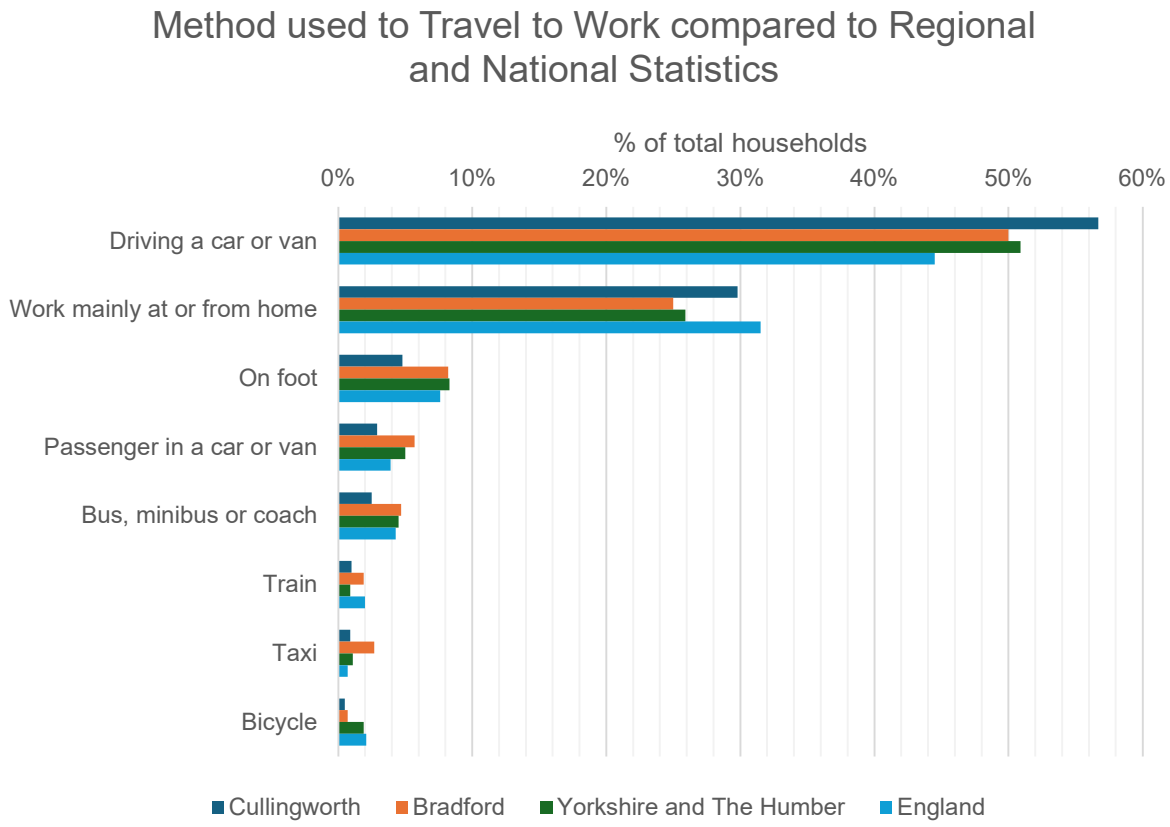
14.6.2. There are frequent bus services to Keighley and Bradford along with an hourly service to Halifax. The nearest railway stations are each around 5km away, these are Bingley, Crossflatts and Keighley. Leeds Bradford International Airport is 15 km away. Figure 10 illustrates where bus stops lie in Cullingworth and shows connectivity according to a colour gradient. The Connectivity Tool combines transport and land use data to generate a national measure of connectivity. It can be used to display how any location is connected to everyday services by walking, driving, cycling and public transport. Much of Cullingworth falls between the connectivity score range of 40-50.

14.6.3. The Great Northern Railway Trail and National Cycle Network route 69 which, though disjointed, provides a link between Cullingworth and Queensbury and provides a local tourist attraction.

14.6.4. Cullingworth has higher levels of car ownership compared to the Yorkshire and the Humber rate across all number of vehicles (1-3+ cars or van per household). It has a consequently lower level of households with no car at 13.4% compared to a Yorkshire and the Humber rate of 24.1% and an England rate of 23.5%. It is worth noting that Cullingworth lies outside the Bradford Clean Air Zone (CAZ).

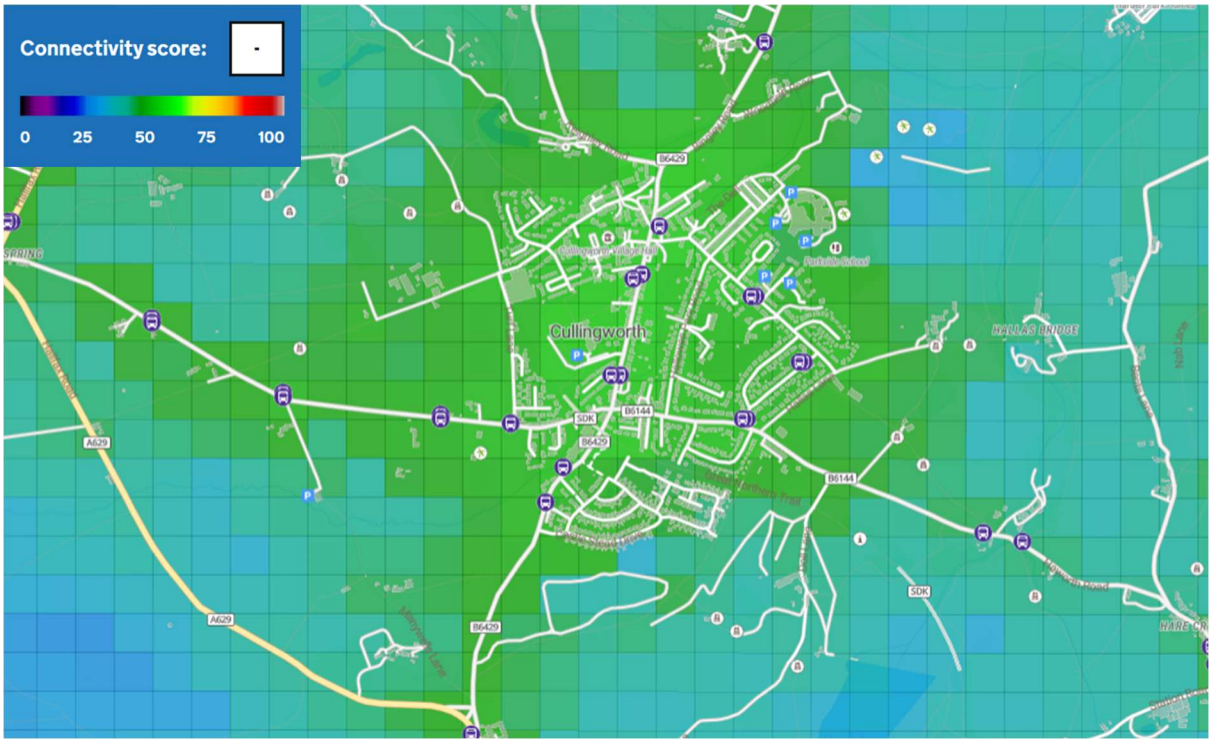
14.6.5. The most popular method used to travel to work is driving a car or van at 56.7%, followed by working mainly at or from home at 29.8%, and on foot at 4.8%. Figure 9 below shows in detail the methods used to travel to work in Cullingworth compared to district, regional, and national statistics. These figures are also impacted by the COVID pandemic at the time of the Census survey period.

Figure 9



Source: ONS – 2021 Census

Figure 10 – Cullingworth Connectivity Map

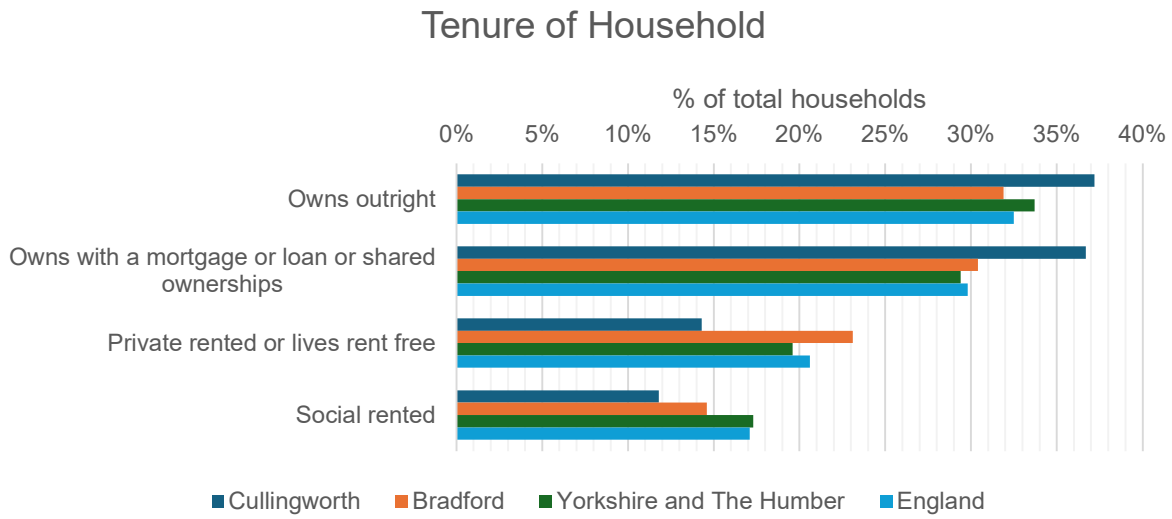


Source: Department for Transport, https://connectivity-tool.dft.gov.uk/

14.7. Dwellings and Households

14.7.1. Cullingworth has 1,380 households, with higher levels of outright household ownership at 37.2%, compared to an England rate of 32.5%, a Yorkshire and the Humber rate of 33.7%, and a Bradford District rate of 31.9%. 36.7% of households in Cullingworth also own with a mortgage or loan or shared ownership, compared to an England rate of 29.8%. A more detailed look at tenure of household in Cullingworth is offered in Figure 11.

Figure 11



Source: ONS – 2021 Census

14.7.2. Cullingworth has a mix of accommodation types, with a composition of 90.4% whole house/bungalow, 9.6% flat/maisonette/apartment. Compared to the England rate of 77.4%, Cullingworth has a much more significant proportion of households classed as whole house/bungalow.

14.8. Green Belt

14.8.1. As shown in Figure 12 below, Cullingworth is surrounded by the Green Belt entirely.

Figure 12 – Green Belt Surrounding Cullingworth



14.9. Historic Character

14.9.1. The historic core of Cullingworth village lies to the north and is designated as a Cullingworth Conservation Area. The majority of Cullingworth's 26 Grade II Listed Buildings are located within the Conservation Area, Including St. Johns Church and Manor Farm and Cottage. Figure 13 below offers an overview of areas of historic significance in and around the settlement.

Figure 13 – Areas of Historic Significance In and Around Cullingworth



14.10. Landscape

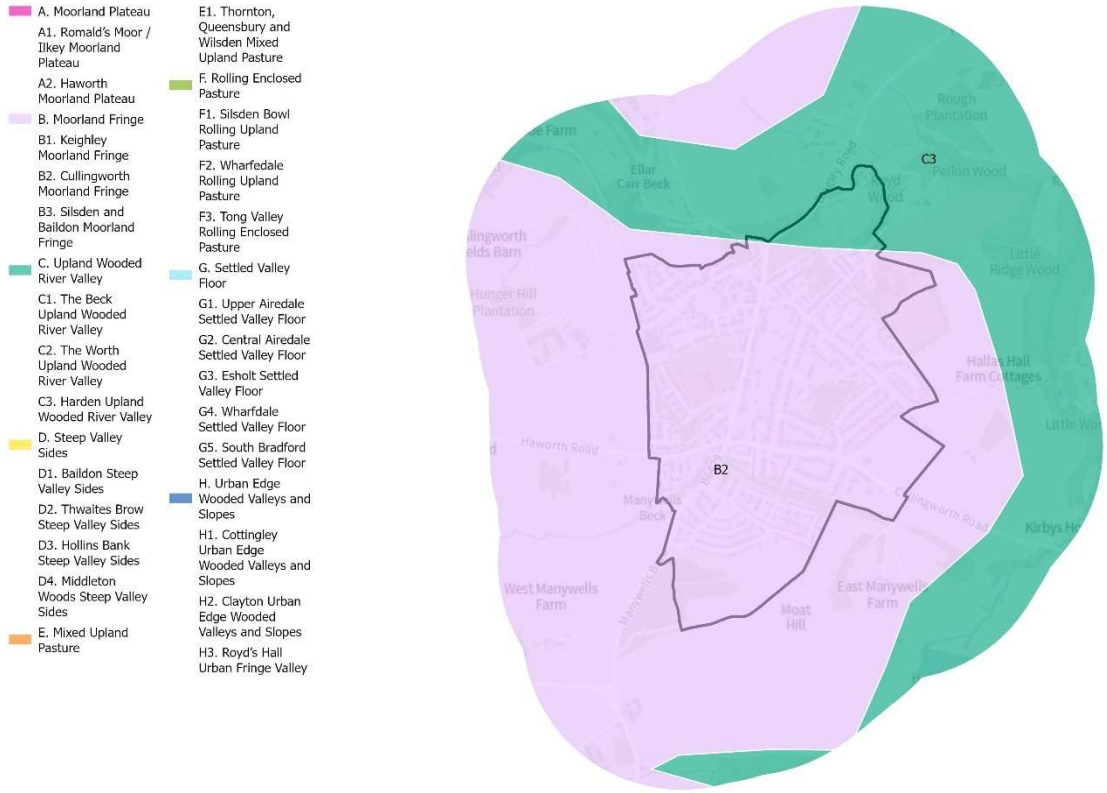
14.10.1. Cullingworth is comprised of two landscape character types (LCT): Moorland Fringe and Upland Wooded River Valley. Within the settlement area, the Cullingworth and Haworth Moorland Fringe is the dominant landscape character area (LCA). This LCA is defined by the following non-exhaustive characteristics:

- Unenclosed moors provide habitat interest, including priority habitat for upland heath, grass moorland, upland flushes, fens and swamps and blanket bog.
- The distinctive field pattern made up of small to medium-scale rectilinear fields is defined by drystone walls, originating from 18th and 19th century surveyed enclosure. This creates a distinctive geometric pattern across the landscape.
- Infrastructure is more prominent in the east, including the A629 and electricity pylons. This detracts from the sense of remoteness and otherwise isolated character of the area.

14.10.2. The Harden Upland Wooded River Valleys makes up a second part of the settlement to the north east, comprising the wide, gentle slopes of the

main Harden Valley. Figure 14 shows a map of the LCAs in and around the Cullingworth settlement.

Figure 14 – Landscape Character Types and Areas within Cullingworth



14.11. Natural Environment

14.11.1. Green Infrastructure areas which cover Cullingworth running north to south and branching off to the west form part of the District's Green Infrastructure network. These areas are multi-functional in nature and help to deliver benefits for biodiversity, reduce flood risk, provide public rights of way, and areas of open space.

14.11.2. Cullingworth is surrounded by several important biodiversity and geological designations. These include:

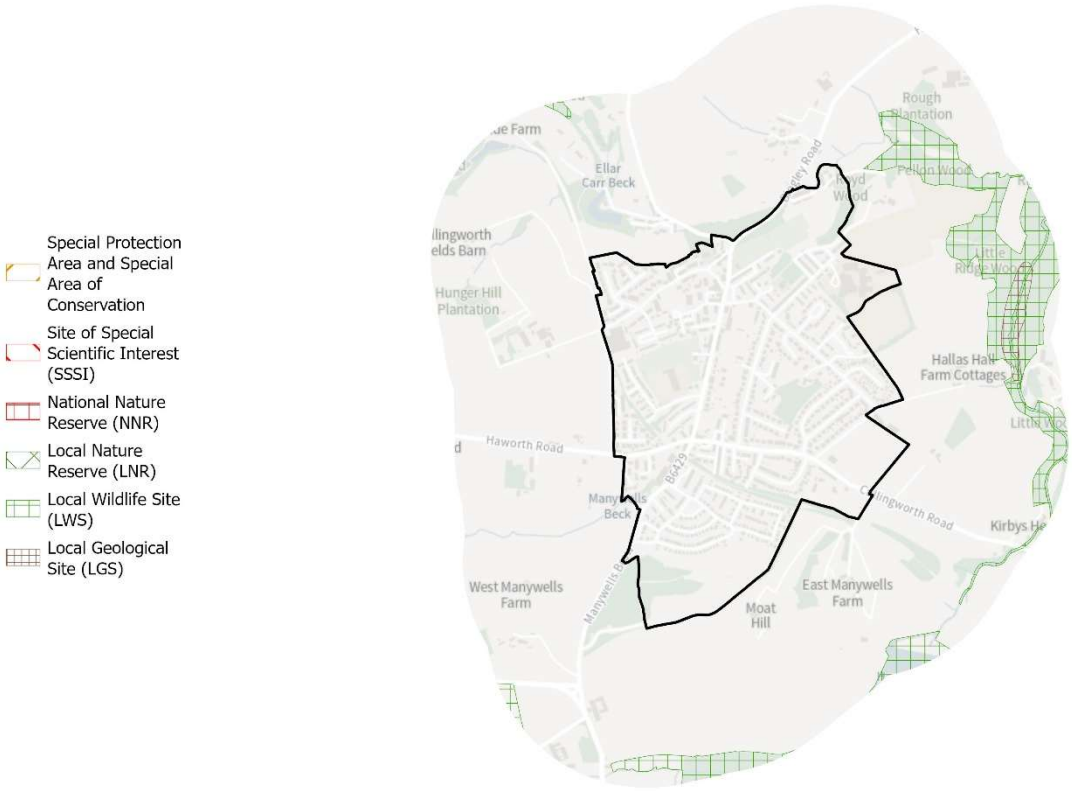
- Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) –Black Moor; Milking Hole Beck and Hewenden Reservoir, Hewenden Wood; Goitstock Wood and Grasslands; Dowdy Wood; and Harden Beck
- Local Geological Sites (LGS) – Goitstock Waterfall

14.11.3. The South Pennine Moors SPA (and SSSI) is located 3.2km form the settlement's western boundary and therefore Cullingworth falls within the 7km zone of this Internationally designated wildlife habitat. Within this zone new developments will need to contribute to measures to mitigate against the potential increased recreational impact of the increase in population.

14.11.4. Additionally, a habitat network comprising Lowland mixed deciduous woodland & scrub runs along the route of the Great Northern Railway Trail, which passes through the settlement. Ancient woodlands are also found to the near east of the settlement.

14.11.5. According to the Bradford Green and Blue Infrastructure Strategy 2026, mapping of different combinations of Green Blue Infrastructure (GBI) need and deficiency can act as a high-level guide to help prioritise where GBI is most required and indicate spatially any gaps in the existing GBI network. Cullingworth has a mix of GBI needs, though suffers from some areas of low provision.

Figure 15 - Cullingworth Natural Environment Map



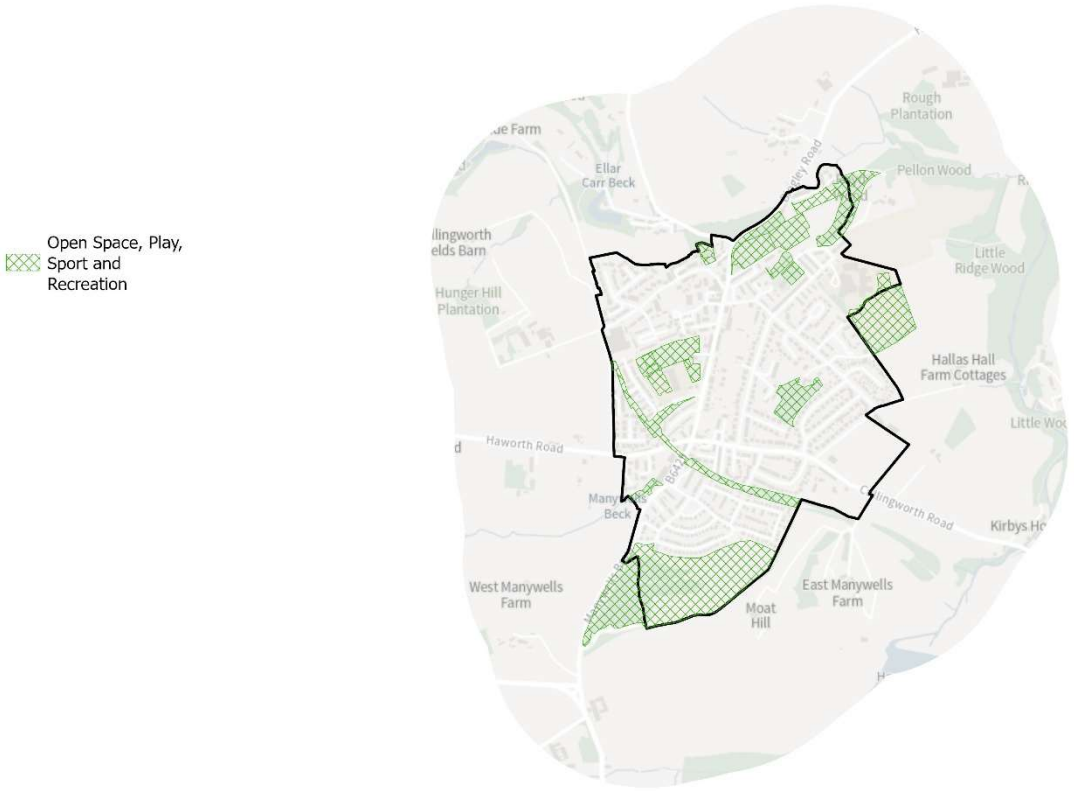
14.12. Open Space, Sport and Recreation

14.12.1. The settlement area of Cullingworth has 19 sites identified as open space covering an area of circa 23ha. Key sites within the settlement include:

- Cullingworth Recreation Ground;
- Cullingworth Cricket Club Ground;
- Manywells Quarry; and
- Great Northern Railway Trail

14.12.2. Cullingworth has more than a sufficient amount of open space to meet the needs of its population but there are imbalances between the different typologies. The typologies with a deficit of provision include Allotments, Amenity Greenspace, Cemeteries, Civic Space, Open Land in Settlements and Parks. Figure 16 below shows the location of open space in Cullingworth.

Figure 16 – Cullingworth Open Space Overview

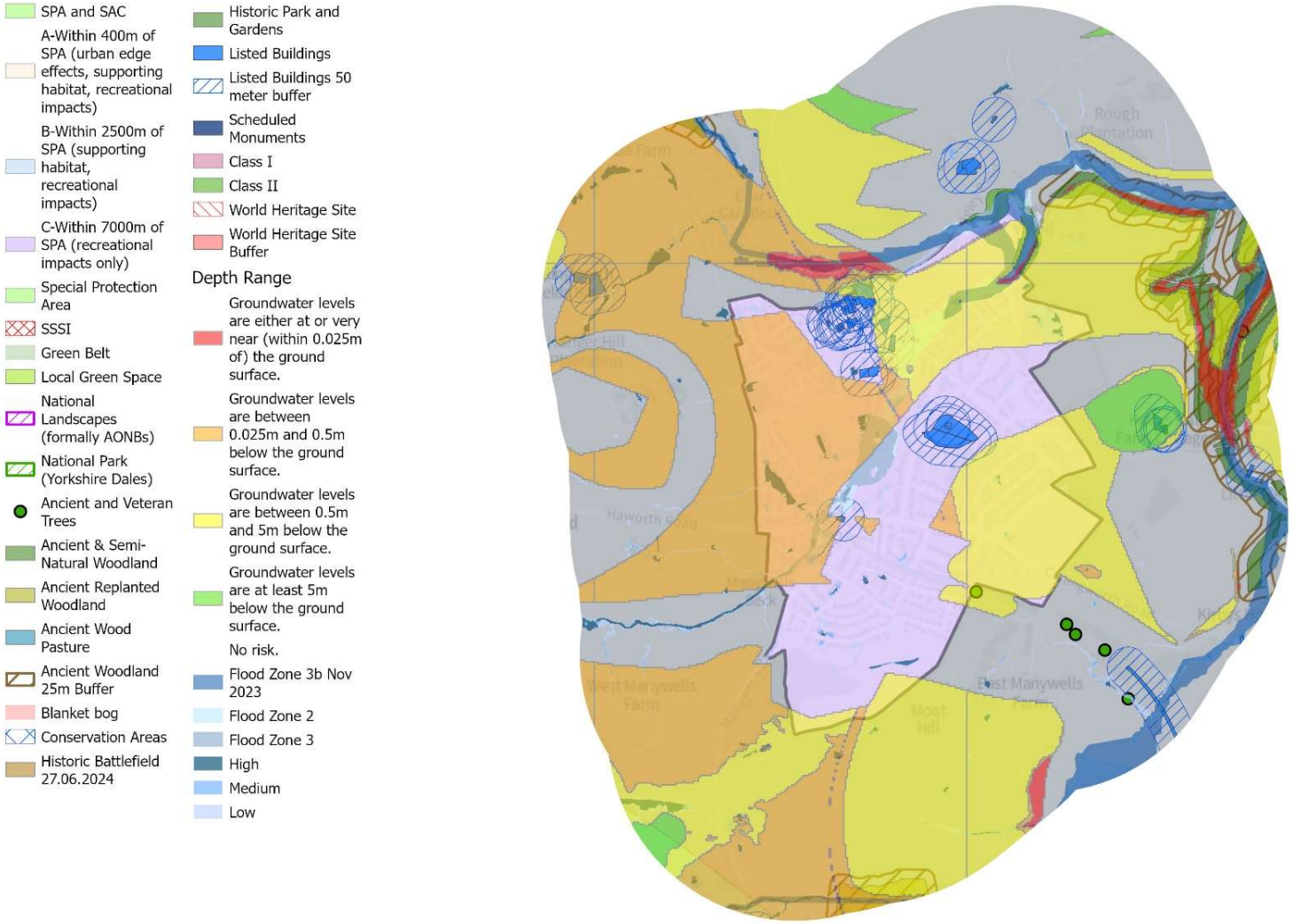


14.13. Critical Environmental Constraints

14.13.1. There are a number of becks (Manywells, Cow House and Ellar Carr) to the north of the settlement which could suffer from fluvial flooding and are in Flood Zone 2. Manywells Beck feeds into the historic core of the village, passing through a culvert under Cullingworth Mill and through the centre of the settlement, adjacent Halifax Road. There are other parts of the settlement, particularly along main roads where there is potential for surface water flooding to occur due to the topography and permeability of surfaces in that area.

14.13.2. A map detailing critical environmental constraints in and around the Cullingworth settlement is shown below in Figure 17.

Figure 17 – NPPF Footnote 7 Constraints



15 Denholme Settlement Profile

15.1. Introduction – Location and History

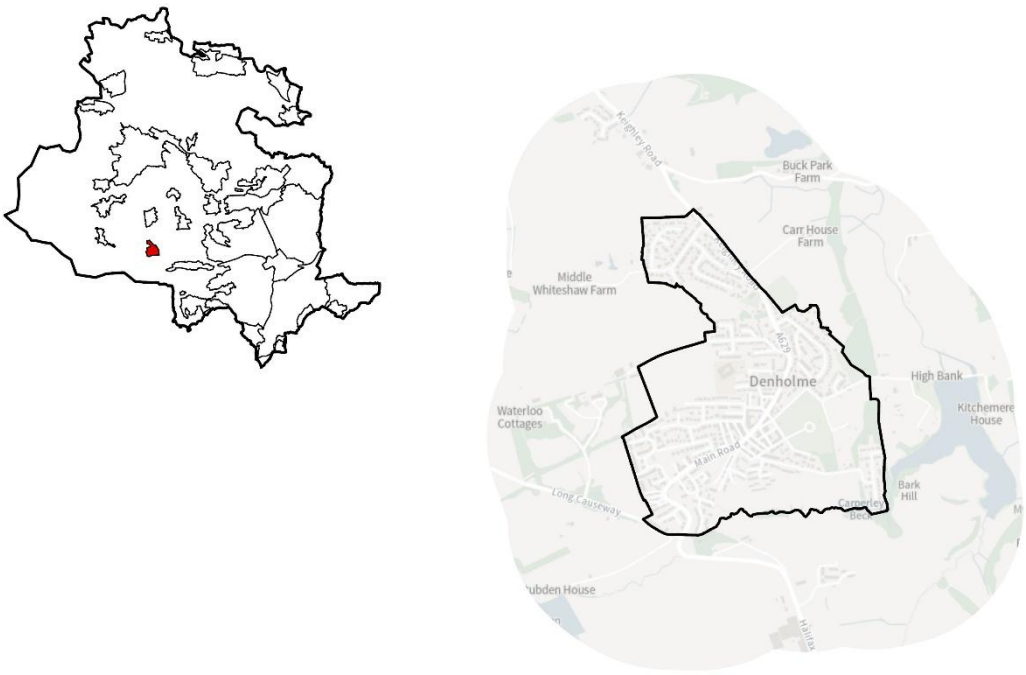
15.1.1. Denholme is a small village which is located 9km to the west of Bradford city on the A629, the main transport route connecting Halifax and Keighley. The settlement sits on a hillside within the wider South Pennine moors and is surrounded by the Green Belt. It is a relatively isolated residential community and serves primarily as a commuter settlement.

15.1.2. The village, whose name means ‘water meadow in the valley’ in the old Norse, grew rapidly in the 19th century from a small rural hamlet as Victorian entrepreneurs recognised the potential for industrial development.

15.1.3. Denholme falls within the Shipley Parliamentary Constituency. Denholme Town Council acts as an administrative body for the area.

15.1.4. Unless otherwise stated, the statistics presented in this settlement profile are derived from the Office of National Statistics 2021 Census.

Figure 1 – Location Map

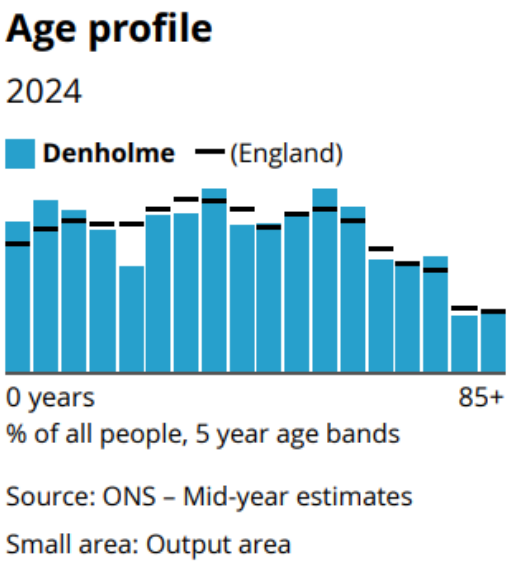


15.2. Population and Ethnicity

15.2.1. The Denholme settlement has a population of 3,071 (ONS, 2024). An overview of Denholme's age demographics vs England's, shown in Figure 2, highlights Denholme as a settlement with a largely average age mix for its population.

15.2.2. The ethnic composition of Denholme is primarily made up of people who identify themselves as white, accounting for 93.2% of the local population. This is a notably higher proportion than the national figure of 81%, the Yorkshire and the Humber figure of 85.4%, and the Bradford District figure of 61.1%.

Figure 2



15.3. Index of Multiple Deprivation

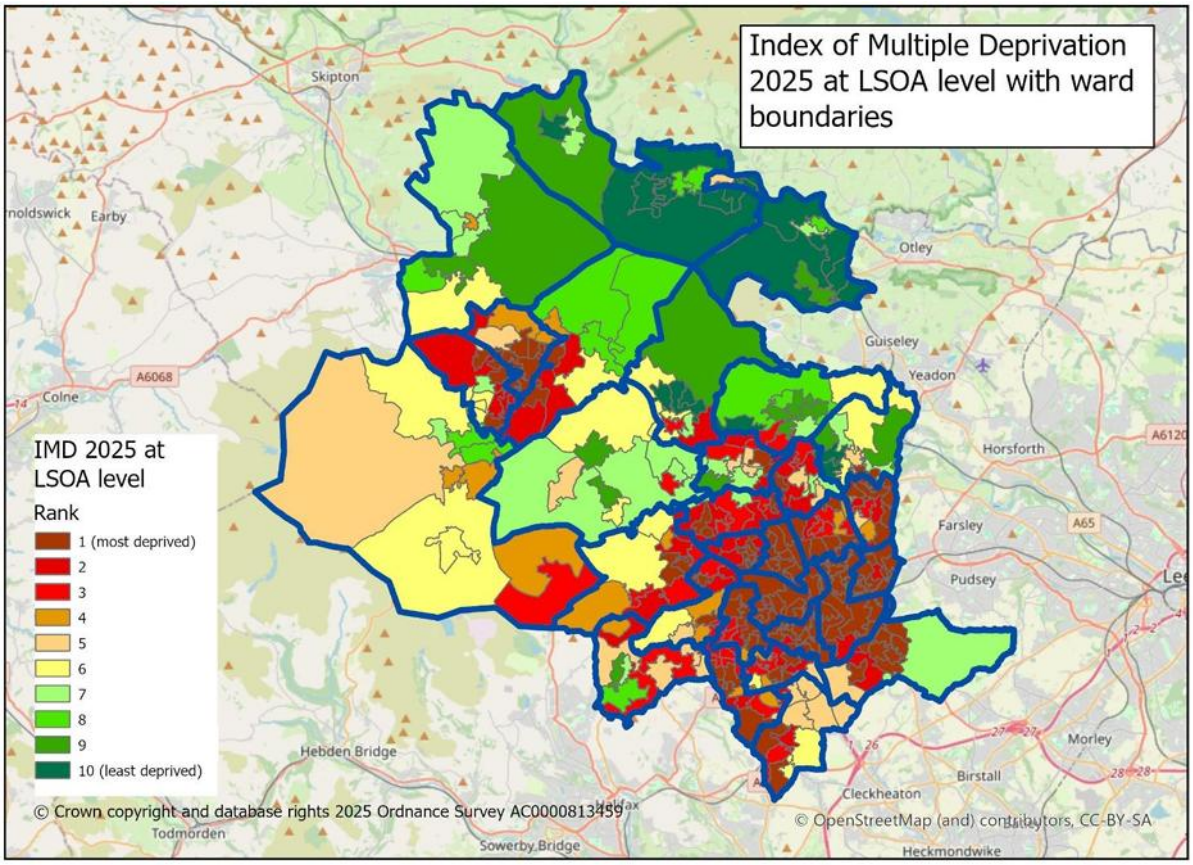
15.3.1. The Index of Multiple Deprivation is an overall measure of deprivation and uses 55 separate indicators organised across seven distinct dimensions of deprivation (income, employment, education skills and training, health deprivation and disability, crime, barriers to housing and services and living environment) which are combined and weighted.

15.3.2. The following map (Figure 3) shows Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) ranked by deciles of deprivation as identified in the 2025 Index of Multiple Deprivation. More deprived neighbourhoods are shown in red and less deprived neighbourhoods are shown in green.

15.3.3. The lower layer super output area boundaries are not directly aligned with the ward boundaries and individual LSOAs may be split across more than one ward. A best-fit methodology has been used which matches the main population of each LSOA to one ward.

15.3.4. Denholme falls within the Worth Valley ward. The 11 LSOAs in Worth Valley ward are ranked from more to less deprived, (shown in green and yellow to the south west of the map).

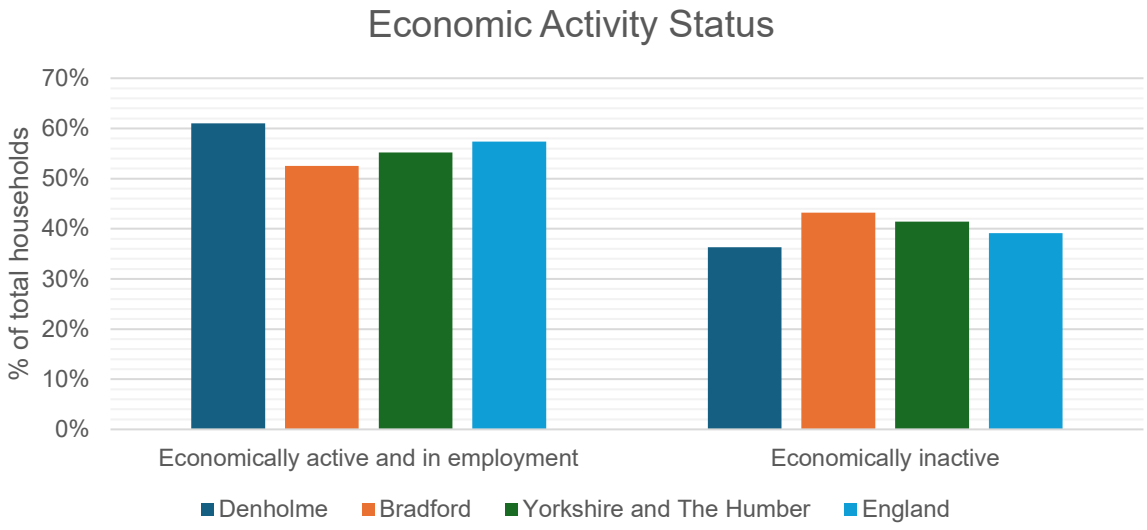
Figure 3



15.4. Economy and Employment

15.4.1. 61% of the Denholme population (over 16 years old) are economically active and in employment (excluding full-time students) and 36.3% are economically inactive. In England, the economically active rate sits at 57.4%, meaning Denholme is slightly more economically active than the national rate. Figure 4 below below illustrates Denholme's economic activity status compared to other regional rates.

Figure 4

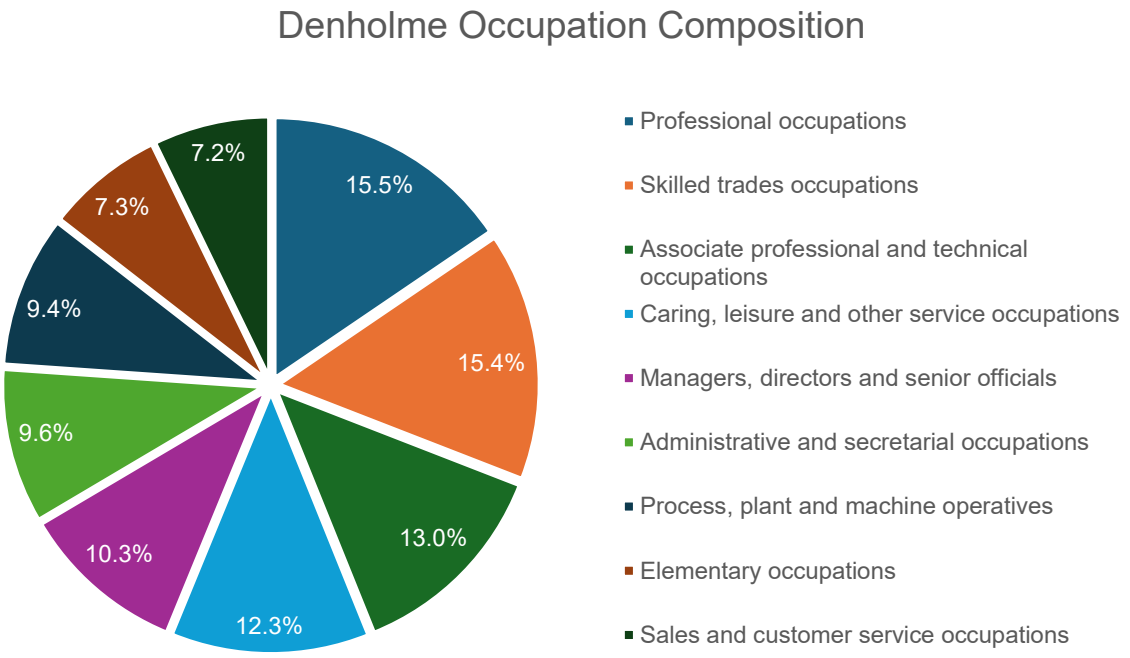


Source: ONS – 2021 Census

15.4.3. Professional occupations (15.5%), skilled trades occupations (15.4%), and associate professional and technical occupations (13%). Skilled trades occupations are at a higher percentage compared to the England rate of 10.2%. A more detailed look at Denholme's occupation composition is shown below in Figure 5.

15.4.4. Existing employment is mainly made up of the village's retail outlets and the service economy e.g. the local primary school. However, just outside the village along the A629, Halifax Road and situated within the Green Belt, is the Denholme Business Centre which houses a number of small businesses and provides potential employment opportunities to local residents.

Figure 5



Source: ONS – 2021 Census

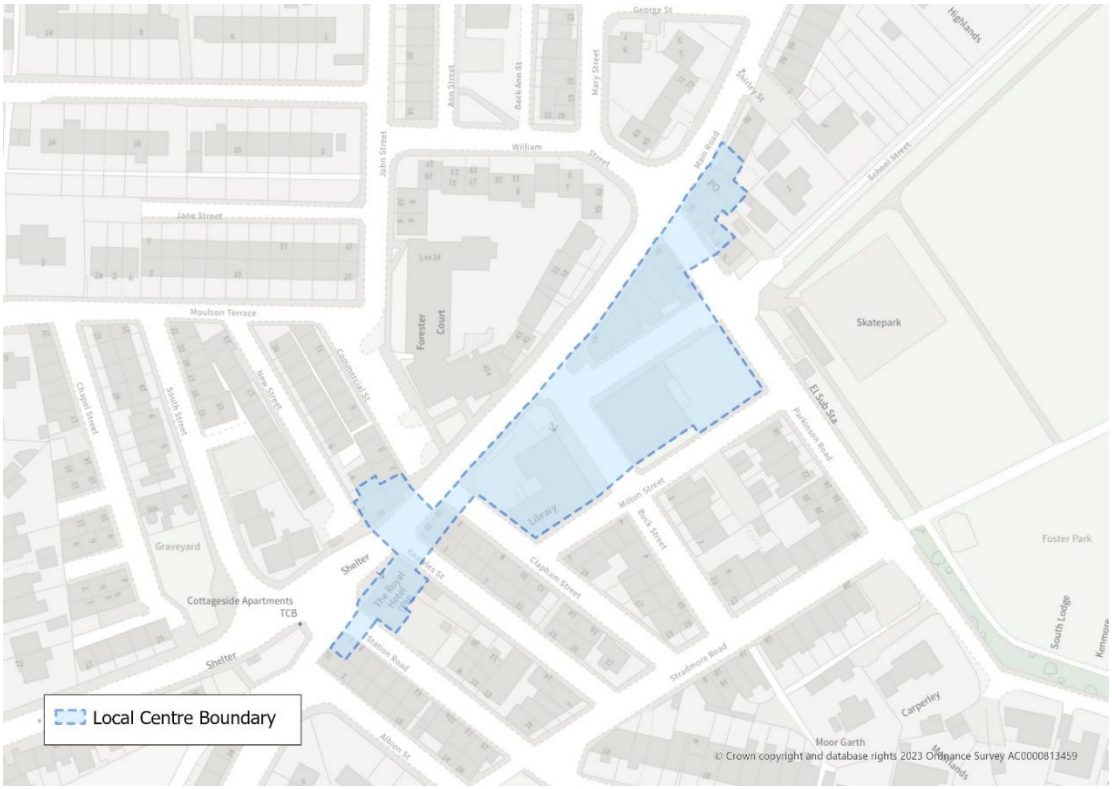
15.5. Retail and Local Services

15.5.1. All retail centres have been subject to a review as part of the Retail and Leisure Study (2026). The original study was completed in 2012. The City Centre is the main focus for retail and service provision for the District followed by the Principal Towns, District Centres and Local Centres.

15.5.2. Denholme performs an important service role for a rural catchment that is relatively distant from higher-order centres. The presence of a Co-op, pharmacy and village store ensures that many day-to-day needs can be met locally, reducing the need to travel elsewhere for essential goods and services. Whilst the centre is modest in scale, activity levels are consistent with its rural setting and the mix of uses provides a good level of provision for the local community.

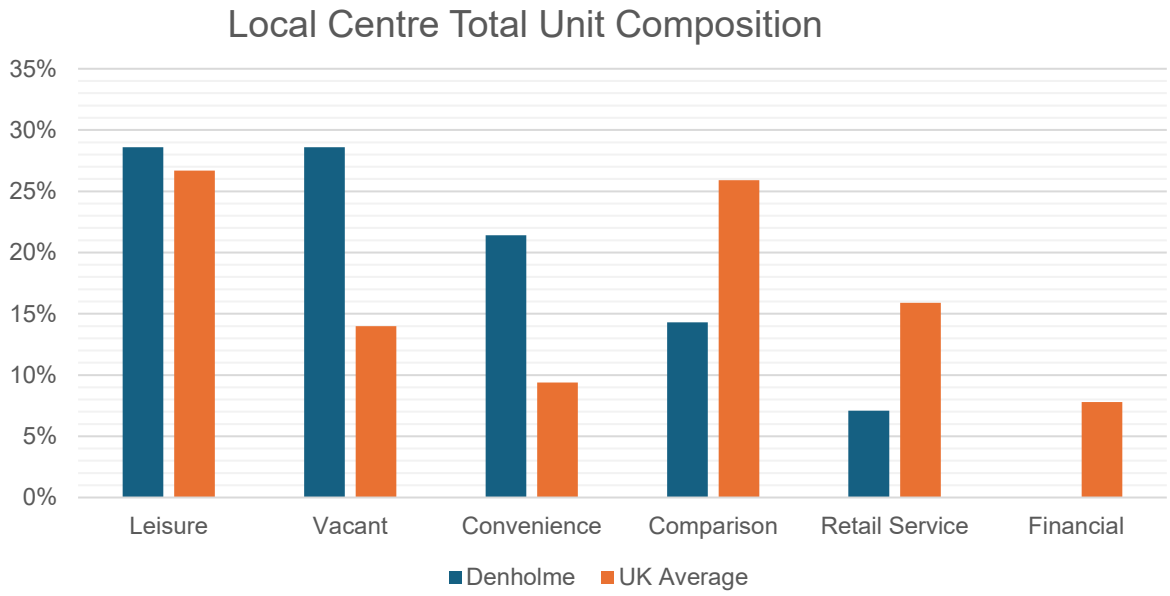
15.5.3. The extent of the Local centre boundary is shown on the Policies Map and Figure 6 below.

Figure 6 - Denholme Local Centre



15.5.4. According to the Bradford Retail and Leisure Study 2026, there is a total of 14 units in the settlement. 28.6% are leisure units, comparable to the UK average rate of around 27%. Figure 7 below show the composition of units in Denholme compared to the national average.

Figure 7

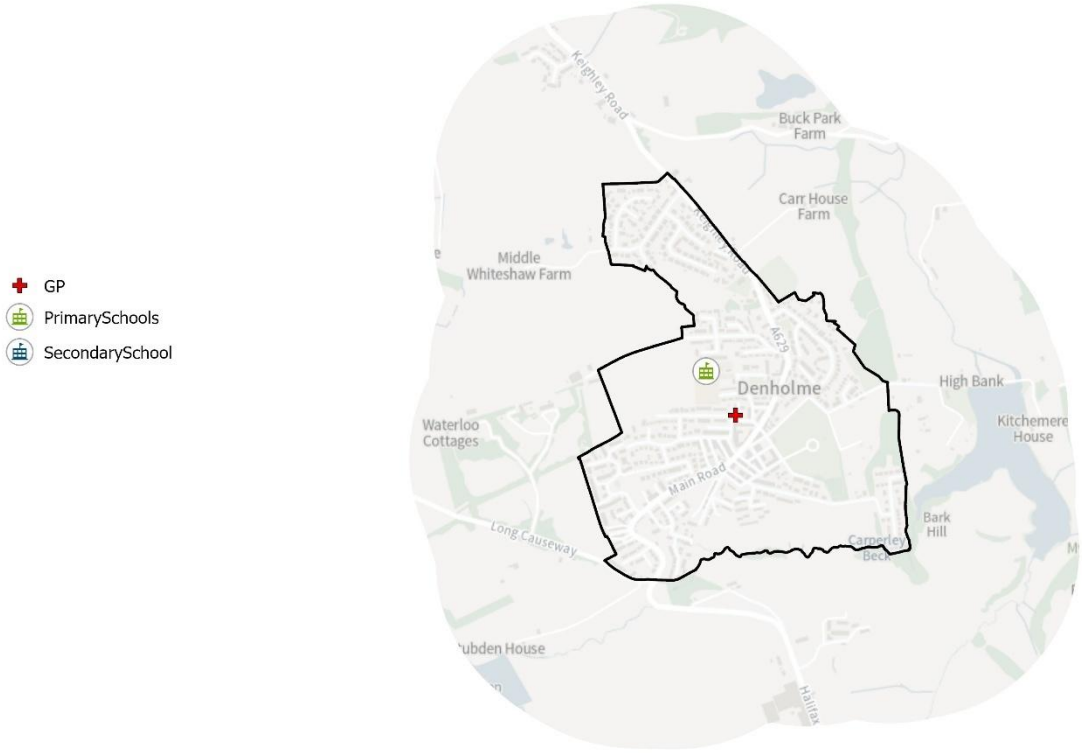


Source: Composition of centre derived from Nexus Planning survey of February 2026; UK Average from Experian Goad report of September 2025

15.5.5. Denholme Primary School is a single form entry school which is part of the Nurture Academies Trust and has capacity for 210 pupils (UK Gov, 2026). The nearest secondary provision is found at Parkside School in Cullingworth, or Beckfoot School in Thornton.

15.5.6. There is one GP surgery located on Ann Street offering primary care services to local residents. This Practice is part of the Denholme and Thornton medical practice and is only open limited hours. Secondary (acute) healthcare is provided at Bradford Royal Infirmary, around 8km east of the village. There is also a pharmacy within the village. Figure 8 below shows the location of local schools and medical facilities.

Figure 8 – School and Medical Facilities in Denholme



15.6. Transport and Movement

15.6.1. Transport connections for Denholme are focused around the road corridor of the A629 linking Halifax and Keighley. The village benefits from two bus routes run by The Keighley Bus Company, which provides an hourly service running between Bradford and Keighley, and Transdev, which provides an hourly service running between Halifax and Keighley. Figure 10 shows that bus stops in Denholme are found exclusively on the A629

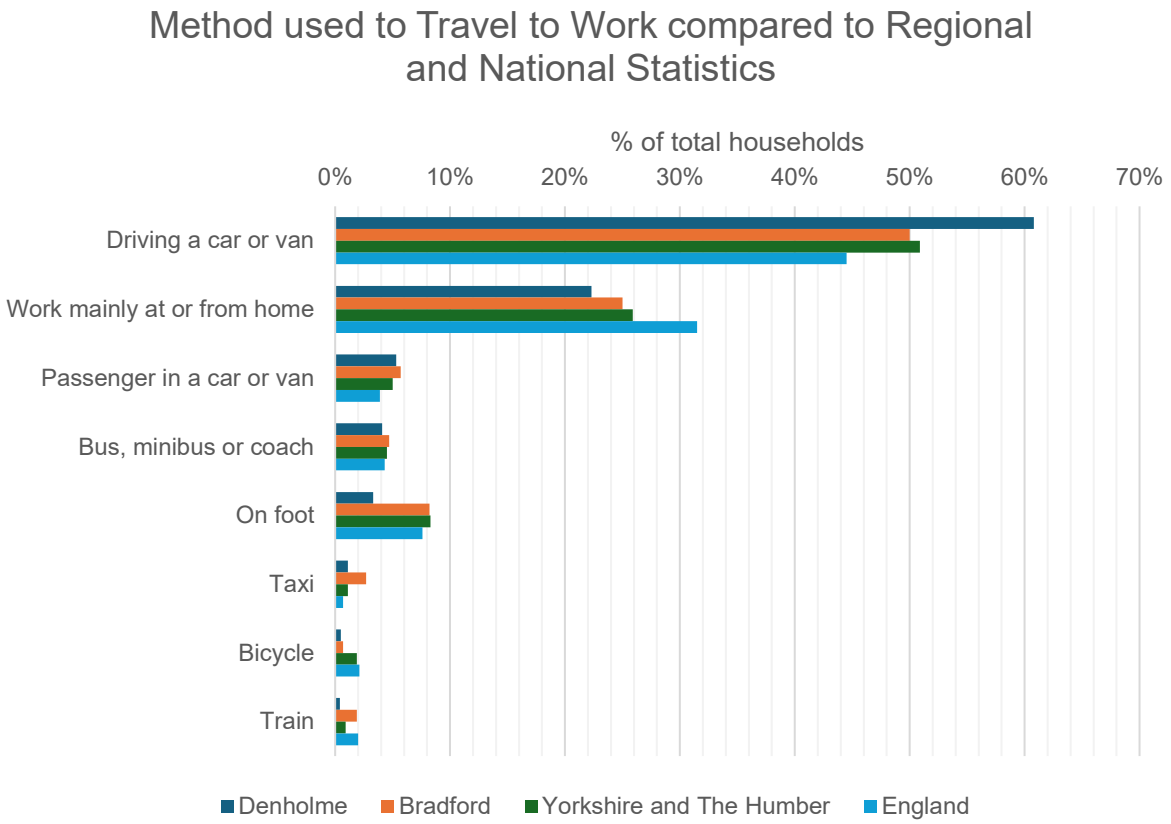
and that connectivity is higher the more proximate households are to the main road. The Connectivity Tool combines transport and land use data to generate a national measure of connectivity. It can be used to display how any location is connected to everyday services by walking, driving, cycling and public transport. Much of Denholme falls between the connectivity score range of 40-50.

15.6.2. The nearest railway station is located around 7km to the north east at Bingley. Services from Bingley provide connections in to Bradford, Leeds and beyond and also up to Keighley and Skipton.

15.6.3. Denholme has slightly higher levels of car ownership shown by a consequently lower level of households with no car at 18.7% compared to a Yorkshire and the Humber rate of 24.1% and an England rate of 23.5%. Denholme lies outside the Bradford Clean Air Zone (CAZ).

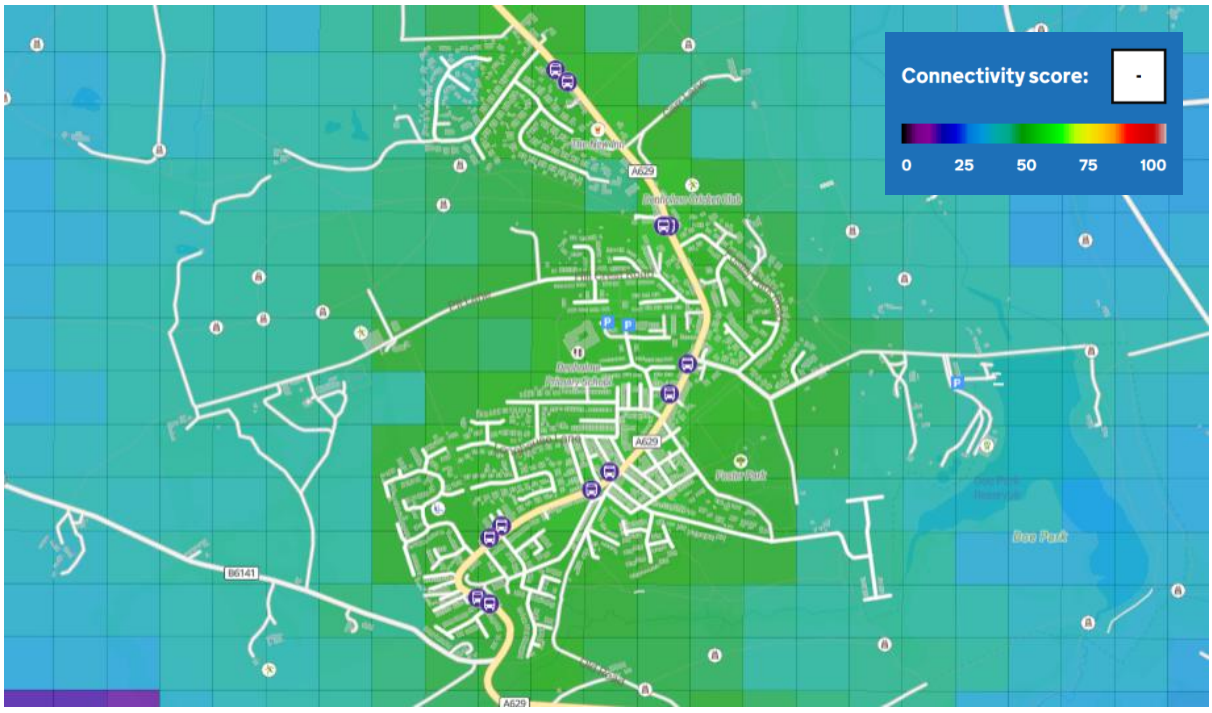
15.6.4. The most popular method used to travel to work is driving a car or van, at 60.8%, followed by working mainly at or from home, at 22.3%, and passenger in a car or van at 5.3%. Figure 9 below shows in detail the methods used to travel to work in Denholme compared to district, regional, and national statistics. These figures are also impacted by the COVID pandemic at the time of the Census survey period.

Figure 9



Source: ONS – 2021 Census

Figure 10 – Denholme Connectivity Map



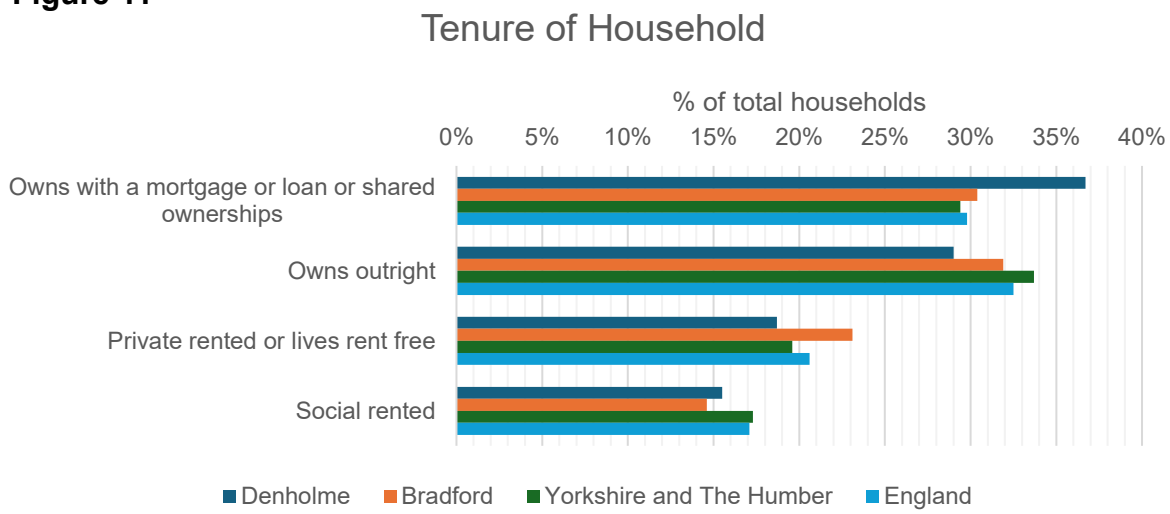
Source: Department for Transport, https://connectivity-tool.dft.gov.uk/

15.7. Dwellings and Households

15.7.1. Denholme has 1,325 households, with higher levels of household ownership with a mortgage or loan or shared ownership at 36.7%, compared to an England rate of 29.8%, a Yorkshire and the Humber rate of 29.4%, and a Bradford rate of 30.4%. Rates of households renting or with outright ownership are lower in Denholme than England comparatively. A more detailed look at tenure of household in Denholme is offered in Figure 11.

15.7.2. Denholme has a mix of accommodation types, with a composition of 91.6% whole house/bungalow and 8.4% flat/maisonette/apartment. Compared to the England rate of 77.4%, Denholme has a much more significant proportion of households classed as whole houses or bungalows.

Figure 11

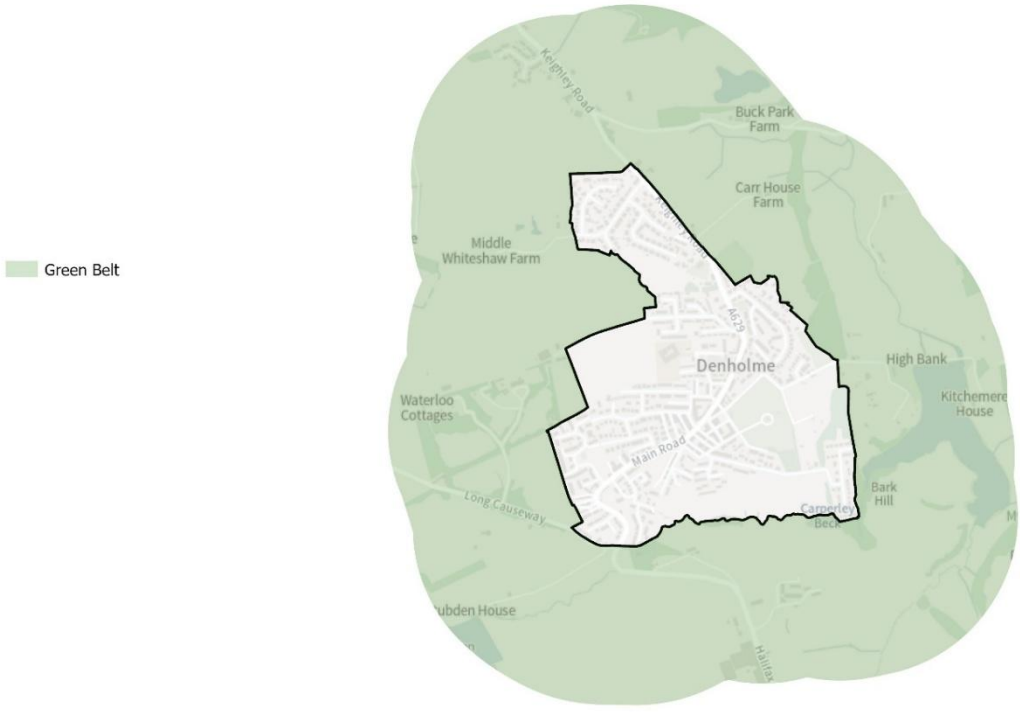


Source: ONS – 2021 Census

15.8. Green Belt

15.8.1. As shown in Figure 12 below, the Green Belt completely surrounds the Denholme settlement.

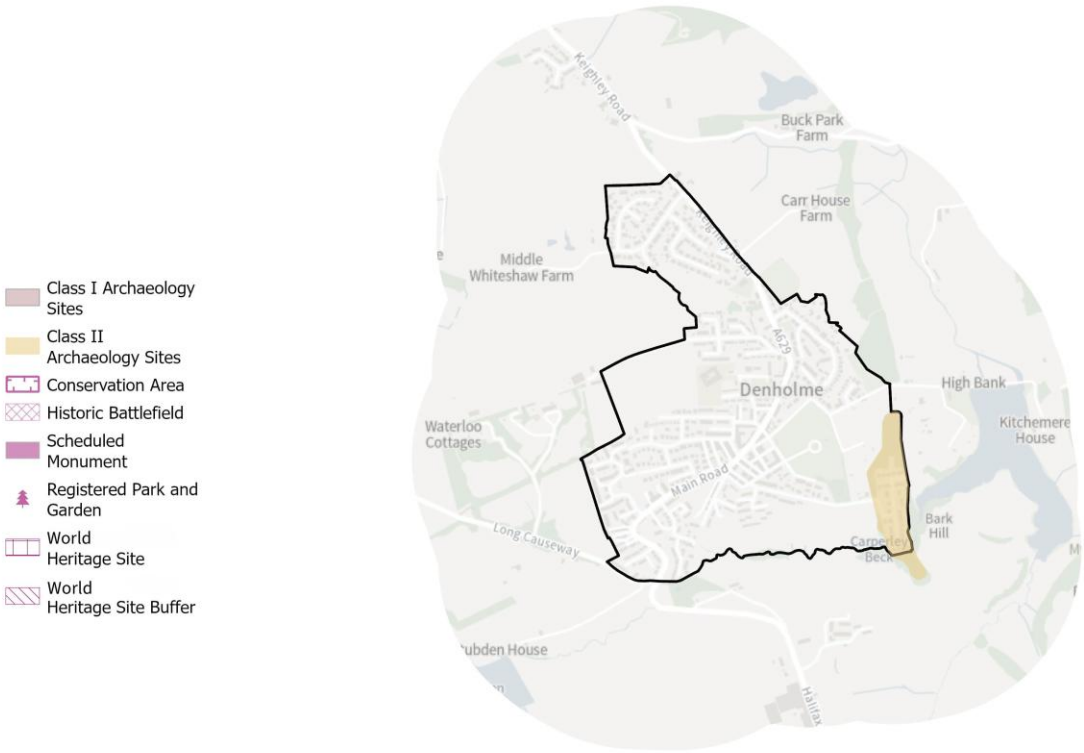
Figure 12 – Green Belt Surrounding Denholme



15.9. Historic Character

15.9.1. Denholme has a limited number of heritage assets, with just six Grade II listed buildings within its settlement limits. In term of other heritage designations, Denholme has no conservation areas, no scheduled monuments, and just a small number of known archaeological sites. See Figure 13 below for an overview of areas of historic significance.

Figure 13 – Areas of Historic Significance In and Around Denholme



15.10. Landscape

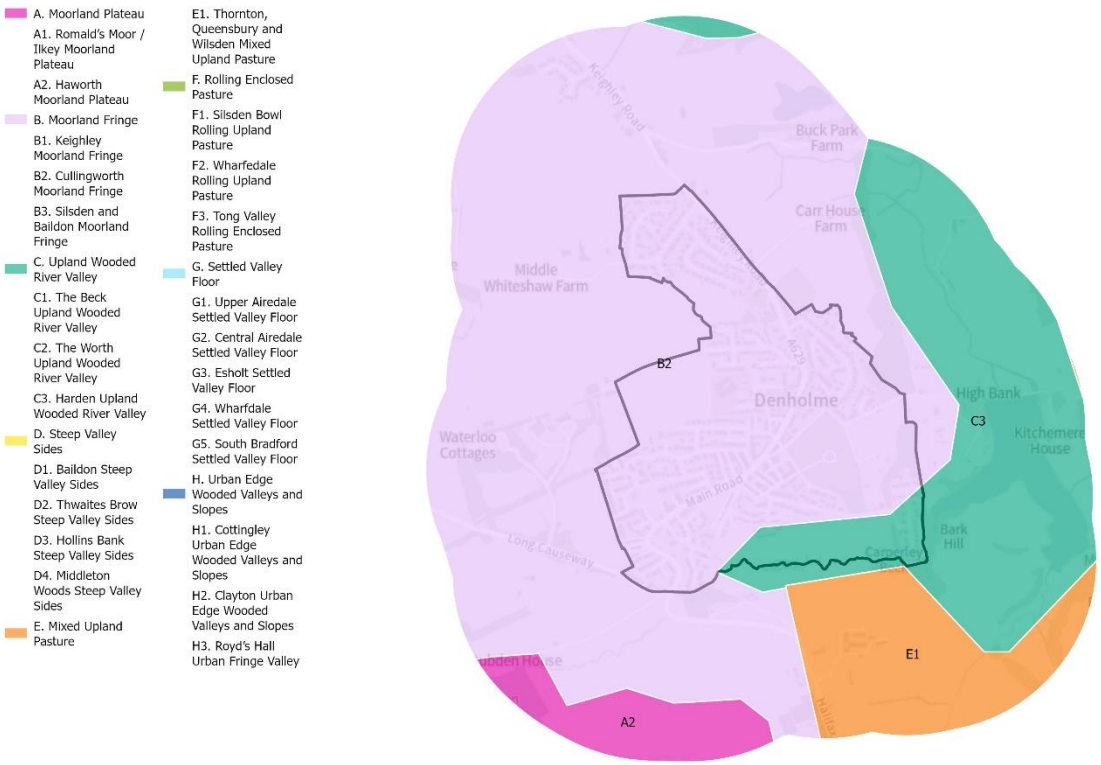
15.10.1. Denholme is comprised of two landscape character types (LCT): Moorland Fringe and Upland Wooded River Valley. Within the settlement area, the Cullingworth and Haworth Moorland Fringe is the dominant landscape character area (LCA). This LCA is defined by the following non-exhaustive characteristics:

- Acidic, low fertility soils and sloping topography have resulted in a mostly grazed landscape, with blocks of unenclosed moorland further east.

- Woodland cover is limited and tends to be concentrated around cloughs, reservoirs, and older farmsteads or clusters of cottages. Ancient woodland is present at Deepcliffe Woods.
- The impact of the industrial revolution on the landscape is evident in the form of expansive settlements, including Cullingworth and Denholme.

15.10.2. The Harden Upland Wooded River Valleys makes up a second small part of the settlement to the south east. The Thornton, Queensbury and Wilsden Mixed Upland Pasture also runs adjacent to the corner of the settlement in the south east. Figure 14 shows a map of the LCAs in and around the Denholme settlement.

Figure 14 – Landscape Character Types and Areas within Denholme



15.11. Natural Environment

15.11.1. There are a number of wildlife sites and priority habitats in and around Denholme. Two key sites are Carperley Beck and Doe Park Reservoir. These are Local Wildlife Sites and provide residents with the opportunity

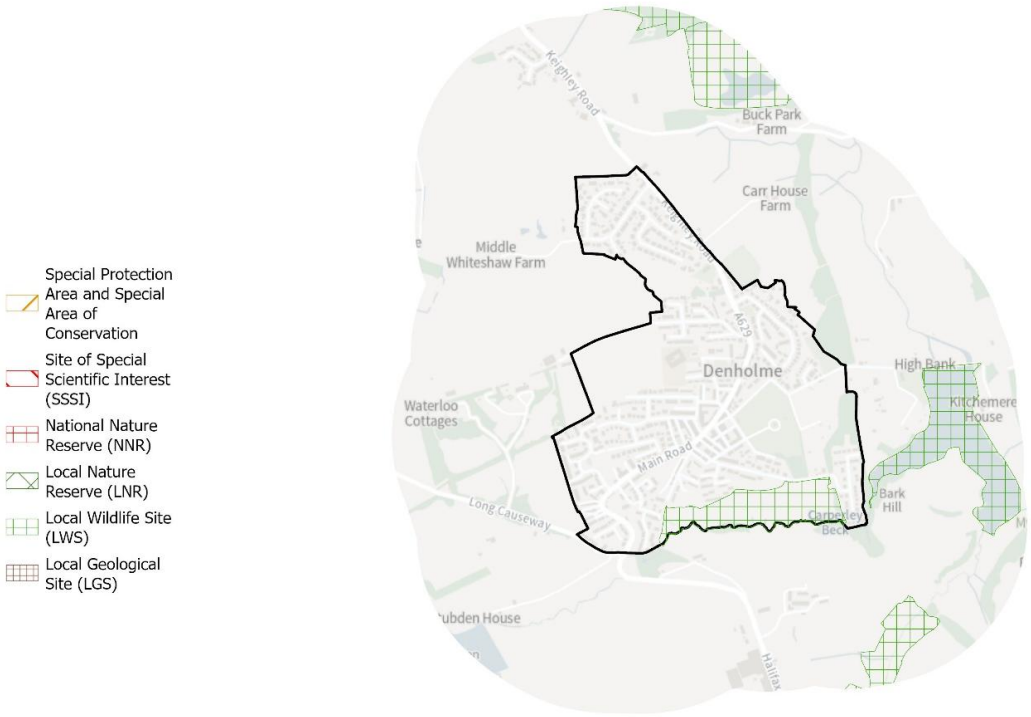
to connect with nature. A number of sites and areas to the east of the village help to form a wider Wildlife Habitat Network – connecting spaces together to allow for the movement of species. These networks are formed of semi-improved acid grassland, broad-leaved and lowland deciduous woodland, scrub and grassland. Denholme also lies on the Great Northern Railway Trail.

15.11.2. The South Pennine Moors SPA/SAC is situated close by, to the south and west meaning that Denholme falls within the 2.5km zone of this Internationally designated wildlife habitat. This zone has been identified as the area most frequently utilised by SPA qualifying species for foraging.

15.11.3. Areas to the east and south of Denholme form part of the District's Green Infrastructure network. These areas are multi-functional in nature and help to deliver benefits for biodiversity, reduce flood risk, provide public rights of way, and areas of open space.

15.11.4. According to the Bradford Green and Blue Infrastructure Strategy 2026, mapping of different combinations of Green Blue Infrastructure (GBI) need and deficiency can act as a high-level guide to help prioritise where GBI is most required and indicate spatially any gaps in the existing GBI network. Denholme has a mix of GBI needs, though has areas of low provision to the west.

Figure 15 - Denholme Natural Environment Map



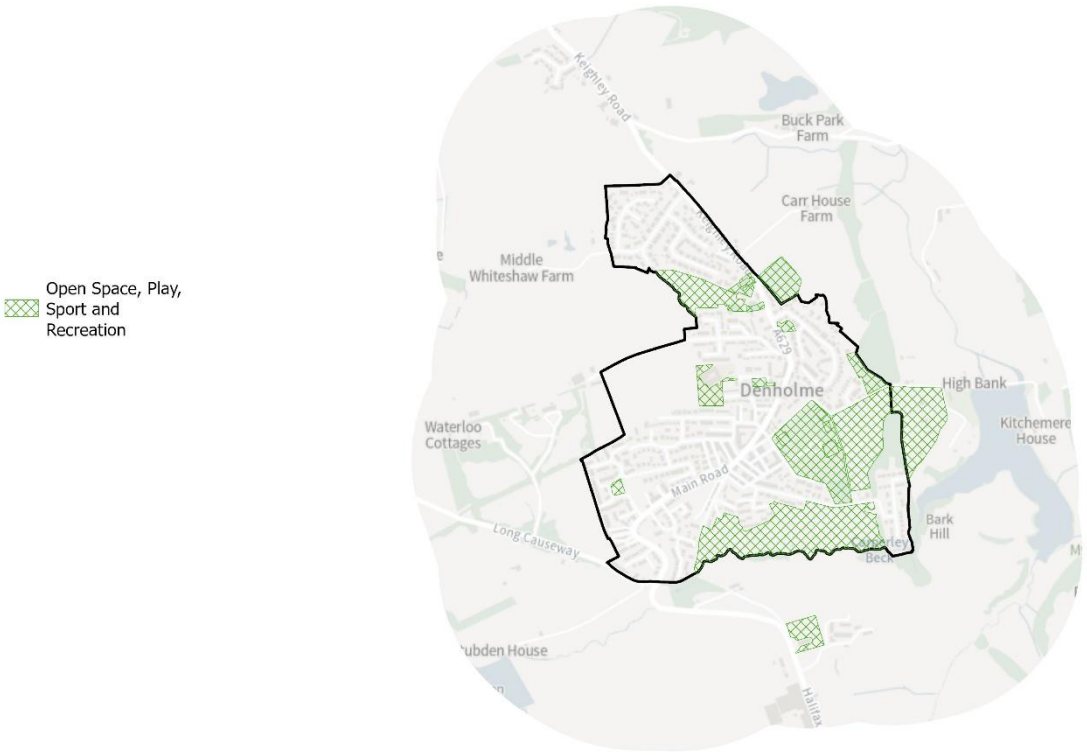
15.12. Open Space, Sport and Recreation

15.12.1. The settlement area of Denholme has 20 sites identified as open space covering an area of circa 22ha. Key sites within the settlement include:

- Foster Park;
- Foster Park View Allotments;
- Denholme Small Holdings;
- Carperley Beck; and
- Denholme Cricket Club

15.12.2. The actual amount of open space serving Denholme is notably greater than the requirement. This is in part due to the large amount of land classified as allotment space, which is made up of several small holdings on the eastern part of the settlement. However, there are three typologies of open space which are not found within the settlement area, including Amenity Greenspace, Civic Space and Green and Blue Corridors. Figure 16 below shows the location of open space in Denholme.

Figure 16 – Denholme Open Space Overview

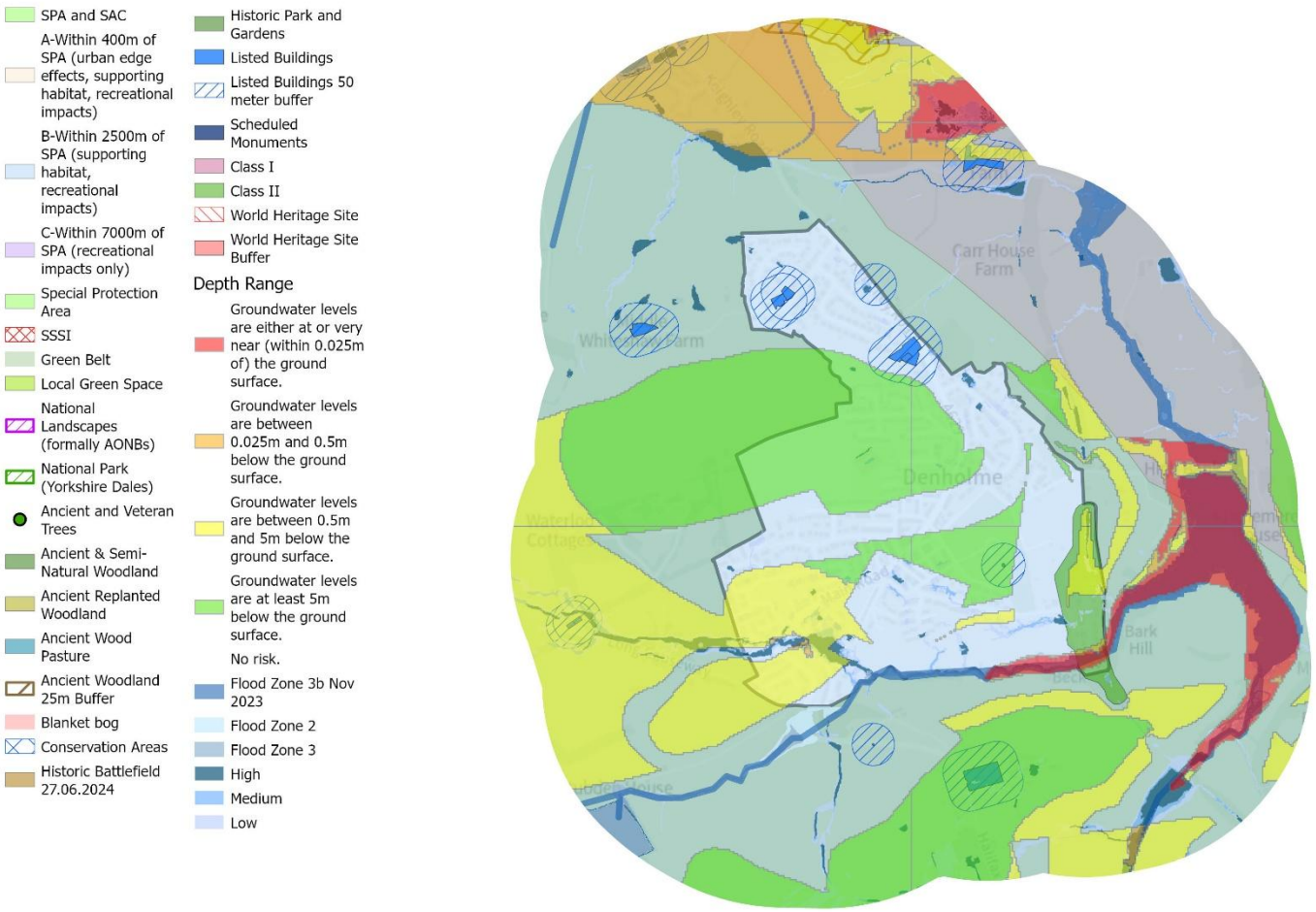


15.13. Critical Environmental Constraints

15.13.1. The main urban area of Denholme is located on the hillside which runs downhill to Carperley Beck meaning that most properties are not at risk of fluvial flooding. There are small parts of the settlement, particularly to the south west where there is potential for surface water flooding to occur due to the topography and permeability of surfaces in that area. However, flooding on the whole is not a major constraint to development in Denholme.

15.13.2. A map detailing critical environmental constraints in and around the Denholme settlement is shown below in Figure 17.

Figure 17 – NPPF Footnote 7 Constraints



16 Harden Settlement Profile

16.1 Introduction – Location and History

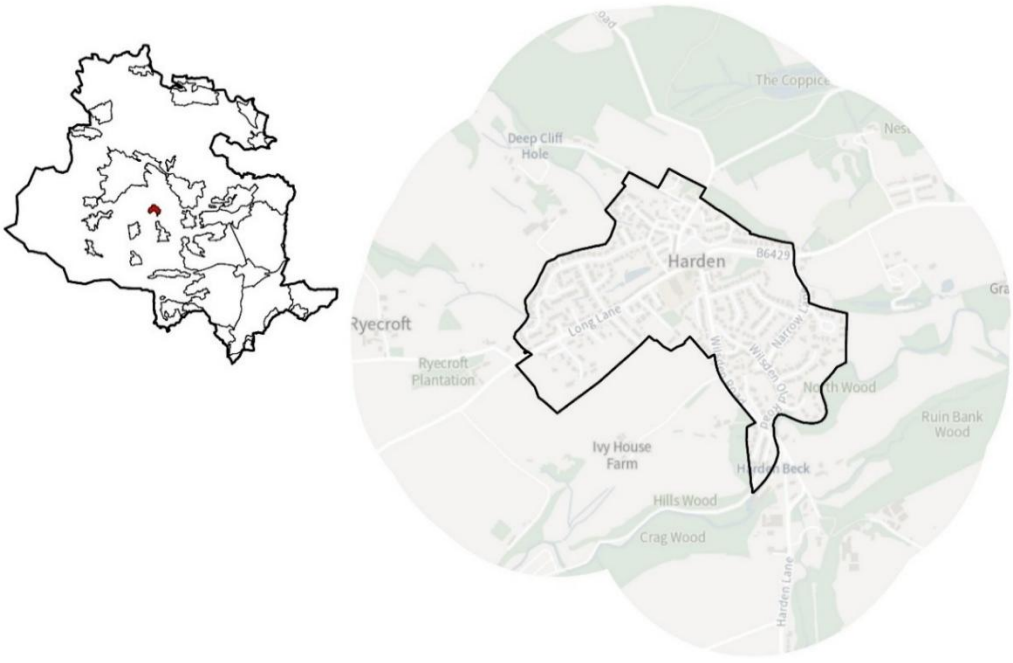
16.1.1 Harden is a small village which is situated in moorland between Bingley, Cullingworth, Keighley and Wilsden. The B6429 Harden Road/Long Lane runs through the centre of the village, and the St. Ives Estate is located directly adjacent to the village on its eastern edge.

16.1.2 The settlement evolved from an ancient Roman and medieval monastic settlement into a thriving industrial textile hub. Before being transitioned into a picturesque semi-rural residential community, it was managed for centuries by the prominent Ferrand family of the St. Ives Estate.

16.1.3 Harden falls within the Shipley Parliamentary Constituency. Harden Village Council acts as an administrative body for the area. The Harden Village Neighbourhood Development Plan 2021-2030 forms part of the overall Development Plan for the District and sets outs local priorities and policies that will be used in part to make decisions on planning applications in the town. It should be read in conjunction with the Local Plan.

16.1.4 Unless otherwise stated, the statistics presented in this settlement profile are derived from the Office of National Statistics 2021 Census.

Figure 1 – Location Map

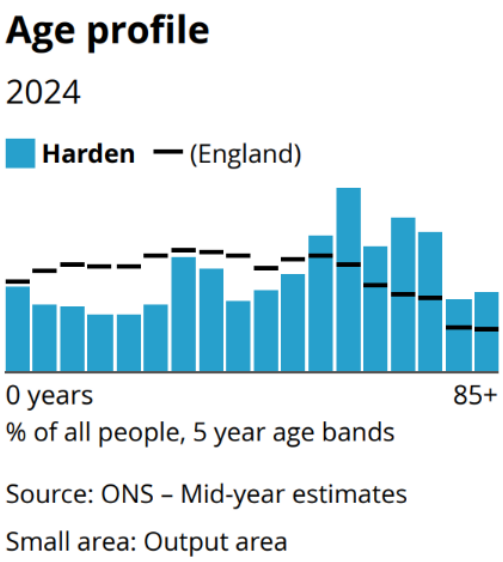


16.2 Population and Ethnicity

16.2.1 The Harden settlement has a population of 1,224 (ONS, 2024). An overview of Harden's age demographics vs England's, shown in Figure 2, highlights Harden as a settlement with a significantly older than average population.

16.2.2 The ethnic composition of Harden is primarily made up of people who identify themselves as white, accounting for 95.9% of the local population. This is a notably higher proportion than the national figure of 81%, the Yorkshire and The Humber figure of 85.4%, and the Bradford District figure of 61.1%.

Figure 2



16.3 Index of Multiple Deprivation

16.3.1 The Index of Multiple Deprivation is an overall measure of deprivation and uses 55 separate indicators organised across seven distinct dimensions of deprivation (income, employment, education skills and training, health deprivation and disability, crime, barriers to housing and services and living environment) which are combined and weighted.

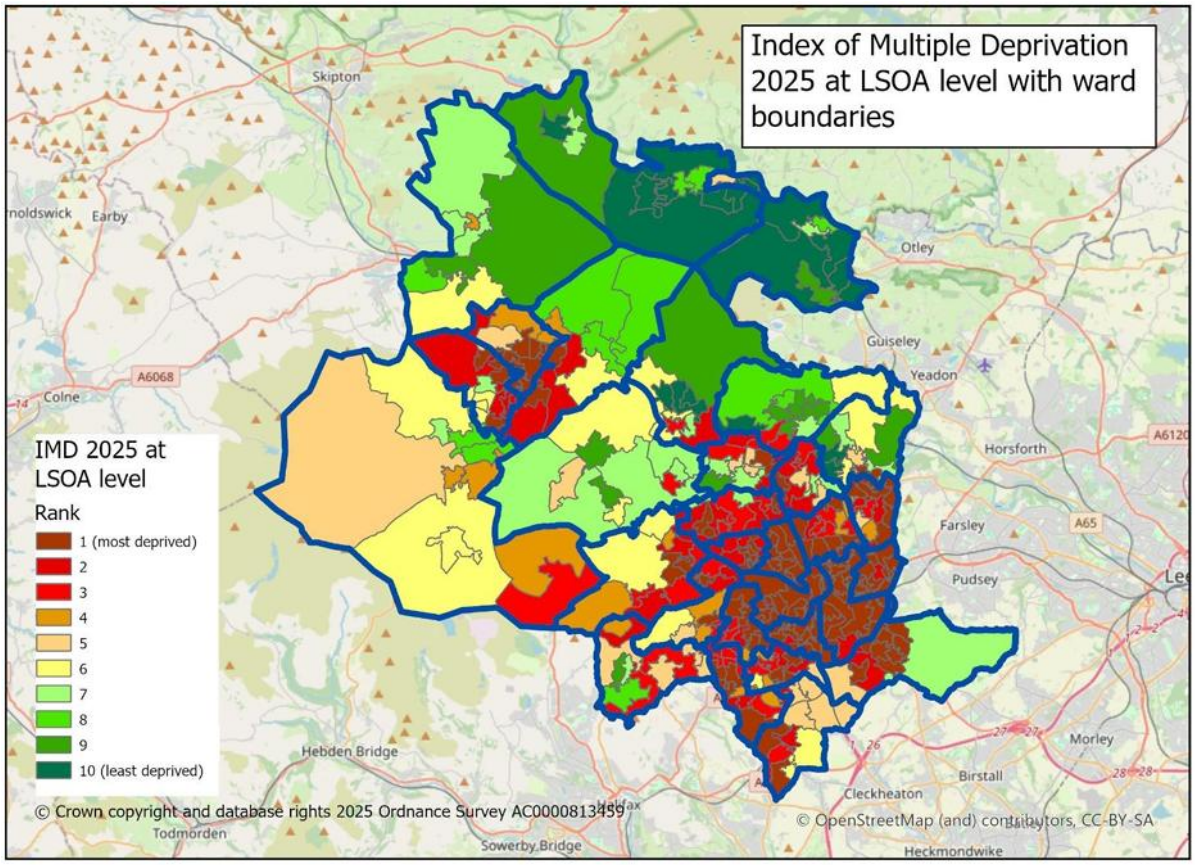
16.3.2 The following map (Figure 3) shows Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) ranked by deciles of deprivation as identified in the 2025 Index of Multiple Deprivation. More deprived neighbourhoods are shown in red and less deprived neighbourhoods are shown in green.

16.3.3 The lower layer super output area boundaries are not directly aligned with the ward boundaries and individual LSOAs may be split across more than one ward. A best-fit methodology has been used which matches the main population of each LSOA to one ward.

16.3.4 Harden falls within the Bingley West ward, where most of the ten LSOAs in Bingley West ward are less deprived, with rankings from 5 to 9 (as

shown in the below map), although one neighbourhood is ranked as 3 (shown as light red on the map).

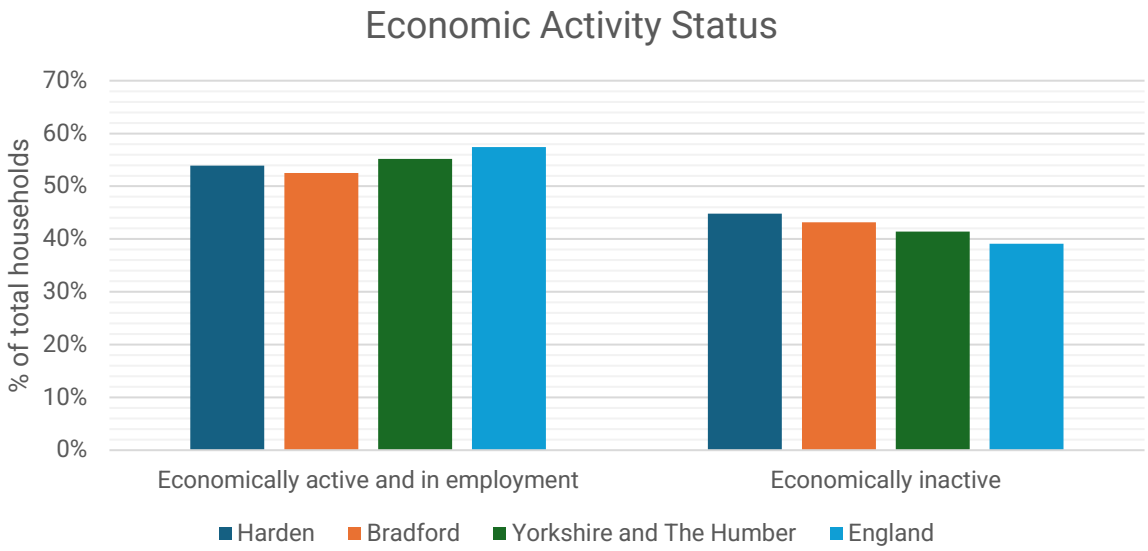
Figure 3



16.4 Economy and Employment

16.4.1 53.9% of the Harden population (over 16 years old) are economically active and in employment (excluding full-time students) and 44.8% are economically inactive. In England, the economically active rate sits at 57.4% meaning Harden is less economically active than the national rate. Figure 4 below also illustrates Harden's economic activity status compared to other regional rates.

Figure 4

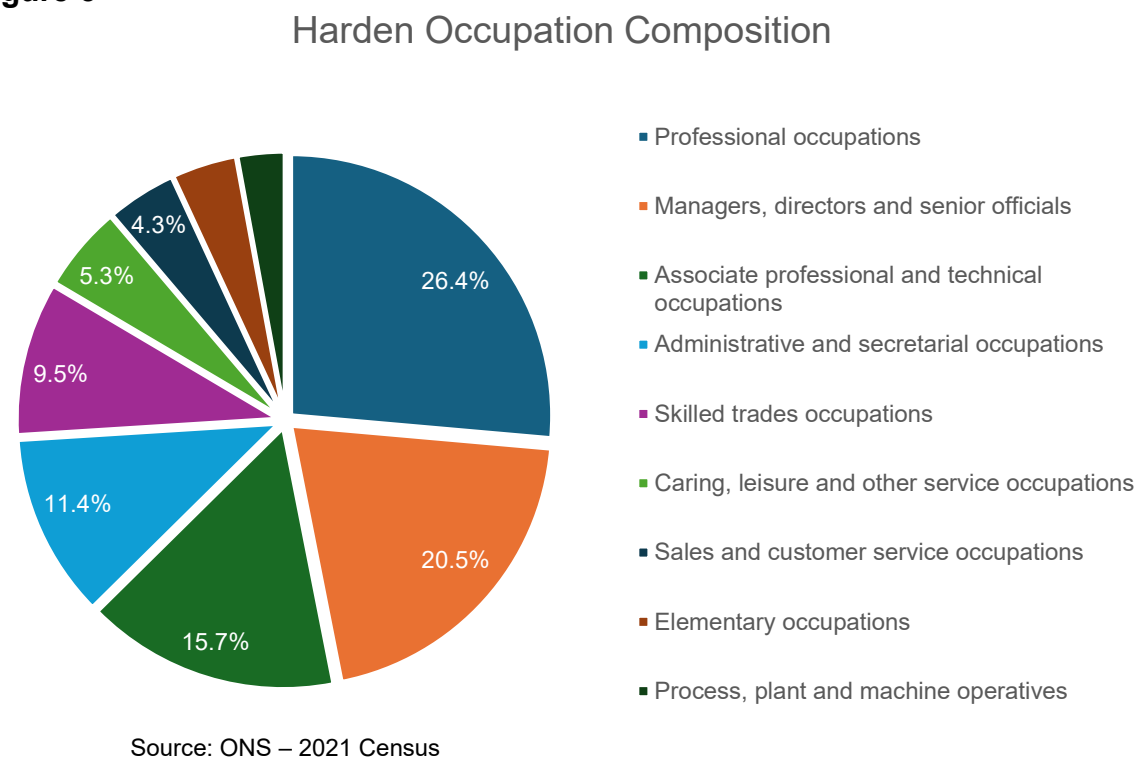


Source: ONS – 2021 Census

16.4.2 Professional occupations (26.4%), managerial occupations (20.5%), and associate professional technical occupations (15.7%) are the top three occupation classifications for Harden. These occupations are at a higher percentage compared to the England rate of 12.9%, 20.3%, and 13.3% respectively. A more detailed look at Harden's occupation composition is shown below in Figure 5.

16.4.3 There are limited employment opportunities within the village itself, with many residents commuting out to larger settlements to access work. Key employment provision in the village is centred around the retail and service sector, particularly the Primary School and just outside the village, Woodbank Garden Centre.

Figure 5



Source: ONS – 2021 Census

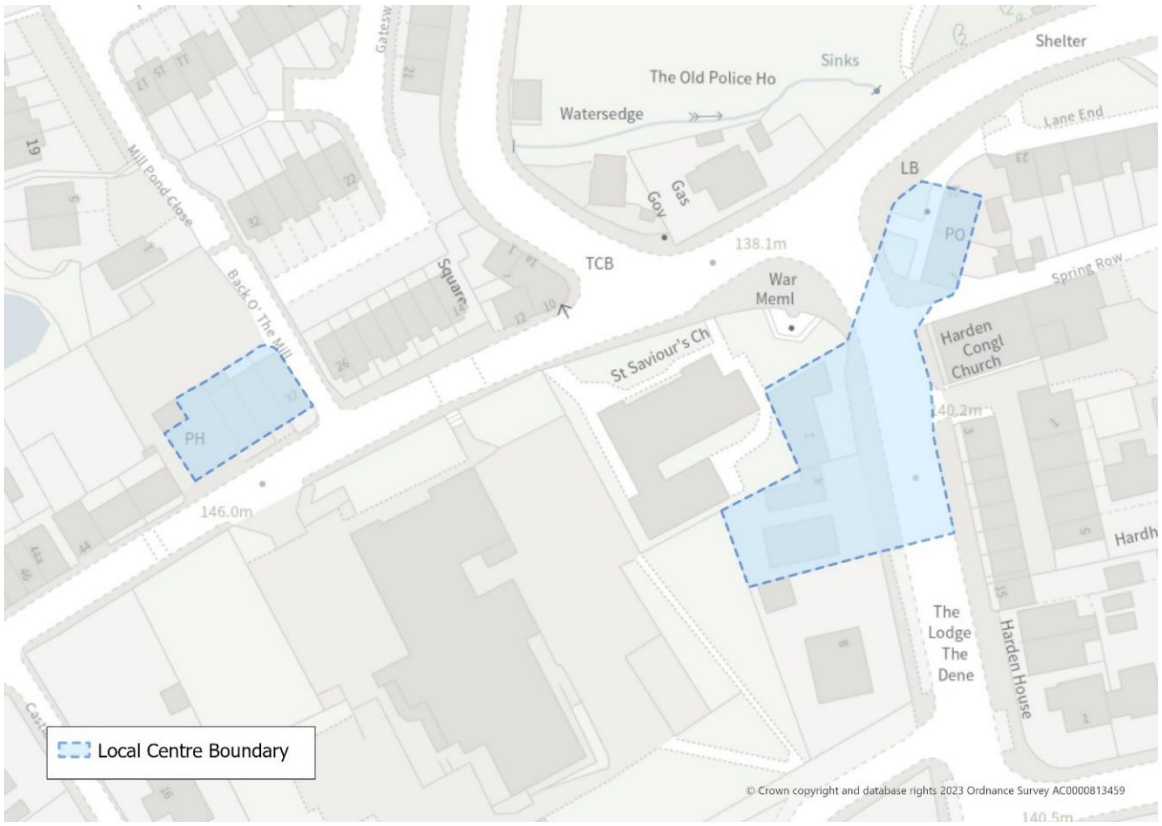
16.5 Retail and Local Services

16.5.1 All retail centres have been subject to a review as part of the Retail and Leisure Study (2026). The original study was completed in 2012. The City Centre is the main focus for retail and service provision for the District followed by the Principal Towns, District Centres and Local Centres.

16.5.2 Harden Local centre performs an important role in meeting the day-to-day needs of the village and the wider surrounding residential and rural population. The centre comprises only nine units and therefore has a relatively limited commercial offer, but this includes important local facilities such as convenience provision, the Post Office, pharmacy, takeaway and other services. These uses provide an accessible focus for everyday needs and are particularly important given Harden's relative separation from larger centres and the distance to alternative concentrations of retail and service provision.

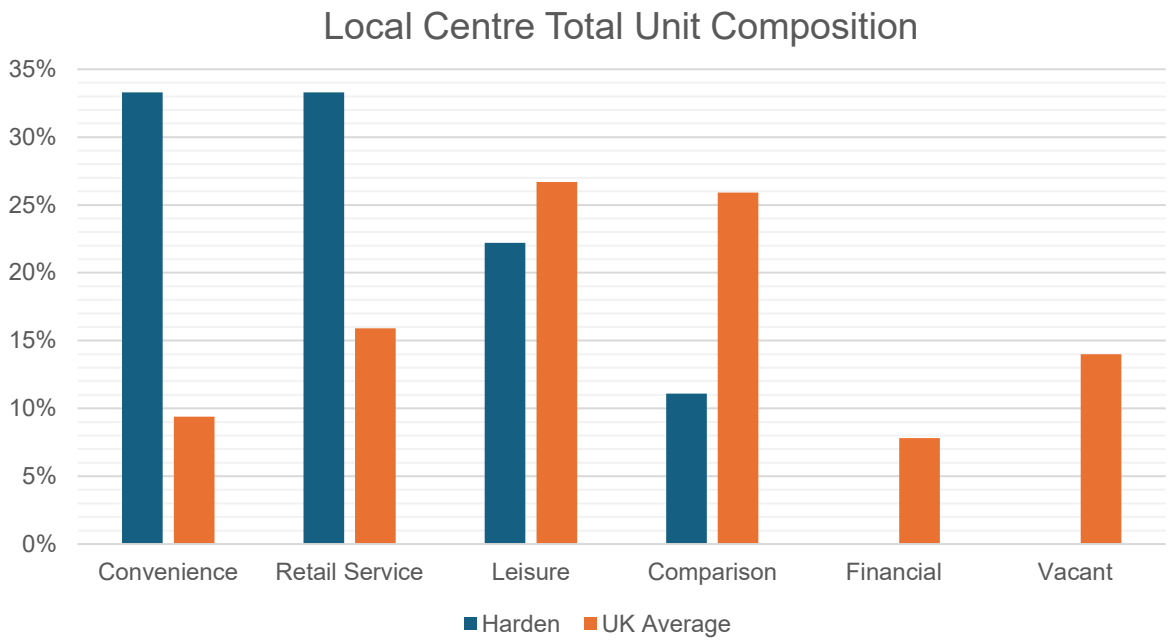
16.5.3 The extent of the Local centre boundary is shown on the Policies Map and Figure 6 below.

Figure 6 - Harden Local Centre



16.5.4 There is a total of 9 units in the settlement, none of which are vacant. Most (66.6%) are convenience or retail service unit, much higher than a UK average of 9.4% and 15.9% respectively. Figure 7 below show the composition of units in Harden compared to the national average.

Figure 7

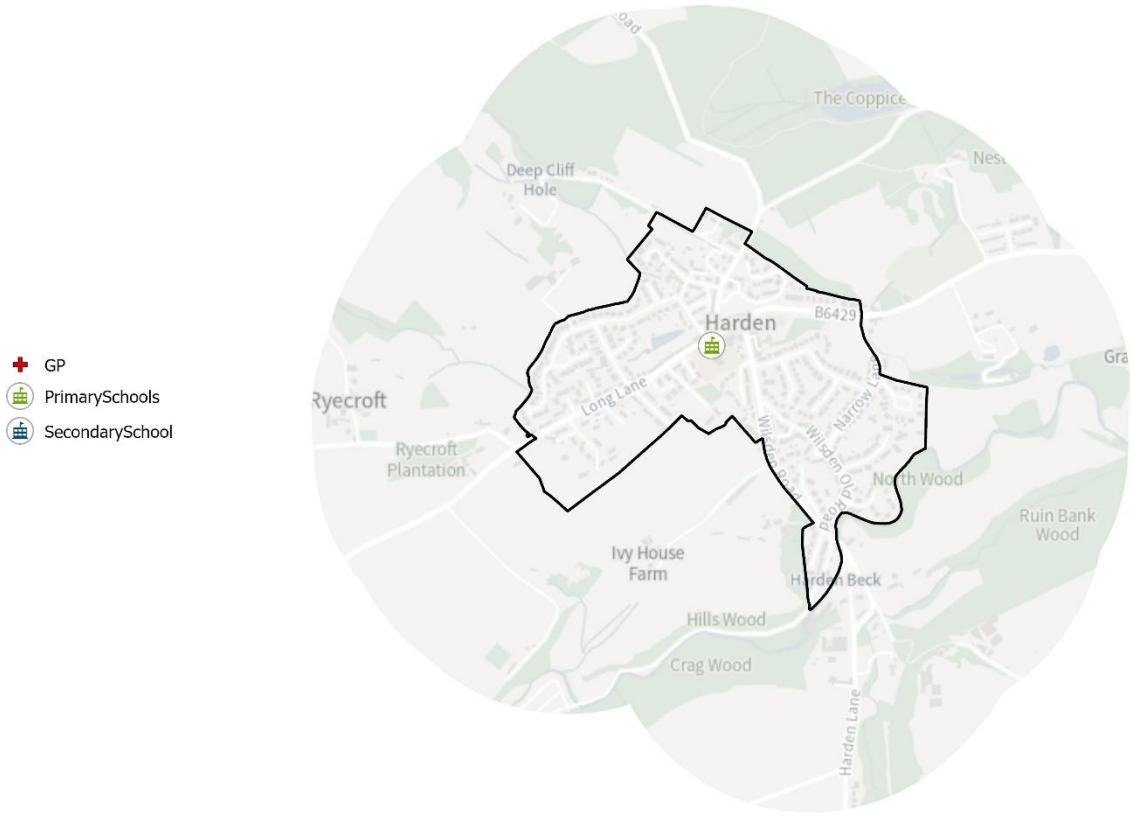


Source: Composition of centre derived from Nexus Planning survey of February 2026; UK Average from Experian Goad report of September 2025

16.5.5 Harden Primary School is located in the centre of the village off Long Lane. It is a single form entry school and is part of the Exceed Academies Trust. It has a total capacity of 210 pupils. Secondary education provision has to be accessed outside of the village, with the nearest provision located in neighbouring Cullingworth at Parkside School, around 2.5km to the south west.

16.5.6 There is no GP provision in the village with residents having to travel to practices in nearby Wilsden (3km) and Cullingworth (2.5km) to access Primary Care Services. There is a pharmacy within the village allowing for the collection of prescriptions and the purchase of over-the-counter medicines. The nearest secondary (acute) care provision is located at Bradford Royal Infirmary, around 7km to the south east. Figure 8 below shows the location of the local school.

Figure 8 – School and Medical Facilities in Harden



16.6 Transport and Movement

16.6.1 Transport connections are focussed around the B6429 Harden Road / Long Lane which runs through the centre of Harden providing direct access to the Principal town of Bingley. The rural nature of the settlement with limited public transport options and a smaller range of retail outlets and facilities means residents often travel to the nearest larger towns to access such services.

16.6.2 Harden is served by three bus services. Two of which provide a half-hourly service to Bingley and Bradford (616 and 619 First Buses). The K4 service (Keighley Bus Company) provides an hourly service connecting Harden to Cullingworth, Bingley and Keighley. Figure 10 shows where bus stops lie in the settlement. Tiles shown at the settlement centre range between a connectivity score of 45-50/100. The Connectivity Tool combines transport and land use data to generate a national measure of connectivity. It can be used to display how any location is connected to everyday services by walking, driving, cycling and public transport.

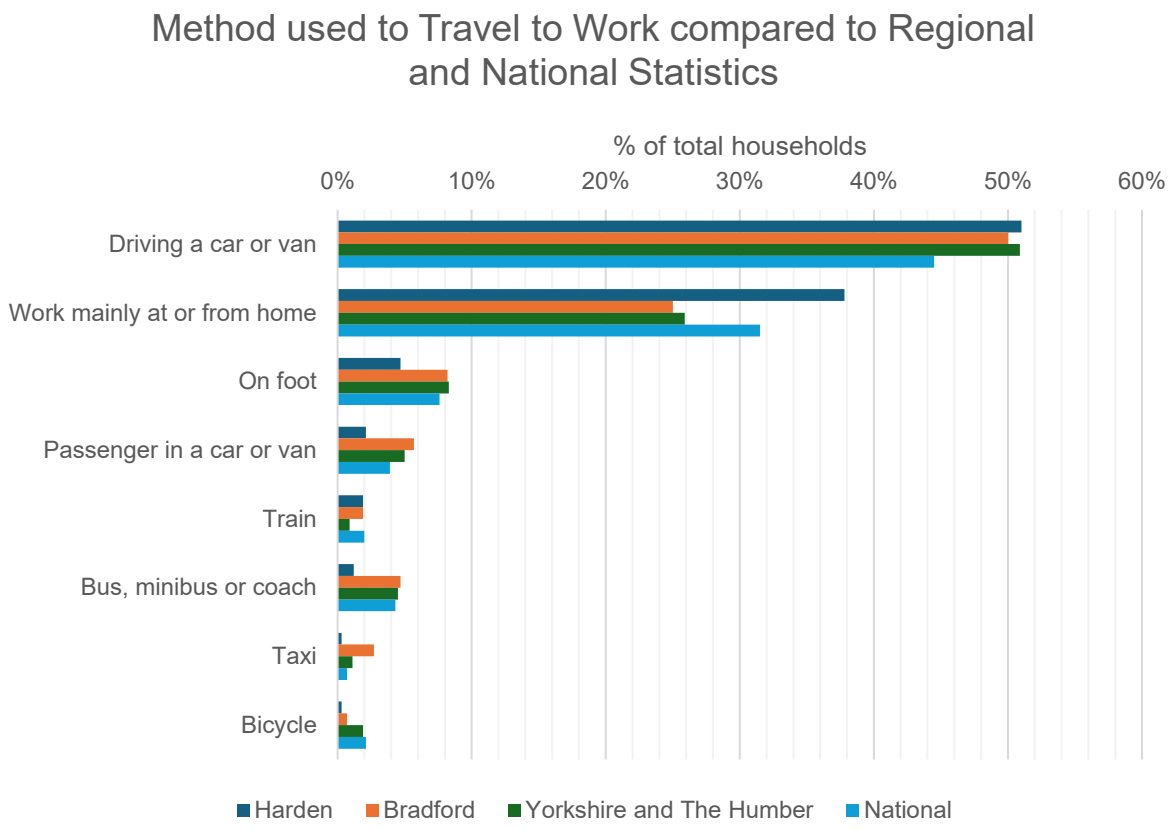
16.6.3 The nearest railway station is located at Bingley around 3km to the east. Trains from this station run through to Bradford and Leeds, Keighley and Skipton, allowing for connections to other larger towns and cities.

16.6.4 There are numerous footpaths leading out from the village into the countryside and connecting with the wider public rights of way network, providing opportunities for walking and cycling.

16.6.5 Harden has high levels of car ownership compared to the Yorkshire and The Humber rate across all number of vehicles (1-3+ cars or van per household). It has a consequently much lower level of households with no car at 12% compared to a Yorkshire and The Humber rate of 24.1% and an England rate of 23.5%. It is worth noting that Harden lies outside the Bradford Clean Air Zone (CAZ).

16.6.6 The most popular method used to travel to work is driving a car or van at 51%, followed by working at or mainly from home at 37.8%, and on foot at 4.7%. Figure 9 below shows in detail the methods used to travel to work in Harden compared to district, regional, and national statistics. These figures are also impacted by the COVID pandemic at the time of the Census survey period.

Figure 9



Source: ONS – 2021 Census

Figure 10 – Harden Connectivity Map

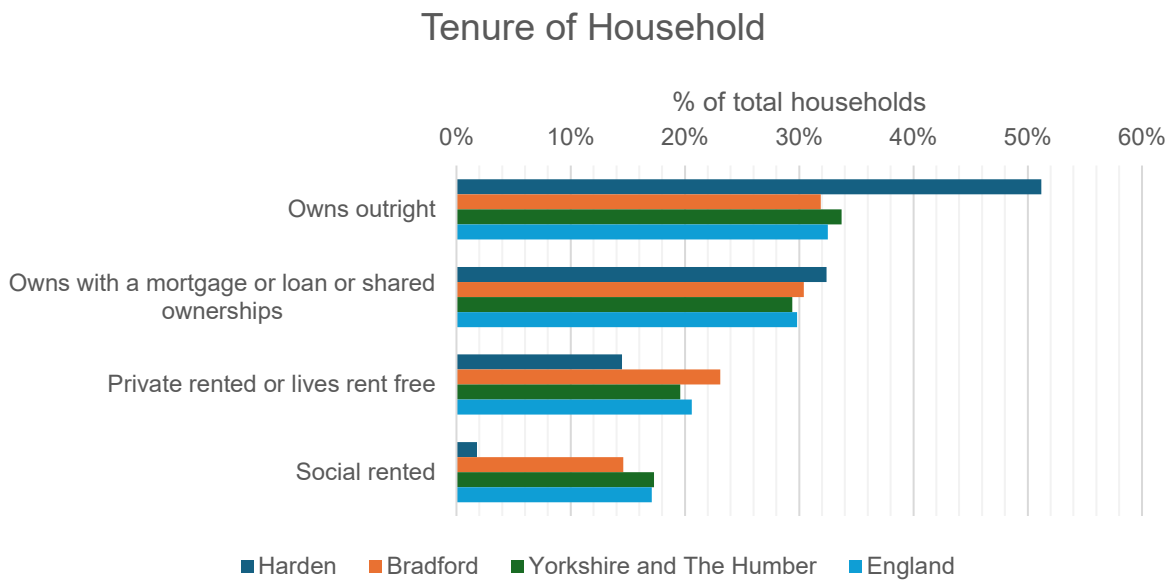


Source: Department for Transport, https://connectivity-tool.dft.gov.uk/

16.7 Dwellings and Households

16.7.1 Harden has 600 households, with high levels of outright household ownership at 51.2% compared to an England rate of 32.5%, a Yorkshire and The Humber rate of 33.7%, and a Bradford District rate of 31.9%. Compared to regional rates shown below, the number of households social rented is significantly lower at 1.8%. A more detailed look at tenure of household in Harden is offered in Figure 11.

Figure 11



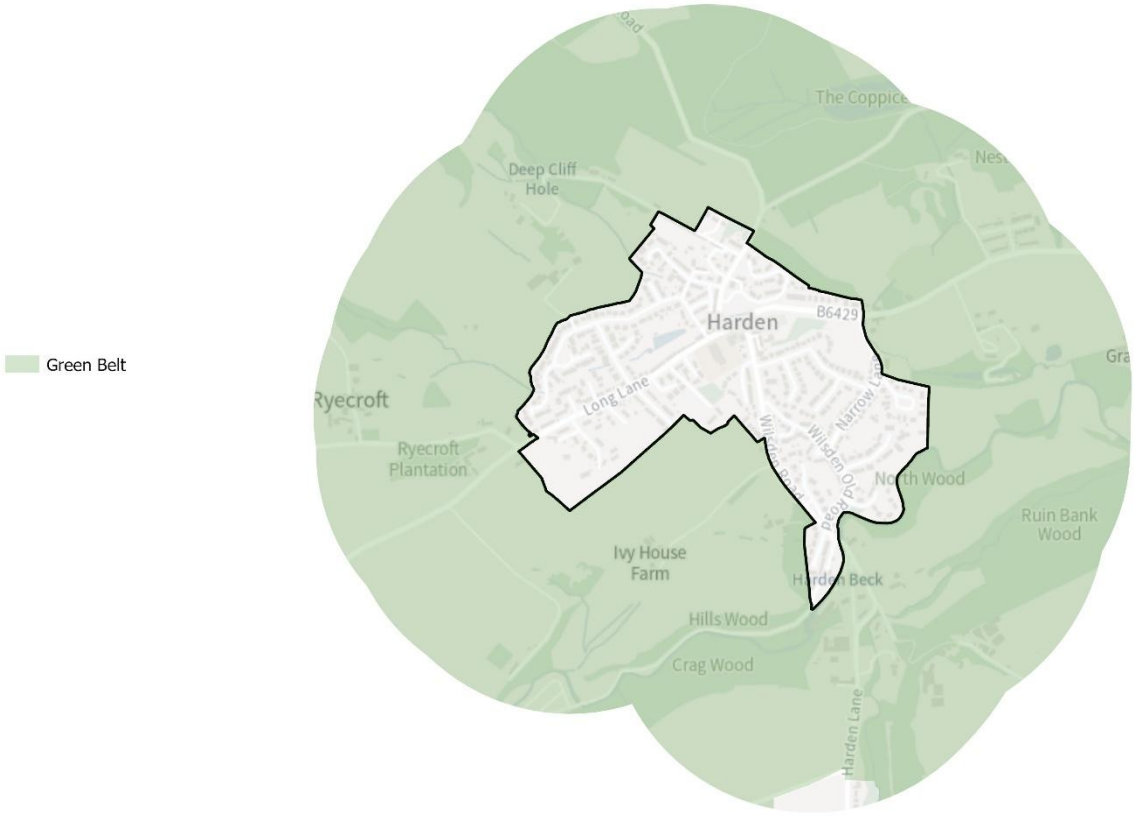
Source: ONS – 2021 Census

16.7.2 Harden has a mix of accommodation types, with a composition of 96.7% whole house or bungalow, 2.7% flat, maisonette or apartment, and 0.1% caravan or other mobile or temporary structure. Compared to the England and Bradford District rates, Harden has a notably high proportion of households classed as whole houses or bungalows.

16.8 Green Belt

16.8.1 Harden is surrounded by the Green Belt which forms a tight boundary with the built-up area, as shown below in Figure 12.

Figure 12 – Green Belt Surrounding Harden



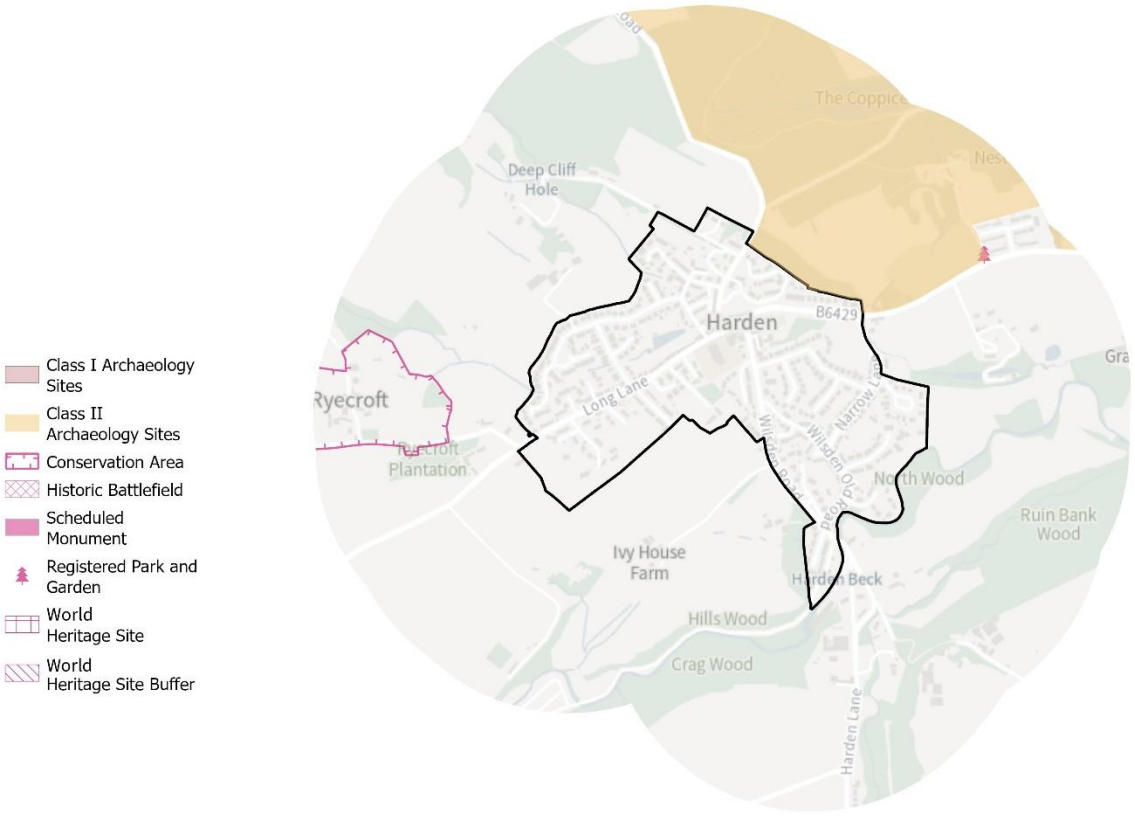
16.9 Historic Character

16.9.1 There is no conservation area designated in Harden, but the historic core of the settlement is focussed around the junction of Wilsden Road and Harden Road/Long Lane with a number of later ninetieth/early twentieth century buildings.

16.9.2 There are 5 Grade II listed buildings and structures within the settlement boundary and a number of other listed buildings directly adjacent to the settlement, including the Grade II* Harden Hall.

16.9.3 In terms of other heritage designations, there are no scheduled monuments or known archaeological sites within the village itself, but there are a number of assets in the surrounding the countryside, as well as the Grade II listed Historic Park of St Ives directly adjacent to the settlement. See Figure 13 below for an overview of areas of historic significance.

Figure 13 – Areas of Historic Significance In and Around Harden



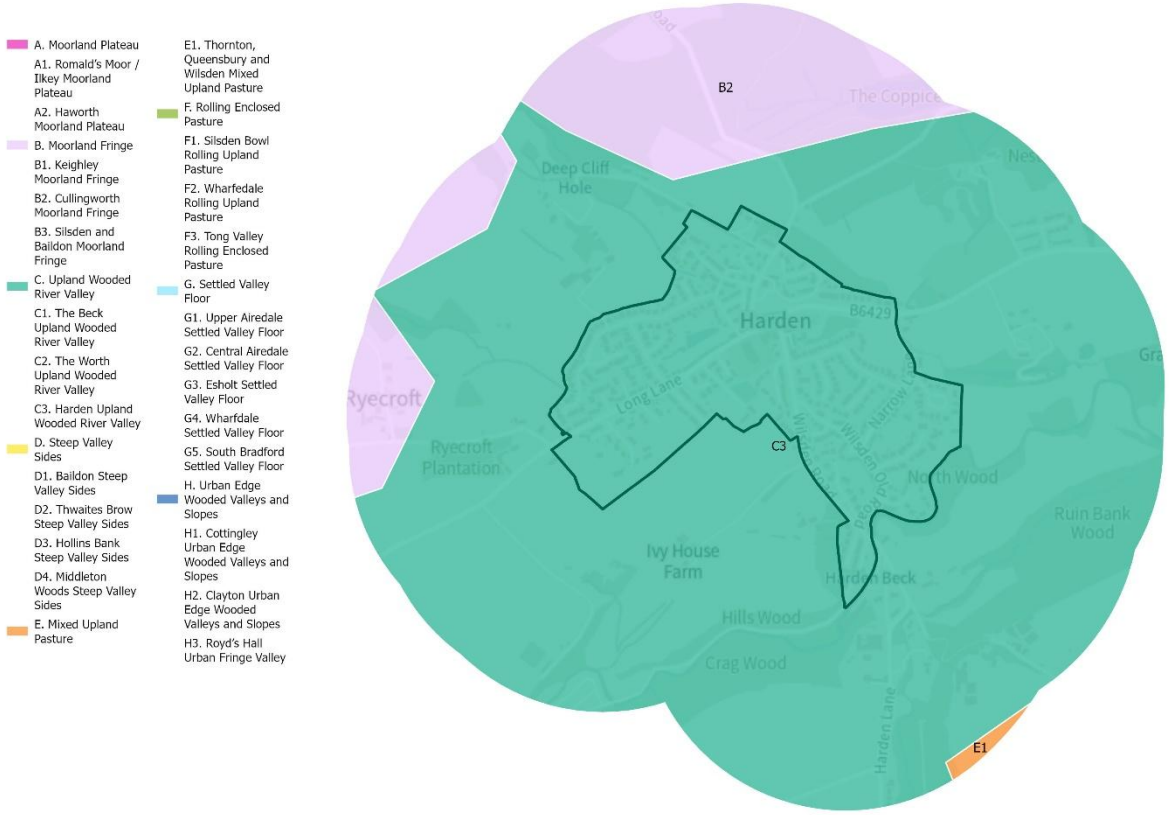
16.10 Landscape

16.10.1 Harden is comprised of the Steep Valley Sides landscape character types (LCT). The settlement landscape is defined by the Bingley and Baildon landscape character area. This LCA is defined by the following non-exhaustive characteristics:

- Steeply sloping landform which transitions from the built valley floor to the rural urban fringe.
- High number of springs and becks permeate the landscape and, in some instances, form minor tributary valleys.
- Piecemeal enclosure creates a pattern of small, irregular fields bounded by drystone walls.

16.10.2 Figure 14 shows a map of the LCAs in and around the Harden settlement.

Figure 14 – Landscape Character Types and Areas within Harden



16.11 Natural Environment

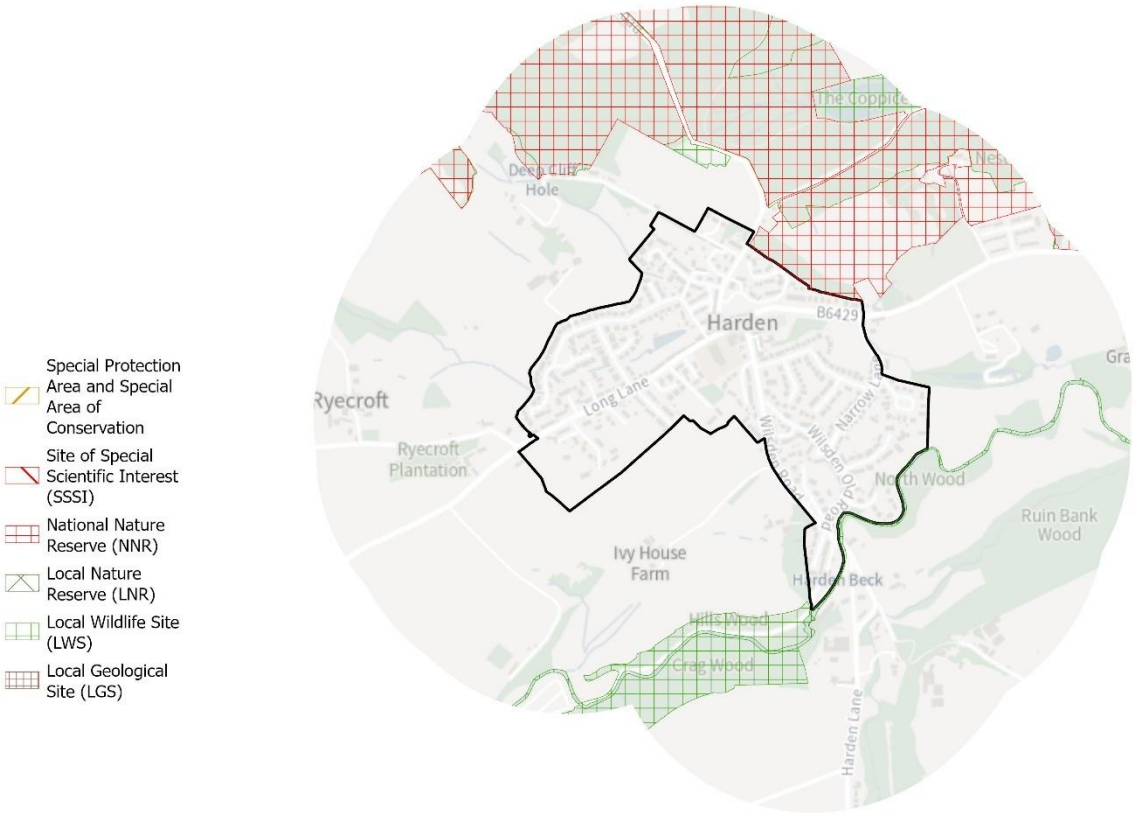
16.11.1 A large part of the settlement is within the District's Green Infrastructure corridors which connect important wildlife areas such as Harden Moor, St Ives, Crag Wood, North Wood and the Harden Beck/Mytholme Beck valleys. These corridors provide areas of multi-functional land which help to deliver benefits for biodiversity, reduce flood risk, provide routes for public rights of way, and connect important open spaces together.

16.11.2 There are no Local Wildlife Sites or Local Nature Reserves within the settlement limits of Harden, however, there are a number of sites which are adjacent to the village. There are also two Wildlife Habitat Networks running along the northern (St Ives) and southern edges of the settlement (Goitstock), which are made up of a mix of broadleaved semi natural woodland, improved/semi-improved neutral grassland, bog/mire, heath, and acid grassland. The woodland separating Harden and Wilsden to the south is also designated ancient woodland.

16.11.3 The South Pennine Moors SPA/SAC are located around 4.5km to the north meaning Harden is within the 7km (Zone C) of this Internationally designated wildlife habitat.

16.11.4 Mapping of different combinations of GBI need and deficiency can act as a high-level guide to help prioritise where GBI is most required and indicate spatially any gaps in the existing GBI network. Harden has a mix of GBI needs, though notably suffers from an area of low need for GBI and low existing provision.

Figure 15 – Harden Natural Environment Map



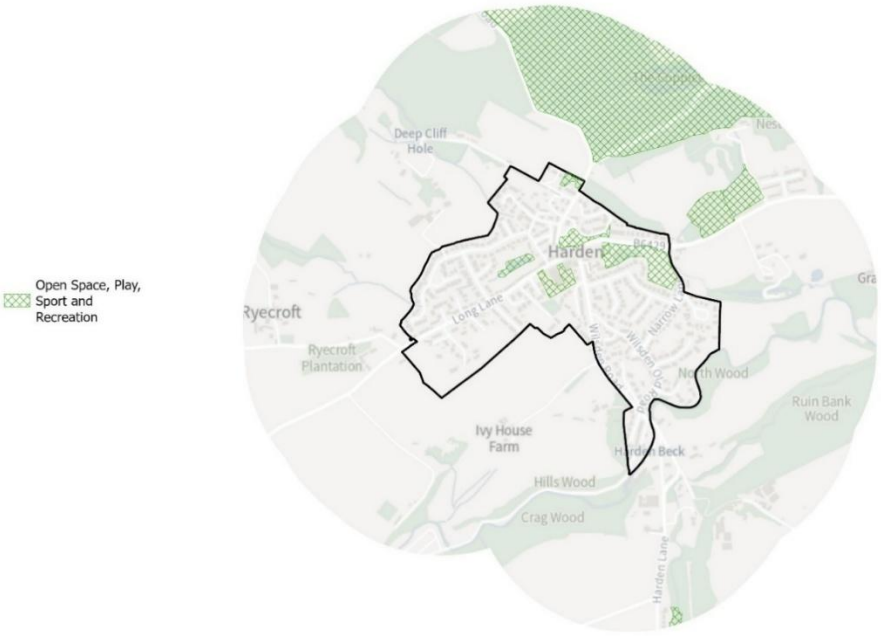
16.12 Open Space, Sport and Recreation

16.12.1 The settlement area of Harden has 36 sites identified as open space covering an area of circa 33ha. Key sites within the settlement include:

- Harden Memorial Hall Park
- Harden Cricket and Football Club Grounds

16.12.2 There is a deficit in open space provision and an imbalance between the different typologies of open space that currently exist in the settlement. Harden is surrounded by open countryside and there are some notable areas of natural and semi-natural greenspace directly adjacent to the settlement. These offer a level of provision to residents and may compensate for the lower levels of Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace and Green and Blue Corridor space within the settlement. Figure 16 below shows the location of open space in Harden.

Figure 16 – Harden Open Space Overview



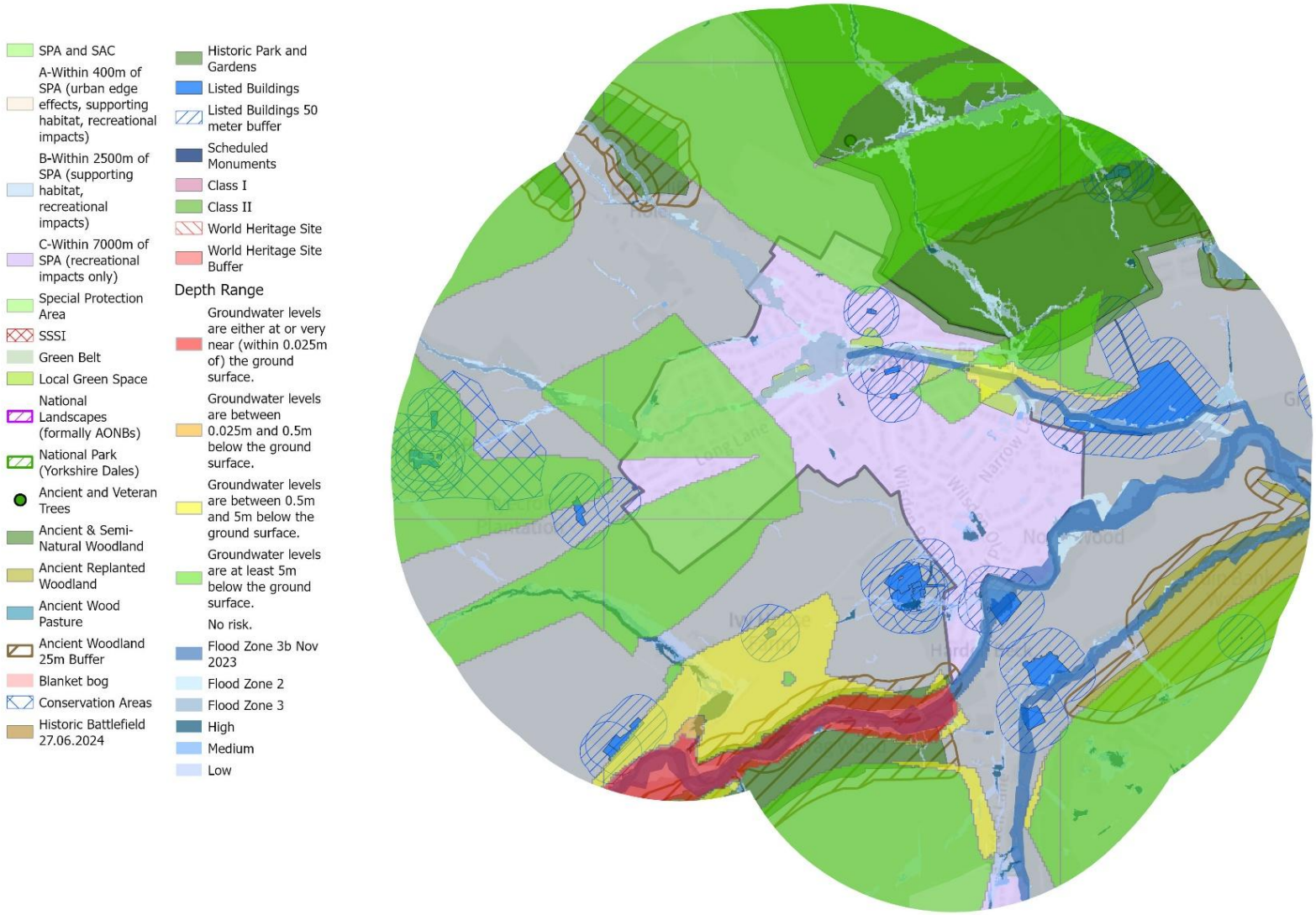
16.13 Critical Environmental Constraints

16.13.1 Along the south east edge of the village runs Harden Beck and the land around this watercourse is within Flood Risk Zones 2 and 3. This only affects a very small part of the existing built-up area. Several other smaller watercourses also flow through the centre of the village. These are mainly culverted, but there are significant areas of the village which are identified as being vulnerable to surface water flooding.

16.13.2 Harden also falls within the buffer of a landfill site to the north of its settlement boundary.

16.13.3 A map detailing critical environmental constraints in and around the Harden settlement is shown below in Figure 17.

Figure 17 – NPPF Footnote 7 Constraints



17 Haworth & Cross Roads Settlement Profile

17.1 Introduction – Location and History

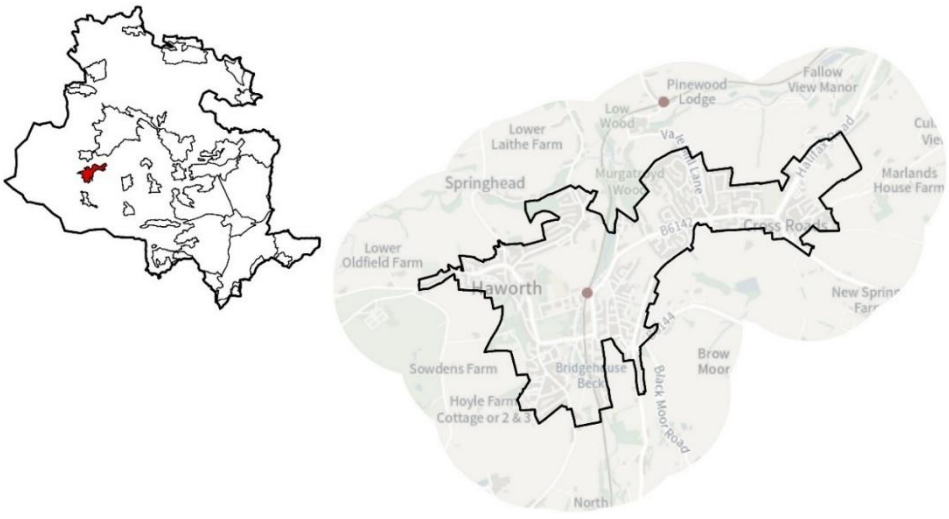
17.1.1 The village of Haworth & Cross Roads lies within the folds of the Pennine moorlands between the settlements of Oxenhope and Oakworth. The settlement is located approximately 16km west of Bradford and 6.5km south-west of Keighley. It is largely residential in nature, with some local services.

17.1.2 Haworth & Cross Roads is an important tourist destination due to its historical associations with the Bronte's (there is a visitor centre and museum in the village) and the preserved steam railway and associated museum.

17.1.3 Haworth & Cross Roads falls within the Keighley and Ilkley Parliamentary Constituency. Haworth & Cross Roads with Stanbury Village Council acts as an administrative body for the parish area. The Haworth, Cross Roads and Stanbury Neighbourhood Development Plan 2019-2030 forms part of the overall Development Plan for the District and sets outs local priorities and policies that will be used in part to make decisions on planning applications in the town. It should be read in conjunction with the Local Plan.

17.1.4 Unless otherwise stated, the statistics presented in this settlement profile are derived from the Office of National Statistics 2021 Census.

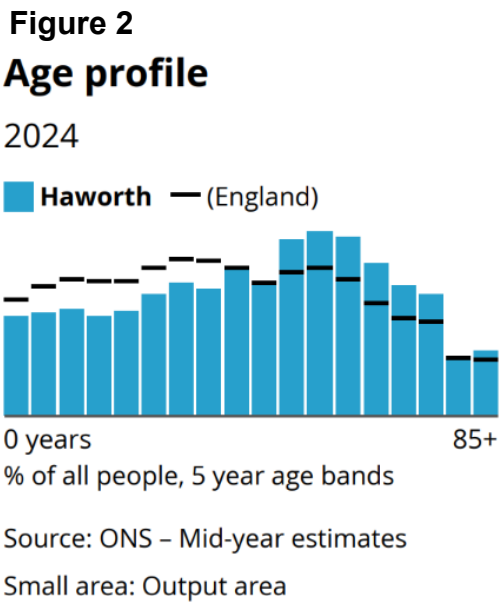
Figure 1 – Location Map



17.2 Population and Ethnicity

17.2.1 The Haworth & Cross Roads settlement has a population of 5,841 (ONS, 2024). An overview of Haworth's age demographics vs England's, shown in Figure 2, highlights Haworth as a settlement with an older than average population.

Figure 2



17.2.2 The ethnic composition of Haworth & Cross Roads is primarily made up of people who identify themselves as white, accounting for 97.1% of the local population. This is a notably higher proportion than the national figure of 81%, the Yorkshire and The Humber figure of 85.4%, and the Bradford District figure of 61.1%.

17.3 Index of Multiple Deprivation

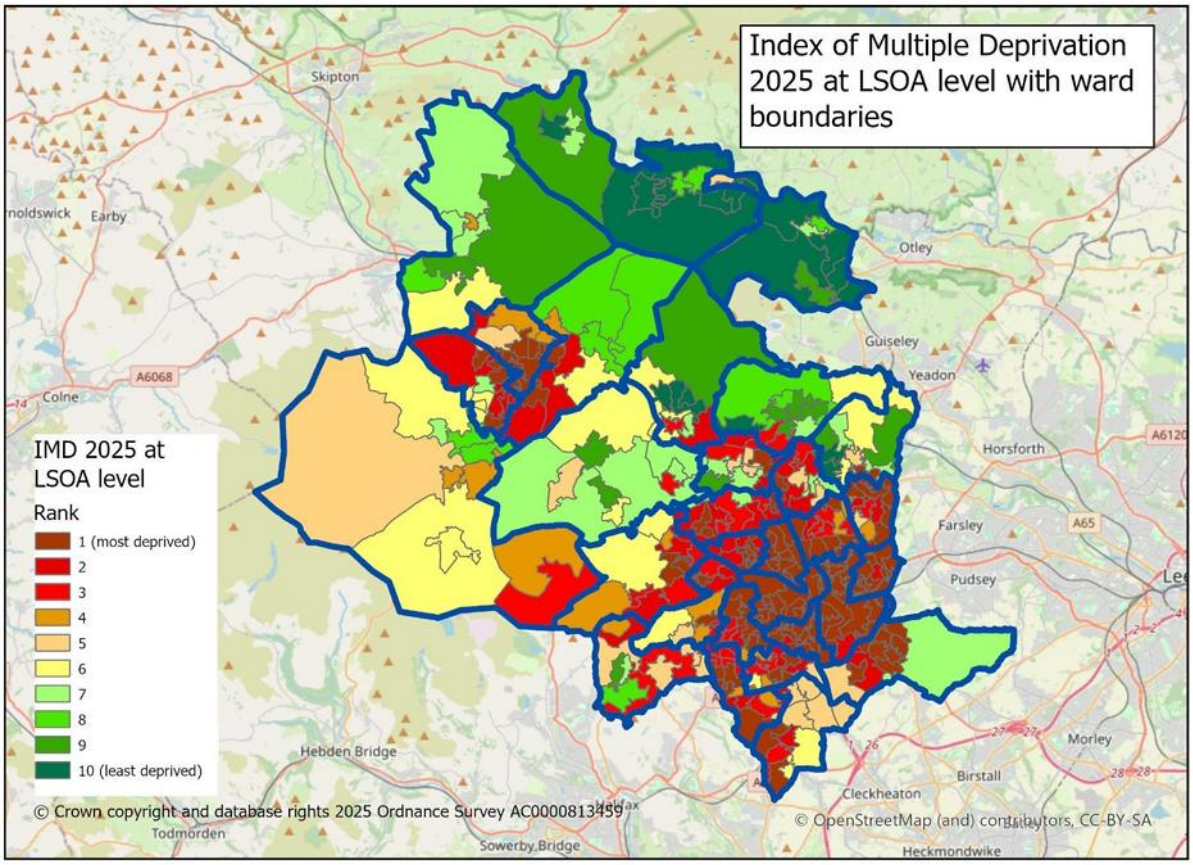
17.3.1 The Index of Multiple Deprivation is an overall measure of deprivation and uses 55 separate indicators organised across seven distinct dimensions of deprivation (income, employment, education skills and training, health deprivation and disability, crime, barriers to housing and services and living environment) which are combined and weighted.

17.3.2 The following map (Figure 3) shows Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) ranked by deciles of deprivation as identified in the 2025 Index of Multiple Deprivation. More deprived neighbourhoods are shown in red and less deprived neighbourhoods are shown in green.

17.3.3 The lower layer super output area boundaries are not directly aligned with the ward boundaries and individual LSOAs may be split across more than one ward. A best-fit methodology has been used which matches the main population of each LSOA to one ward.

17.3.4 Denholme falls within the Worth Valley ward. The 11 LSOAs in Worth Valley ward are ranked from more to less deprived, (shown in green and yellow to the south west of the map).

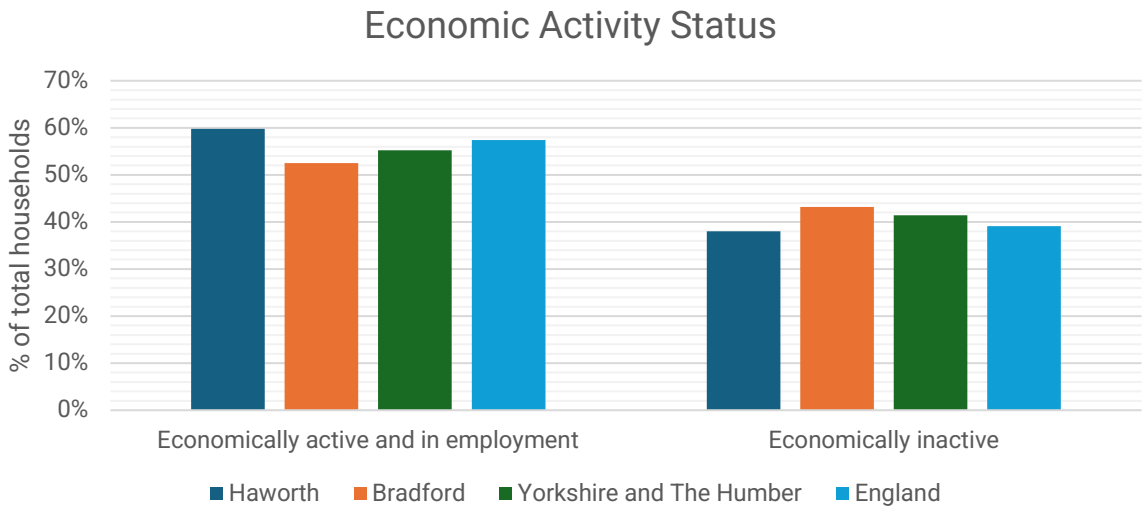
Figure 3



17.4 Economy and Employment

17.4.1 59.8% of the Haworth & Cross Roads population (over 16 years old) are economically active and in employment (excluding full-time students) and 38% are economically inactive. In England, the economically active rate sits at 57.4% meaning Haworth & Cross Roads is more economically active than the national rate. Figure 4 below illustrates Haworth & Cross Roads economic activity status compared to other regional rates.

Figure 4

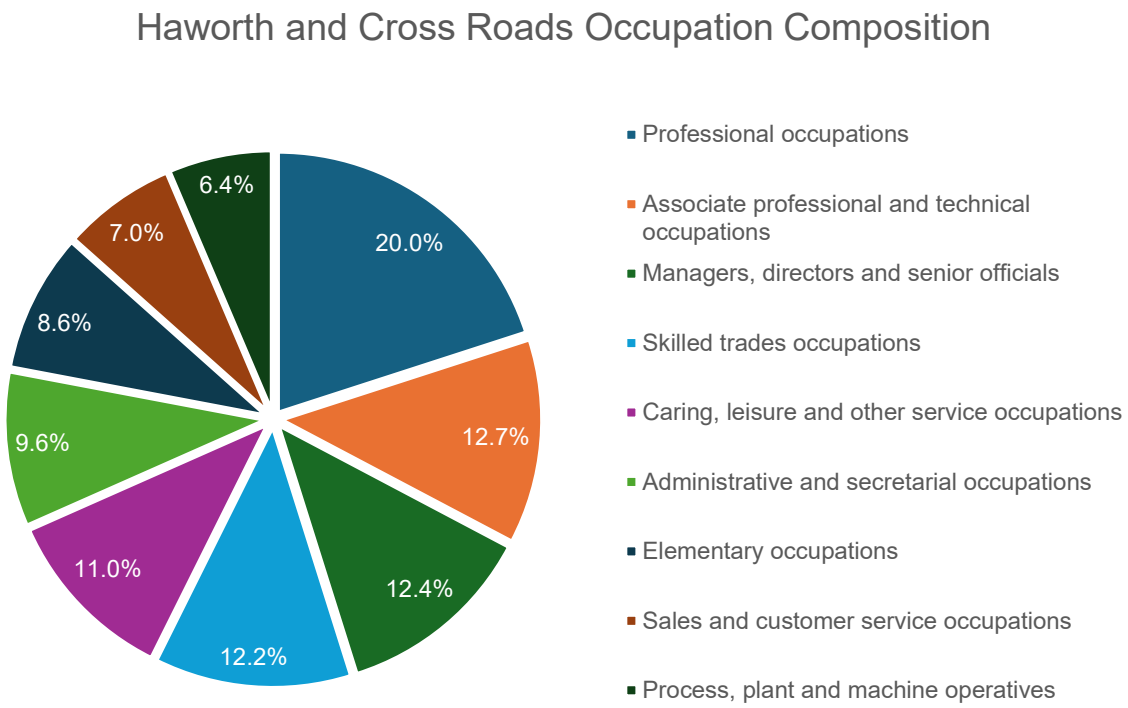


Source: ONS – 2021 Census

17.4.2 Professional occupations (20%), associate professional and technical occupations (12.7%), and managerial occupations (12.4%) are the top three occupation classifications for Haworth & Cross Roads. These occupations are a higher percentage compared to the England rate of 20.3%, 13.3%, and 12.9% respectively. A more detailed look at Haworth & Cross Roads occupation composition is shown below in Figure 5.

17.4.3 There are no longer any designated employment areas within the village. In order to access a wider range of employment opportunities, residents need to commute to the larger centres of Bradford, Keighley and Halifax. However, due to the world-wide appeal of the Brontes, tourism means local people are employed at a combination of recreational, historical and cultural visitor attractions.

Figure 5



Source: ONS – 2021 Census

17.5 Retail and Local Services

17.5.1 All retail centres have been subject to a review as part of the Retail and Leisure Study (2026). The original study was completed in 2012. The City Centre is the main focus for retail and service provision for the District followed by the Principal Towns, District Centres and Local Centres.

17.5.2 Haworth & Cross Roads is unique within the District's Local Centre hierarchy, functioning as a nationally recognised visitor destination centred on the village's literary heritage and historic environment.

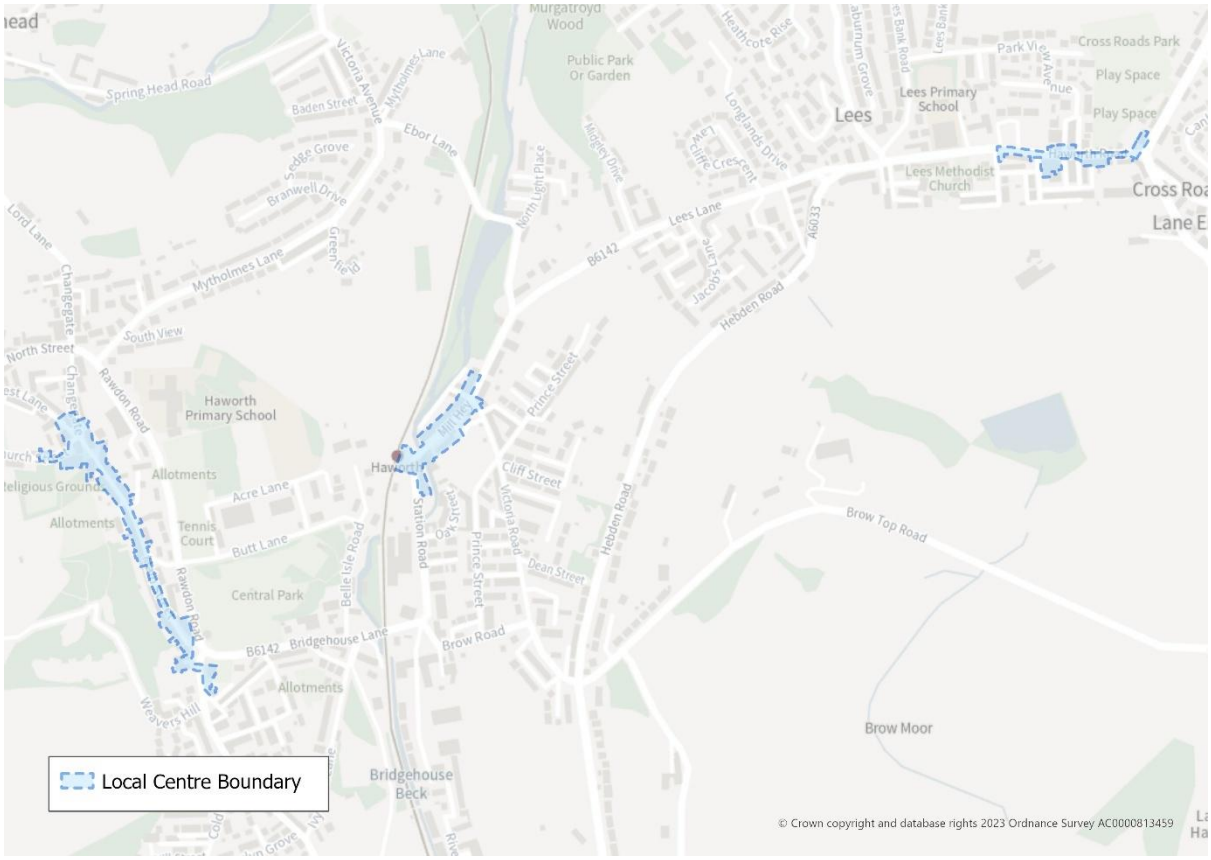
17.5.3 The centre's independent retail offer, specialist shops, cafés and visitor focused businesses generate levels of activity that extend well beyond those typically associated with a Local Centre, attracting visitors from across the region and beyond.

17.5.4 The exceptional quality of the built environment and the strength of the tourism economy underpin the centre's vitality, with its distinctive

character representing a key asset for both Haworth & Cross Roads and the wider District.

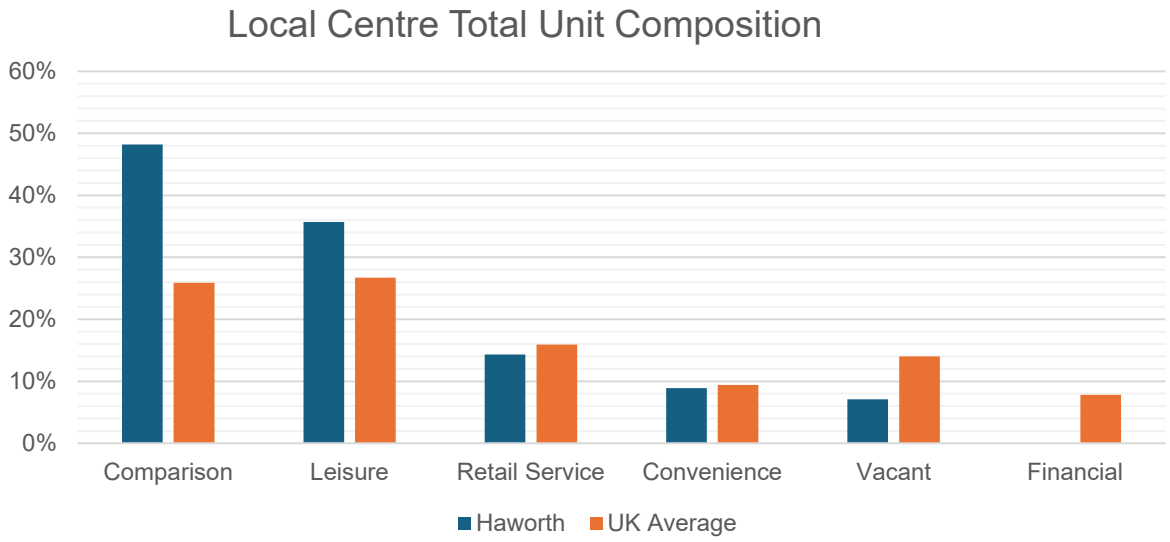
17.5.5 The extent of the Local centre boundary is shown on the Policies Map and Figure 6 below.

Figure 6 – Haworth & Cross Roads Local Centre



17.5.6 There is a total of 56 units in the settlement. Most (48.2%) are comparison units, compared to a UK average of 48.2%. Figure 7 below show the composition of units in Haworth compared to the national average.

Figure 7

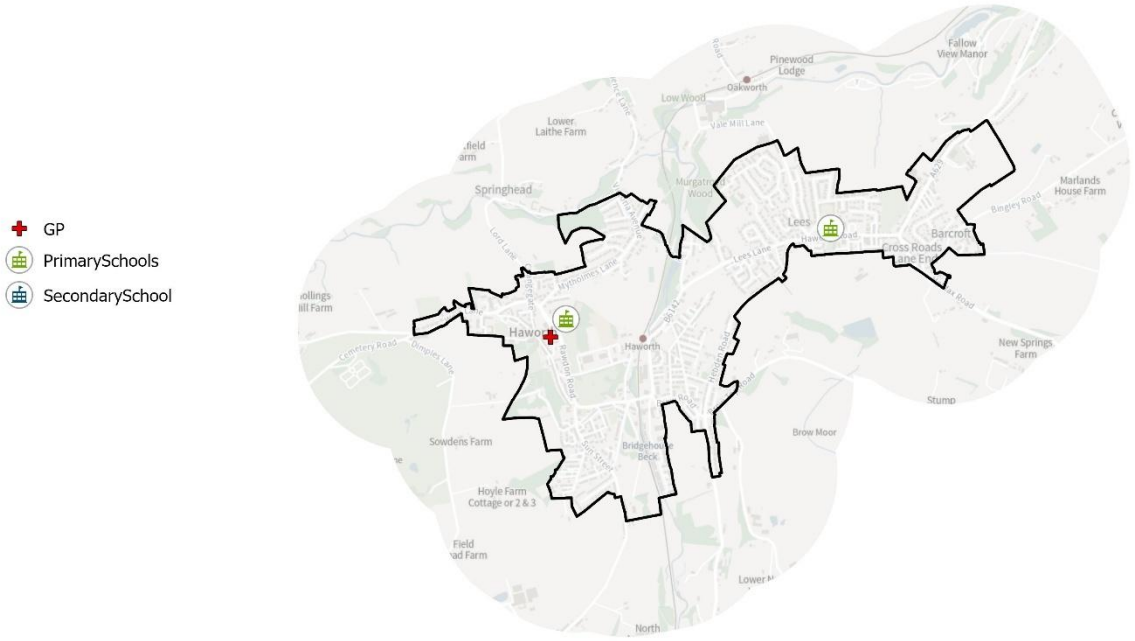


Source: Composition of centre derived from Nexus Planning survey of February 2026; UK Average from Experian Goad report of September 2025

17.5.7 There are two primary schools within Haworth & Cross Roads; Lees Primary school and Haworth Primary School. Lees Primary School is located on Haworth Road in the Cross Roads area which is to the east of Haworth centre; it has capacity for 210 students (UK Gov, 2026). Haworth Primary School is located on Rawdon Road to the north of the settlement; it has capacity for 315 students (UK Gov, 2026). Treetops children's centre is attached to Haworth Primary School and provides support and activities for primarily under-fives. There is no secondary education setting within Haworth & Cross Roads. The nearest secondary schools are Beckfoot Oakbank and Parkside School in Cullingworth.

17.5.8 The village is served by Haworth Medical Practice which provides a service to residents of Haworth, Cross Roads, Stanbury and parts of Oakworth. There is a pharmacy located within the settlement. Secondary (acute) healthcare is provided at Bradford Royal Infirmary and Airedale General Hospital. Figure 8 shows the location of local facilities.

Figure 8 – School and Medical Facilities in Haworth & Cross Roads



17.6 Transport and Movement

17.6.1 The A629, an inter-Yorkshire road that runs from Skipton, in the north to Rotherham, in the south, passing through Keighley, Halifax, Huddersfield and Chapeltown.

17.6.2 There are frequent bus services to Keighley and Hebden Bridge and along with an hourly service to Bradford departing from Crossroads (Halifax Road). The only railway station in Haworth & Cross Roads is a heritage railway which runs a limited-service steam train between Oxenhope and Keighley. The nearest commuter station is around 5km away in Keighley. Leeds Bradford International Airport is 20km away.

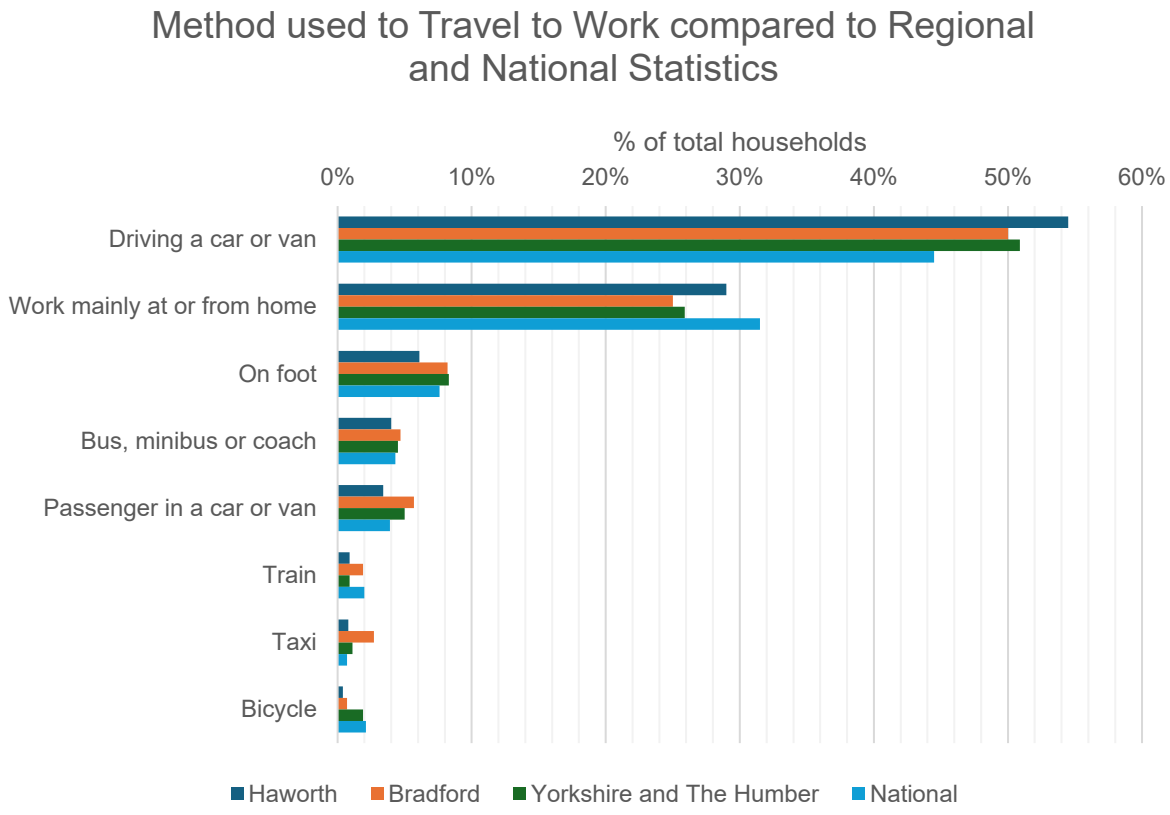
17.6.3 Figure 10 shows that bus stops are well spread across main roads in the settlements. Most tiles in the settlement have a connectivity score between 50-60/100. The Connectivity Tool combines transport and land use data to generate a national measure of connectivity. It can be used to display how any location is connected to everyday services by walking, driving, cycling and public transport.

17.6.4 There are numerous footpaths and bridleways leading out of the settlement into the countryside and connecting with the wider public rights of way network.

17.6.5 Haworth & Cross Roads has high levels of car ownership compared to the Yorkshire and The Humber rate across all number of vehicles (1-3+ cars or van per household). It has a consequently lower level of households with no car at 19.7% compared to a Yorkshire and The Humber rate of 24.1% and an England rate of 23.5%. It is worth noting that Haworth & Cross Roads lies outside the Bradford Clean Air Zone (CAZ).

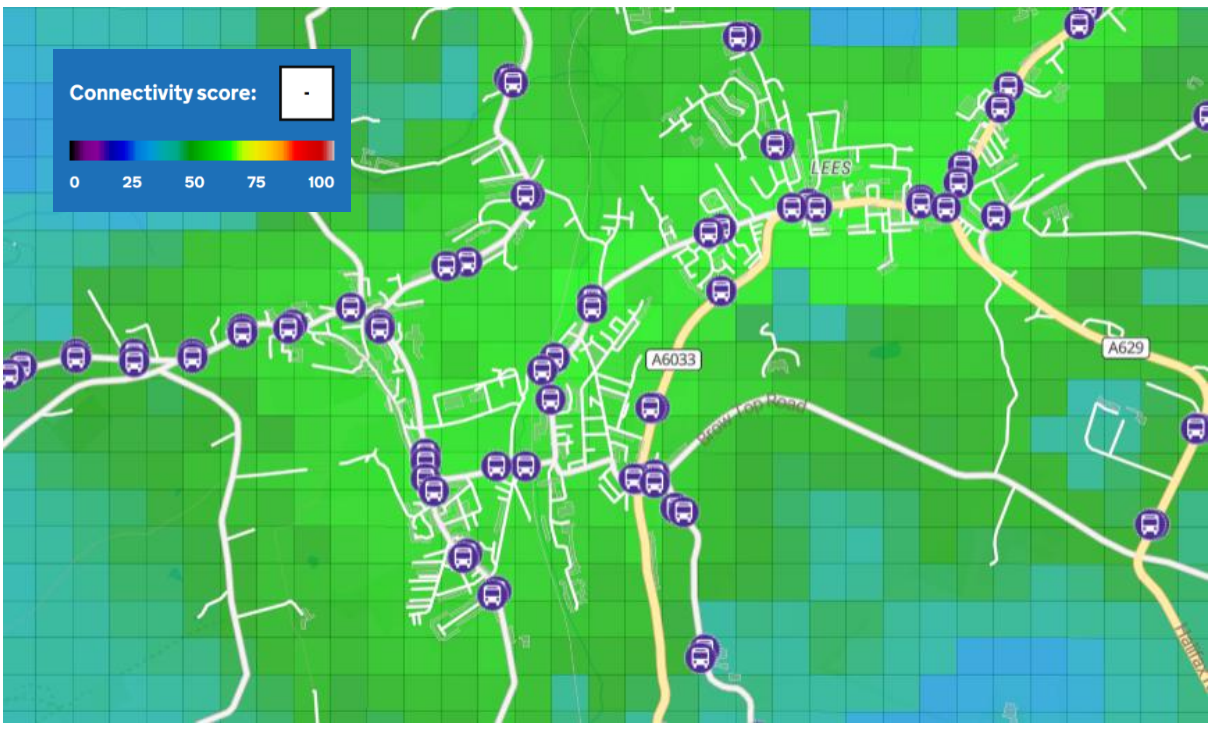
17.6.6 The most popular method used to travel to work is driving a car or van, at 54.4%, followed by working mainly at or from home at 29%, and on foot at 6.1%. Figure 9 below shows in detail the methods used to travel to work in Haworth & Cross Roads compared to district, regional, and national statistics. These figures are also impacted by the COVID pandemic at the time of the Census survey period.

Figure 9



Source: ONS – 2021 Census

Figure 10 – Haworth and Cross Roads Connectivity Map

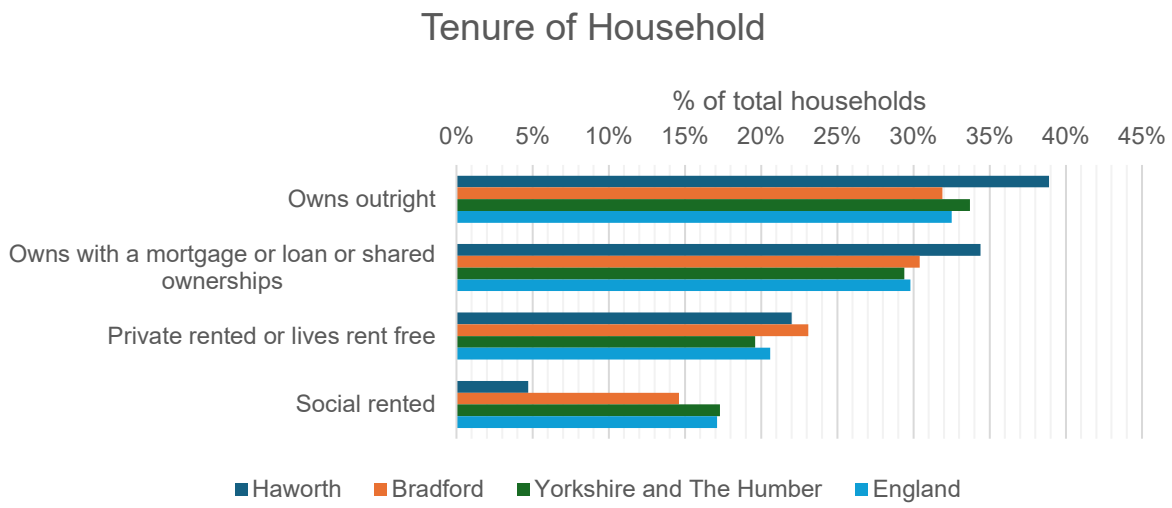


Source: Department for Transport, https://connectivity-tool.dft.gov.uk/

17.7 Dwellings and Households

17.7.1 Haworth & Cross Roads has 2,780 households, with high levels of outright household ownership at 38.9%, compared to an England rate of 32.5%, a Yorkshire and The Humber rate of 33.7%, and a Bradford District rate of 31.9%. Ownership with a mortgage or loan or shared ownership is also around 5% more common in Haworth & Cross Roads than in England. A more detailed look at tenure of household in Haworth & Cross Roads is offered in Figure 11.

Figure 11



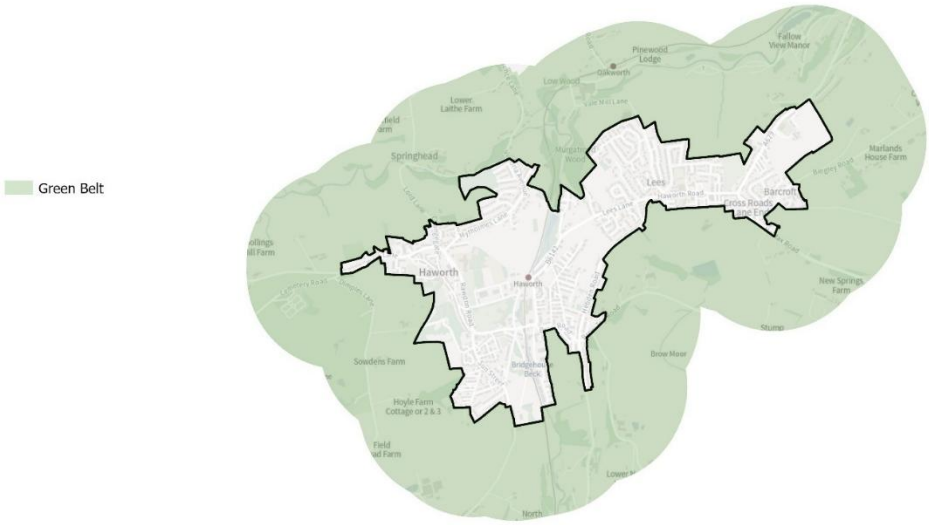
Source: ONS – 2021 Census

17.7.2 Haworth & Cross Roads has a mix of accommodation types, with a composition of 88.9% whole house or bungalow, 9.5% flat, maisonette or apartment, and 1.6% caravan or other mobile or temporary structure. Compared to an England rate of 77.4%, Haworth & Cross Roads has a higher proportion of whole houses and bungalows in the settlement.

17.8 Green Belt

17.8.1 Haworth & Cross Roads is surrounded by Green Belt, as shown below in Figure 12.

Figure 12 – Green Belt Surrounding Haworth and Cross Roads



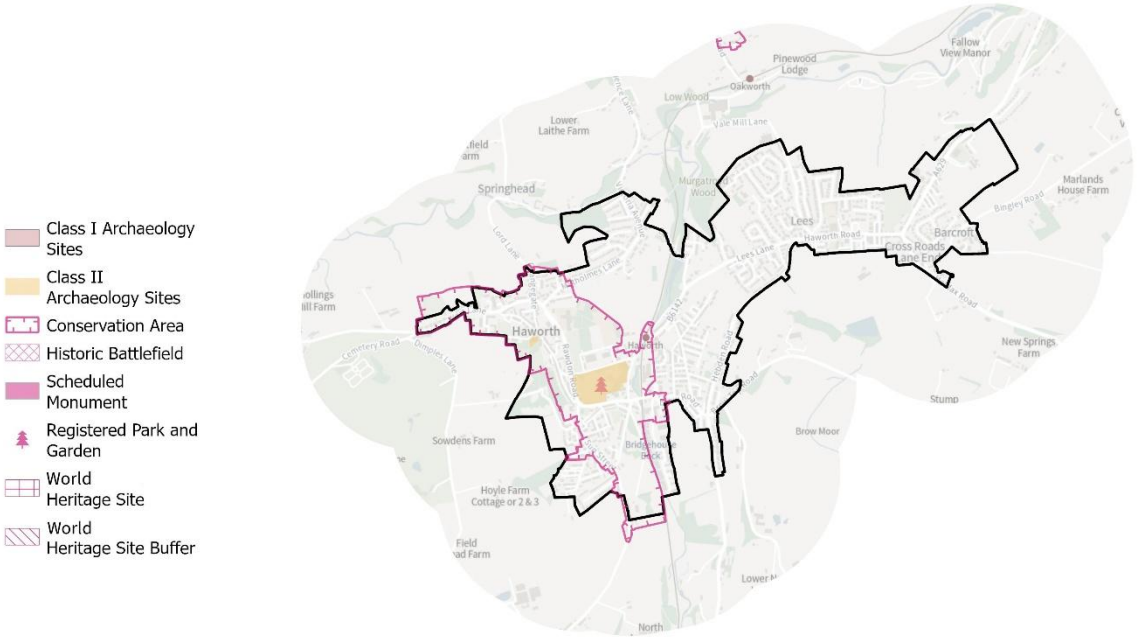
17.9 Historic Character

17.9.1 The majority of the west of the settlement is designated as Haworth Conservation Area. This covers the oldest surviving part of the village including the St Michael's Church, Haworth Old Hall. The Parsonage and other buildings associated with the Bronte's.

17.9.2 There is a total of 105 Listed Buildings in Haworth & Cross Roads, of which one is Grade II* Listed (Church of St Michael and All Angels) and one is Grade I Listed (Haworth Parsonage (Bronte Museum)).

17.9.3 Central Park, Haworth is a Grade II Listed Building that is found below the main high street of the settlement. See Figure 13 below for an overview of areas of historic significance.

Figure 13 – Areas of Historic Significance In and Around Haworth & Cross Roads



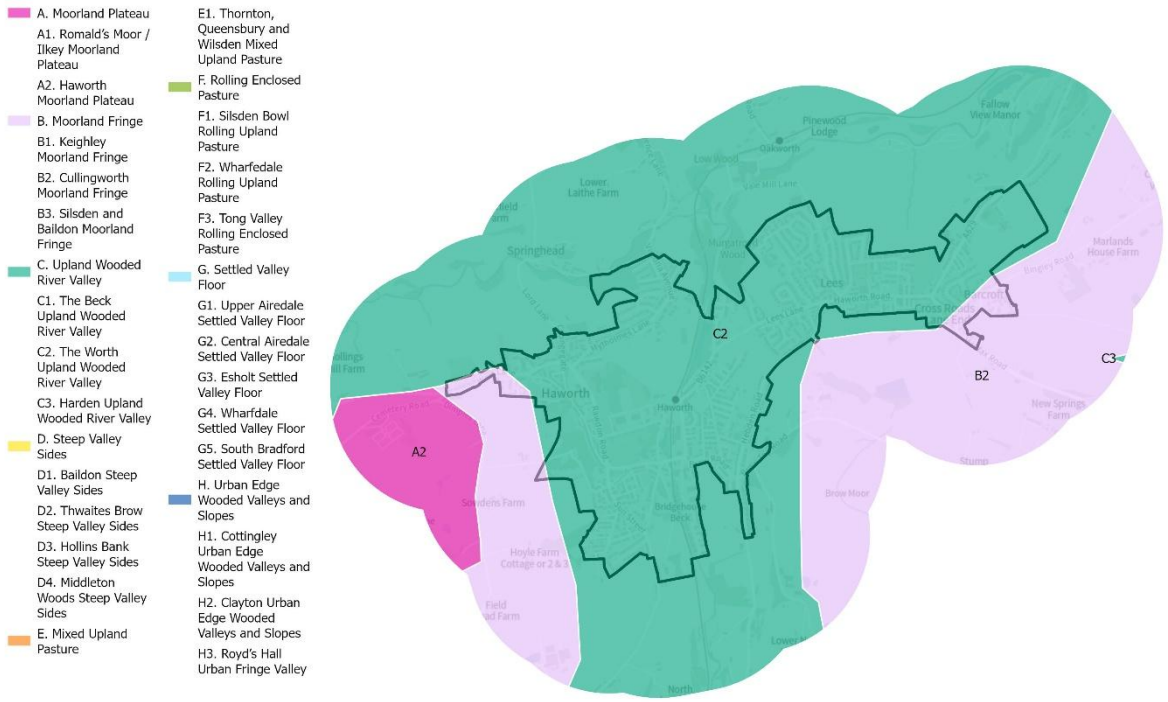
17.10 Landscape

17.10.1 Haworth & Cross Roads is comprised of two landscape character types (LCT): Upland Wooded River Valleys and Moorland Fringe. Within the settlement area, the Cullingworth and Haworth Moorland Fringe is the dominant landscape character area (LCA). This LCA is defined by the following non-exhaustive characteristics:

- Unenclosed moors provide habitat interest, including priority habitat for upland heath, grass moorland, upland flushes, fens and swamps and blanket bog.
- Woodland cover is limited and tends to be concentrated around cloughs, reservoirs, and older farmsteads or clusters of cottages.
- Settlement across the area is limited to dispersed farmsteads and villages at the lower elevations in proximity to the valley floors and near water courses.

17.10.2 The Cullingworth and Haworth Moorland Fringe makes up a second minor part of the settlement to the east and west. It is characterised by improved grassland, punctuated by clough woodland and localised areas of unenclosed moorland. Figure 14 shows a map of the LCAs in and around the Haworth & Cross Roads settlement.

Figure 14 – Landscape Character Types and Areas within Haworth & Cross Roads



17.11 Natural Environment

17.11.1 Green Infrastructure (GI) areas which cover Haworth & Cross Roads running north to south and branching off to the east and west in the north, form part of the District's Green Infrastructure network. These areas are multi-functional in nature and help to deliver benefits for biodiversity, reduce flood risk, provide public rights of way, and areas of open space.

17.11.2 Haworth & Cross Roads contains or borders several important biodiversity and geological designations. These include:

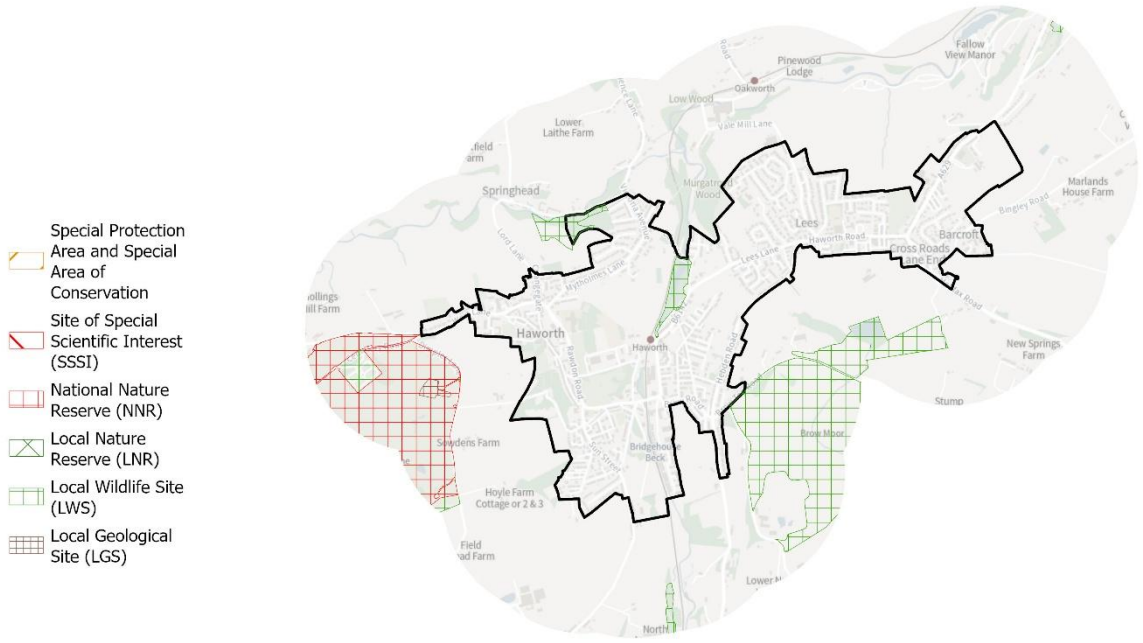
- Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) – Airedale Spring Mill Pond; Baden Street; Penistone Hill Country Park; Ives Plantation, Oxenhope; Brow Moor
- Local Geological Sites (LGS) – Dimples Quarrry, Haworth Local Geological Site

17.11.3 The Bridgehouse Beck Valleys contain numerous priority habitats and are part of the wider habitat network. The east and west of Haworth & Cross Roads have a network of heath and grassland priority habitats. There are also numerous areas of woodland habitat, much of which has TPO designation, in and around the settlement, especially in the north.

17.11.4 The South Pennine Moors SPA (and SSSI) is located 1.4km from the settlement's western boundary meaning that Haworth & Cross Roads falls within the 2.5km zone of this Internationally designated wildlife habitat. This zone has been identified as the area most frequently utilised by SPA qualifying species for foraging

17.11.5 Mapping of different combinations of GBI need and deficiency can act as a high-level guide to help prioritise where GBI is most required and indicate spatially any gaps in the existing GBI network. Haworth & Cross Roads has a mix of GBI needs, though notably suffers from some areas of low provision to the east of the settlement.

Figure 15 – Haworth & Cross Roads Natural Environment Map



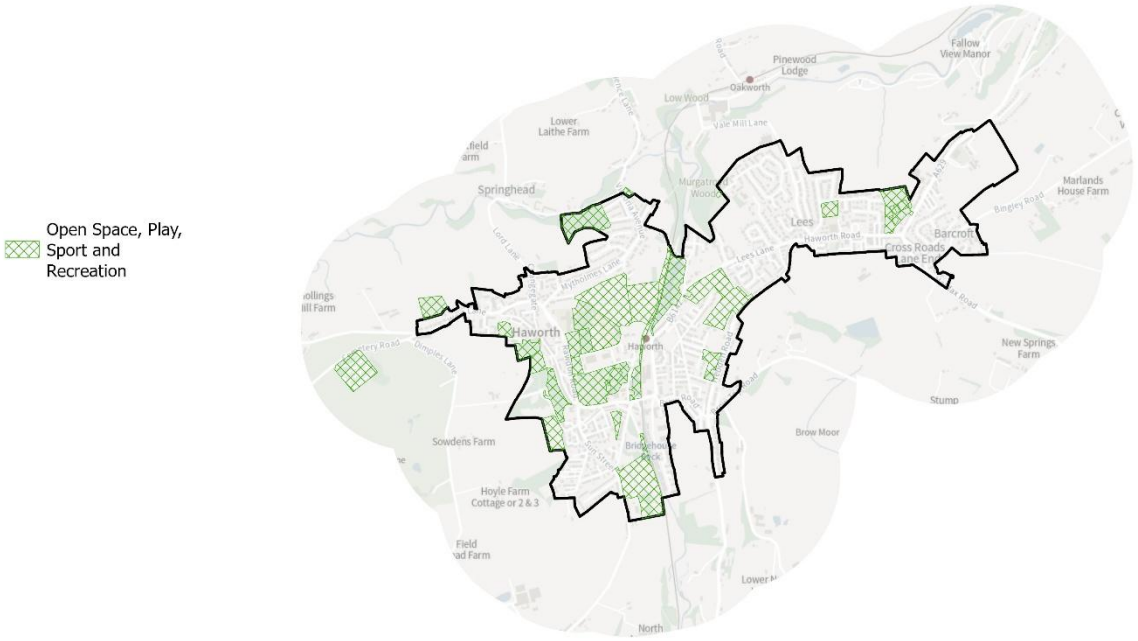
17.12 Open Space, Sport and Recreation

17.12.1 The settlement area of Haworth & Cross Roads has 36 sites identified as open space covering an area of circa 33ha. Key sites within the settlement include:

- Central Park
- Cross Roads Park
- Rawdon Road Allotments
- Mytholmes Lane Fields

17.12.2 There is a very slight deficit in the provision of open space compared to the standards and, with the exception of Civic spaces and Green and Blue Corridor spaces, Haworth & Cross Roads has at least one site of each typology of open space. There are five typologies, including Outdoor Sports, where provision levels are less than the standard amount required for the size of the population. Figure 16 below shows the location of open space in Haworth & Cross Roads.

Figure 16 – Haworth & Cross Roads Open Space Overview

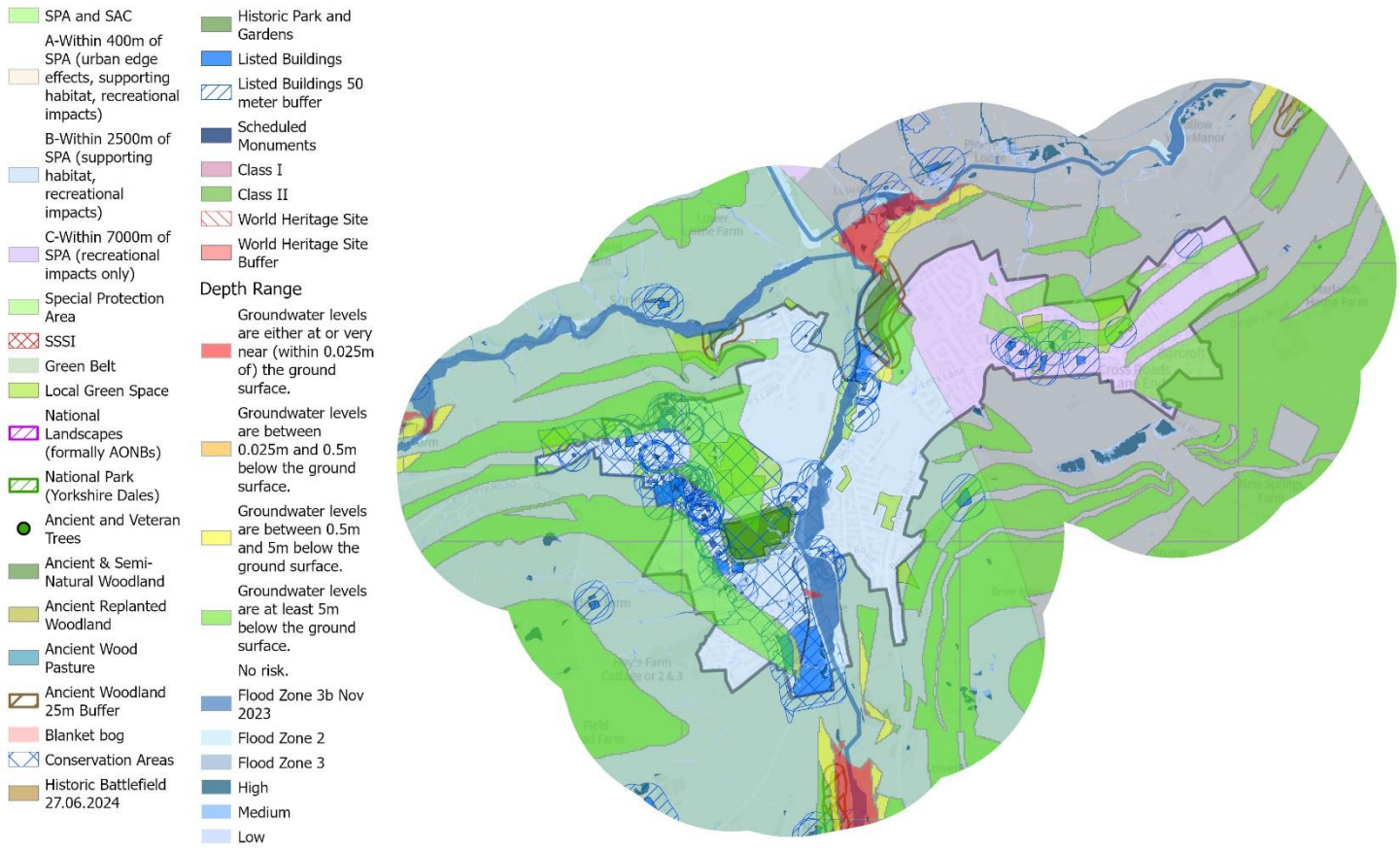


17.13 Critical Environmental Constraints

17.13.1 Haworth & Cross Roads lies in the Worth Valley with the River Worth running east to west to the north of Haworth & Cross Roads and Bridgehouse Beck running north to south through the centre of the settlement. The low-lying areas around these watercourses could suffer from fluvial flooding and are in Flood Zone 2. There are other parts of the settlement, particularly along roads where there is potential for surface water flooding to occur due to the topography and permeability of surfaces in that area.

17.13.2 A map detailing critical environmental constraints in and around the Haworth & Cross Roads settlement is shown below in Figure 17.

Figure 17 – NPPF Footnote 7 Constraints



18 Oakworth Settlement Profile

18.1 Introduction – Location and History

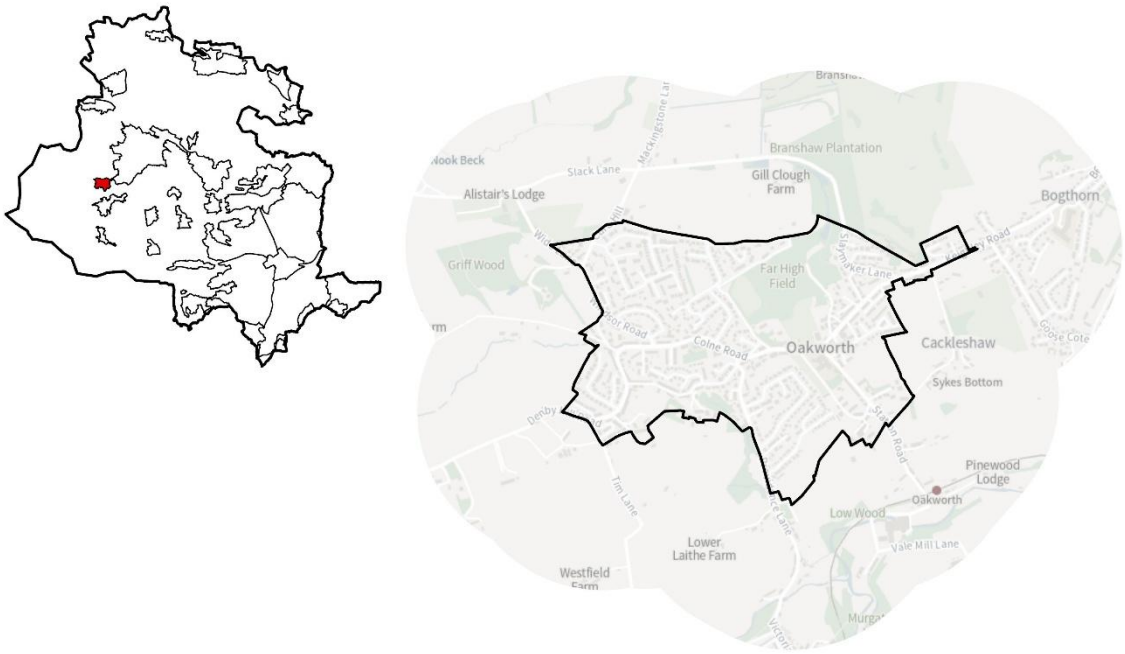
18.1.1 Oakworth is a small village located approximately 3.5km to the south west of Keighley and 16km to the northwest of Bradford City Centre. The settlement is situated between Keighley and Haworth on the B6143. It is one of nine settlements located in the South Pennine Towns and Villages sub-area.

18.1.2 A once booming 19th-century textile mill village, the settlement is best recognised today for its historic Keighley and Worth Valley Railway station.

18.1.3 Oakworth falls within the Keighley Parliamentary Constituency. Keighley Town Council acts as an administrative body for the parish area. Keighley Town Council are preparing a neighbourhood development plan for their area. Work commenced on the plan in December 2022.

18.1.4 Unless otherwise stated, the statistics presented in this settlement profile are derived from the Office of National Statistics 2021 Census.

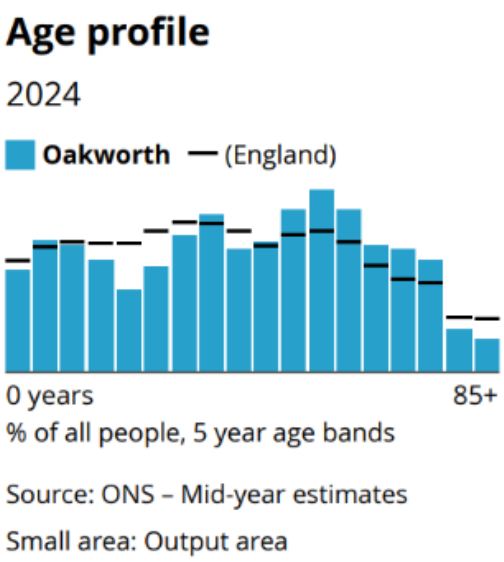
Figure 1 – Location Map



18.2 Population and Ethnicity

18.2.1 The Oakworth settlement has a population of 3,640 (ONS, 2024). An overview of Oakworth's age demographics vs England's, shown in Figure 2, highlights Oakworth as a settlement with an older than average population.

Figure 2



18.2.2 The ethnic composition of Oakworth is primarily made up of people who identify themselves as white, accounting for 96.9% of the local population. This is a notably higher proportion than the national figure of 81%, the Yorkshire and The Humber figure of 85.4%, and the Bradford District figure of 61.1%.

18.3 Index of Multiple Deprivation

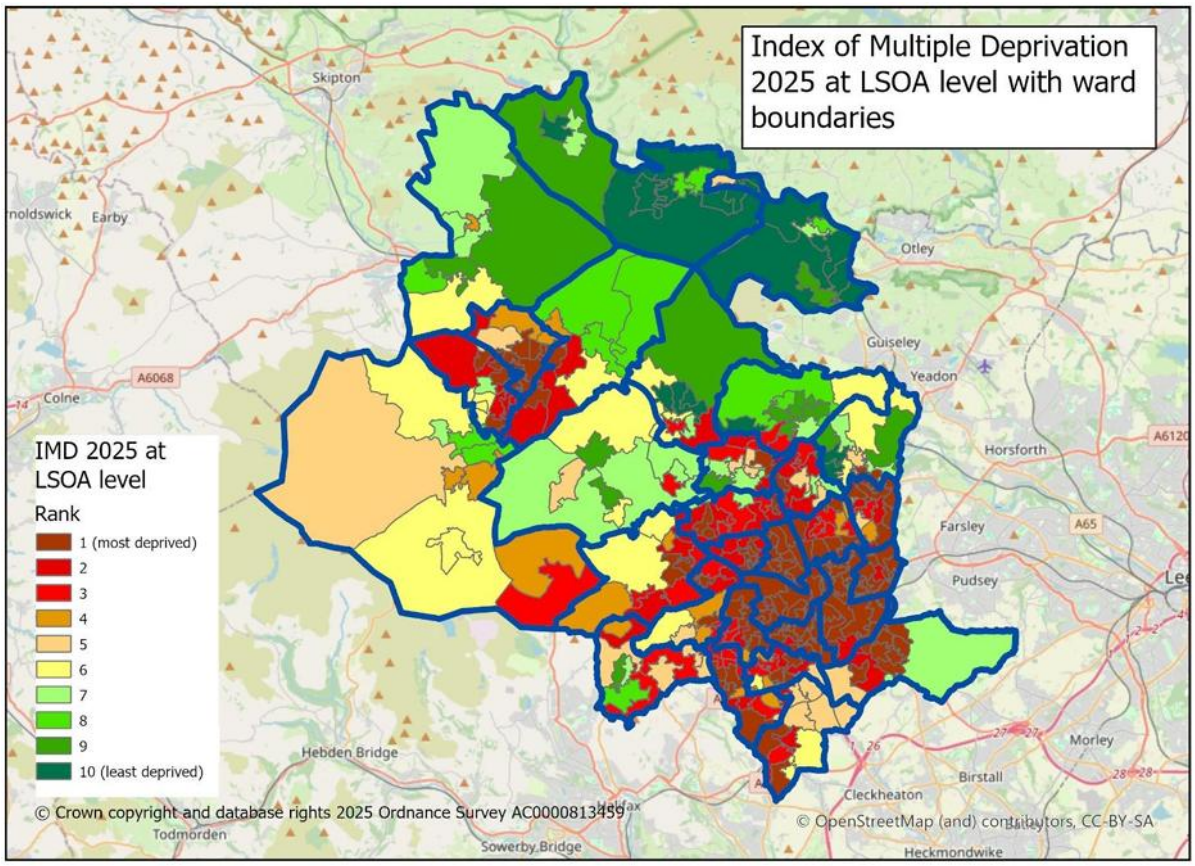
18.3.1 The Index of Multiple Deprivation is an overall measure of deprivation and uses 55 separate indicators organised across seven distinct dimensions of deprivation (income, employment, education skills and training, health deprivation and disability, crime, barriers to housing and services and living environment) which are combined and weighted.

18.3.2 The following map (Figure 3) shows Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) ranked by deciles of deprivation as identified in the 2025 Index of Multiple Deprivation. More deprived neighbourhoods are shown in red and less deprived neighbourhoods are shown in green.

18.3.3 The lower layer super output area boundaries are not directly aligned with the ward boundaries and individual LSOAs may be split across more than one ward. A best-fit methodology has been used which matches the main population of each LSOA to one ward.

18.3.4 All of the LSOAs in the Worth Valley ward are ranked Between a 4 and 8, indicating that they are deprived to a medium degree (shown in dark green on the map below).

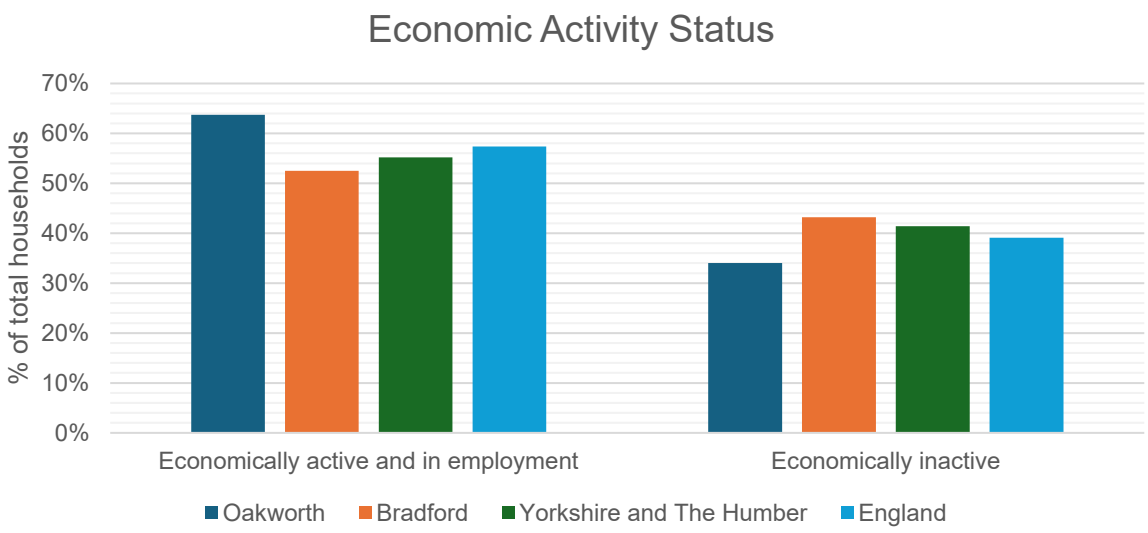
Figure 3



18.4 Economy and Employment

18.4.1 63.7% of the Oakworth population (over 16 years old) are economically active and in employment (excluding full-time students) and 34% are economically inactive. In England, the economically active rate sits at 57.4% meaning Oakworth is more economically active than the national rate. Figure 4 below also illustrates Oakworth's economic activity status compared to other regional rates.

Figure 4

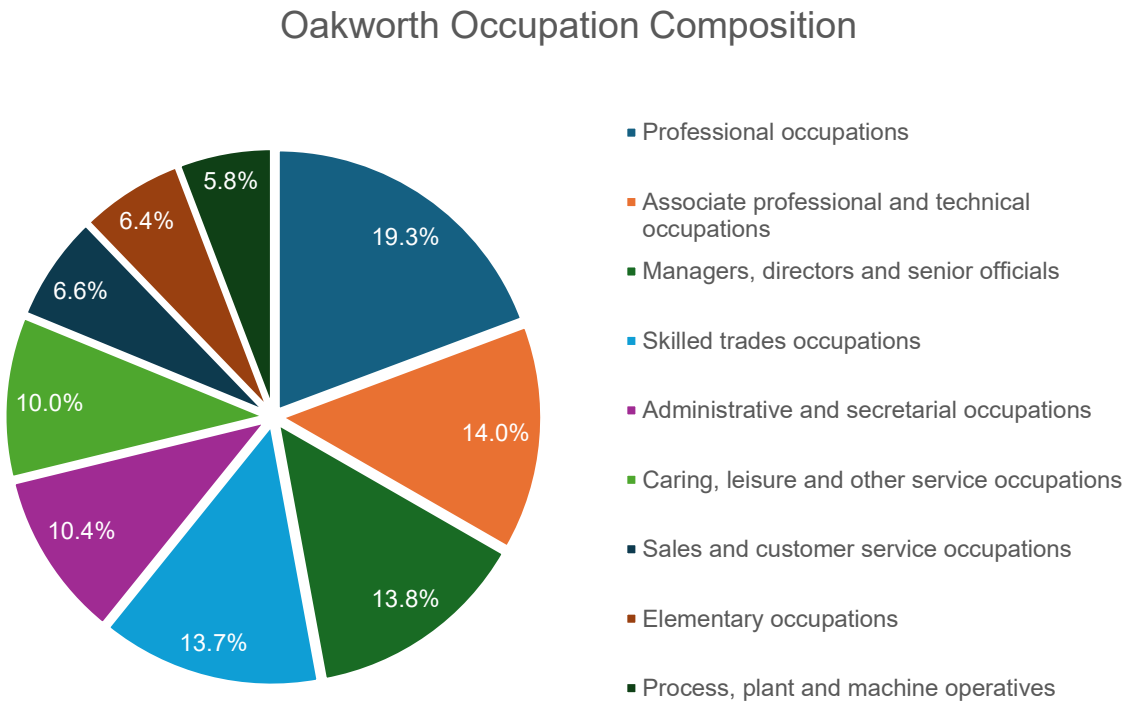


Source: ONS – 2021 Census

18.4.2 Professional occupations (19.3%), associate professional and technical occupations (14%), and managerial occupations (13.8%) are the top three occupation classifications for the City Centre. Of the three, only professional occupations are lower than the England rate of 20.3%. A more detailed look at Oakworth's occupation composition is shown below in Figure 5.

18.4.3 There are limited employment opportunities within the village with most jobs being focussed around the retail or service sector. There are no designated employment areas within the village with most residents having to commute out of the settlement to larger centres to access a wider range of employment.

Figure 5



Source: ONS – 2021 Census

18.5 Retail and Local Services

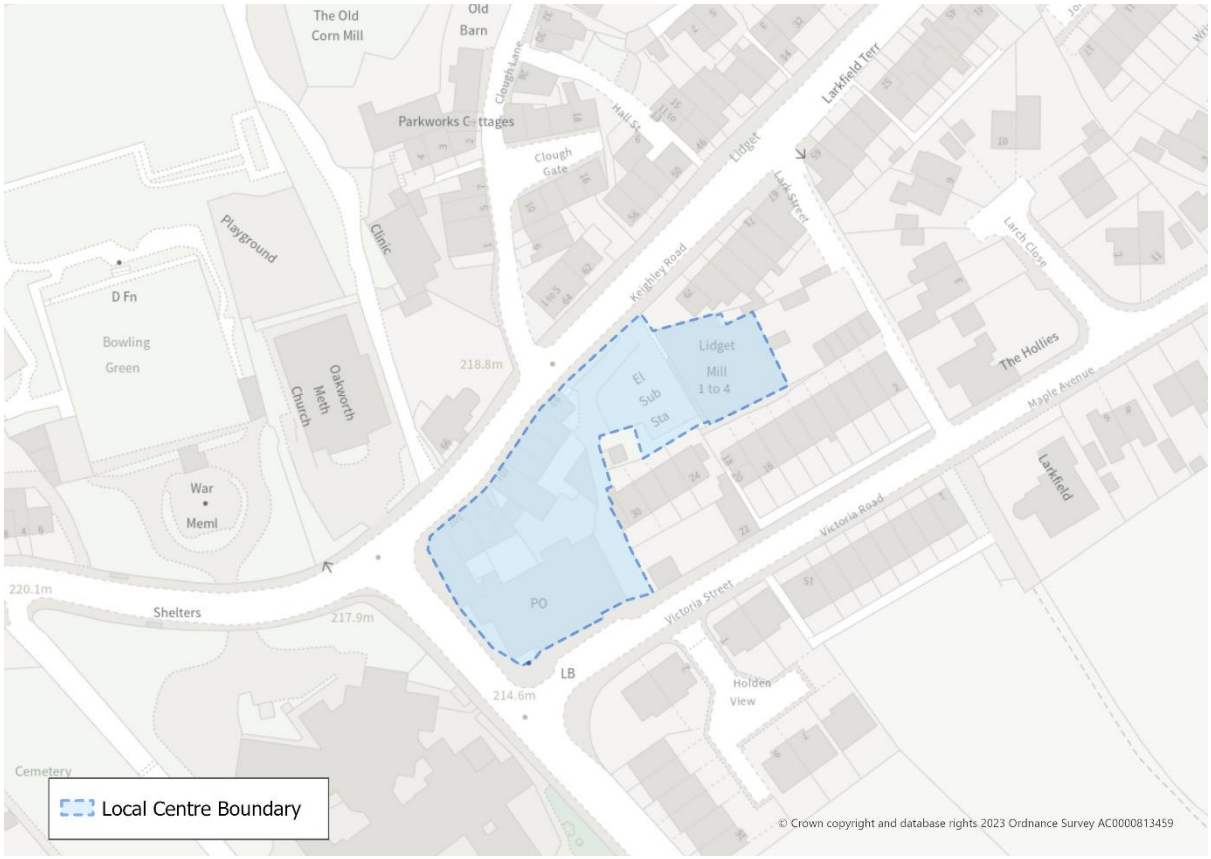
18.5.1 All retail centres have been subject to a review as part of the Retail and Leisure Study (2026). The original study was completed in 2012. The City Centre is the main focus for retail and service provision for the District

followed by the Principal Towns, District Centres and Local Centres.

18.5.2 Oakworth is one of the smaller centres within the Local Centre hierarchy, comprising nine units and providing a relatively limited range of shopping and service facilities. Its offer is nevertheless focused on useful day-to-day provision, including convenience retail, pharmacy provision and a number of leisure and retail services. The centre is compact and well defined around the junction of Keighley Road, Park Avenue and Victoria Street.

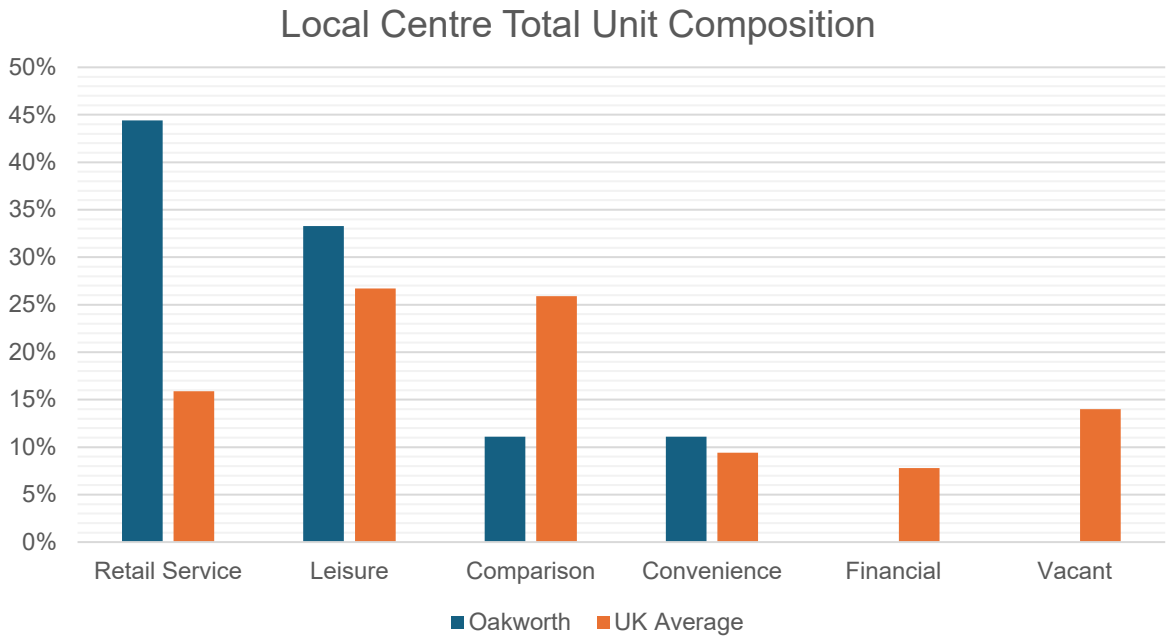
18.5.3 The extent of the Local centre boundary is shown on the Policies Map and Figure 6 below.

Figure 6 - Oakworth Local Centre



18.5.4 There is a total of 9 units in the settlement. Most (44.4%) are retail service units. Figure 7 below show the composition of units in Oakworth compared to the national average.

Figure 7

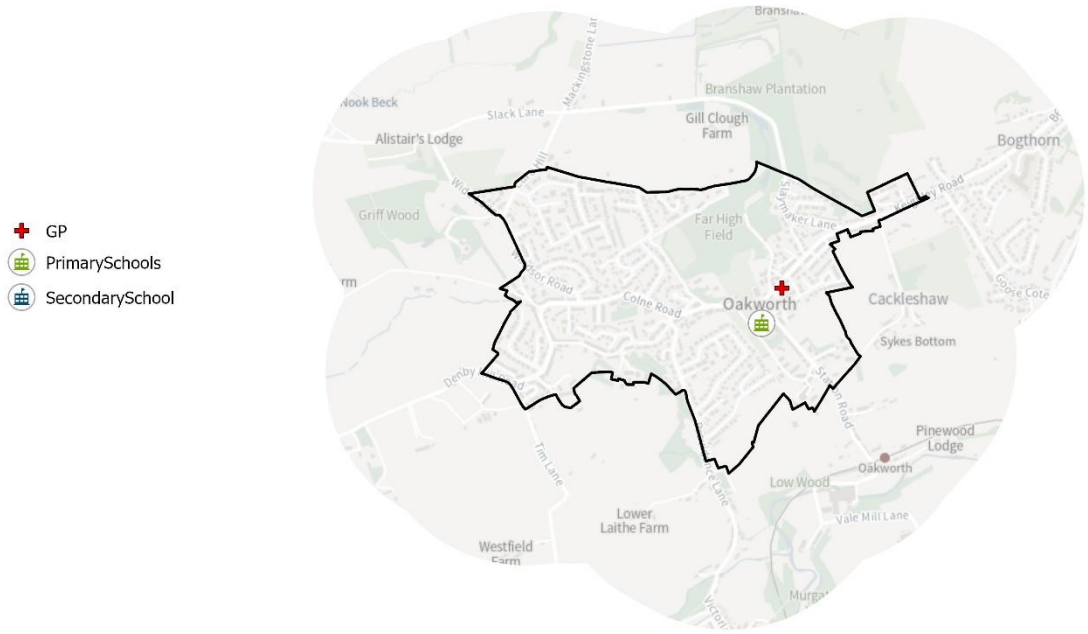


Source: Composition of centre derived from Nexus Planning survey of February 2026; UK Average from Experian Goad report of September 2025

18.5.5 Oakworth Primary School is located off Chapel Lane and is part of the Bronte Academy Trust. It has capacity for 420 pupils (UK Gov, 2026). Secondary provision can be accessed in nearby Keighley, with the Beckfoot Oakbank Academy located approximately 2km away.

18.5.6 Oakworth Medical Practice provides primary care to the residents of the village, and is part of the Modality Partnership which includes a number of other GP practices in the wider Airedale and Wharfedale area. The nearest secondary (acute) care provision is located at Airedale General Hospital, around 6km to the north. Figure 8 below shows the location of local schools and medical facilities.

Figure 8 – School and Medical Facilities in Oakworth



18.6 Transport and Movement

18.6.1 Oakworth is connected to the Principal Town of Keighley along the B6143 which provides the main road network into the village. The settlement has a limited number of public transport options and a smaller range of retail outlets and facilities, meaning residents must travel further to access such services.

18.6.2 The main bus services are provided by the Keighley Bus Company providing a connection to Keighley every 20 minutes. Oakworth Station on the Keighley and Worth Valley Railway is located outside the settlement limits to the south of the village. However, this is a heritage line serving as a tourist attraction more than a commuter service. The nearest public railway station is located in Keighley, around 4km away, which offers services to Bradford, Leeds, Skipton and further afield through transfers from these stations.

18.6.3 Figure 10 shows bus stops and rail stops in Oakworth. The Connectivity Tool combines transport and land use data to generate a national measure of connectivity. It can be used to display how any location is connected to everyday services by walking, driving, cycling and public

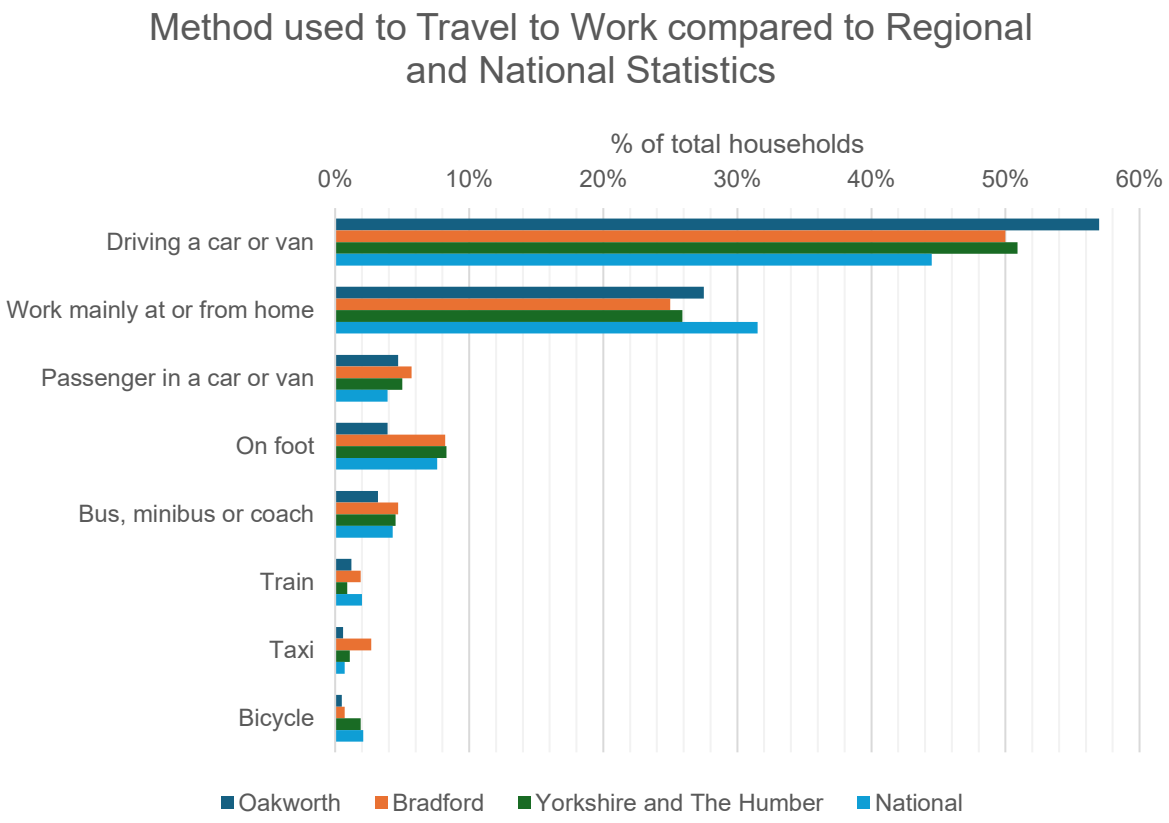
transport. Much of Oakworth falls between the connectivity score range of 50-60.

18.6.4 There are a number of footpaths and Bridleways which penetrate the village and directly connects it to the wider countryside providing residents with opportunities for walking and cycling.

18.6.5 Oakworth has higher levels of car ownership compared to the Yorkshire and The Humber rate across all number of vehicles (1-3+ cars or van per household). It has a consequently lower level of households with no car at 14.7% compared to a Yorkshire and The Humber rate of 24.1% and an England rate of 23.5%.Oakworth lies outside the Bradford Clean Air Zone (CAZ).

18.6.6 The most popular method used to travel to work is driving a car or van at 57%, followed by working mainly at or from home at 27.5%, and passenger in a car or van at 4.7%. Figure 9 below shows in detail the methods used to travel to work in Oakworth compared to district, regional, and national statistics. These figures are also impacted by the COVID pandemic at the time of the Census survey period.

Figure 9



Source: ONS – 2021 Census

Figure 10 – Oakworth Connectivity Map

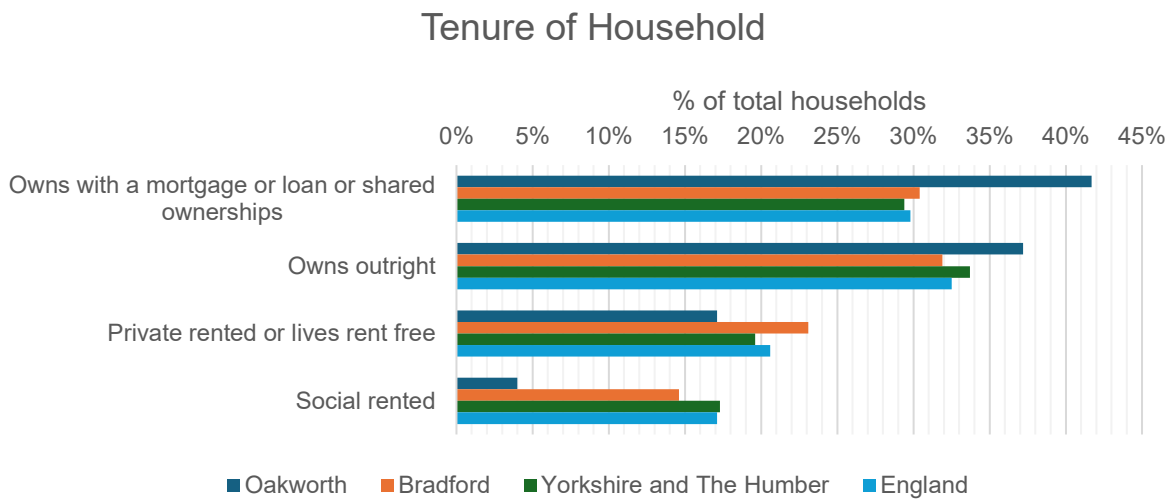


Source: Department for Transport, https://connectivity-tool.dft.gov.uk/

18.7 Dwellings and Households

18.7.1 Oakworth has 1,600 households, with high levels of household ownership with a mortgage or loan or shared ownership at 41.7% compared to an England rate of 29.8%, a Yorkshire and The Humber rate of 29.4%, and a Bradford District rate of 30.4%. Rates of households are lower in Oakworth than England comparatively. A more detailed look at tenure of household in Oakworth is offered in Figure 11.

Figure 11



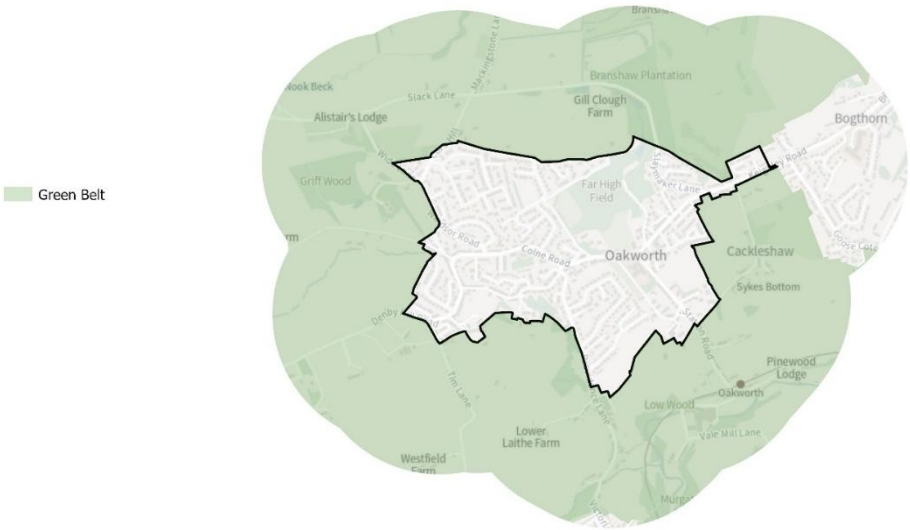
Source: ONS – 2021 Census

18.7.2 Oakworth has a mix of accommodation types, with a composition of 93.8% whole house or bungalow, 6.2% flat, maisonette or apartment, and 0.1% caravan or other mobile or temporary structure. Compared to the England rate of 77.4%, Oakworth has a much more significant proportion of households classed as whole houses or bungalows.

18.8 Green Belt

18.8.1 The Green Belt forms a tight boundary around the built-up area of Oakworth, as shown below in Figure 12.

Figure 12 – Green Belt Surrounding Oakworth



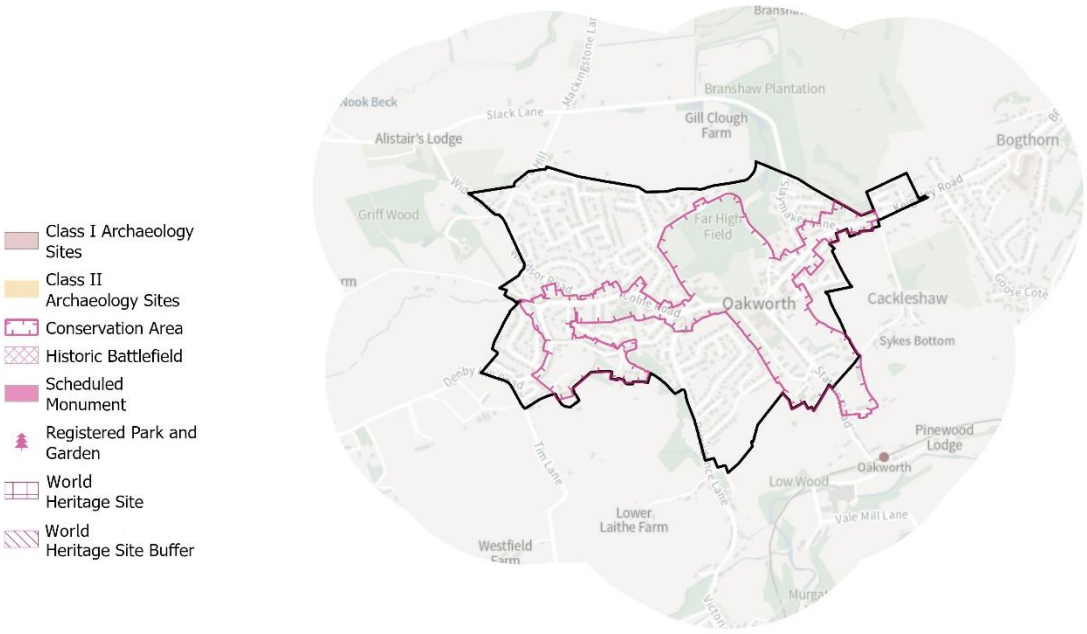
18.9 Historic Character

18.9.1 Oakworth Conservation Area covers a large part of the central historic core of the village stretching as far as the village boundary with Keighley to the East and over to Lane Ends to the West. It incorporates Holden Park to the north and the more rural aspects of the village, including small groups of cottages to the south.

18.9.2 There is a total of 34 Listed Buildings in Oakworth, all of which are Grade II Listed.

18.9.3 Holden Park occupies the former grounds of Oakworth House, once owned by the inventor Sir Issac Holden, which was destroyed by fire in the early twentieth century. In terms of other heritage designations, there are no scheduled monuments or known archaeological sites within the village. See Figure 13 below for an overview of areas of historic significance.

Figure 13 – Areas of Historic Significance In and Around Oakworth



18.10 Landscape

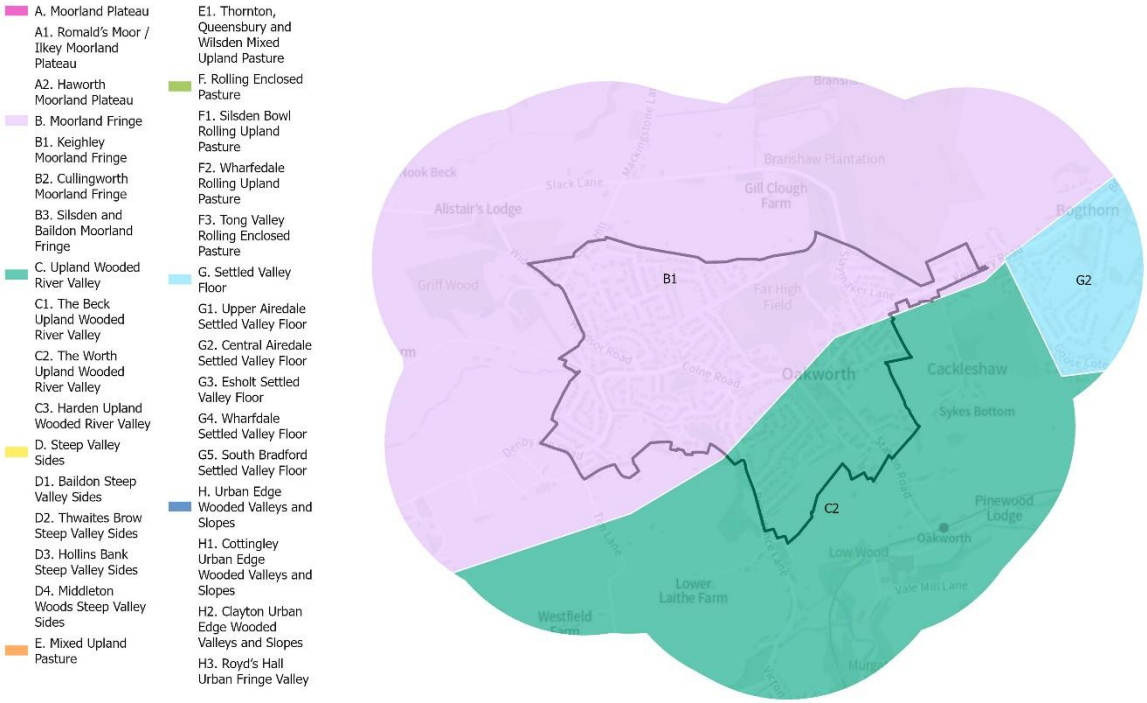
18.10.1 Oakworth is comprised of two landscape character types (LCT): Moorland Fringe and Upland Wooded River Valley. Within the settlement area, the Keighley Moorland Fringe is the dominant landscape character area (LCA). This LCA is defined by the following non-exhaustive characteristics:

- Landcover is primarily improved grasslands, with fragmented areas of upland heath and moorland
- Woodland and riparian vegetation is concentrated around cloughs, reservoirs, and older farmsteads or clusters of cottages
- Long-distance views of the surrounding valleys are afforded from the slopes, with clear intervisibility to the densely settled valley floors.

18.10.2 The Worth Upland Wooded River Valleys makes up a second significant part of the settlement and consists of the sinuous steep-sided valleys of the River Worth and Bridgehouse Beck which meet at Mytholmes, forming

a broader valley. Figure 14 shows a map of the LCAs in and around the Oakworth settlement.

Figure 14 – Landscape Character Types and Areas within Oakworth



18.11 Natural Environment

18.11.1 To the south and east of Oakworth are Green Infrastructure (GI) corridors which link together areas of greenspace, woodland and the wider countryside which form a multifunctional network and provide benefits for biodiversity, help to reduce flood risk and are offer important public rights of way.

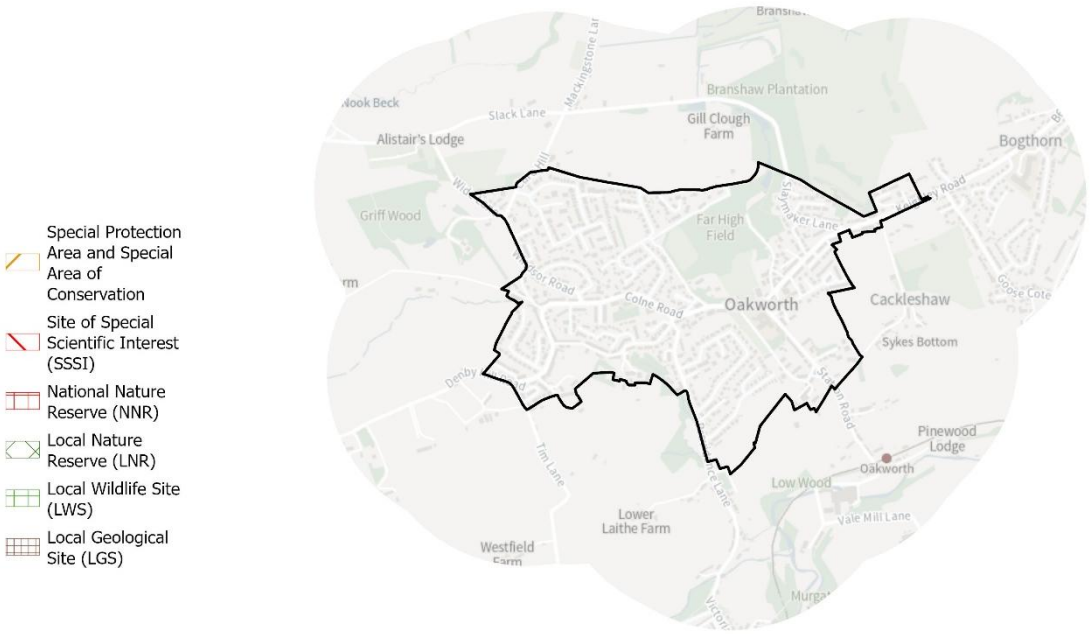
18.11.2 Although there are no formally designated Local Wildlife Sites or Local Nature Reserves in Oakworth, there are notable areas of land which are identified as forming part of the Local Wildlife Habitat Network. This network runs from the north along the route of Gill Clough and the Branshaw Plantation down through Holden Park and south where it joins another network which runs along the River Worth. There are also areas

of Priority Habitat which coincide with the Wildlife Habitat Network found to the southwest and northwest of the settlement.

18.11.3 The South Pennine Moors SPA/SAC is situated to the west of the settlement. Half of the village is within the 2.5km zone of this Internationally designated wildlife habitat.

18.11.4 Mapping of different combinations of GBI need and deficiency can act as a high-level guide to help prioritise where GBI is most required and indicate spatially any gaps in the existing GBI network. Oakworth has a mix of GBI needs, though none are at extreme levels.

Figure 15 – Oakworth Natural Environment Map



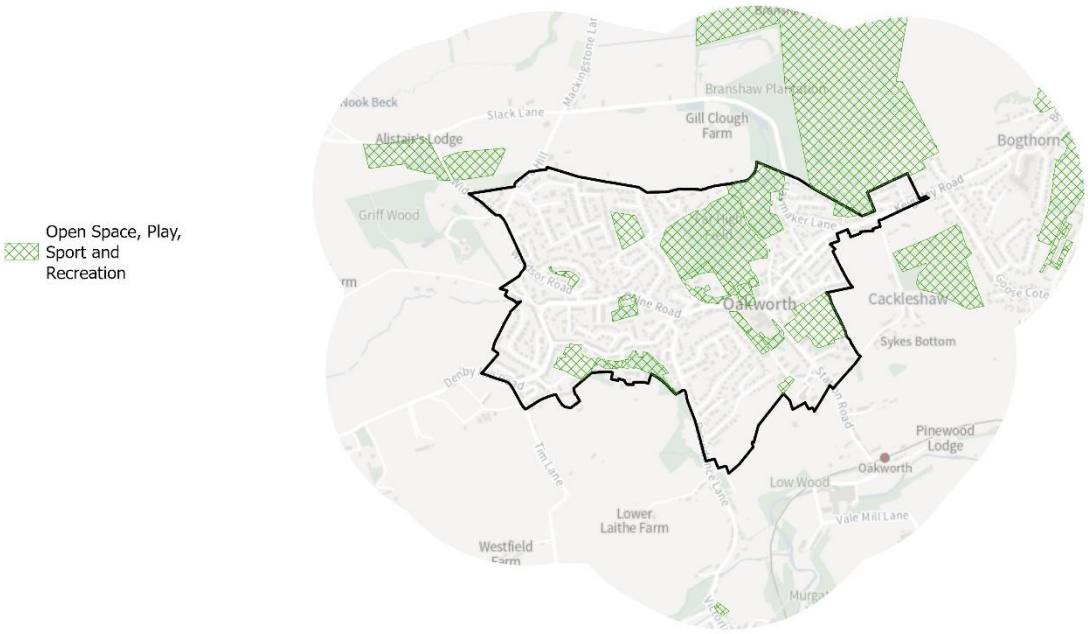
18.12 Open Space, Sport and Recreation

18.12.1 The settlement area of Oakworth has 20 sites identified as open space covering an area of circa 20ha. Key sites within the settlement include:

- Holden Park
- Oakworth Cemetery
- Colne Road Cemetery
- Dockroyd Lane Allotments

18.12.2 There is a slight deficit in the provision of open and also some imbalances between the different typologies of open space. There is a notable amount of Parks and Gardens space (6.38ha) which is made up of Holden Park however most other typologies have varying levels of deficiency. Most notably is the deficit of Outdoor Sports open space. Figure 16 below shows the location of open space in Oakworth.

Figure 16 – Oakworth Open Space Overview

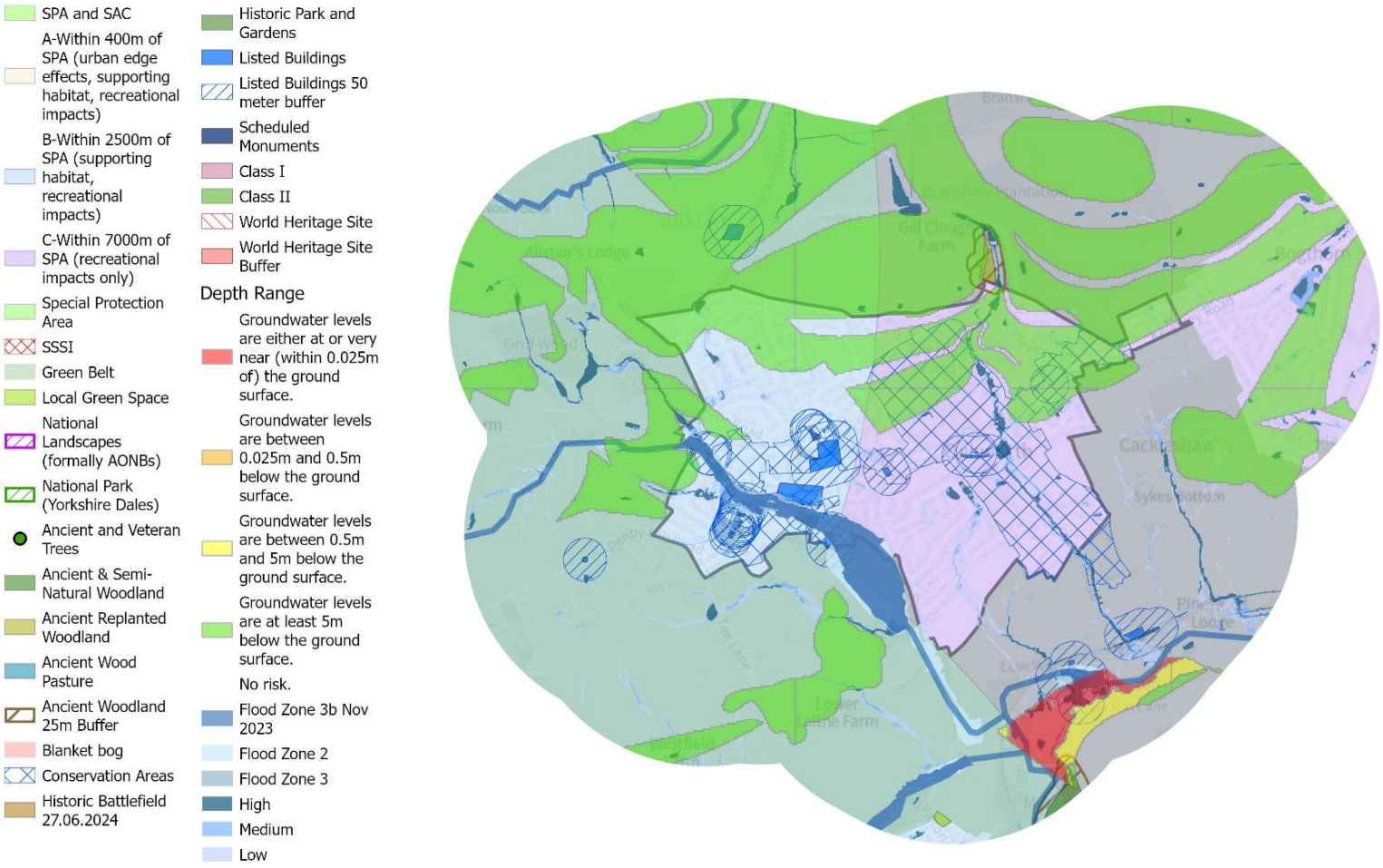


18.13 Critical Environmental Constraints

18.13.1 A tributary of the River Worth runs along the southern edge of the village, much of which is culverted, but nevertheless results in areas of land identified as being within Flood Risk Zones 2 and 3. There are also significant areas of the village, particularly to the east which are identified as having an increased risk of surface water flooding.

18.13.2 A map detailing critical environmental constraints in and around the Oakworth settlement is shown below in Figure 17.

Figure 17 – NPPF Footnote 7 Constraints



19 Oxenhope Settlement Profile

19.1 Introduction – Location and History

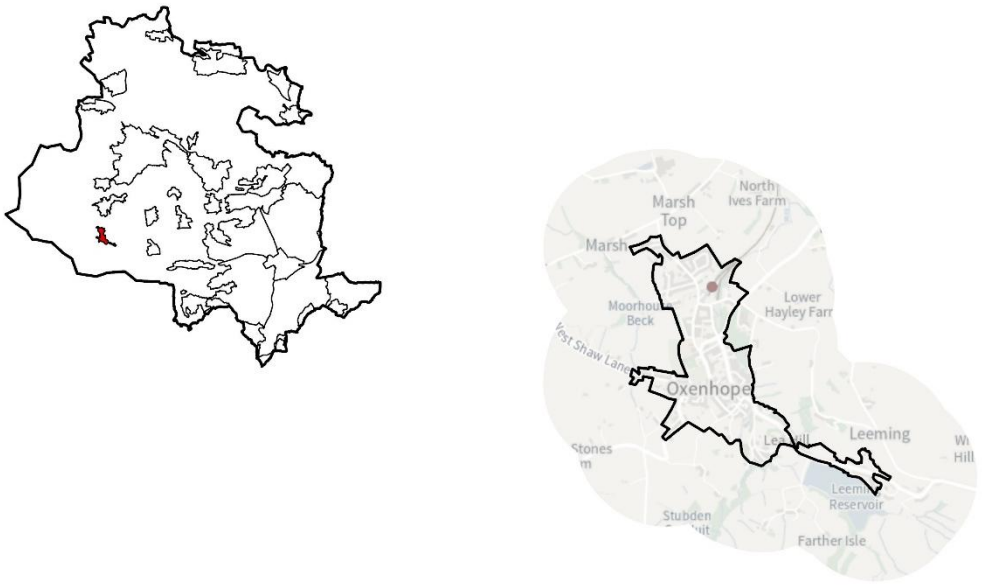
19.1.1 Oxenhope is a small village which is located to the south of Haworth within the Worth Valley on the A6033 Hebden Bridge Road. It is situated 6km from Keighley and 13.5km from Bradford. The built-up part of the village incorporates the separate, distinct hamlet of Leeming to the south east.

19.1.2 The settlement thrived as a textile hub in the 19th century and was a driving force behind the opening on the Keighley and Worth Valley Railway. Oxenhope Village Council acts as an administrative body for the area.

19.1.3 The Oxenhope Neighbourhood Development Plan 2021-2030 forms part of the overall Development Plan for the District and sets outs local priorities and policies that will be used in part to make decisions on planning applications in the town. It should be read in conjunction with the Local Plan.

19.1.4 Unless otherwise stated, the statistics presented in this settlement profile are derived from the Office of National Statistics 2021 Census.

Figure 1 – Location Map

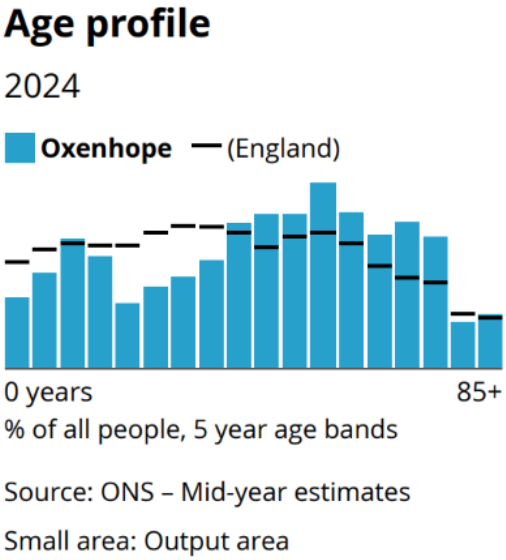


19.2 Population and Ethnicity

19.2.1 The Oxenhope settlement has a population of 1,895 (ONS, 2024). An overview of Oxenhope's age demographics vs England's, shown in Figure 2, highlights Oxenhope as a settlement with a older than average population.

19.2.2 The ethnic composition of Oxenhope is primarily made up of people who identify themselves as white, accounting for 97.7% of the local population. This is a notably higher proportion than the national figure of 81%, the Yorkshire and The Humber figure of 85.4%, and the Bradford District figure of 61.1%.

Figure 2



19.3 Index of Multiple Deprivation

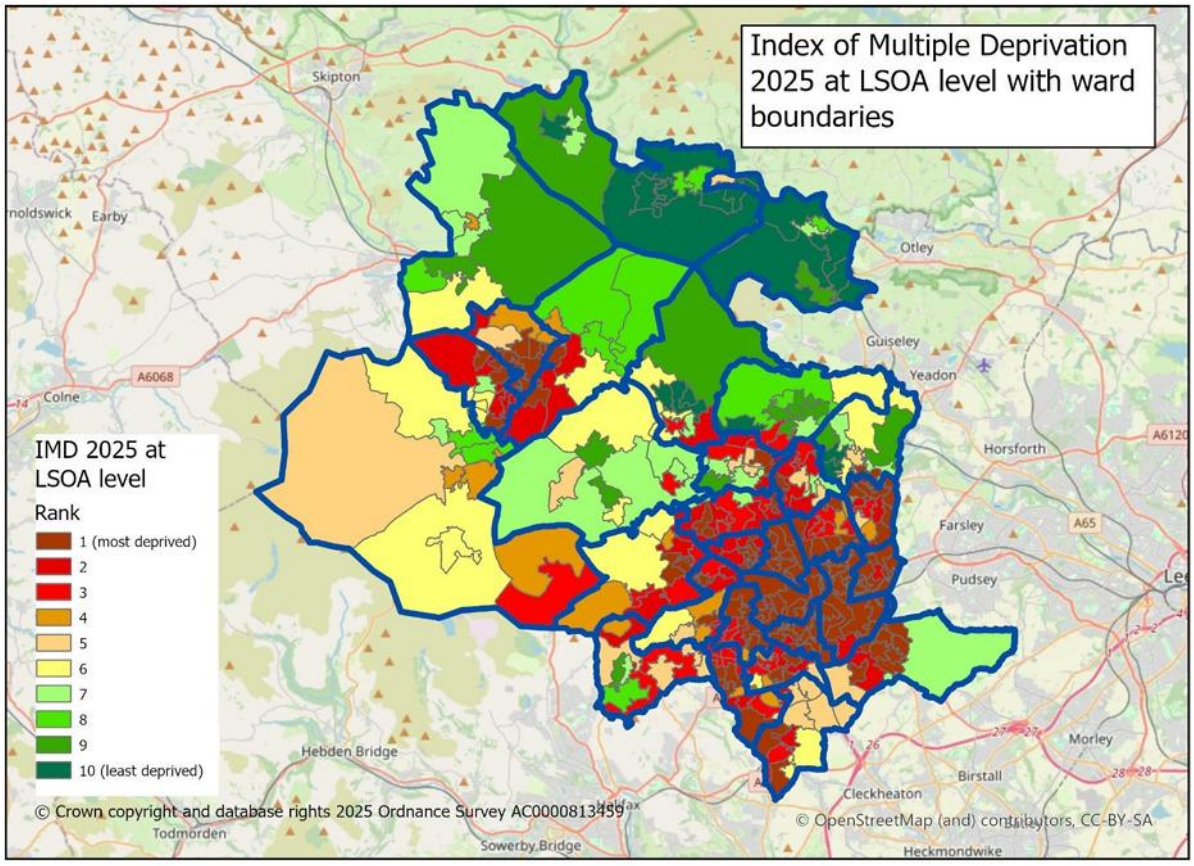
19.3.1 The Index of Multiple Deprivation is an overall measure of deprivation and uses 55 separate indicators organised across seven distinct dimensions of deprivation (income, employment, education skills and training, health deprivation and disability, crime, barriers to housing and services and living environment) which are combined and weighted.

19.3.2 The following map (Figure 3) shows Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) ranked by deciles of deprivation as identified in the 2025 Index of Multiple Deprivation. More deprived neighbourhoods are shown in red and less deprived neighbourhoods are shown in green.

19.3.3 The lower layer super output area boundaries are not directly aligned with the ward boundaries and individual LSOAs may be split across more than one ward. A best-fit methodology has been used which matches the main population of each LSOA to one ward.

19.3.4 All of the LSOAs in the Worth Valley ward are ranked Between a 4 and 8, indicating that they are deprived to a medium degree (shown in dark green on the map below).

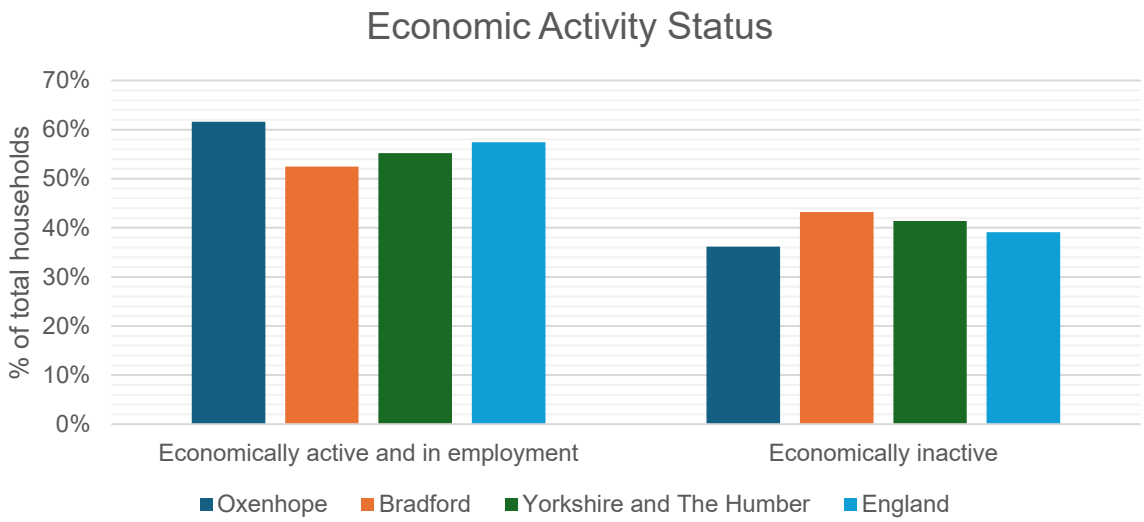
Figure 3



19.4 Economy and Employment

19.4.1 61.6% of the Oxenhope population (over 16 years old) are economically active and in employment (excluding full-time students) and 36.2% are economically inactive. In England, the economically active rate sits at 57.4% meaning Oxenhope is more economically active than the national rate. Figure 4 below also illustrates Oxenhope's economic activity status compared to other regional rates.

Figure 4

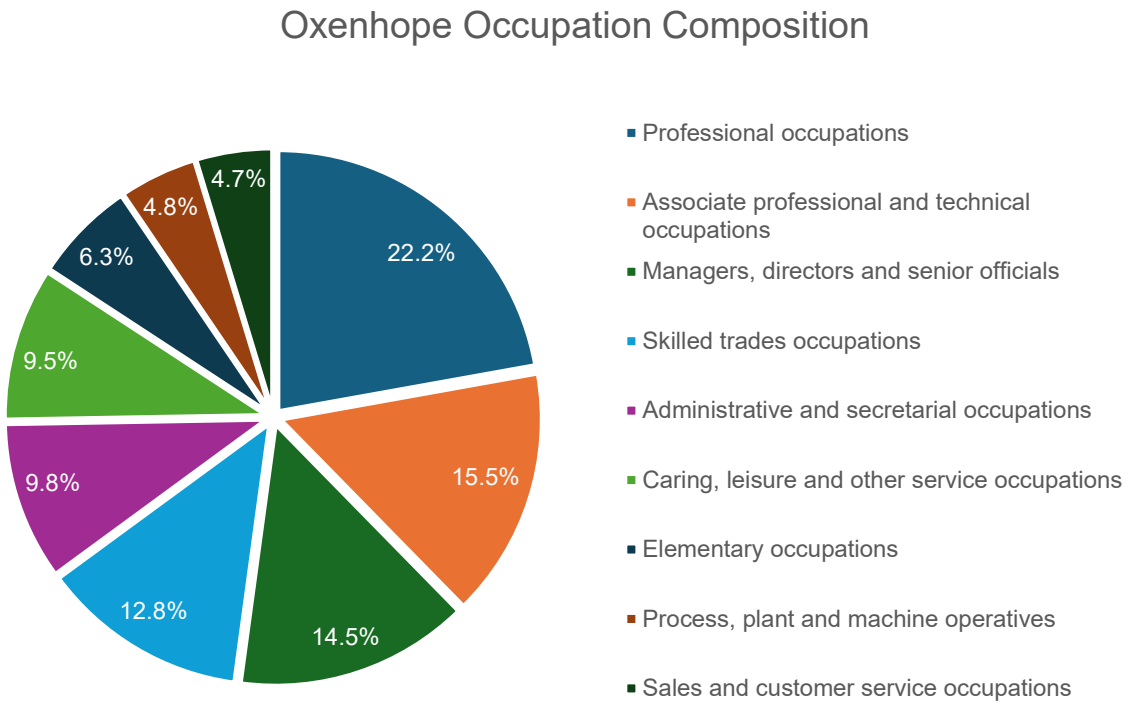


Source: ONS – 2021 Census

19.4.2 Professional occupations (22.2%), associate professional and technical occupations (15.5%), and managerial occupations (14.5%) are the top three occupation classifications for Oxenhope. compared to the England rate of 20.3%, 13.3%, and 12.9% respectively. A more detailed look at Oxenhope's occupation composition is shown below in Figure 5.

19.4.3 Existing employment in the village is mainly provided through the small number of retail outlets, services, such as the Primary School and the Manorlands Hospice, as well as tourist facilities including the Keighley and Worth Valley Railway. In order to access a wider range of employment opportunities, residents need to commute to the larger centres of Bradford and Keighley, or over to Haworth or Hebden Bridge in neighbouring Calderdale.

Figure 5



Source: ONS – 2021 Census

19.5 Retail and Local Services

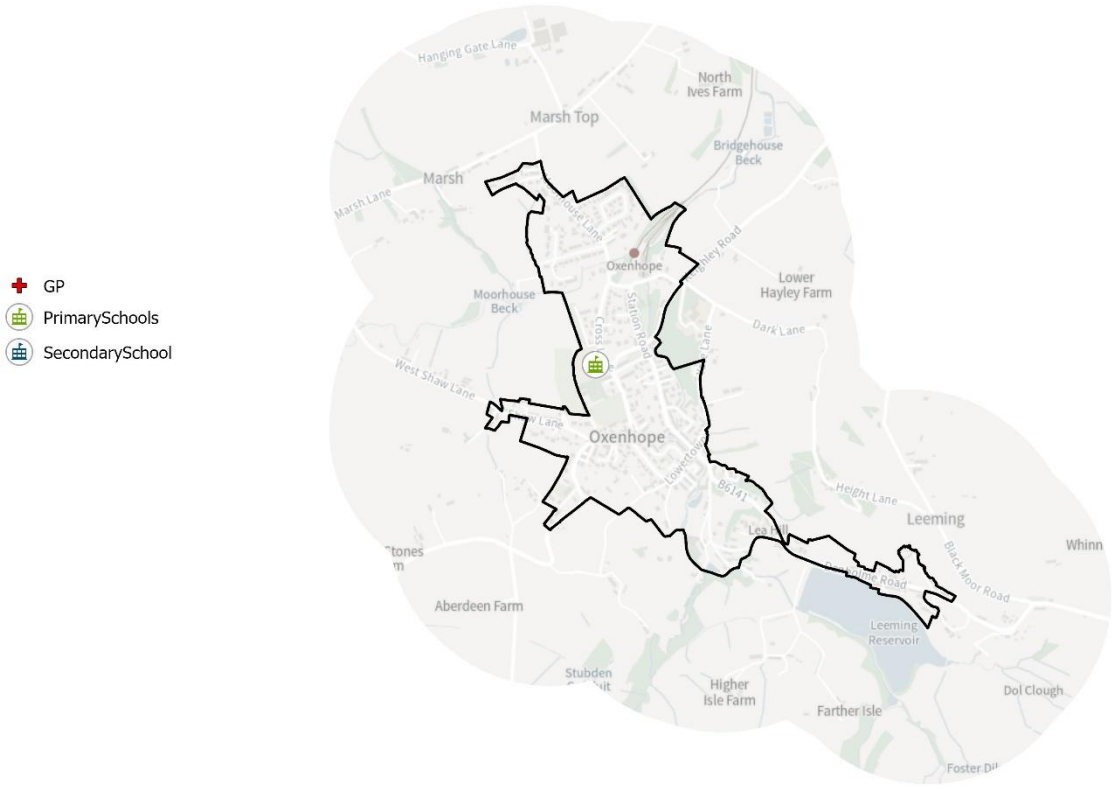
19.5.1 Oxenhope is not included within the Local Plan's hierarchy of centres. It has no defined Local Centre due to the limited number and dispersed nature of the retail outlets available. The retail offer in Oxenhope is limited mainly to the Co-op (including a Post Office counter), a Pharmacy located on Station Road and a Fish and Chip shop located on Hebden Bridge Road. There are also two public houses which serve the settlement. The village benefits from a Community Centre located off Shaw Lane which is run by a volunteer community association and offers a venue for events and other community activities.

19.5.2 Oxenhope C of E Primary School is a single form entry voluntary aided school located off Hebden Bridge Road and has capacity for 210 pupils (UK Gov, 2026). The nearest secondary provision is found around 5km at Parkside School in Cullingworth.

19.5.3 There is no GP surgery in Oxenhope with residents relying on practices in either neighbouring Haworth or Denholme to access Primary Care

Services. However, there is a Pharmacy within the village allowing residents to pick up prescriptions and the purchase of over the counter medicines. Secondary (acute) healthcare is provide at either Bradford Royal Infirmary or Airedale General, both around 10km away from the village. Figure 6 shows the location of the primary school.

Figure 6 – School and Medical Facilities in Oxenhope



19.6 Transport and Movement

19.6.1 The A6033, Hebden Bridge Road connects Oxenhope to Haworth and Keighley to the North East and Hebden Bridge to the West. The B6141 Denholme Road/Long Causeway connects Oxenhope to Denholme and on to Bradford. As a small commuter settlement for Bradford and Keighley, these routes are important connections between Oxenhope and the larger settlements where a wider range of employment opportunities exist.

19.6.2 Oxenhope is served by two bus services, both operated by The Keighley Bus Company. The main service is the B3 Bronte Bus which provides an hourly service between Keighley and Hebden Bridge via Oxenhope.

Figure 8 shows where bus stops lie in the settlement. Oxenhope has a low connectivity reflected by the tiles in Figure 8 which score between 30-40/100. The Connectivity Tool combines transport and land use data to generate a national measure of connectivity. It can be used to display how any location is connected to everyday services by walking, driving, cycling and public transport.

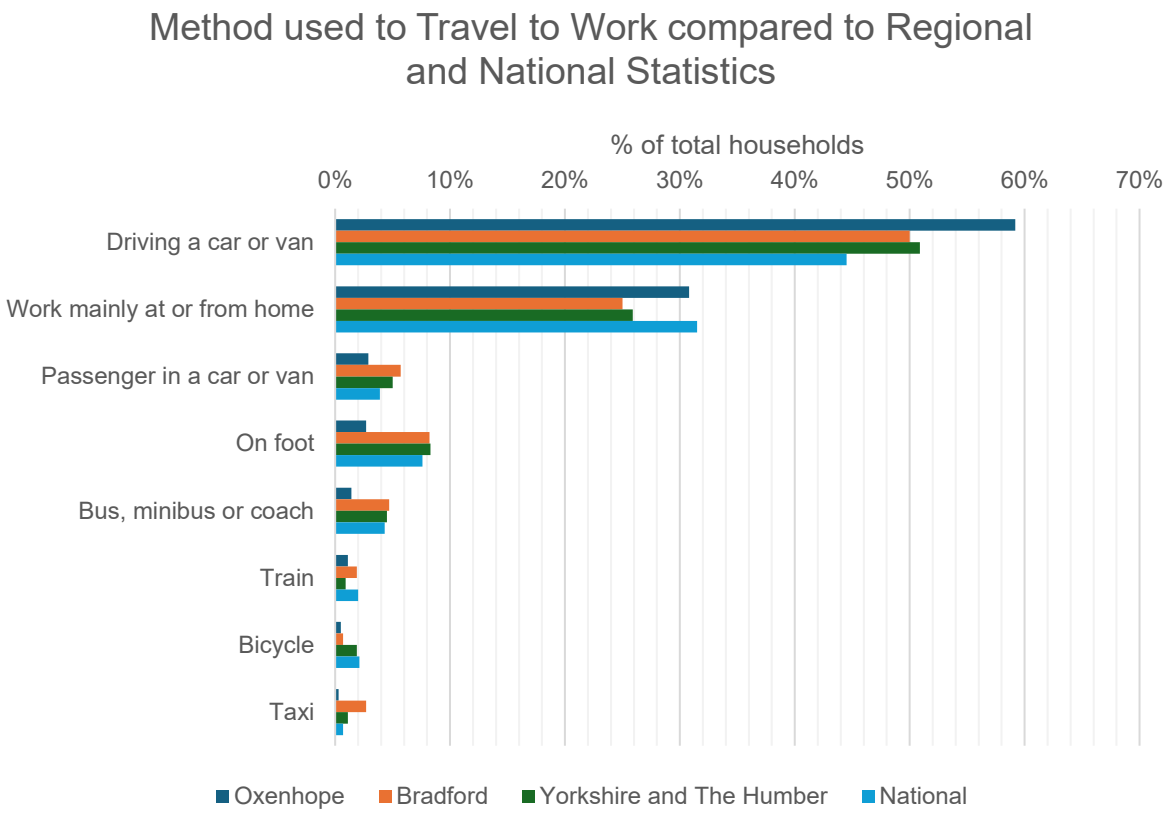
19.6.3 Oxenhope is also the terminus for the Keighley and Worth Valley Railway which provides journeys along the Worth Valley to Keighley. This is a heritage railway providing for tourism rather than a commuter service. The nearest public railway station is located in Keighley, around 7km away, which offers services to Bradford, Leeds, Skipton and further afield through transfer from these stations.

19.6.4 There are a good number of footpaths which lead out from the village in to the wider countryside and moorland, provide opportunities for walking and recreation.

19.6.5 Oxenhope has high levels of car ownership compared to the Yorkshire and The Humber rate across all number of vehicles (1-3+ cars or van per household). Consequently, it has a significantly low level of households with no car at 8.2% compared to a Yorkshire and The Humber rate of 24.1% and an England rate of 23.5%. Oxenhope lies outside the Bradford Clean Air Zone (CAZ).

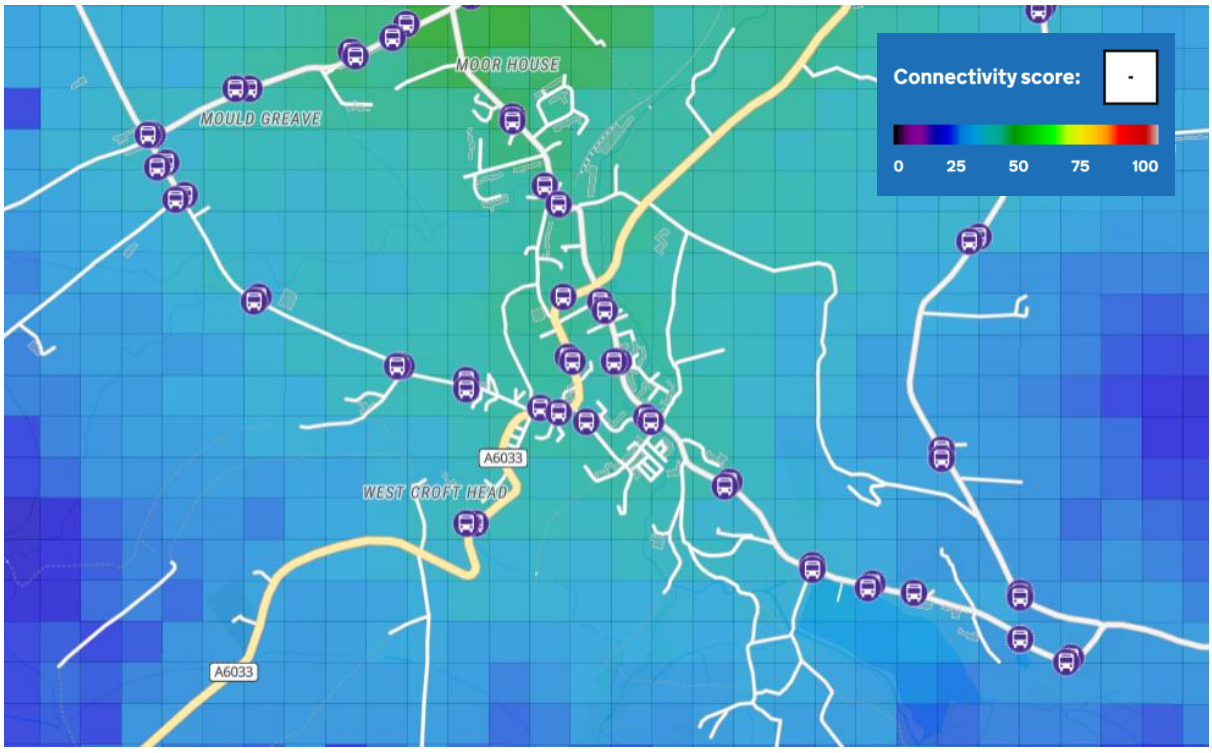
19.6.6 The most popular method used to travel to work is driving a car or van at 59.2%, followed by working mainly at or from home at 30.8%, and passenger in a car or van at 2.9%. Figure 7 below shows in detail the methods used to travel to work in Oxenhope compared to district, regional, and national statistics. These figures are also impacted by the COVID pandemic at the time of the Census survey period.

Figure 7



Source: ONS – 2021 Census

Figure 8 – Oxenhope Connectivity Map

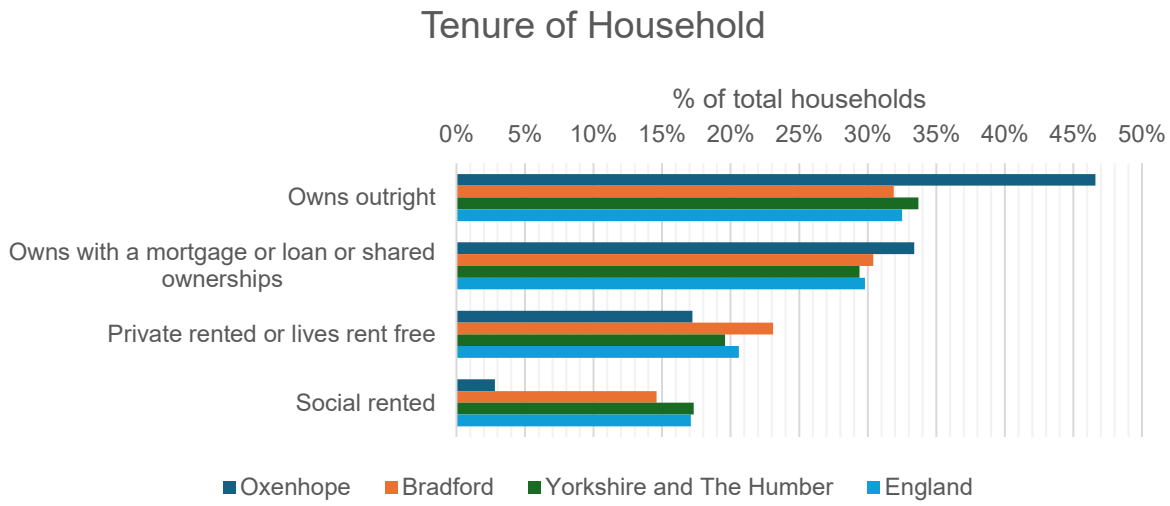


Source: Department for Transport, https://connectivity-tool.dft.gov.uk/

19.7 Dwellings and Households

19.7.1 Oxenhope has 869 households, with high levels of outright household ownership at 46.6%, compared to an England rate of 32.5%, a Yorkshire and The Humber rate of 33.7%, and a Bradford District rate of 31.9%. Social rentals are a very uncommon form of tenure in Oxenhope at a mere 2.8%. A more detailed look at tenure of household in Oxenhope is offered in Figure 9.

Figure 9



Source: ONS – 2021 Census

19.7.2 Oxenhope has a mix of accommodation types, with a composition of 95.5% whole house or bungalow, 4.5% flat, maisonette or apartment, and 0% caravan or other mobile or temporary structure. Compared to the England rate of 77.4%, Oakworth has a much more significant proportion of households classed as whole houses or bungalows.

19.8 Green Belt

19.8.1 Similar to the other villages in the South Pennines, Oxenhope is surrounded by Green Belt which forms a tight boundary with the built-up area, as shown below in Figure 10.

Figure 10 – Green Belt Surrounding Oxenhope

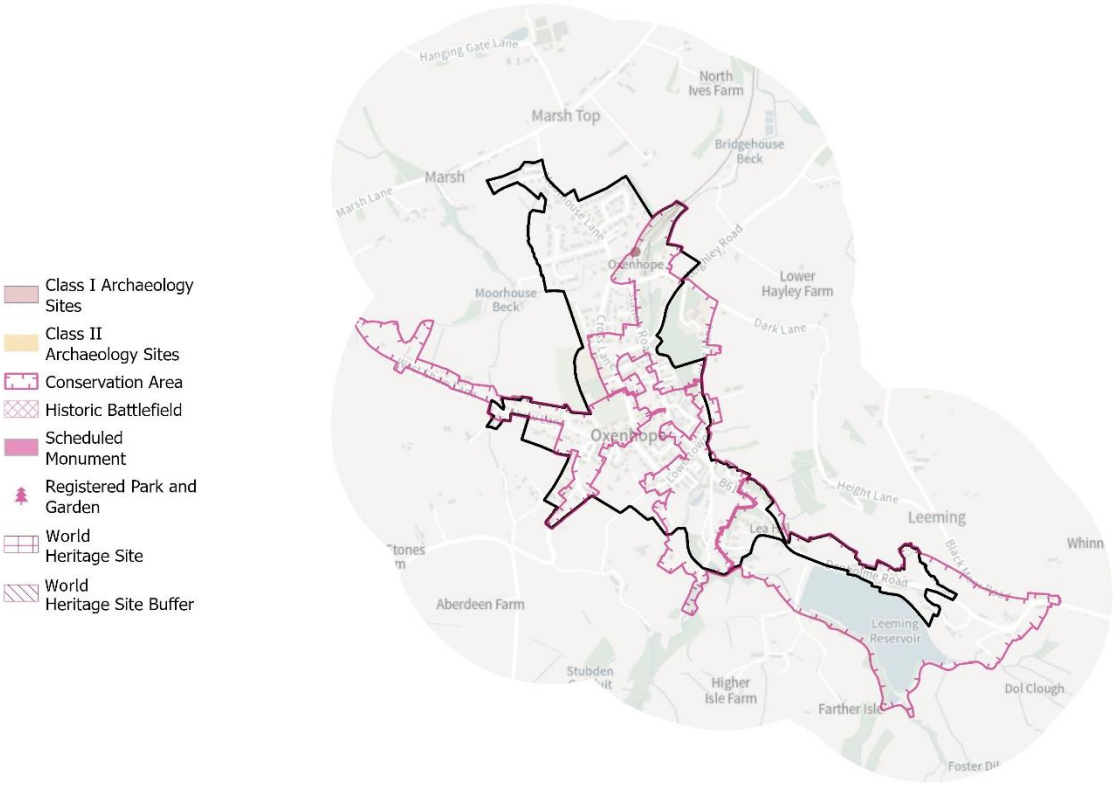


19.9 Historic Character

19.9.1 There are four separate designated Conservation Areas within Oxenhope, covering the area around the Station, the upper and lower town areas and also Leeming, reflecting the rich historic development of the settlement.

19.9.2 There is a total of 46 Listed Buildings in Oxenhope, all of which are Grade II Listed. There are no scheduled monuments in or closely adjacent to the settlement. See Figure 11 below for an overview of areas of historic significance.

Figure 11 – Areas of Historic Significance In and Around Oxenhope



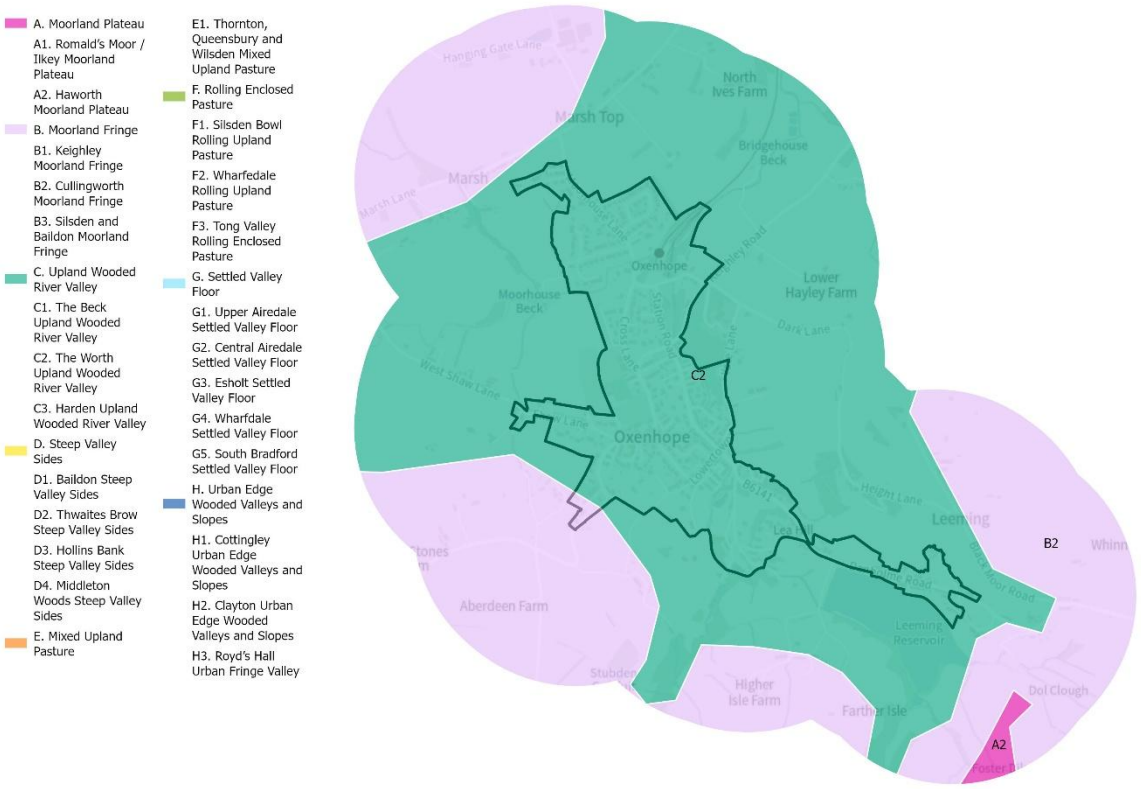
19.10 Landscape

19.10.1 Oxenhope is comprised of two landscape character types (LCT): Upland Wooded River Valleys and Moorland Fringe. Within the settlement area, The Worth Upland Wooded River Valleys is the dominant landscape character area (LCA). This LCA is defined by the following non-exhaustive characteristics:

- Glacial processes and subsequent fluvial erosion have created two sinuous narrow valleys, with steep valley sides.
- Semi-natural vegetation is concentrated along the winding watercourses, forming narrow belts of riparian habitats.
- The area has strong literary and film associations, most significantly with the Brontës and their work which evocatively depicts upland landscapes.

19.10.2 The Cullingworth and Haworth makes up a very minor of the settlement to the south west. Figure 12 shows a map of the LCAs in and around the Oxenhope settlement.

Figure 12 – Landscape Character Types and Areas within Oxenhope



19.11 Natural Environment

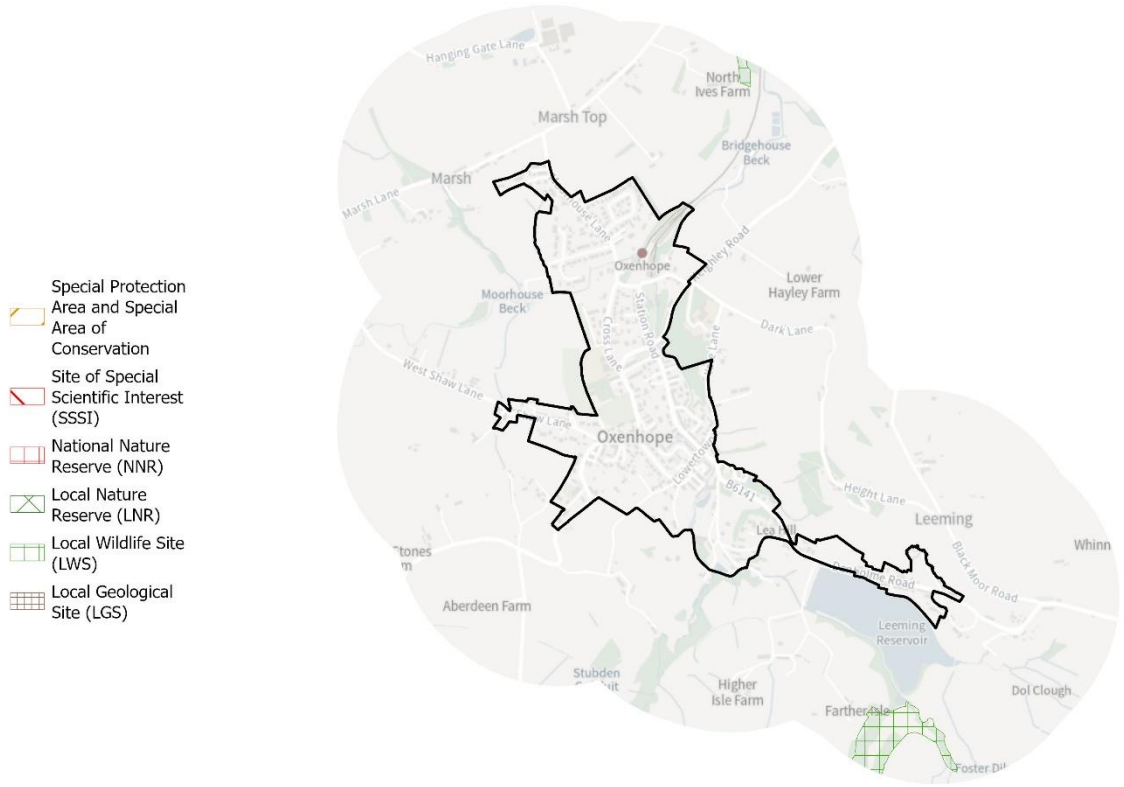
19.11.1 A large part of Oxenhope falls within the District's Green Infrastructure (GI) Corridors. These corridors are formed of a network of green space sites and waterbodies. In Oxenhope they run from north to south following the line of Leeming Water/Bridgehouse Beck, and from East to West following the line of Moorhouse Beck. These areas are multi functional in nature and help to deliver benefits for biodiversity, reduce flood risk, provide public rights of way, and areas of open space.

19.11.2 There are no designated Local Wildlife Sites or Local Natural Reserves within the settlement limits. However, there are a number of wildlife assets surrounding the settlement with areas of land forming a Wildlife Habitat Network running all the way along the eastern edge of the village. There are also other wildlife networks which run out from the western and south edges, of particular note are the grassland and woodland habitats which follow the route of Paul Clough and Nan Scar Beck

19.11.3 The South Pennine Moors SPA/SAC is situated close by, to the west meaning that Oxenhope falls within the 2.5km zone of this Internationally designated wildlife habitat.

19.11.4 Mapping of different combinations of GBI need and deficiency can act as a high-level guide to help prioritise where GBI is most required and indicate spatially any gaps in the existing GBI network. Oxenhope has a mix of GBI needs, as shown below.

Figure 13 – Oxenhope Natural Environment Map



19.12 Open Space, Sport and Recreation

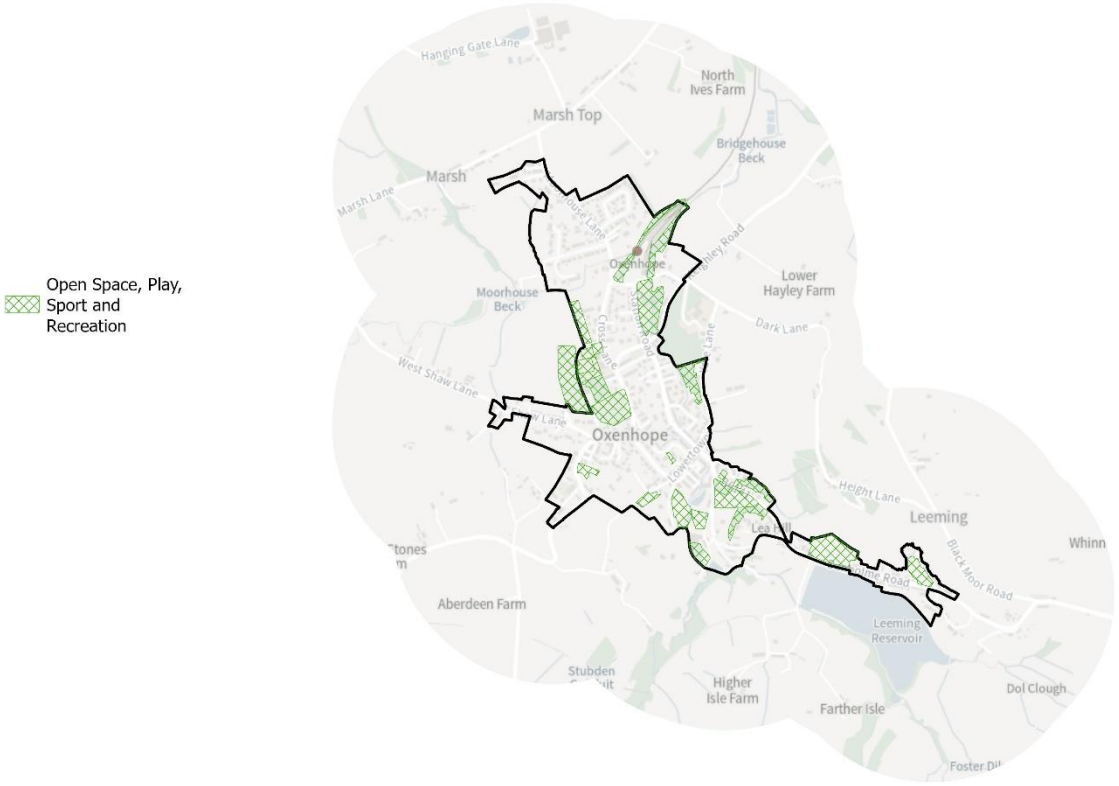
19.12.1 The settlement area of Oxenhope has 25 sites identified as open space covering an area of circa 11ha. Key sites within the settlement include:

- Oxenhope Millennium Green
- Oxenhope Cricket Ground
- Shaw Lane Playing Fields

19.12.2 There is a reasonably good dissemination of open space sites throughout the village, although there is a small deficit in the provision of open space

compared to the standards and also some imbalances between the different typologies of open space. Figure 14 below shows the location of open space in Oxenhope.

Figure 14 – Oxenhope Open Space Overview

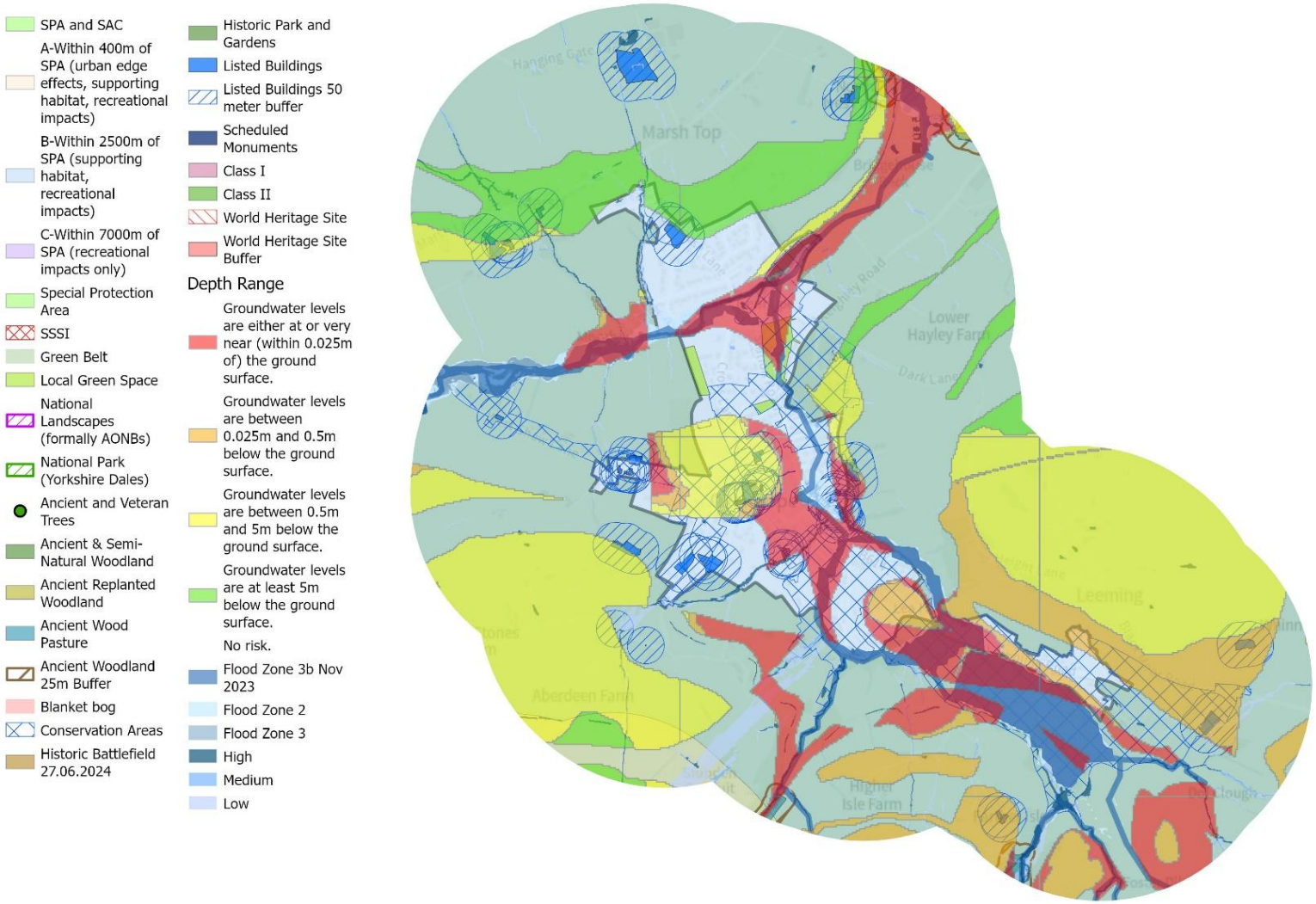


19.13 Critical Environmental Constraints

19.13.1 The village is located within a valley and development has occurred along the line of Leeming Water/Bridgehouse Beck, and to a lesser extent around Moorhouse Beck. Some parts of the settlement are therefore at risk of fluvial flooding from these watercourses. There are also some significant areas at risk of surface water flooding. This is particularly prevalent along the small tributaries which run into the main watercourses.

19.13.2 A map detailing critical environmental constraints in and around the Oxenhope settlement is shown below in Figure 15.

Figure 15 – NPPF Footnote 7 Constraints



20 Queensbury Settlement Profile

20.1 Introduction – Location and History

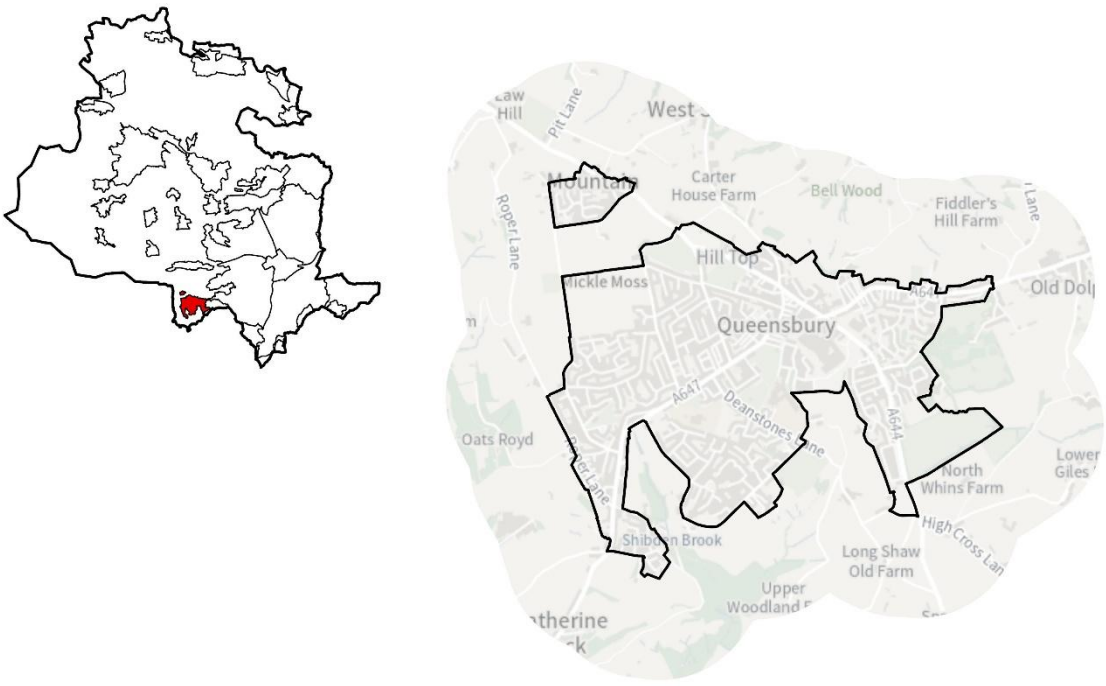
20.1.1 Queensbury is a large village located in the south-west of the District and is close to the boundary with neighbouring Calderdale. Queensbury lies on the A647, one of the main routes between Bradford and Halifax, and also on the A644, the main route between Keighley and Brighouse.

20.1.2 Queensbury is noted for being one of the highest villages in England, at 1,100 feet above sea level, offering panoramic views of the surrounding countryside. Queensbury is known as being the home of Black Dyke Mills, noted for its historical significance in the textile industry, and the Black Dyke Band.

20.1.3 Queensbury falls within the Bradford South Parliamentary Constituency. The City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council represents the village at a district level.

20.1.4 Unless otherwise stated, the statistics presented in this settlement profile are derived from the Office of National Statistics 2021 Census.

Figure 1 – Location Map

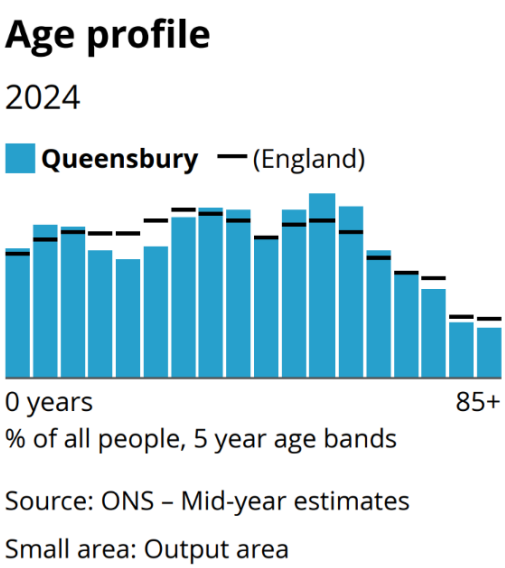


20.2 Population and Ethnicity

20.2.1 The Queensbury settlement has a population of 8,922 (ONS, 2024). An overview of Queensbury's age demographics vs England's, shown in Figure 2, highlights Queensbury as a settlement with a slightly older population but one with a close to average age distribution.

20.2.2 The ethnic composition of Queensbury is primarily made up of people who identify themselves as white, accounting for 94% of the local population. This is a notably higher proportion than the national figure of 81%, the Yorkshire and The Humber figure of 85.4%, and the Bradford District figure of 61.1%.

Figure 2



20.3 Index of Multiple Deprivation

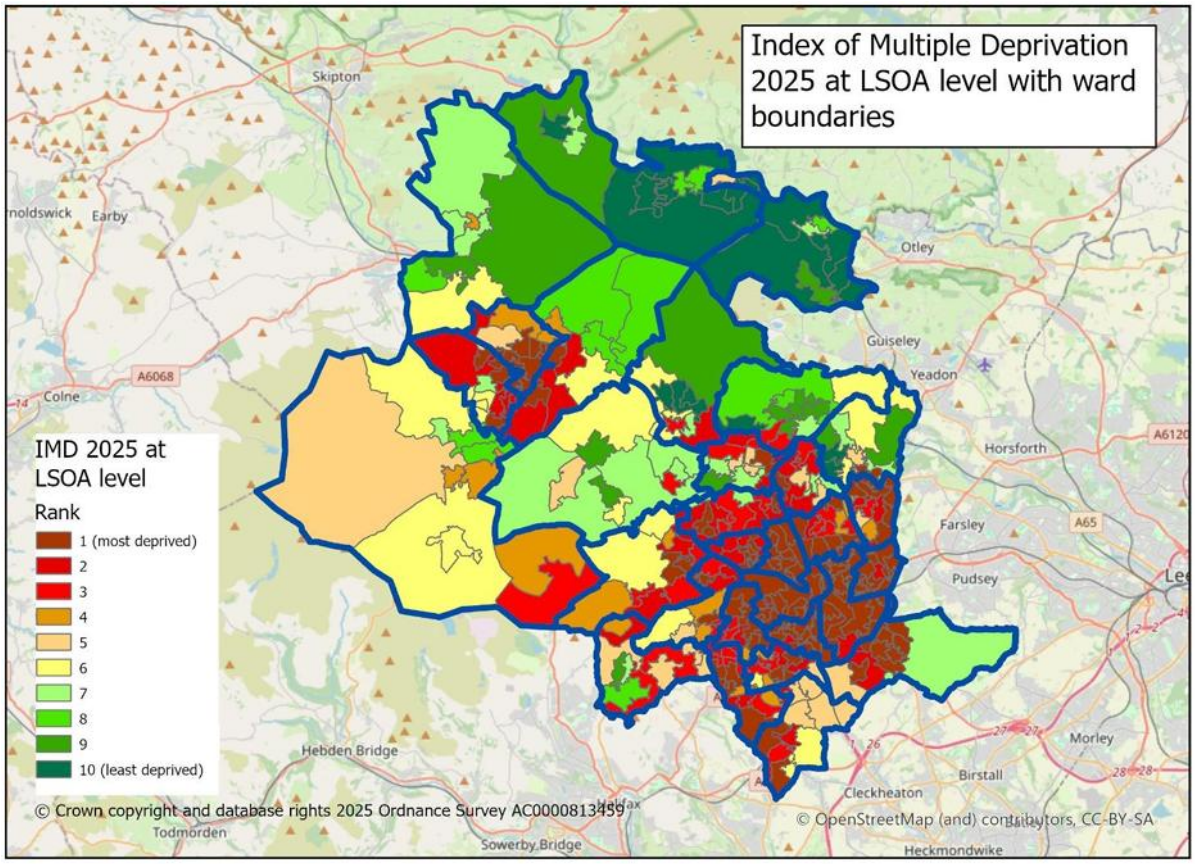
20.3.1 The Index of Multiple Deprivation is an overall measure of deprivation and uses 55 separate indicators organised across seven distinct dimensions of deprivation (income, employment, education skills and training, health deprivation and disability, crime, barriers to housing and services and living environment) which are combined and weighted.

20.3.2 The following map (Figure 3) shows Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) ranked by deciles of deprivation as identified in the 2025 Index of Multiple Deprivation. More deprived neighbourhoods are shown in red and less deprived neighbourhoods are shown in green.

20.3.3 The lower layer super output area boundaries are not directly aligned with the ward boundaries and individual LSOAs may be split across more than one ward. A best-fit methodology has been used which matches the main population of each LSOA to one ward.

20.3.4 All of the LSOAs in the Queensbury ward are ranked Between a 4 and 8, indicating that they are deprived to a medium degree (shown in dark green on the map below).

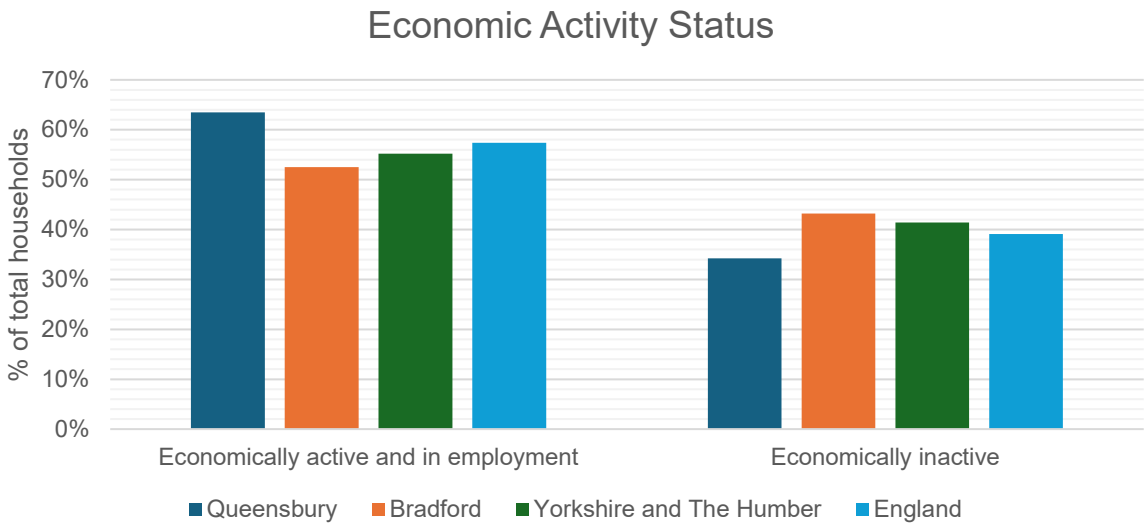
Figure 3



20.4 Economy and Employment

20.4.1 63.5% of the Queensbury population (over 16 years old) are economically active and in employment (excluding full-time students) and 34.2% are economically inactive. In England, the economically active rate sits at 57.4% meaning Queensbury is more economically active than the national rate. Figure 4 below also illustrates Queensbury's economic activity status compared to other regional rates.

Figure 4



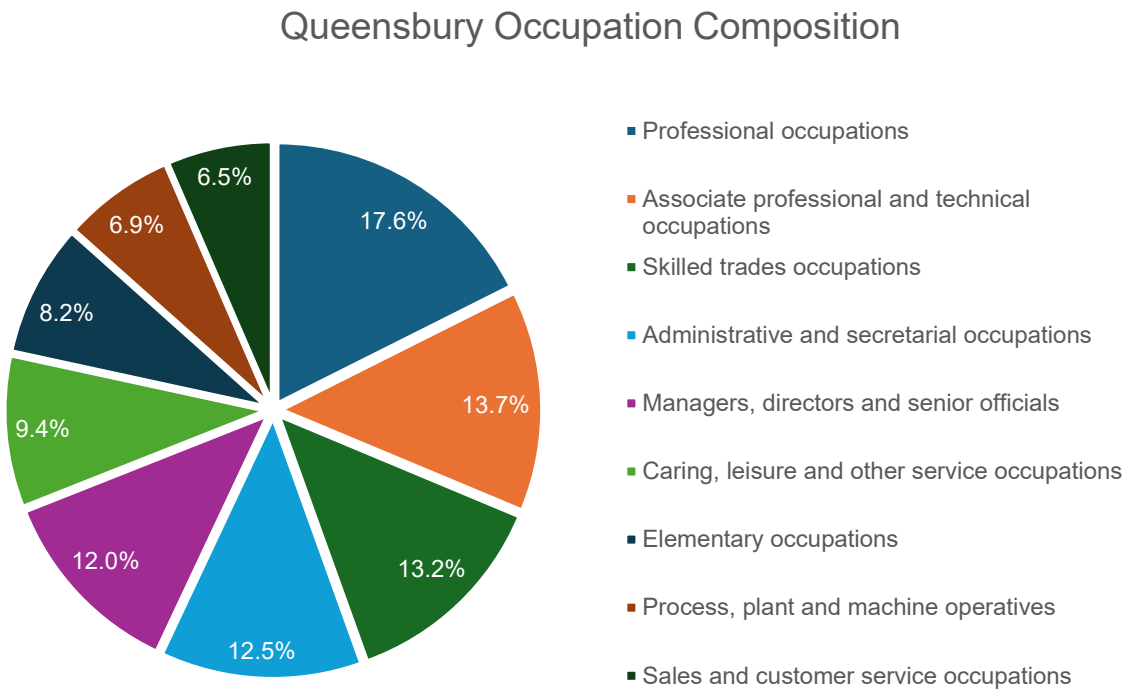
Source: ONS – 2021 Census

20.4.2 Professional occupations (17.6%), associate professional and technical occupations (13.7%), and skilled trades occupations (13.2%) are the top three occupation classifications for Queensbury. Associate professional and technical occupations are at a higher percentage in Queensbury compared to the England rate of 13.3%. A more detailed look at Queensbury's occupation composition is shown below in Figure 5.

20.4.3 Queensbury has a number of small independent businesses, many of which consist of local shops and services (e.g. car repair, estate agents). The Black Dyke Mill complex houses a number of industrial, retail and commercial businesses, but there are some vacant units within the complex.

20.4.4 Other local employment opportunities are in the form of services, for example local schools, health centres, veterinary practice. There are also opportunities at Sidhil Business Park and Holmfield Industrial Estate in Illingworth in neighbouring Calderdale, and other key employment is found in nearby Bradford and Halifax.

Figure 5



Source: ONS – 2021 Census

20.5 Retail and Local Services

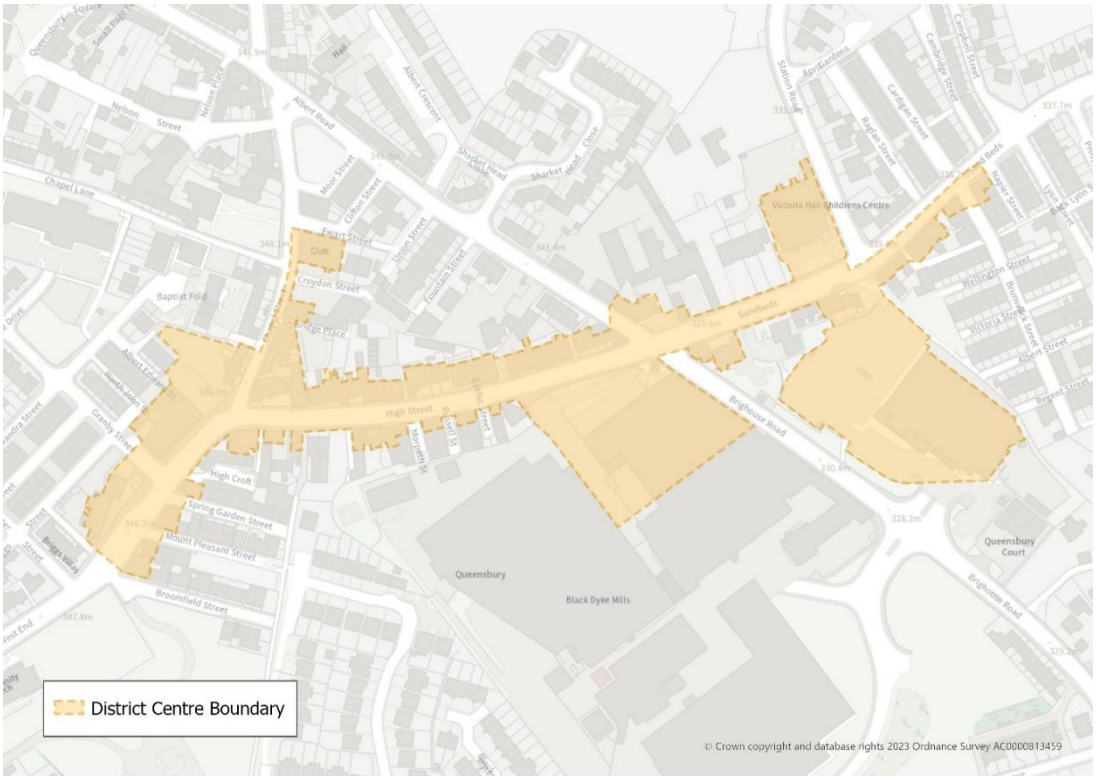
20.5.1 All retail centres have been subject to a review as part of the Retail and Leisure Study (2026). The original study was completed in 2012. The City Centre is the main focus for retail and service provision for the District followed by the Principal Towns, District Centres and Local Centres.

20.5.2 Queensbury District centre is a substantial and well-established centre comprising 61 units and serving both the local population and a wider surrounding catchment. It supports a broad mix of uses, including convenience and comparison retail, leisure, financial and business services and retail services.

20.5.3 The centre is particularly well represented in service uses, while vacancy is relatively low at 9.8%, indicating a generally healthy and well-occupied commercial offer. The centre also benefits from strong convenience anchors, most notably the Tesco Superstore and Co-op Food, which support regular shopping trips and reinforce its role as a destination for surrounding communities. Its commercial offer extends along High Street and Brighouse Road, combining a traditional concentration of smaller units with larger-format retail provision and associated parking.

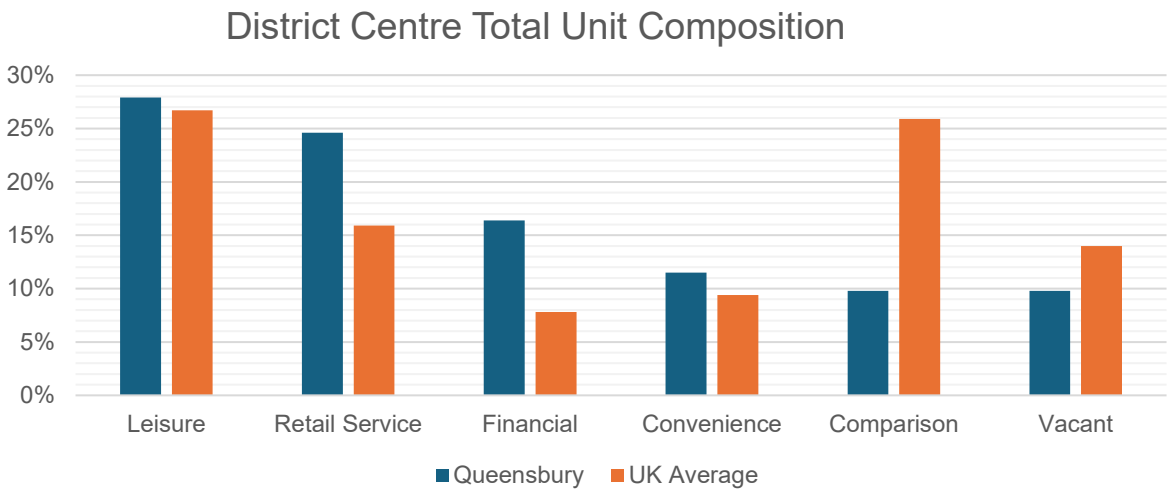
20.5.4 The extent of the District centre boundary is shown on the Policies Map and Figure 6 below.

Figure 6 - Queensbury District Centre



20.5.5 There is a total of 61 units in the settlement. Most (27.9%) are leisure units. Figure 7 below show the composition of units in Queensbury compared to the national average.

Figure 7



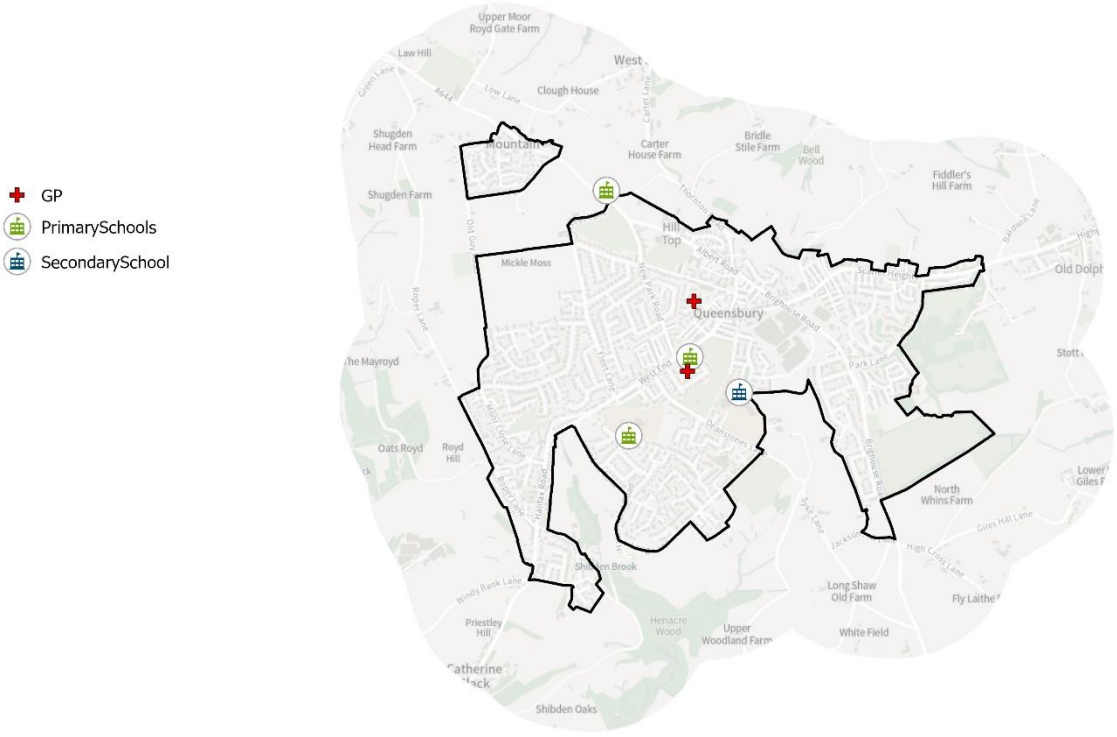
Source: Composition of centre derived from Nexus Planning survey of February 2026; UK Average from Experian Goad report of September 2025

20.5.6 There is a good range of shops within Queensbury, including a Tesco superstore on Brighouse Road and Co-op Food Store on High Street, providing the main food retail outlets. These stores act as key convenience anchors and help generate regular trips to the centre. Other local independent shops offer a good variety of retail and services, including a post office, newsagents, hairdressers/barbers, hardware store, estate agents, takeaways, garage and car repairs, cafes and public houses.

20.5.7 Queensbury has three Primary schools: Shibden Head Primary Academy, Russell Hall Primary School and Foxhill Primary School. Together, they have a capacity of 839 pupils (UK Gov, 2026). There one Secondary school, Trinity Academy, which has capacity for 990 pupils (UK Gov, 2026).

20.5.8 There are two medical practices in Queensbury located on Russel Road (Queensbury Health Centre) and Osbourne Drive (The Willows Medical Centre) offering primary care services to local residents. Secondary (acute) healthcare is provided at Bradford Royal Infirmary which is around 5km north east of the village. There are two pharmacies within the village providing over the counter medicines and prescription services. There is also two dental practices and an opticians within the village. Figure 8 below shows the location of local schools and medical facilities.

Figure 8 – School and Medical Facilities in Queensbury



20.6 Transport and Movement

20.6.1 Transport connections for Queensbury are focussed around the two road corridors of the A647 (Halifax Road) and the A644 (Brighouse and Denholme Road), which connects Queensbury to Bradford, Halifax, Keighley and Brighouse.

20.6.2 Queensbury is served by two key bus services: the 526 (operated Transdev) and 576 (operated by First Buses). The 526 provides an hourly service connecting Queensbury to Halifax, and the 576 provides (on average) a 15-minute service connecting it to Bradford and Halifax. Figure 10 shows where bus stops lie in the settlement, predominantly on the A647. Tiles in the centre of Queensbury typically have a score of between 60-70/100. The Connectivity Tool combines transport and land use data to generate a national measure of connectivity. It can be used to display how any location is connected to everyday services by walking, driving, cycling and public transport.

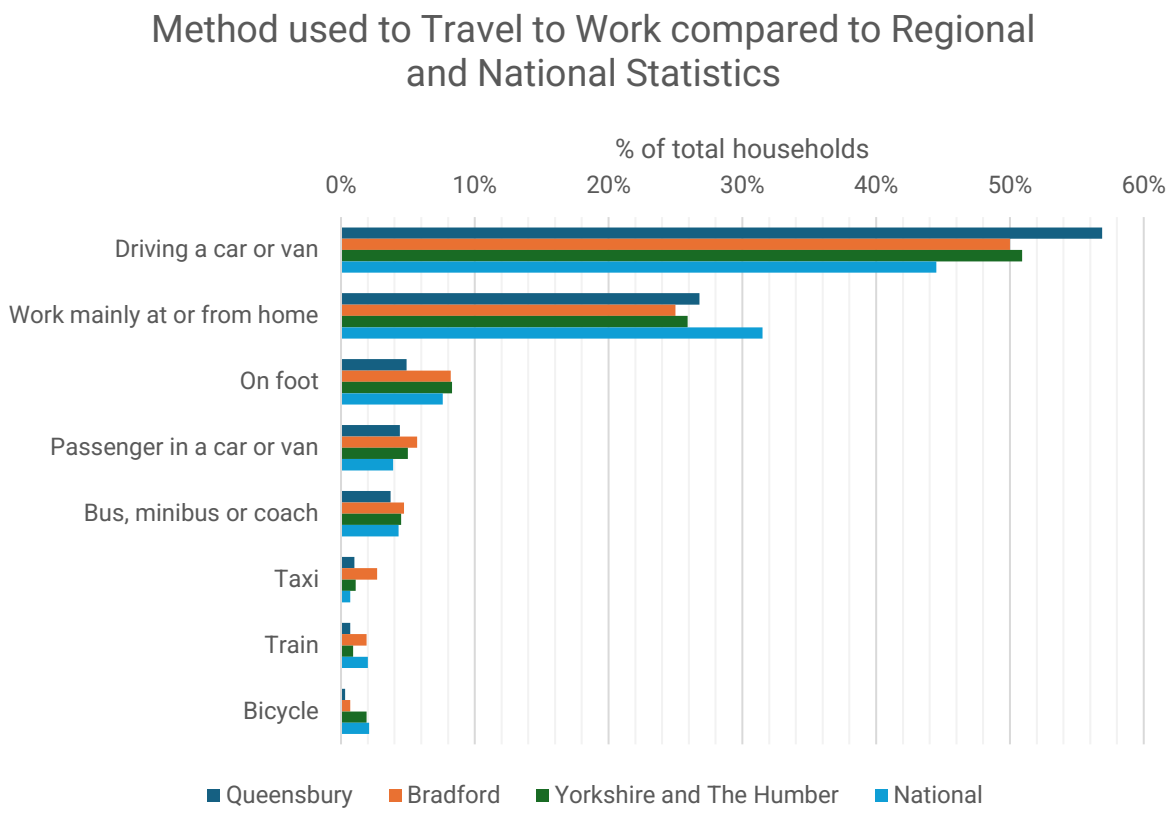
20.6.3 The nearest railway station is located around 6km to the south at Halifax. Services from Halifax provide connections into Bradford, Leeds, Manchester and further afield with direct services to London.

20.6.4 There are numerous footpaths and bridleways leading out from Queensbury into the countryside and connecting into the wider public rights of way network, including the Great Northern Railway Trail which links Queensbury to Thornton.

20.6.5 Queensbury has high levels of car ownership compared to the Yorkshire and The Humber rate where households have 2 or more cars. It has a consequently lower level of households with no car at 18.9% compared to a Yorkshire and The Humber rate of 24.1% and an England rate of 23.5%. It is worth noting that Queensbury lies outside the Bradford Clean Air Zone (CAZ).

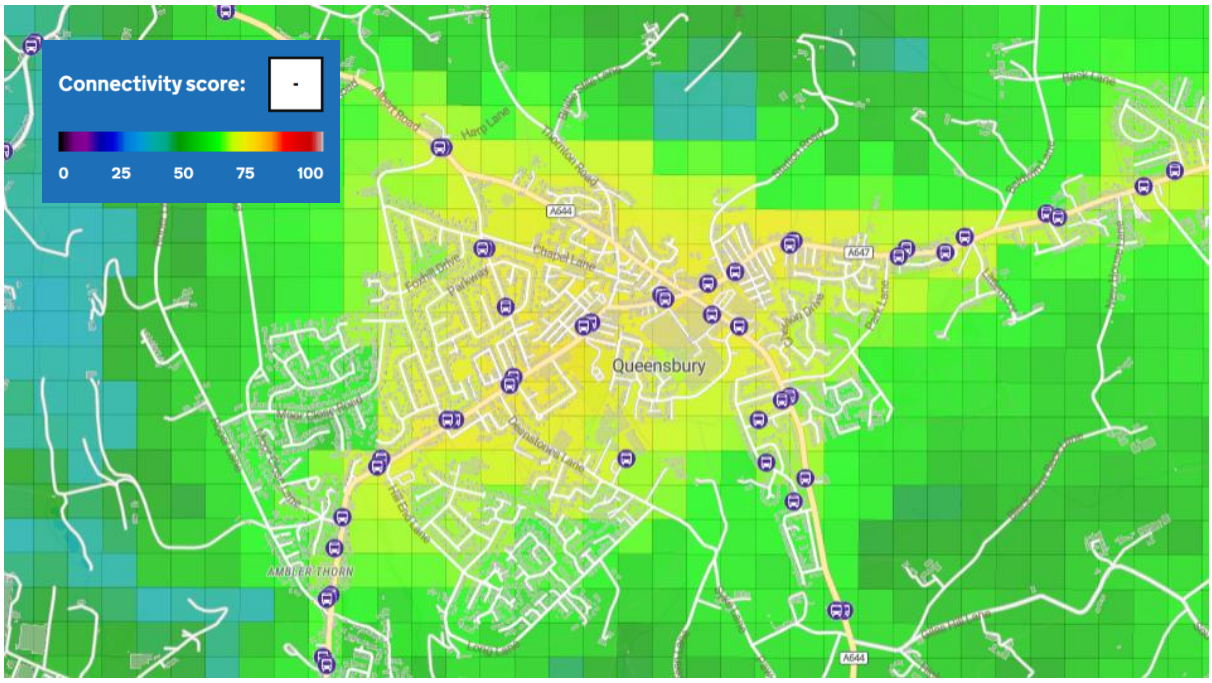
20.6.6 The most popular method used to travel to work is driving a car or van at 56.9%, followed by working at or mainly from home at 26.8%, and on foot at 4.9%. Figure 9 below shows in detail the methods used to travel to work in Queensbury compared to district, regional, and national statistics. These figures are also impacted by the COVID pandemic at the time of the Census survey period.

Figure 9



Source: ONS – 2021 Census

Figure 10 – Queensbury Connectivity Map

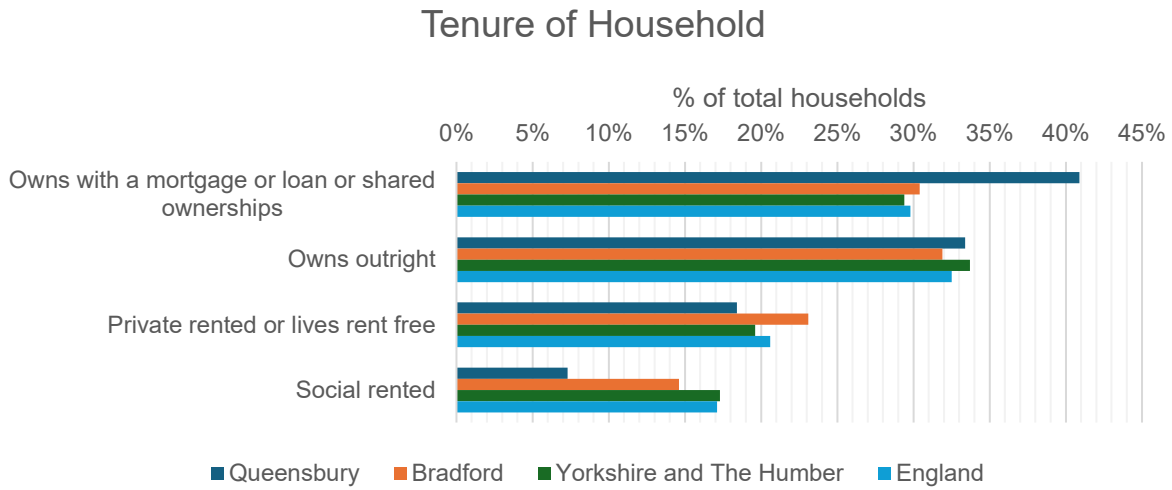


Source: Department for Transport, https://connectivity-tool.dft.gov.uk/

20.7 Dwellings and Households

20.7.1 Queensbury has 3,852 households, with 40.9% of households owning with a mortgage or loan or shared ownership compared to an England rate of 29.8%, a Yorkshire and The Humber rate of 29.4%, and a Bradford District rate of 30.4%. A more detailed look at tenure of household in Queensbury is offered in Figure 11.

Figure 11



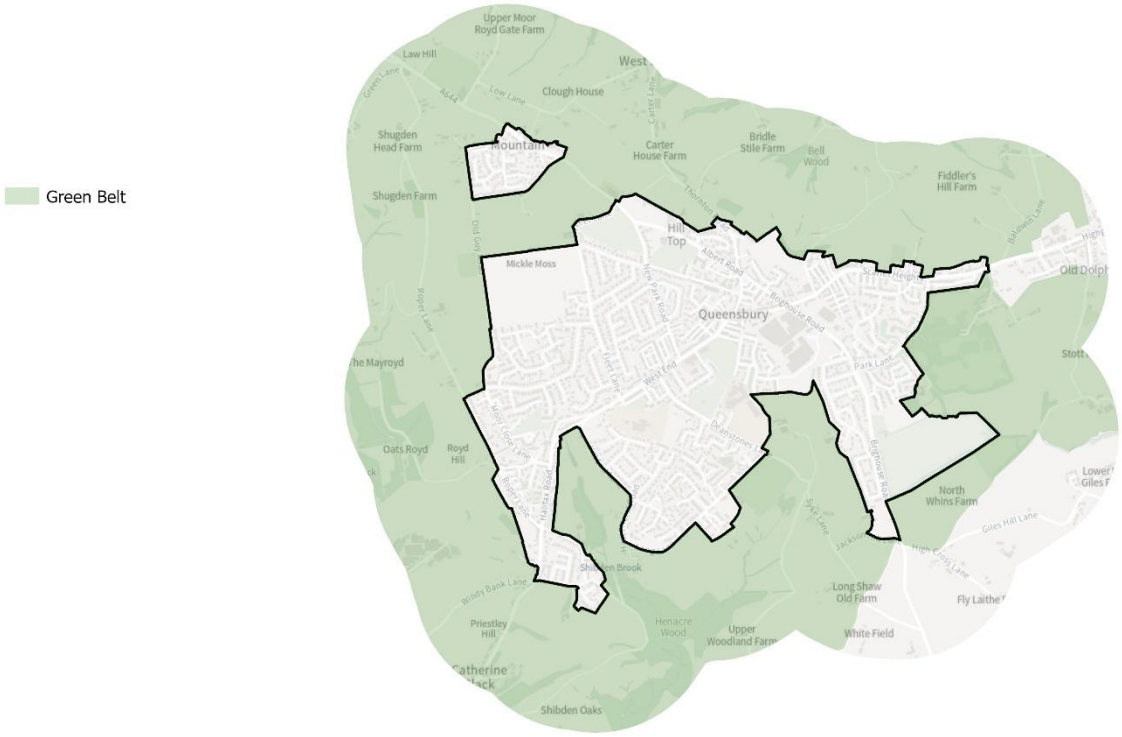
Source: ONS – 2021 Census

20.7.2 Queensbury has a mix of accommodation types, with a composition of 95.6% whole house or bungalow, 4.4% flat, maisonette or apartment, and 0.1% caravan or other mobile or temporary structure. Compared to the England rate of 77.4%, Queensbury has a much more significant proportion of households classed as whole houses or bungalows.

20.8 Green Belt

20.8.1 Queensbury is surrounded by Green Belt which is tightly drawn around the settlement's built form, which currently restricts the expansion the settlement. Figure 12 below shows the settlement situated within the greenbelt.

Figure 12 – Green Belt Surrounding Queensbury

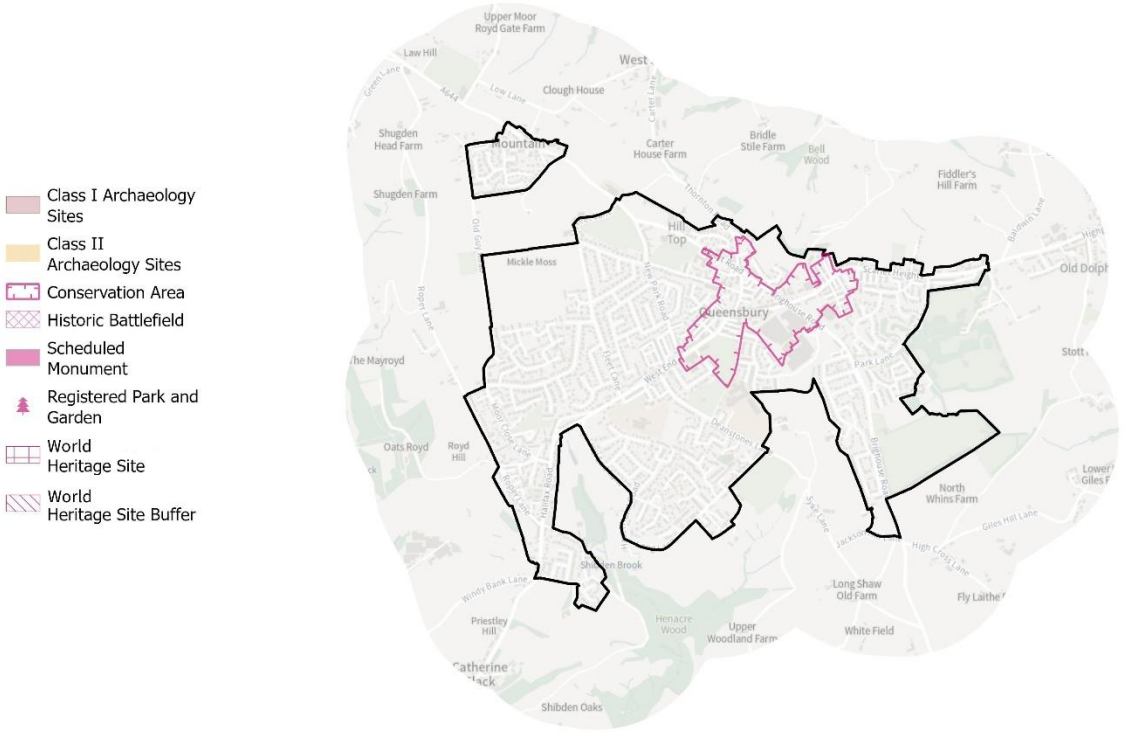


20.9 Historic Character

20.9.1 Queensbury has a rich heritage with the initial growth of the settlement being attributed to the growth of the wool trade. The historic core of the settlement is focussed around the Grade II Listed Black Dyke Mills, with this part of the settlement being designated as a Conservation Area.

20.9.2 There is a total of 22 Listed Buildings in Queensbury, all of which are Grade II Listed. See Figure 13 below for an overview of areas of historic significance.

Figure 13 – Areas of Historic Significance In and Around Queensbury



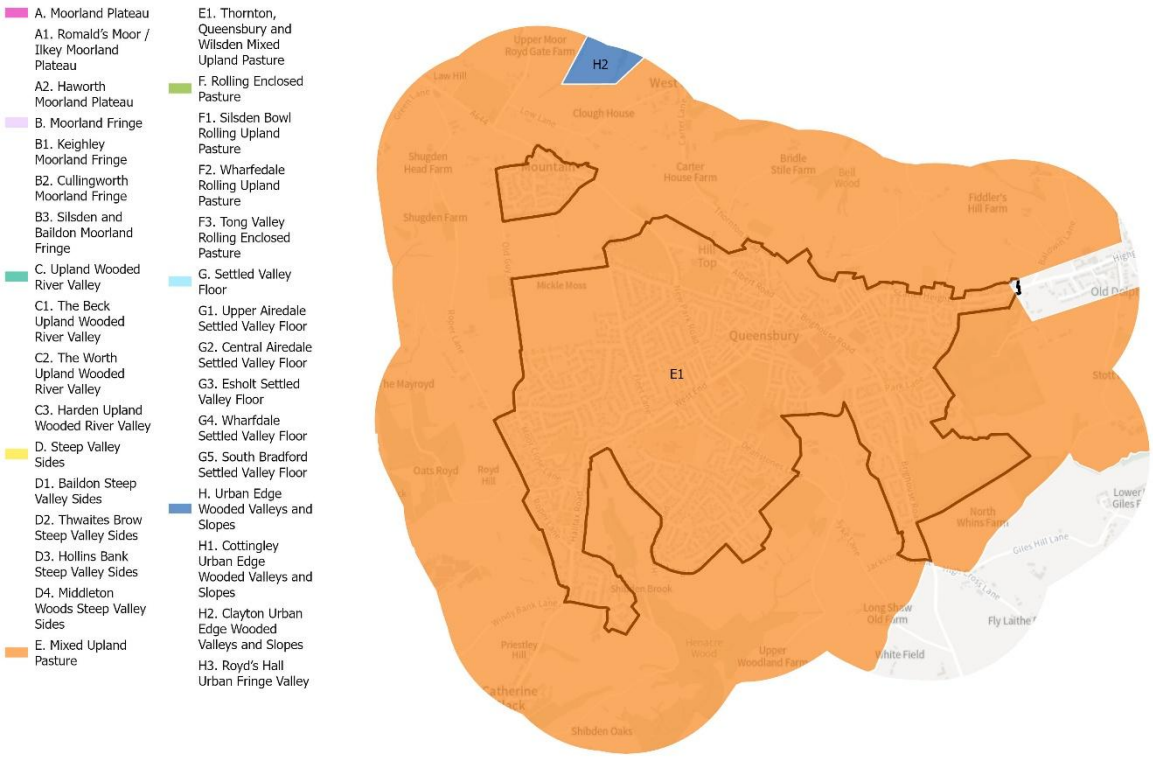
20.10 Landscape

20.10.1 Queensbury is comprised of the Mixed Upland Pasture landscape character types (LCT). The singular landscape character area is the Thornton, Queensbury and Wilsden Mixed Upland Pasture. This LCA is defined by the following non-exhaustive characteristics:

- In contrast to the rest of the South Pennines this LCA possesses Coal Measure geology, with several outcrops of sandstone bedrock.
- Acidic, low fertility soils have resulted in a largely pastoral rural landscape.
- Extensive, small-scale rectilinear field patterns, defined by drystone walls.

20.10.2 Figure 14 shows a map of the LCAs in and around the Queensbury settlement.

Figure 14 – Landscape Character Types and Areas within Queensbury



20.11 Natural Environment

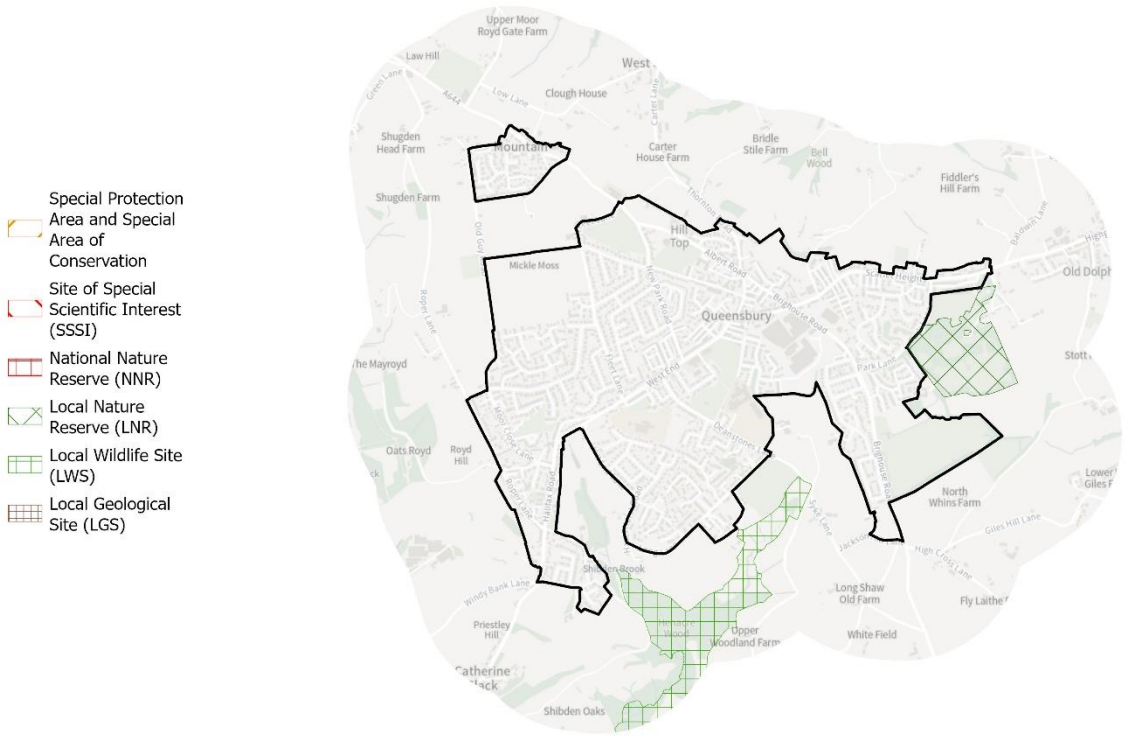
20.11.1 Areas to the east, south and partly to the north of the settlement form part of the District's Green Infrastructure (GI) network. These areas are multi-functional in nature and help to deliver benefits for biodiversity, reduce flood risk, provide public rights of way, and connect areas of open space together.

20.11.2 There are no Local Wildlife Sites of Local Nature Reserves within the settlement limits of Queensbury. However, to the south there is the Shibden Head Local Wildlife Site. Also to the south and east there are areas of important wildlife habitat with areas of semi improved neutral grassland, broad-leaved woodland, and ancient and semi-natural woodland forming part of the habitat network – connecting spaces together and allowing for the movement of species. There are areas of priority habitat around Fosters/Littlemoor Park both within and out with the settlement limits.

20.11.3 Queensbury falls within the 7km zone of the internationally designated wildlife habitat of the South Pennine Moors SPA/SAC.

20.11.4 Mapping of different combinations of GBI need and deficiency can act as a high-level guide to help prioritise where GBI is most required and indicate spatially any gaps in the existing GBI network. Queensbury has a mix of GBI needs, though notably suffers from some areas of low provision and high need to the north.

Figure 15 – Queensbury Natural Environment Map



20.12 Open Space, Sport and Recreation

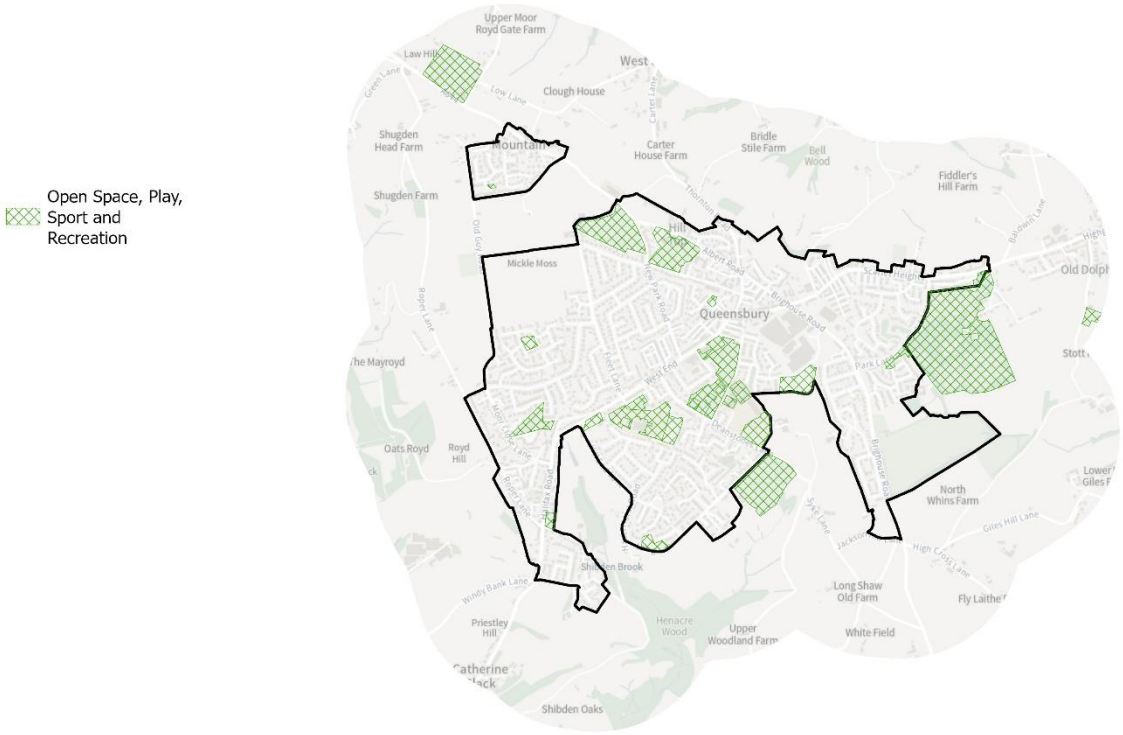
20.12.1 The settlement area of Queensbury has 23 sites identified as open space covering an area of circa 37ha. Key sites within the settlement include:

- Thornton Recreation Ground
- Royd Street Play Area
- The Great Northern Railway Trail
- Headley Golf Course

20.12.2 the actual amount of open space serving Thornton is greater than the standard provision level. However, this is mainly due to the large amount of Outdoor Sports open space in the form of Headley Golf course which is

Figure 16 – Queensbury Open Space Overview

located to the south of the village and accounts for 13.65ha. Although there is a positive deviation from the overall requirement figure, there is a notable imbalance between the different typologies of open space that currently exist in the settlement. Figure 16 below shows the location and types of open space in Queensbury.

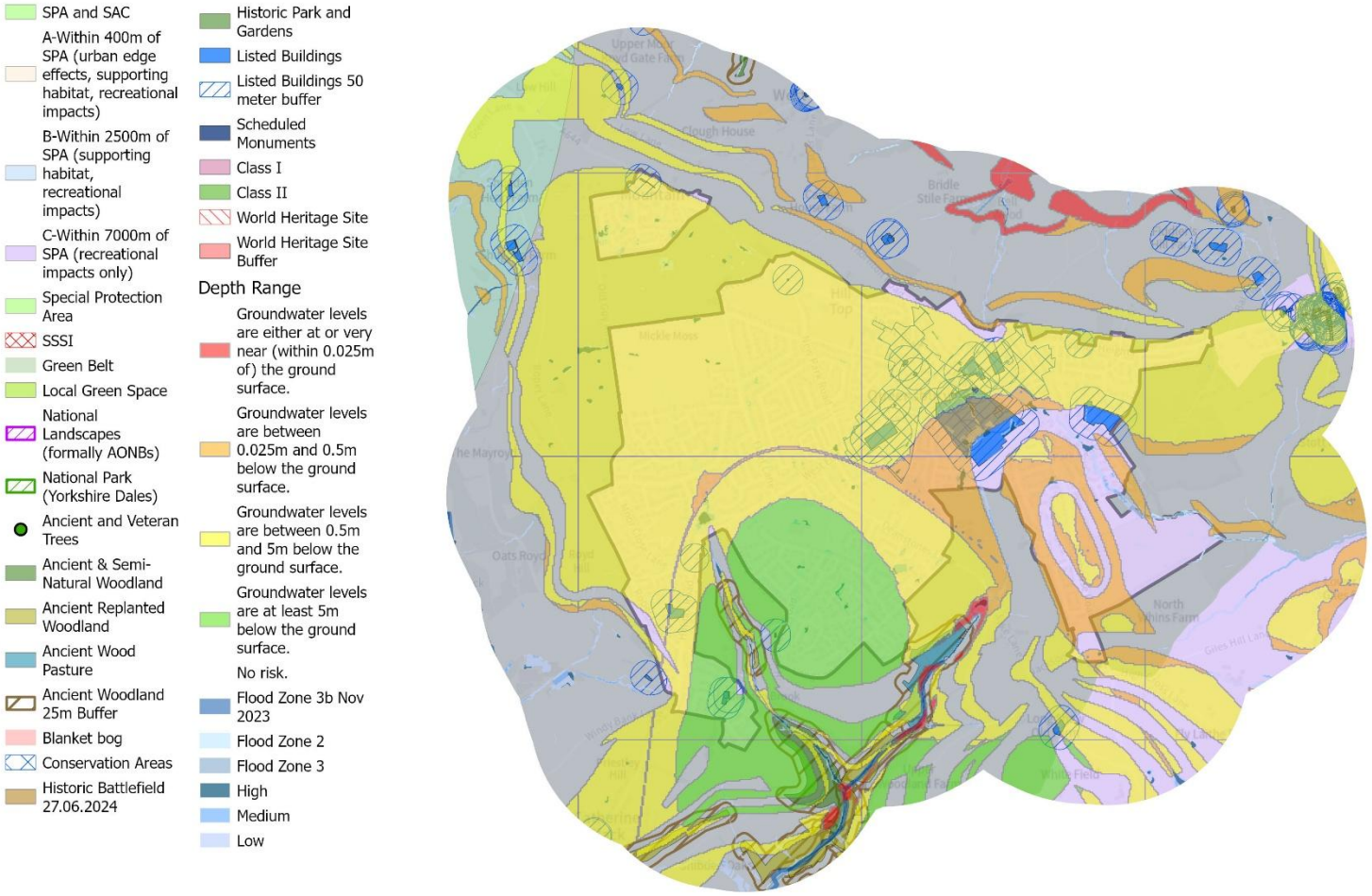


20.13 Critical Environmental Constraints

20.13.1 Queensbury is located in an elevated position with limited watercourses running through the settlement. There are no areas within the settlement which are at risk of fluvial flooding. However, there are notable areas across the settlement which are at risk of surface water flooding. In particular areas around Shibden Brook to the west of the settlement and also to the south around Deanstones Lane and Cherton Drive/Harrowins Farm.

20.13.2 A map detailing critical environmental constraints in and around the Queensbury settlement is shown below in Figure 17.

Figure 17 – NPPF Footnote 7 Constraints



21 Thornton Settlement Profile

21.1 Introduction – Location and History

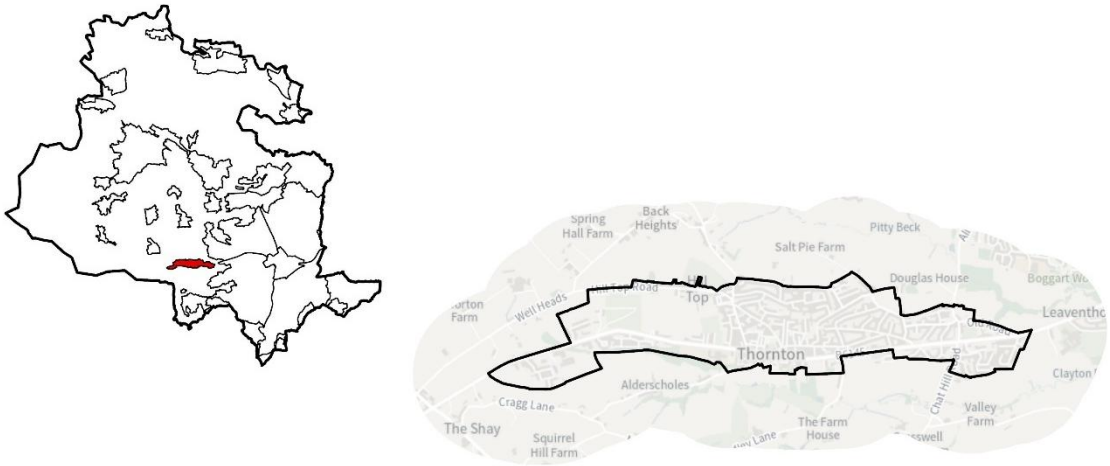
21.1.1 The village of Thornton is located within the South Pennine sub- area of Bradford District and is located approximately 6.5km west of Bradford, 3km north of Queensbury and 9km south-east of Keighley. It is largely residential in nature, with some local services; it is a commuter settlement for Bradford.

21.1.2 The settlement is notable culturally as it is the birthplace of the Brontë sisters. It continues today to contain landmarks such as the South Square Centre and Thornton Viaduct.

21.1.3 Thornton falls within the Bradford West Parliamentary Constituency. It is a linear settlement situated on a northern hillside of Pinch Beck Valley, with a spine road of the B6145 (Thornton Road) running along the valley floor on the Sothern side of the settlement; the B6145 connects Bradford with the A629. The City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council represents the village at a district level.

21.1.4 Unless otherwise stated, the statistics presented in this settlement profile are derived from the Office of National Statistics 2021 Census.

Figure 1 – Location Map

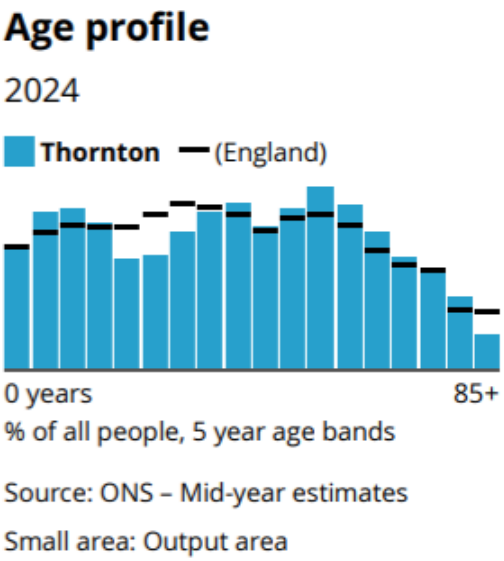


21.2 Population and Ethnicity

21.2.1 The Thornton settlement has a population of 5,850 (ONS, 2024). An overview of Thornton's age demographics vs England's, shown in Figure 2, highlights Thornton as a settlement with a slightly older than average population.

21.2.2 The ethnic composition of Thornton is primarily made up of people who identify themselves as white, accounting for 87.9% of the local population. This is a notably higher proportion than the national figure of 81%, the Yorkshire and The Humber figure of 85.4%, and the Bradford District figure of 61.1%.

Figure 2



21.3 Index of Multiple Deprivation

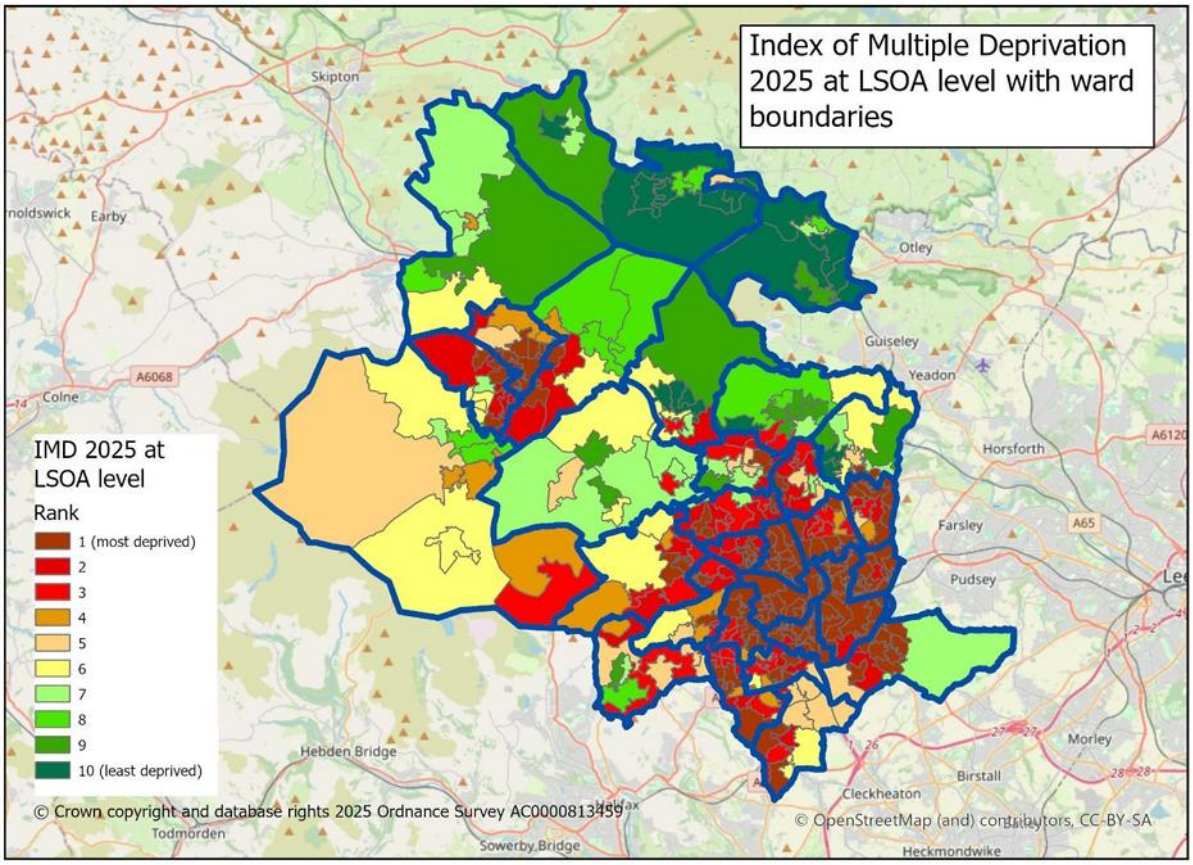
21.3.1 The Index of Multiple Deprivation is an overall measure of deprivation and uses 55 separate indicators organised across seven distinct dimensions of deprivation (income, employment, education skills and training, health deprivation and disability, crime, barriers to housing and services and living environment) which are combined and weighted.

21.3.2 The following map (Figure 3) shows Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) ranked by deciles of deprivation as identified in the 2025 Index of Multiple Deprivation. More deprived neighbourhoods are shown in red and less deprived neighbourhoods are shown in green.

21.3.3 The lower layer super output area boundaries are not directly aligned with the ward boundaries and individual LSOAs may be split across more than one ward. A best-fit methodology has been used which matches the main population of each LSOA to one ward.

21.3.4 All of the LSOAs in the Thornton and Allerton ward are ranked Between a 6 and 1, indicating that they are deprived to a greater degree compared to the national ranking (shown in dark green on the map below).

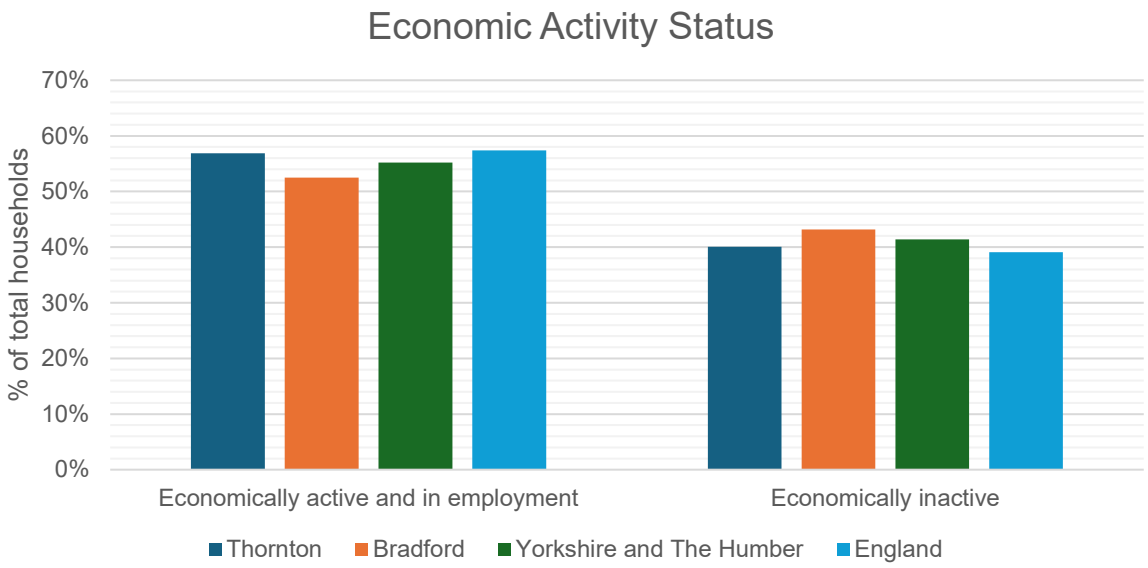
Figure 3



21.4 Economy and Employment

21.4.1 56.9% of the Thornton population (over 16 years old) are economically active and in employment (excluding full-time students) and 40.1% are economically inactive. In England, the economically active rate sits at 57.4% meaning Thornton is less economically active than the national rate. Figure 4 below also illustrates Thornton's economic activity status compared to other regional rates.

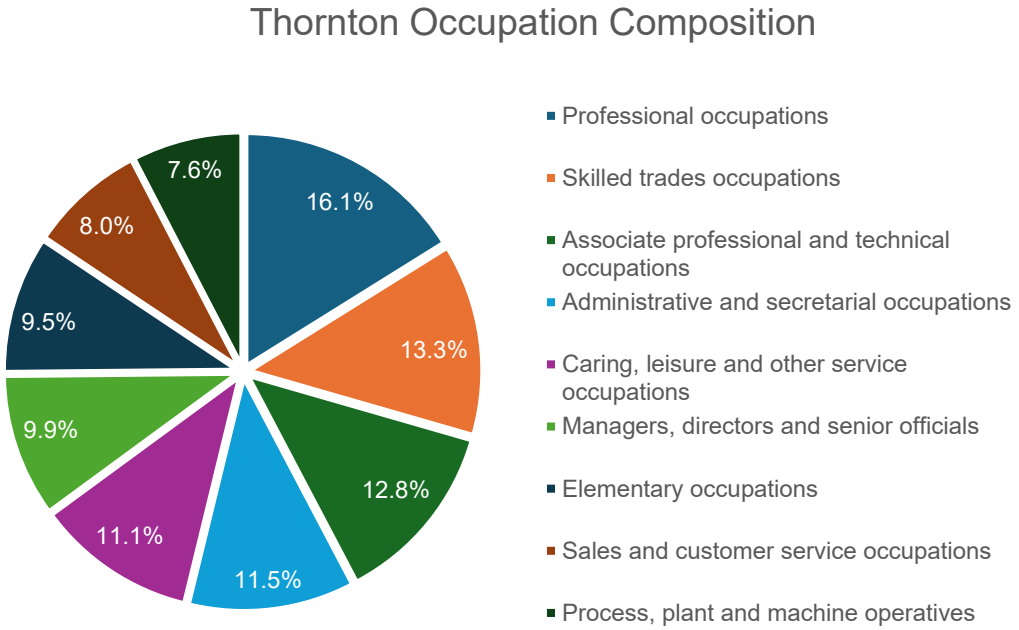
Figure 4



Source: ONS – 2021 Census

21.4.2 Professional occupations (16.1%), skilled trades occupations (13.3%), and associate professional and technical occupations (12.8%) are the top three occupation classifications in Thornton. Skilled trades occupations are at a greater percentage in Thornton compared to the England rate of 10.2%. A more detailed look at Thornton's occupation composition is shown below in Figure 5.

Figure 5



Source: ONS – 2021 Census

21.4.3 There are some employment opportunities within the village such as financial and domestic services, retail, beauty and hospitality. South Square Centre is a collection of 19th Century workers' cottages which is home to ten artists' studios, as well as a gallery, community spaces, art framers, bar and a cafe.

21.4.4 There are also employment opportunities in Fireclay Business Park to the west of the settlement. This includes builder's supplies, retail and automotive services. In order to access a wider range of employment opportunities, residents need to commute to the larger centres of Bradford, Keighley and Halifax.

21.5 Retail and Local Services

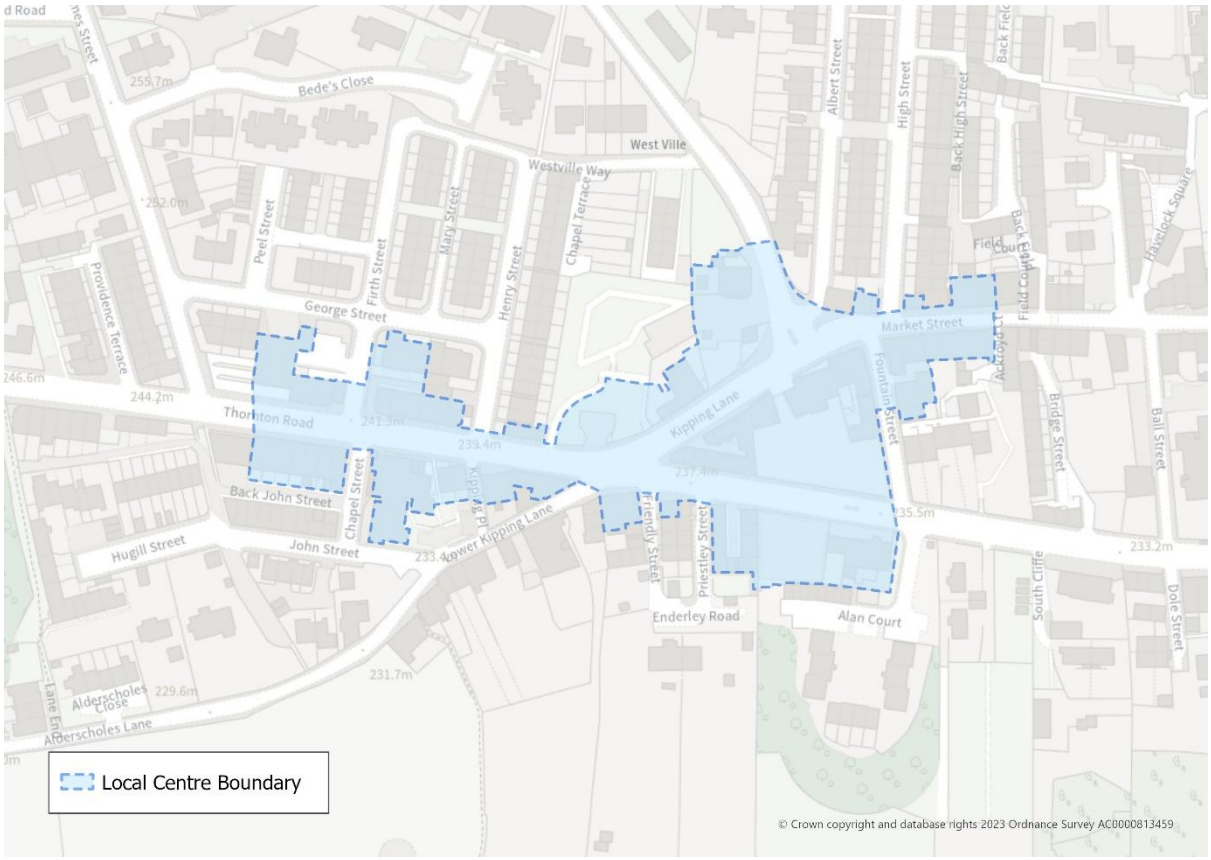
21.5.1 All retail centres have been subject to a review as part of the Retail and Leisure Study (2026). The original study was completed in 2012. The City Centre is the main focus for retail and service provision for the District followed by the Principal Towns, District Centres and Local Centres.

21.5.2 Thornton has the character of a traditional village centre, with commercial uses concentrated along the main frontage and serving both local residents and the surrounding rural catchment.

21.5.3 The centre supports a varied mix of convenience shopping, independent retailers and cafés, generating healthy levels of pedestrian activity during the day. Although there are some vacancies present, these are dispersed and do not significantly undermine the overall vitality of the centre. Thornton continues to perform a strong local service role and its existing designation remains appropriate

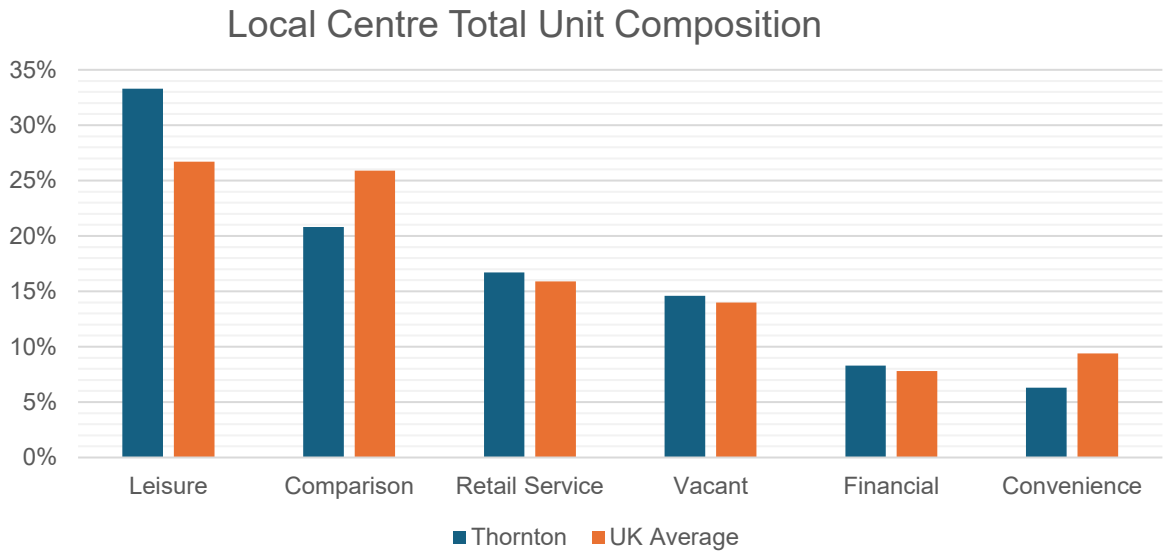
21.5.4 The extent of the Local centre boundary is shown on the Policies Map and Figure 6 below.

Figure 6 - Thornton Local Centre



21.5.5 There is a total of 48 units in the settlement. A third are leisure units. Figure 7 below show the composition of units in Thornton compared to the national average.

Figure 7



Source: Composition of centre derived from Nexus Planning survey of February 2026; UK Average from Experian Goad report of September 2025

21.5.6 Thornton Primary School is located on Thornton Road, on the site of the former railway station. It has capacity for 660 pupils (UK Gov, 2026). Secondary school provision is located at Beckfoot Thornton which is on Leaventhorpe Lane, slightly to the east of Thornton and within the Green Belt; it has capacity for 1,300 pupils (UK Gov, 2026).

21.5.7 The village is served by one medical facility, Thornton and Denholme Medical Practice, which provides a service to residents of Thornton, Denholme, Keelham and parts of Allerton and Cullingworth. There is a pharmacy located within the practice. Secondary (acute) healthcare is provided at Bradford Royal Infirmary and Airedale General Hospital. Figure 8 below shows the location of local schools and medical facilities.

Figure 8 – School and Medical Facilities in Thornton



21.6 Transport and Movement

21.6.1 Thornton benefits from good access to the wider road network, the B6145 (Thornton Road) runs along this linear settlement. The B6145 connects Bradford with the A629, an inter-Yorkshire road that runs from Skipton, in the north to Rotherham, in the south, passing through Keighley, Halifax, Huddersfield and Chapeltown. A number of minor roads connect Thornton to other settlements to the north, south and east (Wilsden, Queensbury and Denholme) and with Clayton and the wider Bradford urban area to the west.

21.6.2 Thornton is served by frequent (every 12 to 15 minutes) bus services operated by First Bradford towards Bradford (via Four Lane Ends) and a less frequent hourly service is provided by the Keighley Bus Company to Keighley (via Denholme and Cullingworth). Leeds Bradford International

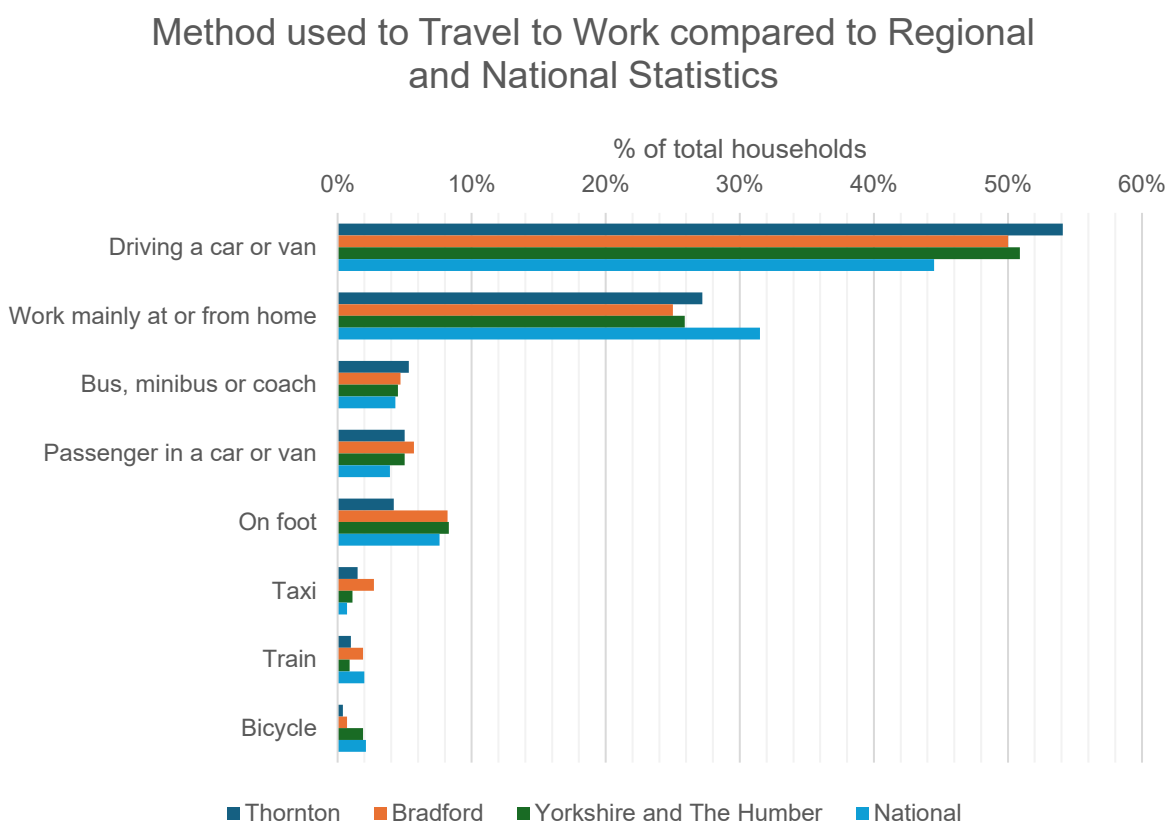
Airport is 15 km away. Figure 10 shows bus stops lie predominantly along the B6145. Tiles in the centre of Thornton typically have a connectivity score of 50-60/100. The Connectivity Tool combines transport and land use data to generate a national measure of connectivity. It can be used to display how any location is connected to everyday services by walking, driving, cycling and public transport.

21.6.3 There are no train services running through Thornton, however, the twenty-arch Grade II listed Thornton Viaduct (a prominent feature in the landscape, crossing Pinch Beck valley) is now a busy walking and cycle route, and forms part of the Great Northern Railway Trail and National Cycle Network route 69 which, though disjointed, provides a link between Cullingworth and Queensbury.

21.6.4 Thornton has average levels of car ownership compared to the Yorkshire and The Humber rate across all number of vehicles (1-3+ cars or van per household). 22.4% of households in Thornton have with no car or vans, compared to a Yorkshire and The Humber rate of 24.1% and an England rate of 23.5%. Thornton lies outside the Bradford Clean Air Zone (CAZ).

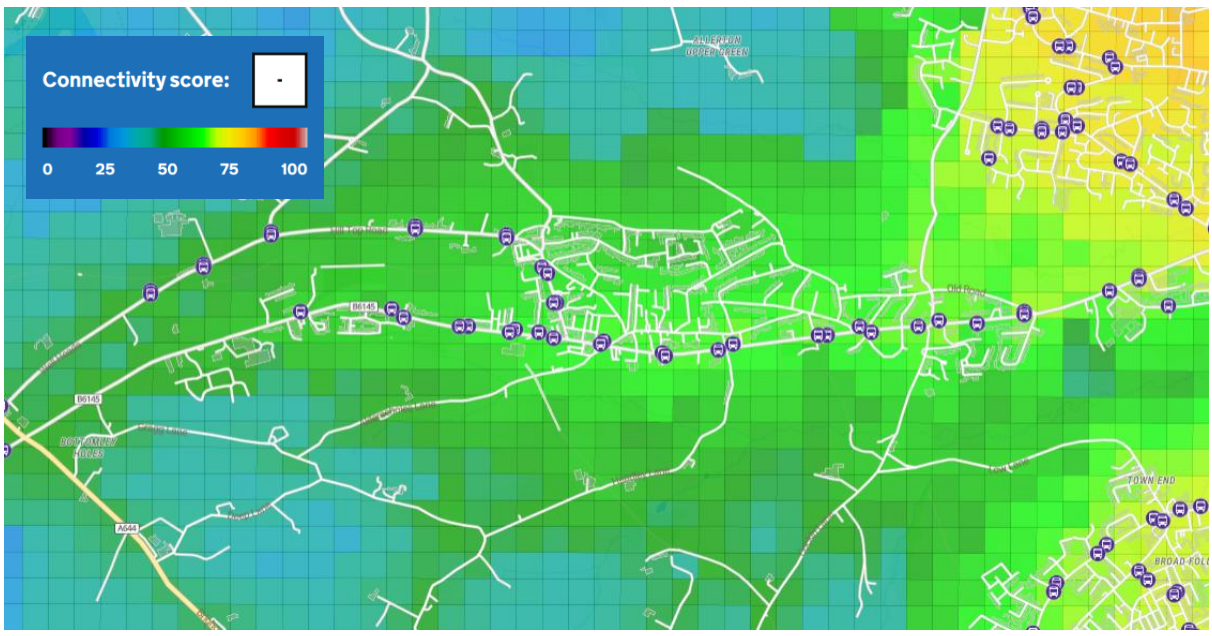
21.6.5 The most popular method used to travel to work is driving a car or van at 54.1%, followed by working mainly at or from home at 27.2%, and bus, minibus or coach at 5.3%. Figure 9 below shows in detail the methods used to travel to work in Thornton compared to district, regional, and national statistics. These figures are also impacted by the COVID pandemic at the time of the Census survey period.

Figure 9



Source: ONS – 2021 Census

Figure 10 – Thornton Connectivity Map

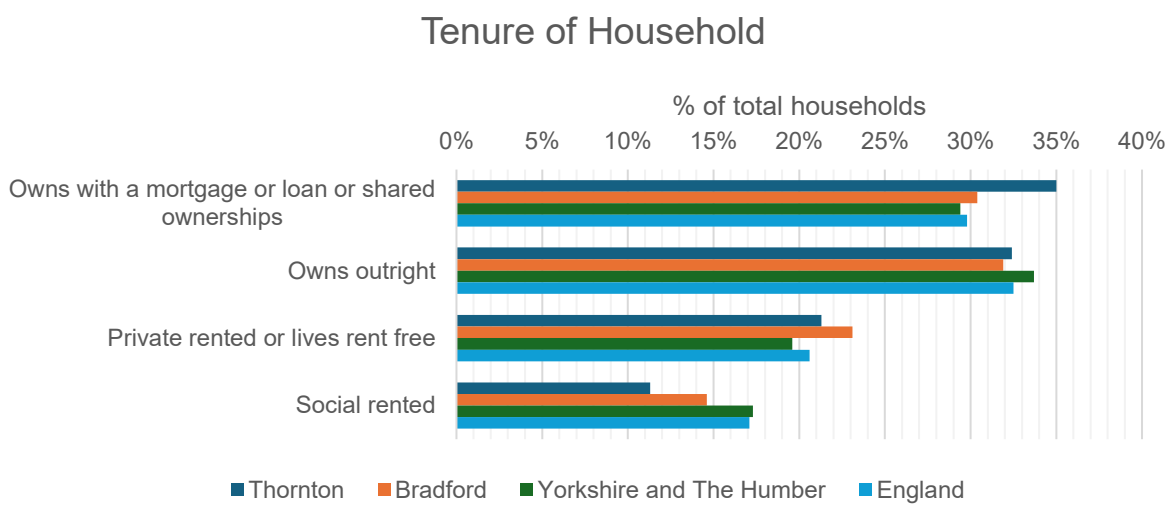


Source: Department for Transport, https://connectivity-tool.dft.gov.uk/

21.7 Dwellings and Households

21.7.1 Thornton has 2,542 households, with 35% of households owning with a mortgage or loan or shared ownership, compared to an England rate of 32.5%, a Yorkshire and The Humber rate of 33.7%, and a Bradford District rate of 31.9%. A more detailed look at tenure of household in Thornton is offered in Figure 11.

Figure 11



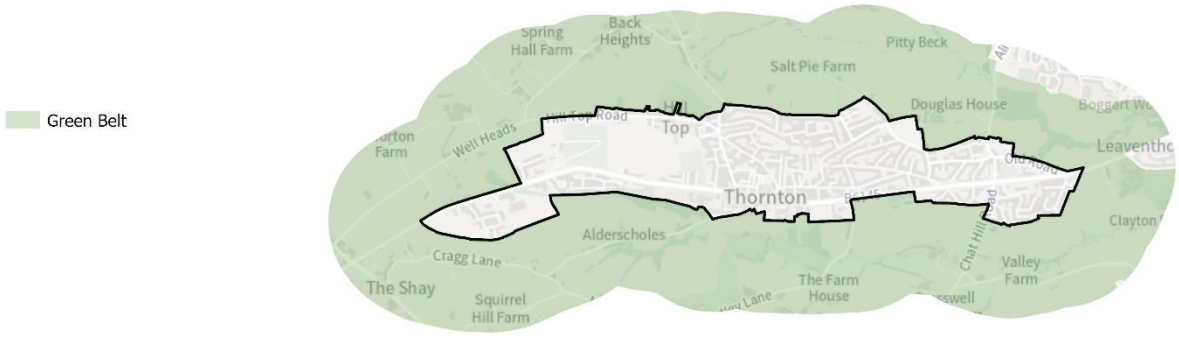
Source: ONS – 2021 Census

21.7.2 Thornton has a mix of accommodation types, with a composition of 89.5% whole house or bungalow, 10.5% flat, maisonette or apartment, and 0% caravan or other mobile or temporary structure. Compared to the England rate of 77.4%, Thornton has significantly more whole houses or bungalows.

21.8 Green Belt

21.8.1 Thornton is surrounded by Green Belt, as shown below in Figure 12.

Figure 12 – Green Belt Surrounding Thornton



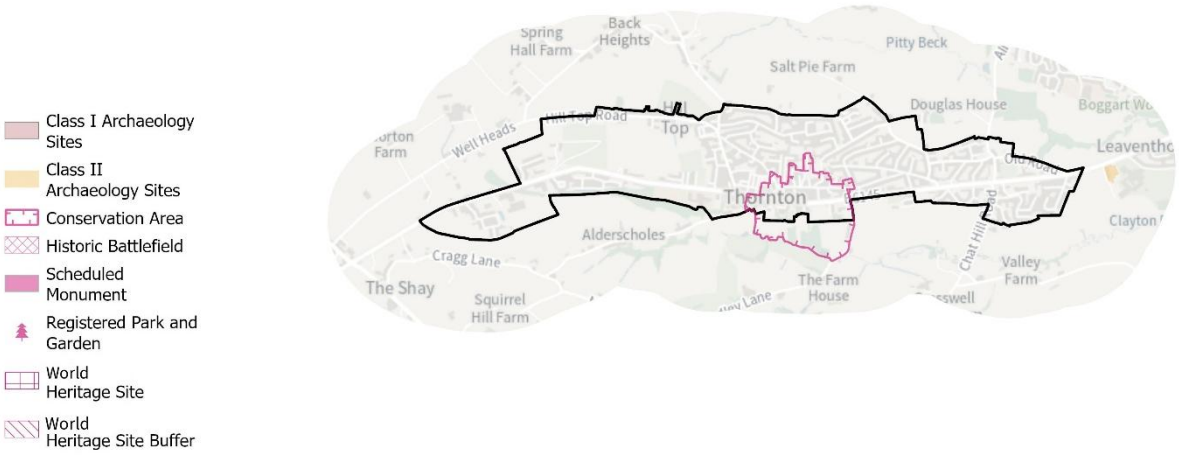
21.9 Historic Character

21.9.1 Thornton Conservation Area is located in the centre of the settlement around its historic core, incorporating Kipping Independent Chapel, Ashfield House, the Bronte's birthplace and numerous other properties.

21.9.2 There is a total of 282 Listed Buildings in Thornton. All are Grade II Listed with the exception of two Grade II* Listed Buildings, 72 and 74 Market Street. Outside of the settlement boundary, 3 Grade I Listed Buildings are found nearby.

21.9.3 There are no Scheduled Monuments or Listed Parks and Gardens in or adjacent to the settlement. See Figure 13 below for an overview of areas of historic significance.

Figure 13 – Areas of Historic Significance In and Around Thornton



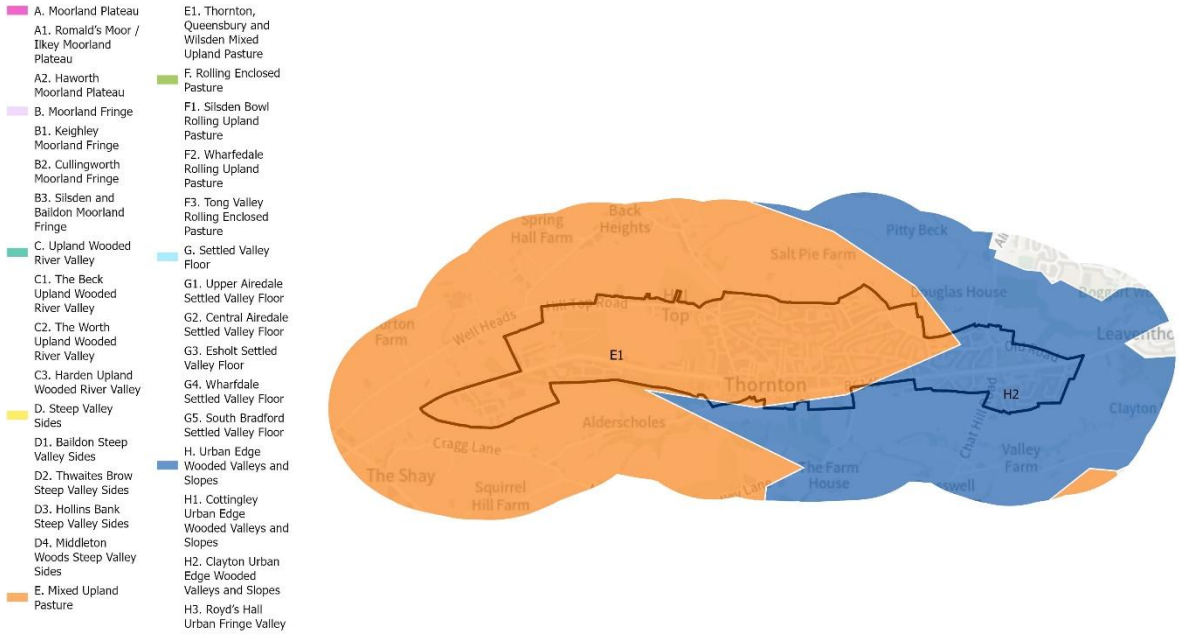
21.10 Landscape

21.10.1 Thornton is comprised of two landscape character types (LCT): Mixed Upland Pasture and Urban Edge Wooded Valleys and Slopes. Within the settlement area, the Thornton, Queensbury and Wilsden Mixed Upland Pasture is the dominant landscape character area (LCA). This LCA is defined by the following non-exhaustive characteristics:

- An elevated, undulating plateau with a long dip slope towards Bradford.
- Extensive, small-scale rectilinear field patterns, defined by drystone walls.
- Industrial heritage in the form of textile mills, local building vernacular, delfs and quarry spoil deposits.

21.10.2 The Clayton Urban Edge Wooded Valleys and Slopes makes up a second significant part of the settlement and is characterised by a number of small river valleys that descend eastwards from the Thornton and Queensbury plateau to converge on Clayton. Figure 14 shows a map of the LCAs in and around the Thornton settlement.

Figure 14 – Landscape Character Types and Areas within Thornton



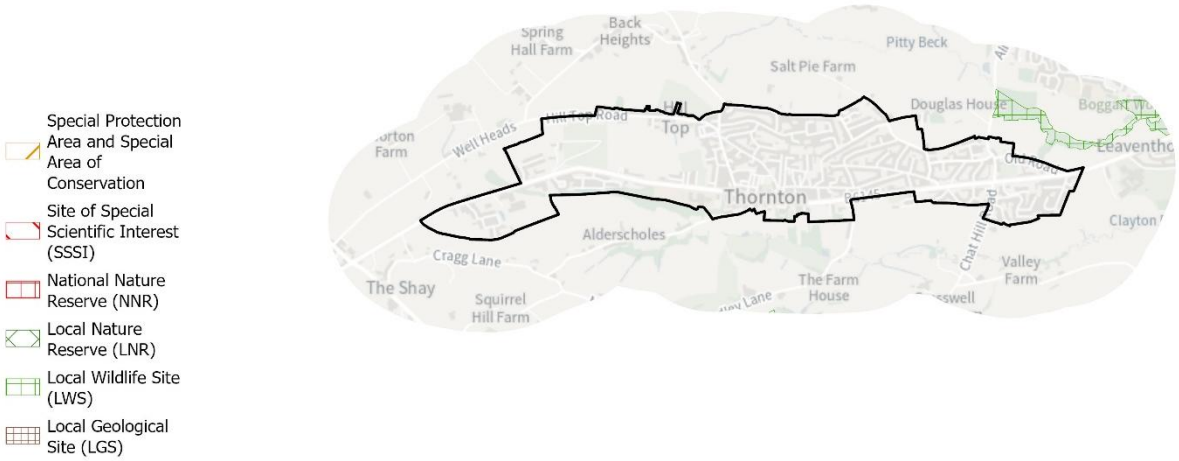
21.11 Natural Environment

21.11.1 Green Infrastructure (GI) areas run both north and south of the settlement. These areas are multi-functional in nature and help to deliver benefits for biodiversity, reduce flood risk, provide public rights of way, and areas of open space.

21.11.2 Thornton has a number of biodiversity designations within or adjoining the village area. The route of the Great Northern Trail including the viaduct, includes priority habitats and is part of the wider habitat network. The east of Thornton is largely surrounded by Grassland habitat network. The South Pennine Moors SPA (and SSSI) is located 1.7km form the settlement's western boundary.

21.11.3 Mapping of different combinations of GBI need and deficiency can act as a high-level guide to help prioritise where GBI is most required and indicate spatially any gaps in the existing GBI network. Thornton has a mix of GBI needs, though notably suffers from some areas of low provision and high need.

Figure 15 – Thornton Natural Environment Map



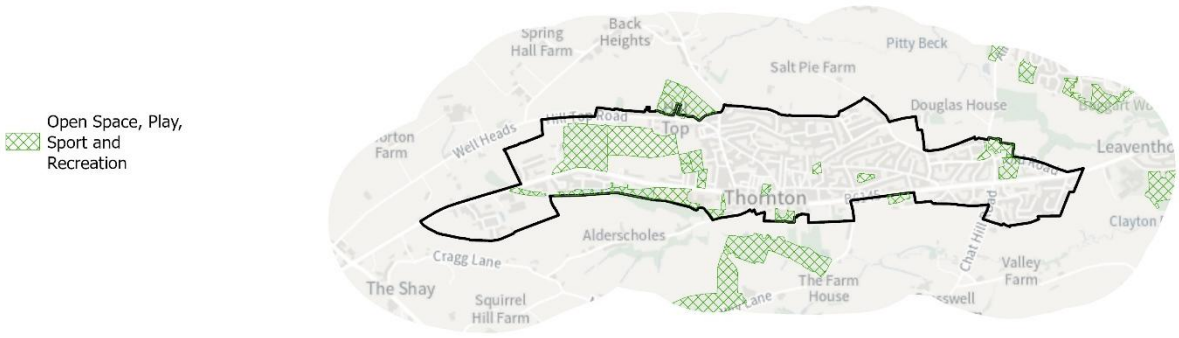
21.12 Open Space, Sport and Recreation

21.12.1 The settlement area of Thornton has 23 sites identified as open space covering an area of circa 37ha. Key sites within the settlement include:

- Thornton Recreation Ground
- Royd Street Play Area
- The Great Northern Railway Trail
- Headley Golf Course

21.12.2 The actual amount of open space serving Thornton is greater than the standard provision level. However, this is mainly due to the large amount of Outdoor Sports open space in the form of Headley Golf course which is located to the south of the village and accounts for 13.65ha. There is a notable imbalance between the different typologies of open space that currently exist in the settlement. Figure 16 below shows the location of open space in Thornton.

Figure 16 – Thornton Open Space Overview

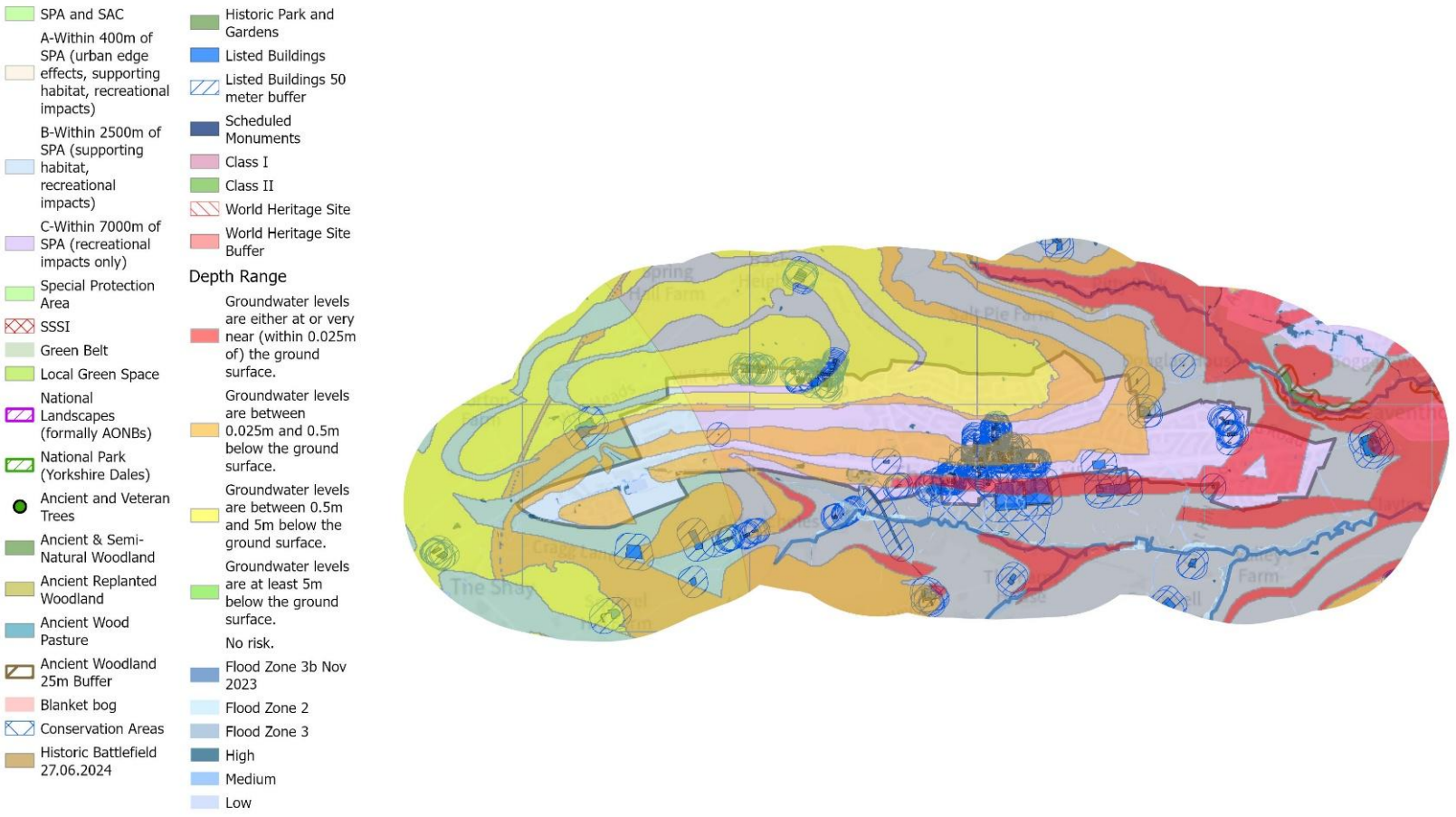


21.13 Critical Environmental Constraints

21.13.1 The main urban area of Thornton is located on a northern hillside which runs downhill to Pinch Beck meaning that most properties are not at risk of fluvial flooding. There are small parts of the settlement where there is potential for surface water flooding to occur due to the topography and permeability of surfaces in that area, such as steep roads including West Lane, James Street and Springhead Lane and the valley floor. However, flooding on the whole is not a major constraint to development in Thornton.

21.13.2 A map detailing critical environmental constraints in and around the Thornton settlement is shown below in Figure 17.

Figure 17 – NPPF Footnote 7 Constraints



22 Wilsden Settlement Profile

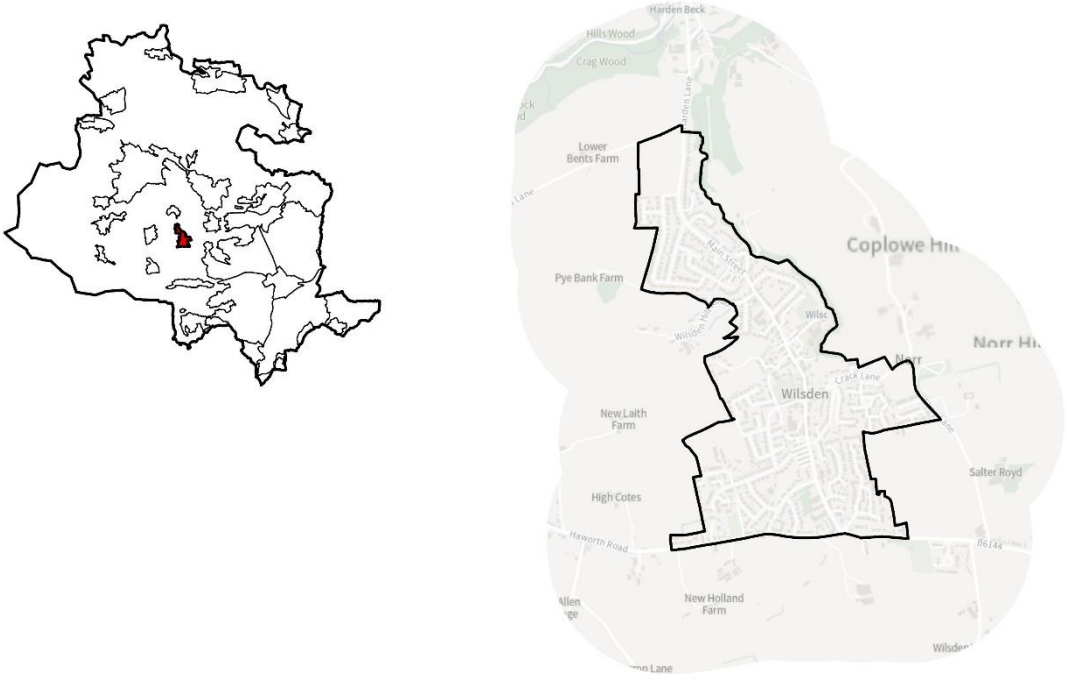
22.1 Introduction – Location and History

22.1.1 Wilsden is a small village located approximately 1.5km to the north west of the Bradford urban area and around 2.5km from Bingley. The settlement sits to the north of the B6144 Haworth Road, connecting Bradford to Haworth. Main Street / Harden Lane runs north through the centre of the village connecting Wilsden to Harden. The settlement, once a textile hub, has retained its historic stone-built character and serves primarily as a commuter village for Bradford.

22.1.2 Wilsden falls within the Shipley Parliamentary Constituency. Wilsden Parish Council acts as an administrative body for the area. The Wilsden Neighbourhood Development Plan 2020-2038 forms part of the overall Development Plan for the District and sets outs local priorities and policies that will be used in part to make decisions on planning applications in the town. It should be read in conjunction with the Local Plan.

22.1.3 Unless otherwise stated, the statistics presented in this settlement profile are derived from the Office of National Statistics 2021 Census.

Figure 1 – Location Map

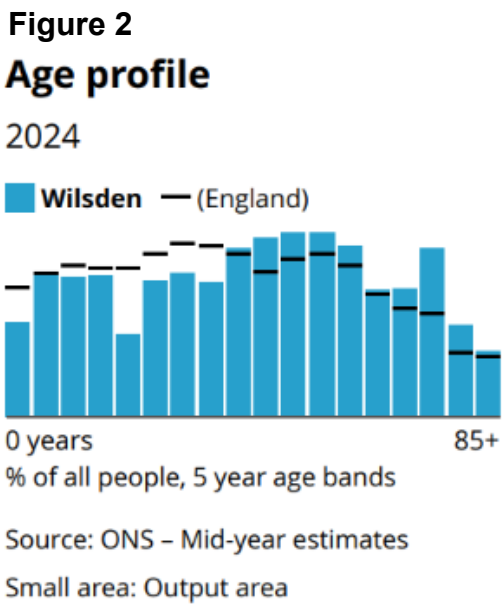


22.2 Population and Ethnicity

22.2.1 The Wilsden settlement has a population of 3,184 (ONS, 2024). An overview of Wilsden's age demographics vs England's, shown in Figure 2, highlights Wilsden as a settlement with an older than average population.

22.2.2 The ethnic composition of Wilsden is primarily made up of people who identify themselves as white, accounting for 93.6% of the local population. This is a notably higher proportion than the national figure of 81%, the Yorkshire and The Humber figure of 85.4%, and the Bradford District figure of 61.1%.

Figure 2



22.3 Index of Multiple Deprivation

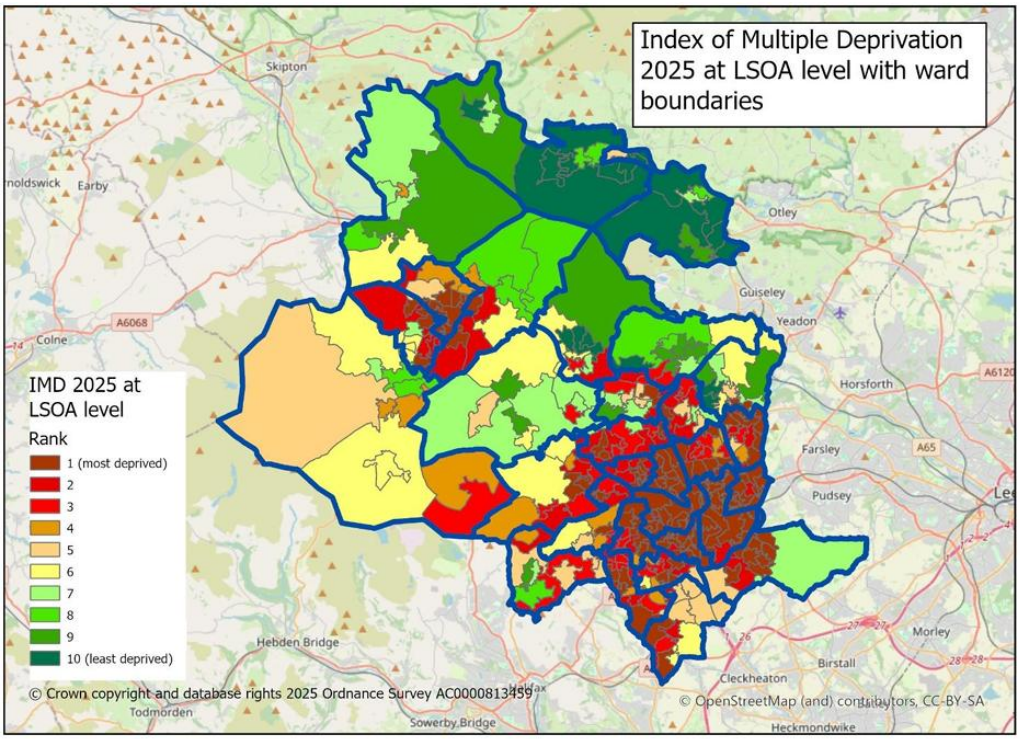
22.3.1 The Index of Multiple Deprivation is an overall measure of deprivation and uses 55 separate indicators organised across seven distinct dimensions of deprivation (income, employment, education skills and training, health deprivation and disability, crime, barriers to housing and services and living environment) which are combined and weighted.

22.3.2 The following map (Figure 3) shows Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) ranked by deciles of deprivation as identified in the 2025 Index of Multiple Deprivation. More deprived neighbourhoods are shown in red and less deprived neighbourhoods are shown in green.

22.3.3 The lower layer super output area boundaries are not directly aligned with the ward boundaries and individual LSOAs may be split across more than one ward. A best-fit methodology has been used which matches the main population of each LSOA to one ward.

22.3.4 The majority of the LSOAs in the Bingley West ward are ranked Between a 9 and 5, indicating that they are deprived to a lesser degree compared to the national ranking (shown in dark green on the map below).

Figure 3

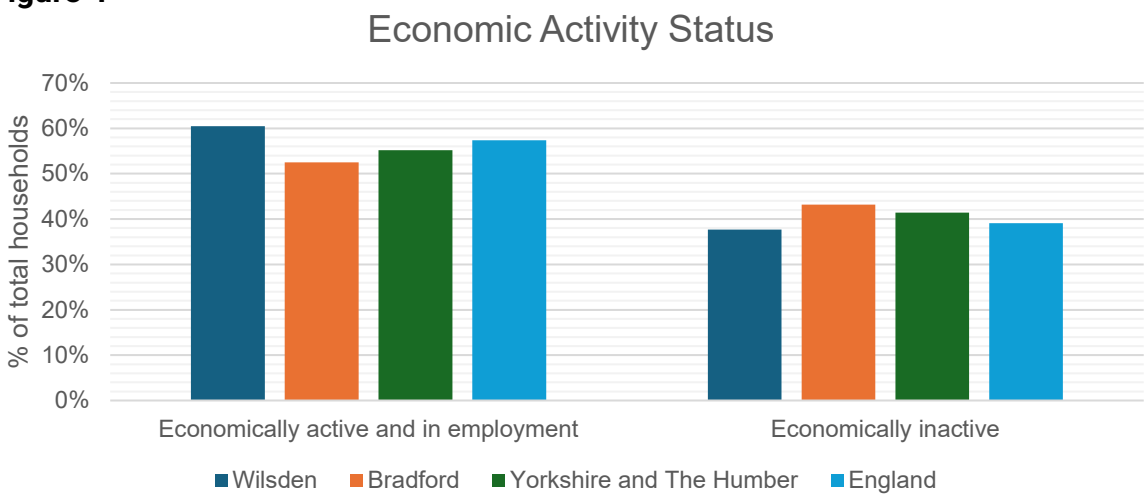


Source: ONS – 2021 Census

22.4 Economy and Employment

22.4.1 60.5% of the Wilsden population (over 16 years old) are economically active and in employment (excluding full-time students) and 37.7% are economically inactive. In England, the economically active rate sits at 57.4% meaning Wilsden is more economically active than the national rate. Figure 4 below also illustrates Wilsden's economic activity status compared to other regional rates.

Figure 4

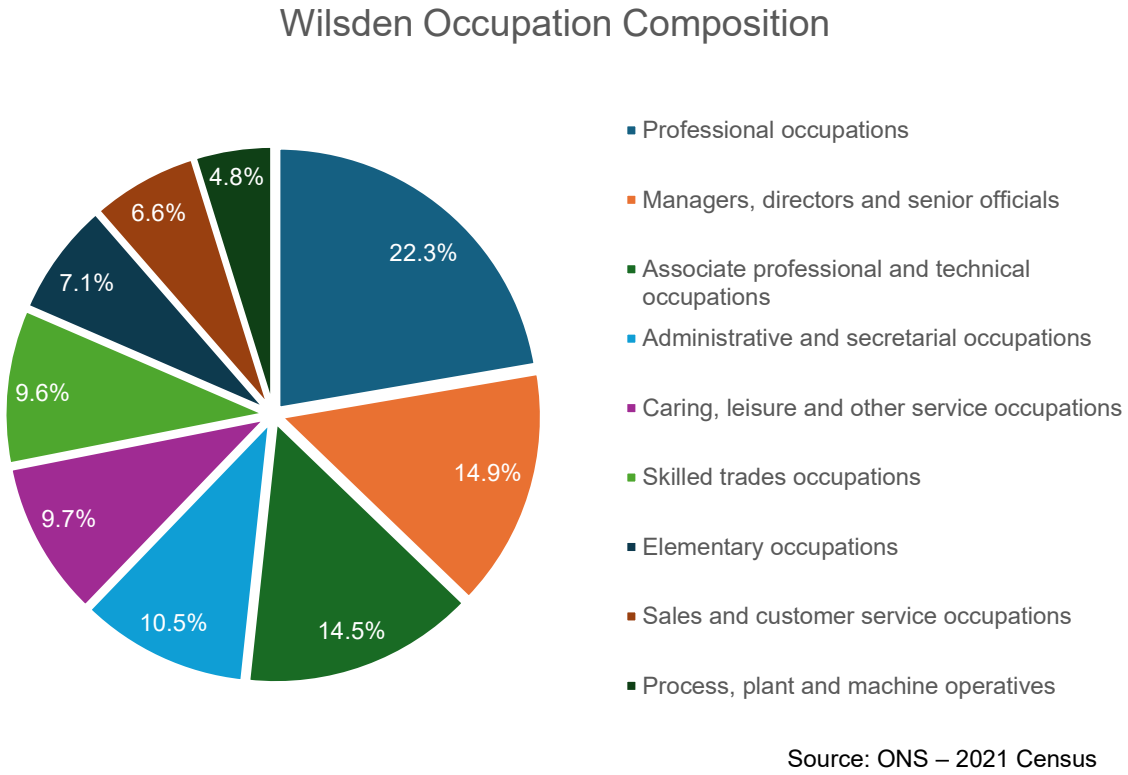


Source: ONS – 2021 Census

22.4.2 Professional occupations (22.3%), managerial occupations (14.9%), and associate professional and technical occupations (14.5%) are the top three occupation classifications for the Wilsden. These occupations are at a greater percentage compared to the England rate of 20.3%, 12.9%, and 13.3% respectively. A more detailed look at Wilsden's occupation composition is shown below in Figure 5.

22.4.3 Employment opportunities within the settlement mainly consist of retail and service jobs located in the shops and facilities situated along Main Street. There is also health and education provision, car repair and some industry, with Bingley Brewery located off Shay Lane. Otherwise, in order to access a wider range of employment opportunities, residents need to commute to the larger centres of Bradford, Bingley and Keighley.

Figure 5



Source: ONS – 2021 Census

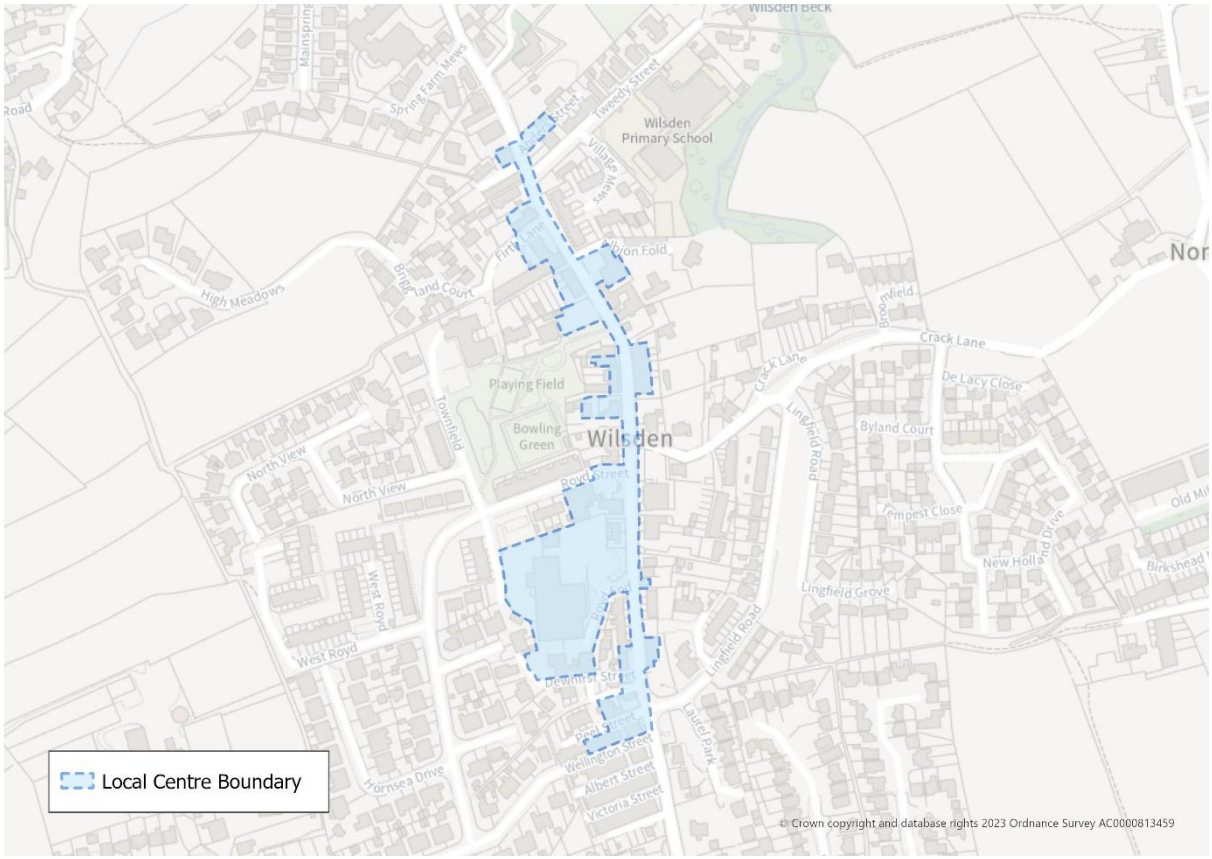
22.5 Retail and Local Services

22.5.1 All retail centres have been subject to a review as part of the Retail and Leisure Study (2026). The original study was completed in 2012. The City Centre is the main focus for retail and service provision for the District followed by the Principal Towns, District Centres and Local Centres.

22.5.2 Wilsden functions as a stable village centre providing a modest but important range of convenience shopping and local services for nearby residents. The centre remains generally well occupied, with low vacancy levels indicating a reasonable degree of resilience despite the limited scale of the offer. Although the range of uses is relatively narrow, the centre continues to perform an important day-to-day role within the village.

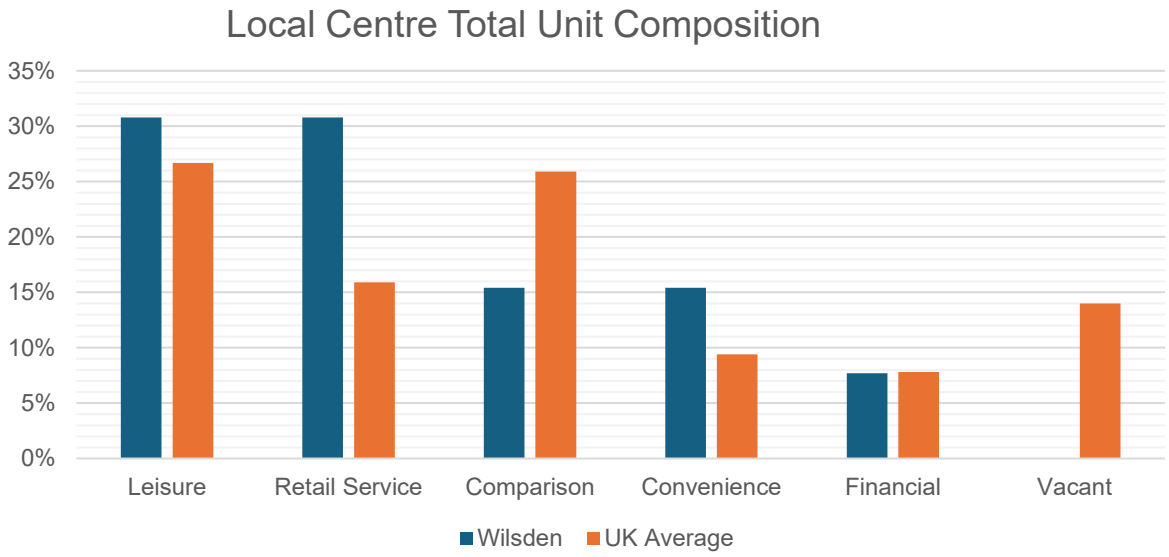
22.5.3 The extent of the Local centre boundary is shown on the Policies Map and Figure 6 below.

Figure 6 - Wilsden Local Centre



22.5.4 There is a total of 26 units in the settlement. Most (61.6%) are leisure and retail service units. Figure 7 below show the composition of units in Wilsden compared to the national average.

Figure 7



Source: Composition of centre derived from Nexus Planning survey of February 2026; UK Average from Experian Goad report of September 2025

22.5.5 Wilsden has a range of community facilities available to meet the day to day needs of local people. These consist of local shops, Wilsden Village hall (which provides a community hub at the centre of the village and includes the library), restaurants/takeaways, parks and play areas, places of worship, public houses and other services such as a car sales and repair garage.

22.5.6 Wilsden Primary School is an Academy school part of the Focus Academy Trust. It is located off Tweedy Street and has capacity for 420 pupils (UK Gov, 2026). There are several secondary schools within reasonable proximity of Wilsden: Parkside School, Cullingworth (2.5km to the west), Dixons Academy, Cottingley (3km to the north east) and Beckfoot Upper Heaton, Bradford (3.5km to the east).

22.5.7 There is one GP surgery located on Long Bob Court, off Wellington Road, offering primary care services to local residents. Secondary (acute) healthcare is provided at Bradford Royal Infirmary, around 4.5km to the south east of the village. There is also a dental practice, optician and pharmacy within the village. Figure 8 below shows the location of local schools and medical facilities.

Figure 8 – School and Medical Facilities in Wilsden



22.6 Transport and Movement

22.6.1 Wilsden is connected to the wider road network of the B6144 to the south and the B6429 to the north from Main Street/Harden Lane which runs through the centre of the village. These roads connect Wilsden to Bradford, Bingley, Cullingworth, Harden and Haworth. The settlement has a limited number of public transport options and a smaller range of retail outlets and facilities meaning residents have to travel further to access such services.

22.6.2 The village benefits from three services: i) the 616/619– run by First Buses which provides a half-hourly service between Wilsden and Bradford and Eldwick (Bingley); and ii) the K4 run by The Keighley Bus Company which provides an hourly service between Wilsden and Bradford and Keighley. Figure 10 shows bus stops lie exclusively on Main Street, Lane Side, and Haworth Road. Tiles within the settlement boundary typically receive a 45-50/100 connectivity score. The Connectivity Tool combines transport and land use data to generate a national measure of connectivity. It can be used to display how any location is connected to everyday services by walking, driving, cycling and public transport.

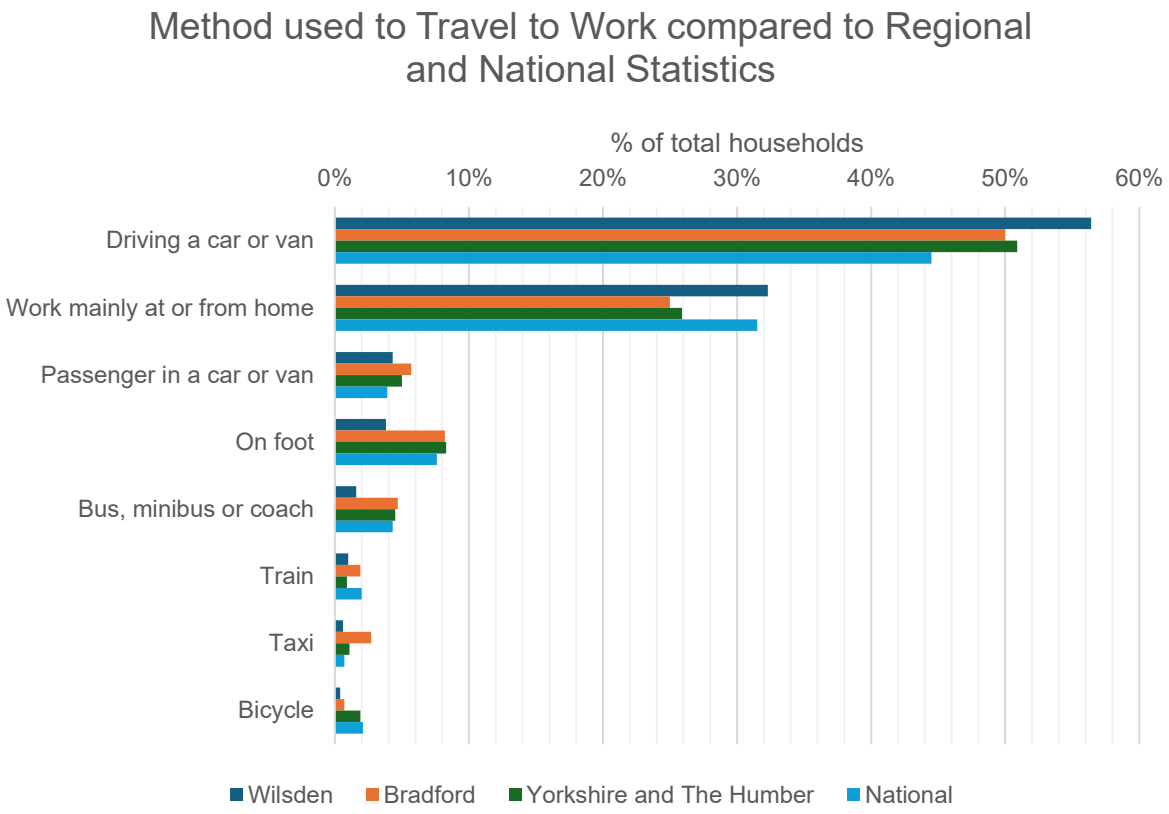
22.6.3 Wilsden is reliant on road transport as the nearest railway station is around 4km away in Bingley. Services from Bingley provide connections in to Bradford, Leeds and beyond and also up to Keighley and Skipton.

22.6.4 There are numerous footpaths and bridleways leading out of the settlement into the countryside and connecting with the wider public rights of way network. This provides opportunities for walking, cycling and horse riding.

22.6.5 Wilsden has high levels of car ownership compared to the Yorkshire and The Humber rate across all number of vehicles (1-3+ cars or van per household). It has a consequently lower level of households with no car at 13.6% compared to a Yorkshire and The Humber rate of 24.1% and an England rate of 23.5%. It is worth noting that Wilsden lies outside the Bradford Clean Air Zone (CAZ).

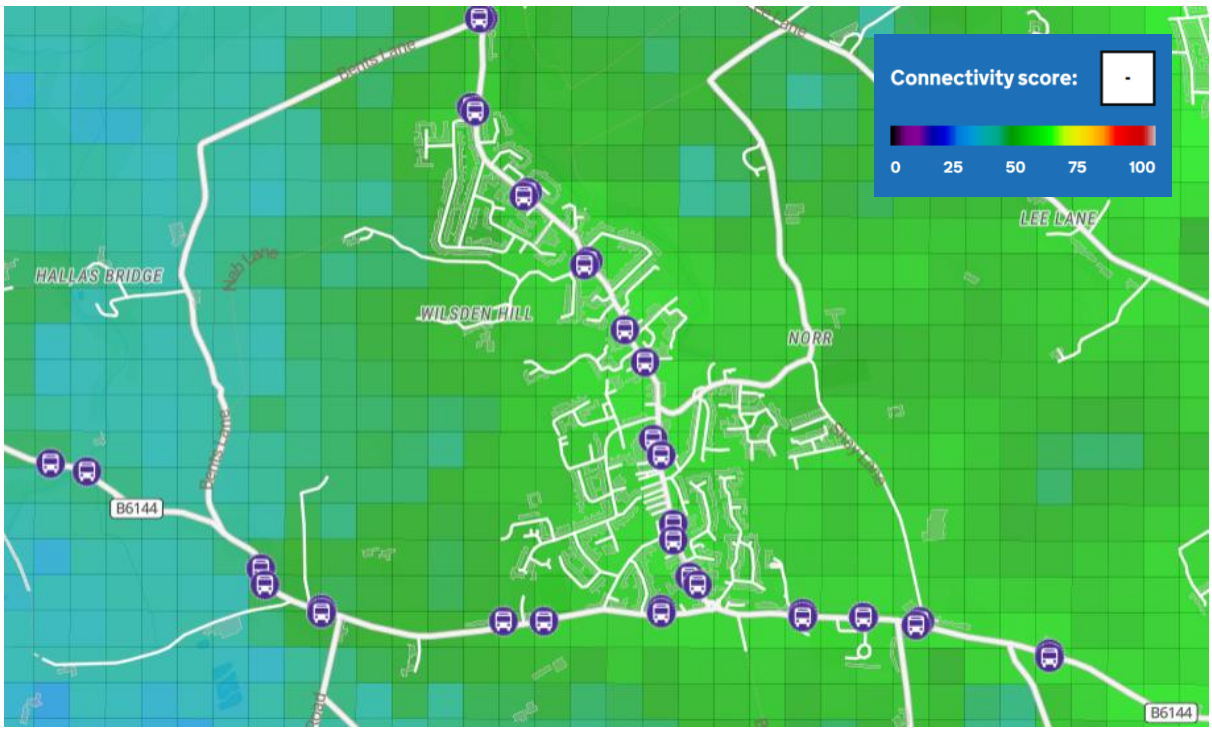
22.6.6 The most popular method used to travel to work is driving a car or van at 54.6%, followed by working mainly at or from home at 32.3%, and passenger in a car or van at 4.3%. Figure 9 below shows in detail the methods used to travel to work in Wilsden compared to district, regional, and national statistics. These figures are also impacted by the COVID pandemic at the time of the Census survey period.

Figure 9



Source: ONS – 2021 Census

Figure 10 – Wilsden Connectivity Map

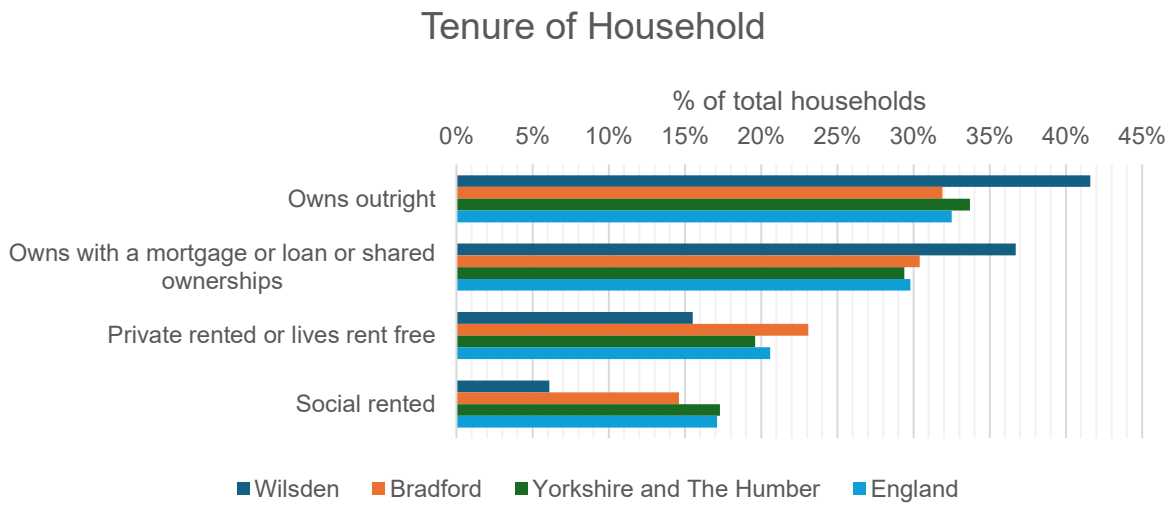


Source: Department for Transport, https://connectivity-tool.dft.gov.uk/

22.7 Dwellings and Households

22.7.1 Wilsden has 1,443 households, with high levels of outright household ownership at 41.6%, compared to an England rate of 32.5%, a Yorkshire and The Humber rate of 33.7%, and a Bradford District rate of 31.9%. Rates of households owning with a mortgage or loan or shared ownership are also above the England average. A more detailed look at tenure of household in Wilsden is offered in Figure 11.

Figure 11



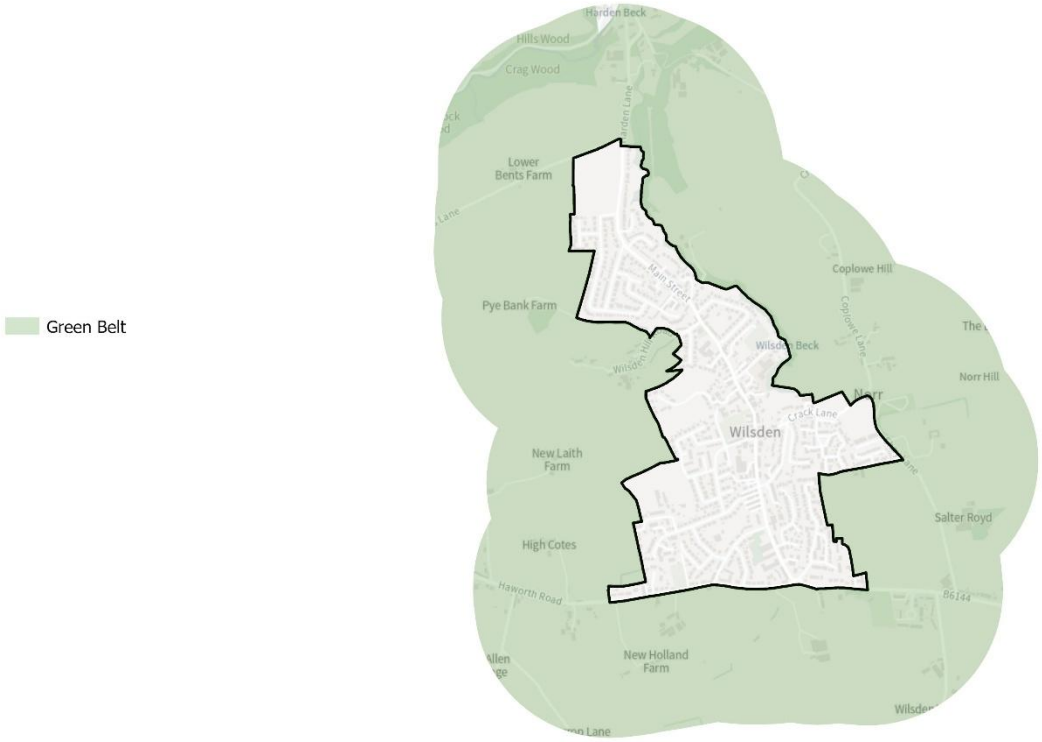
Source: ONS – 2021 Census

22.7.2 Wilsden has a mix of accommodation types, with a composition of 94% whole house or bungalow, 6% flat, maisonette or apartment, and 0.1% caravan or other mobile or temporary structure. Compared to an England rate of 77.4, Wilsden has a significantly higher proportion of whole houses or bungalows in the settlement.

22.8 Green Belt

22.8.1 Wilsden is surrounded by Green Belt land, with the boundary being tightly drawn along the existing built form, as shown in Figure 12 below.

Figure 12 – Green Belt Surrounding Wilsden

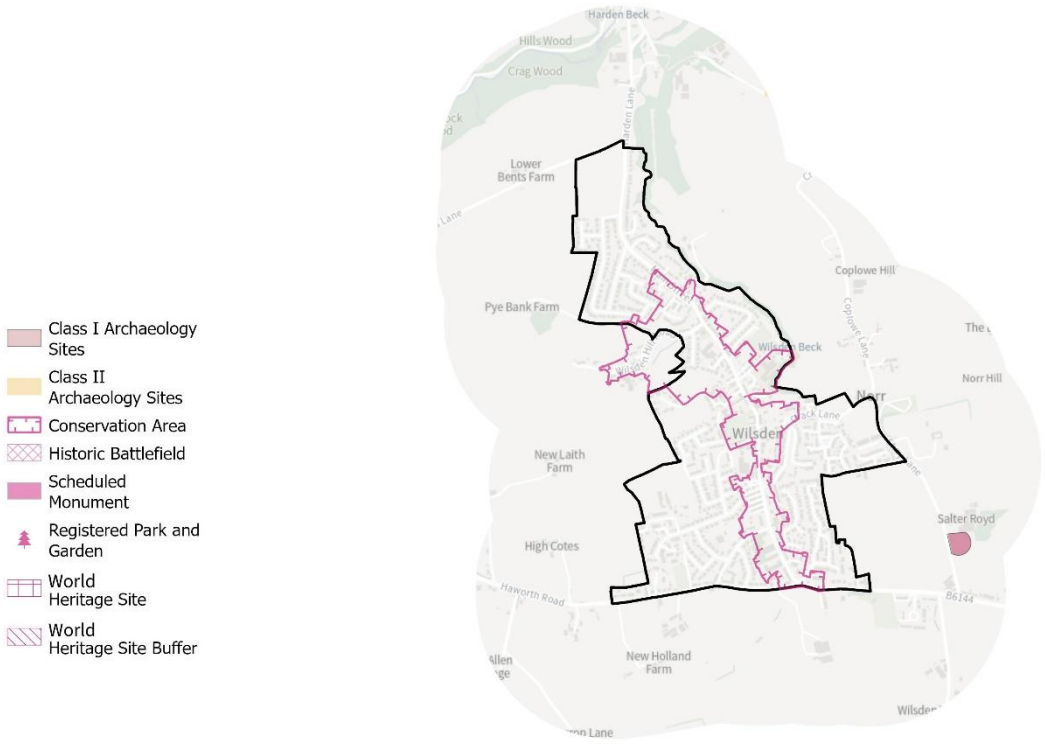


22.9 Historic Character

22.9.1 Wilsden Conservation Area covers the historic core of the settlement stretching along Main Street and including a number of historic buildings. There is a total of 43 Listed Buildings in Wilsden, all of which are Grade II Listed Buildings. There is also a Scheduled Monument found outside the settlement boundary to the south east.

22.9.2 Figure 13 below offers an overview of areas of historic significance.

Figure 13 – Areas of Historic Significance In and Around Wilsden



22.10 Landscape

22.10.1 Wilsden is comprised of two landscape character types (LCT): Mixed Upland Pasture and Upland Wooded River Valleys. Within the settlement area, the Thornton, Queensbury and Wilsden Mixed Upland Pasture is the dominant landscape character area (LCA). This LCA is defined by the following non-exhaustive characteristics:

- In contrast to the rest of the South Pennines this LCA possesses Coal Measure geology, with several outcrops of sandstone bedrock,
- Extensive, small-scale rectilinear field patterns, defined by drystone walls.
- Thornton and Queensbury appear as skyline settlements on the plateau, Wilsden sits at a lower elevation and is more nestled into the surrounding shallow basin.

22.10.2 The Harden Upland Wooded River Valleys makes up a second minor part of the settlement and is characterised by wide, gentle slopes of the main

Harden Valley, fed by the more sinuous, steep-sided valleys of its tributaries. Figure 14 shows a map of the LCAs in and around the Wilsden settlement.

Figure 14 – Landscape Character Types and Areas within Wilsden



22.11 Natural Environment

22.11.1 Land between Wilsden and Harden are areas multi-functional in nature and help to deliver benefits for biodiversity, reduce flood risk, provide public rights of way, and areas of open space.

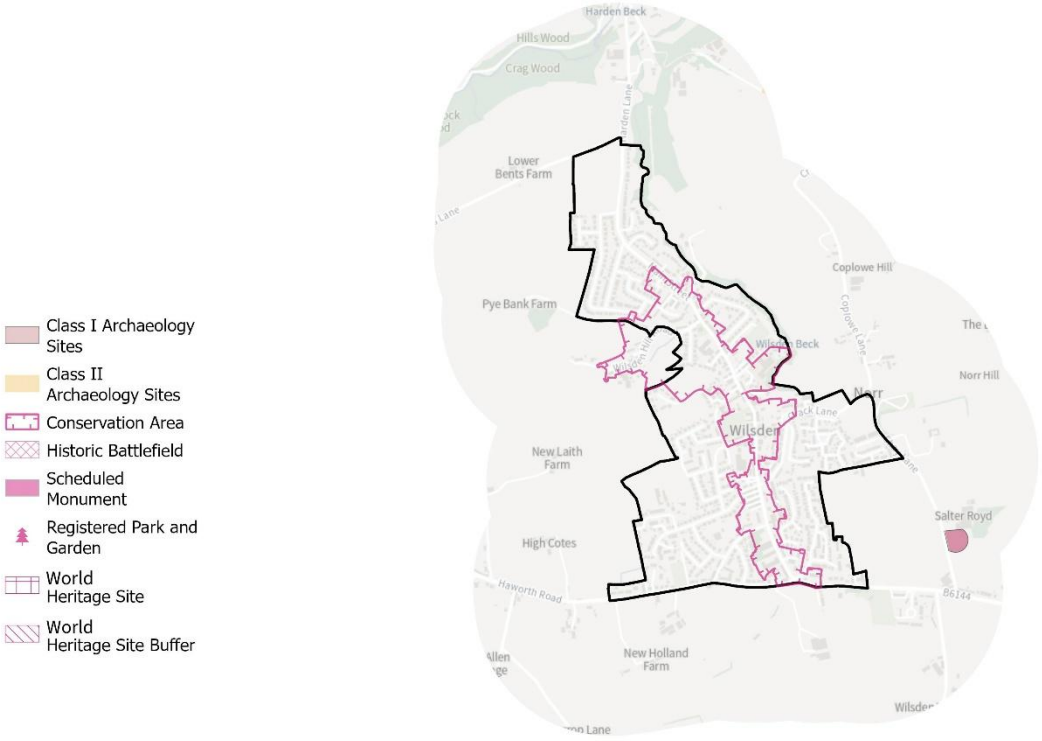
22.11.2 There are no designated Local Wildlife Sites or Local Nature Reserves within or immediately adjacent to the settlement. However, there are notable areas of priority habitat to the north east of the village which follow the line of Wilsden Beck and mainly consist of areas of deciduous woodland. There is also an area of mixed lowland woodland which adjoins the north east of the settlement which forms part of the wider Wildlife Habitat Network– which connects spaces together to allow for the movement of species

22.11.3 Wilsden falls within the 7km zone of the South Pennine Moors SPA/SAC internationally designated wildlife site. Within this zone new developments

will need to contribute to measures to mitigate against the potential increased recreational impact of the increase in population.

22.11.4 Mapping of different combinations of GBI need and deficiency can act as a high-level guide to help prioritise where GBI is most required and indicate spatially any gaps in the existing GBI network. Wilsden has a mix of GBI needs, though mostly consists of areas with low need.

Figure 15 – Wilsden Natural Environment Map



22.12 Open Space, Sport and Recreation

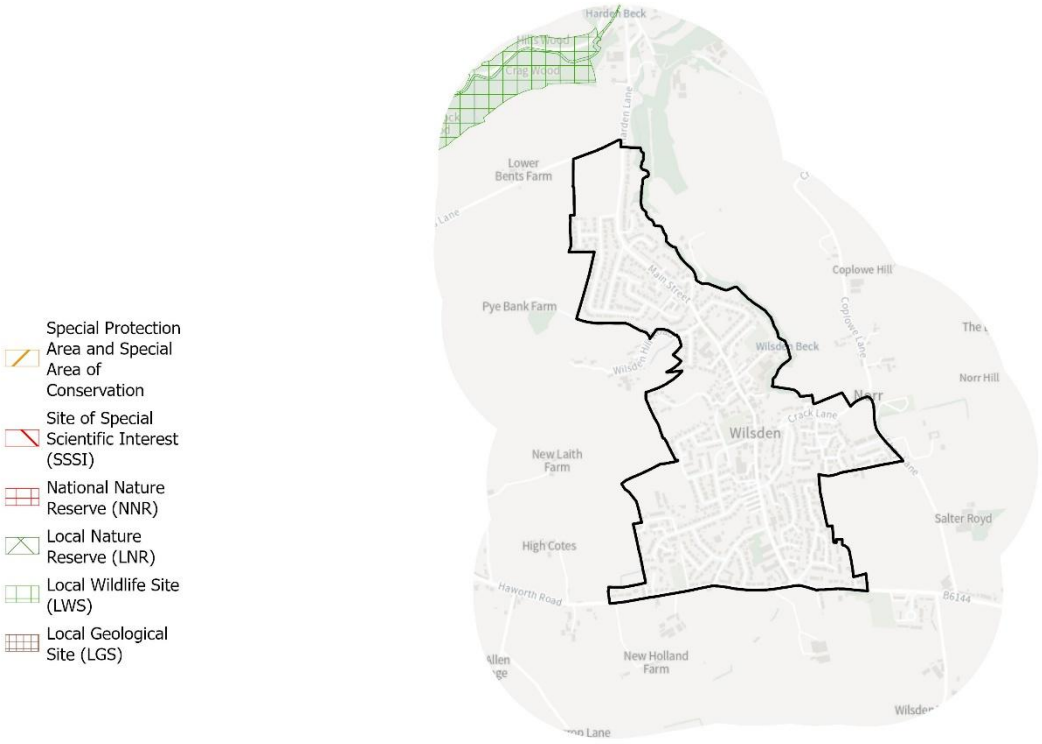
22.12.1 The settlement area of Wilsden has 19 sites identified as open space covering an area of circa 11ha. Key sites within the settlement include:

- Wilsden Park
- Wilsden Recreation Ground
- High Meadows Amenity Space
- Wilsden Cricket Ground

22.12.2 There is a significant deficit in provision, with just over half the amount of required open space being available within the settlement area, and an imbalance between the different typologies of open space that currently exist in the settlement. For example, the existing park space (Wilsden

Park) incorporates a few other types of open space though is relatively small. Figure 16 below shows the location of open space in Wilsden.

Figure 16 – Wilsden Open Space Overview

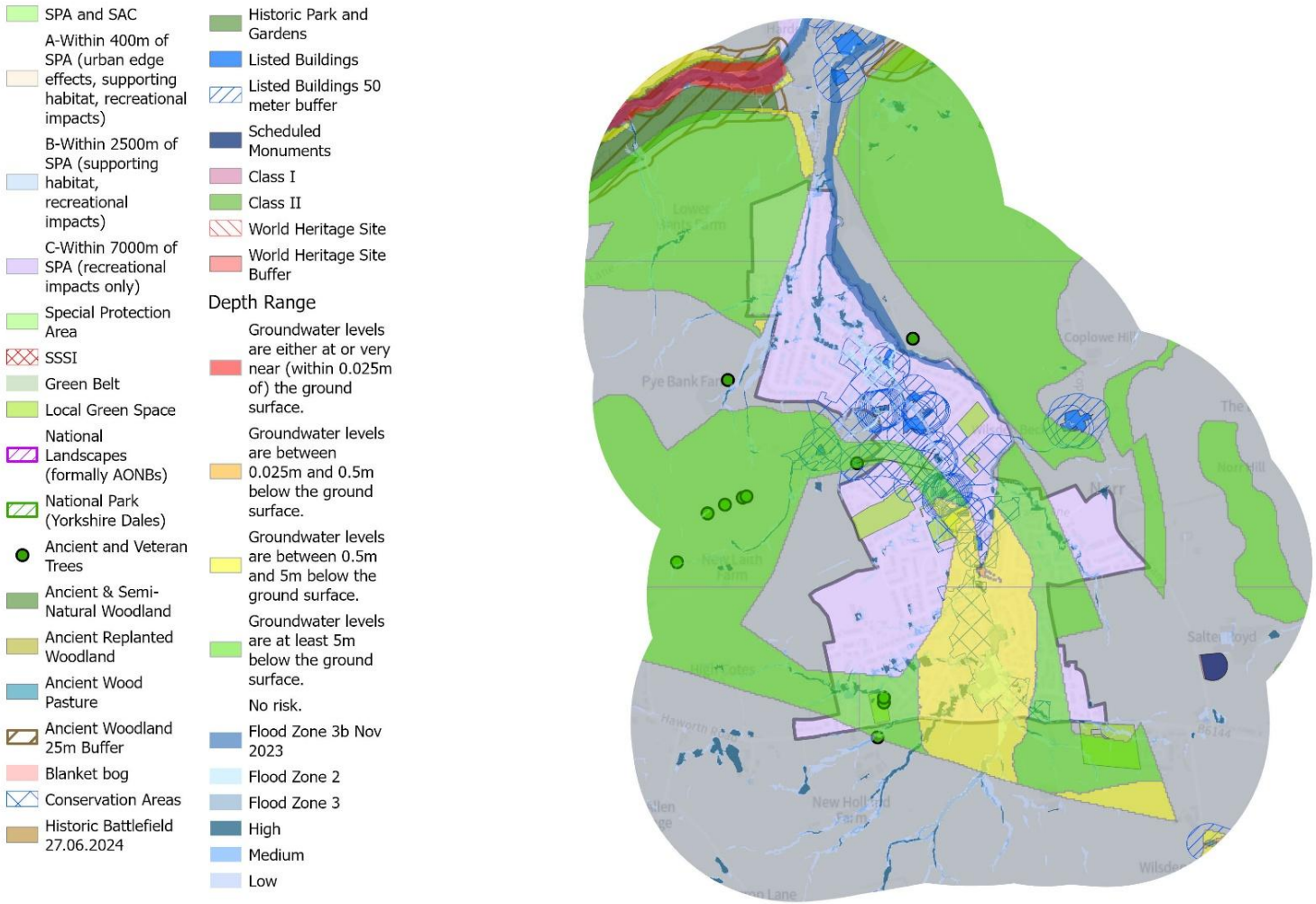


22.13 Critical Environmental Constraints

22.13.1 Wilsden Beck is located to the east of the settlement and there are areas of land around the beck which are within Flood Risk Zones 2 and 3. However, the majority of the settlement is not at risk from fluvial flooding and is within Flood Risk Zone 1. There are large areas of the settlement which are at risk from surface water flooding particularly in the south of the village around Badgergate Avenue and also all the way along Main Street. This is in part because of the topography of the village with the settlement sitting in a valley and water flowing down the valley sides to the central spine of the village. In some of these areas the risk is high at 1 in 30 years. Some of these areas follow the culverted line of Wilsden Beck.

22.13.2 A map detailing critical environmental constraints in and around the Wilsden settlement is shown below in Figure 17.

Figure 17 – NPPF Footnote 7 Constraints



23 Addingham Settlement Profile

23.1 Introduction – Location and History

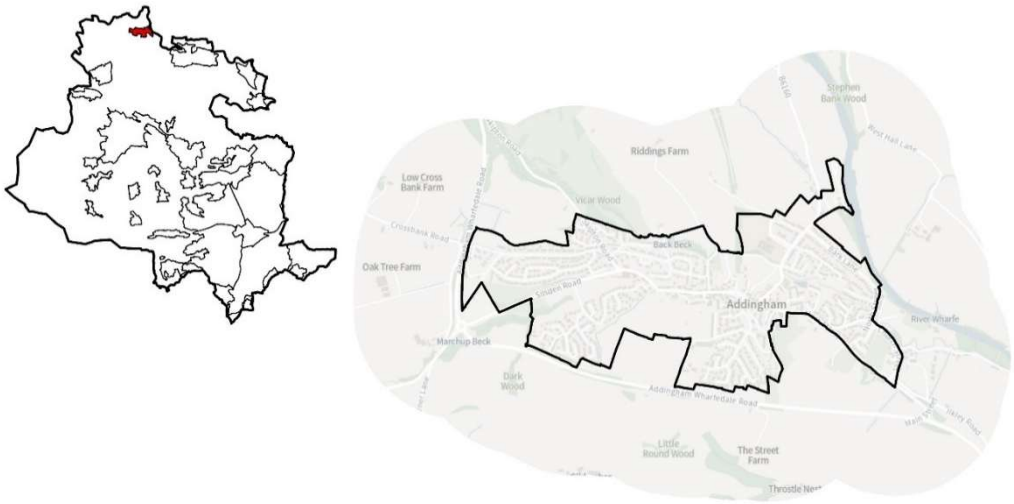
23.1.1 Addingham is situated in lower Wharfedale on the edge of the Yorkshire Dales National Park and less than 20 miles from the major cities of Bradford and neighbouring Leeds. The village is home to some 2,800 people and a variety of local shops, businesses and community facilities. It is a settlement to the north of the A65 and on the edge of the Yorkshire Dales National Park.

23.1.2 Addingham has a long history as a farming and industrial settlement, yet until relatively recently remained a small linear village, clustered around road junctions and the main turnpike road. Over the past 30 years, its status has grown and it is now seen as a desirable commuter settlement for Ilkley, Skipton, Keighley, Bradford and Leeds.

23.1.3 The settlement is part of the Keighley and Ilkley Parliamentary Constituency. Addingham Parish Council acts as an administrative body for the area. The Addingham Neighbourhood Development Plan 2018-2030 forms part of the overall Development Plan for the District and sets outs local priorities and policies that will be used in part to make decisions on planning applications in the village. It should be read in conjunction with the Local Plan.

23.1.4 Unless otherwise stated, the statistics presented in this settlement profile are derived from the Office of National Statistics 2021 Census.

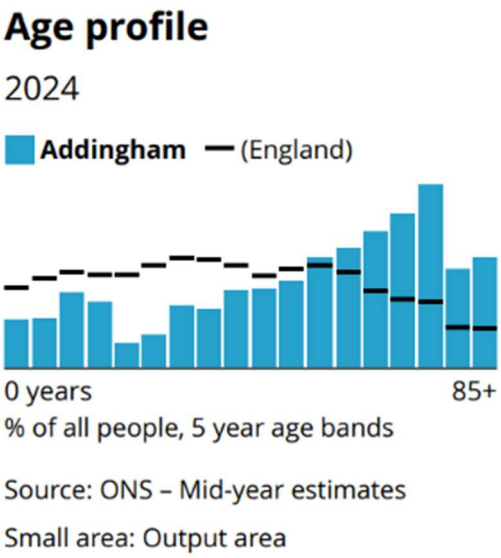
Figure 1 – Location Map



23.2 Population and Ethnicity

23.2.1 The Addingham settlement has a population of 2,859 (ONS, 2024). An overview of Addingham's age demographics vs England's, shown in Figure 2, highlights Addingham as a settlement with a significantly older than average population.

Figure 2



23.2.2 The ethnic composition of Addingham is primarily made up of people who identify themselves as white, accounting for 98.2% of the local population. This is a notably higher proportion than the national figure of 81%, the Yorkshire and The Humber figure of 85.4%, and the Bradford District figure of 61.1%.

23.3 Index of Multiple Deprivation

23.3.1 The Index of Multiple Deprivation is an overall measure of deprivation and uses 55 separate indicators organised across seven distinct dimensions of deprivation (income, employment, education skills and training, health

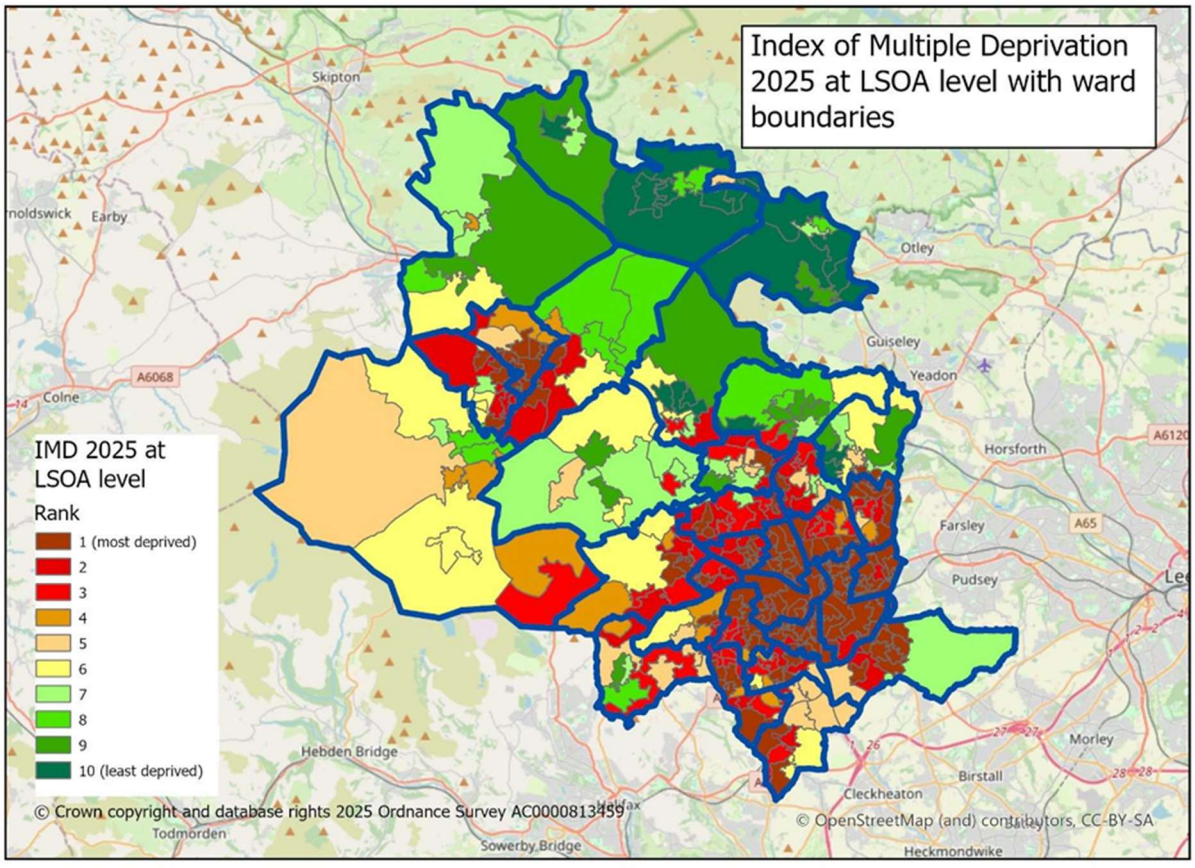
deprivation and disability, crime, barriers to housing and services and living environment) which are combined and weighted.

23.3.2 The following map (Figure 3) shows Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) ranked by deciles of deprivation as identified in the 2025 Index of Multiple Deprivation. More deprived neighbourhoods are shown in red and less deprived neighbourhoods are shown in green.

23.3.3 The lower layer super output area boundaries are not directly aligned with the ward boundaries and individual LSOAs may be split across more than one ward. A best-fit methodology has been used which matches the main population of each LSOA to one ward.

23.3.4 Seven of the eleven LSOAs in Ilkley and Addingham ward are ranked as least deprived (shown in dark green on the map below).

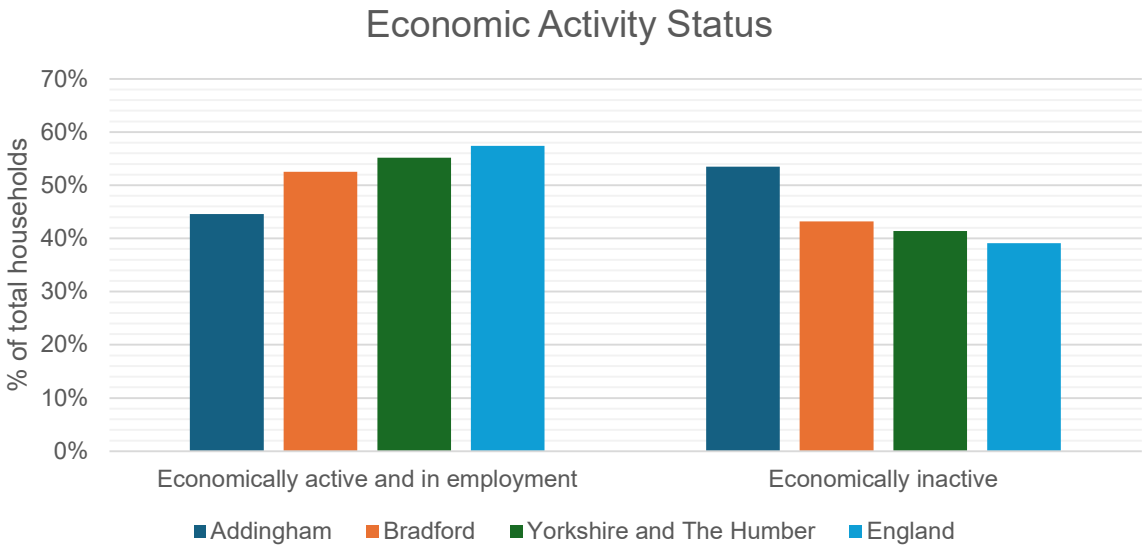
Figure 3



23.4 Economy and Employment

23.4.1 44.6% of the Addingham population (over 16 years old) are economically active and in employment (excluding full-time students) and 53.5% are economically inactive. In England, the economically active rate sits at 57.4%, meaning Addingham is much less economically active than the national rate. Figure 4 below also illustrates Addingham's economic activity status compared to other regional rates.

Figure 4

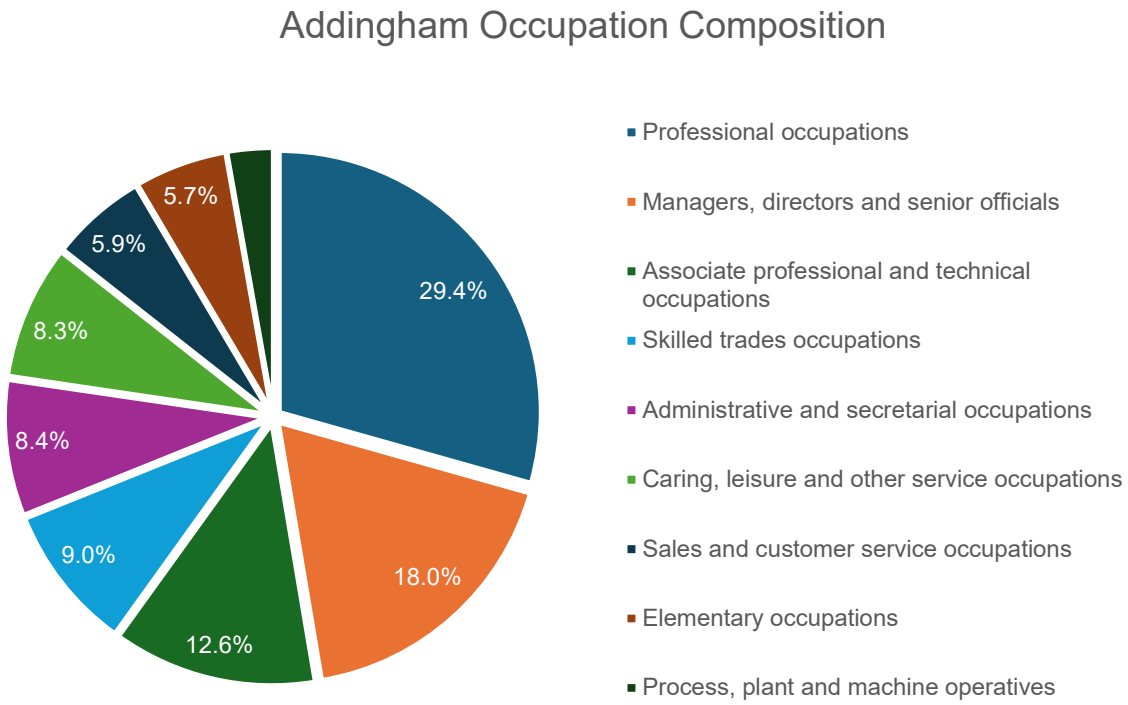


Source: ONS – 2021 Census

23.4.2 Professional occupations (29.4%), managerial occupations (18%), and associate professional and technical occupations (12.6%) are the top three occupation classifications for the Addingham. Professional and managerial occupations are a higher percentage compared to the England rate of 20.3% and 12.9% respectively. A more detailed look at Addingham's occupation composition is shown below in Figure 5.

23.4.3 There are limited employment opportunities within the settlement. The Townhead Trading Centre is Addingham's only sizeable existing employment site providing a source of local employment, with most working-age residents commuting to other employment centres, particularly Bradford, Leeds, Skipton and Keighley.

Figure 5



Source: ONS – 2021 Census

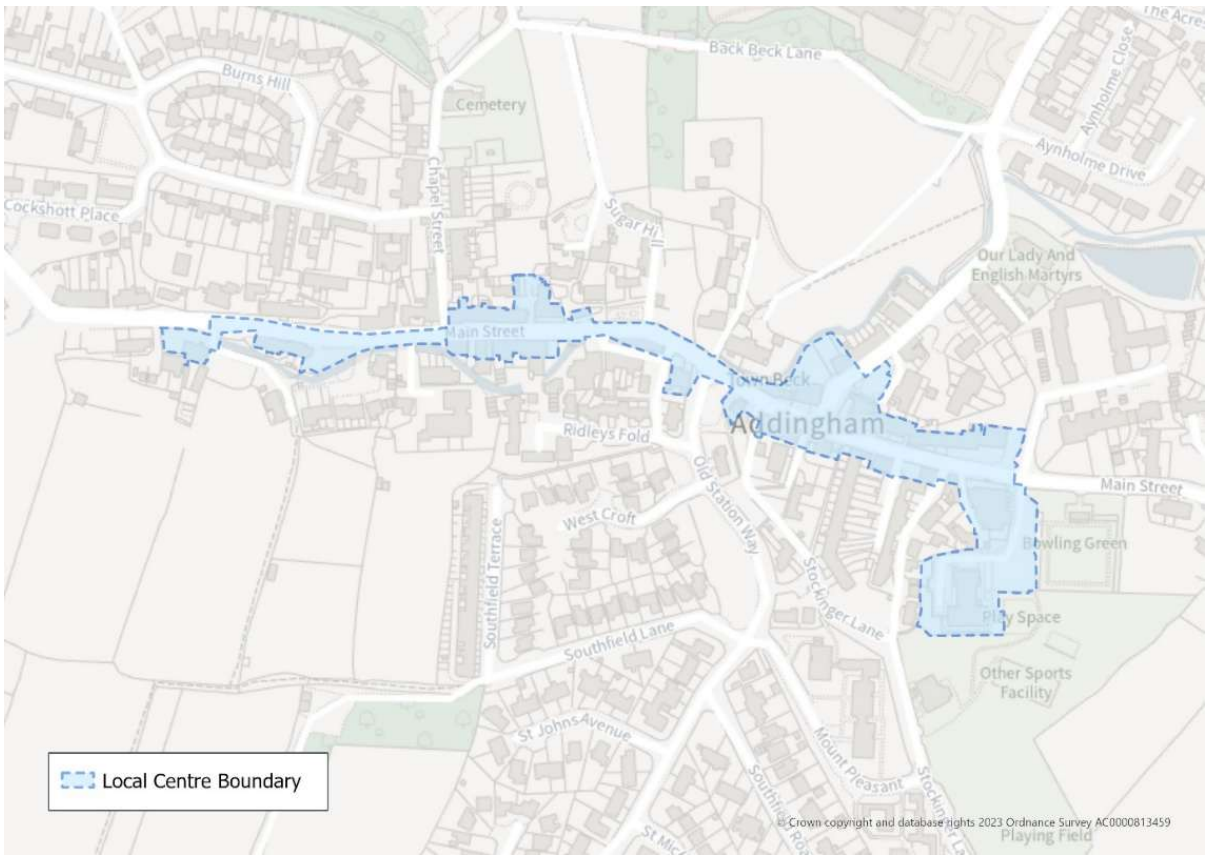
23.5 Retail and Local Services

23.5.1 All retail centres have been subject to a review as part of the Retail and Leisure Study (2026). The original study was completed in 2012. The City Centre is the main focus for retail and service provision for the District followed by the Principal Towns, District Centres and Local Centres.

23.5.2 Addingham Local centre combines an attractive historic village setting with a range of independent businesses that help meet the day-to-day needs of both residents and visitors. The presence of a convenience store provides an important foundation for local service provision, whilst specialist independent retailers contribute to the centre's distinctiveness and appeal.

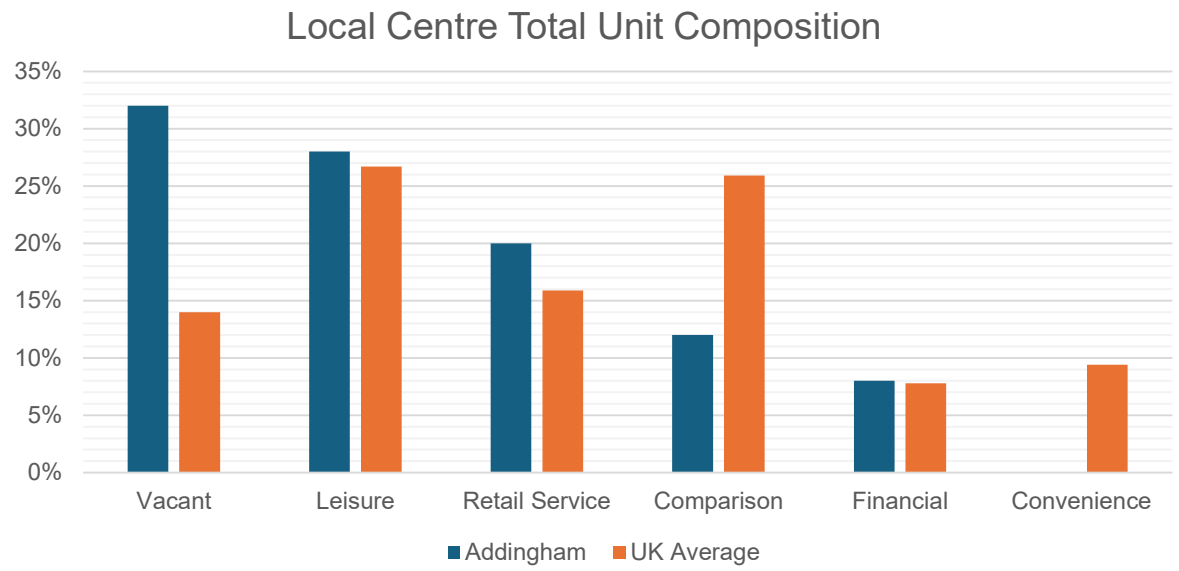
23.5.3 The extent of the Local centre boundary is shown on the Policies Map and Figure 6 below.

Figure 6 - Addingham Local Centre



23.5.4 According to the Bradford Retail and Leisure Study 2026, there is a total of 25 units in the settlement. A third of these units are vacant. Figure 7 below shows the composition of units in Addingham compared to the national average.

Figure 7



Source: Composition of centre derived from Nexus Planning survey of February 2026; UK Average from Experian Goad report of September 2025

23.5.5 Addingham has 1 primary school with capacity for 262 pupils (UK Gov, 2026). The closest secondary school, Ilkley Grammar, is found to the south east in the Ilkley settlement. There is one GP surgery located on Main Street, Addingham Medical Centre, which offers primary care services to local residents. Secondary (acute) healthcare is provided at Airedale General Hospital approximately 10km away. Figure 8 shows the location of local services in the village.

23.5.6 The Addingham Neighbourhood Development Plan seeks to manage change while maintaining and improving local services and valued village assets. Its approach places particular emphasis on protecting local commercial provision, including the Co-op, pharmacies, and independent shops, recognising their importance to local employment and their convenience for day-to-day shopping.

Figure 8 – School and Medical Facilities in Addingham



23.6 Transport and Movement

23.6.1 Addingham is primarily a residential commuter settlement. The nearest rail station to the settlement is located in Ilkley on the Wharfedale Line and provides excellent rail connections to Bradford and Leeds.

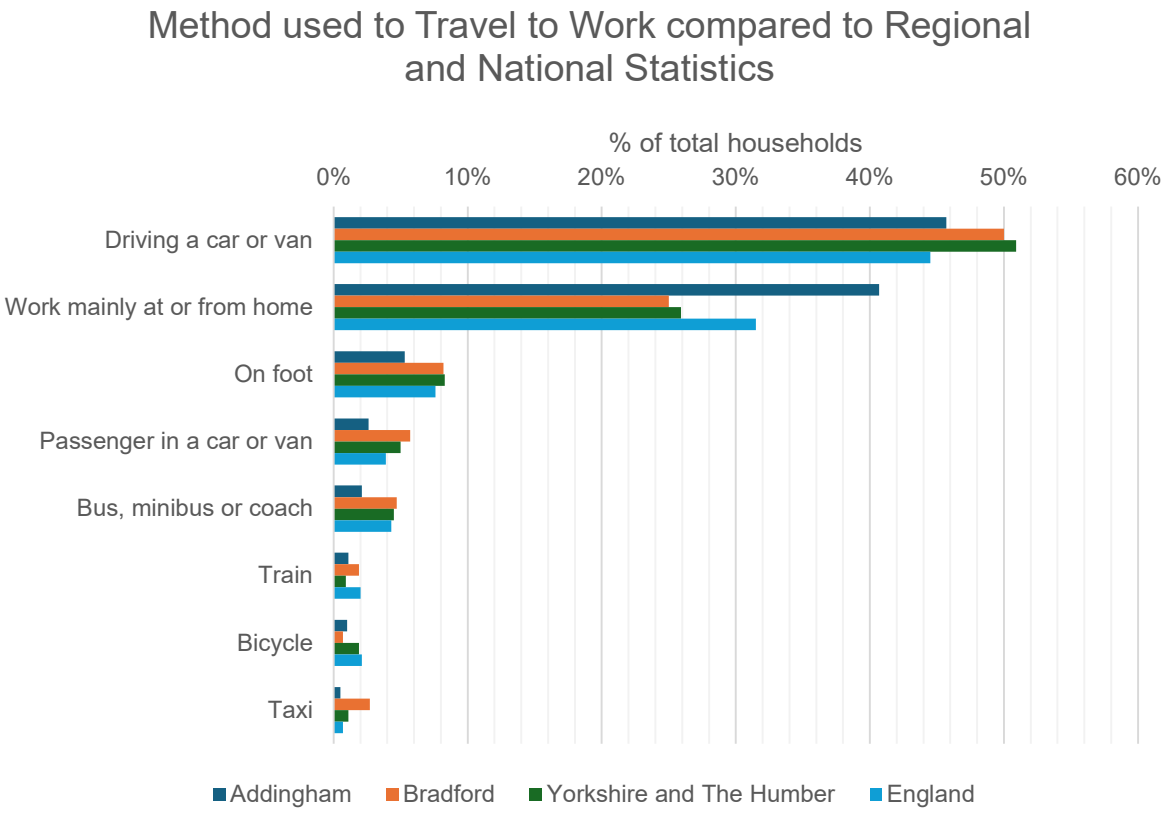
23.6.2 Addingham is primarily a residential commuter settlement. The nearest rail station to the settlement is located in Ilkley on the Wharfedale Line and provides excellent rail connections to Bradford and Leeds. The A65/A6038 (Wharfedale corridor between Addingham and Bradford) is a key transport corridor. Figure 10 shows where bus stops lie in the settlement and where connectivity is stronger based on colour gradient.

23.6.3 There are numerous footpaths and bridleways leading out of the settlement into the countryside and connecting with the wider public rights of way network. This includes the Dales Way long distance path, which runs adjacent to the settlement to the north east.

23.6.4 Addingham has high levels of car ownership compared to the Yorkshire and the Humber rate. It has a consequently lower level of households with no car at 13.3% compared to a Yorkshire and the Humber rate of 24.1% and an England rate of 23.5%. It is worth noting that Addingham lies outside the Bradford Clean Air Zone (CAZ).

23.6.5 The most popular method used to travel to work is driving a car or van, at 45.7%, followed by working mainly at or from home at 40.7%, and on foot at 5.3%. Figure 9 below shows in detail the methods used to travel to work in Addingham compared to district, regional, and national statistics. These Figures are also impacted by the COVID pandemic at the time of the Census survey period.

Figure 9



Source: ONS – 2021 Census

Figure 10 – Addingham Connectivity Map



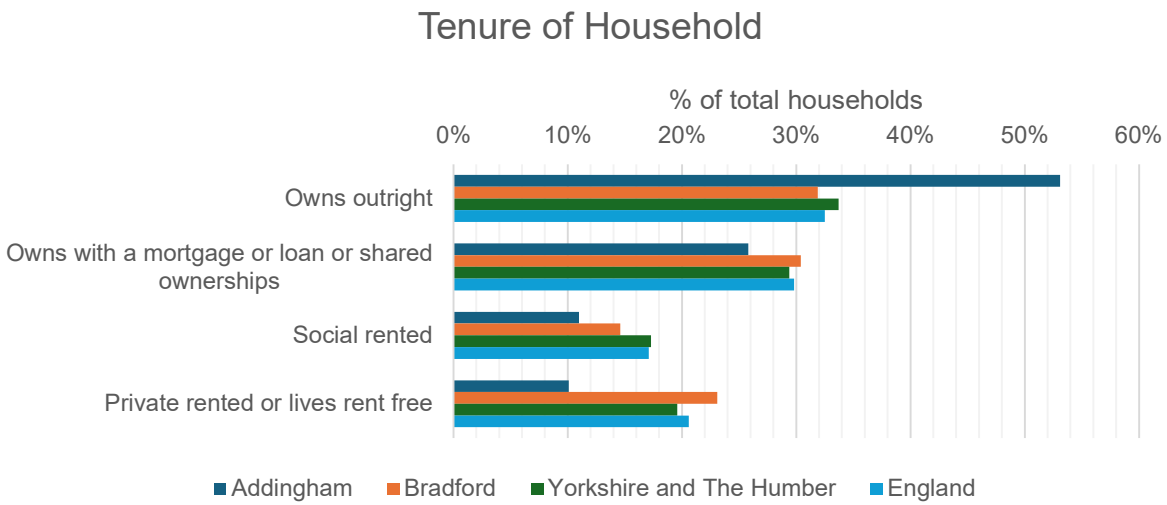
Source: Department for Transport, https://connectivity-tool.dft.gov.uk/

23.6.6 The Connectivity Tool combines transport and land use data to generate a national measure of connectivity. It can be used to display how any location is connected to everyday services by walking, driving, cycling and public transport. Much of Addingham falls between the connectivity score range of 40-50.

23.7 Dwellings and Households

23.7.1 Addingham has 1,462 households, with high levels of outright household ownership at 53.1%, compared to an England rate of 32.5%, a Yorkshire and the Humber rate of 33.7%, and a Bradford District rate of 31.9%. This is the dominant form of tenure in the settlement, with all other types of tenure falling below the England rate. A more detailed look at tenure of household in Addingham is provided in Figure 11.

Figure 11



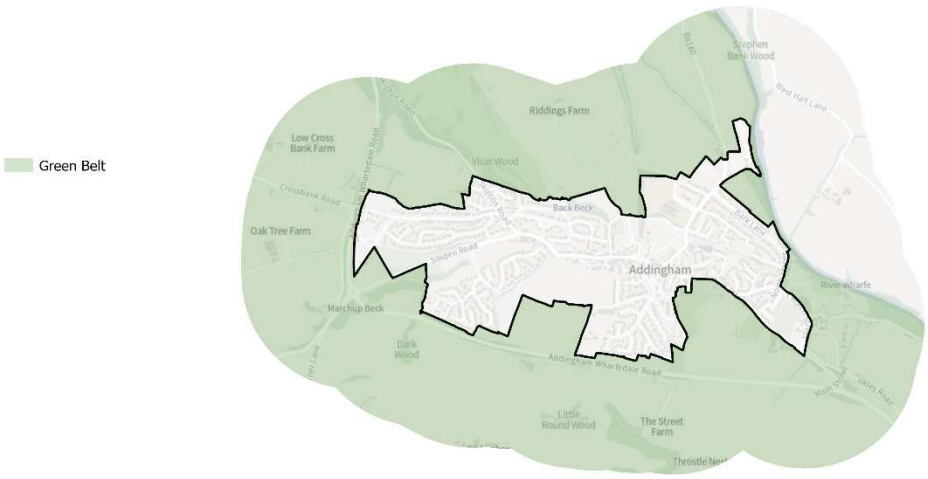
Source: ONS – 2021 Census

23.7.2 Addingham has a mix of accommodation types, with a composition of 88.9% whole house/bungalow and 11.1% flat/maisonette/apartment. Compared to the England rate of 77.4%, Addingham has a much more significant proportion of households classed as whole houses/bungalows.

23.8 Green Belt

23.8.1 As shown below in Figure 12, the Green Belt surrounds the Addingham settlement. Outside of the District boundary, the Green Belt continues to the east.

Figure 12 – Green Belt Surrounding Addingham

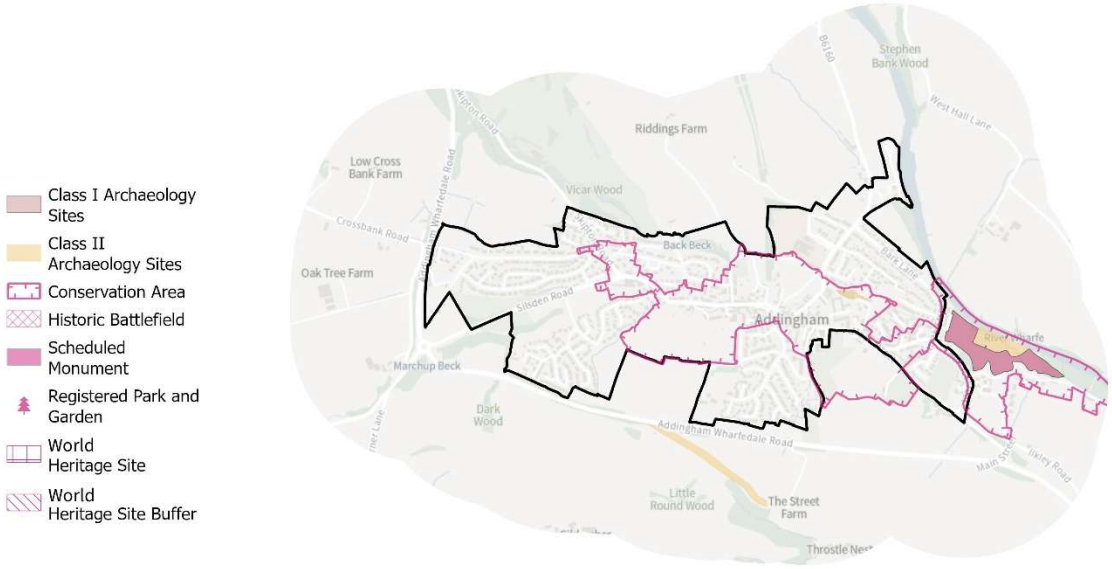


23.9 Historic Character

23.9.1 The Addingham conservation area covers the settlement's historic centre. With most traffic near the village passing on the A65, Main Street is a quiet local thoroughfare and has strong established village characteristics.

23.9.2 There are 86 Listed Buildings in Addingham, all of them Grade II Listed. Outside of the settlement boundaries, there is one Grade II* Listed Building and three Grade I Listed Buildings. See Figure 13 below for an overview of areas of historic significance.

Figure 13 – Areas of Historic Significance in and around Addingham



23.10 Landscape

23.10.1 Addingham is comprised of two landscape character types (LCT): Rolling Enclosed Pasture and Settled Valley Floor. Within the settlement area, the Wharfedale Rolling Enclosed Pasture is the dominant landscape character area (LCA). This LCA is defined by the following (non-exhaustive) characteristics:

- Sloping landform which transitions from the elevated moorland fringe near Rombalds Moor to the settled valley floor of the River Wharfe.
- On higher slopes to the south, heath and moorland vegetation is more present and provides a link to the upland moorlands.
- Piecemeal and surveyed enclosure bound by drystone walls and hedgerows, which contribute to a sense of place and time-depth.

23.10.2 The Wharfedale Settled Valley Floor makes up a second significant part of the settlement and comprises a section of the low lying, settled valley floor of the River Wharfe between Addingham and Burley in Wharfedale. The western boundary of the settlement lies adjacent to the Addingham, Silsden and Baildon Moorland Fringe. Figure 14 shows a map of the LCAs in and around the Addingham settlement.

Figure 14 – Landscape Character Types and Areas within Addingham



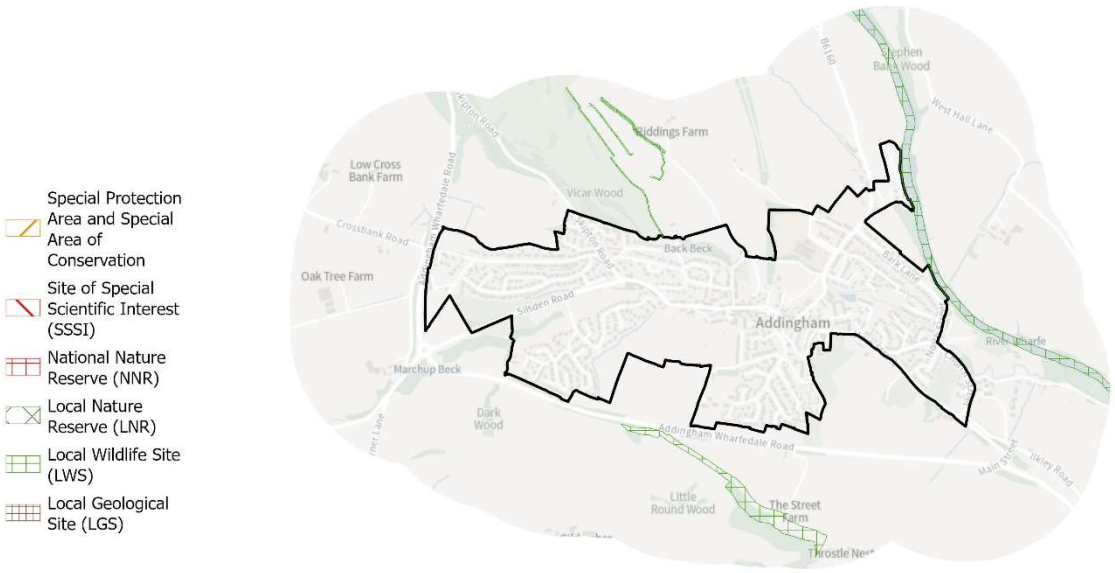
23.11 Natural Environment

23.11.1 Addingham has a range of corridors and spaces that contribute towards its Green and Blue Infrastructure network. Key corridors include the beck corridors throughout the village, especially along Town Beck, Back Beck and Marchup Beck and along the River Wharfe; and the green corridors North from the village centre toward the River Wharfe.

23.11.2 The southern part of the settlement lies within 2500m of the South Pennine Moors Special Protection Area (SPA) a habitat network, plus a wide range of locally important ecological and wildlife sites including the River Wharfe, Danny Palmer Nature Reserve and Hedgerows at Long Riddings.

23.11.3 According to the Bradford Green and Blue Infrastructure Strategy 2026, mapping of different combinations of Green Blue Infrastructure (GBI) need and deficiency can act as a high-level guide to help prioritise where GBI is most required and indicate spatially any gaps in the existing GBI network. Addingham has a mix of GBI needs, though does not suffer from any significant areas of low provision.

Figure 15 – Addingham Natural Environment Map



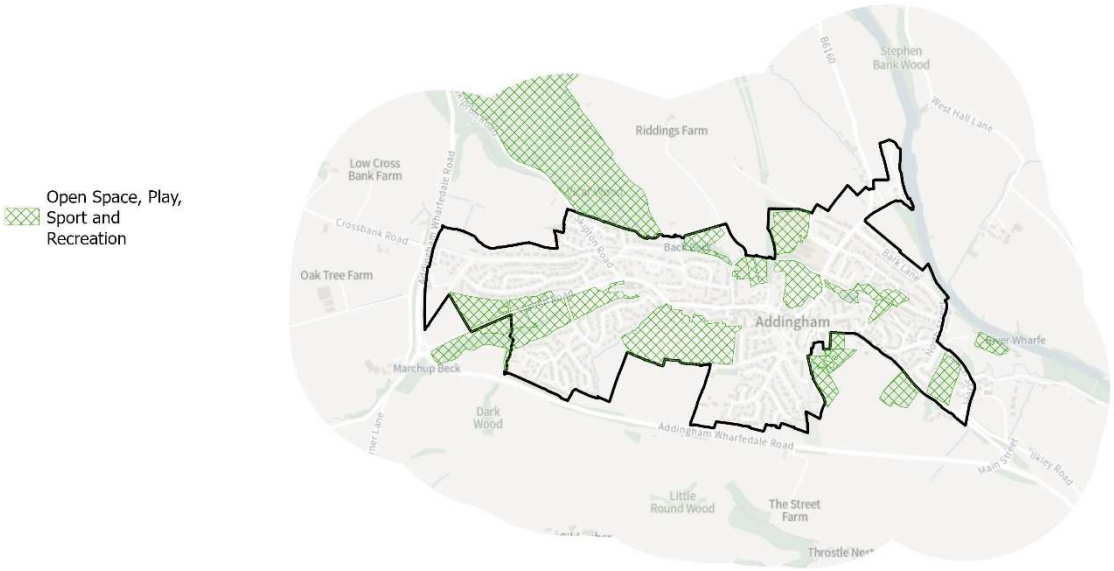
23.12 Open Space, Sport and Recreation

23.12.1 The settlement area of Addingham has 25 sites identified as open space covering an area of circa 67ha. Key sites within the settlement include:

- Addingham Golf Course;
- Addingham Cricket Club;
- Silsden Road Playing; and
- Silsden Road Allotments.

23.12.2 The amount of open space serving Addingham is significantly greater than the requirement. This is largely due to the golf course which accounts for 39.77ha (60%) of the total settlement area. However, there is a notable lack of provision of Parks and Gardens open space, Civic Space and Green and Blue Corridors. Figure 16 below shows the location of open space in Addingham.

Figure 16 – Addingham Open Space Overview

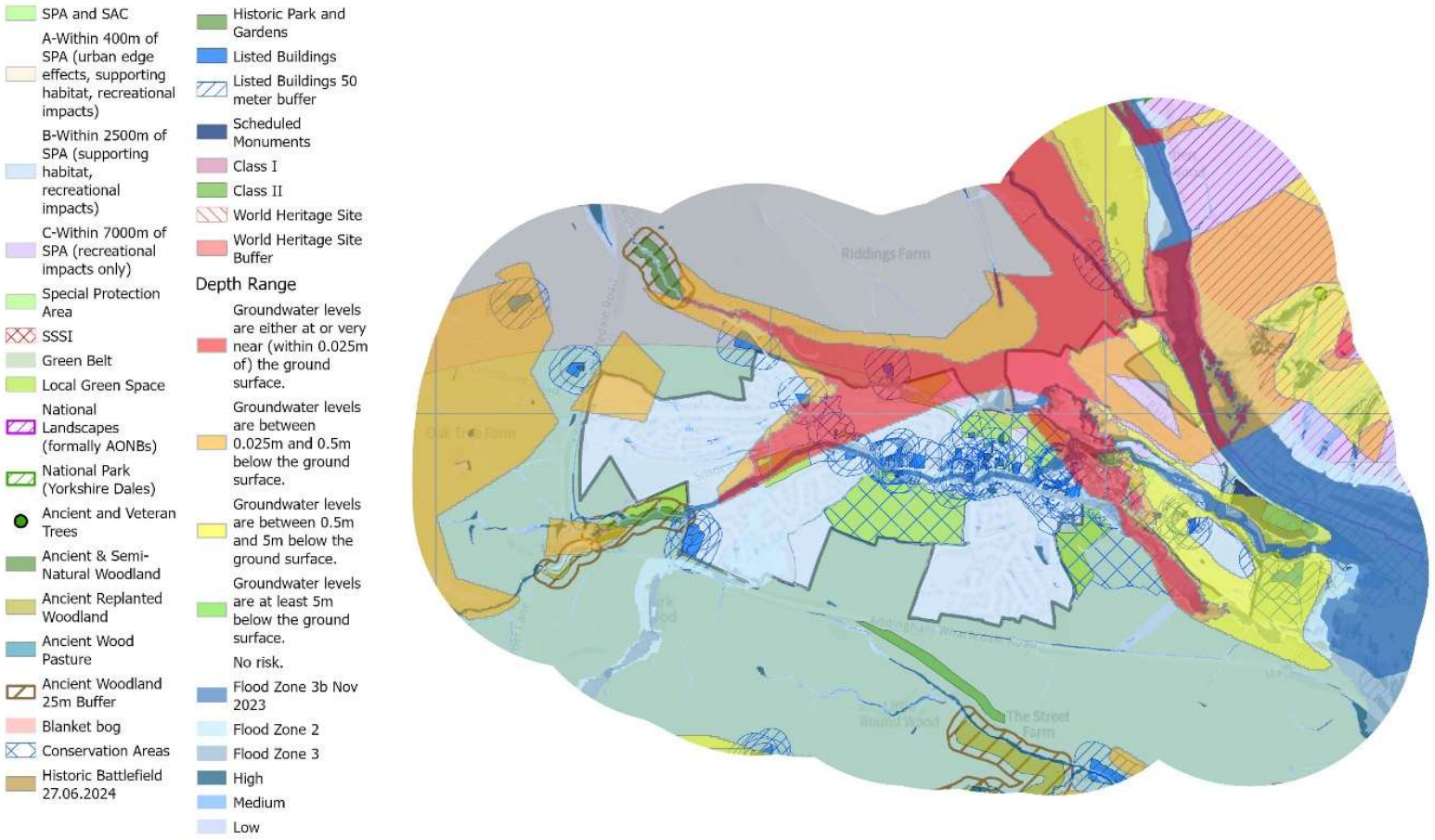


23.13 Critical Environmental Constraints

23.13.1 Incidents of fluvial flooding and flood risk are mainly associated with the River Wharfe to the East and North of the settlement and from the becks within the settlement itself, in particular around Bolton Road and Back Beck Lane There are areas of higher surface water flood risk within the settlement, identified in particular around Main Street, Bolton Road, Back Beck Lane and Marchup Beck.

23.13.2 A map detailing critical environmental constraints in and around the Addingham settlement is shown below in Figure 17.

Figure 17 – NPPF Footnote 7 Constraints



24 Burley in Wharfedale Settlement Profile

24.1 Introduction – Location and History

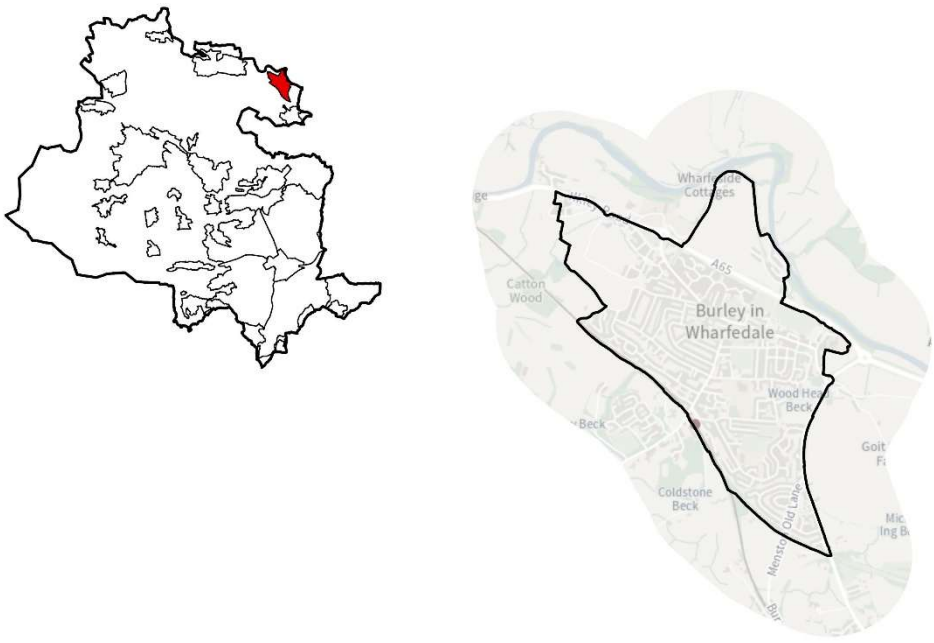
24.1.1 Burley in Wharfedale Parish comprises the village of Burley and the hamlets of Burley Woodhead and Stead. Located within Lower Wharfedale between Otley and Ilkley the parish has views of the moors on both sides of the dale.

24.1.2 The settlement is a historic village that evolved from an ancient Anglo-Saxon agricultural settlement into a thriving 19th-century textile hub, famously powered by the historic Greenholme Mills. Today, it serves as a commuter town.

24.1.3 Burley in Wharfedale forms part of the Shipley parliamentary constituency. Burley Parish Council acts as an administrative body for the area. The Burley in Wharfedale Neighbourhood Development Plan 2017-2030 forms part of the overall Development Plan for the District and sets outs local priorities and policies that will be used in part to make decisions on planning applications in the town. It should be read in conjunction with the Local Plan.

24.1.4 Unless otherwise stated, the statistics presented in this settlement profile are derived from the Office of National Statistics 2021 Census.

Figure 1 – Location Map

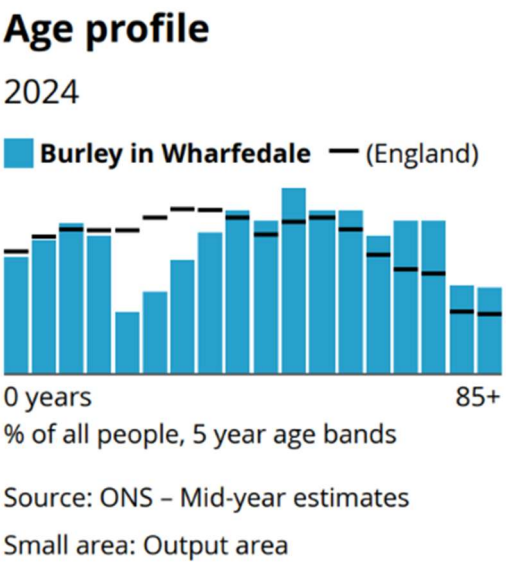


24.2 Population and Ethnicity

24.2.1 The Burley in Wharfedale settlement has a population of 6,061 (ONS, 2024). An overview of Burley in Wharfedale's age demographics vs England's, shown in Figure 2, highlights Burley in Wharfedale as a settlement with an older than average population.

24.2.2 The ethnic composition of Burley in Wharfedale is primarily made up of people who identify themselves as white, accounting for 96.4% of the local population. This is a notably higher proportion than the national figure of 81%, the Yorkshire and the Humber figure of 85.4%, and the Bradford District figure of 61.1%.

Figure 2



24.3 Index of Multiple Deprivation

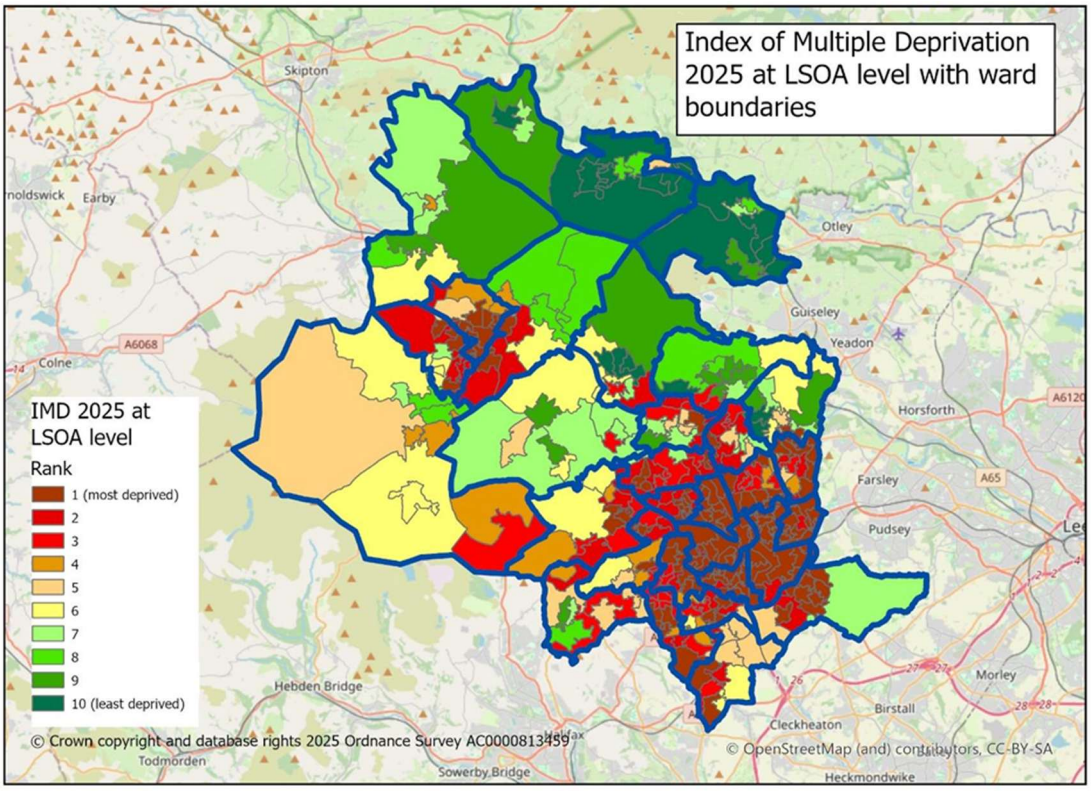
24.3.1 The Index of Multiple Deprivation is an overall measure of deprivation and uses 55 separate indicators organised across seven distinct dimensions of deprivation (income, employment, education skills and training, health deprivation and disability, crime, barriers to housing and services and living environment) which are combined and weighted.

24.3.2 The following map (Figure 3) shows Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) ranked by deciles of deprivation as identified in the 2025 Index of Multiple Deprivation. More deprived neighbourhoods are shown in red and less deprived neighbourhoods are shown in green.

24.3.3 The lower layer super output area boundaries are not directly aligned with the ward boundaries and individual LSOAs may be split across more than one ward. A best-fit methodology has been used which matches the main population of each LSOA to one ward.

24.3.4 All of the LSOAs in Burley in Wharfedale are ranked as at a 7 or above, indicating that they are of the least deprived (shown in dark green on the map below).

Figure 3

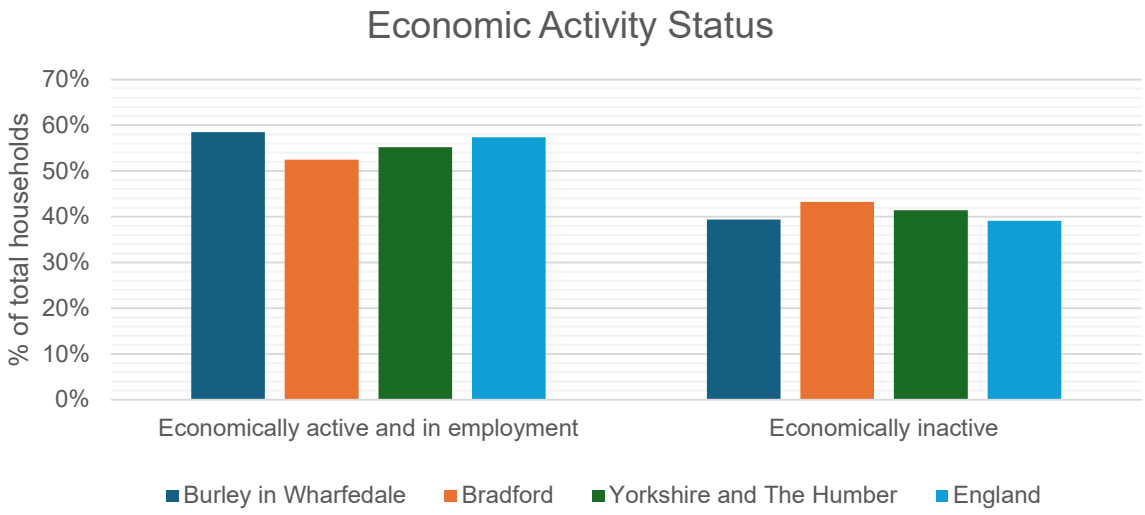


Source: ONS – 2021 Census

24.4 Economy and Employment

24.4.1 58.5% of the Burley in Wharfedale population (over 16 years old) are economically active and in employment (excluding full-time students) and 39.4% are economically inactive. In England, the economically active rate sits at 57.4%, meaning Burley in Wharfedale is slightly more economically active than the national rate. Figure 4 below illustrates Addingham's economic activity status compared to other regional rates.

Figure 4

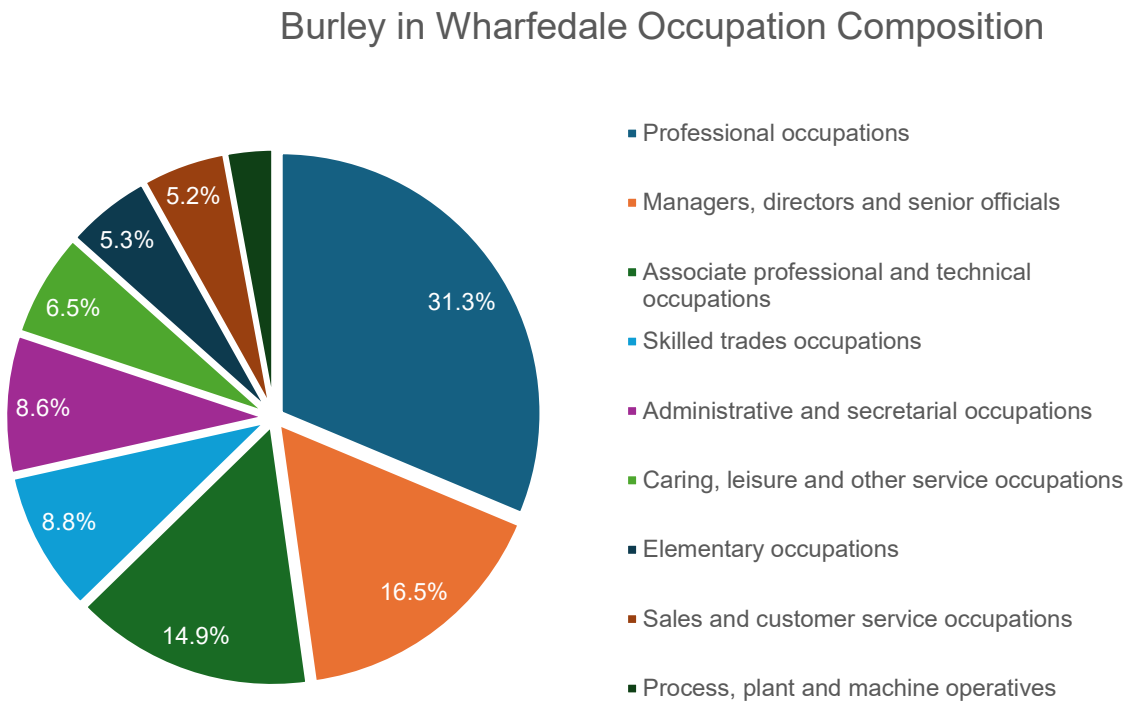


Source: ONS – 2021 Census

24.4.2 Professional occupations (31.3%), managerial occupations (16.5%), and associate professional and technical occupations (14.9%) are the top three occupation classifications for the Burley in Wharfedale. These occupations are at a greater percentage compared to the England rate of 20.3%, 12.9%, and 13.3% respectively. A more detailed look at Burley in Wharfedale's occupation composition is shown below in Figure 5.

24.4.3 There are no designated employment areas within the village with most residents having to commute out of the settlement to larger centres to access a wider range of employment.

Figure 5



Source: ONS – 2021 Census

24.5 Retail and Local Services

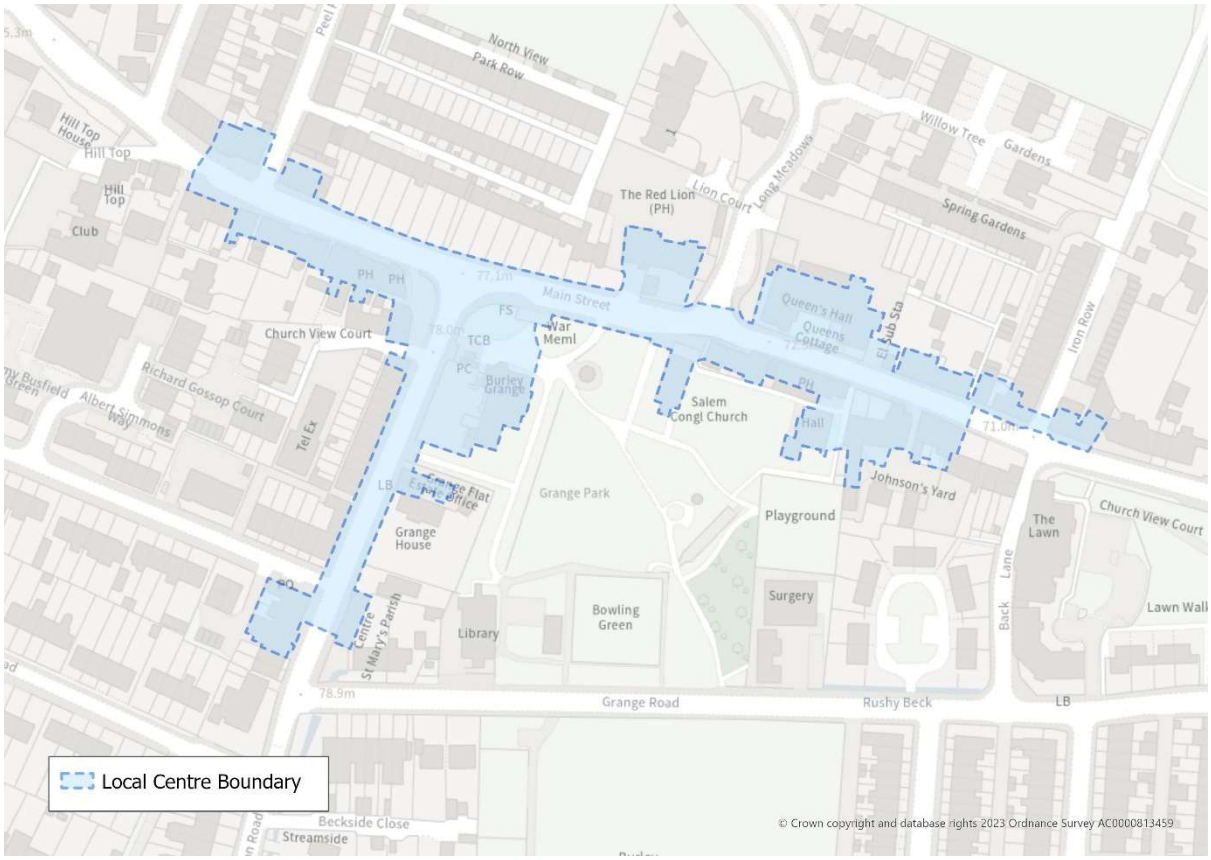
24.5.1 All retail centres have been subject to a review as part of the Retail and Leisure Study (2026). The original study was completed in 2012. The City Centre is the main focus for retail and service provision for the District followed by the Principal Towns, District Centres and Local Centres.

24.5.2 Burley-in-Wharfedale benefits from a strong and varied mix of convenience retail, local services and independent businesses that enable it to function effectively as the focal point for village life. The centre is well-supported by an attractive built environment, good levels of activity and excellent accessibility, with rail and bus connections enhancing its role as a service hub for both residents and commuters.

24.5.3 The combination of a broad service offer, healthy footfall and a high-quality shopping environment contributes to a strong sense of vitality and viability.

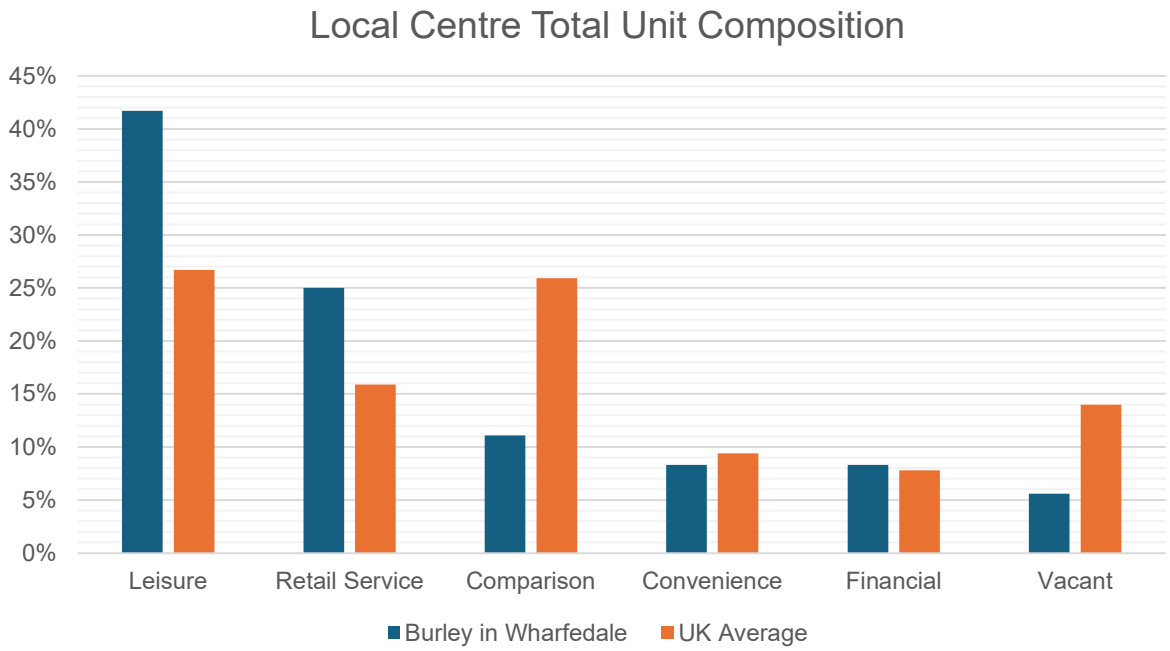
24.5.4 The extent of the Local centre boundary is shown on the Policies Map and Figure 6 below.

Figure 6 - Burley in Wharfedale Local Centre



24.5.5 According to the Bradford Retail and Leisure Study 2026, there is a total of 36 units in the settlement. Most (41.7%) are leisure units. Figure 7 below show the composition of units in Burley in Wharfedale compared to the national average.

Figure 7

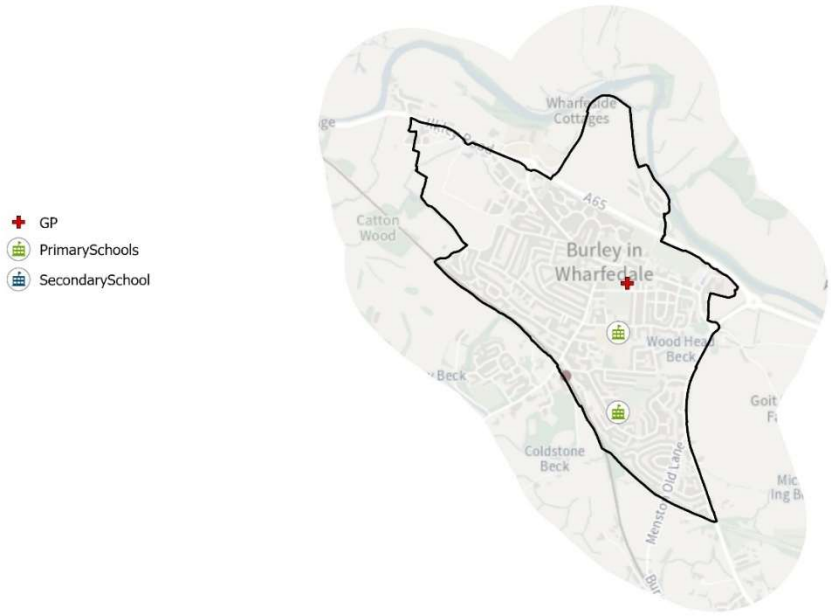


Source: Composition of centre derived from Nexus Planning survey of February 2026; UK Average from Experian Goad report of September 2025

24.5.6 Burley in Wharfedale has a wide range of community facilities to meet the day-to-day needs of local people. These include post offices, places of worship, community halls/centres, playgrounds, a library and various sporting facilities. The settlement is served by two primary schools (Burley Oaks Primary School and Burley and Woodhead C of E Primary School), which have a capacity of 630 pupils (UK Gov, 2026), and the closest secondary school is in Ilkley.

24.5.7 Burley in Wharfedale has an NHS registered healthcare facilities within the town. Grange Park Surgery is the local GP's surgery. Secondary (acute) healthcare is provided at Wharfedale Hospital approximately 6km away. Figure 8 below shows the location of local schools and medical facilities.

Figure 8 – School and Medical Facilities in Burley in Wharfedale



24.6 Transport and Movement

24.6.1 Burley in Wharfedale is primarily a residential commuter settlement. Burley in Wharfedale railway station serves the village and lies on the Wharfedale Line between Ilkley and Leeds / Bradford Forster Square.

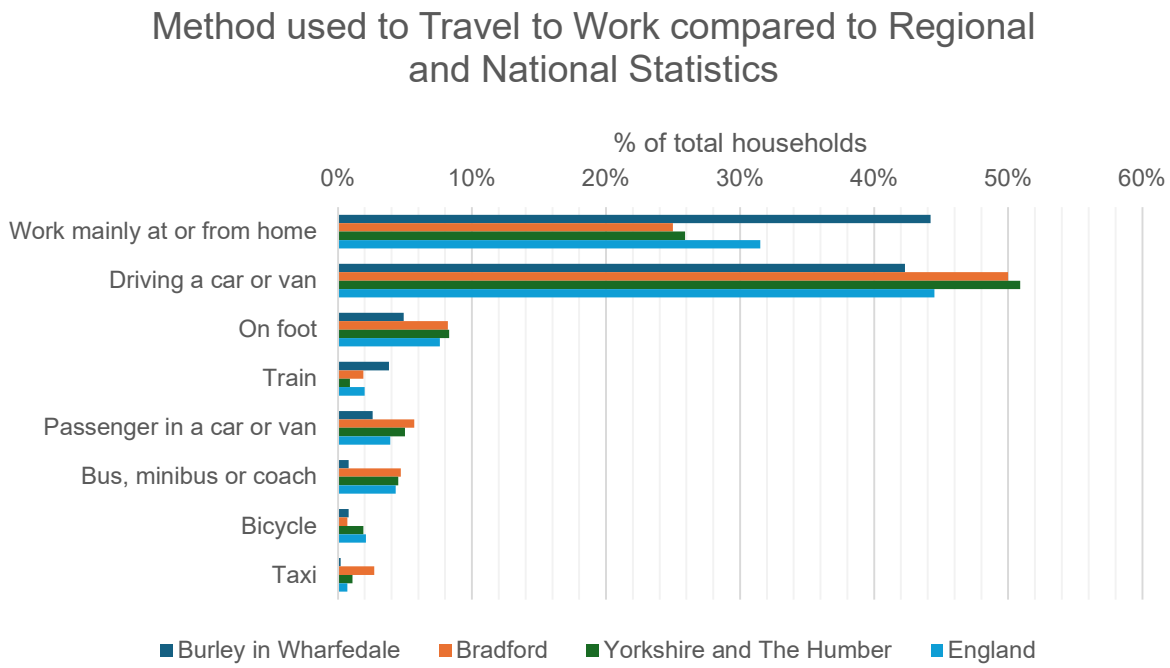
24.6.2 The main bus services are provided by Connexions Buses, who provide the 962 service, and First Bus, who provide the X84. These services run at least once an hour and connect the settlement to Leeds, Bradford, Ilkley and Otley. The A65 and A660 are the primary trunk roads linking Burley in Wharfedale with Ilkley to the west and Otley to the east. Figure 10 shows where bus stops lie within the settlement and displays connectivity across a gradient scale.

24.6.3 Burley in Wharfedale has high levels of car ownership compared to the Yorkshire and the Humber rate and has a consequently lower level of households with no car at 13.2% compared to a Yorkshire and the Humber rate of 24.1% and an England rate of 23.5%. It is worth noting that Burley in Wharfedale lies outside the Bradford Clean Air Zone (CAZ).

24.6.4 The most popular method used to travel to work is working mainly at or from home at 44.2%, followed by driving a car or van at 42.3%, and on foot at 4.9%. Figure 9 below shows in detail the methods used to travel to work in Burley in Wharfedale compared to district, regional, and national

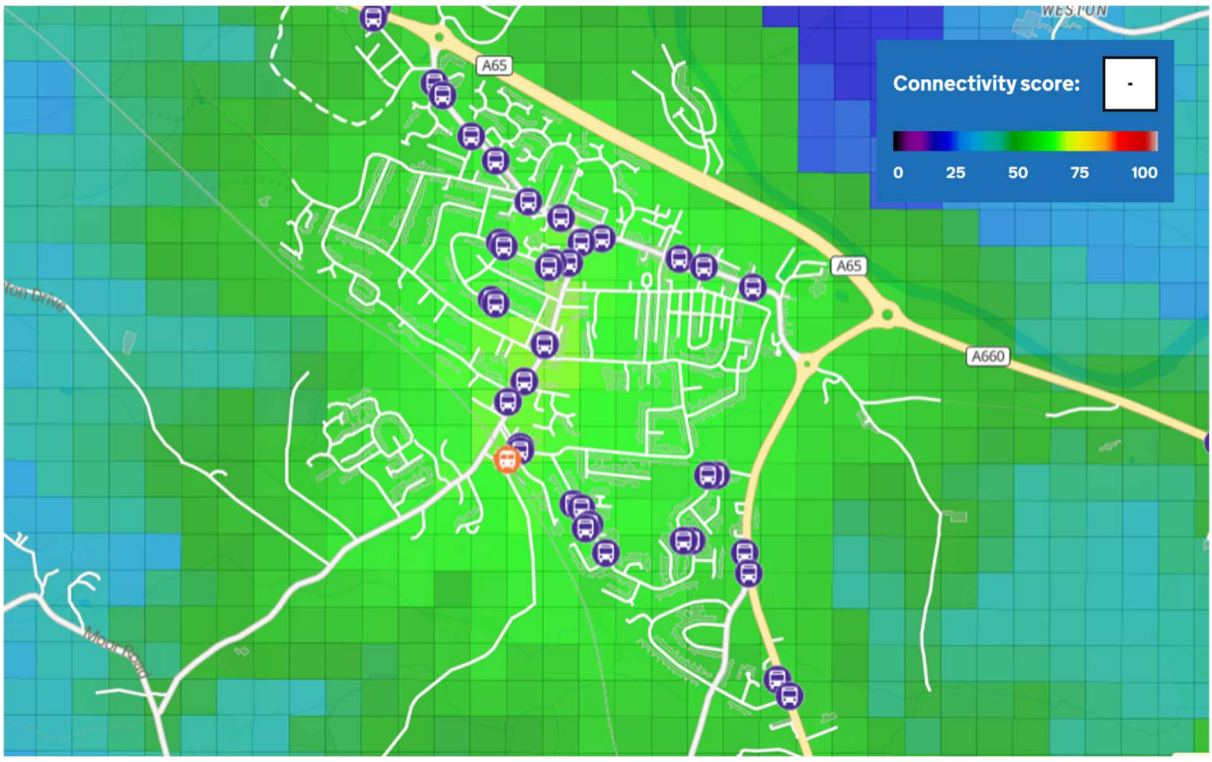
statistics. These figures are also impacted by the COVID pandemic at the time of the Census survey period.

Figure 9



Source: ONS – 2021 Census

Figure 10 – Burley in Wharfedale Connectivity Map



Source: Department for Transport, https://connectivity-tool.dft.gov.uk/

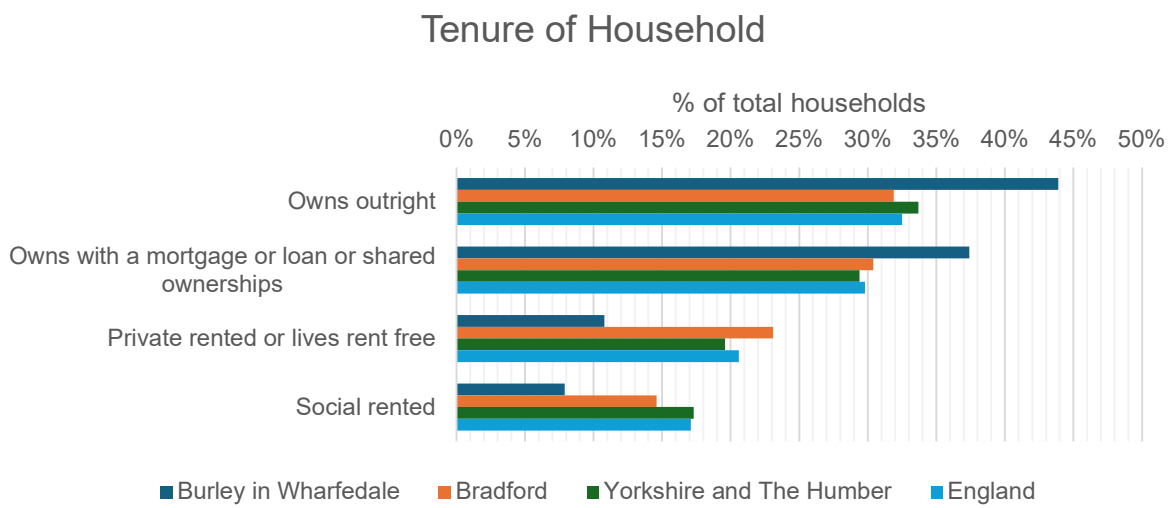
24.6.5 The Connectivity Tool combines transport and land use data to generate a national measure of connectivity. It can be used to display how any location is connected to everyday services by walking, driving, cycling and public transport. Much of Cottingley falls between the connectivity score range of 50-70.

24.7 Dwellings and Households

24.7.1 Burley in Wharfedale has 2,638 households, with high levels of outright household ownership at 43.9%, compared to an England rate of 32.5%, a Yorkshire and the Humber rate of 33.7%, and a Bradford District rate of 31.9%. Households in Burley in Wharfedale typically own outright or with a mortgage or loan or shared ownership, with social and private rented levels well below the England rates. A more detailed look at tenure of household in Burley in Wharfedale is offered in Figure 11.

24.7.2 Burley in Wharfedale has a mix of accommodation types, with a composition of 88.7% whole house/ bungalow, 11.2% flat/maisonette/apartment. Compared to the England rate of 77.4%, Burley in Wharfedale has a much more significant proportion of households classed as whole houses/bungalows.

Figure 11



Source: ONS – 2021 Census

24.8 Green Belt

24.8.1 As shown in Figure 12 below, Burley in Wharfedale is surrounded by the Green Belt. Beyond the District boundary to the north and east, the Green Belt continues.

Figure 12 – Green Belt Surrounding Burley in Wharfedale



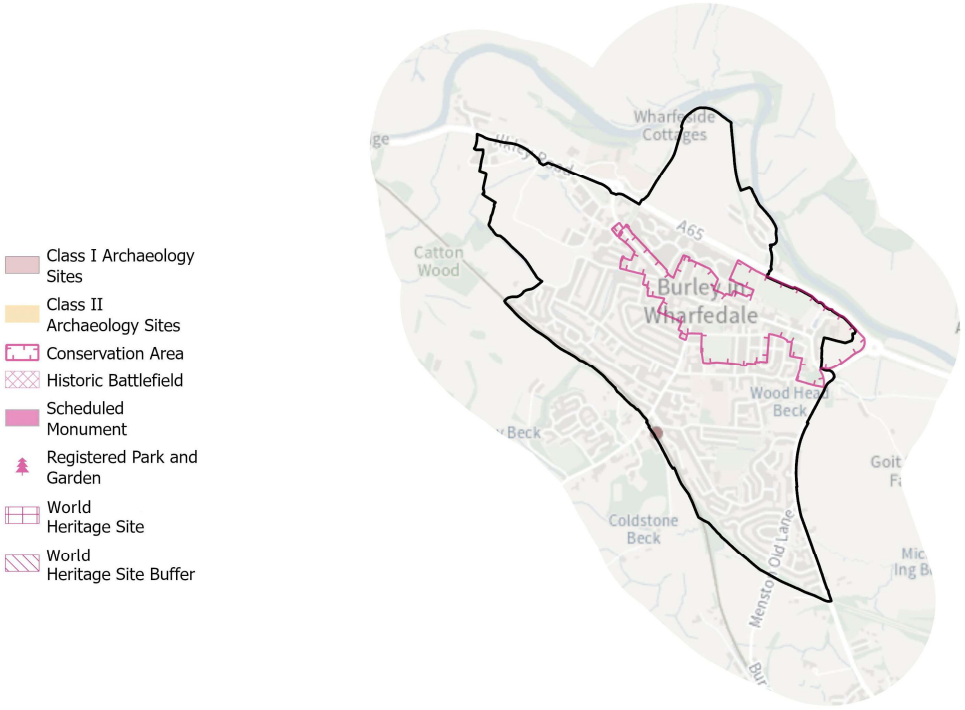
24.9 Historic Character

24.9.1 The importance of heritage in the settlement is reflected in the Burley in Wharfedale conservation area in the centre.

24.9.2 There is a total of 76 Listed Buildings in Burley in Wharfedale. This includes Burley House, a Grade I Listed Building. Scheduled Monuments are found outside the settlement boundaries, the majority lying south west towards Ilkley Moor.

24.9.3 Burley in Wharfedale's heritage reflects that of a former Georgian and Victorian village, set against the rural backdrop of the Wharfe Valley and surrounding moorland. See Figure 13 below for an overview of areas of historic significance.

Figure 13 – Areas of Historic Significance In and Around Burley in Wharfedale



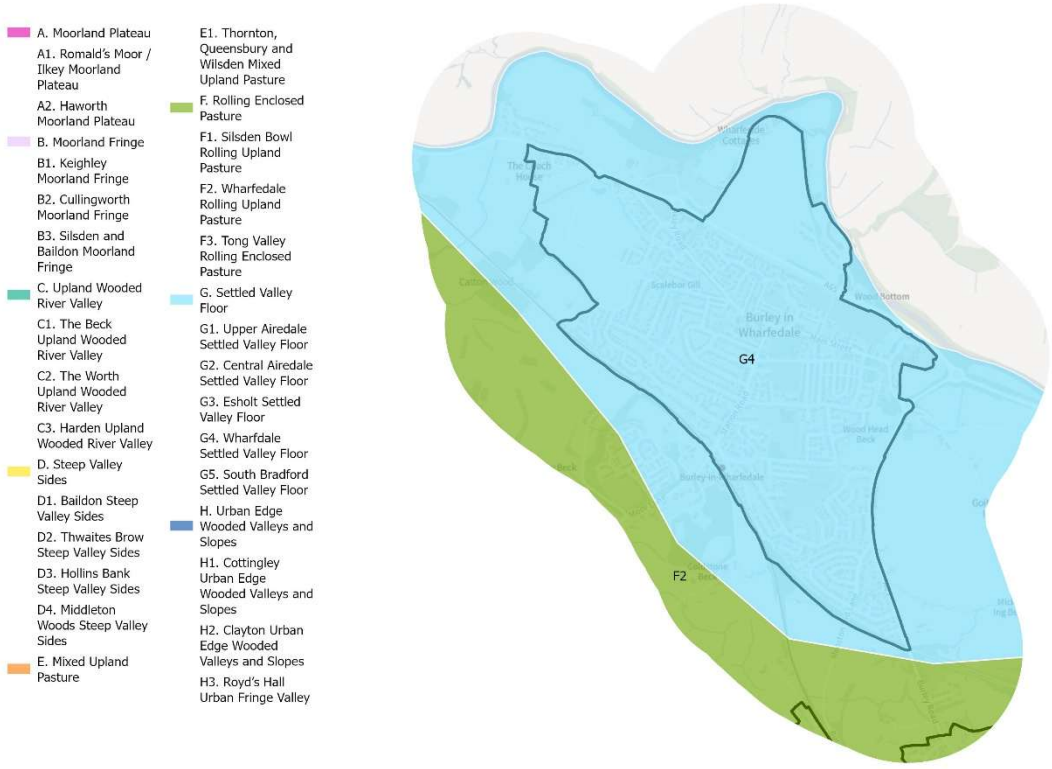
24.10 Landscape

24.10.1 Burley in Wharfedale is comprised of one landscape character type (LCT): Settled Valley Floor. This is the Wharfedale Settled Valley Floor landscape character area (LCA). This LCA is defined by the following non-exhaustive characteristics:

- A settled section of the River Wharfe valley floor which extends out beyond the boundaries of Bradford District.
- A rural pastoral landscape is retained with a field pattern relating to piecemeal enclosure.
- Small pockets of deciduous woodland and riparian vegetation occur at intervals along the River Wharfe marking its meandering course through the landscape.

24.10.2 The Wharfedale Rolling Enclosed Pasture lies to the south west of the settlement. Figure 14 shows a map of the LCAs in and around the Burley in Wharfedale settlement.

Figure 14 – Landscape Character Types and Areas within Burley in Wharfedale



24.11 Natural Environment

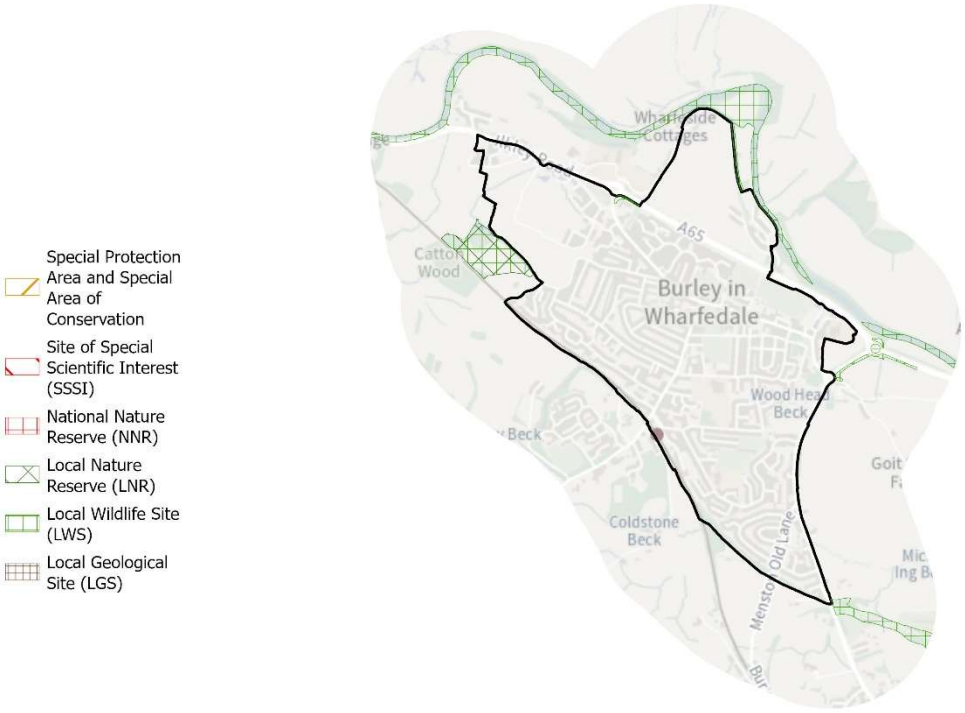
24.11.1 Burley in Wharfedale has a range of corridors and spaces that contribute towards its Green and Blue Infrastructure network. Key corridors include the River Wharfe corridor to the East and North, the rail corridor to the West of the settlement and former Burley Disused railway line to the South.

24.11.2 The settlement lies within 2500m of the South Pennine Moors Special Protection Area (SPA) and has a Local Nature Reserve off Sun Lane plus a wide range of ecologically important habitat networks along the western edge of the settlement.

24.11.3 According to the Bradford Green and Blue Infrastructure Strategy 2026, mapping of different combinations of Green Blue Infrastructure (GBI) need and deficiency can act as a high-level guide to help prioritise where GBI is most required and indicate spatially any gaps in the existing GBI network.

Burley in Wharfedale has a mix of GBI needs, though suffers from some small areas of low provision and high need.

Figure 15 – Burley in Wharfedale Natural Environment Map



24.12 Open Space, Sport and Recreation

24.12.1 The settlement area of Burley in Wharfedale has 20 sites identified as open space covering an area of circa 22ha. Key sites within the settlement include:

- Grange Park;
- Burley in Wharfedale Cricket Club;
- Burley House Field; and
- East End Allotments

24.12.2 There is a deficit in provision and also an imbalance between the different typologies of open space that currently exist in the settlement. There is a notable amount of Amenity Greenspace in the settlement area, which can be attributed to the large site at Burley House Field, however there are significant deficits of Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace, Parks and

Gardens, Open Land in Settlements and Cemeteries. Figure 16 below shows the location and types of open space in Burley in Wharfedale.

Figure 16 – Burley in Wharfedale Open Space Overview

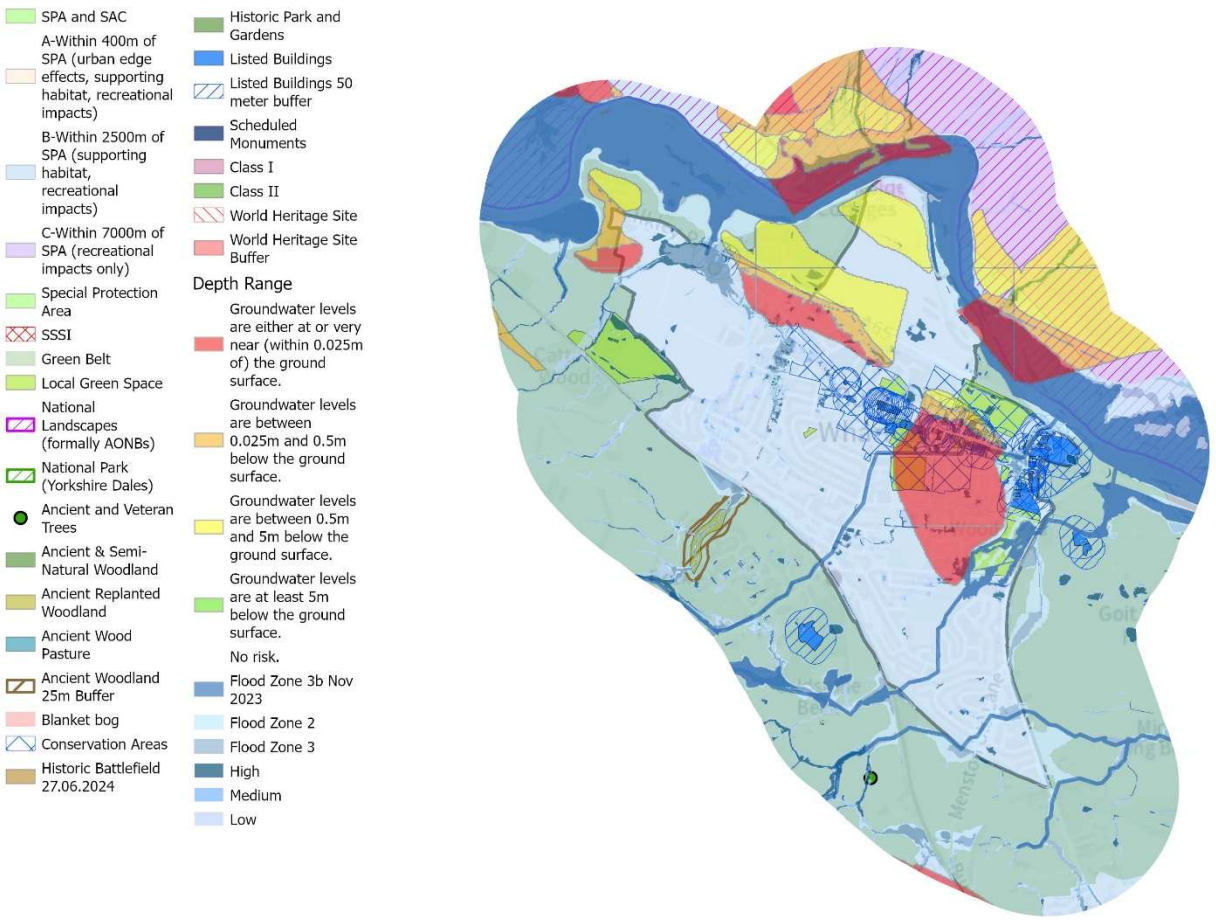


24.13 Critical Environmental Constraints

24.13.1 Incidents of fluvial flooding and flood risk are mainly associated with the River Wharfe to the East and North of the settlement. Surface water flood risk has been identified through Sun Lane, Main Street and Station Road. Burley in Wharfedale also has some areas with a high risk of surface water flood, particularly to the west of the settlement area.

24.13.2 A map detailing critical environmental constraints in and around the Burley in Wharfedale settlement is shown below in Figure 17.

Figure 17 – NPPF Footnote 7 Constraints



25 Ilkley Settlement Profile

25.1 Introduction – Location and History

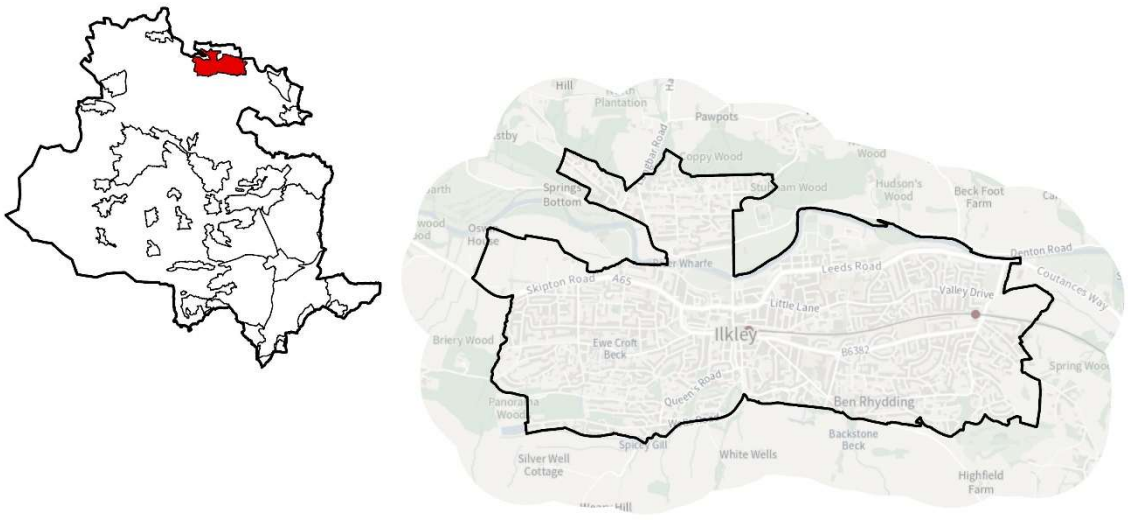
25.1.1 Ilkley is a town situated in the Wharfe Valley, at the southern end of the Yorkshire Dales. The town is located approximately 22km to the north of Bradford city centre on the A65, the main transport route connecting Leeds to Skipton and beyond.

25.1.2 The former Georgian spa town is the principal town of Wharfedale with excellent rail and bus connections to Bradford and Leeds. It is now primarily a commuter settlement though holds significant public administrative, cultural, retail, tourism and leisure status. Ilkley falls within the Keighley and Ilkley Parliamentary Constituency.

25.1.3 Ilkley Town Council acts as an administrative body for the area. The Ilkley Neighbourhood Development Plan 2020-2030 forms part of the overall Development Plan for the District and sets outs local priorities and policies that will be used in part to make decisions on planning applications in the town. It should be read in conjunction with the Local Plan.

25.1.4 Unless otherwise stated, the statistics presented in this settlement profile are derived from the Office of National Statistics 2021 Census.

Figure 1 – Location Map

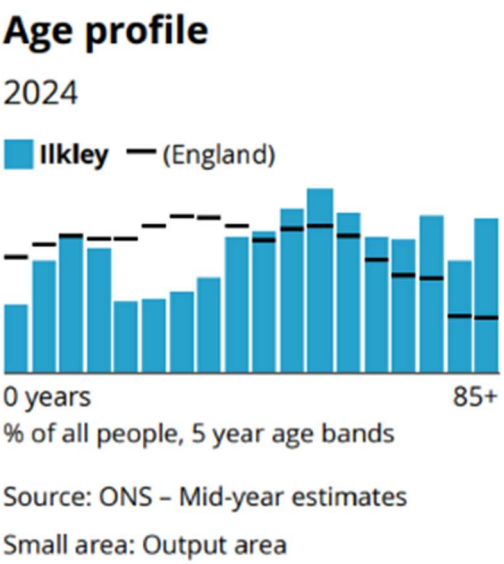


25.2 Population and Ethnicity

25.2.1 The Ilkley settlement has a population of 14,334 (ONS, 2024). An overview of Ilkley's age demographics vs England's, shown in Figure 2, highlights Ilkley as a settlement with a significantly older than average population.

25.2.1 The ethnic composition of Ilkley is primarily made up of people who identify themselves as white, accounting for 95.5% of the local population. This is a notably higher proportion than the national figure of 81%, the Yorkshire and The Humber figure of 85.4%, and the Bradford District figure of 61.1%.

Figure 2



25.3 Index of Multiple Deprivation

25.3.1 The Index of Multiple Deprivation is an overall measure of deprivation and uses 55 separate indicators organised across seven distinct dimensions of deprivation (income, employment, education skills and training, health deprivation and disability, crime, barriers to housing and services and living environment) which are combined and weighted.

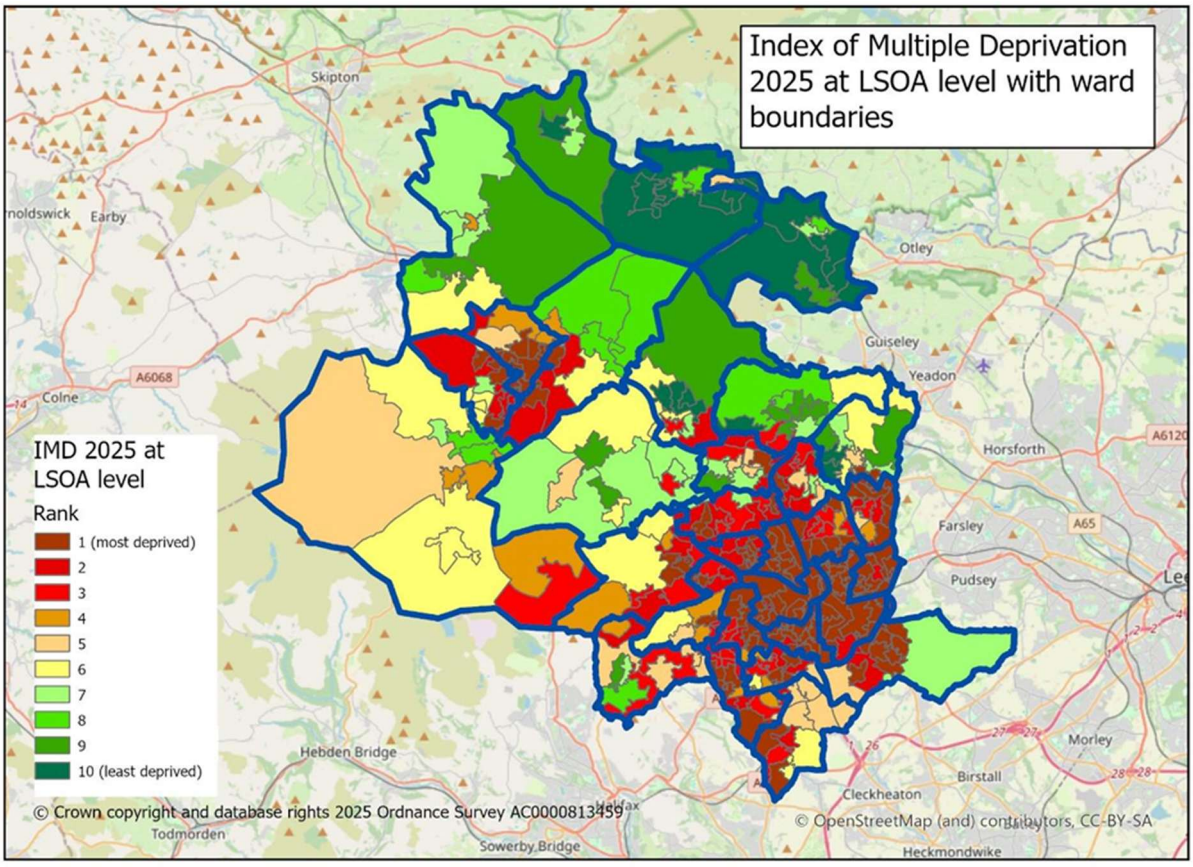
25.3.2 The following map (Figure 3) shows Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) ranked by deciles of deprivation as identified in the 2025 Index of Multiple Deprivation. More deprived neighbourhoods are shown in red and less deprived neighbourhoods are shown in green.

25.3.3 The lower layer super output area boundaries are not directly aligned with the ward boundaries and individual LSOAs may be split across more than one ward. A best-fit methodology has been used which matches the main population of each LSOA to one ward.

25.3.4 Ilkley falls within the Ilkley and Addingham ward, with the exception of the east of the settlement which falls in the Wharfedale ward. Seven of the eleven LSOAs in Ilkley and Addingham ward are ranked as least deprived

(shown in dark green on the above map). The Wharfedale ward is also not particularly deprived, with nine neighbourhoods in the ward ranked as less deprived, (shown in green and yellow on the above map).

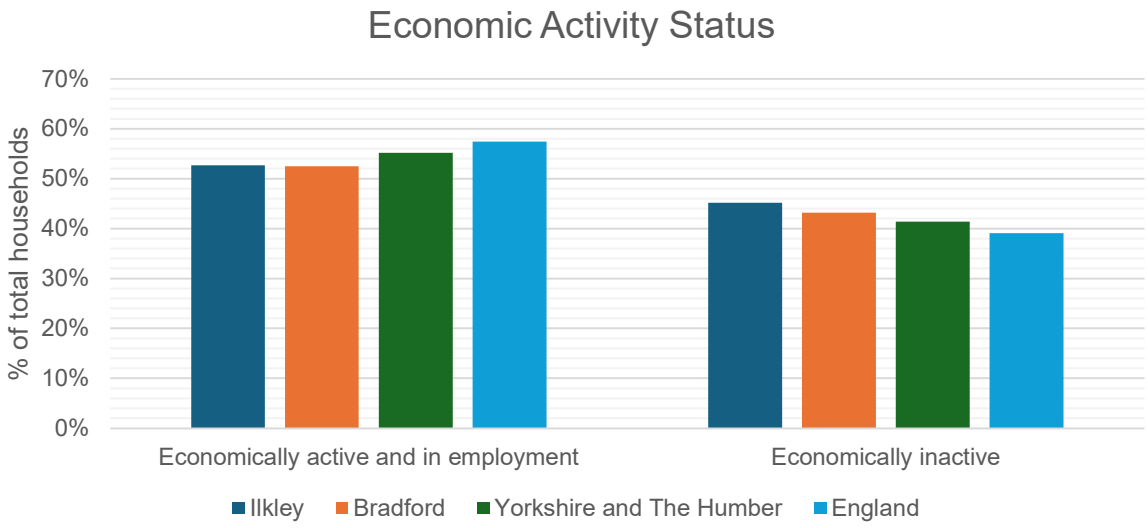
Figure 3



25.4 Economy and Employment

25.4.1 52.7% of the Ilkley population (over 16 years old) are economically active and in employment (excluding full-time students) and 45.2% are economically inactive. In England, the economically active rate sits at 57.4%, meaning Ilkley is less economically active than the national rate. Figure 4 below also illustrates Ilkley's economic activity status compared to other regional rates.

Figure 4

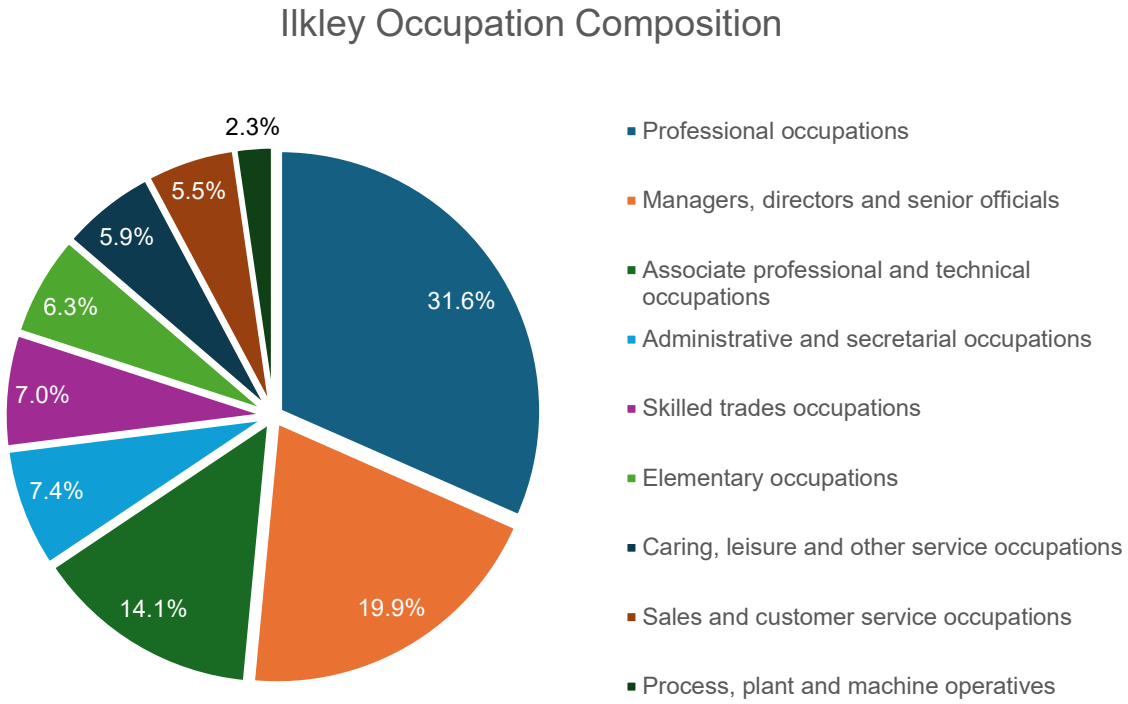


Source: ONS – 2021 Census

25.4.2 Professional occupations (31.6%), managerial occupations (19.9%), and associate professional and technical occupations (14.1%) are the top three occupation classifications for Ilkley. These occupations are higher percentages compared to the England rate of 20.3%, 12.9%, and 13.3% respectively. A more detailed look at Ilkley's occupation composition is shown below in Figure 5.

25.4.3 There are employment opportunities within the town with most jobs being focussed around the retail or service sector. The town centre has a small office market, which is the most active in Wharfedale. Tourism is also a continuing and major financial and employment contributor to the Ilkley economy.

Figure 5



Source: ONS – 2021 Census

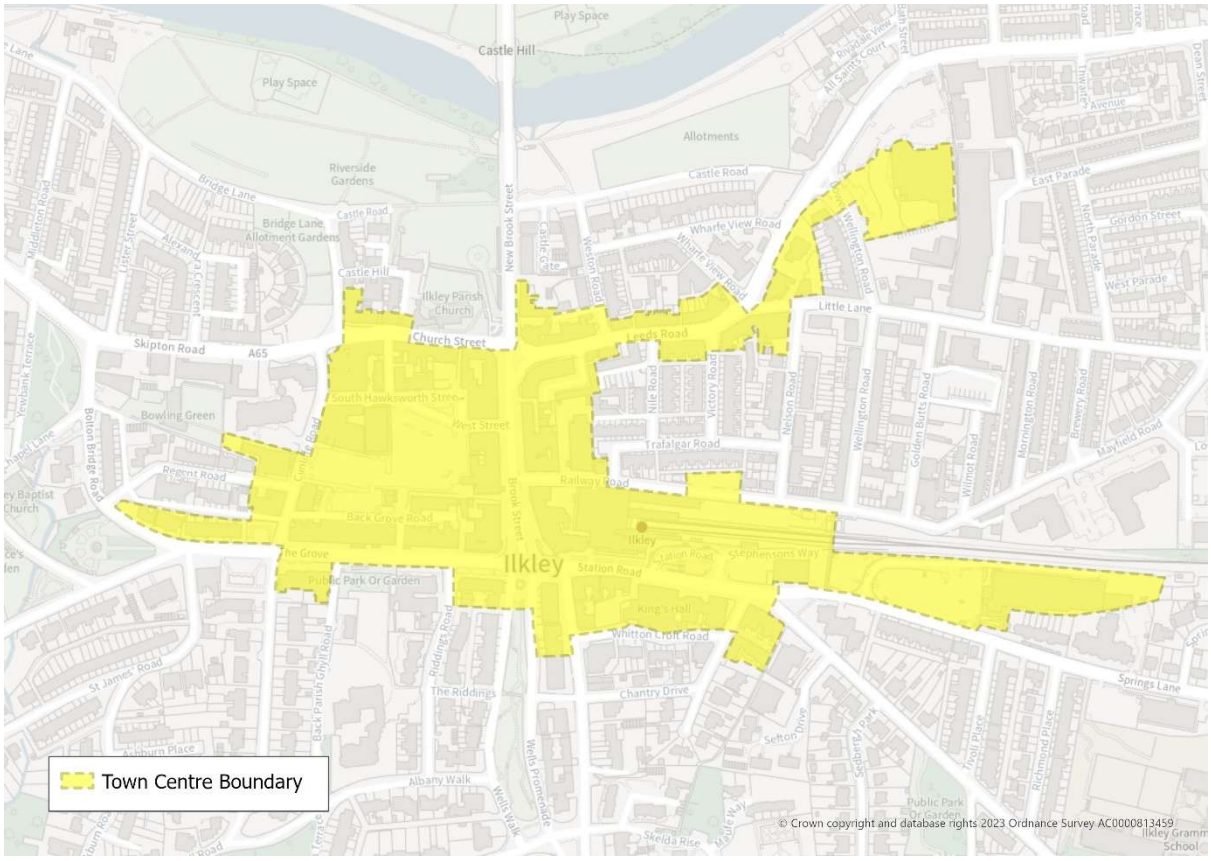
25.5 Retail and Local Services

25.5.1 All retail centres have been subject to a review as part of the Retail and Leisure Study (2026). The original study was completed in 2012. The City Centre is the main focus for retail and service provision for the District followed by the Principal Towns, District Centres and Local Centres.

25.5.2 Ilkley town centre accommodates retail, leisure and service units amounting to approximately 35,608 sq.m of commercial floorspace. The centre performs a role that extends beyond serving local day-to-day needs, attracting visitors from a wider catchment owing to its strong retail, leisure and tourism offer. The centre is characterised by a high-quality environment, a strong independent sector and a relatively affluent customer base, all of which contribute to its distinctive character.

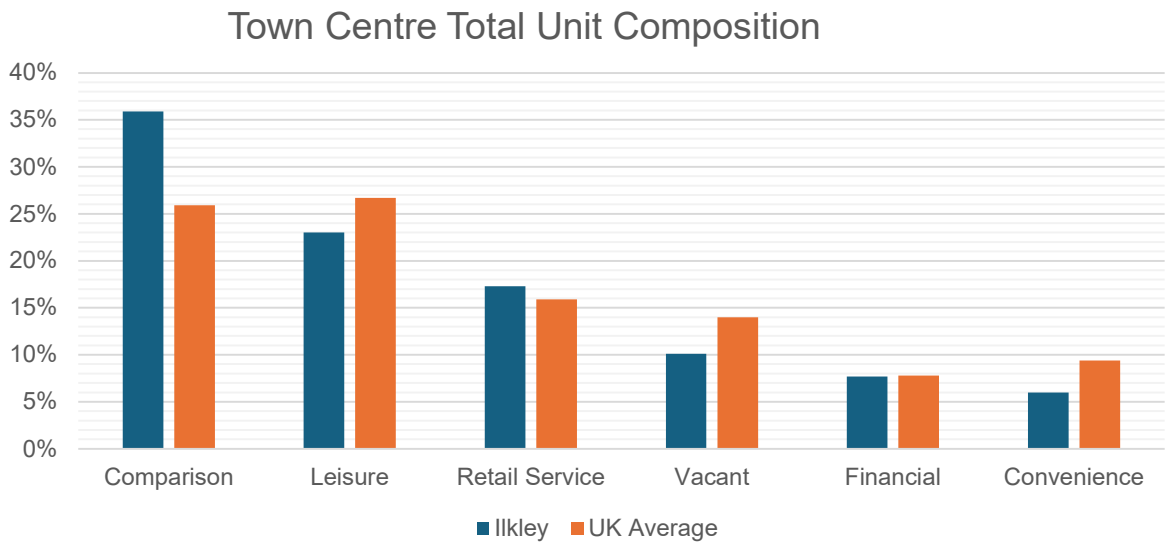
25.5.3 The extent of the Town centre boundary is shown on the Policies Map and Figure 6 below.

Figure 6 - Ilkley Town Centre



25.5.4 There is a total of 248 units in the settlement. Most (35.9%) are comparison units, compared to a UK average of 25.9%. Figure 7 below show the composition of units in Ilkley compared to the national average.

Figure 7



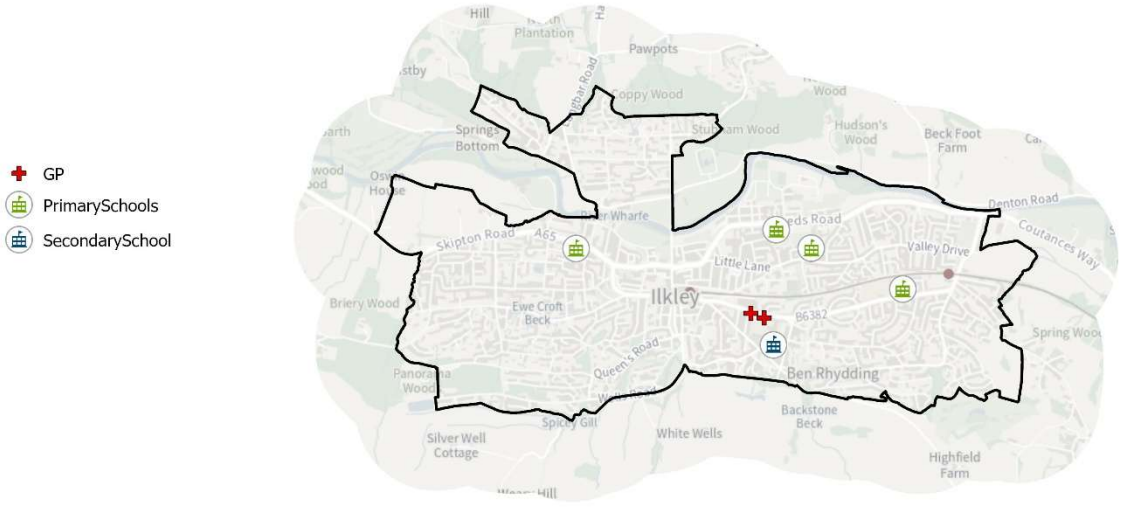
Source: Composition of centre derived from Nexus Planning survey of February 2026; UK Average from Experian Goad report of September 2025.

25.5.5 Ilkley has a local civic role which provides a range of services and facilities for its population; these include a health centre on Alexandra Road, GP surgery, a library, two post offices, two community centres, a town hall and an outdoor swimming pool (Lido).

25.5.6 Regarding education, Ilkley has 4 primary schools and 1 secondary school which serve the local catchment area including the surrounding towns and villages. Primary schools include: All Saints CE Primary; Ashlands Primary; Ben Rhydding Primary; The Sacred Heart Catholic Primary. Together, they have a combined capacity for 1260 pupils (UK Gov, 2026). Ilkley Grammar School is a secondary school with capacity for 2031 pupils, the highest of any within the Bradford District (UK Gov, 2026).

25.5.7 Ilkley has a number of NHS registered healthcare facilities within the area. Secondary (acute) healthcare is provided at Bradford Royal Infirmary and Wharfedale Hospital in Otley in the Leeds District around 7km to the East. Figure 8 below shows the location of local schools and medical facilities.

Figure 8 – School and Medical Facilities in Ilkley



25.6 Transport and Movement

25.6.1 Ilkley is located along the A65, with Skipton located 15km to the north-west and Bradford city centre 22km to the south via the A6037/38. The main town centre car park is located on Cunliffe Road/South Hawksworth Street and accommodates approximately 200 car parking spaces. Given Ilkley's more rural location, car travel is higher to the centre than others, as indicated through the surveys.

25.6.2 Ilkley has a good provision of public transport facilities, with the train station on Railway Road and additional station at Ben Rhydding providing frequent services on the Wharfedale line to the nearby centres in Leeds and Bradford. A half-hourly service is available to Bradford Forster Square Retail Park station (via Shipley) and Leeds. In addition, bus services are available to the outlying areas, including Leeds, Harrogate, Skipton and York.

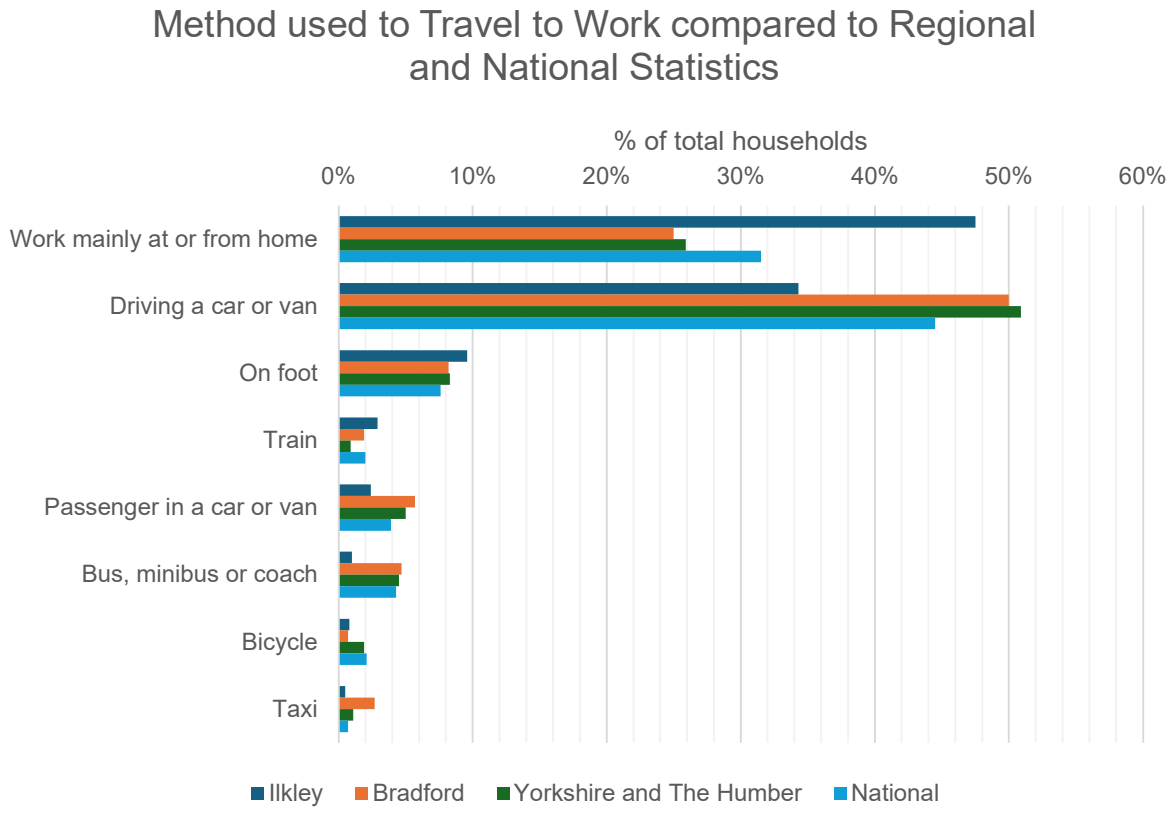
25.6.3 Figure 10 shows where bus and rail stops lie in Ilkley. The settlement is well connected at the centre, where tiles have a connectivity score in the 70-80/100 range. The Connectivity Tool combines transport and land use data to generate a national measure of connectivity. It can be used to display how any location is connected to everyday services by walking, driving, cycling and public transport.

25.6.4 There are numerous footpaths and bridleways leading out of the settlement into the countryside and connecting with the wider public rights of way network. This includes the Dales Way long distance path.

25.6.5 Ilkley has high levels of car ownership compared to the Yorkshire and The Humber rate across all number of vehicles (1-3+ cars or van per household). It has a consequently lower level of households with no car at 17.8% compared to a Yorkshire and The Humber rate of 24.1% and an England rate of 23.5%. It is worth noting that Ilkley lies outside the Bradford Clean Air Zone (CAZ).

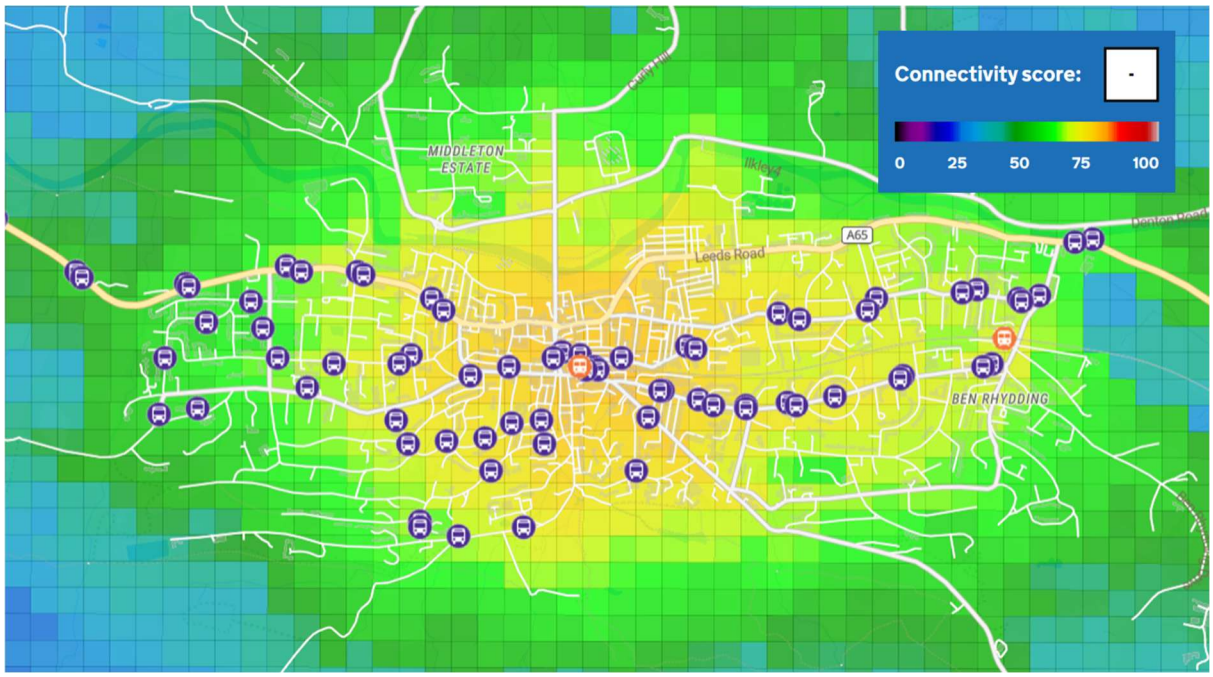
25.6.6 The most popular method used to travel to work is working mainly at or from home at 47.5%, followed by driving a car or van at 34.3%, and on foot at 9.6%. Figure 9 below shows in detail the methods used to travel to work in Ilkley compared to district, regional, and national statistics. These figures are also impacted by the COVID pandemic at the time of the Census survey period.

Figure 9



Source: ONS – 2021 Census

Figure 10 – Ilkley Connectivity Map



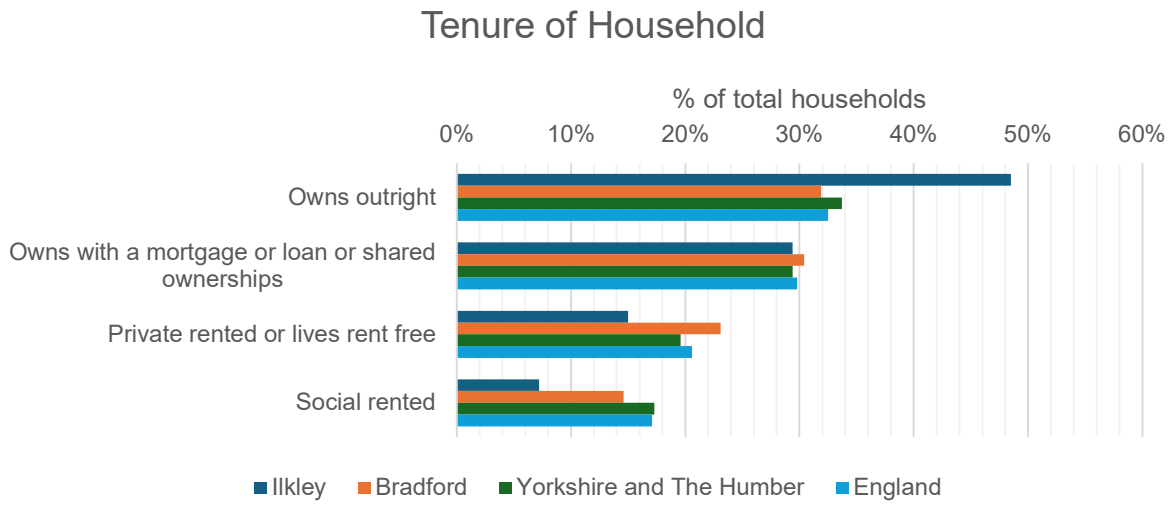
Source: Department for Transport, https://connectivity-tool.dft.gov.uk/

25.6.7 The Connectivity Tool combines transport and land use data to generate a national measure of connectivity. It can be used to display how any location is connected to everyday services by walking, driving, cycling and public transport. Much of Ilkley falls between the connectivity score range of 60-80.

25.7 Dwellings and Households

25.7.1 Ilkley has 6,509 households, with very high levels of outright household ownership at 48.5%, compared to an England rate of 32.5%, a Yorkshire and The Humber rate of 33.7%, and a Bradford District rate of 31.9%. Ilkley has lower rates of all other tenure types compared to the England rates. A more detailed look at tenure of household in Ilkley is offered in Figure 11.

Figure 11



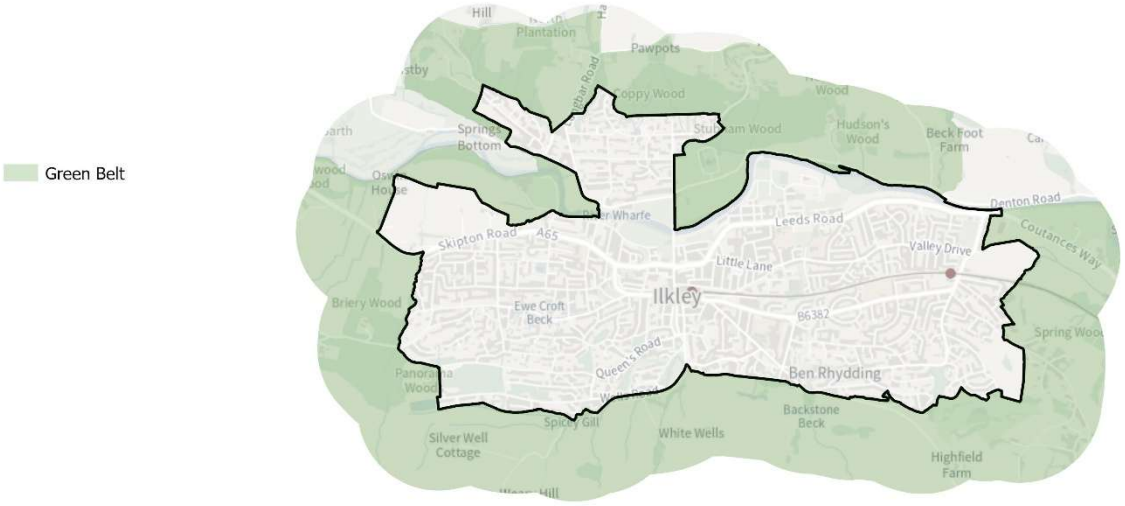
Source: ONS – 2021 Census

25.7.2 Ilkley has a mix of accommodation types, with a composition of 73.8% whole house or bungalow, 26.2% flat, maisonette or apartment, and 0.1% caravan or other mobile or temporary structure. Compared to the England rate, Ilkley has less whole houses or bungalows and more flats, maisonettes, or apartments.

25.8 Green Belt

25.8.1 Ilkley is set within a scenic and sensitive natural landscape with the Green Belt forming a tight boundary around the built-up area of Ilkley providing little room for growth and expansion. The Green Belt around the settlement is visualised in Figure 12 below.

Figure 12 – Green Belt Surrounding Ilkley



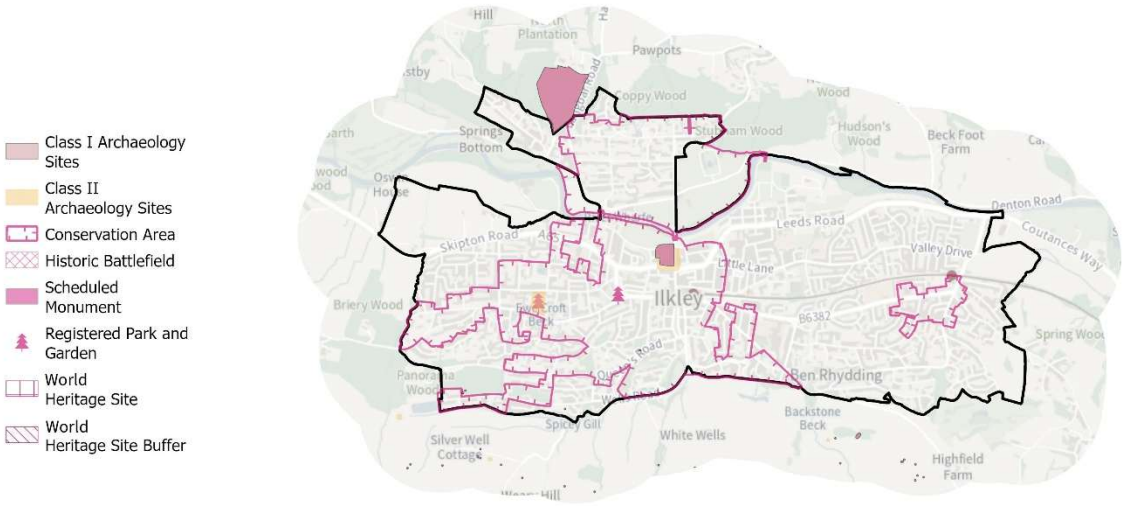
25.9 Historic Character

25.9.1 The importance of heritage in the settlement is reflected in three designated Conservation Areas within the settlement boundary (Ilkley, Ben Rhydding and Middleton). The settlement is fairly contained with distinctive boundaries, and the area retains a semi-rural, leafy feel with a long established character with mature tree cover throughout the town.

25.9.2 There is a total of 77 Listed Buildings in Ilkley, of which 1 are Grade I Listed and 3 are Grade II* Listed. 69 Scheduled Monuments are found in and adjacent to the settlement boundaries. These can be found prominently around the Ilkley Moor area though also centrally by Riverside Gardens.

25.9.3 2 Grade II Listed Parks and Gardens are also found in the settlement: Ilkley Memorial Gardens and Heathcote. See Figure 13 below for an overview of areas of historic significance.

Figure 13 – Areas of Historic Significance In and Around Ilkley



25.10 Landscape

25.10.1 Ilkley is comprised of four landscape character types (LCT): Settled Valley Floor, Rolling Enclosed Pastures, Steep Valley Sides, and Moorland Plateau. Within the settlement area, the Wharfedale Settled Valley Floor is the dominant landscape character area (LCA). This LCA is defined by the following non-exhaustive characteristics:

- A settled section of the River Wharfe valley floor which extends out beyond the boundaries of Bradford District
- Contains parts of the settlements of Addingham and Ilkley which extend up the valley sides from the valley floor, Burley-in-Wharfedale lies entirely on the lower land of the valley floor
- Crossed by a number of public rights of way which provide access alongside the River Wharfe, including the Dales Way and Welcome Way long distance walking routes.

25.10.2 The Middleton Woods Steep Valley Sides and Wharfedale Rolling Enclosed Pasture makes up a second and third significant part of the settlement. On Ilkley's southern boundary, the Rombalds Moor is also found, completing a very diverse landscape for the settlement. Figure 14 shows a map of the LCAs in and around the Ilkley settlement.

Figure 14 – Landscape Character Types and Areas within Ilkley



25.11 Natural Environment

25.11.1 Ilkley has a large network of green spaces and green corridors, linking different areas of the settlement together. These mainly wooded corridors carry surface water from Ilkley Moor to the River Wharfe and are important for local wildlife and form part of the Wildlife habitat network. The River Wharfe forms an important blue/green corridor and habitat network running through the heart of the area with Middleton Woods to the North of the town another important green corridor.

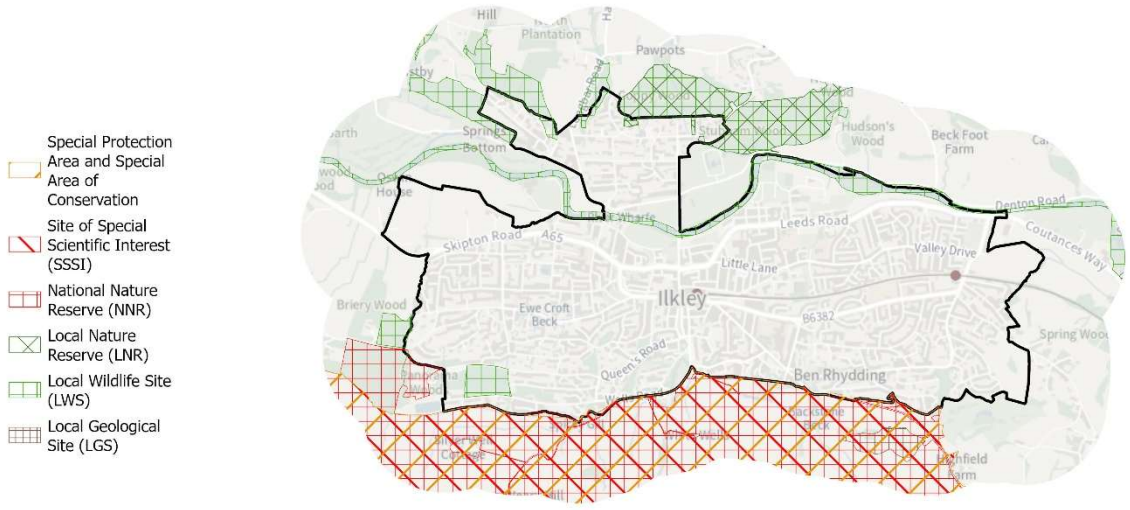
25.11.2 There are a number of important wildlife sites and priority habitats in and around Ilkley, which include the designation of the River Wharfe as a site of wildlife importance and part of the local habitat network with areas to the North and West of the town part of the woodland and grassland Local Wildlife Network. Sites of ecological significance around Ilkley include Ben

Rhydding Gravel Pits (Local Nature Reserve) and Middleton Woods Local Wildlife Sites.

25.11.3 The South Pennine Moors Special Protection Area (SPA) is located directly to the South of the settlement. The settlement lies within 2500m of the SPA with areas to the south of the town which border with Ilkley Moor within 400m of the SPA.

25.11.4 Mapping of different combinations of GBI need and deficiency can act as a high-level guide to help prioritise where GBI is most required and indicate spatially any gaps in the existing GBI network. Ilkley has a mix of GBI needs, though notably suffers from some areas of low provision and high need.

Figure 15 – Ilkley Natural Environment Map



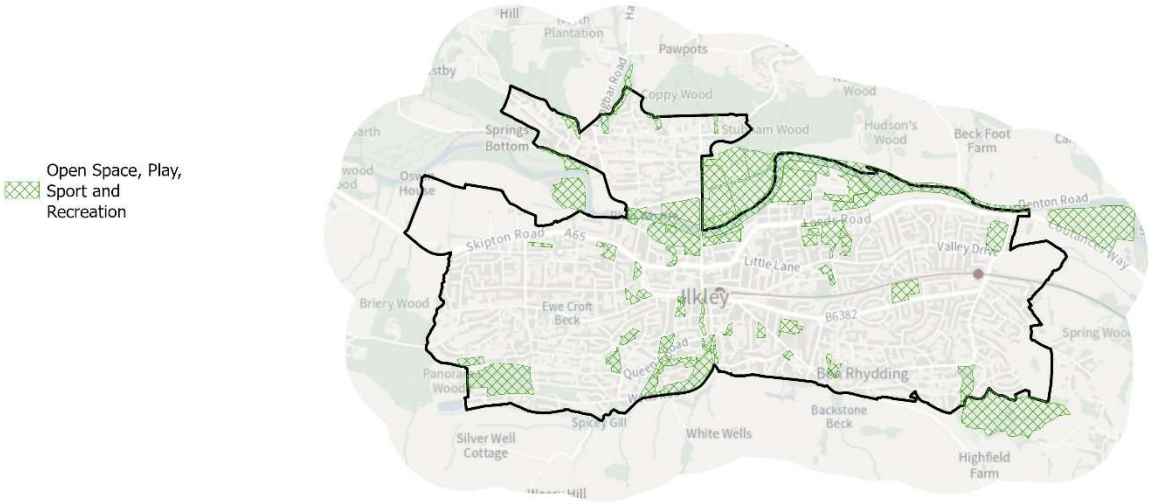
25.12 Open Space, Sport and Recreation

25.12.1 The settlement area of Ilkley has 65 sites identified as open space covering an area of circa 108ha. There are many key sites within the settlement. These include but are not limited to:

- Riverside Gardens/Ilkley Park
- Middleton Sports Ground/East Holme Field
- Ilkley Cricket Club
- Ilkley Swimming Pool and Lido
- Ben Rhydding Sports Club

25.12.2 The actual amount of open space serving Ilkley is notably greater than the requirement. This is partly due to the inclusion of Ben Rhydding golf course in the figures but also reflects the outdoor sports provision at north Ilkley and at Ben Rhydding. Although Ilkley boasts the popular Riverside Gardens park, which is well used, the town would benefit from additional park provision either to the west or east of the existing settlement where access is poorer. Figure 16 below shows the location of open space in Ilkley.

Figure 16 – Ilkley Open Space Overview



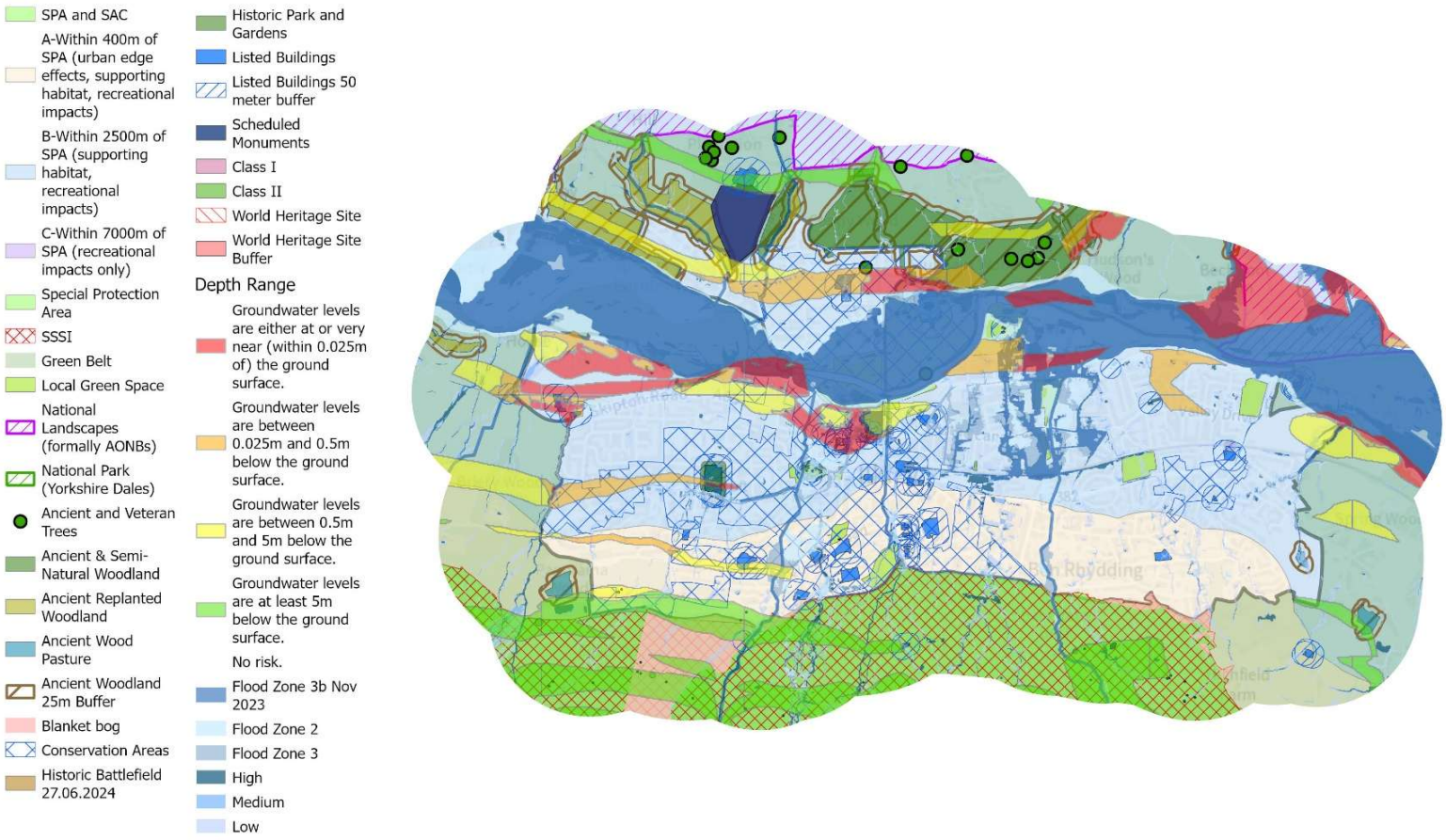
25.13 Critical Environmental Constraints

25.13.1 Incidents of fluvial flooding and flood risk are mainly associated with the River Wharfe and Beck's/tributaries running through the settlement. There are areas of higher flood risk within and around the settlement mainly around the River Wharfe along the valley floor with large areas of functional flood plain and Flood Zones 2 and 3.

25.13.2 There are numerous smaller streams and becks descending from the moors that can be a source of flood risk in extreme rainfall events. Tributaries of the River Wharfe within the area include Backstone Beck.

25.13.3 A map detailing critical environmental constraints in and around the Ilkley settlement is shown below in Figure 17.

Figure 17 – NPPF Footnote 7 Constraints



26 Menston Settlement Profile

26.1 Introduction – Location and History

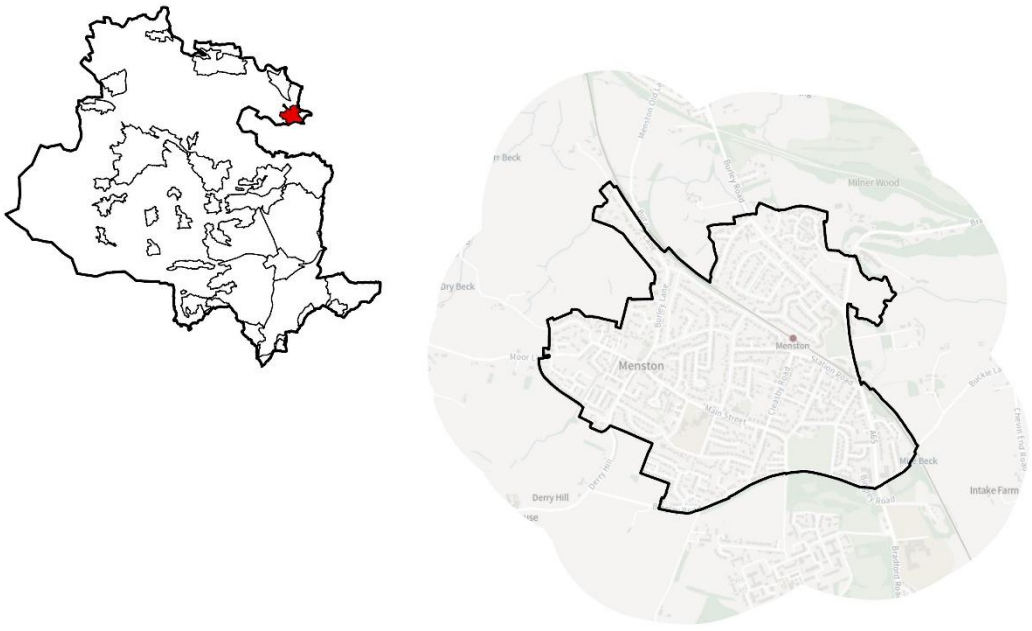
26.1.1 Menston is located in the Wharfe valley. The settlement is located roughly 11km north of Bradford, 7km south west of Ilkley and 16 km north east of Leeds City Centre. The settlement lies to the south of the River Wharfe. The nearest settlements being Burley-in Wharfedale to the north west and Guiseley in the Leeds District to the south east. To the south of Menston is a residential area in the Leeds District, formed from conversion of the former High Royd's hospital site. Rombalds Moor lies to the west.

26.1.2 The settlement is predominantly residential, expanded from a historic village centre. It is split into three main areas divided by the railway line, the A65 and A6018 leading up to Otley Chevin. Menston is located within the Shipley Parliamentary constituency.

26.1.3 Menston Parish Council acts an administrative body for the parish area. The Council is preparing a neighbourhood development plan for their area. Work commenced on the plan in 2014.

26.1.4 Unless otherwise stated, the statistics presented in this settlement profile are derived from the Office of National Statistics 2021 Census.

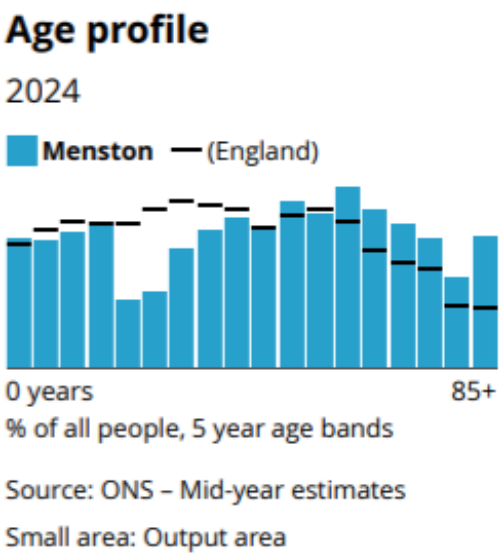
Figure 1 – Location Map



26.2 Population and Ethnicity

26.2.1 The Menston settlement has a population of 4,901 (ONS, 2024). An overview of Menston's age demographics vs England's, shown in Figure 2, highlights Menston as a settlement with a older than average population.

Figure 2



26.2.2 The ethnic composition of Menston is primarily made up of people who identify themselves as white, accounting for 96.4% of the local population. This is a notably higher proportion than the national figure of 81%, the Yorkshire and The Humber figure of 85.4%, and the Bradford District figure of 61.1%.

26.3 Index of Multiple Deprivation

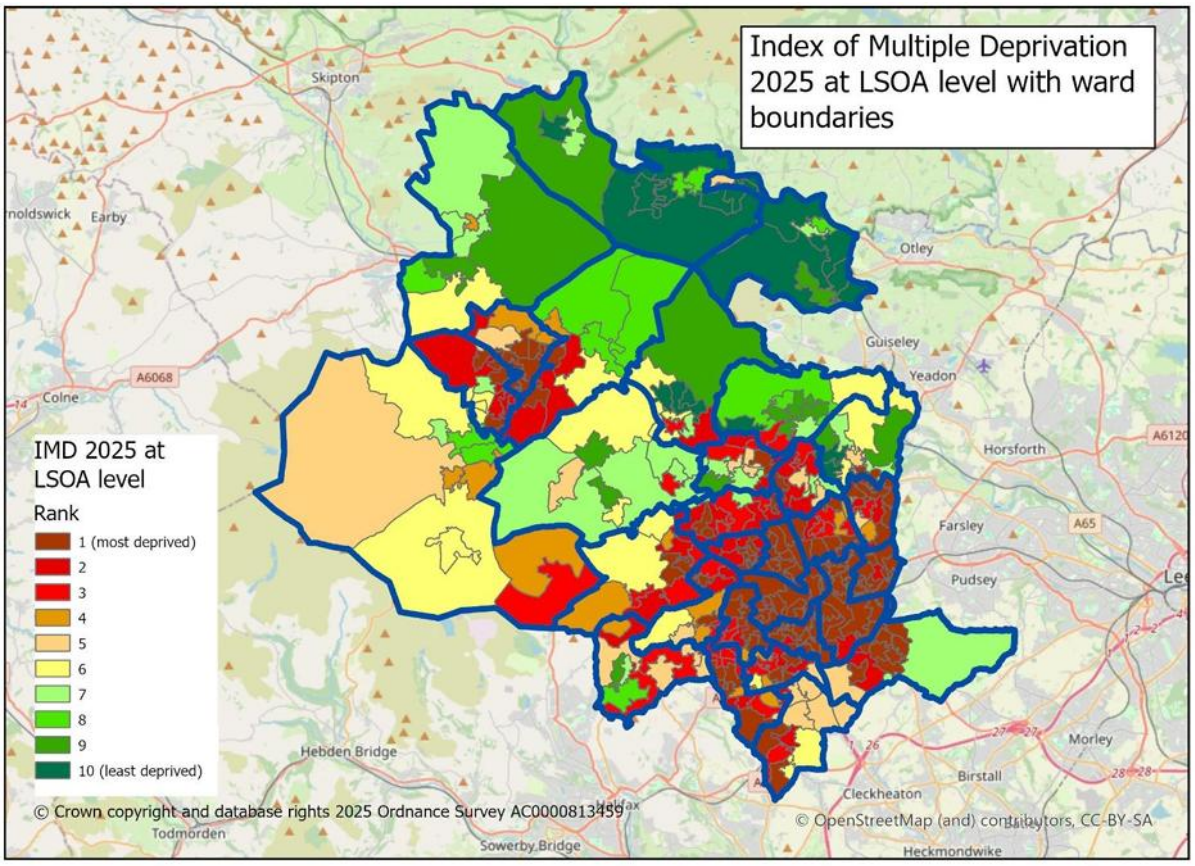
26.3.1 The Index of Multiple Deprivation is an overall measure of deprivation and uses 55 separate indicators organised across seven distinct dimensions of deprivation (income, employment, education skills and training, health deprivation and disability, crime, barriers to housing and services and living environment) which are combined and weighted.

26.3.2 The following map (Figure 3) shows Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) ranked by deciles of deprivation as identified in the 2025 Index of Multiple Deprivation. More deprived neighbourhoods are shown in red and less deprived neighbourhoods are shown in green.

26.3.3 The lower layer super output area boundaries are not directly aligned with the ward boundaries and individual LSOAs may be split across more than one ward. A best-fit methodology has been used which matches the main population of each LSOA to one ward.

26.3.4 All of the LSOAs in the Wharfedale ward are ranked as at a 7 or above, indicating that they are of the least deprived (shown in dark green on the map below).

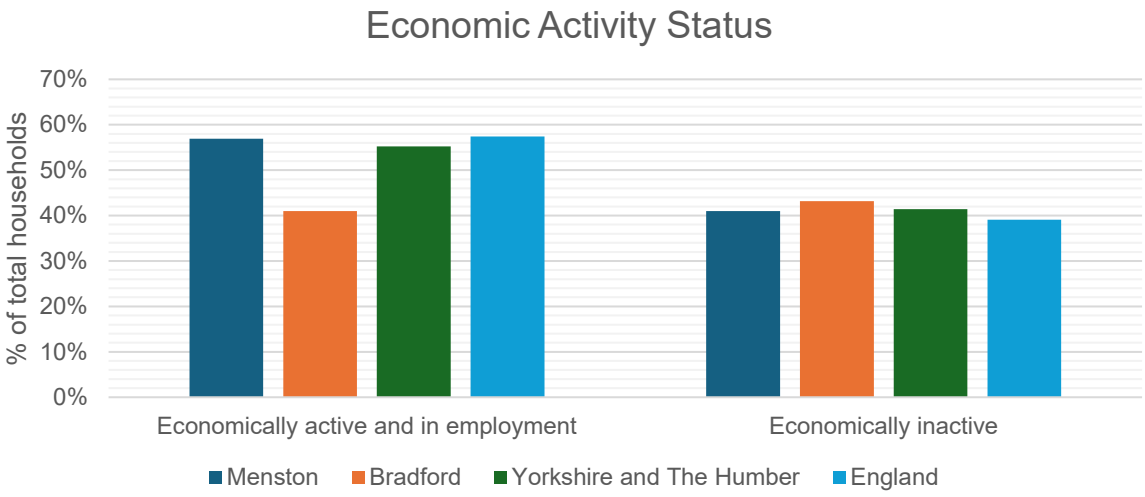
Figure 3



26.4 Economy and Employment

26.4.1 56.9% of the Menston population (over 16 years old) are economically active and in employment (excluding full-time students) and 41% are economically inactive. In England, the economically active rate sits at 57.4%, meaning Menston is slightly less economically active than the national rate. Figure 4 below also illustrates Menston's economic activity status compared to other regional rates.

Figure 4

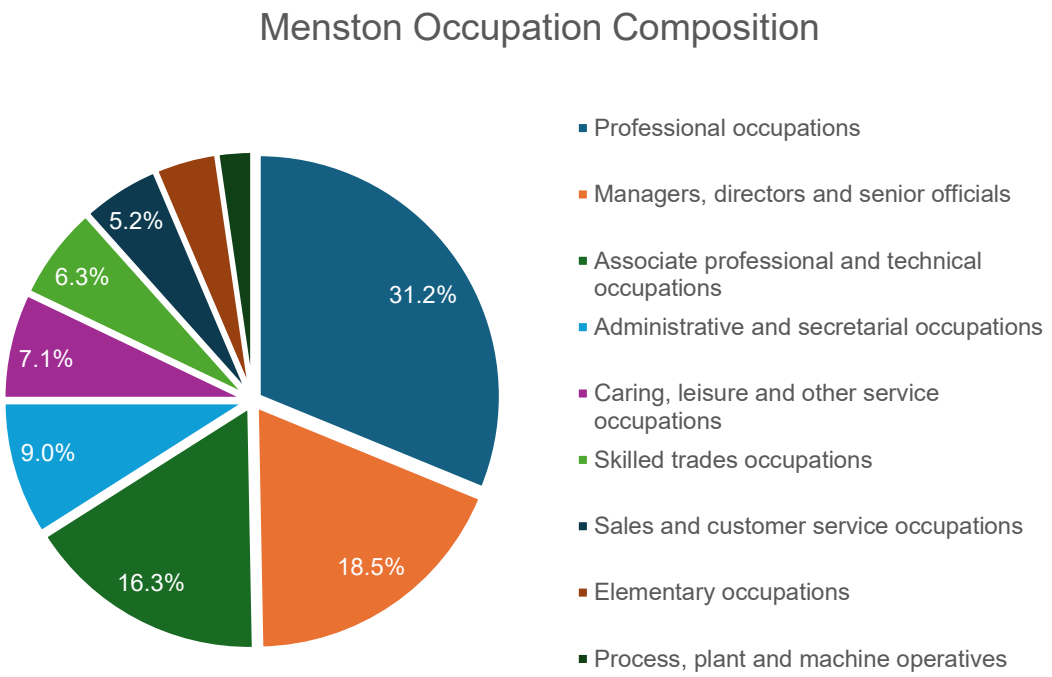


Source: ONS – 2021 Census

26.4.2 Professional occupations (31.2%), managerial occupations (18.5%), and associate professional and technical occupations (16.3%). These occupations are at a greater percentage compared to the England rate of 31.2%, 12.9%, and 13.3% respectively. A more detailed look at Menston's occupation composition is shown below in Figure 5.

26.4.3 There are a number of employers in Menston, including in shops and supermarkets, stone merchants, kennels, gyms, beauticians, hairdressers, funeral directors, car dealerships, printers, newsagents with Post Office, golf equipment suppliers, taxis, public houses, takeaways, cafes, delicatessen and a pharmacy. The Kirklands community centre also provides volunteering opportunities at the library and to help run the centre.

Figure 5



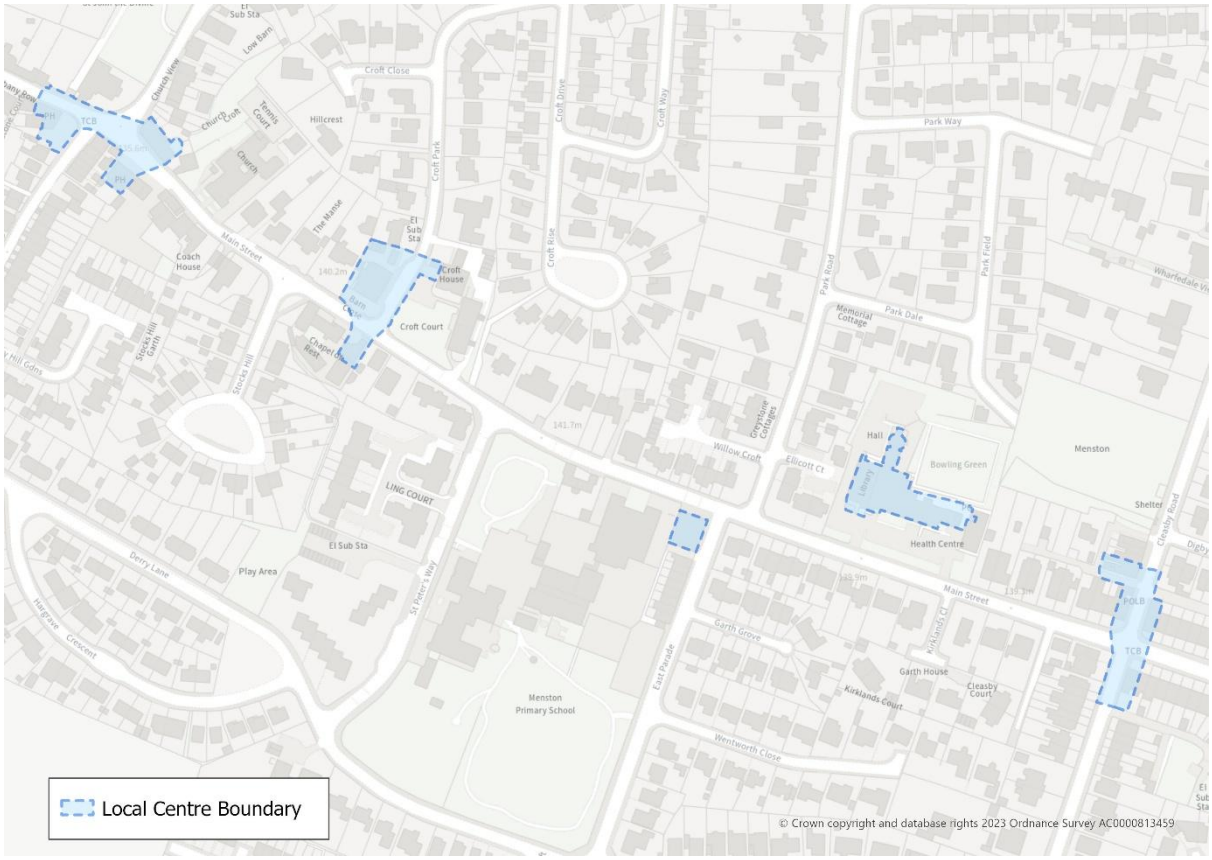
Source: ONS – 2021 Census

26.5 Retail and Local Services

26.5.1 All retail centres have been subject to a review as part of the Retail and Leisure Study (2026). The original study was completed in 2012. The City Centre is the main focus for retail and service provision for the District followed by the Principal Towns, District Centres and Local Centres.

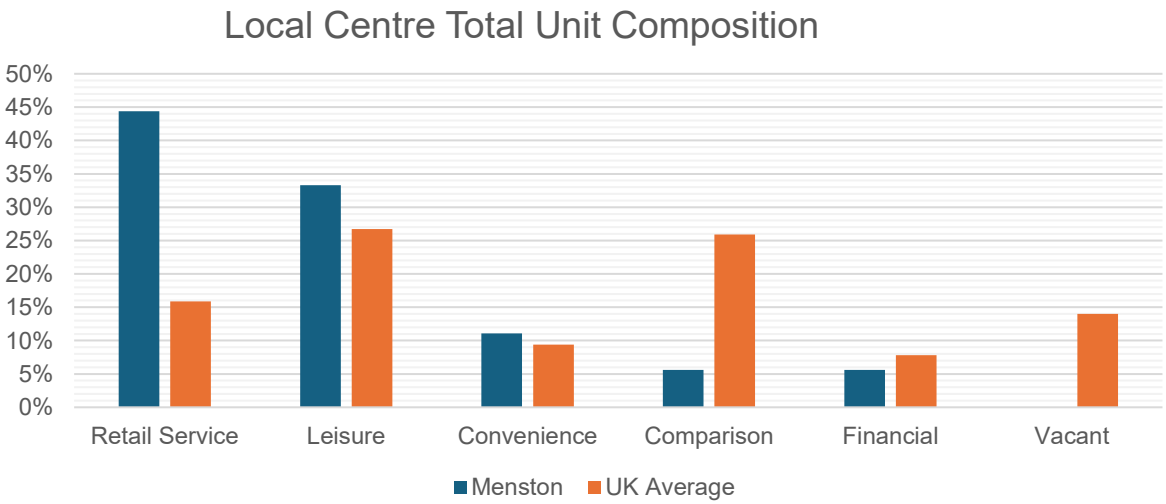
26.5.2 Menston is a small and dispersed centre with shops and services arranged in several distinct clusters along Main Street, including around the junctions with Burley Lane, Croft Park and Cleasby Road, separated by substantial stretches of residential frontage. The commercial offer is relatively limited, with convenience provision including a newsagent and delicatessen supporting day-to-day needs, while retail services form the largest component of the centre and are dominated by hairdressing and beauty uses.

Figure 6 - Menston Local Centre



26.5.3 There is a total of 18 units in the settlement. Most (44.4%) are retail service units. Figure 7 below show the composition of units in Menston compared to the national average.

Figure 7

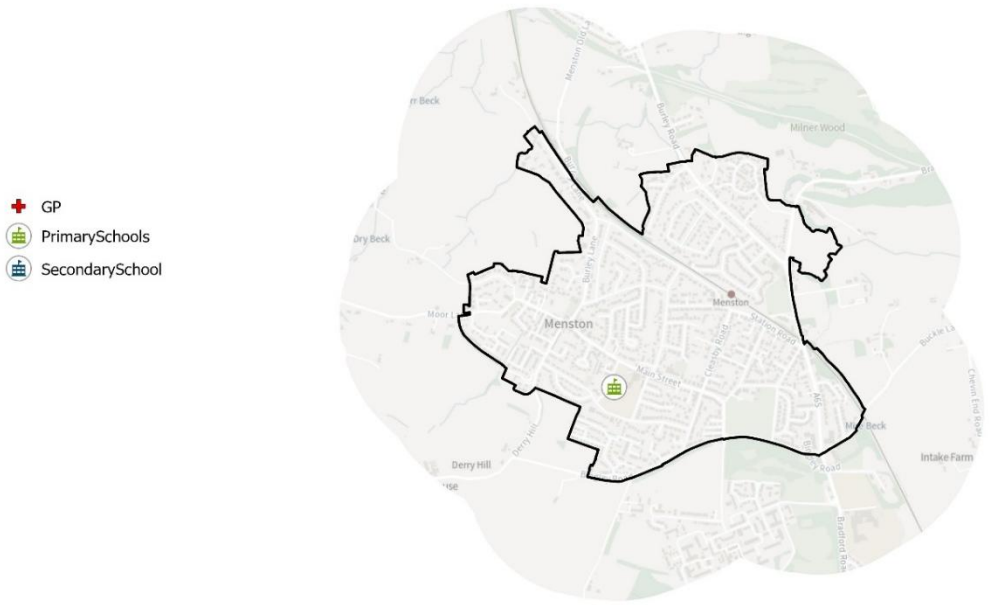


Source: Composition of centre derived from Nexus Planning survey of February 2026; UK Average from Experian Goad report of September 2025

26.5.4 The area is served by one primary school, Menston Primary School, which has a capacity of 420 pupils (UK Gov, 2026). There are no secondary schools within Menston, but St Marys Roman Catholic school and Guiseley upper school are located close to Menston, albeit outside the Bradford District boundary in Leeds.

26.5.5 Menston has an NHS registered healthcare facility within the settlement (Menston medical centre) Secondary (acute) healthcare is provided at Wharfedale Hospital, around 2km to the North East in Otley and Bradford Royal Infirmary around 12km to the South West. Figure 8 shows the location of local services in Menston.

Figure 8 – School and Medical Facilities in Menston



26.6 Transport and Movement

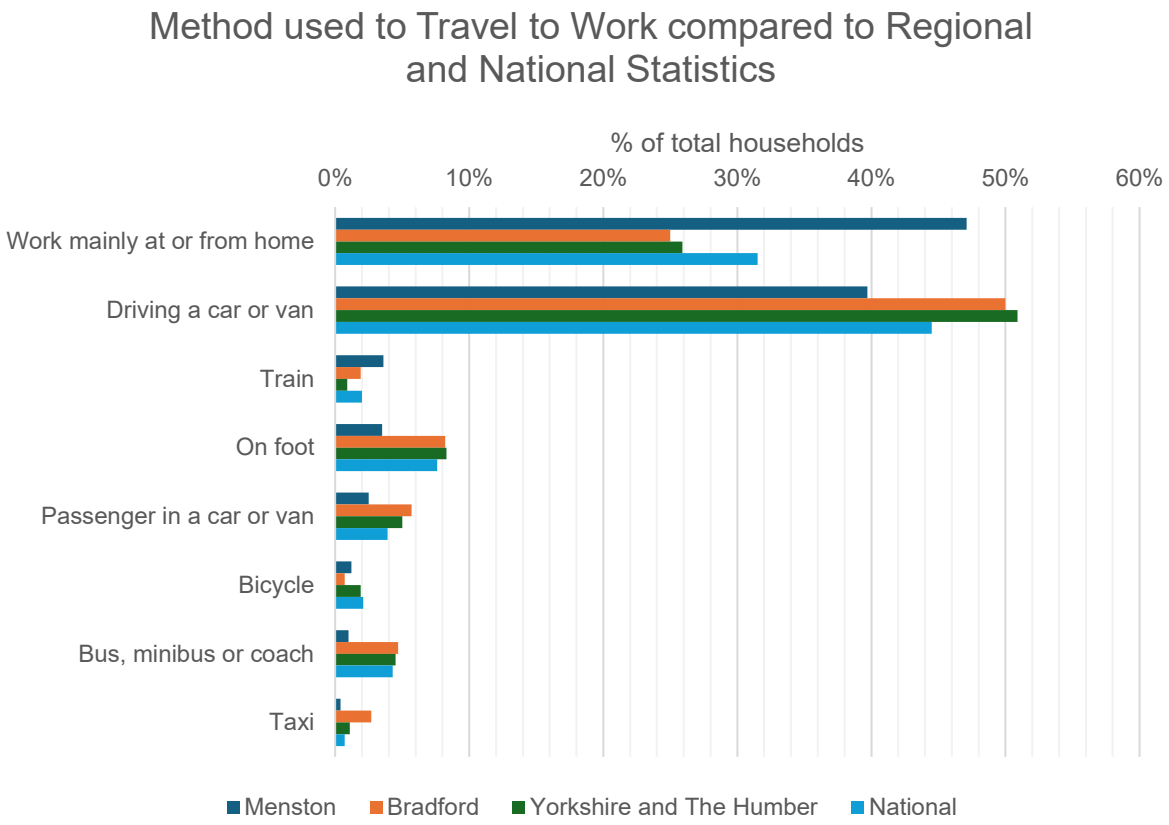
26.6.1 Menston is located along the A65, which provides excellent road connections to Leeds and Bradford via Shipley along Bradford Road/Otley Road. Menston has good public transport links with a frequent train service and bus stops throughout the centre. There is a station which provides a regular train service to Ilkley, Leeds and via Shipley to Bradford Forster Square. On-street parking is predominant throughout the Centre. There are some dedicated parking spaces at Menston library / Kirklands community centre. The area is primarily a commuter settlement.

26.6.2 Bus stops are located throughout the centre but regularity and service destinations vary between them. The area is served by several high-frequency (every 15 to 20 minutes) bus routes with services linking to Otley and Leeds. Figure 10 shows where bus and rail stops lie in the settlement. Tiles shown mostly range between a 60-70/100 connectivity score. The Connectivity Tool combines transport and land use data to generate a national measure of connectivity. It can be used to display how any location is connected to everyday services by walking, driving, cycling and public transport.

26.6.3 Menston has high levels of car ownership compared to the Yorkshire and The Humber rate across all number of vehicles (1-3+ cars or van per household). It has a consequently lower level of households with no car at 11.6% compared to a Yorkshire and The Humber rate of 24.1% and an England rate of 23.5%. It is worth noting that Menston lies outside the Bradford Clean Air Zone (CAZ).

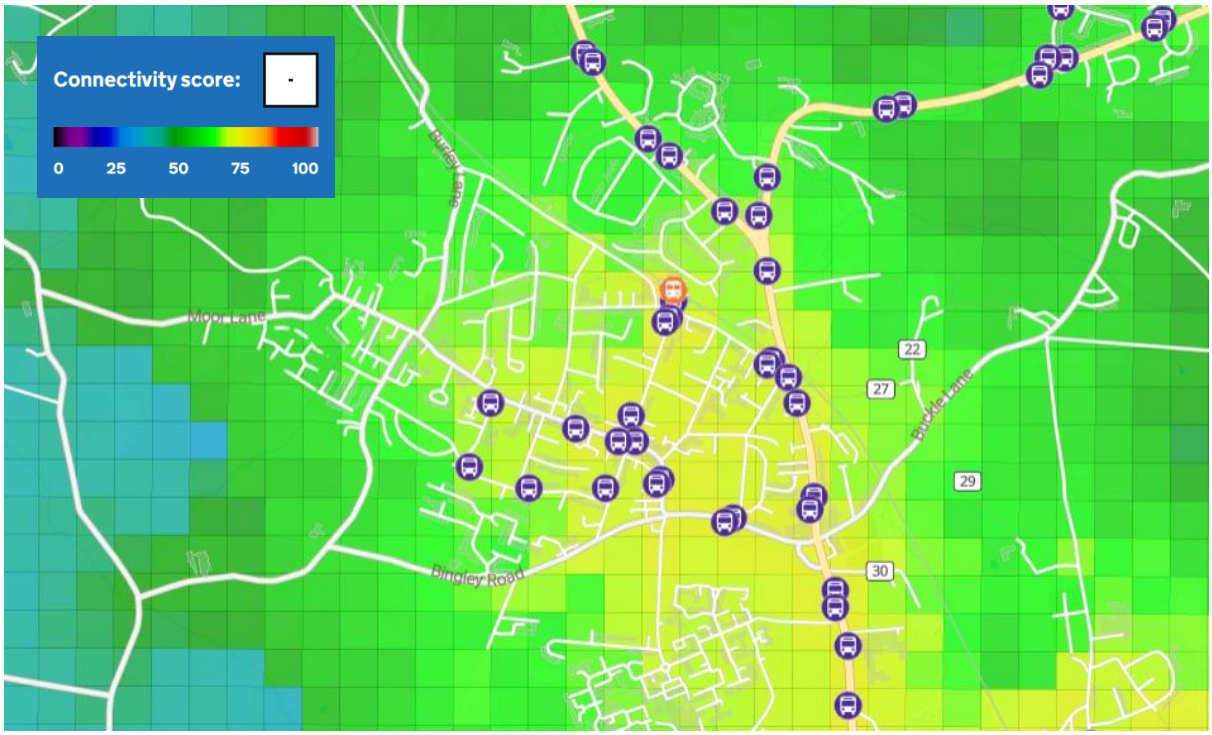
26.6.4 The most popular method used to travel to work is working mainly at or from home at 47.1%, followed by driving a car or van at 39.7%, and train at 3.6%. Figure 9 below shows in detail the methods used to travel to work in Menston compared to district, regional, and national statistics. These figures are also impacted by the COVID pandemic at the time of the Census survey period.

Figure 9



Source: ONS – 2021 Census

Figure 10 – Menston Connectivity Map

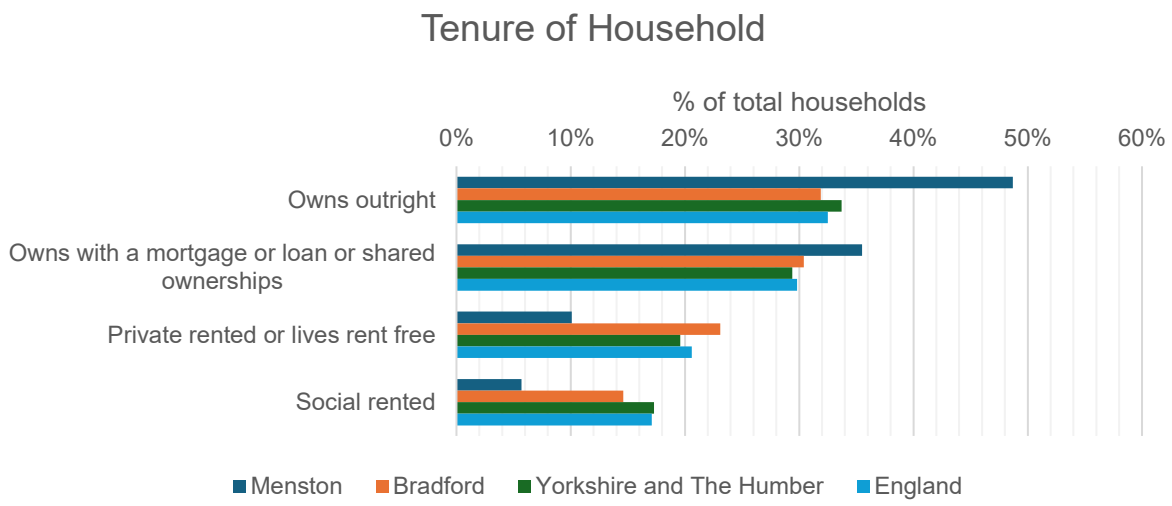


Source: Department for Transport, https://connectivity-tool.dft.gov.uk/

26.7 Dwellings and Households

26.7.1 Menston has 1,994 households, with high levels of outright household ownership at 48.7%, compared to an England rate of 32.5%, a Yorkshire and The Humber rate of 33.7%, and a Bradford District rate of 31.9%. The settlement also has a higher proportion of households that own with a mortgage or loan or shared ownership than the England rate. A more detailed look at tenure of household in Menston is offered in Figure 11.

Figure 11



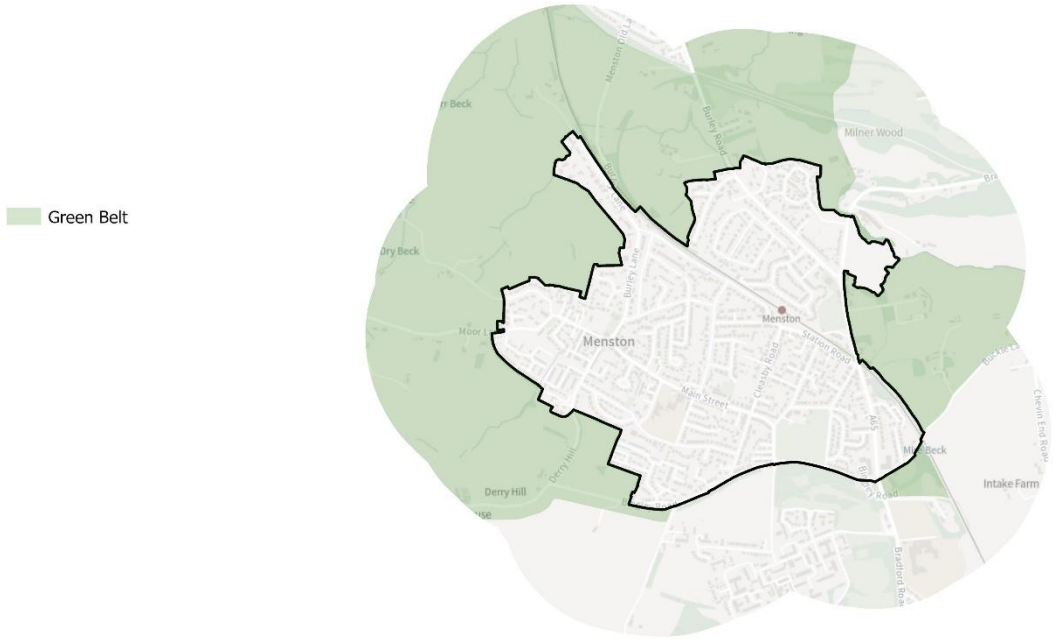
Source: ONS – 2021 Census

26.7.2 Menston has a mix of accommodation types, with a composition of 84.6% whole house or bungalow, 15.4% flat, maisonette or apartment, and 0.1% caravan or other mobile or temporary structure. Compared to the England rate, Menston has a higher proportion of households classed as whole houses or bungalows.

26.8 Green Belt

26.8.1 Green Belt designation surrounds Menston except to the South of the settlement, on its border with the High Royds Estate, as shown below in Figure 12.

Figure 12 – Green Belt Surrounding Menston



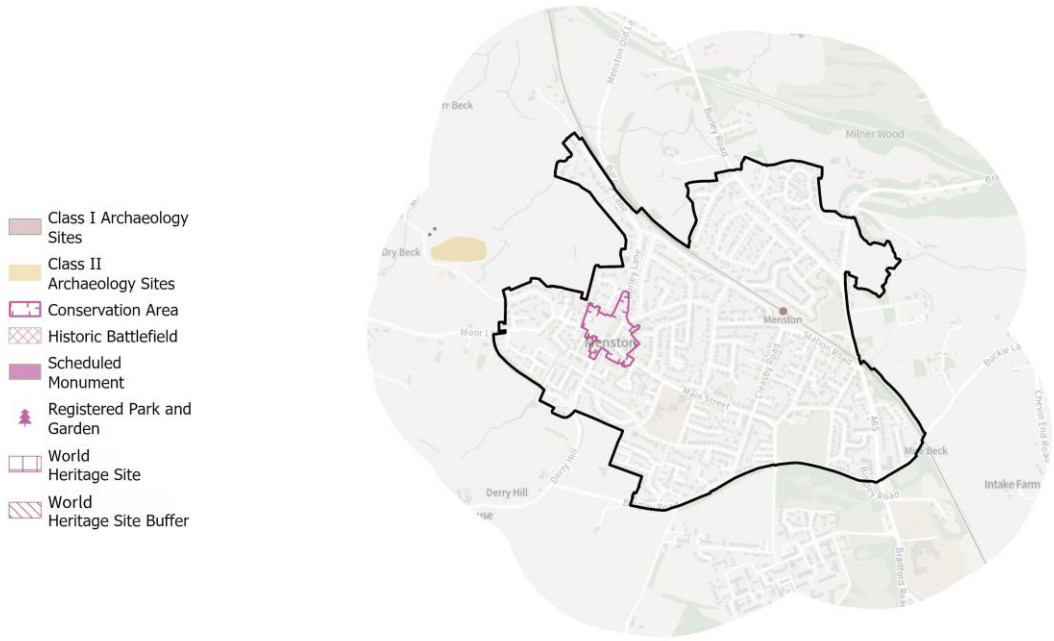
26.9 Historic Character

26.9.1 Within Menston there is one Conservation Area which covers the old settlement of Menston, which retains elements from various stages in its early history and development and is based around the junction of Main Street, Derry Hill & Burley Lane.

26.9.2 There is a total of 15 Listed Buildings in Menston. All are Grade II Listed with the exception of Menston Old Hall (Fairfax Hall) which is Grade II* Listed. There are also two Scheduled Monuments near the north west boundary of the settlement.

26.9.3 High Royds Hospital, a Grade II Listed Park and Garden, runs along the southern boundary of the settlement and is found within the Leeds District area. See Figure 13 below for an overview of areas of historic significance.

Figure 13 – Areas of Historic Significance In and Around Menston



26.10 Landscape

26.10.1 Menston is comprised of one landscape character types (LCT), rolling Enclosed Pasture. The Wharfedale Rolling Enclosed Pasture is the singular landscape character area in the settlement (LCA). This LCA is defined by the following non-exhaustive characteristics:

- Sloping landform which transitions from the elevated moorland fringe near Rombalds Moor to the settled valley floor of the River Wharfe.
- Piecemeal and surveyed enclosure bound by drystone walls and hedgerows, which contribute to a sense of place and time-depth.
- On higher slopes to the south, heath and moorland vegetation is more present and provides a link to the upland moorlands.

26.10.2 Figure 14 shows a map of the LCAs in and around the Menston settlement.

Figure 14 – Landscape Character Types and Areas within Menston



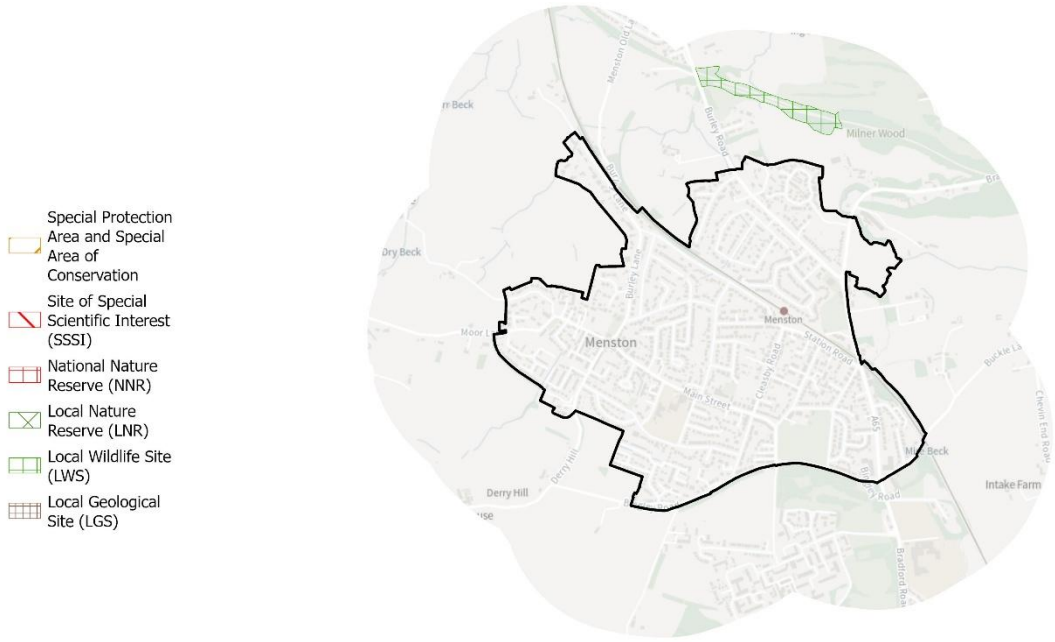
26.11 Natural Environment

26.11.1 Menston has a network of green spaces and green corridors, linking the settlement to the wider countryside. The Disused Railway line to the north of the settlement forms an important green infrastructure corridor and habitat network.

26.11.2 Menston is bordered by countryside to the South West. Most of the area lies within Zone B, (2500m) of the South Pennine Moors Special Protection Area, (SPA), and areas on the Eastern edge of Menston are within Zone C (7000m) of the SPA. A small area of the settlement is outside the SPA zones. There are no ancient woodlands, or formal wildlife designations within the settlement itself.

26.11.3 Mapping of different combinations of GBI need and deficiency can act as a high-level guide to help prioritise where GBI is most required and indicate spatially any gaps in the existing GBI network. Menston has a mix of GBI needs, though notably suffers from some areas of low provision and high need in the centre of the settlement.

Figure 15 – Menston Natural Environment Map



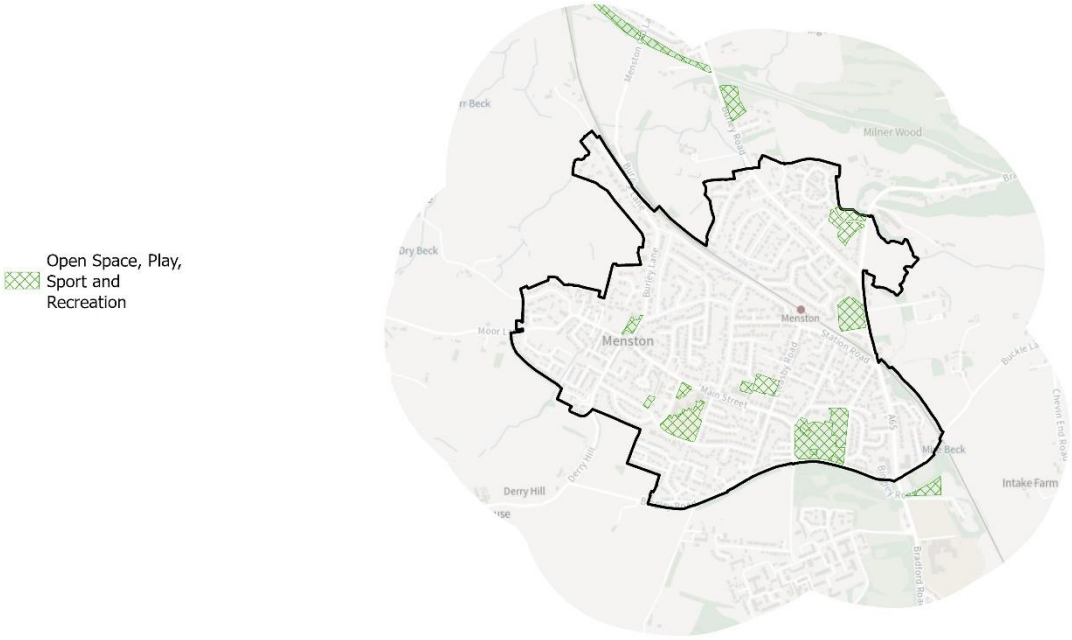
26.12 Open Space, Sport and Recreation

26.12.1 The settlement area of Menston has 15 sites identified as open space covering an area of circa 10ha. Key sites within the settlement include:

- Menston Recreation Ground
- Menston Cricket Ground

26.12.2 There is a significant deficit in provision with less than half the amount of required open space being available within the settlement area. Additionally, there is an imbalance between the different typologies of open space that currently exist in the settlement. Of the typologies with a deficit of provision, Natural and Semi-natural Greenspaces sees the highest deficit. However, Menston is surrounded by open countryside and this in part provides a substitute for the lack of space within the settlement. Figure 16 below shows the location of open space in Menston.

Figure 16 – Menston Open Space Overview

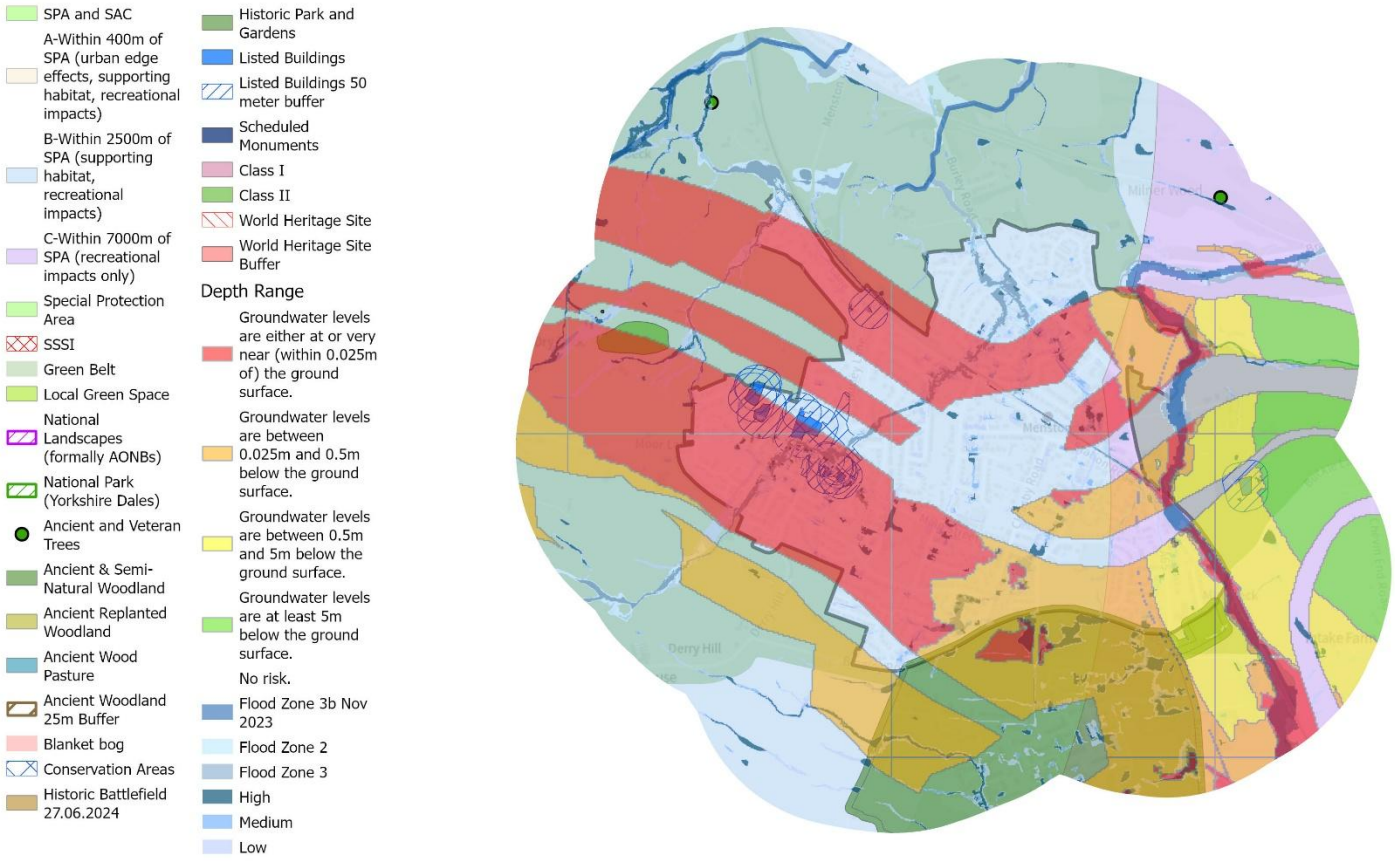


26.13 Critical Environmental Constraints

26.13.1 Menston has areas of fluvial flood risk along Mire Beck, to the East of the A65 with areas of higher flood risk within Flood Zone 3. Menston has limited areas of higher Surface Water Flood Risk and is identified as a groundwater flood hazard on the groundwater map.

26.13.2 A map detailing critical environmental constraints in and around the Menston settlement is shown below in Figure 17.

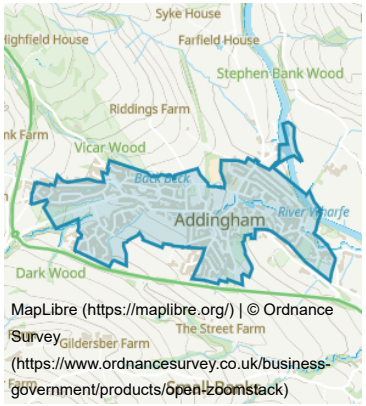
Figure 17 – NPPF Footnote 7 Constraints



Appendix 2: Demographic Profiles

Addingham

Area map



Population

2024

2,859

people

58,620,101 people in England

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Number of households

2021

1,462

households

23,436,085 households in England

Source: ONS – Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Residential property sales

Year ending Sept 2024

46

sales

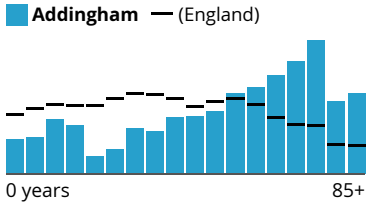
551,992 sales in England

Source: HM Land Registry – Price Paid Transaction Data

Small area: LSOA

Age profile

2024



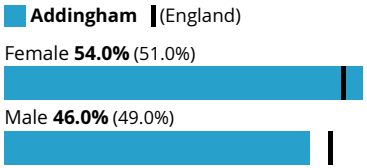
% of all people, 5 year age bands

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Sex

2024



% of all people

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Live births

2024

19

live births

567,708 live births in England

Source: ONS - Birth registrations

Small area: LSOA

Deaths

2024

42

deaths

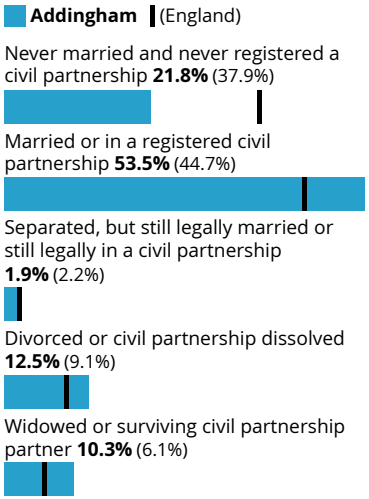
531,954 deaths in England

Source: ONS - Death registrations

Small area: LSOA

Legal partnership status

2021



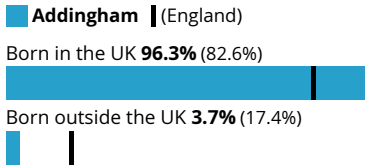
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Country of birth

2021



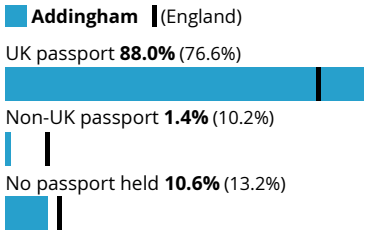
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Passports held

2021

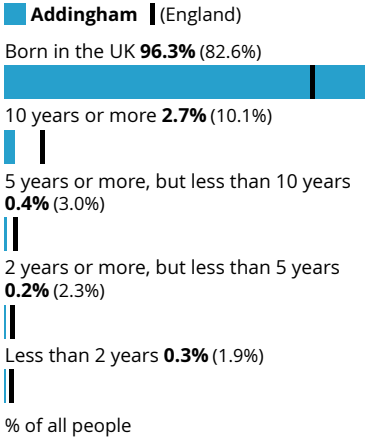


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Length of residence in the UK

2021

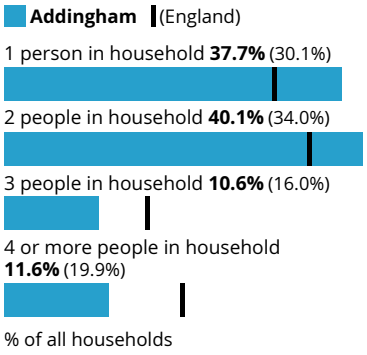


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household size

2021

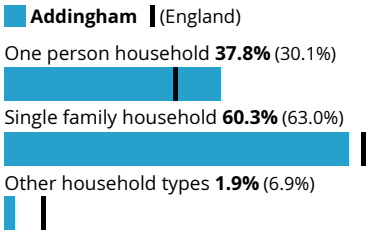


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household composition

2021

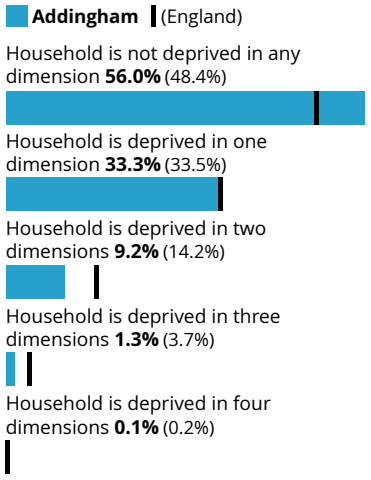


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household deprivation

2021

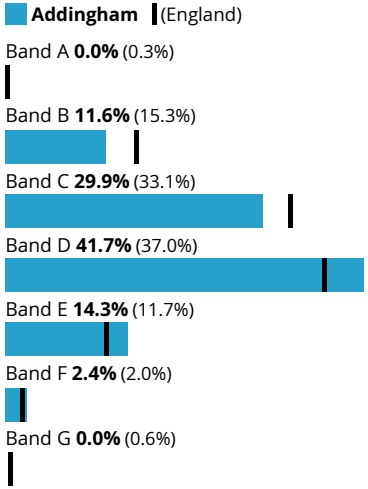


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Energy efficiency of housing

Financial year ending 2024



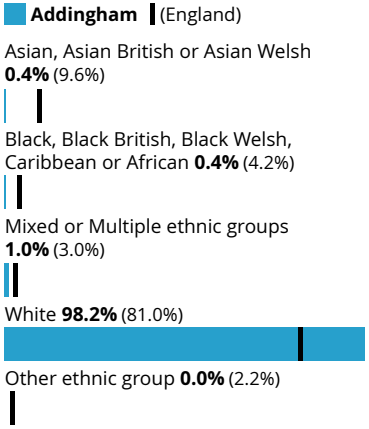
% of all assessed properties

Source: ONS analysis of Energy Performance Certificates

Small area: LSOA

Ethnic group

2021



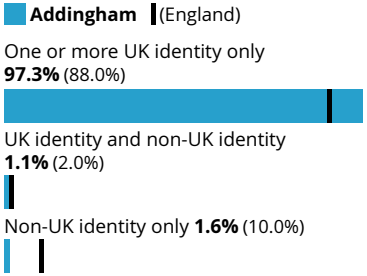
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

National identity

2021



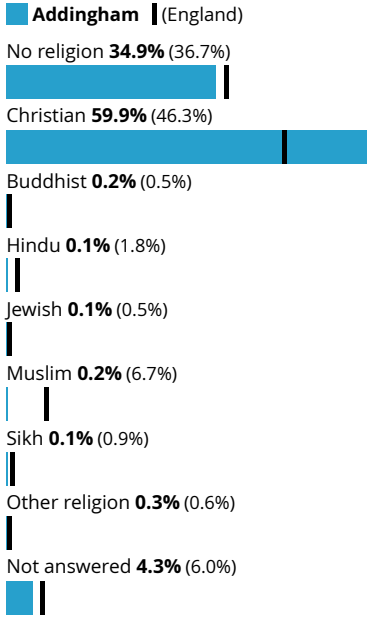
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Religion

2021



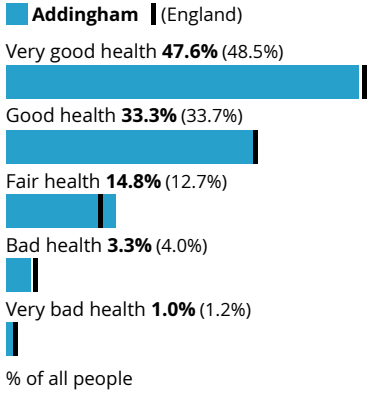
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

General health

2021



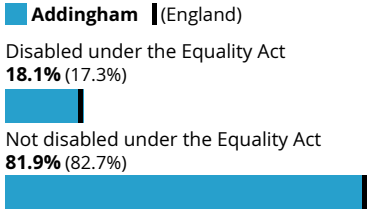
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Disability

2021

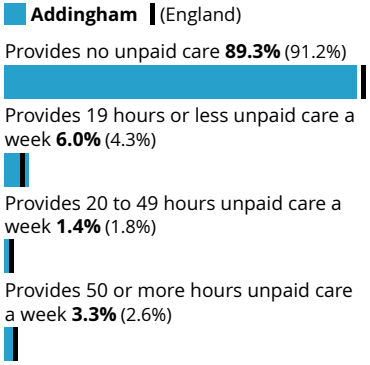


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Provision of unpaid care

2021

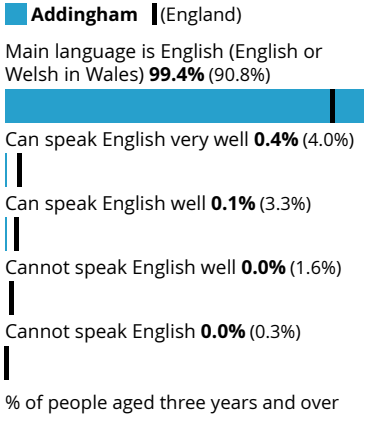


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Proficiency in English

2021

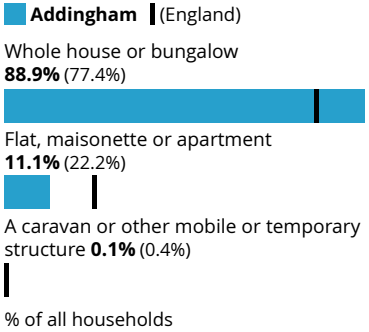


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Accommodation type

2021

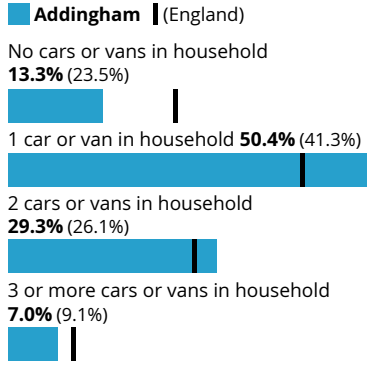


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Number of cars or vans

2021

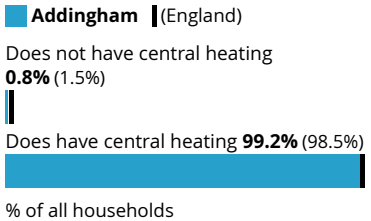


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Central heating

2021

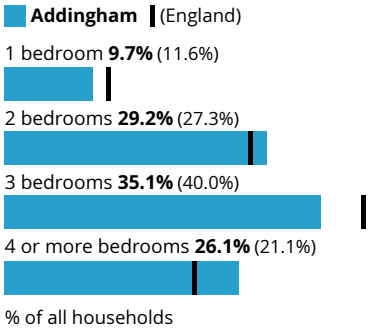


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Number of bedrooms

2021

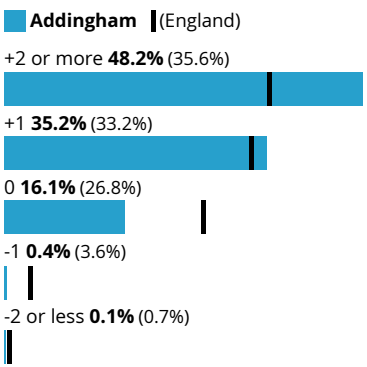


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Occupancy rating for bedrooms

2021

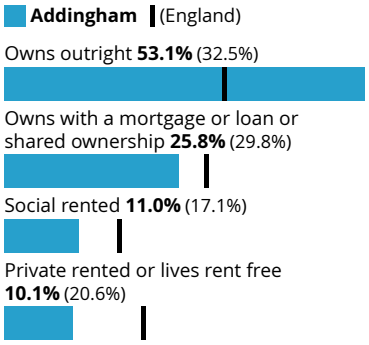


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Tenure of household

2021

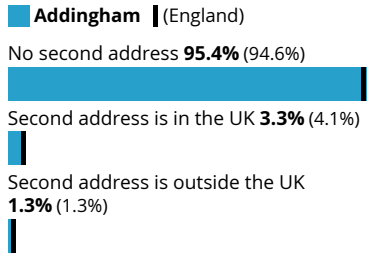


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Second address indicator

2021

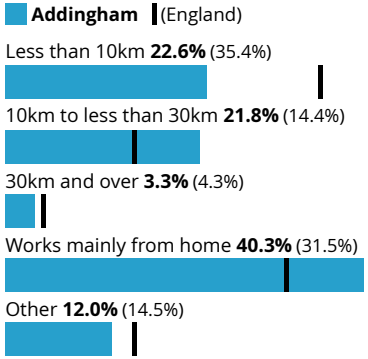


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Distance travelled to work

2021



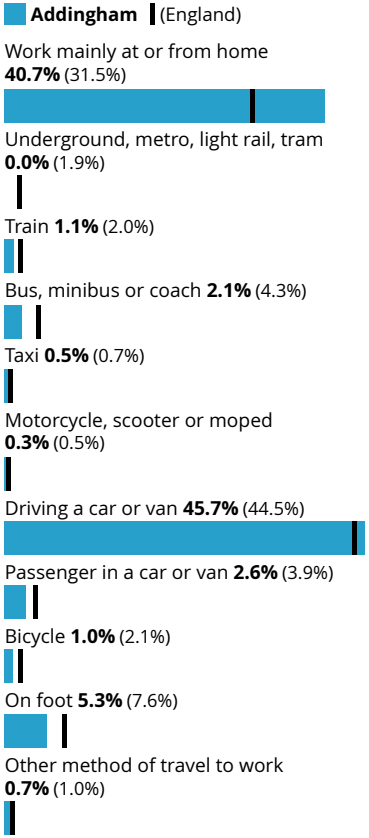
% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Method of travel to workplace

2021



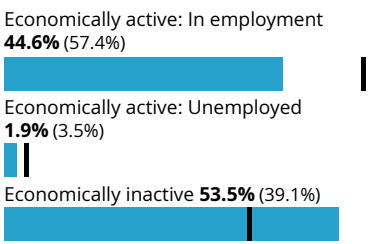
% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Economic activity status

2021



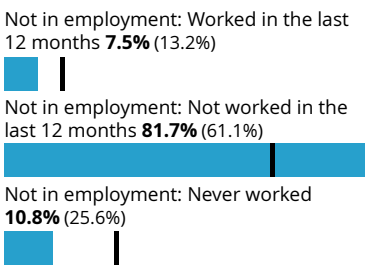
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Employment history

2021



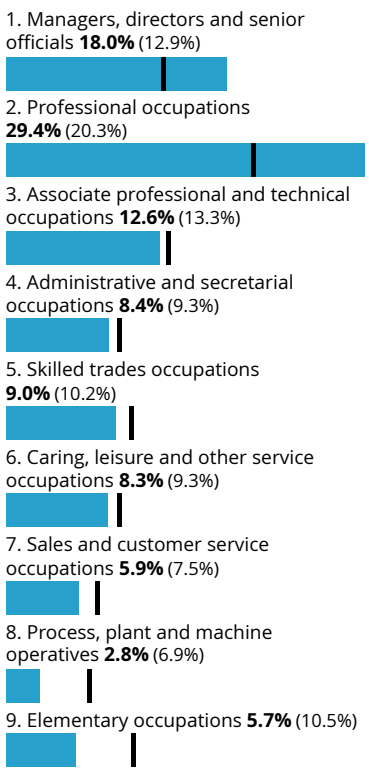
% of people aged 16 years and over not in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Occupation

2021



% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC)

2021

Addingham (England)

L1, L2 and L3: Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations **19.2%** (13.2%)



L4, L5 and L6: Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations **27.3%** (19.9%)



L7: Intermediate occupations **11.4%** (11.4%)



L8 and L9: Small employers and own account workers **12.6%** (10.6%)



L10 and L11: Lower supervisory and technical occupations **3.5%** (5.3%)



L12: Semi-routine occupations **9.2%** (11.3%)



L13: Routine occupations **8.3%** (12.0%)



L14.1 and L14.2: Never worked and long-term unemployed **5.3%** (8.5%)



L15: Full-time students **3.2%** (7.7%)



% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Hours per week worked

2021

Addingham (England)

Part-time: 15 hours or less worked **13.6%** (10.3%)



Part-time: 16 to 30 hours worked **22.6%** (19.5%)



Full-time: 31 to 48 hours worked **53.2%** (59.1%)



Full-time: 49 or more hours worked **10.5%** (11.1%)



% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Claimant count

Mar 2026

1.5%

of people aged 16 to 64

4.0% in England

Source: ONS

Small area: LSOA

Highest level of qualification

2021

Addingham (England)

No qualifications **13.8%** (18.1%)



Level 1, 2 or 3 qualifications **34.3%** (39.9%)



Apprenticeship **5.9%** (5.3%)



Level 4 qualifications and above **43.4%** (33.9%)



Other qualifications **2.6%** (2.8%)



% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Schoolchildren and full-time students

2021

Addingham (England)

Student **12.9%** (20.4%)



Not a student **87.1%** (79.6%)



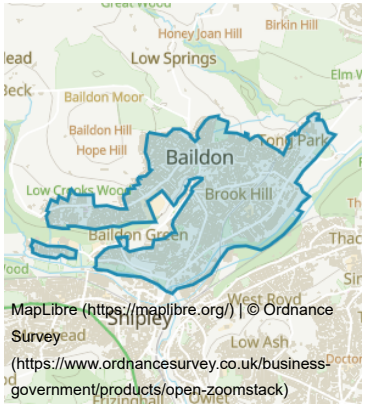
% of people aged five years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Baildon

Area map



Population

2024

15,423

people

58,620,101 people in England

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Number of households

2021

6,978

households

23,436,085 households in England

Source: ONS – Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Residential property sales

Year ending Sept 2024

171

sales

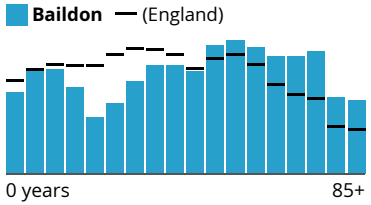
551,992 sales in England

Source: HM Land Registry – Price Paid Transaction Data

Small area: LSOA

Age profile

2024



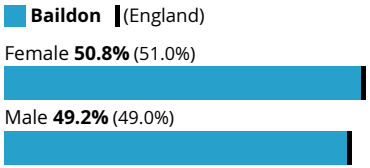
% of all people, 5 year age bands

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Sex

2024



% of all people

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Live births

2024

106

live births

567,708 live births in England

Source: ONS - Birth registrations

Small area: LSOA

Deaths

2024

181

deaths

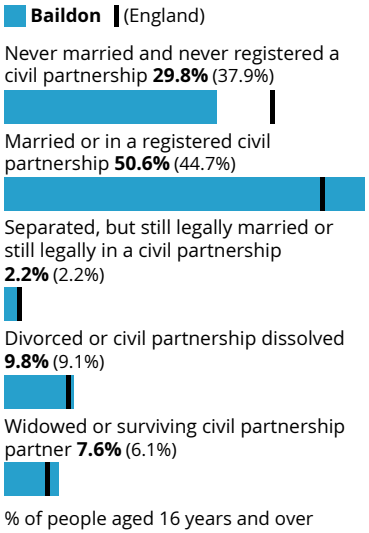
531,954 deaths in England

Source: ONS - Death registrations

Small area: LSOA

Legal partnership status

2021



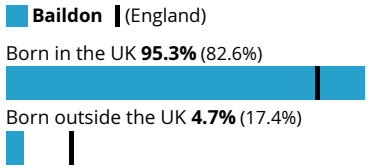
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Country of birth

2021



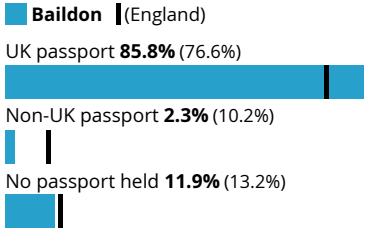
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Passports held

2021

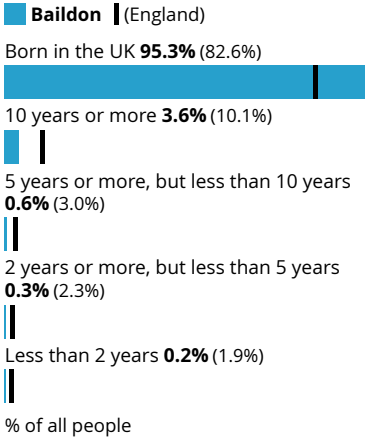


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Length of residence in the UK

2021

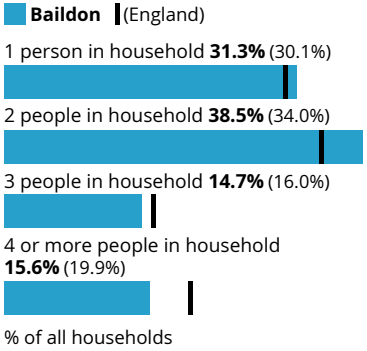


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household size

2021

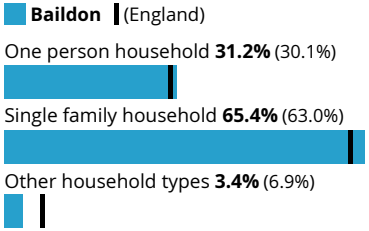


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household composition

2021

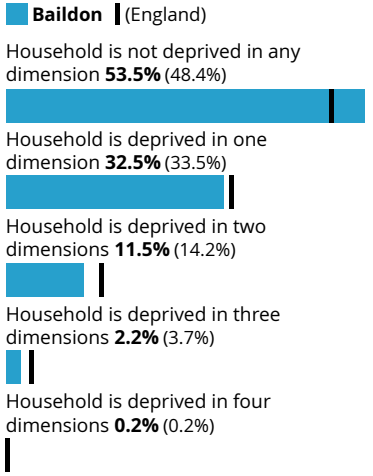


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household deprivation

2021

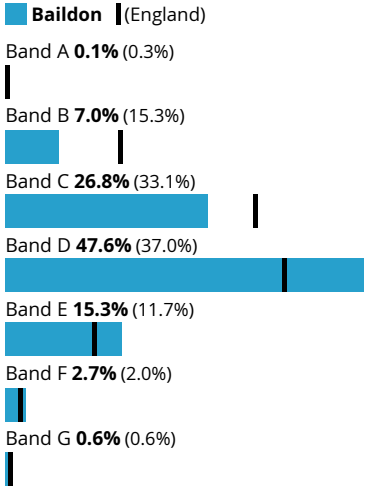


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Energy efficiency of housing

Financial year ending 2024



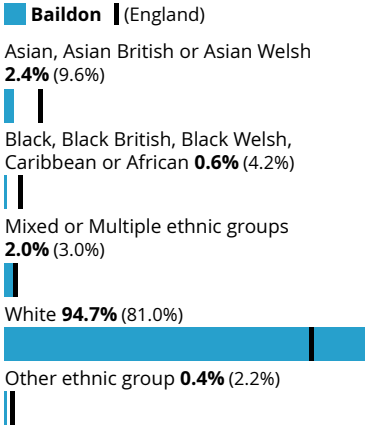
% of all assessed properties

Source: ONS analysis of Energy Performance Certificates

Small area: LSOA

Ethnic group

2021



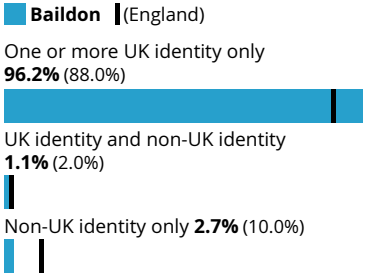
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

National identity

2021



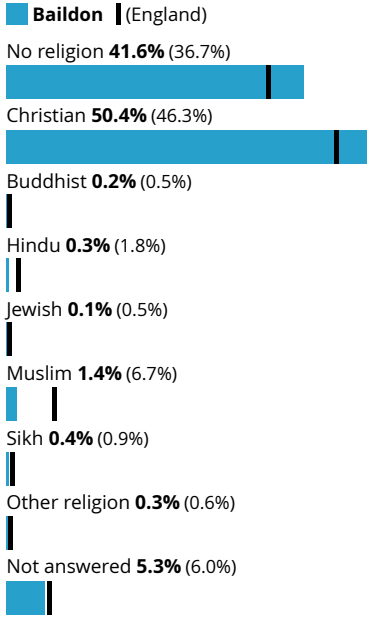
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Religion

2021



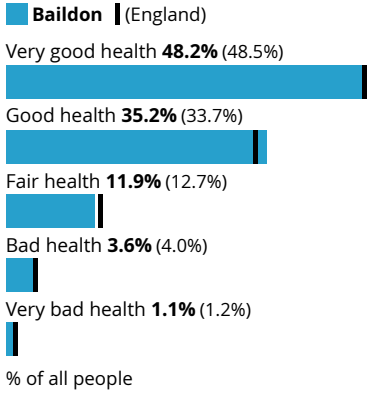
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

General health

2021



% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Disability

2021

Baildon (England)

Disabled under the Equality Act **17.4%** (17.3%)

Not disabled under the Equality Act **82.6%** (82.7%)



% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Provision of unpaid care

2021

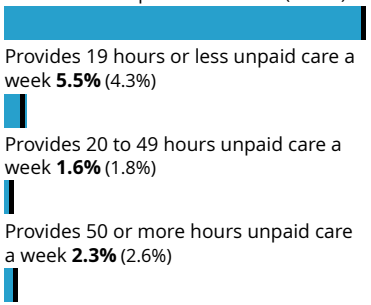
Baildon (England)

Provides no unpaid care **90.6%** (91.2%)

Provides 19 hours or less unpaid care a week **5.5%** (4.3%)

Provides 20 to 49 hours unpaid care a week **1.6%** (1.8%)

Provides 50 or more hours unpaid care a week **2.3%** (2.6%)



% of people aged five years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Proficiency in English

2021

Baildon (England)

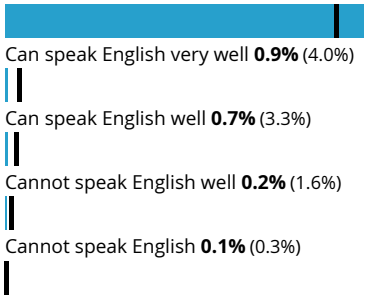
Main language is English (English or Welsh in Wales) **98.2%** (90.8%)

Can speak English very well **0.9%** (4.0%)

Can speak English well **0.7%** (3.3%)

Cannot speak English well **0.2%** (1.6%)

Cannot speak English **0.1%** (0.3%)



% of people aged three years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Accommodation type

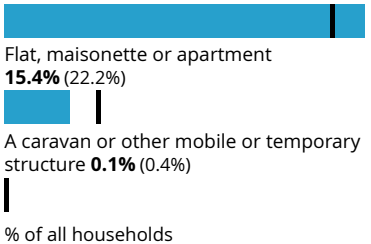
2021

Baildon (England)

Whole house or bungalow **84.5%** (77.4%)

Flat, maisonette or apartment **15.4%** (22.2%)

A caravan or other mobile or temporary structure **0.1%** (0.4%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Number of cars or vans

2021

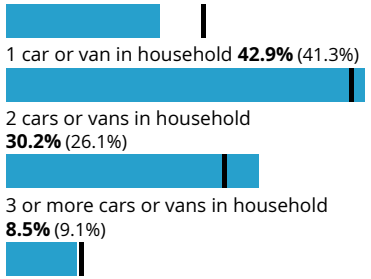
Baildon (England)

No cars or vans in household **18.4%** (23.5%)

1 car or van in household **42.9%** (41.3%)

2 cars or vans in household **30.2%** (26.1%)

3 or more cars or vans in household **8.5%** (9.1%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

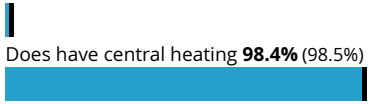
Central heating

2021

Baildon (England)

Does not have central heating **1.6%** (1.5%)

Does have central heating **98.4%** (98.5%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Number of bedrooms

2021

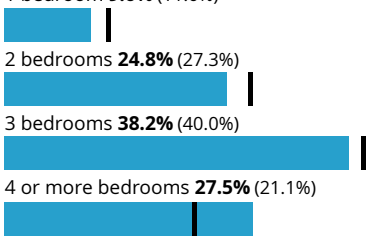
Baildon (England)

1 bedroom **9.6%** (11.6%)

2 bedrooms **24.8%** (27.3%)

3 bedrooms **38.2%** (40.0%)

4 or more bedrooms **27.5%** (21.1%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Occupancy rating for bedrooms

2021

Baildon (England)

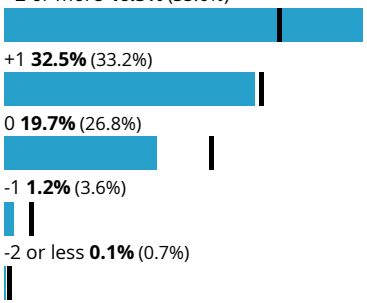
+2 or more **46.5%** (35.6%)

+1 **32.5%** (33.2%)

0 **19.7%** (26.8%)

-1 **1.2%** (3.6%)

-2 or less **0.1%** (0.7%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Tenure of household

2021

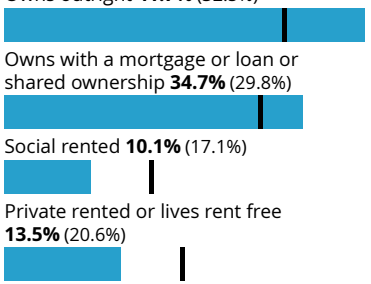
Baildon (England)

Owns outright **41.7%** (32.5%)

Owns with a mortgage or loan or shared ownership **34.7%** (29.8%)

Social rented **10.1%** (17.1%)

Private rented or lives rent free **13.5%** (20.6%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Second address indicator

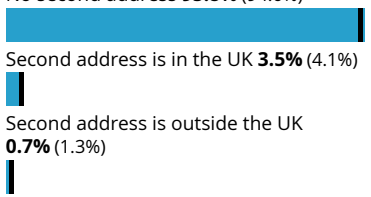
2021

Baildon (England)

No second address **95.8%** (94.6%)

Second address is in the UK **3.5%** (4.1%)

Second address is outside the UK **0.7%** (1.3%)



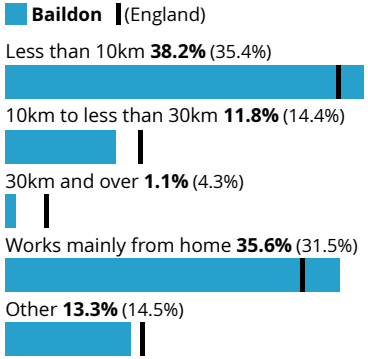
% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Distance travelled to work

2021



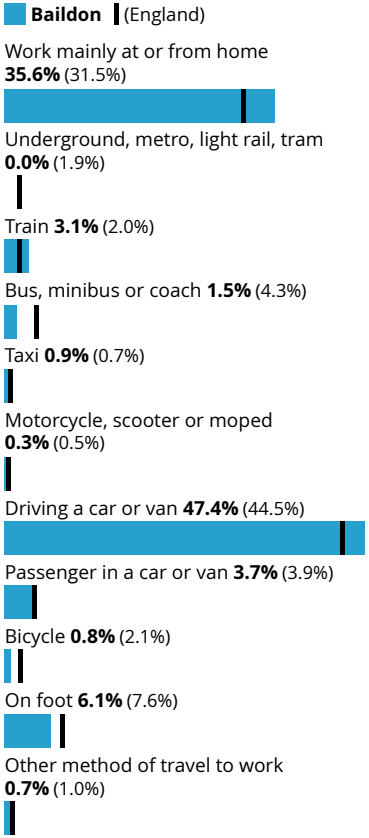
% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Method of travel to workplace

2021



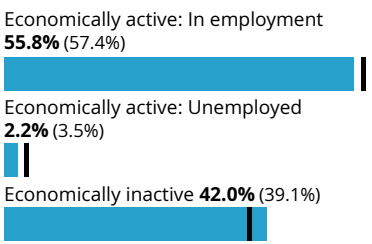
% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Economic activity status

2021



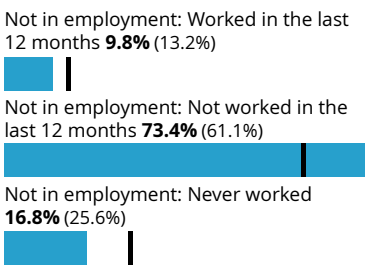
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Employment history

2021



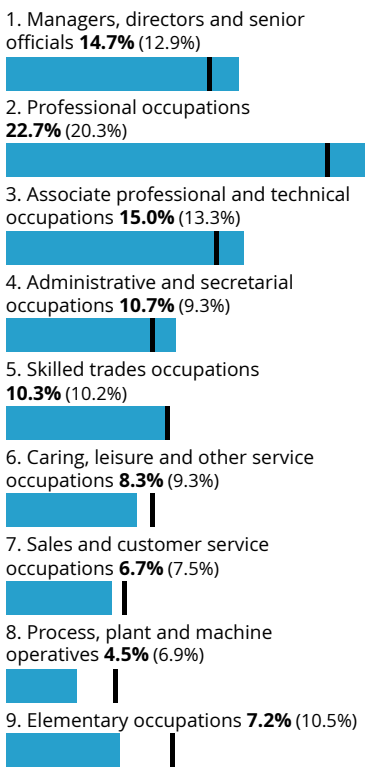
% of people aged 16 years and over not in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Occupation

2021



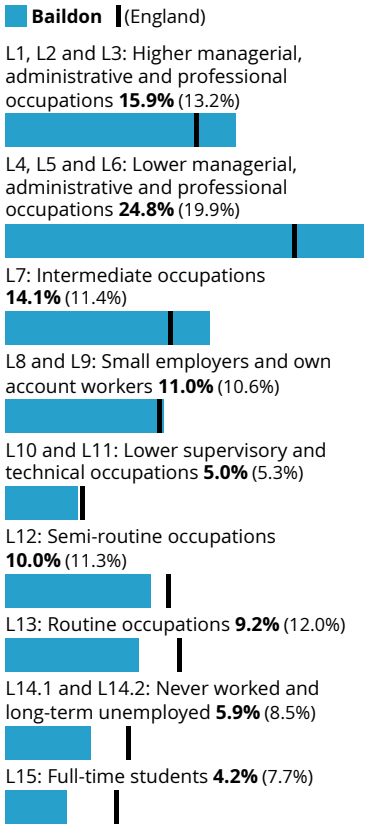
% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC)

2021



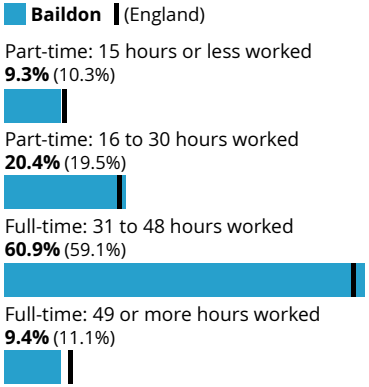
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Hours per week worked

2021



% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Claimant count

Mar 2026

2.5%

of people aged 16 to 64

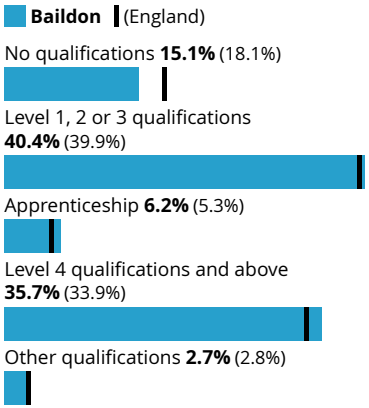
4.0% in England

Source: ONS

Small area: LSOA

Highest level of qualification

2021



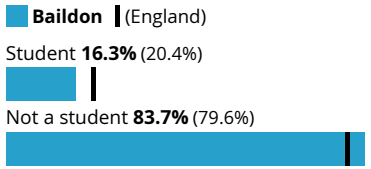
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Schoolchildren and full-time students

2021



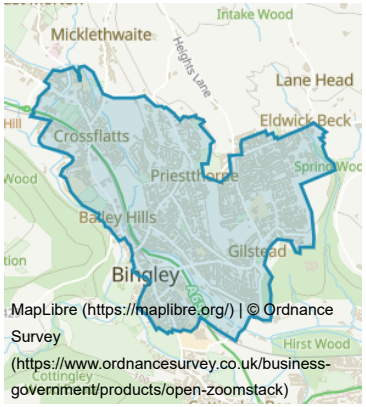
% of people aged five years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Bingley

Area map



Population

2024

16,498

people

58,620,101 people in England

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Number of households

2021

7,418

households

23,436,085 households in England

Source: ONS – Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Residential property sales

Year ending Sept 2024

231

sales

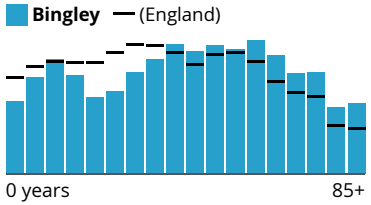
551,992 sales in England

Source: HM Land Registry – Price Paid Transaction Data

Small area: LSOA

Age profile

2024



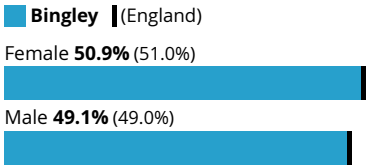
% of all people, 5 year age bands

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Sex

2024



% of all people

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Live births

2024

122

live births

567,708 live births in England

Source: ONS - Birth registrations

Small area: LSOA

Deaths

2024

213

deaths

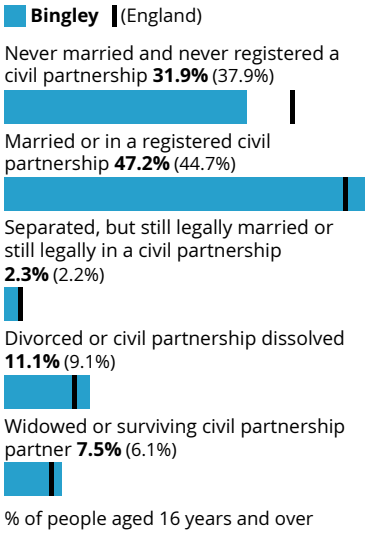
531,954 deaths in England

Source: ONS - Death registrations

Small area: LSOA

Legal partnership status

2021



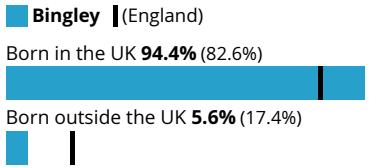
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Country of birth

2021



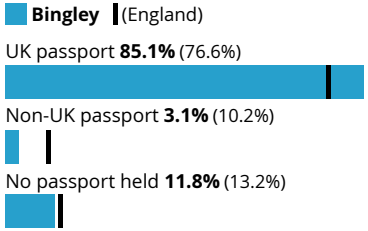
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Passports held

2021

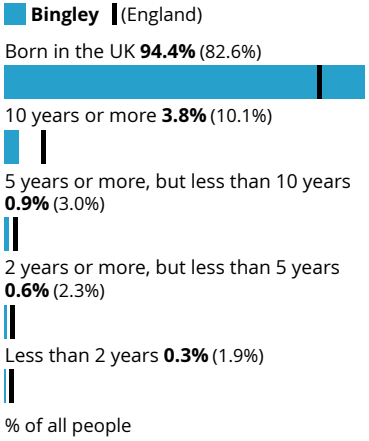


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Length of residence in the UK

2021

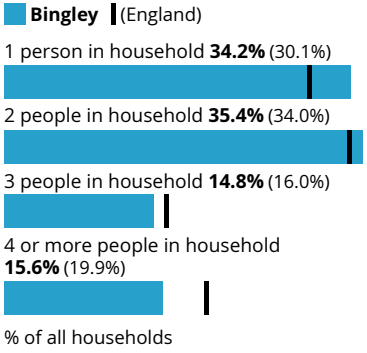


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household size

2021

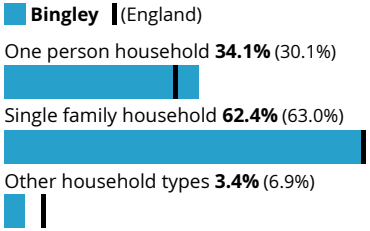


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household composition

2021

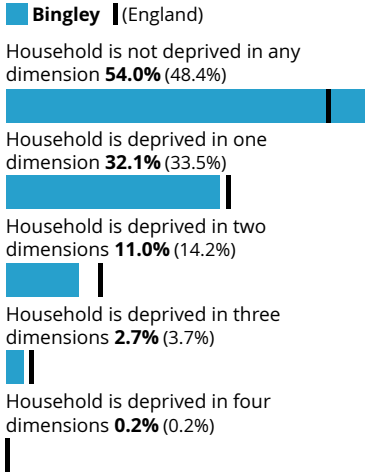


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household deprivation

2021

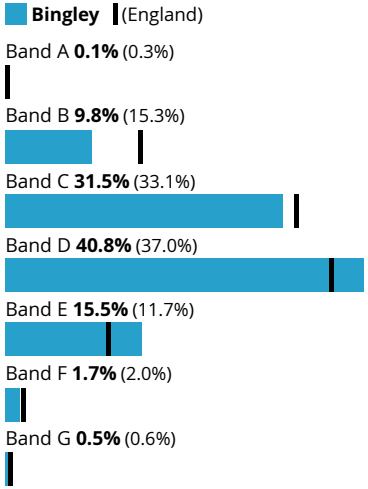


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Energy efficiency of housing

Financial year ending 2024



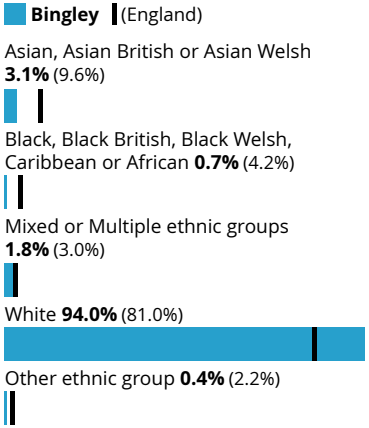
% of all assessed properties

Source: ONS analysis of Energy Performance Certificates

Small area: LSOA

Ethnic group

2021



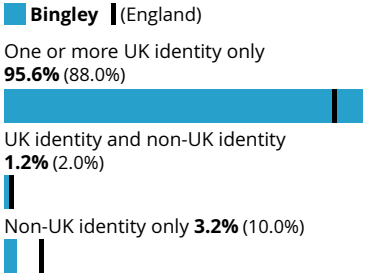
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

National identity

2021



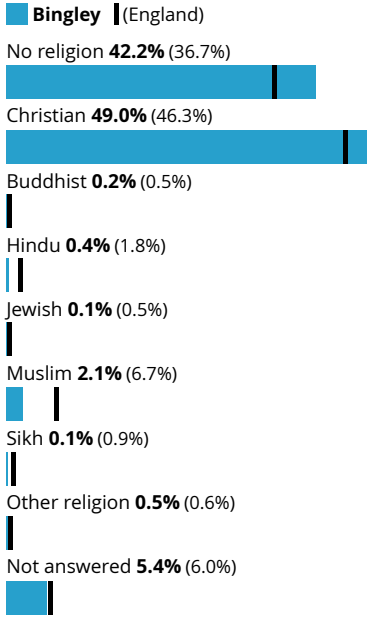
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Religion

2021



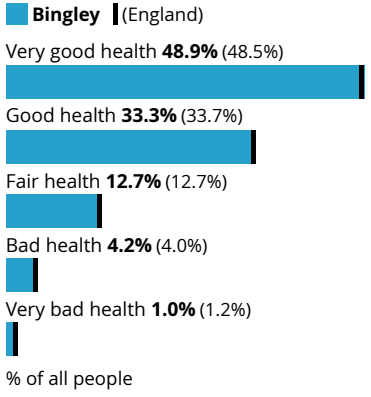
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

General health

2021



% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Disability

2021

Bingley (England)

Disabled under the Equality Act **17.6%** (17.3%)



Not disabled under the Equality Act **82.4%** (82.7%)



% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Provision of unpaid care

2021

Bingley (England)

Provides no unpaid care **91.0%** (91.2%)



Provides 19 hours or less unpaid care a week **5.2%** (4.3%)



Provides 20 to 49 hours unpaid care a week **1.5%** (1.8%)

Provides 50 or more hours unpaid care a week **2.2%** (2.6%)

% of people aged five years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Proficiency in English

2021

Bingley (England)

Main language is English (English or Welsh in Wales) **97.9%** (90.8%)



Can speak English very well **1.0%** (4.0%)

Can speak English well **0.6%** (3.3%)

Cannot speak English well **0.4%** (1.6%)

Cannot speak English **0.0%** (0.3%)

% of people aged three years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Accommodation type

2021

Bingley (England)

Whole house or bungalow **78.1%** (77.4%)



Flat, maisonette or apartment **21.9%** (22.2%)



A caravan or other mobile or temporary structure **0.0%** (0.4%)

% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Number of cars or vans

2021

Bingley (England)

No cars or vans in household **20.8%** (23.5%)



1 car or van in household **44.1%** (41.3%)



2 cars or vans in household **27.4%** (26.1%)



3 or more cars or vans in household **7.7%** (9.1%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Central heating

2021

Bingley (England)

Does not have central heating **1.5%** (1.5%)

Does have central heating **98.5%** (98.5%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Number of bedrooms

2021

Bingley (England)

1 bedroom **11.2%** (11.6%)



2 bedrooms **27.4%** (27.3%)



3 bedrooms **36.2%** (40.0%)



4 or more bedrooms **25.2%** (21.1%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Occupancy rating for bedrooms

2021

Bingley (England)

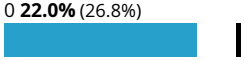
+2 or more **41.0%** (35.6%)



+1 **35.8%** (33.2%)



0 **22.0%** (26.8%)



-1 **1.1%** (3.6%)



-2 or less **0.1%** (0.7%)

% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Tenure of household

2021

Bingley (England)

Owns outright **36.7%** (32.5%)



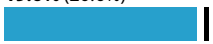
Owns with a mortgage or loan or shared ownership **33.3%** (29.8%)



Social rented **10.5%** (17.1%)



Private rented or lives rent free **19.6%** (20.6%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Second address indicator

2021

Bingley (England)

No second address **95.2%** (94.6%)



Second address is in the UK **3.9%** (4.1%)



Second address is outside the UK **0.9%** (1.3%)

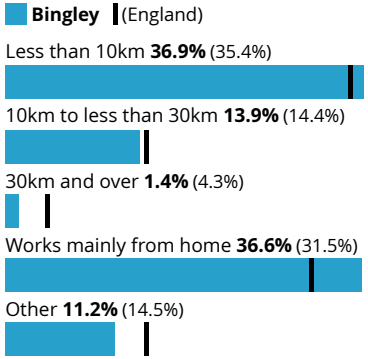
% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Distance travelled to work

2021



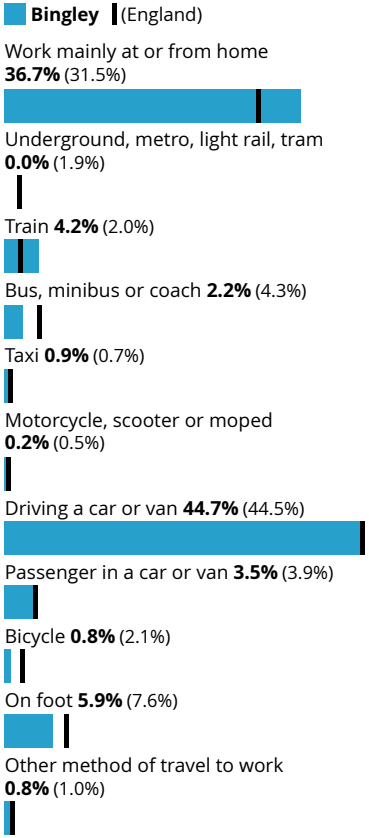
% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Method of travel to workplace

2021



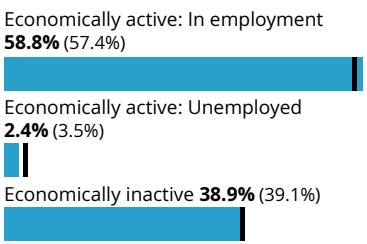
% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Economic activity status

2021



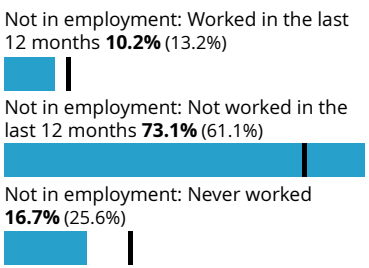
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Employment history

2021



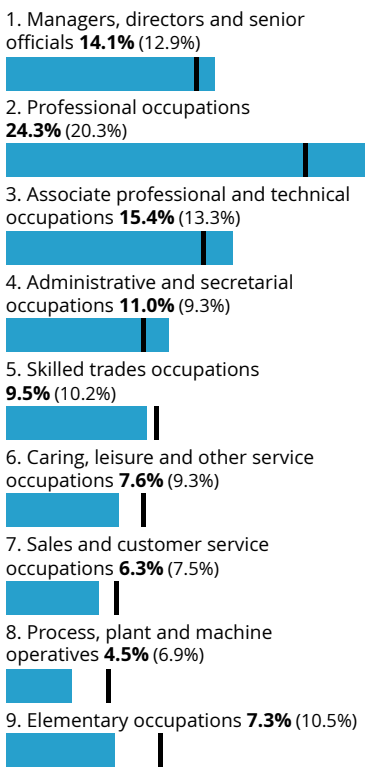
% of people aged 16 years and over not in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Occupation

2021



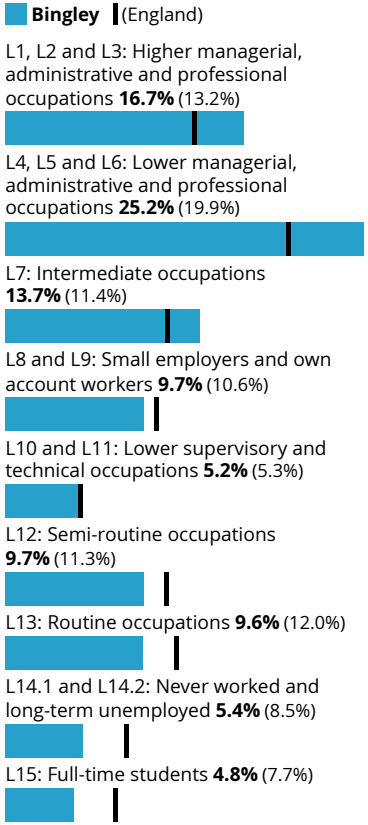
% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC)

2021



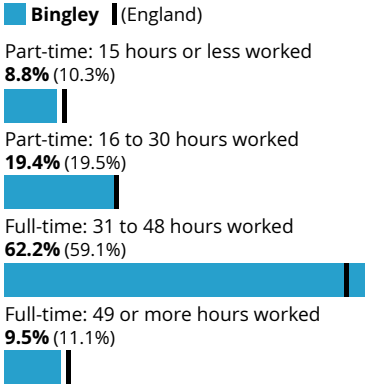
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Hours per week worked

2021



% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Claimant count

Mar 2026

2.1%

of people aged 16 to 64

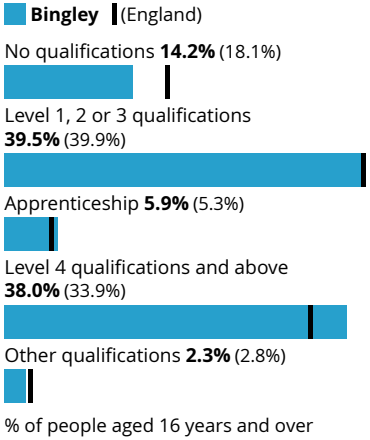
4.0% in England

Source: ONS

Small area: LSOA

Highest level of qualification

2021



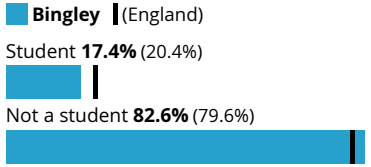
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Schoolchildren and full-time students

2021



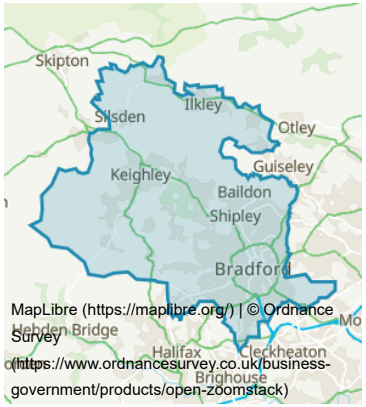
% of people aged five years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Bradford

Area map



Population

2024

563,605

people

58,620,101 people in England

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Number of households

2021

209,867

households

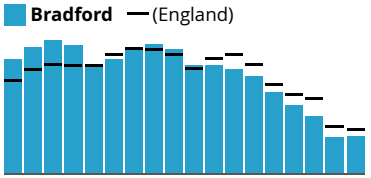
23,436,085 households in England

Source: ONS – Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Age profile

2024



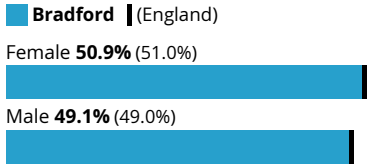
% of all people, 5 year age bands

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Sex

2024



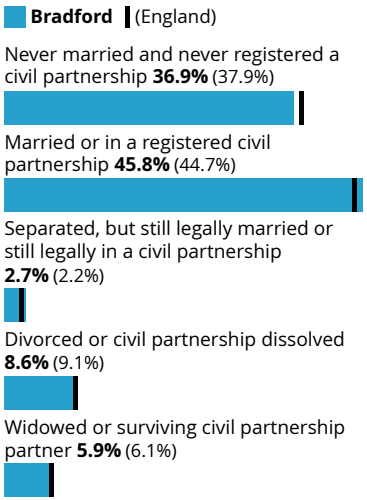
% of all people

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Legal partnership status

2021



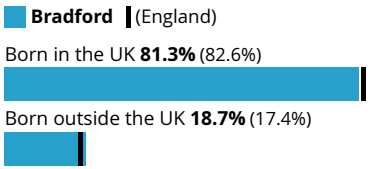
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Country of birth

2021



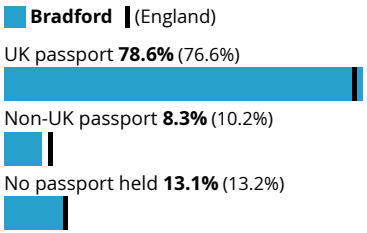
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Passports held

2021



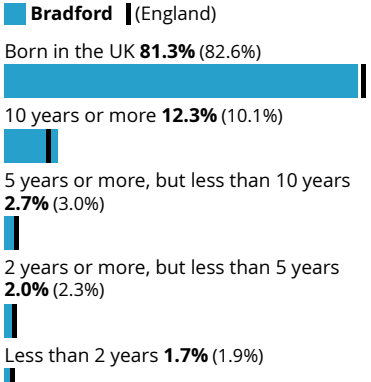
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Length of residence in the UK

2021



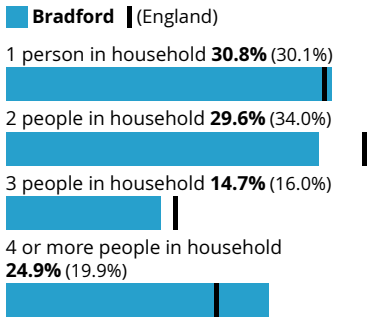
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household size

2021



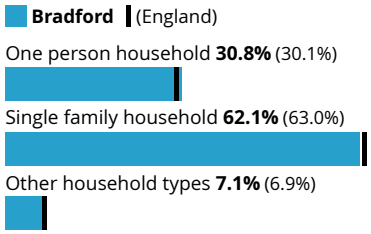
% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household composition

2021

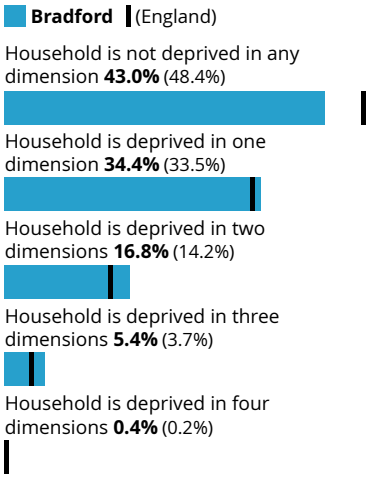


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household deprivation

2021

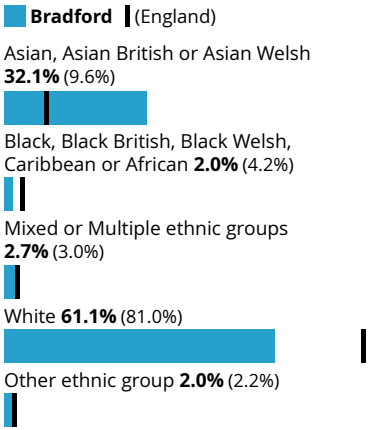


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Ethnic group

2021

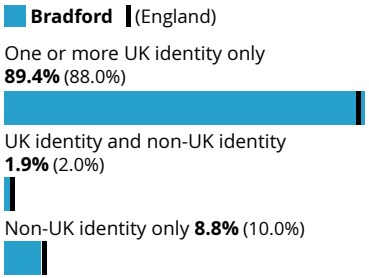


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

National identity

2021

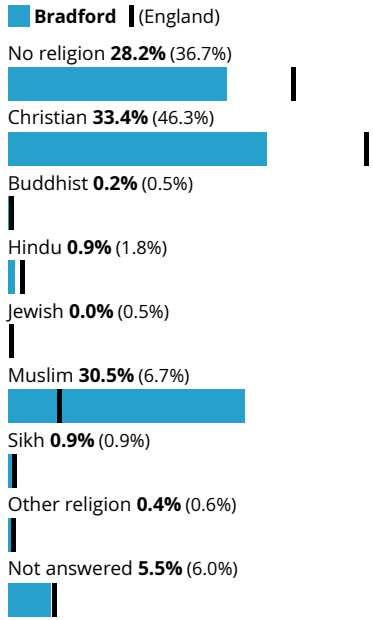


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Religion

2021



Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

General health

2021

Bradford | (England)

Very good health **46.1%** (48.5%)



Good health **34.5%** (33.7%)



Fair health **13.4%** (12.7%)



Bad health **4.6%** (4.0%)



Very bad health **1.4%** (1.2%)

% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Disability

2021

Bradford | (England)

Disabled under the Equality Act **17.1%** (17.3%)



Not disabled under the Equality Act **82.9%** (82.7%)



% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Provision of unpaid care

2021

Bradford | (England)

Provides no unpaid care **91.1%** (91.2%)



Provides 19 hours or less unpaid care a week **3.9%** (4.3%)



Provides 20 to 49 hours unpaid care a week **2.3%** (1.8%)

Provides 50 or more hours unpaid care a week **2.8%** (2.6%)

% of people aged five years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Proficiency in English

2021

Bradford | (England)

Main language is English (English or Welsh in Wales) **87.6%** (90.8%)



Can speak English very well **3.5%** (4.0%)



Can speak English well **4.7%** (3.3%)



Cannot speak English well **3.4%** (1.6%)

Cannot speak English **0.7%** (0.3%)

% of people aged three years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Accommodation type

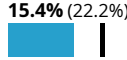
2021

Bradford | (England)

Whole house or bungalow **84.3%** (77.4%)



Flat, maisonette or apartment **15.4%** (22.2%)



A caravan or other mobile or temporary structure **0.3%** (0.4%)

% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

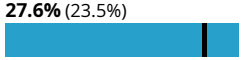
Small area: Output area

Number of cars or vans

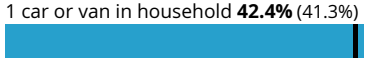
2021

Bradford | (England)

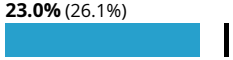
No cars or vans in household **27.6%** (23.5%)



1 car or van in household **42.4%** (41.3%)



2 cars or vans in household **23.0%** (26.1%)



3 or more cars or vans in household **7.1%** (9.1%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

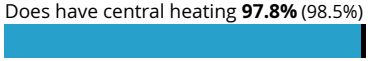
Central heating

2021

Bradford | (England)

Does not have central heating **2.2%** (1.5%)

Does have central heating **97.8%** (98.5%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Number of bedrooms

2021

Bradford | (England)

1 bedroom **11.4%** (11.6%)



2 bedrooms **25.9%** (27.3%)



3 bedrooms **39.6%** (40.0%)



4 or more bedrooms **23.0%** (21.1%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Occupancy rating for bedrooms

2021

Bradford | (England)

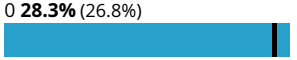
+2 or more **31.9%** (35.6%)



+1 **34.4%** (33.2%)



0 **28.3%** (26.8%)



-1 **4.3%** (3.6%)



-2 or less **1.2%** (0.7%)

% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Tenure of household

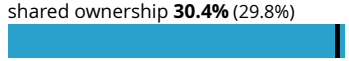
2021

Bradford | (England)

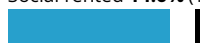
Owns outright **31.9%** (32.5%)



Owns with a mortgage or loan or shared ownership **30.4%** (29.8%)



Social rented **14.6%** (17.1%)



Private rented or lives rent free **23.1%** (20.6%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Second address indicator

2021

Bradford (England)

No second address **96.7%** (94.6%)



Second address is in the UK **2.6%** (4.1%)



Second address is outside the UK **0.7%** (1.3%)

% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Distance travelled to work

2021

Bradford (England)

Less than 10km **44.3%** (35.4%)



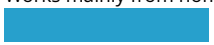
10km to less than 30km **13.9%** (14.4%)



30km and over **2.3%** (4.3%)



Works mainly from home **25.1%** (31.5%)



Other **14.5%** (14.5%)



% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Method of travel to workplace

2021

Bradford (England)

Work mainly at or from home **25.1%** (31.5%)



Underground, metro, light rail, tram **0.1%** (1.9%)

Train **1.9%** (2.0%)

Bus, minibus or coach **4.7%** (4.3%)

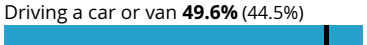


Taxi **2.7%** (0.7%)



Motorcycle, scooter or moped **0.2%** (0.5%)

Driving a car or van **49.6%** (44.5%)



Passenger in a car or van **5.7%** (3.9%)



Bicycle **0.7%** (2.1%)

On foot **8.2%** (7.6%)



Other method of travel to work **1.2%** (1.0%)

% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Economic activity status

2021

Bradford (England)

Economically active: In employment **52.5%** (57.4%)



Economically active: Unemployed **4.3%** (3.5%)



Economically inactive **43.2%** (39.1%)



% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Employment history

2021

Bradford (England)

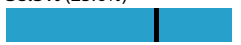
Not in employment: Worked in the last 12 months **10.8%** (13.2%)



Not in employment: Not worked in the last 12 months **50.7%** (61.1%)



Not in employment: Never worked **38.5%** (25.6%)



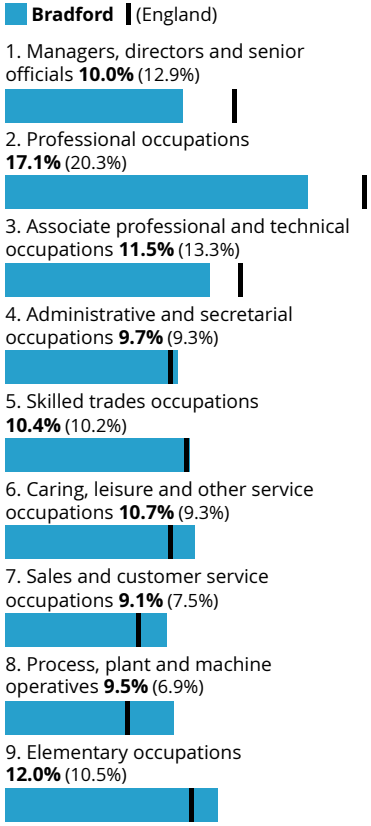
% of people aged 16 years and over not in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Occupation

2021



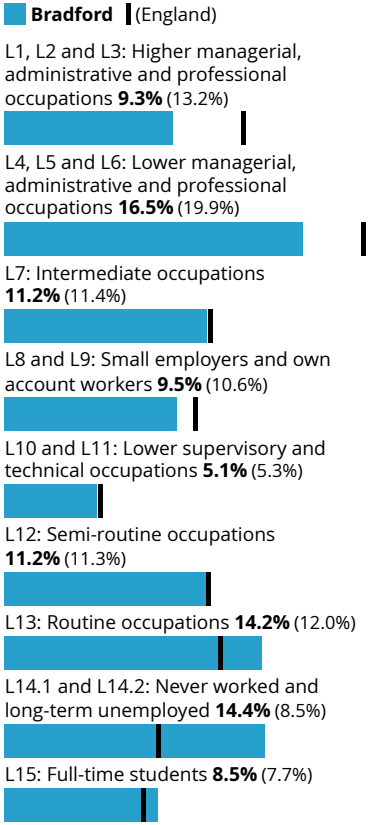
% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC)

2021



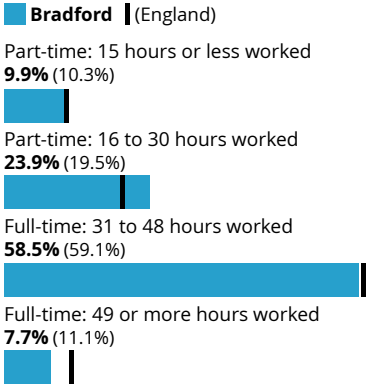
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Hours per week worked

2021



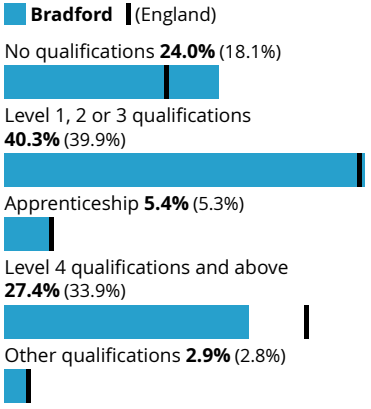
% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Highest level of qualification

2021



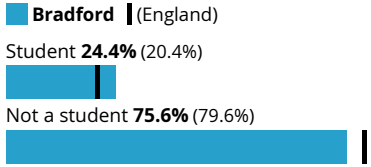
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Schoolchildren and full-time students

2021



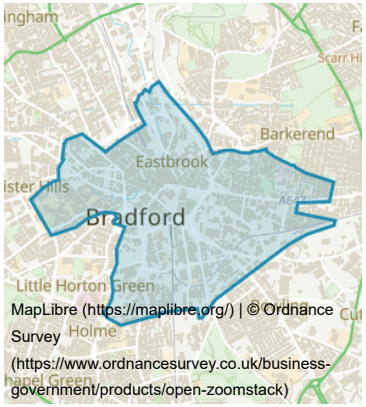
% of people aged five years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Bradford City Centre

Area map



Population

2024

12,217

people

58,620,101 people in England

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Number of households

2021

4,388

households

23,436,085 households in England

Source: ONS – Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Residential property sales

Year ending Sept 2024

106

sales

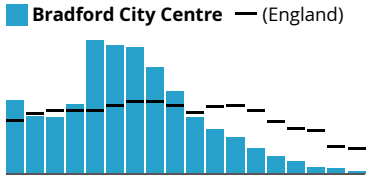
551,992 sales in England

Source: HM Land Registry – Price Paid Transaction Data

Small area: LSOA

Age profile

2024



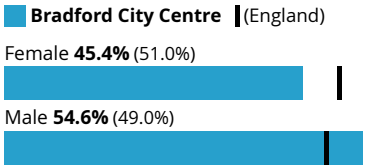
% of all people, 5 year age bands

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Sex

2024



% of all people

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Live births

2024

359

live births

567,708 live births in England

Source: ONS - Birth registrations

Small area: LSOA

Deaths

2024

110

deaths

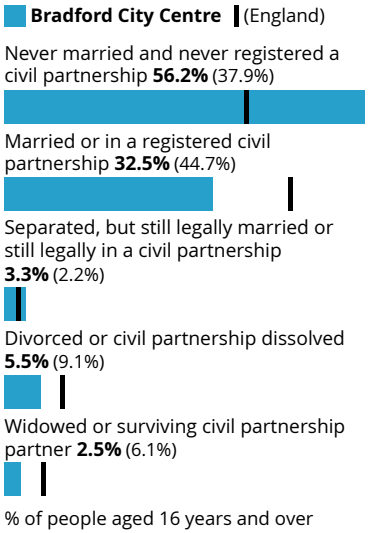
531,954 deaths in England

Source: ONS - Death registrations

Small area: LSOA

Legal partnership status

2021



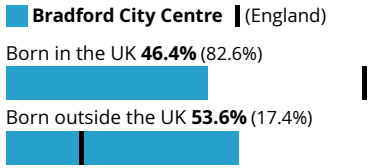
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Country of birth

2021



% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Passports held

2021

Bradford City Centre (England)

UK passport **52.5%** (76.6%)



Non-UK passport **36.0%** (10.2%)



No passport held **11.5%** (13.2%)



% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Length of residence in the UK

2021

Bradford City Centre (England)

Born in the UK **46.4%** (82.6%)



10 years or more **18.7%** (10.1%)



5 years or more, but less than 10 years **9.1%** (3.0%)



2 years or more, but less than 5 years **11.6%** (2.3%)



Less than 2 years **14.2%** (1.9%)



% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household size

2021

Bradford City Centre (England)

1 person in household **49.7%** (30.1%)



2 people in household **21.7%** (34.0%)



3 people in household **10.6%** (16.0%)



4 or more people in household **18.0%** (19.9%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household composition

2021

Bradford City Centre (England)

One person household **49.8%** (30.1%)



Single family household **41.5%** (63.0%)



Other household types **8.7%** (6.9%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household deprivation

2021

Bradford City Centre (England)

Household is not deprived in any dimension **32.3%** (48.4%)



Household is deprived in one dimension **40.4%** (33.5%)



Household is deprived in two dimensions **19.0%** (14.2%)



Household is deprived in three dimensions **7.7%** (3.7%)



Household is deprived in four dimensions **0.7%** (0.2%)

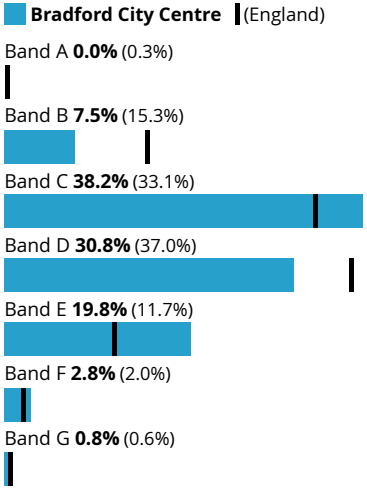
% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Energy efficiency of housing

Financial year ending 2024



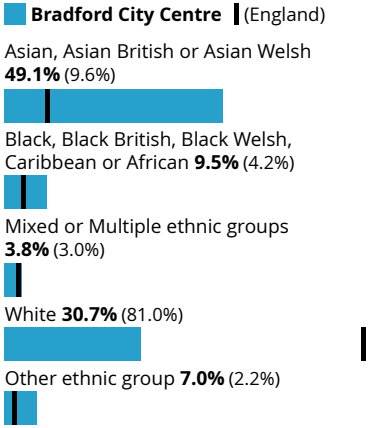
% of all assessed properties

Source: ONS analysis of Energy Performance Certificates

Small area: LSOA

Ethnic group

2021



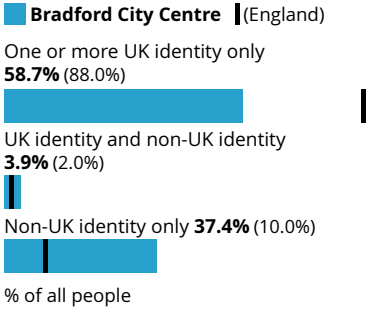
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

National identity

2021



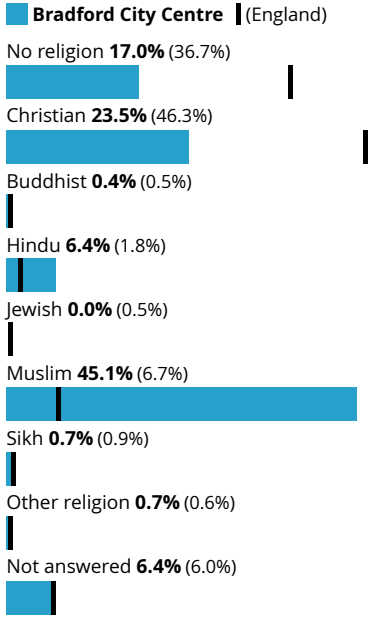
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Religion

2021



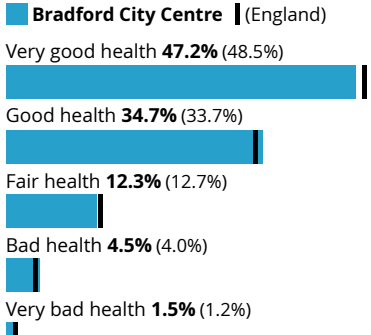
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

General health

2021



% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Disability

2021

Bradford City Centre | (England)

Disabled under the Equality Act **14.2%** (17.3%)

Not disabled under the Equality Act **85.8%** (82.7%)



% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Provision of unpaid care

2021

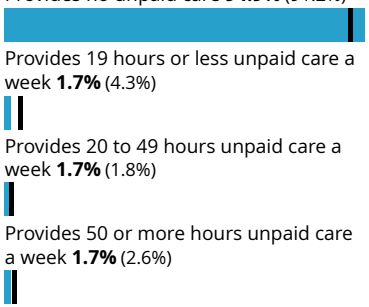
Bradford City Centre | (England)

Provides no unpaid care **94.9%** (91.2%)

Provides 19 hours or less unpaid care a week **1.7%** (4.3%)

Provides 20 to 49 hours unpaid care a week **1.7%** (1.8%)

Provides 50 or more hours unpaid care a week **1.7%** (2.6%)



% of people aged five years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Proficiency in English

2021

Bradford City Centre | (England)

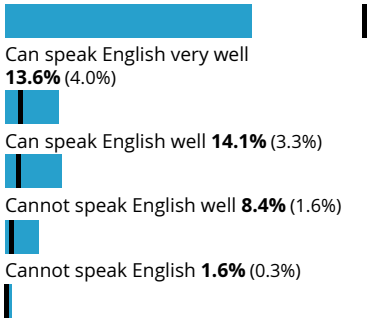
Main language is English (English or Welsh in Wales) **62.3%** (90.8%)

Can speak English very well **13.6%** (4.0%)

Can speak English well **14.1%** (3.3%)

Cannot speak English well **8.4%** (1.6%)

Cannot speak English **1.6%** (0.3%)



% of people aged three years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Accommodation type

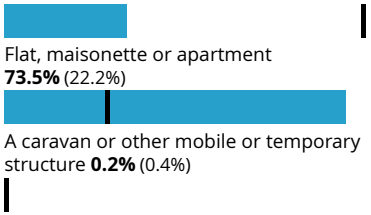
2021

Bradford City Centre | (England)

Whole house or bungalow **26.3%** (77.4%)

Flat, maisonette or apartment **73.5%** (22.2%)

A caravan or other mobile or temporary structure **0.2%** (0.4%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Number of cars or vans

2021

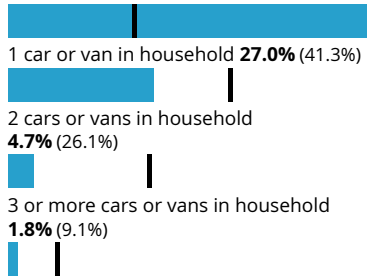
Bradford City Centre | (England)

No cars or vans in household **66.5%** (23.5%)

1 car or van in household **27.0%** (41.3%)

2 cars or vans in household **4.7%** (26.1%)

3 or more cars or vans in household **1.8%** (9.1%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

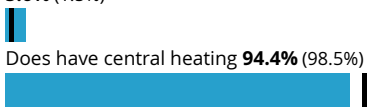
Central heating

2021

Bradford City Centre | (England)

Does not have central heating **5.6%** (1.5%)

Does have central heating **94.4%** (98.5%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Number of bedrooms

2021

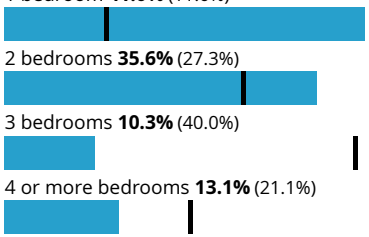
Bradford City Centre | (England)

1 bedroom **41.0%** (11.6%)

2 bedrooms **35.6%** (27.3%)

3 bedrooms **10.3%** (40.0%)

4 or more bedrooms **13.1%** (21.1%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Occupancy rating for bedrooms

2021

Bradford City Centre | (England)

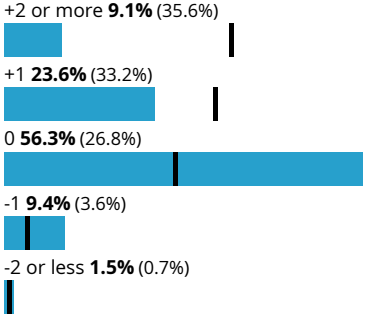
+2 or more **9.1%** (35.6%)

+1 **23.6%** (33.2%)

0 **56.3%** (26.8%)

-1 **9.4%** (3.6%)

-2 or less **1.5%** (0.7%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Tenure of household

2021

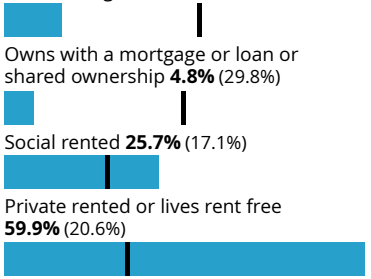
Bradford City Centre | (England)

Owns outright **9.6%** (32.5%)

Owns with a mortgage or loan or shared ownership **4.8%** (29.8%)

Social rented **25.7%** (17.1%)

Private rented or lives rent free **59.9%** (20.6%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Second address indicator

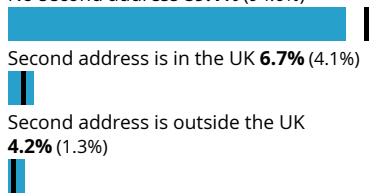
2021

Bradford City Centre | (England)

No second address **89.1%** (94.6%)

Second address is in the UK **6.7%** (4.1%)

Second address is outside the UK **4.2%** (1.3%)



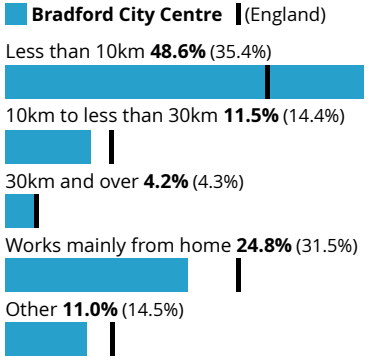
% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Distance travelled to work

2021



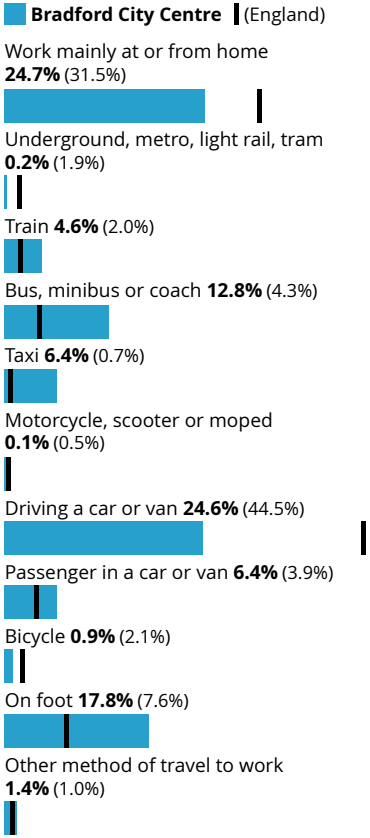
% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Method of travel to workplace

2021



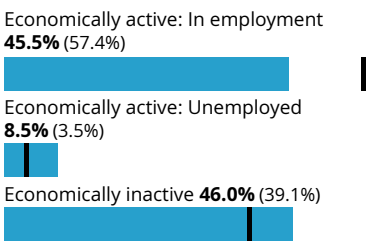
% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Economic activity status

2021



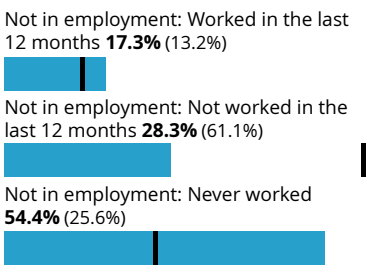
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Employment history

2021



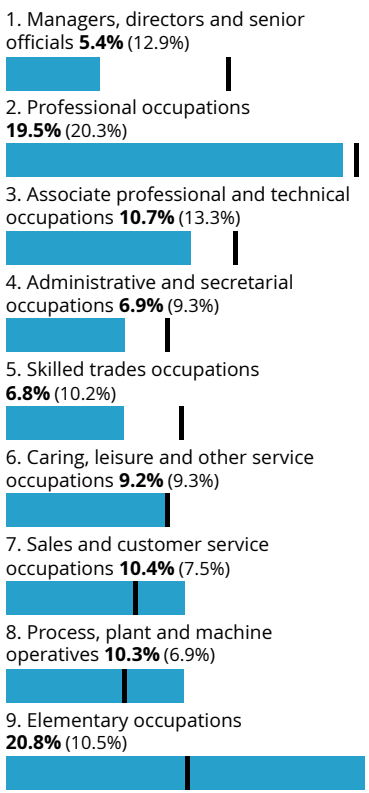
% of people aged 16 years and over not in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Occupation

2021



% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC)

2021

Bradford City Centre (England)

L1, L2 and L3: Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations **6.3%** (13.2%)



L4, L5 and L6: Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations **10.9%** (19.9%)



L7: Intermediate occupations **6.2%** (11.4%)



L8 and L9: Small employers and own account workers **5.6%** (10.6%)



L10 and L11: Lower supervisory and technical occupations **3.3%** (5.3%)



L12: Semi-routine occupations **8.1%** (11.3%)



L13: Routine occupations **15.5%** (12.0%)



L14.1 and L14.2: Never worked and long-term unemployed **21.4%** (8.5%)



L15: Full-time students **22.8%** (7.7%)



% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Hours per week worked

2021

Bradford City Centre (England)

Part-time: 15 hours or less worked **12.0%** (10.3%)



Part-time: 16 to 30 hours worked **22.1%** (19.5%)



Full-time: 31 to 48 hours worked **60.7%** (59.1%)



Full-time: 49 or more hours worked **5.2%** (11.1%)



% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Claimant count

Mar 2026

15.6%

of people aged 16 to 64

4.0% in England

Source: ONS

Small area: LSOA

Highest level of qualification

2021

Bradford City Centre (England)

No qualifications **24.1%** (18.1%)



Level 1, 2 or 3 qualifications **35.4%** (39.9%)



Apprenticeship **3.6%** (5.3%)



Level 4 qualifications and above **32.5%** (33.9%)



Other qualifications **4.4%** (2.8%)



% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Schoolchildren and full-time students

2021

Bradford City Centre (England)

Student **33.0%** (20.4%)



Not a student **67.0%** (79.6%)



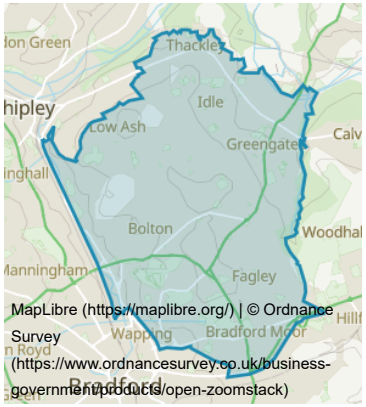
% of people aged five years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Bradford North East

Area map



Population

2024

98,440

people

58,620,101 people in England

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Number of households

2021

34,679

households

23,436,085 households in England

Source: ONS – Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Residential property sales

Year ending Sept 2024

841

sales

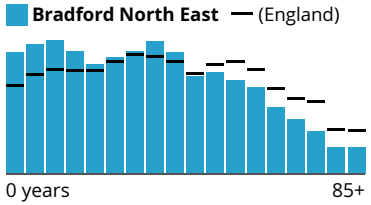
551,992 sales in England

Source: HM Land Registry – Price Paid Transaction Data

Small area: LSOA

Age profile

2024



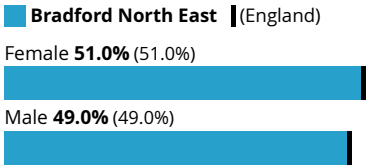
% of all people, 5 year age bands

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Sex

2024



% of all people

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Live births

2024

1,343

live births

567,708 live births in England

Source: ONS - Birth registrations

Small area: LSOA

Deaths

2024

752

deaths

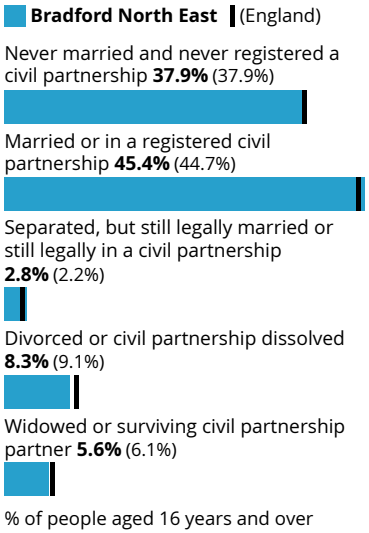
531,954 deaths in England

Source: ONS - Death registrations

Small area: LSOA

Legal partnership status

2021



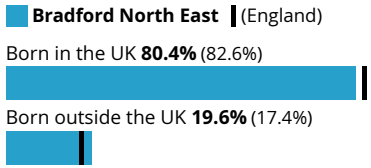
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Country of birth

2021



% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Passports held

2021

Bradford North East (England)

UK passport **79.2%** (76.6%)



Non-UK passport **7.8%** (10.2%)



No passport held **13.0%** (13.2%)



% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Length of residence in the UK

2021

Bradford North East (England)

Born in the UK **80.4%** (82.6%)



10 years or more **13.4%** (10.1%)



5 years or more, but less than 10 years **2.9%** (3.0%)

2 years or more, but less than 5 years **1.8%** (2.3%)

Less than 2 years **1.5%** (1.9%)

% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household size

2021

Bradford North East (England)

1 person in household **28.8%** (30.1%)



2 people in household **28.2%** (34.0%)



3 people in household **15.3%** (16.0%)



4 or more people in household **27.7%** (19.9%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household composition

2021

Bradford North East (England)

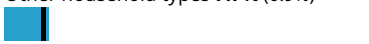
One person household **28.8%** (30.1%)



Single family household **63.5%** (63.0%)



Other household types **7.7%** (6.9%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household deprivation

2021

Bradford North East (England)

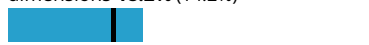
Household is not deprived in any dimension **41.3%** (48.4%)



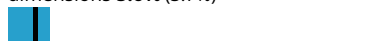
Household is deprived in one dimension **34.6%** (33.5%)



Household is deprived in two dimensions **18.2%** (14.2%)



Household is deprived in three dimensions **5.6%** (3.7%)



Household is deprived in four dimensions **0.3%** (0.2%)

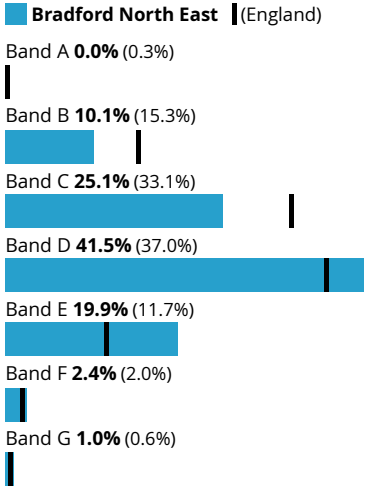
% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Energy efficiency of housing

Financial year ending 2024



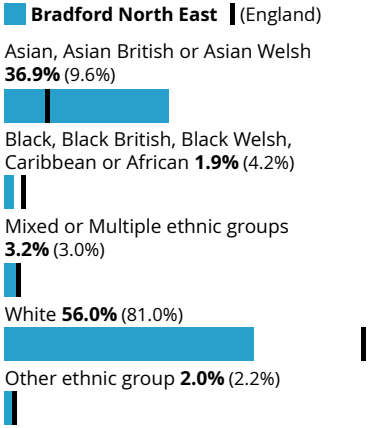
% of all assessed properties

Source: ONS analysis of Energy Performance Certificates

Small area: LSOA

Ethnic group

2021



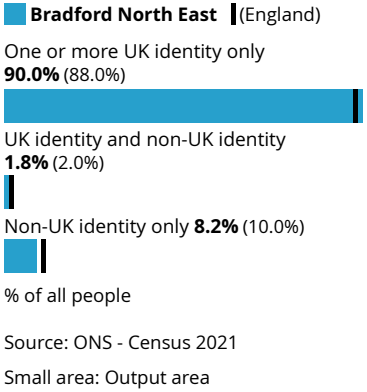
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

National identity

2021



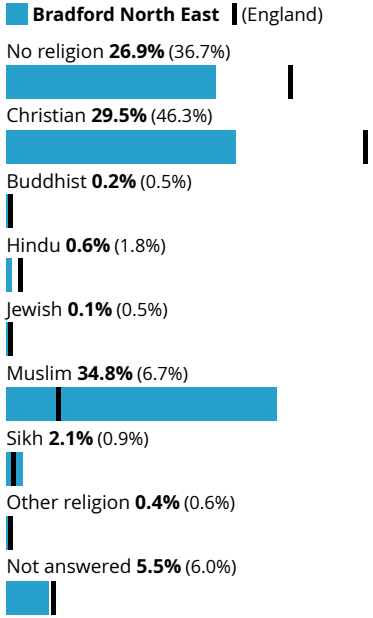
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Religion

2021



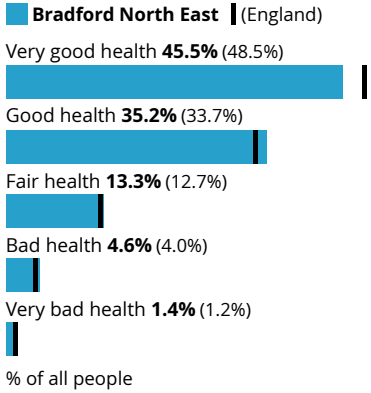
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

General health

2021



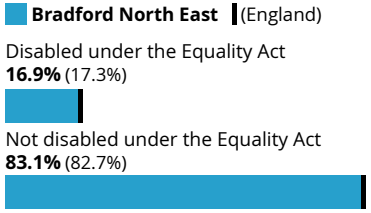
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Disability

2021

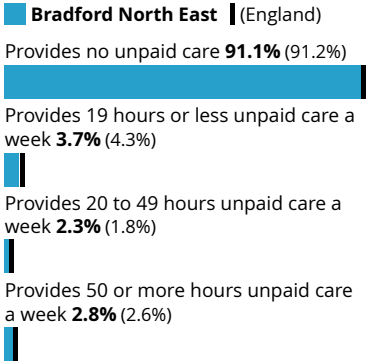


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Provision of unpaid care

2021

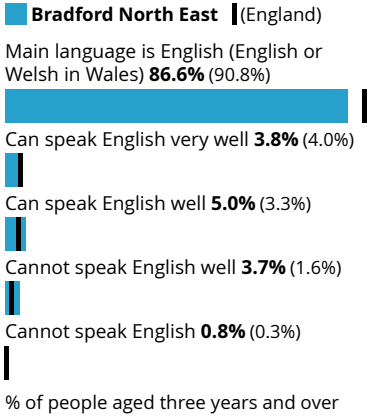


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Proficiency in English

2021

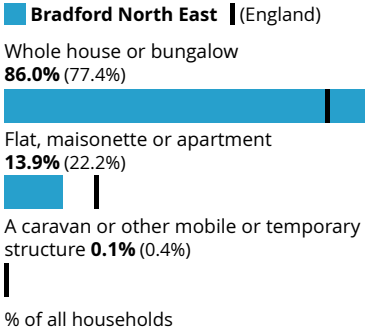


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Accommodation type

2021

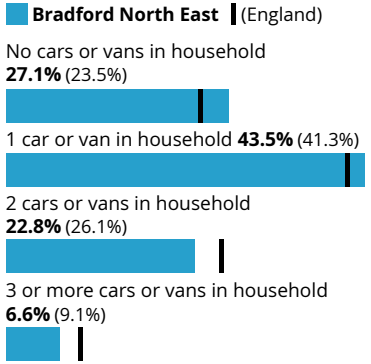


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Number of cars or vans

2021

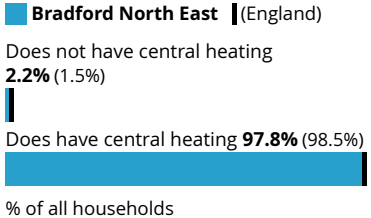


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Central heating

2021

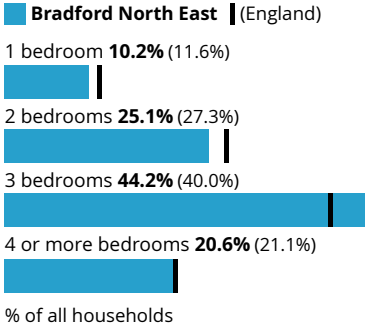


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Number of bedrooms

2021

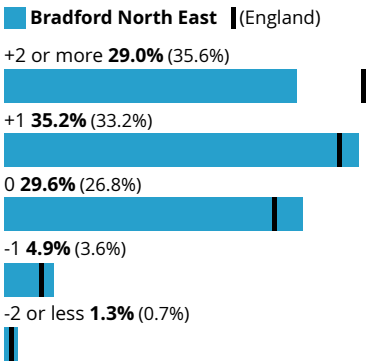


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Occupancy rating for bedrooms

2021

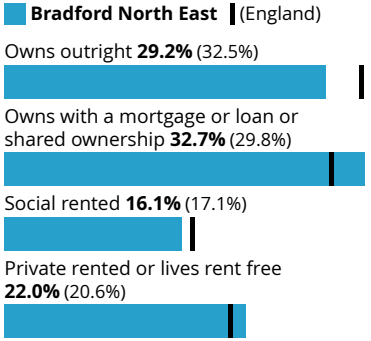


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Tenure of household

2021

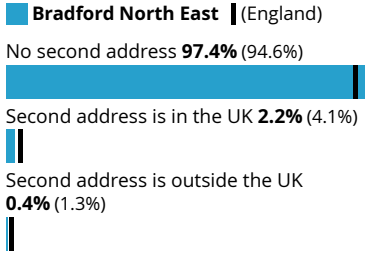


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Second address indicator

2021

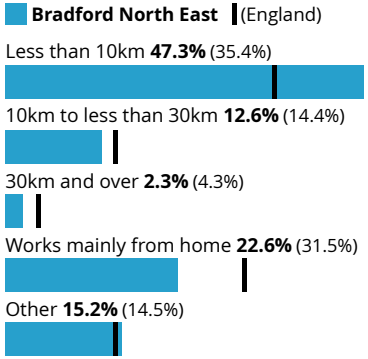


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Distance travelled to work

2021



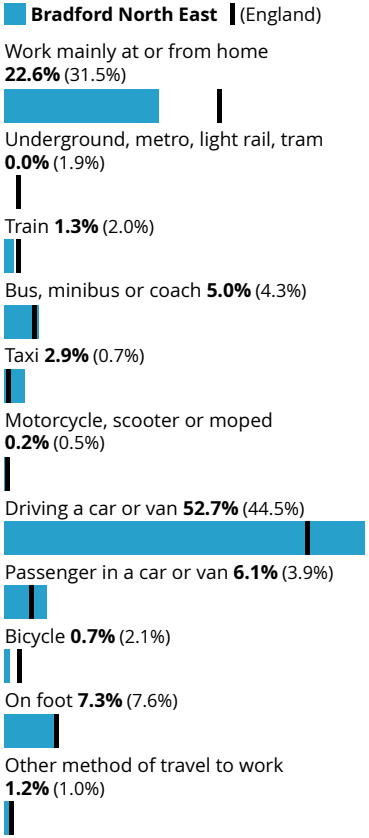
% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Method of travel to workplace

2021



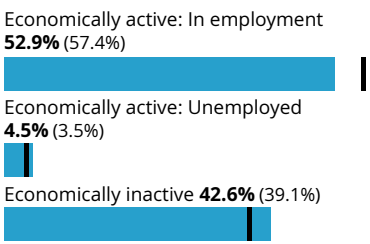
% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Economic activity status

2021



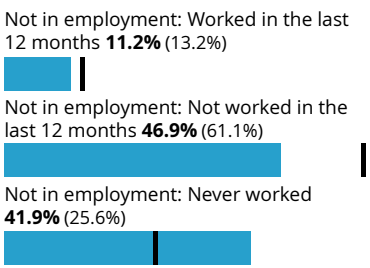
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Employment history

2021



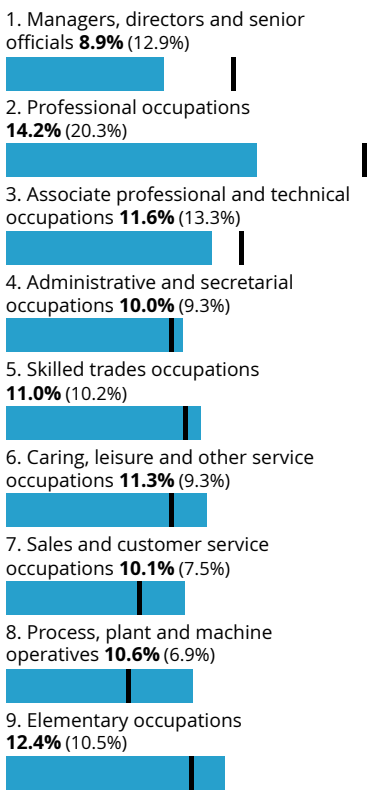
% of people aged 16 years and over not in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Occupation

2021



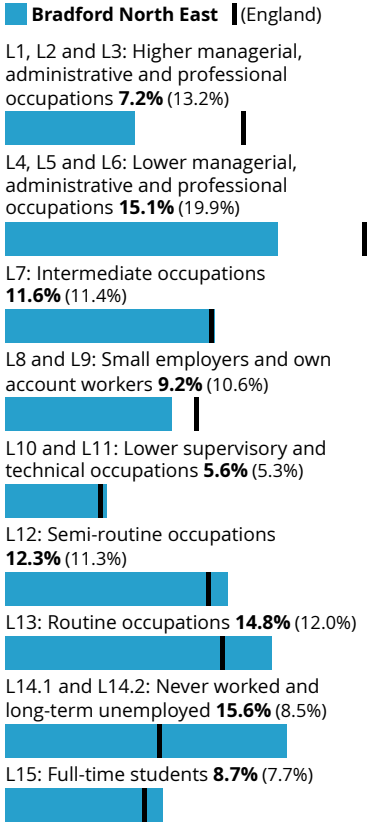
% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC)

2021



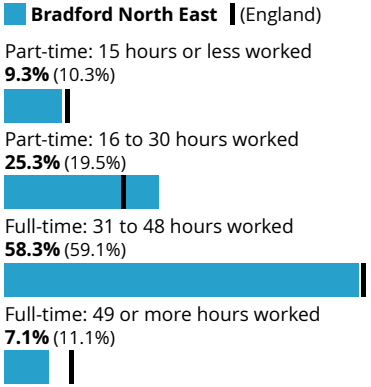
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Hours per week worked

2021



% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Claimant count

Mar 2026

7.3%

of people aged 16 to 64

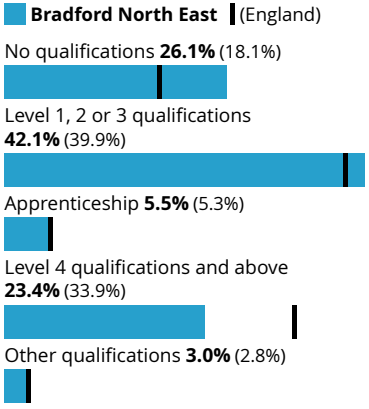
4.0% in England

Source: ONS

Small area: LSOA

Highest level of qualification

2021



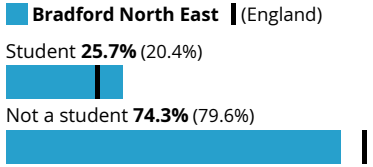
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Schoolchildren and full-time students

2021



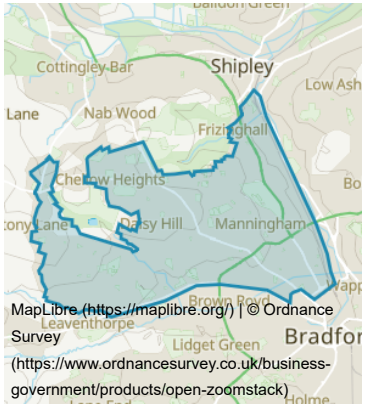
% of people aged five years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Bradford North West

Area map



Population

2024

84,364

people

58,620,101 people in England

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Number of households

2021

24,004

households

23,436,085 households in England

Source: ONS – Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Residential property sales

Year ending Sept 2024

409

sales

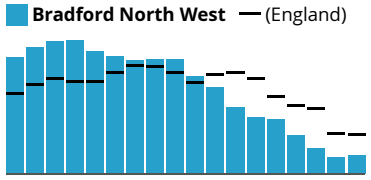
551,992 sales in England

Source: HM Land Registry – Price Paid Transaction Data

Small area: LSOA

Age profile

2024



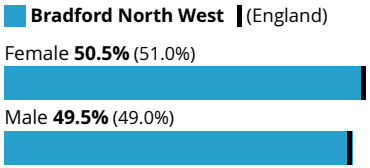
% of all people, 5 year age bands

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Sex

2024



% of all people

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Live births

2024

1,337

live births

567,708 live births in England

Source: ONS - Birth registrations

Small area: LSOA

Deaths

2024

543

deaths

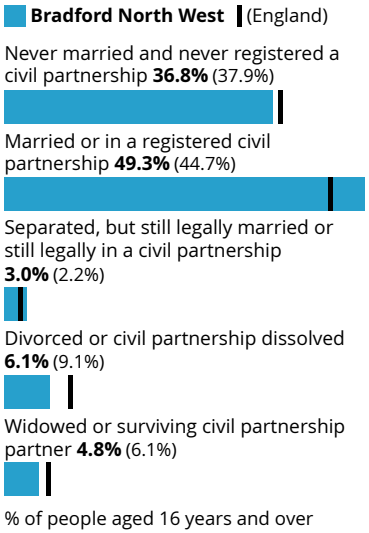
531,954 deaths in England

Source: ONS - Death registrations

Small area: LSOA

Legal partnership status

2021



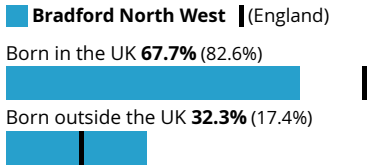
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Country of birth

2021



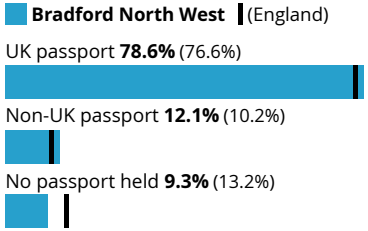
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Passports held

2021

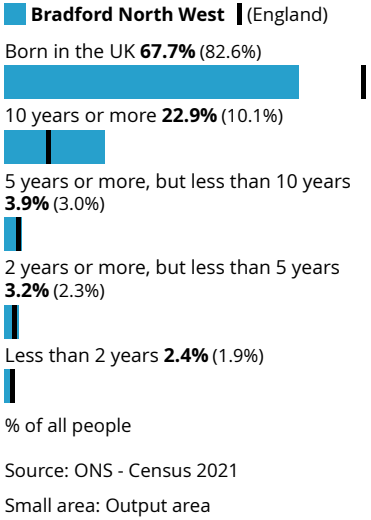


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Length of residence in the UK

2021

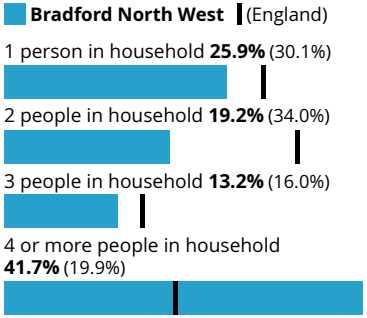


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household size

2021

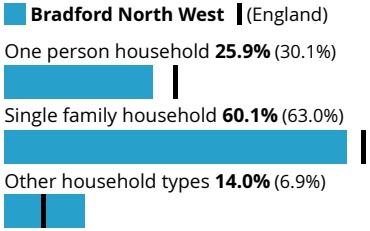


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household composition

2021

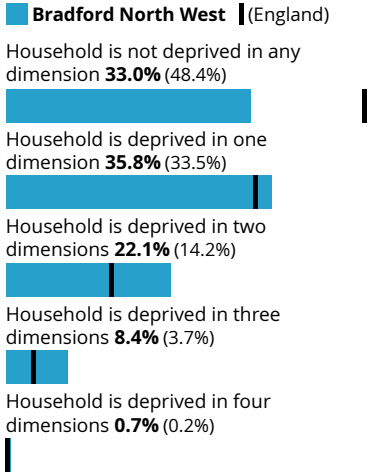


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household deprivation

2021

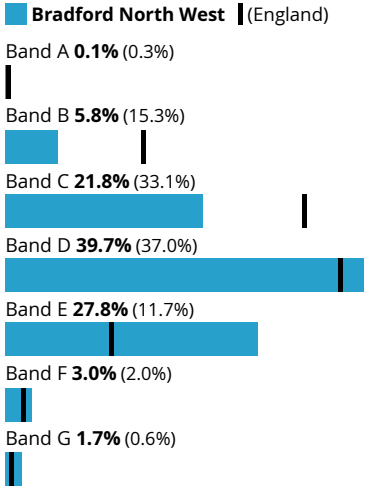


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Energy efficiency of housing

Financial year ending 2024



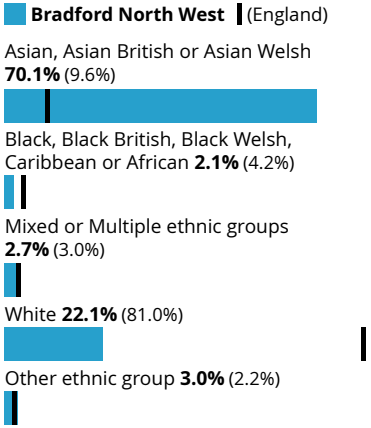
% of all assessed properties

Source: ONS analysis of Energy Performance Certificates

Small area: LSOA

Ethnic group

2021



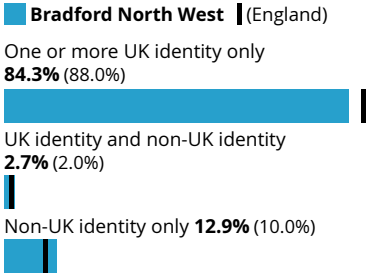
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

National identity

2021



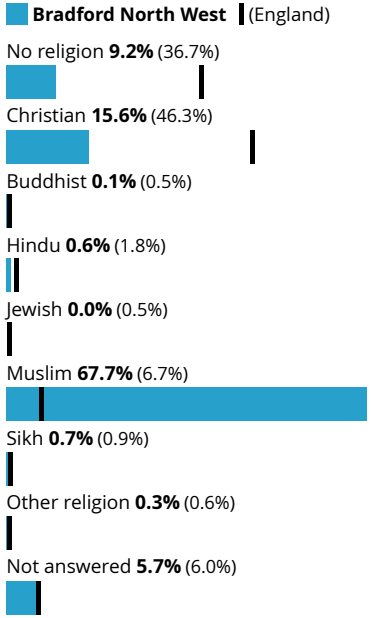
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Religion

2021



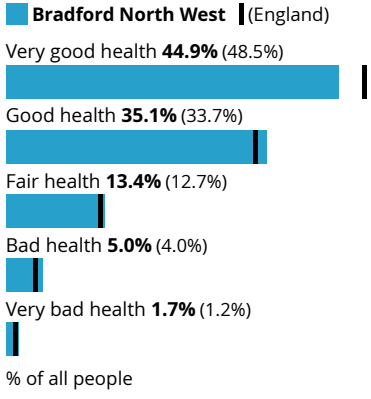
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

General health

2021



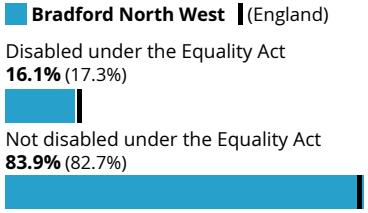
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Disability

2021

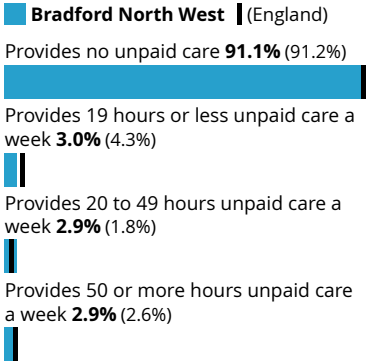


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Provision of unpaid care

2021

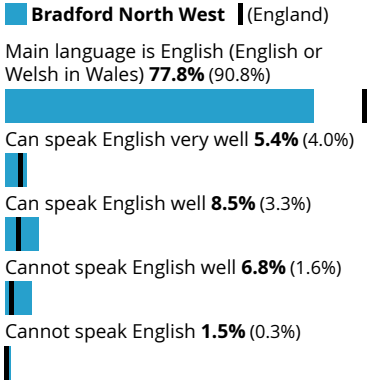


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Proficiency in English

2021

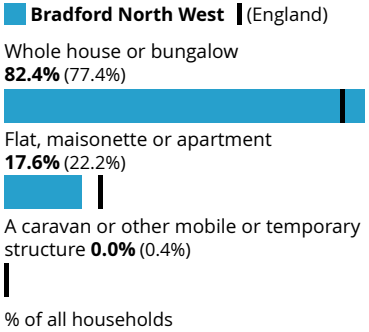


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Accommodation type

2021

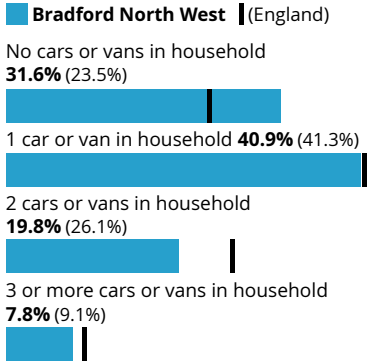


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Number of cars or vans

2021

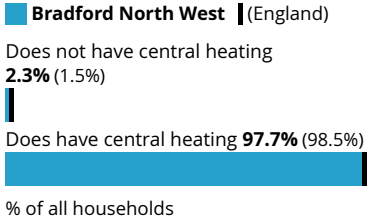


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Central heating

2021

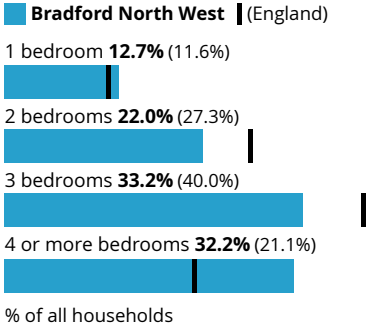


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Number of bedrooms

2021

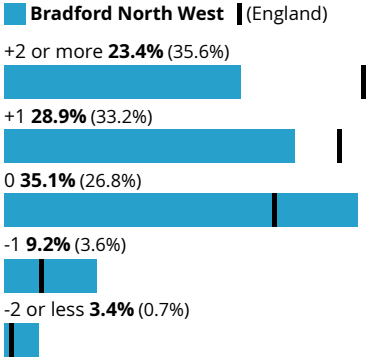


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Occupancy rating for bedrooms

2021

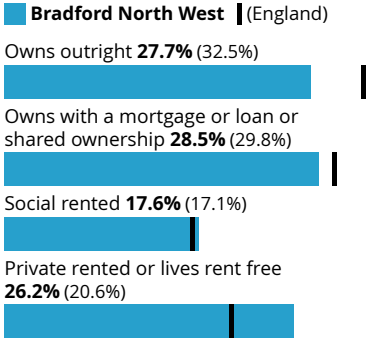


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Tenure of household

2021

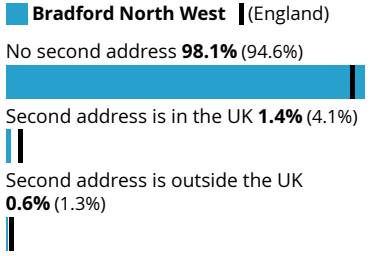


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Second address indicator

2021

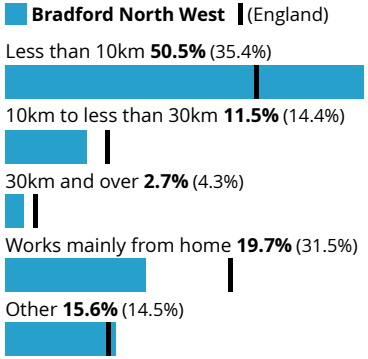


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Distance travelled to work

2021



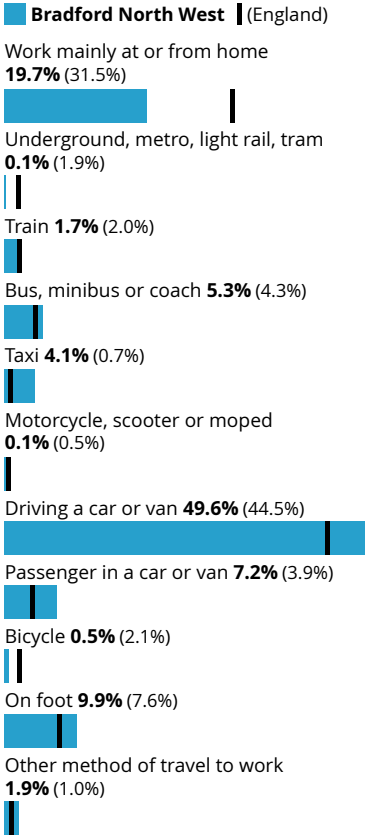
% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Method of travel to workplace

2021



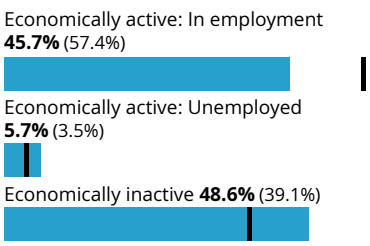
% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Economic activity status

2021



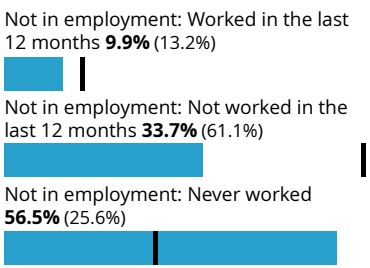
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Employment history

2021



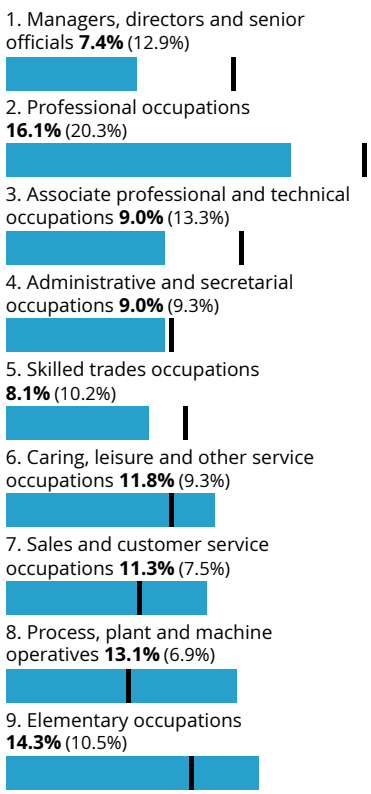
% of people aged 16 years and over not in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Occupation

2021



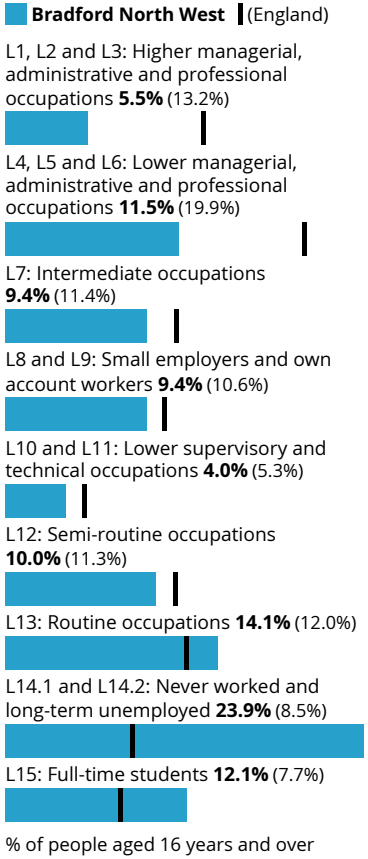
% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC)

2021



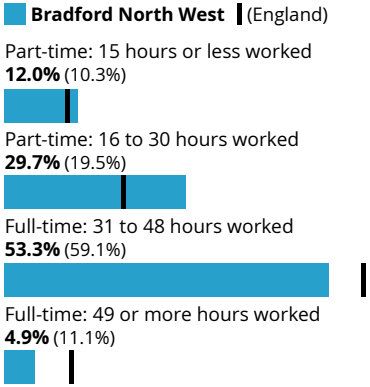
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Hours per week worked

2021



% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Claimant count

Mar 2026

9.2%

of people aged 16 to 64

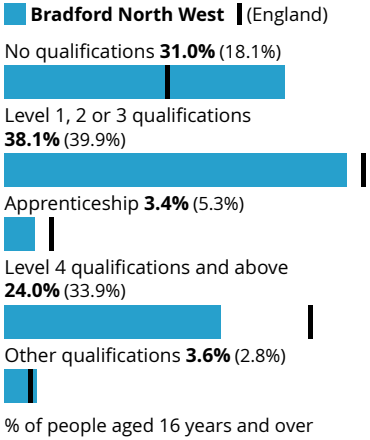
4.0% in England

Source: ONS

Small area: LSOA

Highest level of qualification

2021



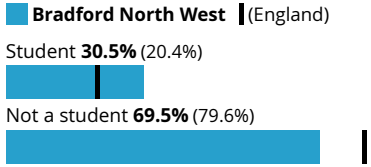
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Schoolchildren and full-time students

2021



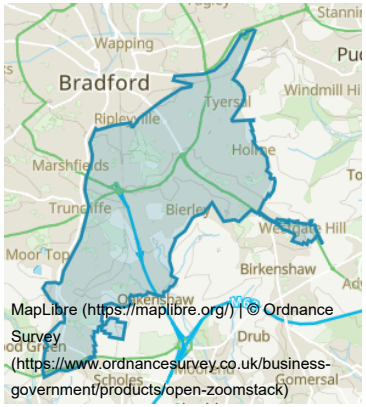
% of people aged five years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Bradford South East

Area map



Population

2024

58,877

people

58,620,101 people in England

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Number of households

2021

22,537

households

23,436,085 households in England

Source: ONS – Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Residential property sales

Year ending Sept 2024

476

sales

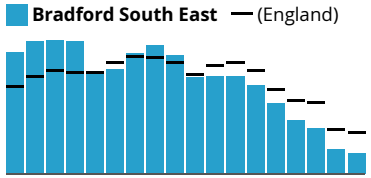
551,992 sales in England

Source: HM Land Registry – Price Paid Transaction Data

Small area: LSOA

Age profile

2024



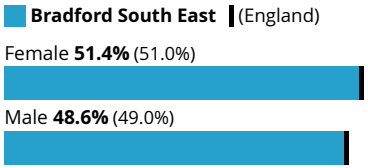
% of all people, 5 year age bands

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Sex

2024



% of all people

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Live births

2024

752

live births

567,708 live births in England

Source: ONS - Birth registrations

Small area: LSOA

Deaths

2024

494

deaths

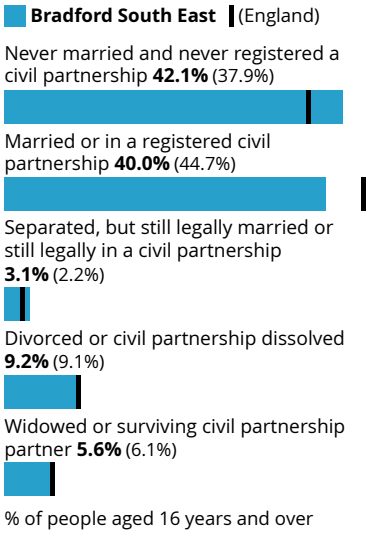
531,954 deaths in England

Source: ONS - Death registrations

Small area: LSOA

Legal partnership status

2021



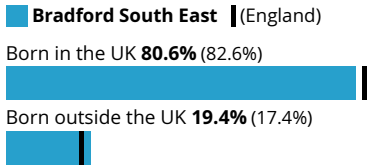
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Country of birth

2021



% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Passports held

2021

Bradford South East (England)

UK passport **70.7%** (76.6%)



Non-UK passport **11.0%** (10.2%)



No passport held **18.3%** (13.2%)



% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Length of residence in the UK

2021

Bradford South East (England)

Born in the UK **80.6%** (82.6%)



10 years or more **12.1%** (10.1%)



5 years or more, but less than 10 years **3.6%** (3.0%)

2 years or more, but less than 5 years **2.2%** (2.3%)

Less than 2 years **1.5%** (1.9%)

% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household size

2021

Bradford South East (England)

1 person in household **31.7%** (30.1%)



2 people in household **27.7%** (34.0%)



3 people in household **16.3%** (16.0%)



4 or more people in household **24.2%** (19.9%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household composition

2021

Bradford South East (England)

One person household **31.7%** (30.1%)



Single family household **61.8%** (63.0%)



Other household types **6.5%** (6.9%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household deprivation

2021

Bradford South East (England)

Household is not deprived in any dimension **36.2%** (48.4%)



Household is deprived in one dimension **35.5%** (33.5%)



Household is deprived in two dimensions **20.2%** (14.2%)



Household is deprived in three dimensions **7.6%** (3.7%)



Household is deprived in four dimensions **0.4%** (0.2%)

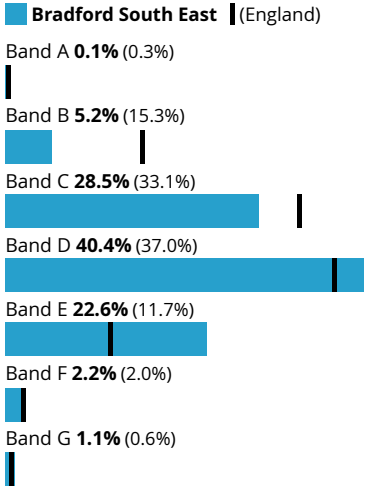
% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Energy efficiency of housing

Financial year ending 2024



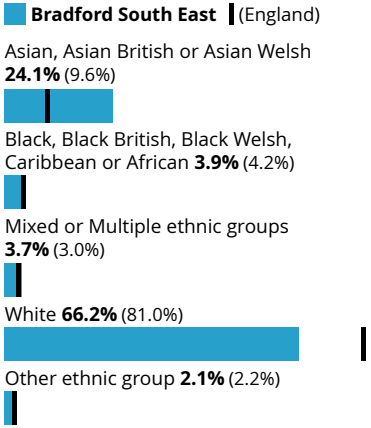
% of all assessed properties

Source: ONS analysis of Energy Performance Certificates

Small area: LSOA

Ethnic group

2021



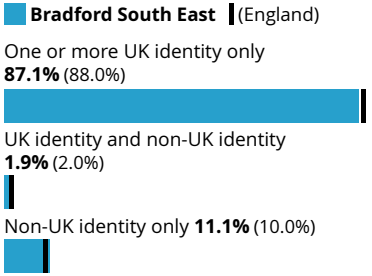
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

National identity

2021



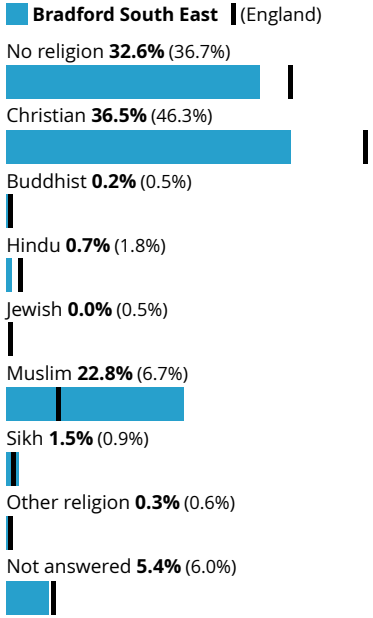
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Religion

2021



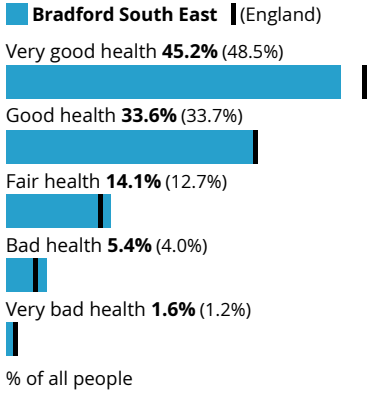
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

General health

2021



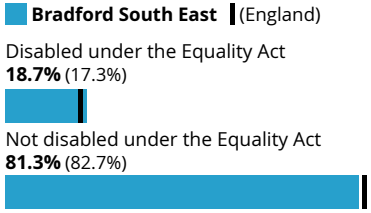
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Disability

2021

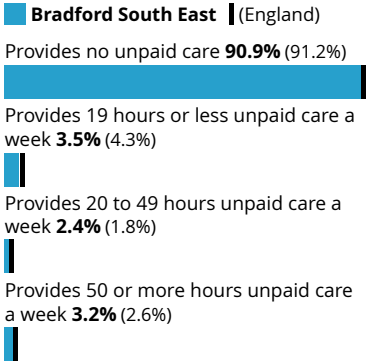


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Provision of unpaid care

2021

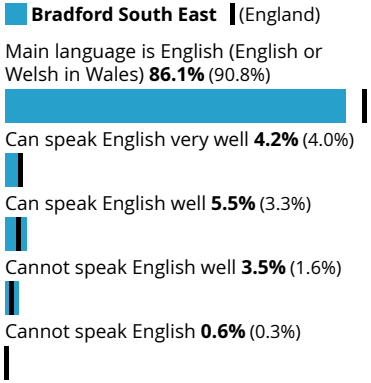


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Proficiency in English

2021

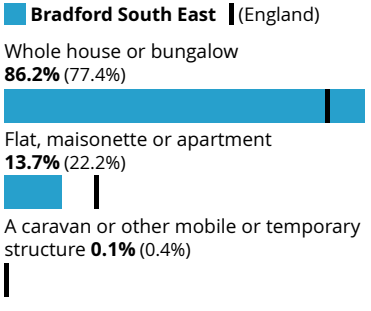


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Accommodation type

2021

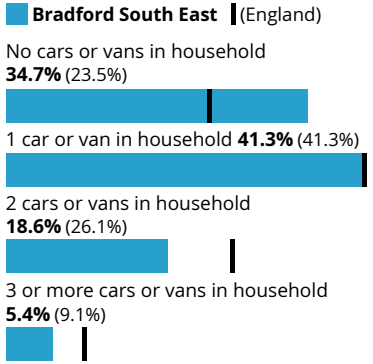


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Number of cars or vans

2021

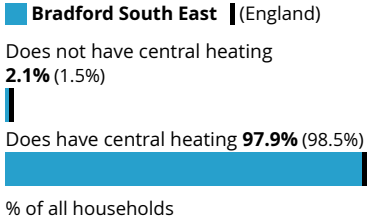


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Central heating

2021

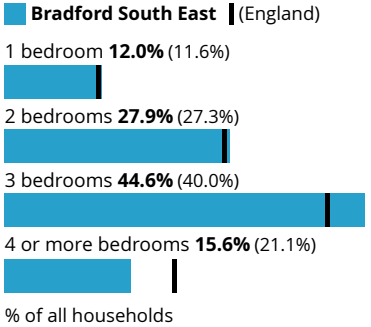


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Number of bedrooms

2021

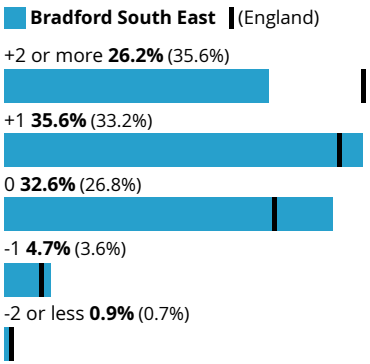


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Occupancy rating for bedrooms

2021

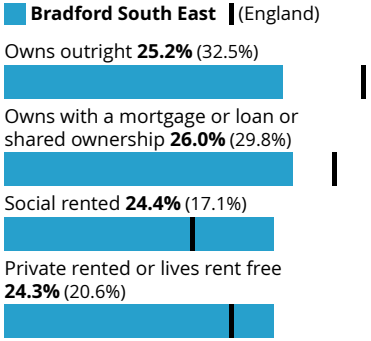


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Tenure of household

2021

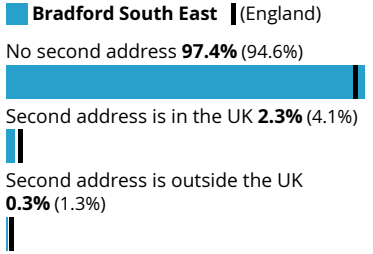


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Second address indicator

2021

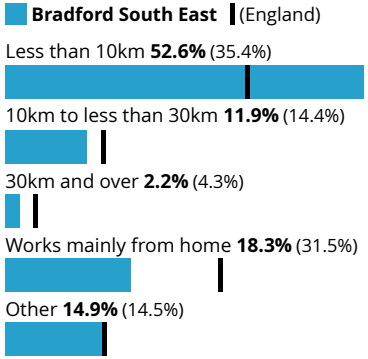


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Distance travelled to work

2021



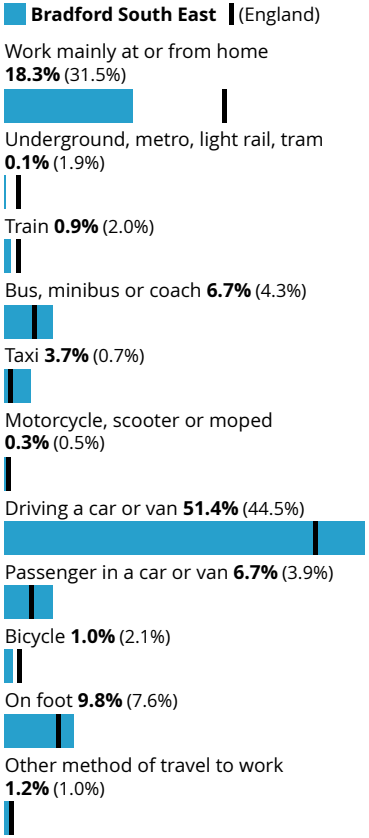
% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Method of travel to workplace

2021



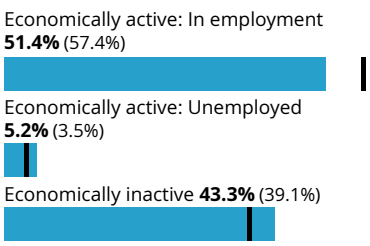
% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Economic activity status

2021



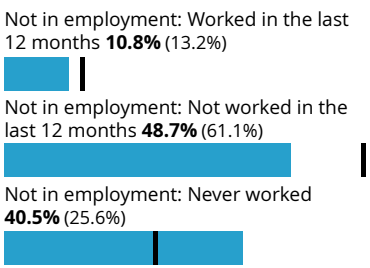
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Employment history

2021



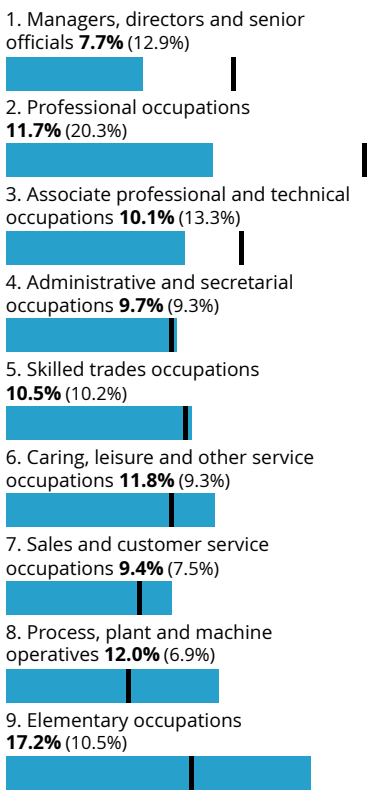
% of people aged 16 years and over not in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Occupation

2021



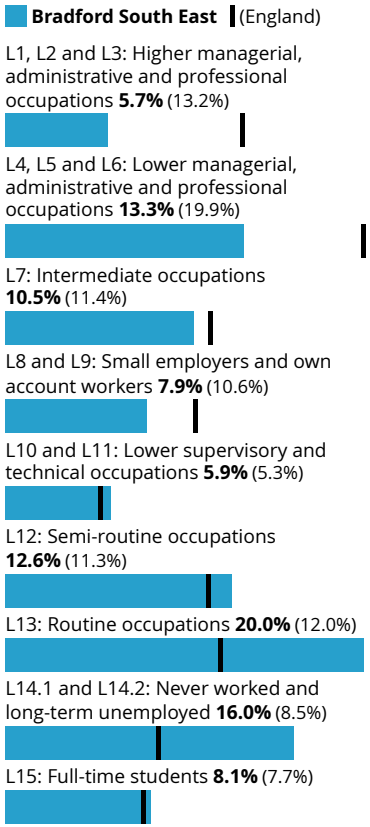
% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC)

2021



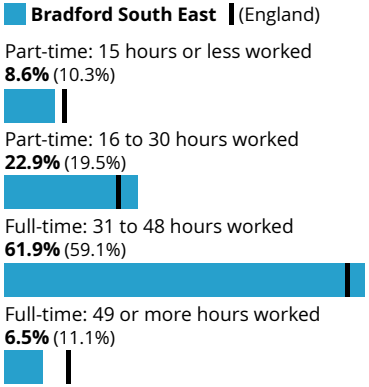
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Hours per week worked

2021



% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Claimant count

Mar 2026

8.1%

of people aged 16 to 64

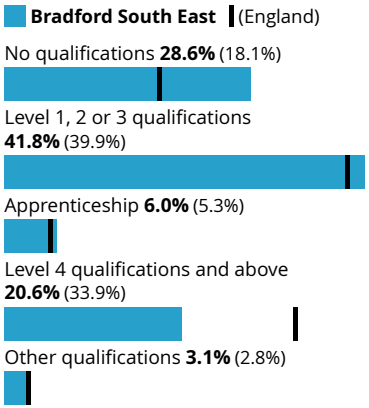
4.0% in England

Source: ONS

Small area: LSOA

Highest level of qualification

2021



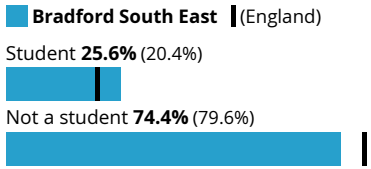
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Schoolchildren and full-time students

2021



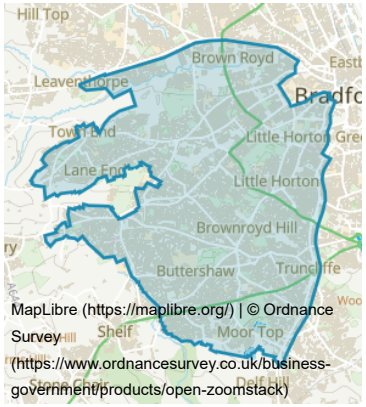
% of people aged five years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Bradford South West

Area map



Population

2024

98,858

people

58,620,101 people in England

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Number of households

2021

34,349

households

23,436,085 households in England

Source: ONS – Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Residential property sales

Year ending Sept 2024

752

sales

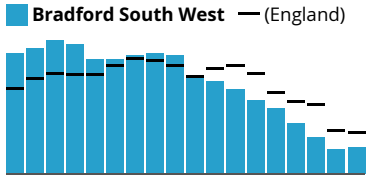
551,992 sales in England

Source: HM Land Registry – Price Paid Transaction Data

Small area: LSOA

Age profile

2024



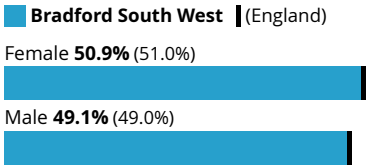
% of all people, 5 year age bands

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Sex

2024



% of all people

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Live births

2024

1,359

live births

567,708 live births in England

Source: ONS - Birth registrations

Small area: LSOA

Deaths

2024

802

deaths

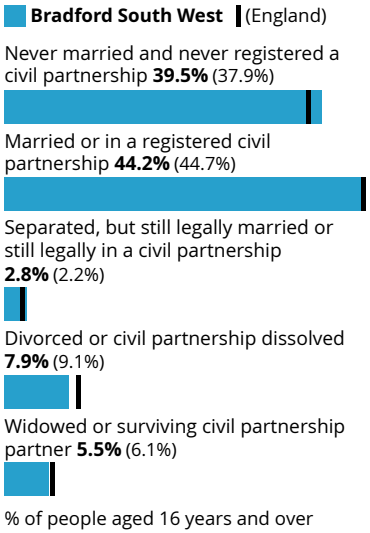
531,954 deaths in England

Source: ONS - Death registrations

Small area: LSOA

Legal partnership status

2021



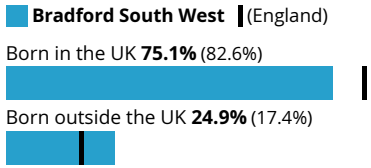
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Country of birth

2021



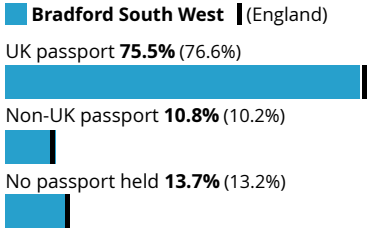
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Passports held

2021

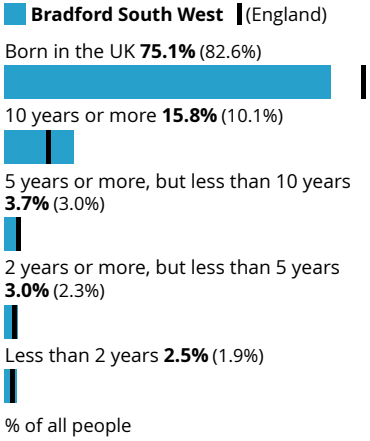


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Length of residence in the UK

2021

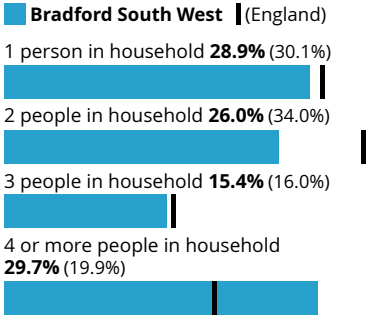


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household size

2021

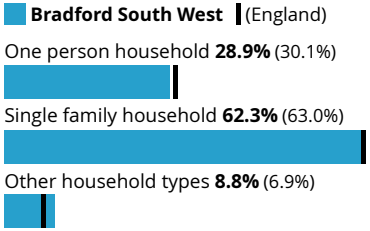


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household composition

2021

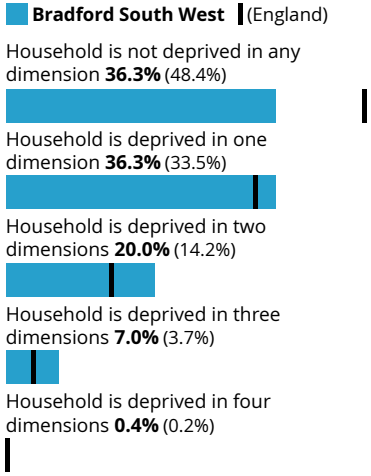


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household deprivation

2021

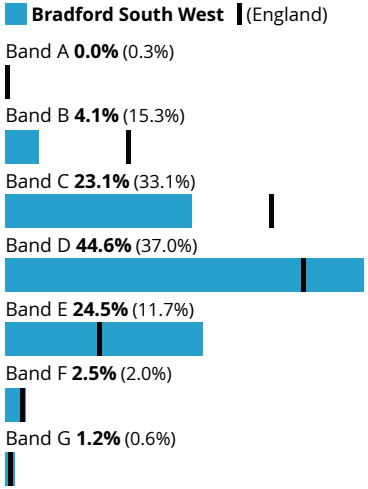


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Energy efficiency of housing

Financial year ending 2024



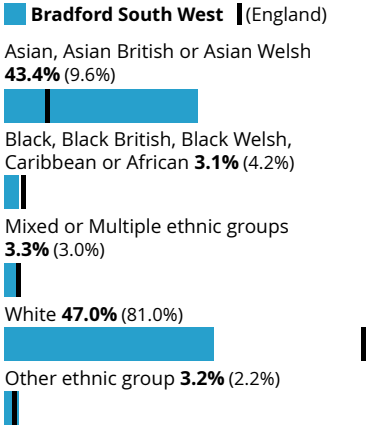
% of all assessed properties

Source: ONS analysis of Energy Performance Certificates

Small area: LSOA

Ethnic group

2021



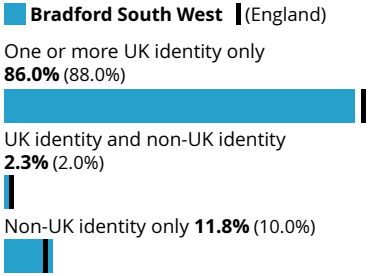
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

National identity

2021



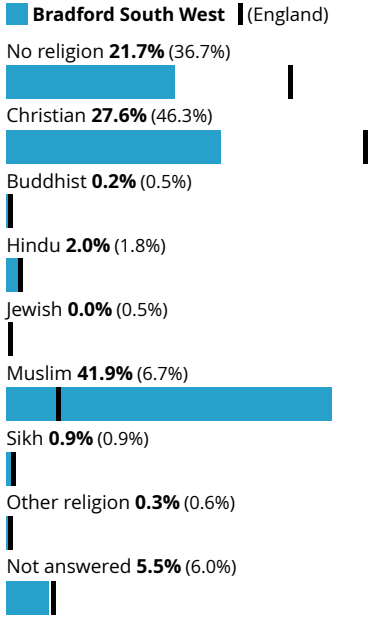
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Religion

2021



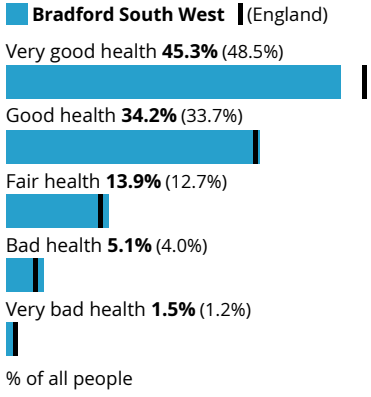
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

General health

2021



% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Disability

2021

Bradford South West | (England)

Disabled under the Equality Act **16.9%** (17.3%)



Not disabled under the Equality Act **83.1%** (82.7%)



% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Provision of unpaid care

2021

Bradford South West | (England)

Provides no unpaid care **91.0%** (91.2%)



Provides 19 hours or less unpaid care a week **3.4%** (4.3%)



Provides 20 to 49 hours unpaid care a week **2.7%** (1.8%)

Provides 50 or more hours unpaid care a week **3.0%** (2.6%)

% of people aged five years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Proficiency in English

2021

Bradford South West | (England)

Main language is English (English or Welsh in Wales) **82.3%** (90.8%)



Can speak English very well **4.8%** (4.0%)

Can speak English well **6.8%** (3.3%)



Cannot speak English well **5.0%** (1.6%)



Cannot speak English **1.1%** (0.3%)

% of people aged three years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Accommodation type

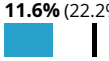
2021

Bradford South West | (England)

Whole house or bungalow **88.3%** (77.4%)



Flat, maisonette or apartment **11.6%** (22.2%)



A caravan or other mobile or temporary structure **0.0%** (0.4%)

% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Number of cars or vans

2021

Bradford South West | (England)

No cars or vans in household **31.7%** (23.5%)



1 car or van in household **42.7%** (41.3%)



2 cars or vans in household **19.8%** (26.1%)



3 or more cars or vans in household **5.8%** (9.1%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

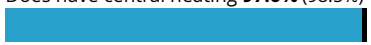
Central heating

2021

Bradford South West | (England)

Does not have central heating **2.4%** (1.5%)

Does have central heating **97.6%** (98.5%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Number of bedrooms

2021

Bradford South West | (England)

1 bedroom **10.9%** (11.6%)



2 bedrooms **24.1%** (27.3%)



3 bedrooms **43.3%** (40.0%)



4 or more bedrooms **21.7%** (21.1%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Occupancy rating for bedrooms

2021

Bradford South West | (England)

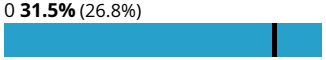
+2 or more **27.3%** (35.6%)



+1 **33.9%** (33.2%)



0 **31.5%** (26.8%)



-1 **5.7%** (3.6%)



-2 or less **1.6%** (0.7%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Tenure of household

2021

Bradford South West | (England)

Owns outright **28.5%** (32.5%)



Owns with a mortgage or loan or shared ownership **29.2%** (29.8%)



Social rented **14.9%** (17.1%)



Private rented or lives rent free **27.4%** (20.6%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Second address indicator

2021

Bradford South West | (England)

No second address **97.2%** (94.6%)



Second address is in the UK **2.2%** (4.1%)

Second address is outside the UK **0.6%** (1.3%)

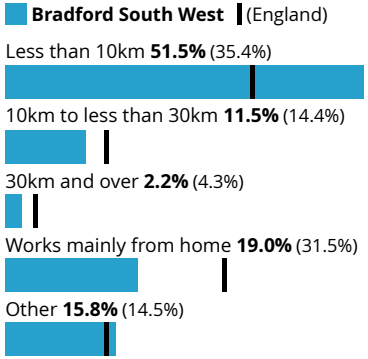
% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Distance travelled to work

2021



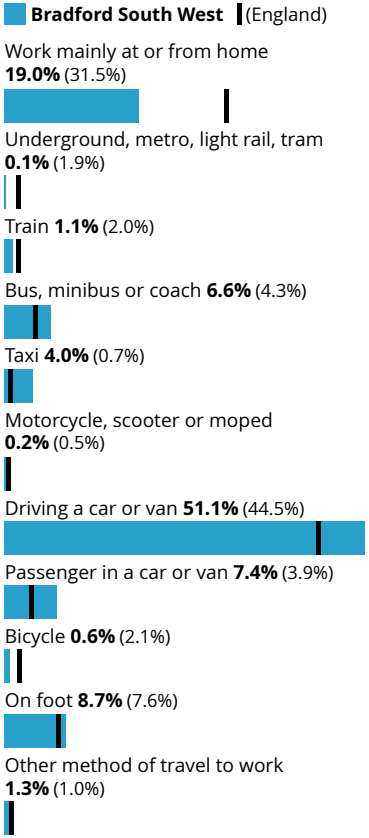
% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Method of travel to workplace

2021



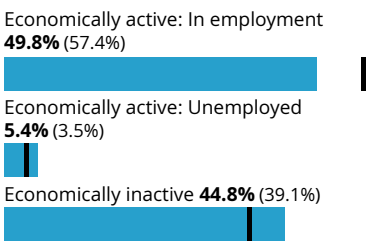
% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Economic activity status

2021



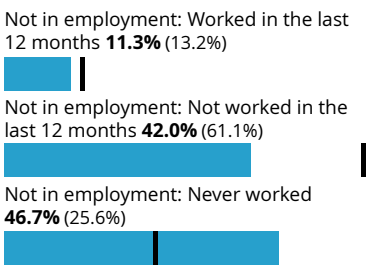
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Employment history

2021



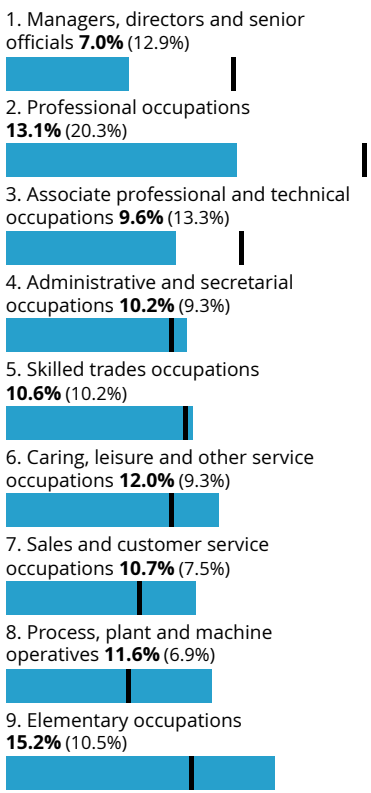
% of people aged 16 years and over not in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Occupation

2021



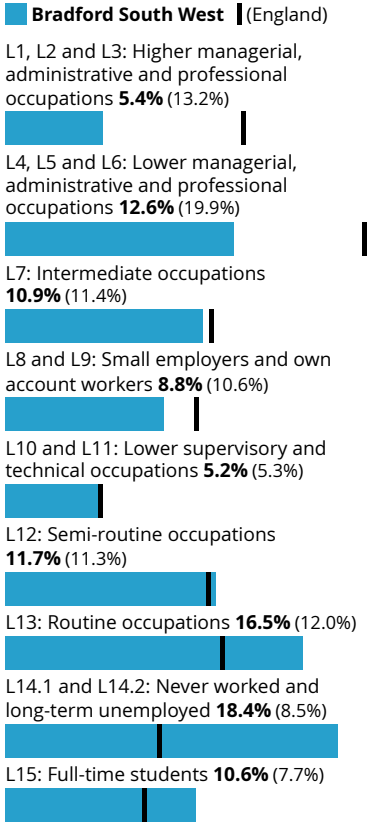
% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC)

2021



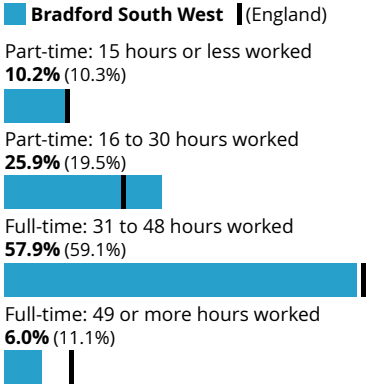
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Hours per week worked

2021



% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Claimant count

Mar 2026

8.3%

of people aged 16 to 64

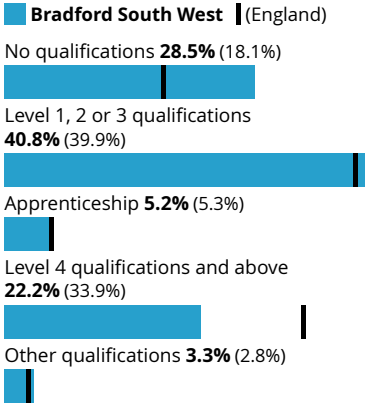
4.0% in England

Source: ONS

Small area: LSOA

Highest level of qualification

2021



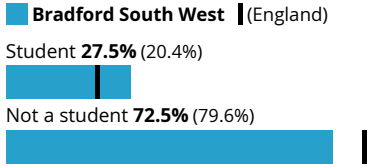
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Schoolchildren and full-time students

2021



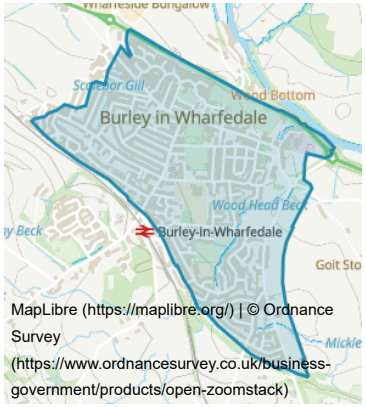
% of people aged five years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Burley in Wharfedale

Area map



Population

2024

6,061

people

58,620,101 people in England

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Number of households

2021

2,638

households

23,436,085 households in England

Source: ONS – Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Residential property sales

Year ending Sept 2024

81

sales

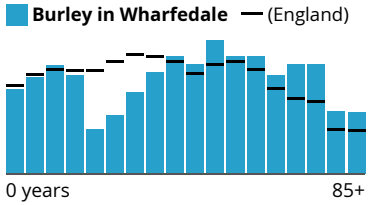
551,992 sales in England

Source: HM Land Registry – Price Paid Transaction Data

Small area: LSOA

Age profile

2024



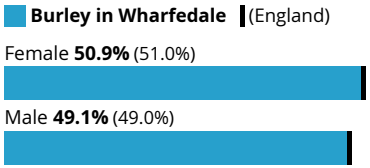
% of all people, 5 year age bands

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Sex

2024



% of all people

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Live births

2024

63

live births

567,708 live births in England

Source: ONS - Birth registrations

Small area: LSOA

Deaths

2024

63

deaths

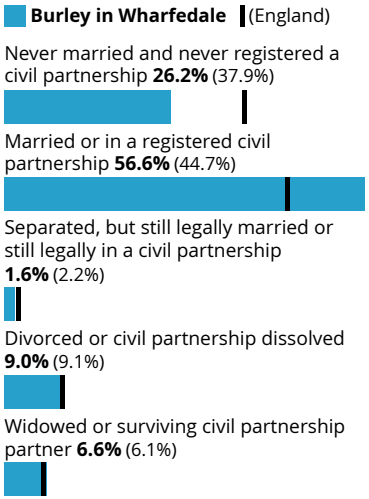
531,954 deaths in England

Source: ONS - Death registrations

Small area: LSOA

Legal partnership status

2021



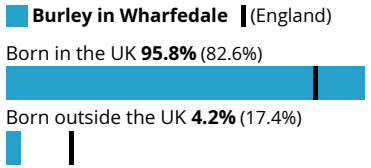
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Country of birth

2021



% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Passports held

2021

Burley in Wharfedale (England)

UK passport **88.7%** (76.6%)



Non-UK passport **2.1%** (10.2%)



No passport held **9.2%** (13.2%)



% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Length of residence in the UK

2021

Burley in Wharfedale (England)

Born in the UK **95.8%** (82.6%)



10 years or more **3.2%** (10.1%)



5 years or more, but less than 10 years **0.2%** (3.0%)

2 years or more, but less than 5 years **0.6%** (2.3%)

Less than 2 years **0.2%** (1.9%)

% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household size

2021

Burley in Wharfedale (England)

1 person in household **28.1%** (30.1%)



2 people in household **35.3%** (34.0%)



3 people in household **17.2%** (16.0%)



4 or more people in household **19.4%** (19.9%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household composition

2021

Burley in Wharfedale (England)

One person household **28.0%** (30.1%)



Single family household **69.7%** (63.0%)



Other household types **2.3%** (6.9%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household deprivation

2021

Burley in Wharfedale (England)

Household is not deprived in any dimension **61.3%** (48.4%)



Household is deprived in one dimension **28.4%** (33.5%)



Household is deprived in two dimensions **8.3%** (14.2%)



Household is deprived in three dimensions **1.9%** (3.7%)



Household is deprived in four dimensions **0.0%** (0.2%)

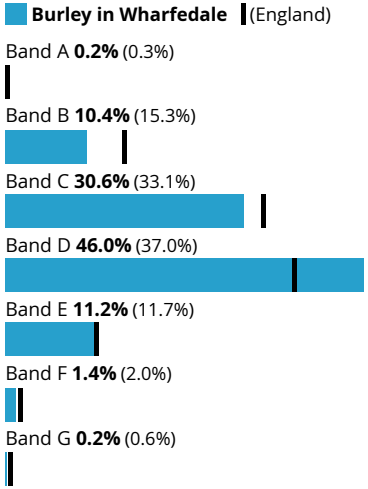
% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Energy efficiency of housing

Financial year ending 2024



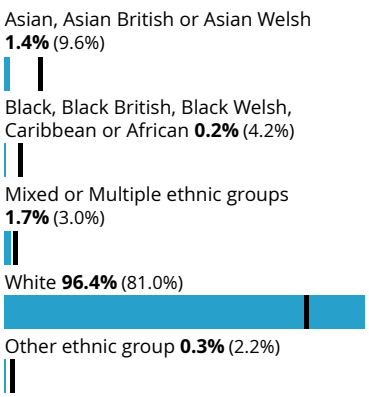
% of all assessed properties

Source: ONS analysis of Energy Performance Certificates

Small area: LSOA

Ethnic group

2021



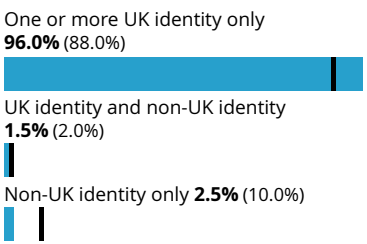
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

National identity

2021



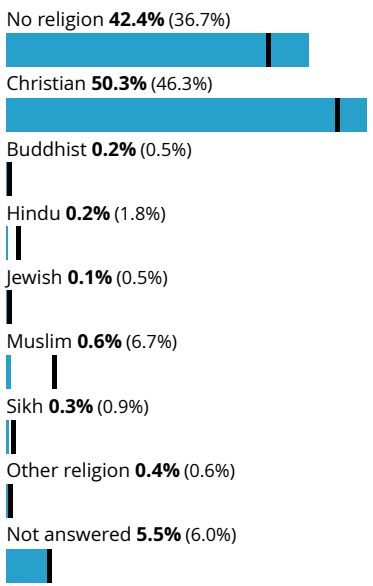
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Religion

2021



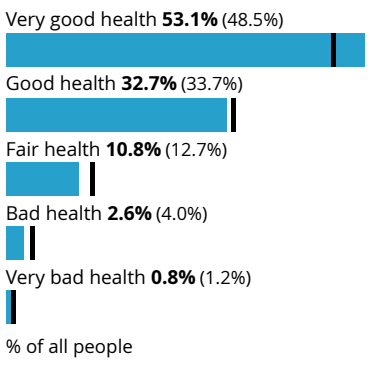
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

General health

2021



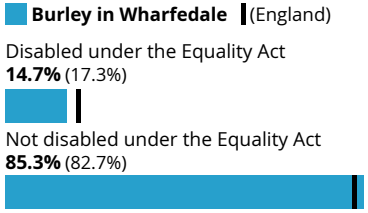
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Disability

2021

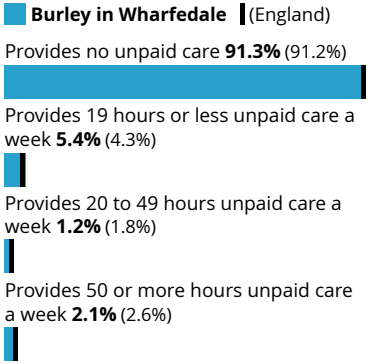


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Provision of unpaid care

2021

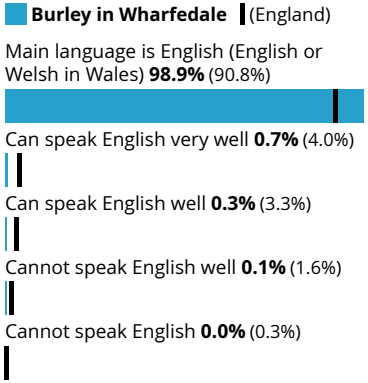


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Proficiency in English

2021

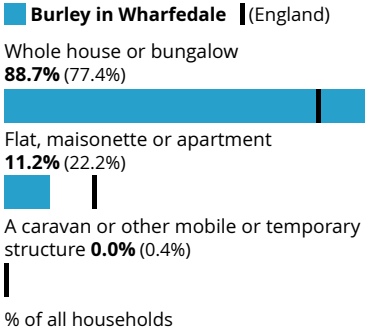


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Accommodation type

2021

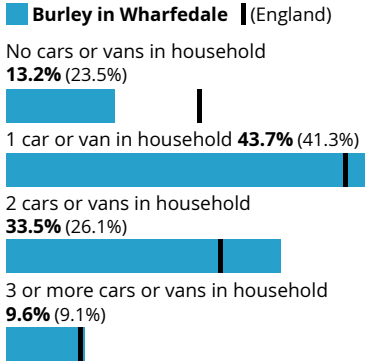


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Number of cars or vans

2021

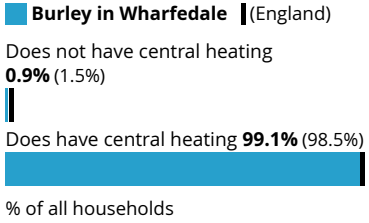


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Central heating

2021

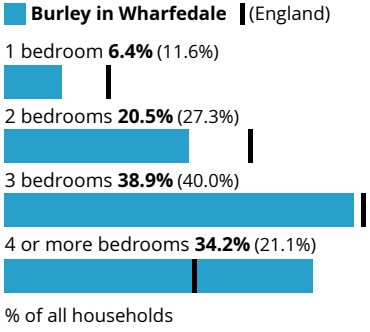


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Number of bedrooms

2021

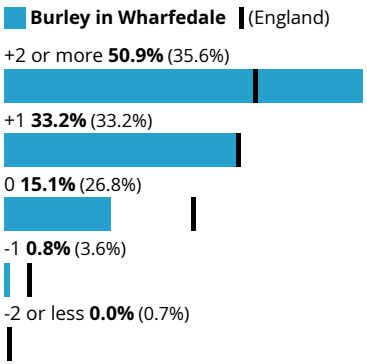


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Occupancy rating for bedrooms

2021

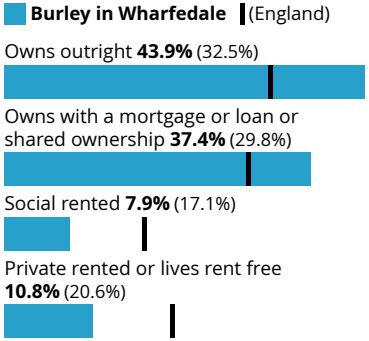


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Tenure of household

2021

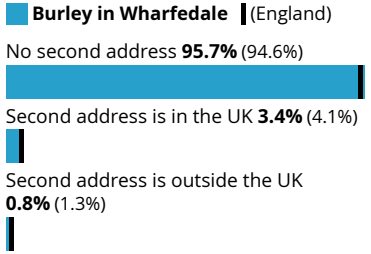


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Second address indicator

2021

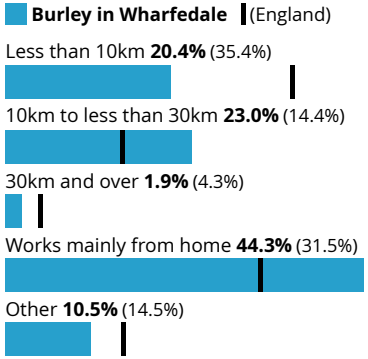


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Distance travelled to work

2021



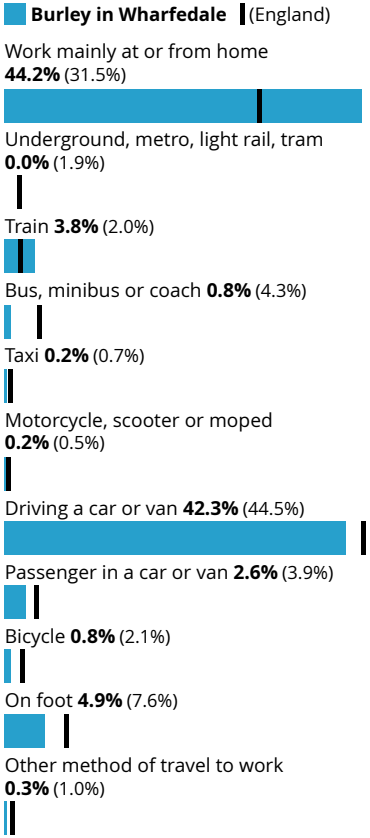
% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Method of travel to workplace

2021



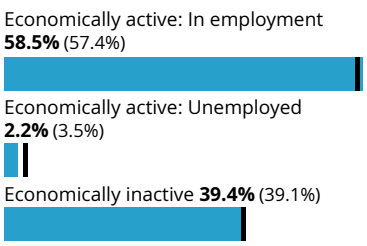
% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Economic activity status

2021



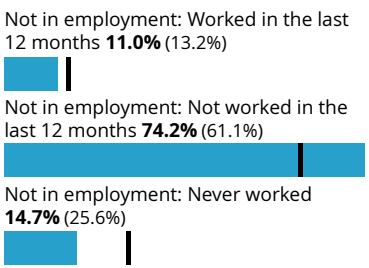
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Employment history

2021



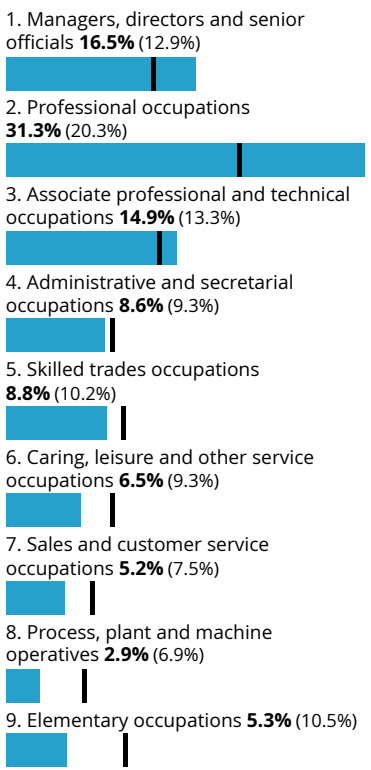
% of people aged 16 years and over not in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Occupation

2021



% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC)

2021

Burley in Wharfedale (England)

L1, L2 and L3: Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations **22.6%** (13.2%)



L4, L5 and L6: Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations **27.1%** (19.9%)



L7: Intermediate occupations **11.7%** (11.4%)



L8 and L9: Small employers and own account workers **10.9%** (10.6%)



L10 and L11: Lower supervisory and technical occupations **3.6%** (5.3%)



L12: Semi-routine occupations **8.2%** (11.3%)



L13: Routine occupations **6.9%** (12.0%)



L14.1 and L14.2: Never worked and long-term unemployed **4.2%** (8.5%)



L15: Full-time students **4.7%** (7.7%)



% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Hours per week worked

2021

Burley in Wharfedale (England)

Part-time: 15 hours or less worked **10.1%** (10.3%)



Part-time: 16 to 30 hours worked **20.9%** (19.5%)



Full-time: 31 to 48 hours worked **57.2%** (59.1%)



Full-time: 49 or more hours worked **11.9%** (11.1%)



% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Claimant count

Mar 2026

1.5%

of people aged 16 to 64

4.0% in England

Source: ONS

Small area: LSOA

Highest level of qualification

2021

Burley in Wharfedale (England)

No qualifications **11.1%** (18.1%)



Level 1, 2 or 3 qualifications **32.9%** (39.9%)



Apprenticeship **5.1%** (5.3%)



Level 4 qualifications and above **48.8%** (33.9%)



Other qualifications **2.1%** (2.8%)



% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Schoolchildren and full-time students

2021

Burley in Wharfedale (England)

Student **18.6%** (20.4%)



Not a student **81.4%** (79.6%)



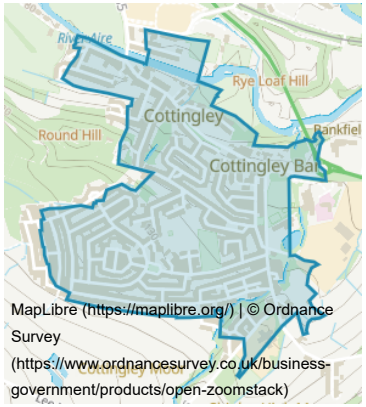
% of people aged five years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Cottingley

Area map



Population

2024

4,149

people

58,620,101 people in England

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Number of households

2021

1,840

households

23,436,085 households in England

Source: ONS – Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Residential property sales

Year ending Sept 2024

43

sales

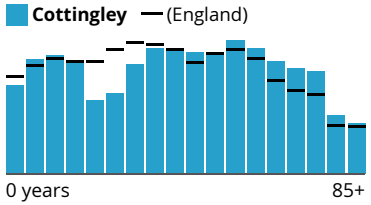
551,992 sales in England

Source: HM Land Registry – Price Paid Transaction Data

Small area: LSOA

Age profile

2024



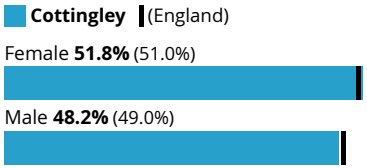
% of all people, 5 year age bands

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Sex

2024



% of all people

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Live births

2024

50

live births

567,708 live births in England

Source: ONS - Birth registrations

Small area: LSOA

Deaths

2024

54

deaths

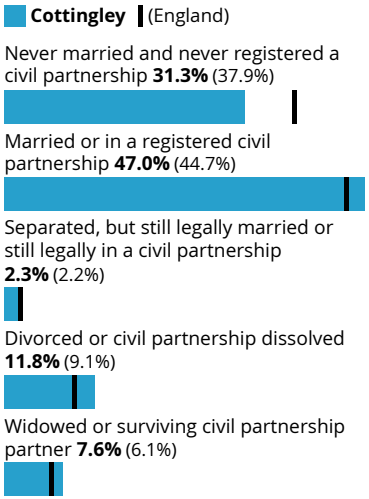
531,954 deaths in England

Source: ONS - Death registrations

Small area: LSOA

Legal partnership status

2021



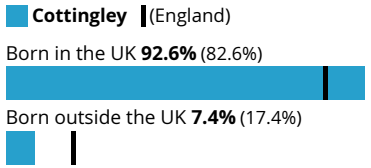
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Country of birth

2021



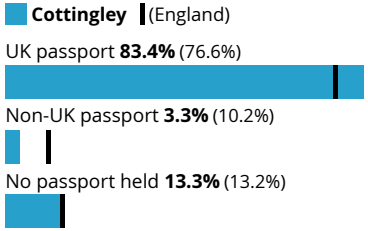
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Passports held

2021

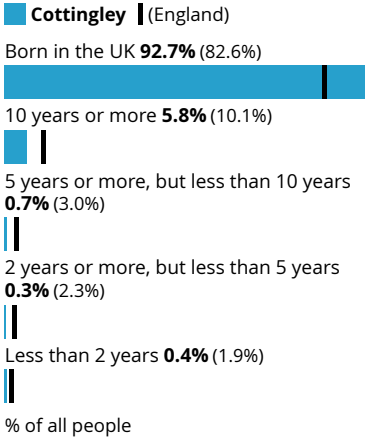


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Length of residence in the UK

2021

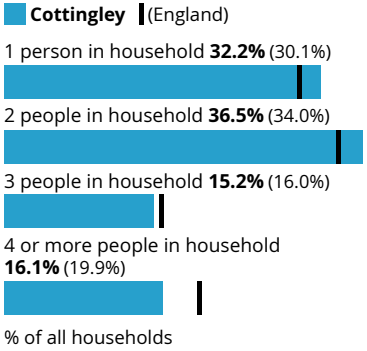


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household size

2021

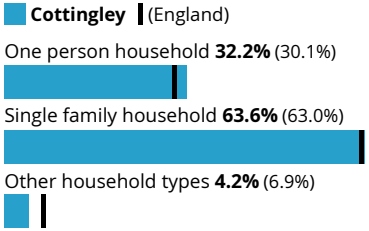


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household composition

2021

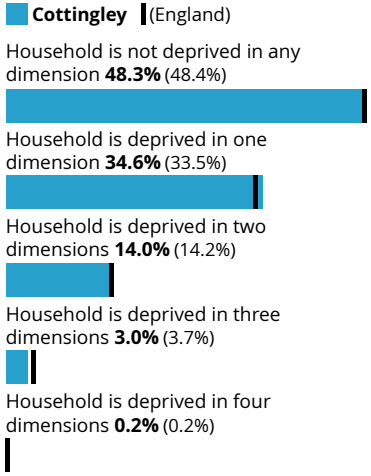


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household deprivation

2021

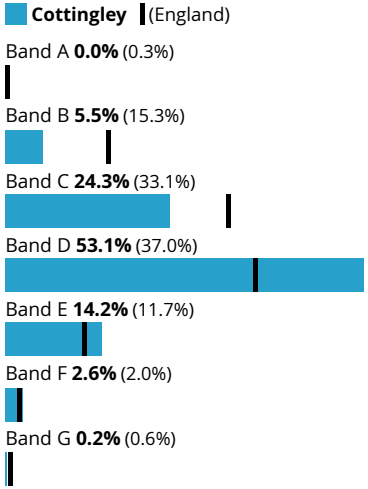


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Energy efficiency of housing

Financial year ending 2024



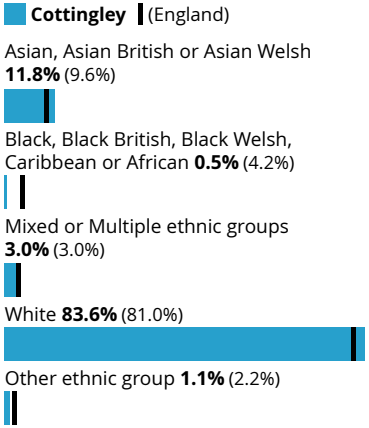
% of all assessed properties

Source: ONS analysis of Energy Performance Certificates

Small area: LSOA

Ethnic group

2021



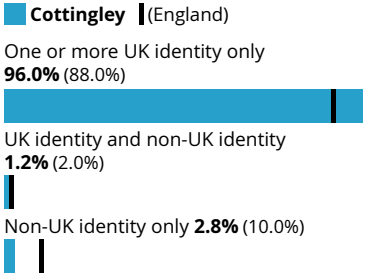
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

National identity

2021



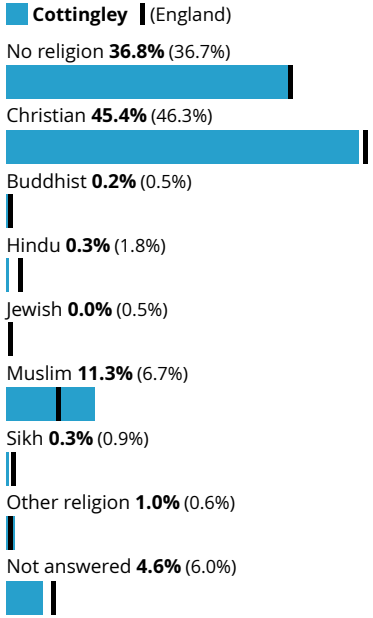
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Religion

2021



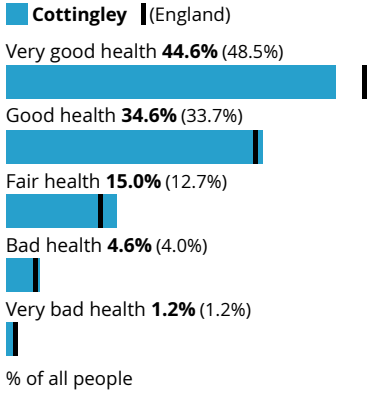
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

General health

2021



% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Disability

2021

Cottingley (England)

Disabled under the Equality Act **19.3%** (17.3%)



Not disabled under the Equality Act **80.7%** (82.7%)



% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Provision of unpaid care

2021

Cottingley (England)

Provides no unpaid care **90.1%** (91.2%)



Provides 19 hours or less unpaid care a week **4.6%** (4.3%)



Provides 20 to 49 hours unpaid care a week **2.0%** (1.8%)

Provides 50 or more hours unpaid care a week **3.3%** (2.6%)

% of people aged five years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Proficiency in English

2021

Cottingley (England)

Main language is English (English or Welsh in Wales) **96.9%** (90.8%)



Can speak English very well **1.5%** (4.0%)

Can speak English well **1.1%** (3.3%)

Cannot speak English well **0.5%** (1.6%)

Cannot speak English **0.0%** (0.3%)

% of people aged three years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Accommodation type

2021

Cottingley (England)

Whole house or bungalow **88.5%** (77.4%)



Flat, maisonette or apartment **11.5%** (22.2%)



A caravan or other mobile or temporary structure **0.1%** (0.4%)

% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Number of cars or vans

2021

Cottingley (England)

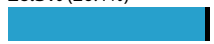
No cars or vans in household **19.9%** (23.5%)



1 car or van in household **46.8%** (41.3%)



2 cars or vans in household **26.3%** (26.1%)



3 or more cars or vans in household **6.9%** (9.1%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

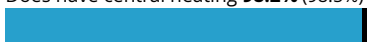
Central heating

2021

Cottingley (England)

Does not have central heating **1.8%** (1.5%)

Does have central heating **98.2%** (98.5%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Number of bedrooms

2021

Cottingley (England)

1 bedroom **8.6%** (11.6%)



2 bedrooms **32.5%** (27.3%)



3 bedrooms **43.1%** (40.0%)



4 or more bedrooms **15.8%** (21.1%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Occupancy rating for bedrooms

2021

Cottingley (England)

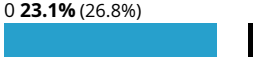
+2 or more **35.1%** (35.6%)



+1 **39.1%** (33.2%)



0 **23.1%** (26.8%)



-1 **2.3%** (3.6%)



-2 or less **0.3%** (0.7%)

% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Tenure of household

2021

Cottingley (England)

Owns outright **36.5%** (32.5%)



Owns with a mortgage or loan or shared ownership **34.4%** (29.8%)



Social rented **13.2%** (17.1%)



Private rented or lives rent free **16.0%** (20.6%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Second address indicator

2021

Cottingley (England)

No second address **96.1%** (94.6%)



Second address is in the UK **3.2%** (4.1%)



Second address is outside the UK **0.7%** (1.3%)

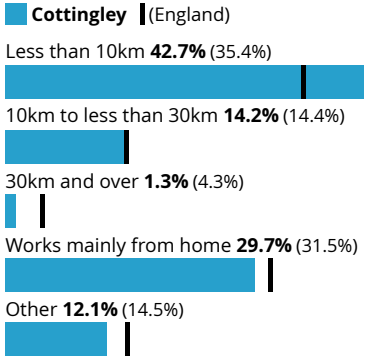
% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Distance travelled to work

2021



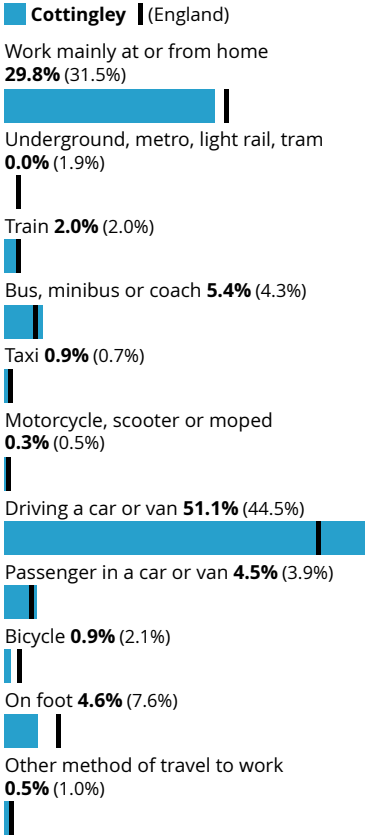
% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Method of travel to workplace

2021



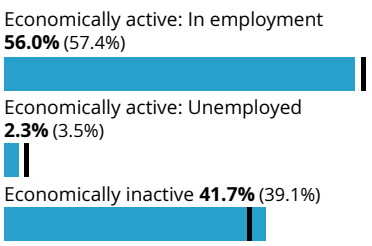
% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Economic activity status

2021



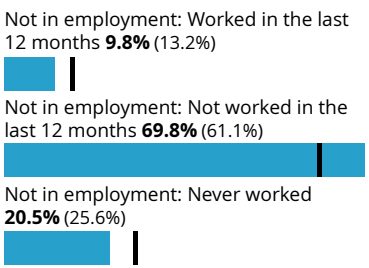
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Employment history

2021



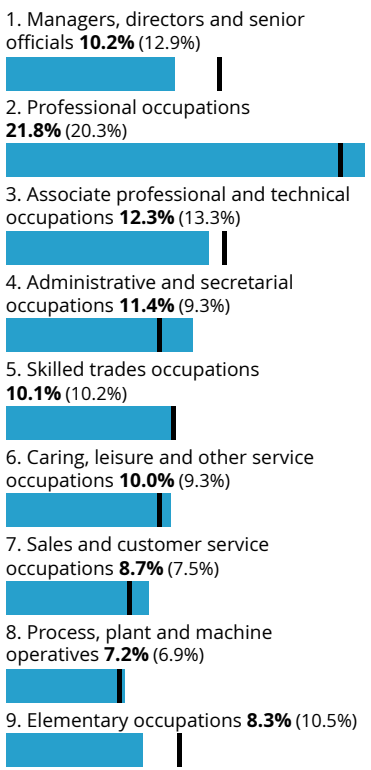
% of people aged 16 years and over not in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Occupation

2021



% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

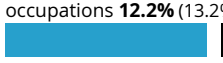
Small area: Output area

Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC)

2021

Cottingley | (England)

L1, L2 and L3: Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations **12.2%** (13.2%)



L4, L5 and L6: Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations **21.7%** (19.9%)



L7: Intermediate occupations **14.1%** (11.4%)



L8 and L9: Small employers and own account workers **8.9%** (10.6%)



L10 and L11: Lower supervisory and technical occupations **5.4%** (5.3%)



L12: Semi-routine occupations **12.1%** (11.3%)



L13: Routine occupations **12.8%** (12.0%)



L14.1 and L14.2: Never worked and long-term unemployed **7.1%** (8.5%)



L15: Full-time students **5.6%** (7.7%)



% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Hours per week worked

2021

Cottingley | (England)

Part-time: 15 hours or less worked **8.1%** (10.3%)



Part-time: 16 to 30 hours worked **22.0%** (19.5%)



Full-time: 31 to 48 hours worked **61.7%** (59.1%)



Full-time: 49 or more hours worked **8.2%** (11.1%)



% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Claimant count

Mar 2026

2.5%

of people aged 16 to 64

4.0% in England

Source: ONS

Small area: LSOA

Highest level of qualification

2021

Cottingley | (England)

No qualifications **17.3%** (18.1%)



Level 1, 2 or 3 qualifications **41.0%** (39.9%)



Apprenticeship **5.8%** (5.3%)



Level 4 qualifications and above **33.5%** (33.9%)



Other qualifications **2.3%** (2.8%)



% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Schoolchildren and full-time students

2021

Cottingley | (England)

Student **19.6%** (20.4%)



Not a student **80.4%** (79.6%)



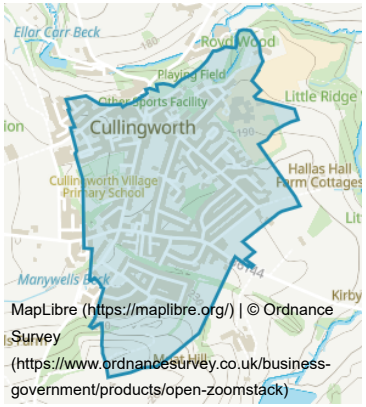
% of people aged five years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Cullingworth

Area map



Population

2024

3,164

people

58,620,101 people in England

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Number of households

2021

1,380

households

23,436,085 households in England

Source: ONS – Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Residential property sales

Year ending Sept 2024

46

sales

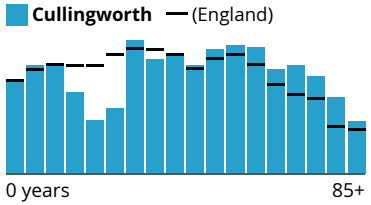
551,992 sales in England

Source: HM Land Registry – Price Paid Transaction Data

Small area: LSOA

Age profile

2024



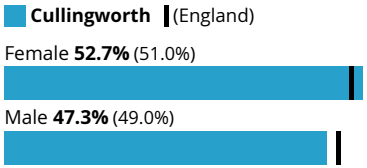
% of all people, 5 year age bands

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Sex

2024



% of all people

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Live births

2024

31

live births

567,708 live births in England

Source: ONS - Birth registrations

Small area: LSOA

Deaths

2024

25

deaths

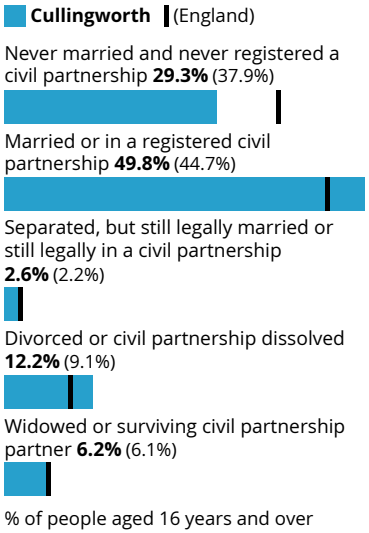
531,954 deaths in England

Source: ONS - Death registrations

Small area: LSOA

Legal partnership status

2021



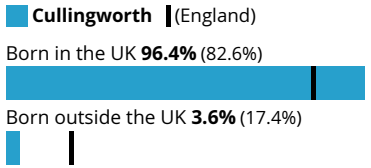
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Country of birth

2021



% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Passports held

2021

Cullingworth (England)

UK passport **86.0%** (76.6%)



Non-UK passport **1.6%** (10.2%)



No passport held **12.4%** (13.2%)



% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Length of residence in the UK

2021

Cullingworth (England)

Born in the UK **96.4%** (82.6%)



10 years or more **2.6%** (10.1%)



5 years or more, but less than 10 years **0.5%** (3.0%)

2 years or more, but less than 5 years **0.4%** (2.3%)

Less than 2 years **0.1%** (1.9%)

% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household size

2021

Cullingworth (England)

1 person in household **30.2%** (30.1%)



2 people in household **37.7%** (34.0%)



3 people in household **15.1%** (16.0%)



4 or more people in household **17.0%** (19.9%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household composition

2021

Cullingworth (England)

One person household **30.2%** (30.1%)



Single family household **66.9%** (63.0%)



Other household types **2.9%** (6.9%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household deprivation

2021

Cullingworth (England)

Household is not deprived in any dimension **53.7%** (48.4%)



Household is deprived in one dimension **32.4%** (33.5%)



Household is deprived in two dimensions **11.6%** (14.2%)



Household is deprived in three dimensions **2.2%** (3.7%)



Household is deprived in four dimensions **0.1%** (0.2%)

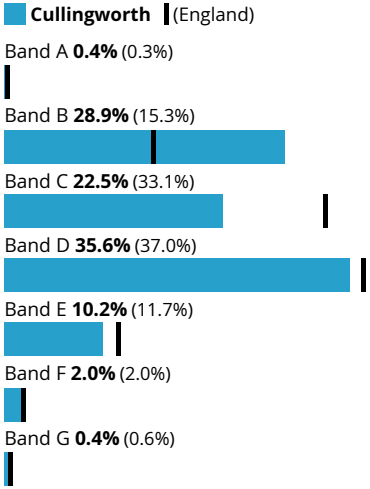
% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Energy efficiency of housing

Financial year ending 2024



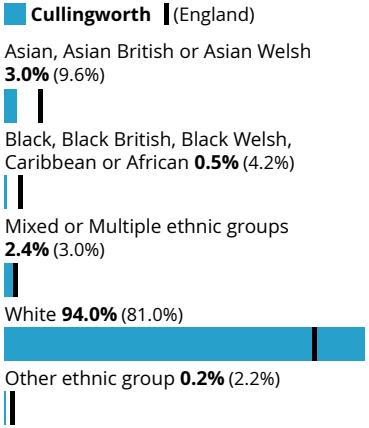
% of all assessed properties

Source: ONS analysis of Energy Performance Certificates

Small area: LSOA

Ethnic group

2021



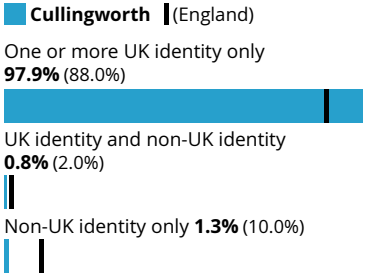
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

National identity

2021



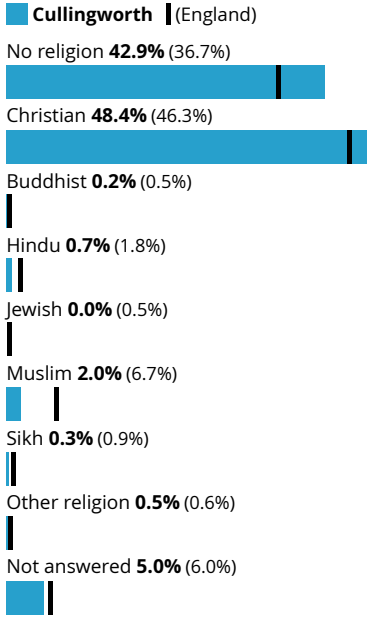
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Religion

2021



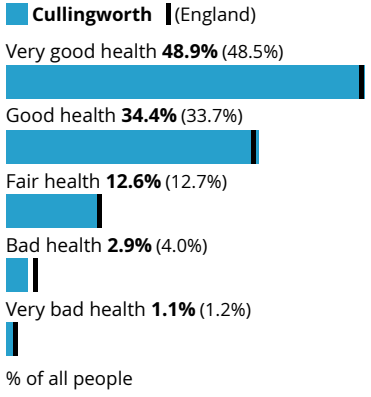
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

General health

2021



% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

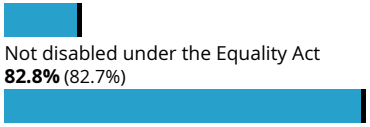
Disability

2021

Cullingworth (England)

Disabled under the Equality Act **17.2%** (17.3%)

Not disabled under the Equality Act **82.8%** (82.7%)



% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Provision of unpaid care

2021

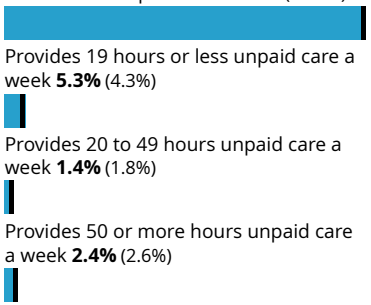
Cullingworth (England)

Provides no unpaid care **90.9%** (91.2%)

Provides 19 hours or less unpaid care a week **5.3%** (4.3%)

Provides 20 to 49 hours unpaid care a week **1.4%** (1.8%)

Provides 50 or more hours unpaid care a week **2.4%** (2.6%)



% of people aged five years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Proficiency in English

2021

Cullingworth (England)

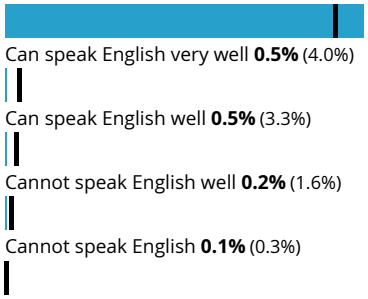
Main language is English (English or Welsh in Wales) **98.8%** (90.8%)

Can speak English very well **0.5%** (4.0%)

Can speak English well **0.5%** (3.3%)

Cannot speak English well **0.2%** (1.6%)

Cannot speak English **0.1%** (0.3%)



% of people aged three years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Accommodation type

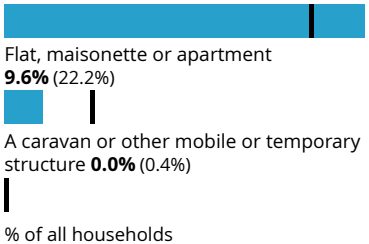
2021

Cullingworth (England)

Whole house or bungalow **90.4%** (77.4%)

Flat, maisonette or apartment **9.6%** (22.2%)

A caravan or other mobile or temporary structure **0.0%** (0.4%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Number of cars or vans

2021

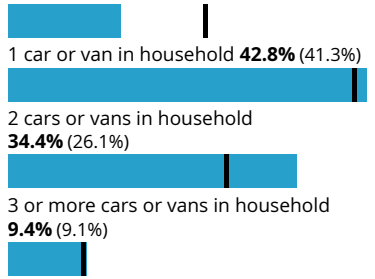
Cullingworth (England)

No cars or vans in household **13.4%** (23.5%)

1 car or van in household **42.8%** (41.3%)

2 cars or vans in household **34.4%** (26.1%)

3 or more cars or vans in household **9.4%** (9.1%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

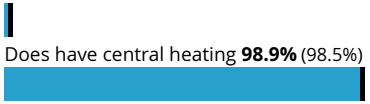
Central heating

2021

Cullingworth (England)

Does not have central heating **1.1%** (1.5%)

Does have central heating **98.9%** (98.5%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Number of bedrooms

2021

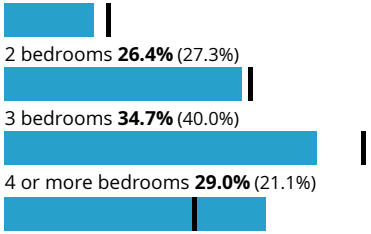
Cullingworth (England)

1 bedroom **9.9%** (11.6%)

2 bedrooms **26.4%** (27.3%)

3 bedrooms **34.7%** (40.0%)

4 or more bedrooms **29.0%** (21.1%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Occupancy rating for bedrooms

2021

Cullingworth (England)

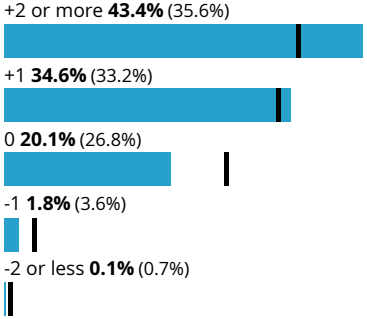
+2 or more **43.4%** (35.6%)

+1 **34.6%** (33.2%)

0 **20.1%** (26.8%)

-1 **1.8%** (3.6%)

-2 or less **0.1%** (0.7%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Tenure of household

2021

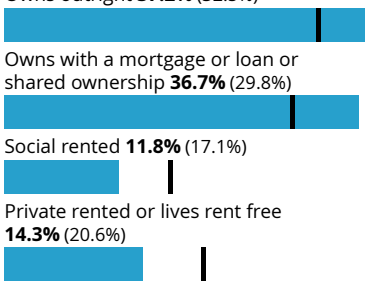
Cullingworth (England)

Owns outright **37.2%** (32.5%)

Owns with a mortgage or loan or shared ownership **36.7%** (29.8%)

Social rented **11.8%** (17.1%)

Private rented or lives rent free **14.3%** (20.6%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Second address indicator

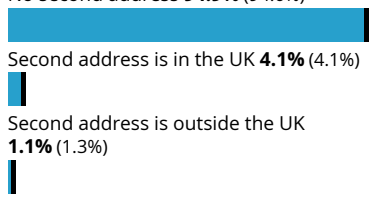
2021

Cullingworth (England)

No second address **94.9%** (94.6%)

Second address is in the UK **4.1%** (4.1%)

Second address is outside the UK **1.1%** (1.3%)



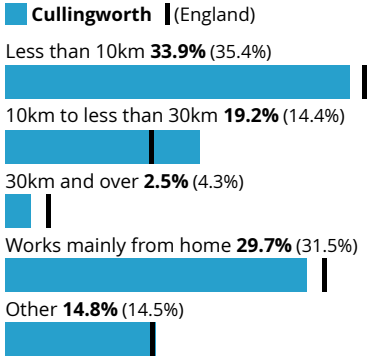
% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Distance travelled to work

2021



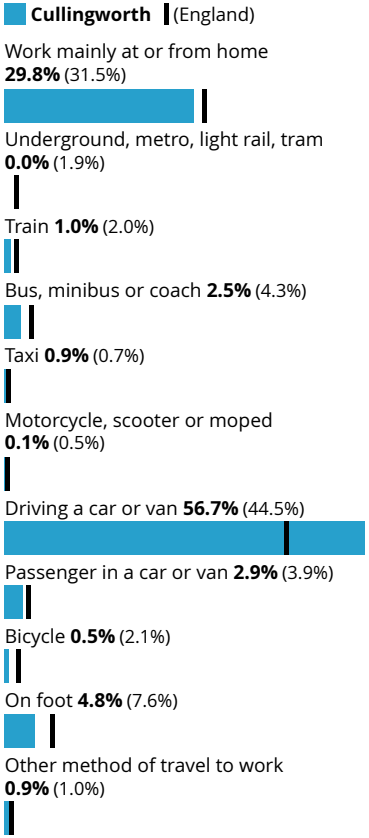
% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Method of travel to workplace

2021



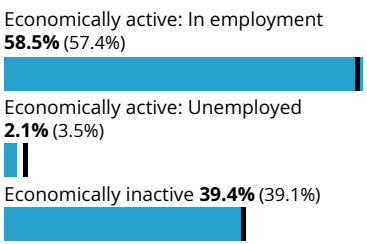
% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Economic activity status

2021



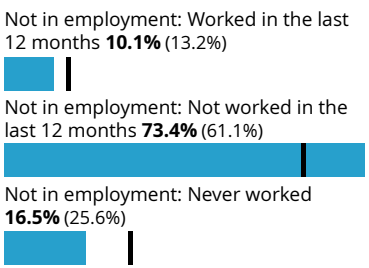
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Employment history

2021



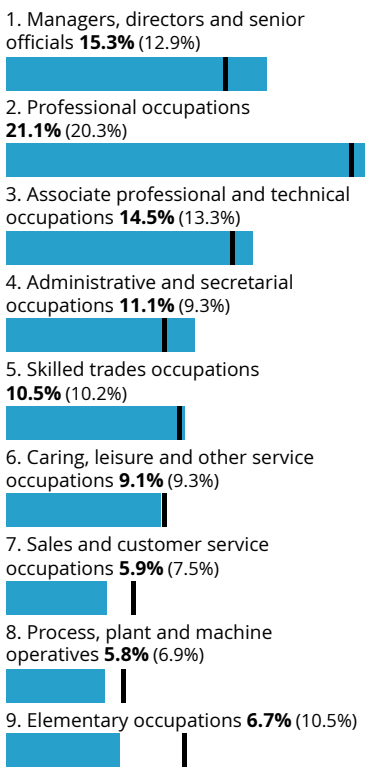
% of people aged 16 years and over not in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Occupation

2021



% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

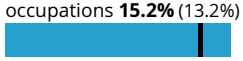
Small area: Output area

Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC)

2021

Cullingworth (England)

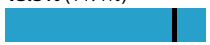
L1, L2 and L3: Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations **15.2%** (13.2%)



L4, L5 and L6: Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations **24.3%** (19.9%)



L7: Intermediate occupations **13.5%** (11.4%)



L8 and L9: Small employers and own account workers **11.3%** (10.6%)



L10 and L11: Lower supervisory and technical occupations **6.3%** (5.3%)



L12: Semi-routine occupations **10.1%** (11.3%)



L13: Routine occupations **9.4%** (12.0%)



L14.1 and L14.2: Never worked and long-term unemployed **5.4%** (8.5%)



L15: Full-time students **4.5%** (7.7%)



% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Hours per week worked

2021

Cullingworth (England)

Part-time: 15 hours or less worked **9.0%** (10.3%)



Part-time: 16 to 30 hours worked **20.2%** (19.5%)



Full-time: 31 to 48 hours worked **58.8%** (59.1%)



Full-time: 49 or more hours worked **12.0%** (11.1%)



% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Claimant count

Mar 2026

2.2%

of people aged 16 to 64

4.0% in England

Source: ONS

Small area: LSOA

Highest level of qualification

2021

Cullingworth (England)

No qualifications **15.7%** (18.1%)



Level 1, 2 or 3 qualifications **42.1%** (39.9%)



Apprenticeship **7.3%** (5.3%)



Level 4 qualifications and above **32.7%** (33.9%)



Other qualifications **2.1%** (2.8%)



% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Schoolchildren and full-time students

2021

Cullingworth (England)

Student **17.8%** (20.4%)



Not a student **82.2%** (79.6%)



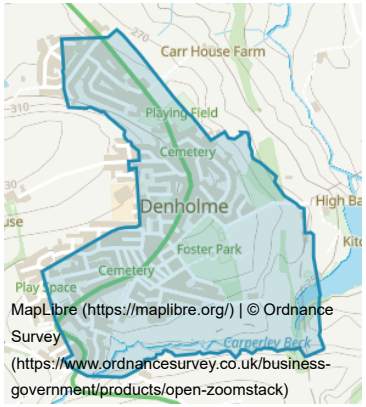
% of people aged five years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Denholme

Area map



Population

2024

3,071

people

58,620,101 people in England

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Number of households

2021

1,325

households

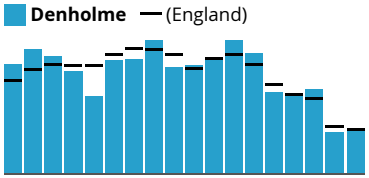
23,436,085 households in England

Source: ONS – Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Age profile

2024



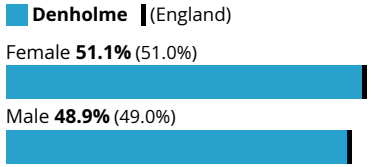
% of all people, 5 year age bands

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Sex

2024



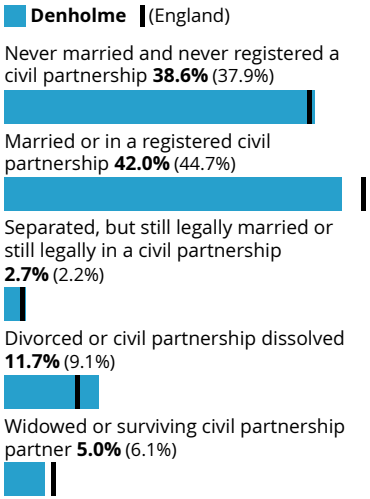
% of all people

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Legal partnership status

2021



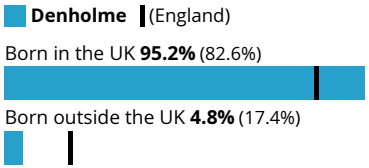
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Country of birth

2021



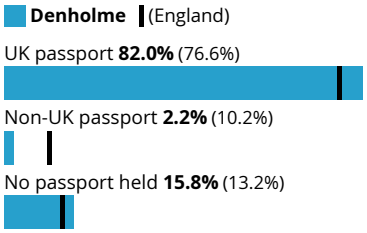
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Passports held

2021



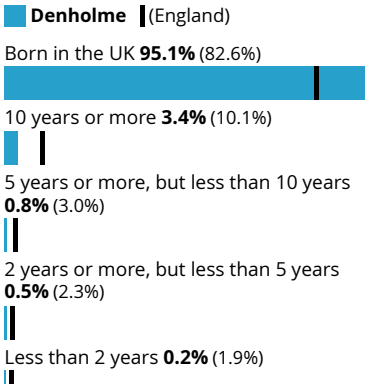
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Length of residence in the UK

2021



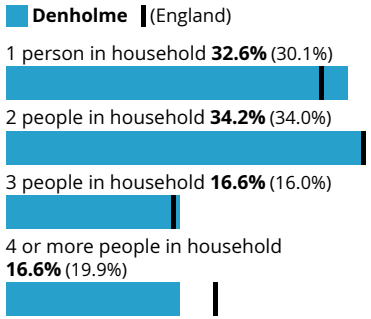
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household size

2021



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household composition

2021

Denholme (England)

One person household **32.4%** (30.1%)



Single family household **63.9%** (63.0%)



Other household types **3.8%** (6.9%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household deprivation

2021

Denholme (England)

Household is not deprived in any dimension **47.4%** (48.4%)



Household is deprived in one dimension **33.5%** (33.5%)



Household is deprived in two dimensions **14.3%** (14.2%)



Household is deprived in three dimensions **4.4%** (3.7%)



Household is deprived in four dimensions **0.4%** (0.2%)

% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Ethnic group

2021

Denholme (England)

Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh **3.4%** (9.6%)



Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African **0.9%** (4.2%)



Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups **2.2%** (3.0%)

White **93.2%** (81.0%)



Other ethnic group **0.3%** (2.2%)

% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

National identity

2021

Denholme (England)

One or more UK identity only **96.8%** (88.0%)



UK identity and non-UK identity **0.9%** (2.0%)

Non-UK identity only **2.3%** (10.0%)



% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Religion

2021

Denholme (England)

No religion **49.6%** (36.7%)



Christian **40.6%** (46.3%)



Buddhist **0.3%** (0.5%)

Hindu **0.4%** (1.8%)



Jewish **0.0%** (0.5%)

Muslim **1.9%** (6.7%)



Sikh **0.9%** (0.9%)

Other religion **0.6%** (0.6%)

Not answered **5.7%** (6.0%)



% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

General health

2021

Denholme (England)

Very good health **44.0%** (48.5%)



Good health **36.1%** (33.7%)



Fair health **13.9%** (12.7%)



Bad health **4.7%** (4.0%)



Very bad health **1.3%** (1.2%)

% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Disability

2021

Denholme (England)

Disabled under the Equality Act **18.9%** (17.3%)



Not disabled under the Equality Act **81.1%** (82.7%)



% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Provision of unpaid care

2021

Denholme (England)

Provides no unpaid care **90.1%** (91.2%)



Provides 19 hours or less unpaid care a week **4.7%** (4.3%)



Provides 20 to 49 hours unpaid care a week **1.8%** (1.8%)

Provides 50 or more hours unpaid care a week **3.5%** (2.6%)

% of people aged five years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Proficiency in English

2021

Denholme (England)

Main language is English (English or Welsh in Wales) **97.8%** (90.8%)



Can speak English very well **0.8%** (4.0%)

Can speak English well **0.8%** (3.3%)

Cannot speak English well **0.5%** (1.6%)

Cannot speak English **0.1%** (0.3%)

% of people aged three years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Accommodation type

2021

Denholme (England)

Whole house or bungalow **91.6%** (77.4%)



Flat, maisonette or apartment **8.4%** (22.2%)



A caravan or other mobile or temporary structure **0.0%** (0.4%)

% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

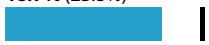
Small area: Output area

Number of cars or vans

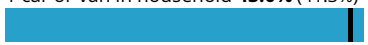
2021

Denholme (England)

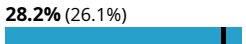
No cars or vans in household **18.7%** (23.5%)



1 car or van in household **43.0%** (41.3%)



2 cars or vans in household **28.2%** (26.1%)



3 or more cars or vans in household **10.1%** (9.1%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

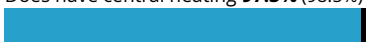
Central heating

2021

Denholme (England)

Does not have central heating **2.7%** (1.5%)

Does have central heating **97.3%** (98.5%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Number of bedrooms

2021

Denholme (England)

1 bedroom **8.7%** (11.6%)



2 bedrooms **31.4%** (27.3%)



3 bedrooms **40.2%** (40.0%)



4 or more bedrooms **19.7%** (21.1%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Occupancy rating for bedrooms

2021

Denholme (England)

+2 or more **34.7%** (35.6%)



+1 **39.2%** (33.2%)



0 **23.7%** (26.8%)



-1 **2.3%** (3.6%)



-2 or less **0.2%** (0.7%)

% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Tenure of household

2021

Denholme (England)

Owns outright **29.0%** (32.5%)



Owns with a mortgage or loan or shared ownership **36.7%** (29.8%)



Social rented **15.5%** (17.1%)



Private rented or lives rent free **18.7%** (20.6%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Second address indicator

2021

Denholme (England)

No second address **95.7%** (94.6%)



Second address is in the UK **3.9%** (4.1%)



Second address is outside the UK **0.4%** (1.3%)

% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Distance travelled to work

2021

Denholme (England)

Less than 10km **38.0%** (35.4%)



10km to less than 30km **19.3%** (14.4%)



30km and over **2.6%** (4.3%)



Works mainly from home **22.3%** (31.5%)



Other **17.8%** (14.5%)



% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Method of travel to workplace

2021

Denholme (England)

Work mainly at or from home **22.3%** (31.5%)



Underground, metro, light rail, tram **0.0%** (1.9%)

Train **0.4%** (2.0%)

Bus, minibus or coach **4.1%** (4.3%)



Taxi **1.1%** (0.7%)

Motorcycle, scooter or moped **1.0%** (0.5%)

Driving a car or van **60.8%** (44.5%)



Passenger in a car or van **5.3%** (3.9%)



Bicycle **0.5%** (2.1%)

On foot **3.3%** (7.6%)



Other method of travel to work **1.2%** (1.0%)

% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Economic activity status

2021

Denholme (England)

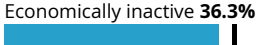
Economically active: In employment **61.0%** (57.4%)



Economically active: Unemployed **2.7%** (3.5%)



Economically inactive **36.3%** (39.1%)



% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Employment history

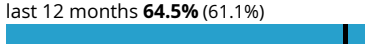
2021

Denholme (England)

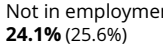
Not in employment: Worked in the last 12 months **11.4%** (13.2%)



Not in employment: Not worked in the last 12 months **64.5%** (61.1%)



Not in employment: Never worked **24.1%** (25.6%)



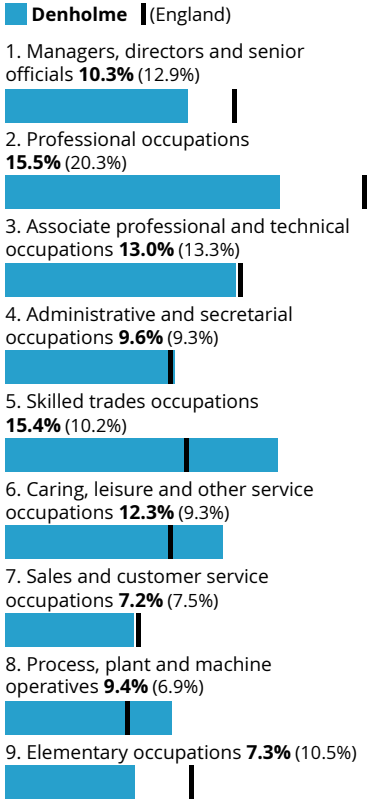
% of people aged 16 years and over not in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Occupation

2021



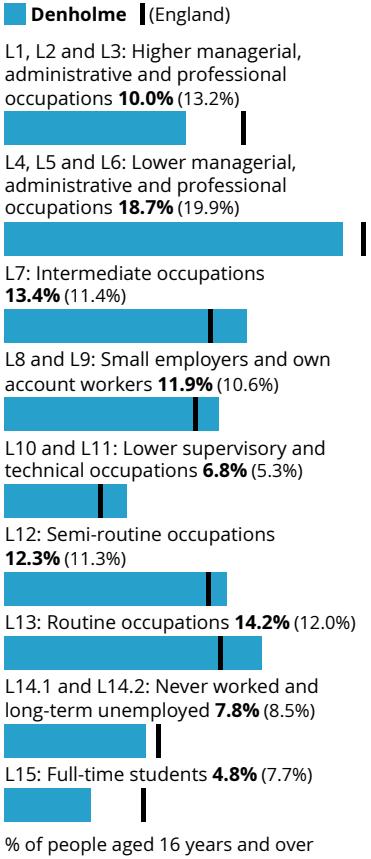
% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC)

2021



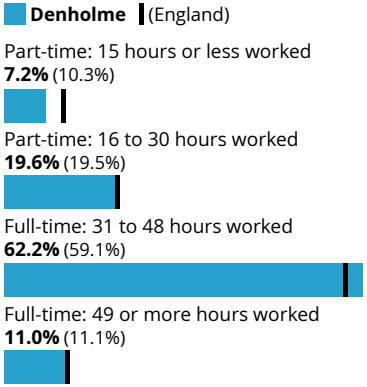
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Hours per week worked

2021



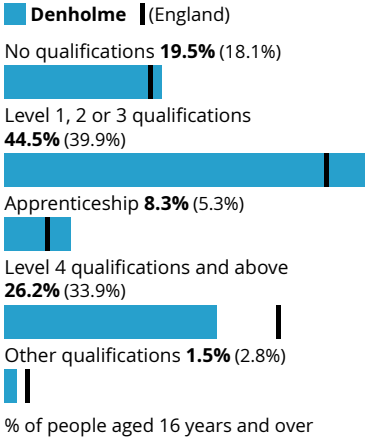
% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Highest level of qualification

2021



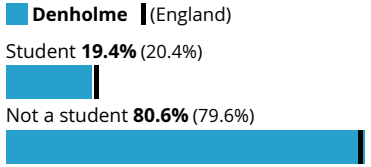
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Schoolchildren and full-time students

2021



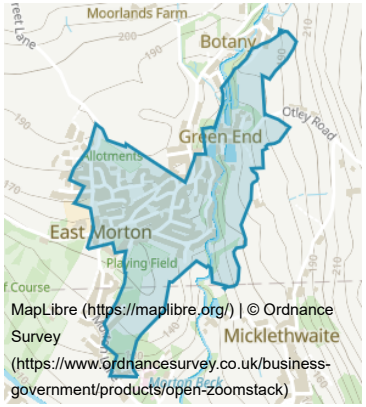
% of people aged five years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

East Morton

Area map



Population

2024

873

people

58,620,101 people in England

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Number of households

2021

407

households

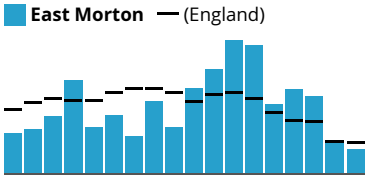
23,436,085 households in England

Source: ONS – Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Age profile

2024



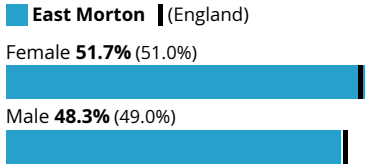
% of all people, 5 year age bands

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Sex

2024



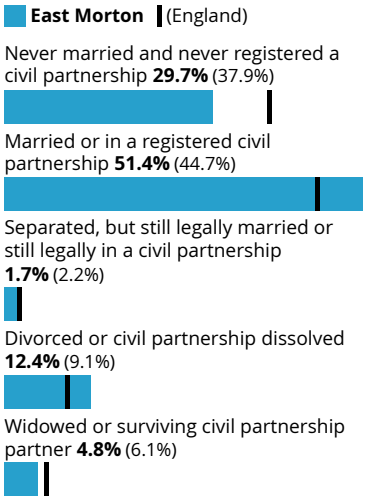
% of all people

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Legal partnership status

2021



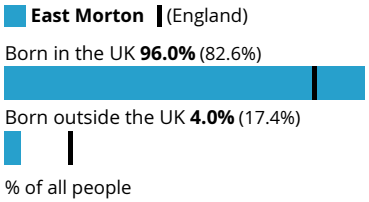
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Country of birth

2021



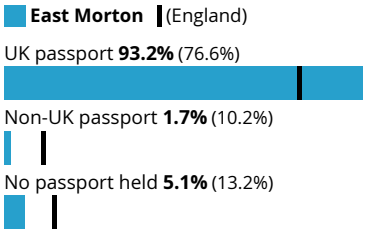
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Passports held

2021



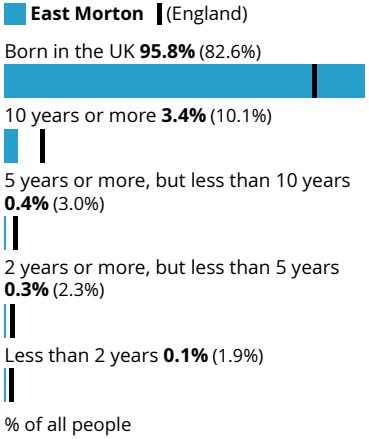
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Length of residence in the UK

2021



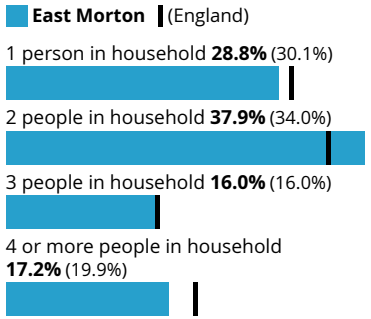
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household size

2021



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household composition

2021

East Morton (England)

One person household **28.5%** (30.1%)



Single family household **69.0%** (63.0%)



Other household types **2.4%** (6.9%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household deprivation

2021

East Morton (England)

Household is not deprivied in any dimension **60.2%** (48.4%)



Household is deprived in one dimension **31.2%** (33.5%)



Household is deprived in two dimensions **7.9%** (14.2%)



Household is deprived in three dimensions **0.7%** (3.7%)



Household is deprived in four dimensions **0.0%** (0.2%)

% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Ethnic group

2021

East Morton (England)

Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh **2.5%** (9.6%)



Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African **0.0%** (4.2%)

Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups **1.1%** (3.0%)

White **96.3%** (81.0%)



Other ethnic group **0.1%** (2.2%)

% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

National identity

2021

East Morton (England)

One or more UK identity only **97.0%** (88.0%)



UK identity and non-UK identity **1.4%** (2.0%)

Non-UK identity only **1.6%** (10.0%)



% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Religion

2021

East Morton (England)

No religion **36.3%** (36.7%)



Christian **56.6%** (46.3%)



Buddhist **0.1%** (0.5%)

Hindu **0.0%** (1.8%)

Jewish **0.0%** (0.5%)

Muslim **2.8%** (6.7%)



Sikh **0.0%** (0.9%)

Other religion **0.4%** (0.6%)

Not answered **3.8%** (6.0%)



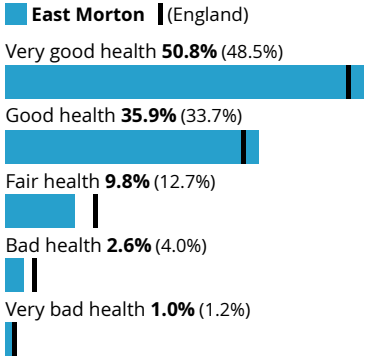
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

General health

2021



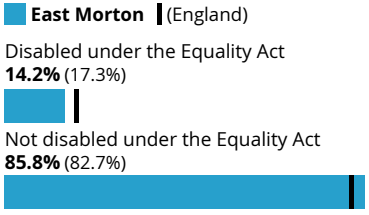
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Disability

2021



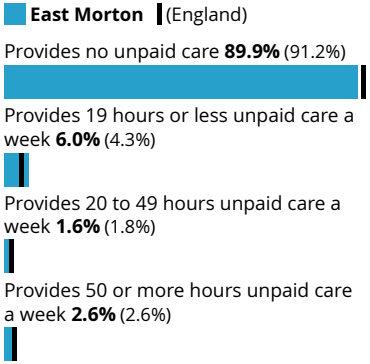
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Provision of unpaid care

2021



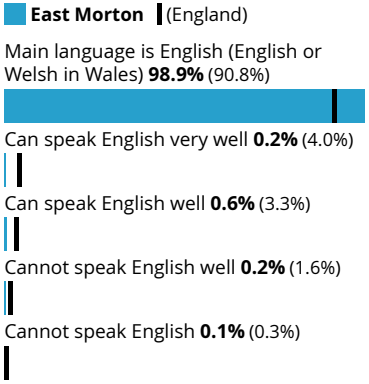
% of people aged five years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Proficiency in English

2021



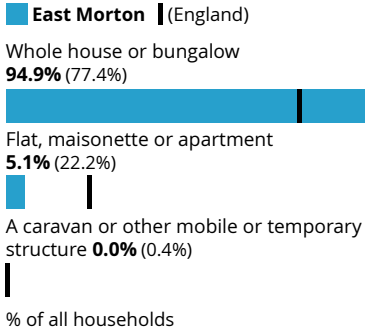
% of people aged three years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Accommodation type

2021



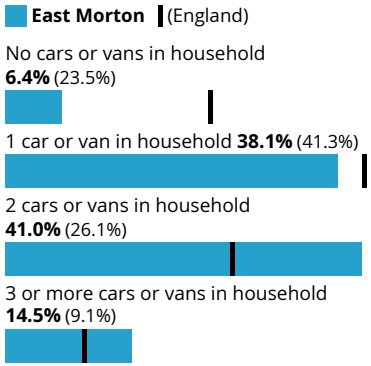
% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Number of cars or vans

2021



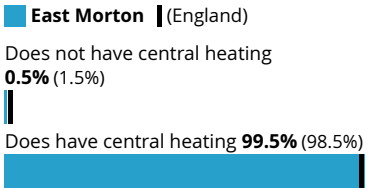
% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Central heating

2021



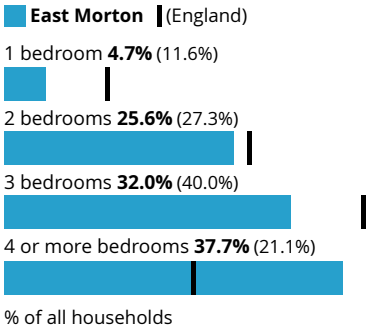
% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Number of bedrooms

2021



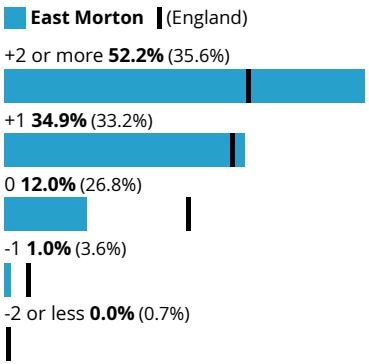
% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Occupancy rating for bedrooms

2021



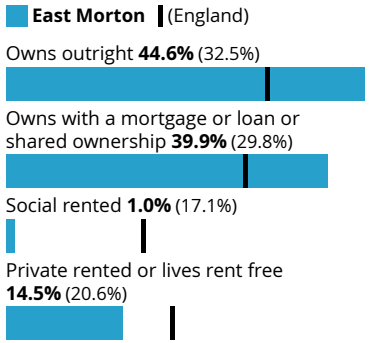
% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Tenure of household

2021



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Second address indicator

2021

East Morton (England)

No second address **93.9%** (94.6%)



Second address is in the UK **4.4%** (4.1%)



Second address is outside the UK **1.6%** (1.3%)

% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Distance travelled to work

2021

East Morton (England)

Less than 10km **29.4%** (35.4%)



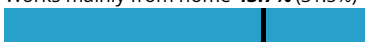
10km to less than 30km **15.3%** (14.4%)



30km and over **1.7%** (4.3%)



Works mainly from home **43.7%** (31.5%)



Other **9.9%** (14.5%)



% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Method of travel to workplace

2021

East Morton (England)

Work mainly at or from home **43.5%** (31.5%)



Underground, metro, light rail, tram **0.0%** (1.9%)

Train **1.5%** (2.0%)



Bus, minibus or coach **0.8%** (4.3%)



Taxi **0.6%** (0.7%)

Motorcycle, scooter or moped **0.2%** (0.5%)

Driving a car or van **46.4%** (44.5%)



Passenger in a car or van **2.5%** (3.9%)



Bicycle **1.0%** (2.1%)



On foot **2.7%** (7.6%)



Other method of travel to work **0.6%** (1.0%)

% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Economic activity status

2021

East Morton (England)

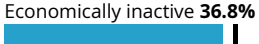
Economically active: In employment **60.7%** (57.4%)



Economically active: Unemployed **2.4%** (3.5%)



Economically inactive **36.8%** (39.1%)



% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Employment history

2021

East Morton (England)

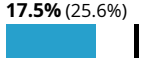
Not in employment: Worked in the last 12 months **12.3%** (13.2%)



Not in employment: Not worked in the last 12 months **70.2%** (61.1%)



Not in employment: Never worked **17.5%** (25.6%)



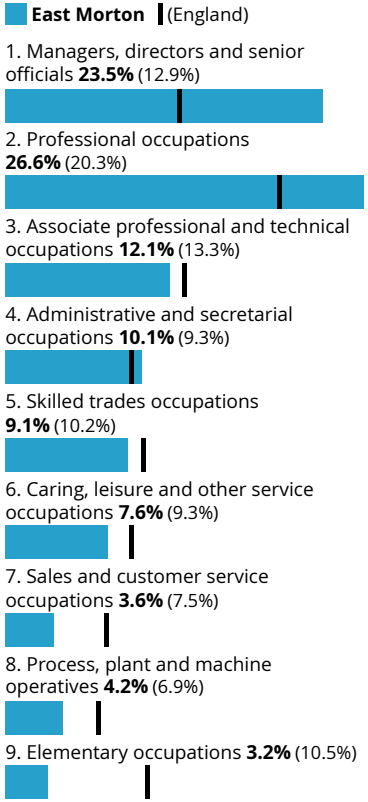
% of people aged 16 years and over not in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Occupation

2021



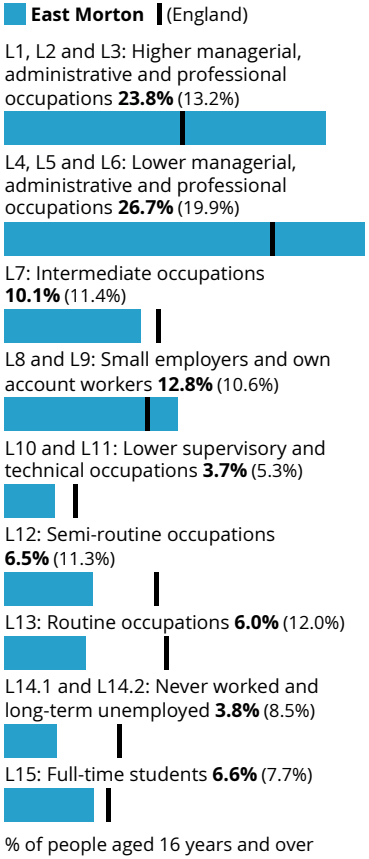
% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC)

2021



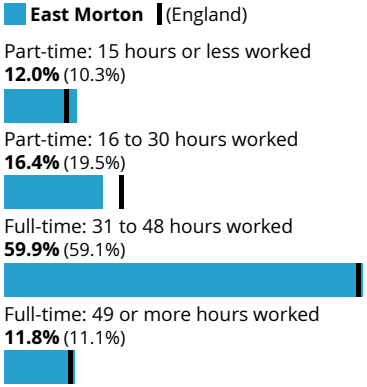
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Hours per week worked

2021



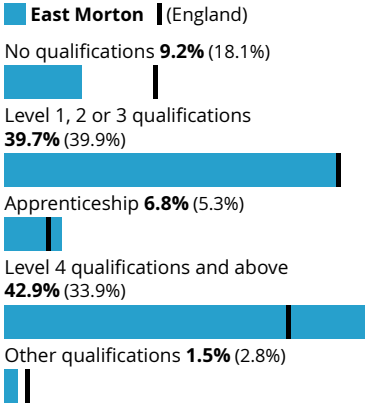
% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Highest level of qualification

2021



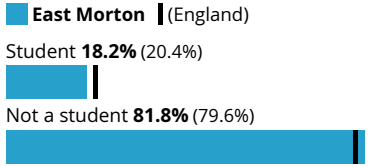
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Schoolchildren and full-time students

2021



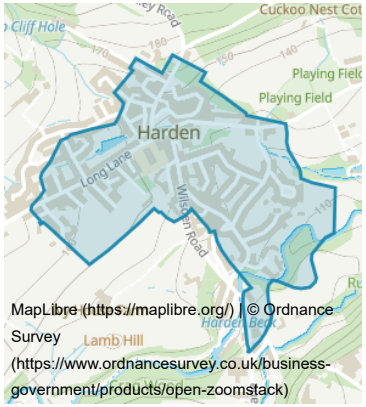
% of people aged five years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Harden

Area map



Population

2024

1,224

people

58,620,101 people in England

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Number of households

2021

600

households

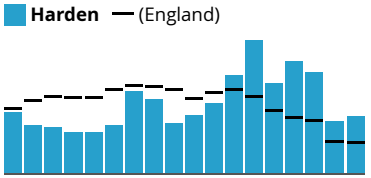
23,436,085 households in England

Source: ONS – Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Age profile

2024



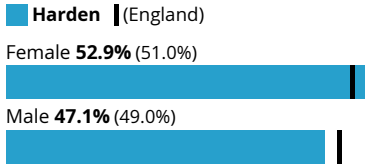
% of all people, 5 year age bands

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Sex

2024



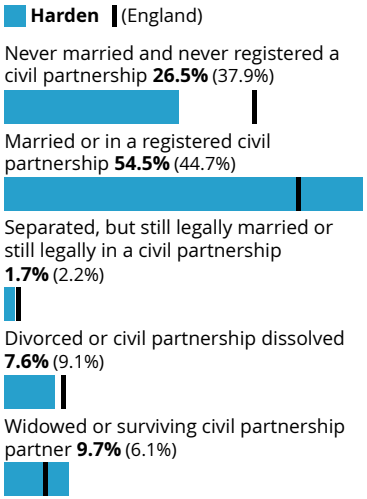
% of all people

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Legal partnership status

2021



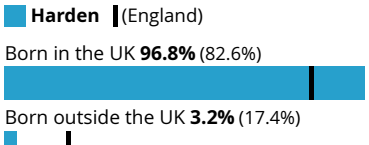
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Country of birth

2021



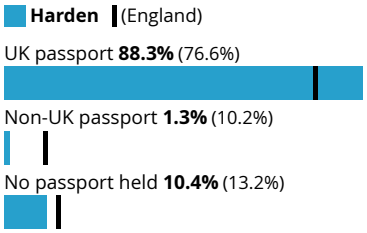
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Passports held

2021



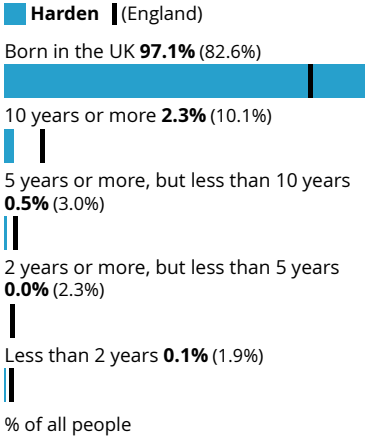
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Length of residence in the UK

2021



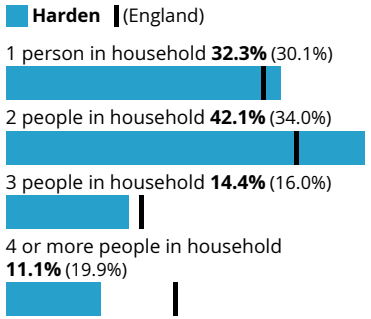
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household size

2021



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household composition

2021

Harden (England)

One person household **32.4%** (30.1%)



Single family household **65.1%** (63.0%)



Other household types **2.5%** (6.9%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household deprivation

2021

Harden (England)

Household is not deprived in any dimension **62.7%** (48.4%)



Household is deprived in one dimension **28.8%** (33.5%)



Household is deprived in two dimensions **7.7%** (14.2%)



Household is deprived in three dimensions **0.8%** (3.7%)



Household is deprived in four dimensions **0.0%** (0.2%)

% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Ethnic group

2021

Harden (England)

Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh **1.9%** (9.6%)



Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African **0.2%** (4.2%)

Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups **1.9%** (3.0%)

White **95.9%** (81.0%)



Other ethnic group **0.1%** (2.2%)

% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

National identity

2021

Harden (England)

One or more UK identity only **98.1%** (88.0%)



UK identity and non-UK identity **0.7%** (2.0%)

Non-UK identity only **1.2%** (10.0%)



% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Religion

2021

Harden (England)

No religion **34.4%** (36.7%)



Christian **57.9%** (46.3%)



Buddhist **0.4%** (0.5%)

Hindu **0.0%** (1.8%)

Jewish **0.2%** (0.5%)

Muslim **1.5%** (6.7%)



Sikh **0.2%** (0.9%)

Other religion **0.6%** (0.6%)

Not answered **4.8%** (6.0%)



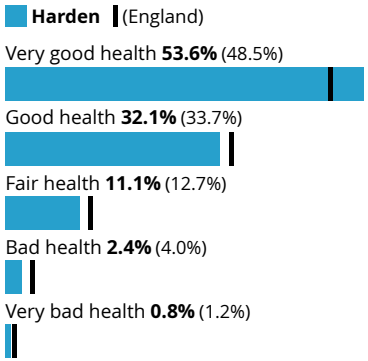
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

General health

2021



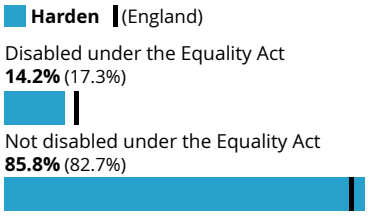
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Disability

2021



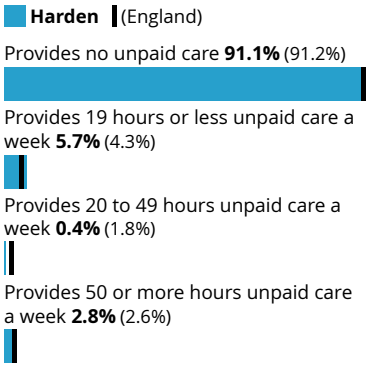
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Provision of unpaid care

2021



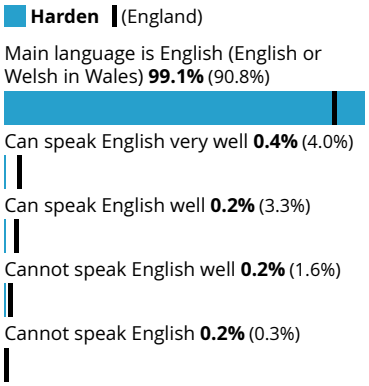
% of people aged five years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Proficiency in English

2021



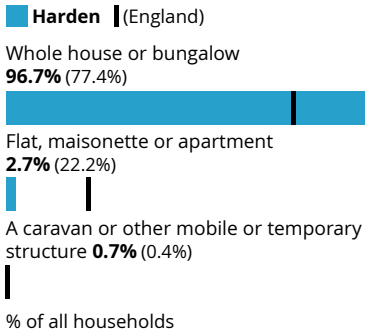
% of people aged three years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Accommodation type

2021



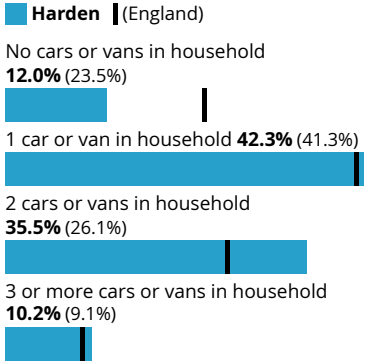
% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Number of cars or vans

2021



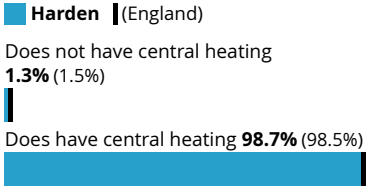
% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Central heating

2021



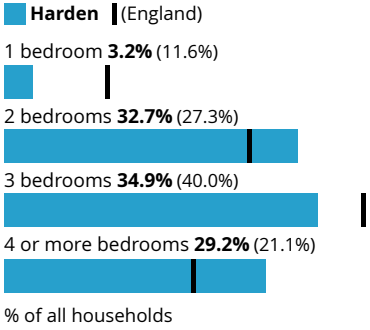
% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Number of bedrooms

2021



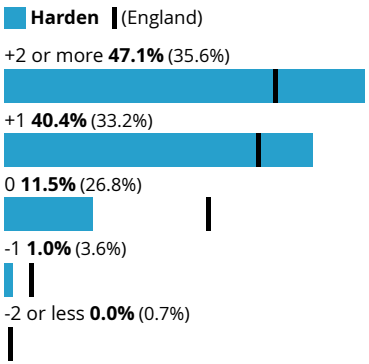
% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Occupancy rating for bedrooms

2021



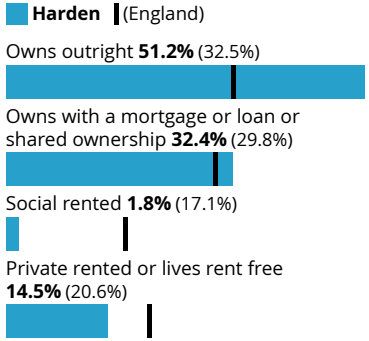
% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Tenure of household

2021



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Second address indicator

2021

Harden (England)

No second address **95.6%** (94.6%)



Second address is in the UK **3.2%** (4.1%)



Second address is outside the UK **1.1%** (1.3%)

% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Distance travelled to work

2021

Harden (England)

Less than 10km **34.0%** (35.4%)



10km to less than 30km **14.8%** (14.4%)



30km and over **2.1%** (4.3%)



Works mainly from home **37.4%** (31.5%)



Other **11.7%** (14.5%)



% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Method of travel to workplace

2021

Harden (England)

Work mainly at or from home **37.8%** (31.5%)



Underground, metro, light rail, tram **0.0%** (1.9%)

Train **1.9%** (2.0%)



Bus, minibus or coach **1.2%** (4.3%)



Taxi **0.3%** (0.7%)

Motorcycle, scooter or moped **0.2%** (0.5%)

Driving a car or van **51.0%** (44.5%)



Passenger in a car or van **2.1%** (3.9%)



Bicycle **0.3%** (2.1%)

On foot **4.7%** (7.6%)



Other method of travel to work **0.3%** (1.0%)

% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Economic activity status

2021

Harden (England)

Economically active: In employment **53.9%** (57.4%)



Economically active: Unemployed **1.3%** (3.5%)



Economically inactive **44.8%** (39.1%)



% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Employment history

2021

Harden (England)

Not in employment: Worked in the last 12 months **9.8%** (13.2%)



Not in employment: Not worked in the last 12 months **76.2%** (61.1%)



Not in employment: Never worked **14.0%** (25.6%)



% of people aged 16 years and over not in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Occupation

2021

Harden (England)

1. Managers, directors and senior officials **20.5%** (12.9%)



2. Professional occupations **26.4%** (20.3%)



3. Associate professional and technical occupations **15.7%** (13.3%)



4. Administrative and secretarial occupations **11.4%** (9.3%)



5. Skilled trades occupations **9.5%** (10.2%)



6. Caring, leisure and other service occupations **5.3%** (9.3%)



7. Sales and customer service occupations **4.3%** (7.5%)



8. Process, plant and machine operatives **2.9%** (6.9%)



9. Elementary occupations **4.0%** (10.5%)



% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC)

2021

Harden (England)

L1, L2 and L3: Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations **19.9%** (13.2%)



L4, L5 and L6: Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations **30.4%** (19.9%)



L7: Intermediate occupations **12.6%** (11.4%)



L8 and L9: Small employers and own account workers **12.5%** (10.6%)



L10 and L11: Lower supervisory and technical occupations **2.5%** (5.3%)



L12: Semi-routine occupations **7.1%** (11.3%)



L13: Routine occupations **5.9%** (12.0%)



L14.1 and L14.2: Never worked and long-term unemployed **5.0%** (8.5%)



L15: Full-time students **4.0%** (7.7%)



% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Hours per week worked

2021

Harden (England)

Part-time: 15 hours or less worked **10.2%** (10.3%)



Part-time: 16 to 30 hours worked **18.1%** (19.5%)



Full-time: 31 to 48 hours worked **60.1%** (59.1%)



Full-time: 49 or more hours worked **11.6%** (11.1%)



% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Highest level of qualification

2021

Harden (England)

No qualifications **10.6%** (18.1%)



Level 1, 2 or 3 qualifications **37.9%** (39.9%)



Apprenticeship **8.1%** (5.3%)



Level 4 qualifications and above **41.1%** (33.9%)



Other qualifications **2.3%** (2.8%)



% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Schoolchildren and full-time students

2021

Harden (England)

Student **13.0%** (20.4%)



Not a student **87.0%** (79.6%)



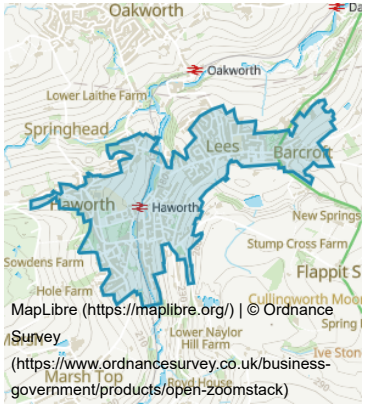
% of people aged five years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Haworth

Area map



Population

2024

5,841

people

58,620,101 people in England

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Number of households

2021

2,780

households

23,436,085 households in England

Source: ONS – Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Residential property sales

Year ending Sept 2024

76

sales

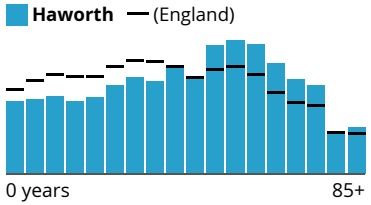
551,992 sales in England

Source: HM Land Registry – Price Paid Transaction Data

Small area: LSOA

Age profile

2024



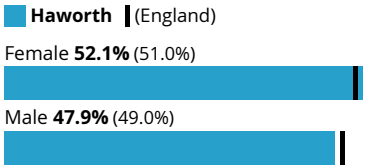
% of all people, 5 year age bands

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Sex

2024



% of all people

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Live births

2024

25

live births

567,708 live births in England

Source: ONS - Birth registrations

Small area: LSOA

Deaths

2024

45

deaths

531,954 deaths in England

Source: ONS - Death registrations

Small area: LSOA

Legal partnership status

2021



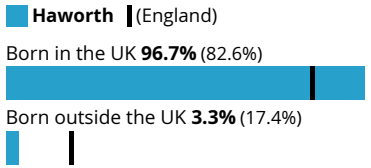
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Country of birth

2021



% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Passports held

2021

Haworth (England)

UK passport **83.5%** (76.6%)



Non-UK passport **1.6%** (10.2%)



No passport held **14.8%** (13.2%)



% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Length of residence in the UK

2021

Haworth (England)

Born in the UK **96.8%** (82.6%)



10 years or more **2.5%** (10.1%)



5 years or more, but less than 10 years **0.4%** (3.0%)

2 years or more, but less than 5 years **0.1%** (2.3%)

Less than 2 years **0.2%** (1.9%)

% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household size

2021

Haworth (England)

1 person in household **35.5%** (30.1%)



2 people in household **36.6%** (34.0%)



3 people in household **14.4%** (16.0%)



4 or more people in household **13.5%** (19.9%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household composition

2021

Haworth (England)

One person household **35.6%** (30.1%)



Single family household **61.7%** (63.0%)



Other household types **2.7%** (6.9%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household deprivation

2021

Haworth (England)

Household is not deprived in any dimension **51.8%** (48.4%)



Household is deprived in one dimension **32.9%** (33.5%)



Household is deprived in two dimensions **12.4%** (14.2%)



Household is deprived in three dimensions **2.6%** (3.7%)



Household is deprived in four dimensions **0.3%** (0.2%)

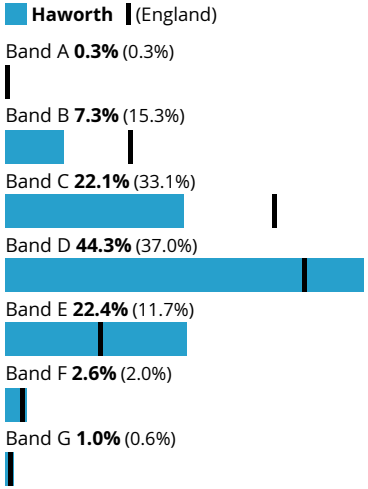
% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Energy efficiency of housing

Financial year ending 2024



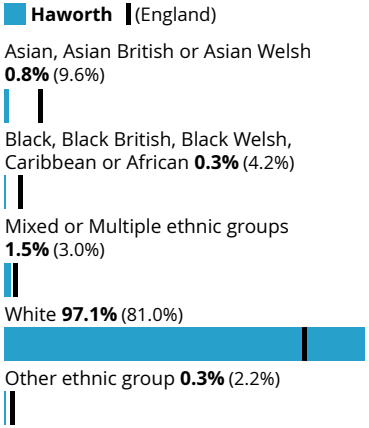
% of all assessed properties

Source: ONS analysis of Energy Performance Certificates

Small area: LSOA

Ethnic group

2021



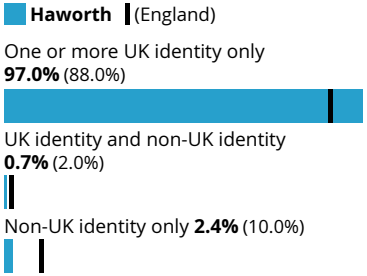
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

National identity

2021



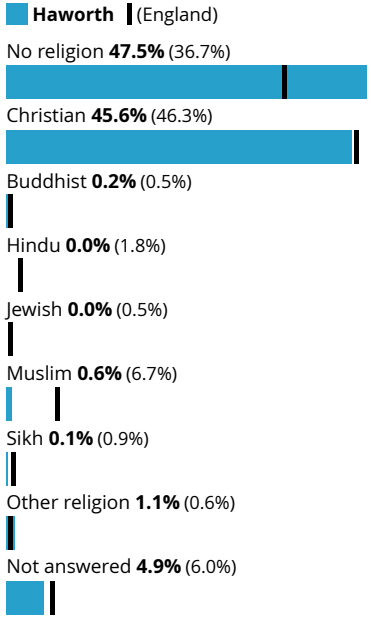
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Religion

2021



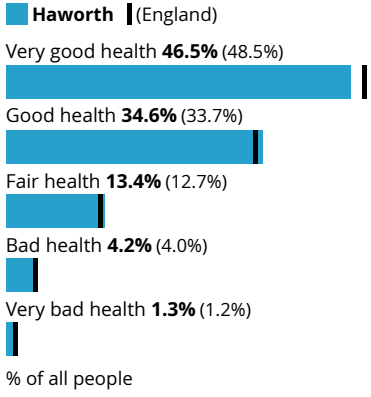
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

General health

2021



% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

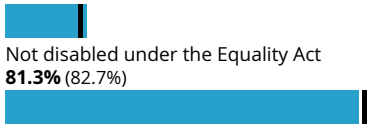
Disability

2021

Haworth (England)

Disabled under the Equality Act **18.7%** (17.3%)

Not disabled under the Equality Act **81.3%** (82.7%)



% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Provision of unpaid care

2021

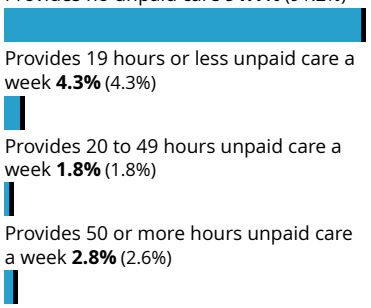
Haworth (England)

Provides no unpaid care **91.1%** (91.2%)

Provides 19 hours or less unpaid care a week **4.3%** (4.3%)

Provides 20 to 49 hours unpaid care a week **1.8%** (1.8%)

Provides 50 or more hours unpaid care a week **2.8%** (2.6%)



% of people aged five years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Proficiency in English

2021

Haworth (England)

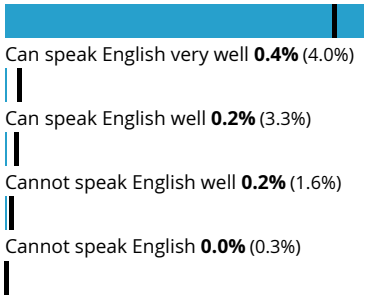
Main language is English (English or Welsh in Wales) **99.2%** (90.8%)

Can speak English very well **0.4%** (4.0%)

Can speak English well **0.2%** (3.3%)

Cannot speak English well **0.2%** (1.6%)

Cannot speak English **0.0%** (0.3%)



% of people aged three years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Accommodation type

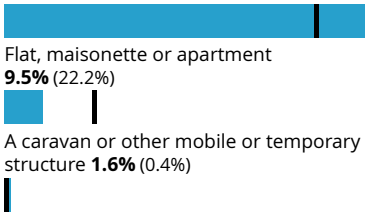
2021

Haworth (England)

Whole house or bungalow **88.9%** (77.4%)

Flat, maisonette or apartment **9.5%** (22.2%)

A caravan or other mobile or temporary structure **1.6%** (0.4%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Number of cars or vans

2021

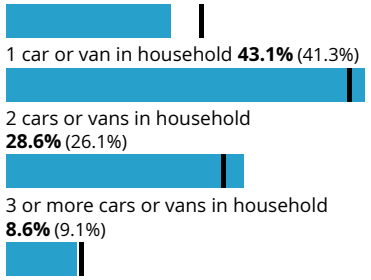
Haworth (England)

No cars or vans in household **19.7%** (23.5%)

1 car or van in household **43.1%** (41.3%)

2 cars or vans in household **28.6%** (26.1%)

3 or more cars or vans in household **8.6%** (9.1%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

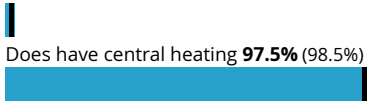
Central heating

2021

Haworth (England)

Does not have central heating **2.5%** (1.5%)

Does have central heating **97.5%** (98.5%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Number of bedrooms

2021

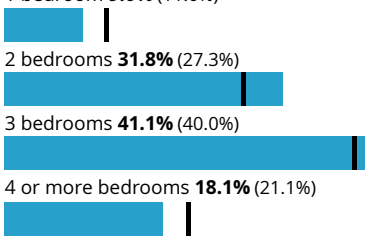
Haworth (England)

1 bedroom **9.0%** (11.6%)

2 bedrooms **31.8%** (27.3%)

3 bedrooms **41.1%** (40.0%)

4 or more bedrooms **18.1%** (21.1%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Occupancy rating for bedrooms

2021

Haworth (England)

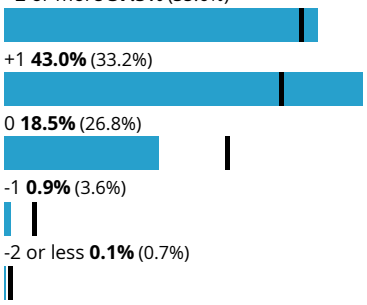
+2 or more **37.5%** (35.6%)

+1 **43.0%** (33.2%)

0 **18.5%** (26.8%)

-1 **0.9%** (3.6%)

-2 or less **0.1%** (0.7%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Tenure of household

2021

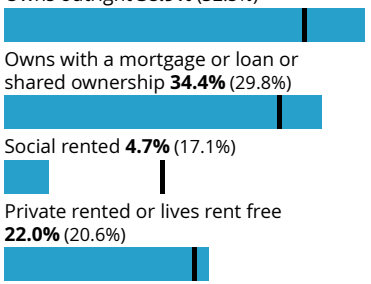
Haworth (England)

Owns outright **38.9%** (32.5%)

Owns with a mortgage or loan or shared ownership **34.4%** (29.8%)

Social rented **4.7%** (17.1%)

Private rented or lives rent free **22.0%** (20.6%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Second address indicator

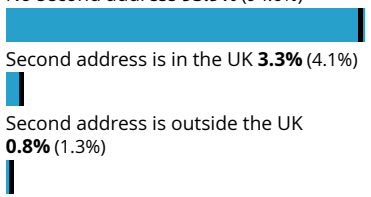
2021

Haworth (England)

No second address **95.9%** (94.6%)

Second address is in the UK **3.3%** (4.1%)

Second address is outside the UK **0.8%** (1.3%)



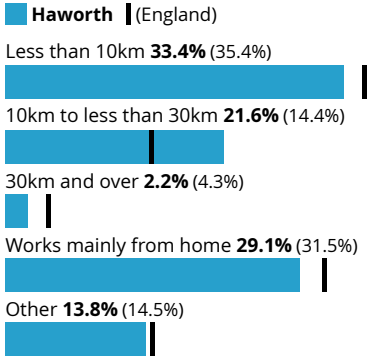
% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Distance travelled to work

2021



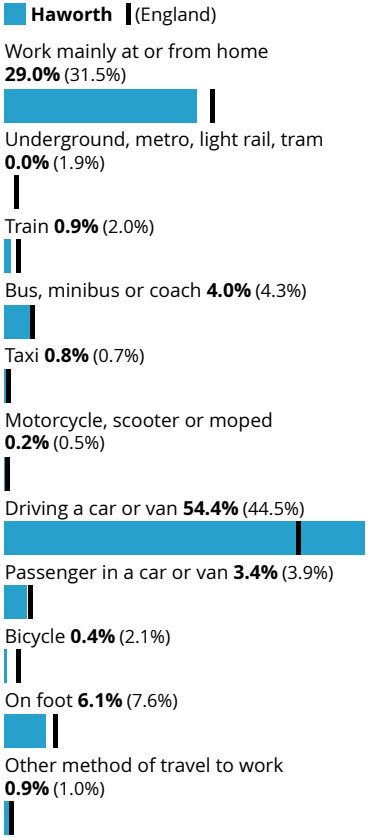
% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Method of travel to workplace

2021



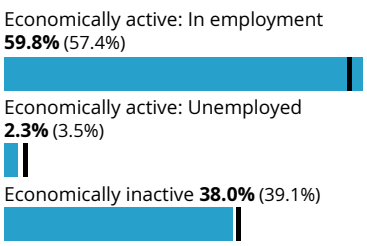
% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Economic activity status

2021



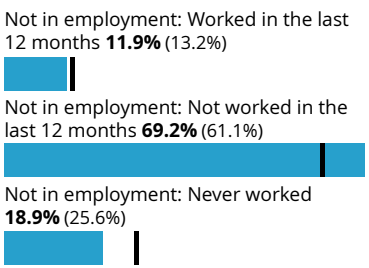
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Employment history

2021



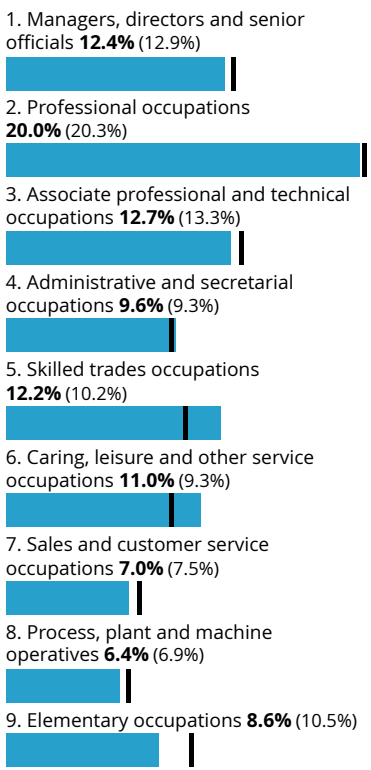
% of people aged 16 years and over not in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Occupation

2021



% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC)

2021

Haworth (England)

L1, L2 and L3: Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations **12.8%** (13.2%)



L4, L5 and L6: Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations **21.2%** (19.9%)



L7: Intermediate occupations **12.5%** (11.4%)



L8 and L9: Small employers and own account workers **13.3%** (10.6%)



L10 and L11: Lower supervisory and technical occupations **6.1%** (5.3%)



L12: Semi-routine occupations **11.3%** (11.3%)



L13: Routine occupations **11.8%** (12.0%)



L14.1 and L14.2: Never worked and long-term unemployed **5.8%** (8.5%)



L15: Full-time students **5.3%** (7.7%)



% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Hours per week worked

2021

Haworth (England)

Part-time: 15 hours or less worked **10.4%** (10.3%)



Part-time: 16 to 30 hours worked **21.3%** (19.5%)



Full-time: 31 to 48 hours worked **57.6%** (59.1%)



Full-time: 49 or more hours worked **10.7%** (11.1%)



% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Claimant count

Mar 2026

2.4%

of people aged 16 to 64

4.0% in England

Source: ONS

Small area: LSOA

Highest level of qualification

2021

Haworth (England)

No qualifications **16.4%** (18.1%)



Level 1, 2 or 3 qualifications **42.8%** (39.9%)



Apprenticeship **6.9%** (5.3%)



Level 4 qualifications and above **32.1%** (33.9%)



Other qualifications **1.8%** (2.8%)



% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Schoolchildren and full-time students

2021

Haworth (England)

Student **16.2%** (20.4%)



Not a student **83.8%** (79.6%)



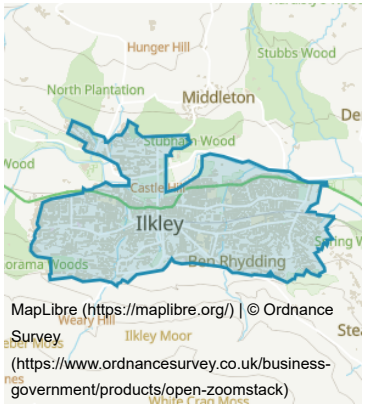
% of people aged five years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Ilkley

Area map



Population

2024

14,334

people

58,620,101 people in England

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Number of households

2021

6,509

households

23,436,085 households in England

Source: ONS – Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Residential property sales

Year ending Sept 2024

222

sales

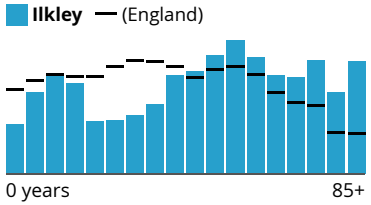
551,992 sales in England

Source: HM Land Registry – Price Paid Transaction Data

Small area: LSOA

Age profile

2024



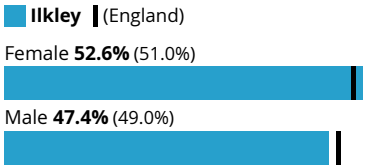
% of all people, 5 year age bands

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Sex

2024



% of all people

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Live births

2024

65

live births

567,708 live births in England

Source: ONS - Birth registrations

Small area: LSOA

Deaths

2024

220

deaths

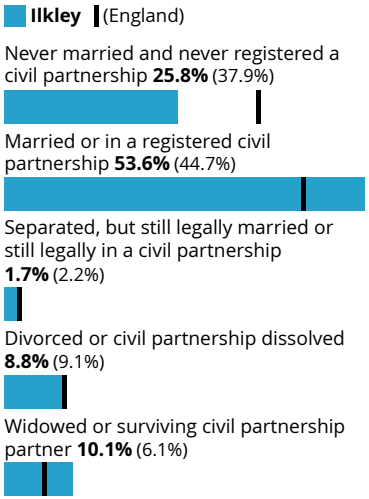
531,954 deaths in England

Source: ONS - Death registrations

Small area: LSOA

Legal partnership status

2021



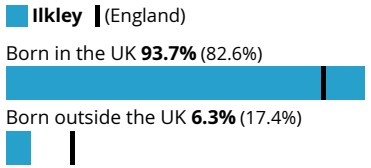
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Country of birth

2021



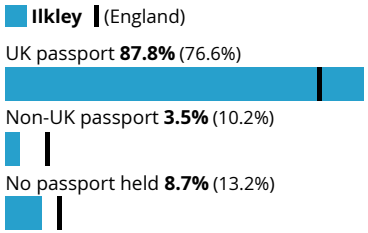
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Passports held

2021

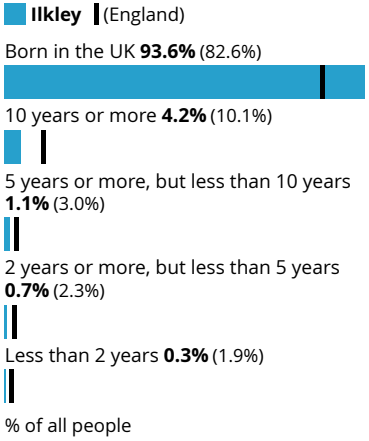


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Length of residence in the UK

2021

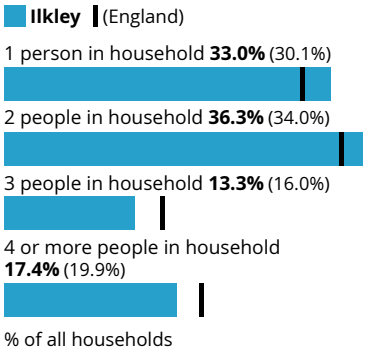


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household size

2021

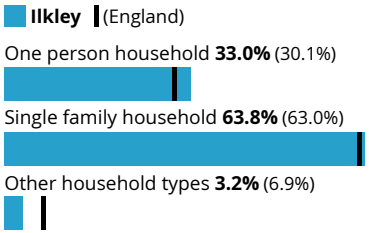


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household composition

2021

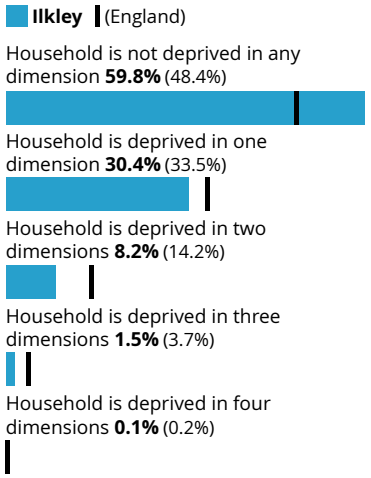


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household deprivation

2021

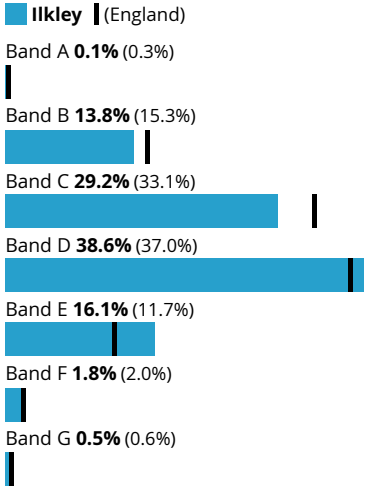


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Energy efficiency of housing

Financial year ending 2024



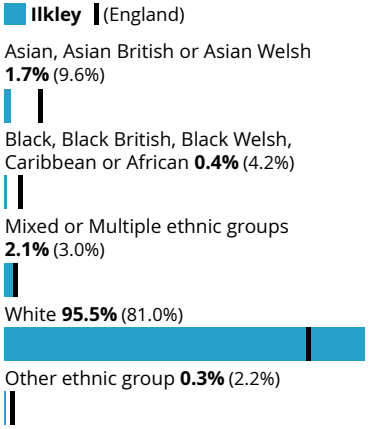
% of all assessed properties

Source: ONS analysis of Energy Performance Certificates

Small area: LSOA

Ethnic group

2021



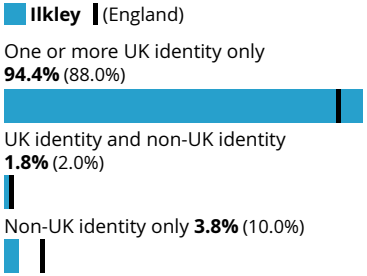
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

National identity

2021



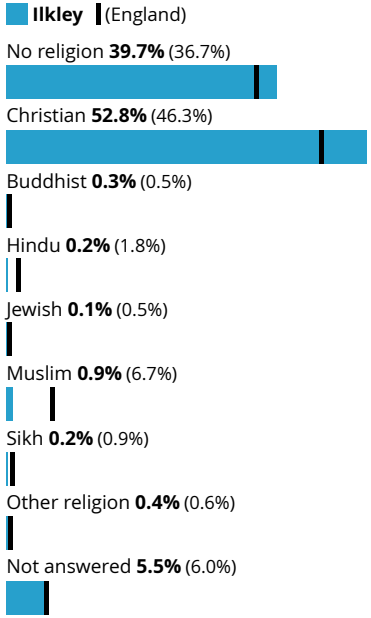
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Religion

2021



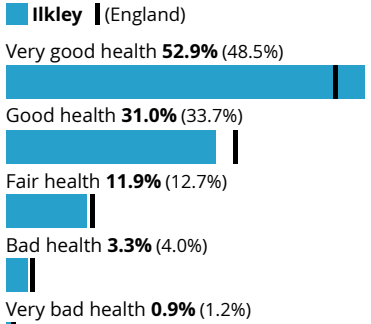
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

General health

2021



% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Disability

2021

Ilkley (England)

Disabled under the Equality Act **16.6%** (17.3%)

Not disabled under the Equality Act **83.4%** (82.7%)

% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Provision of unpaid care

2021

Ilkley (England)

Provides no unpaid care **91.2%** (91.2%)

Provides 19 hours or less unpaid care a week **5.4%** (4.3%)

Provides 20 to 49 hours unpaid care a week **1.2%** (1.8%)

Provides 50 or more hours unpaid care a week **2.2%** (2.6%)

% of people aged five years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Proficiency in English

2021

Ilkley (England)

Main language is English (English or Welsh in Wales) **97.9%** (90.8%)

Can speak English very well **1.1%** (4.0%)

Can speak English well **0.7%** (3.3%)

Cannot speak English well **0.3%** (1.6%)

Cannot speak English **0.1%** (0.3%)

% of people aged three years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Accommodation type

2021

Ilkley (England)

Whole house or bungalow **73.8%** (77.4%)

Flat, maisonette or apartment **26.2%** (22.2%)

A caravan or other mobile or temporary structure **0.1%** (0.4%)

% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Number of cars or vans

2021

Ilkley (England)

No cars or vans in household **17.8%** (23.5%)

1 car or van in household **44.9%** (41.3%)

2 cars or vans in household **28.8%** (26.1%)

3 or more cars or vans in household **8.5%** (9.1%)

% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Central heating

2021

Ilkley (England)

Does not have central heating **1.1%** (1.5%)

Does have central heating **98.9%** (98.5%)

% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Number of bedrooms

2021

Ilkley (England)

1 bedroom **9.8%** (11.6%)

2 bedrooms **24.1%** (27.3%)

3 bedrooms **28.2%** (40.0%)

4 or more bedrooms **37.8%** (21.1%)

% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Occupancy rating for bedrooms

2021

Ilkley (England)

+2 or more **50.6%** (35.6%)

+1 **31.8%** (33.2%)

0 **16.7%** (26.8%)

-1 **0.8%** (3.6%)

-2 or less **0.2%** (0.7%)

% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Tenure of household

2021

Ilkley (England)

Owns outright **48.5%** (32.5%)

Owns with a mortgage or loan or shared ownership **29.4%** (29.8%)

Social rented **7.2%** (17.1%)

Private rented or lives rent free **15.0%** (20.6%)

% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Second address indicator

2021

Ilkley (England)

No second address **94.8%** (94.6%)

Second address is in the UK **4.0%** (4.1%)

Second address is outside the UK **1.3%** (1.3%)

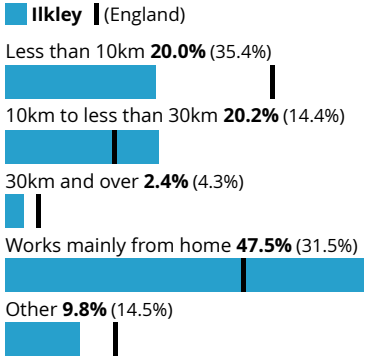
% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Distance travelled to work

2021



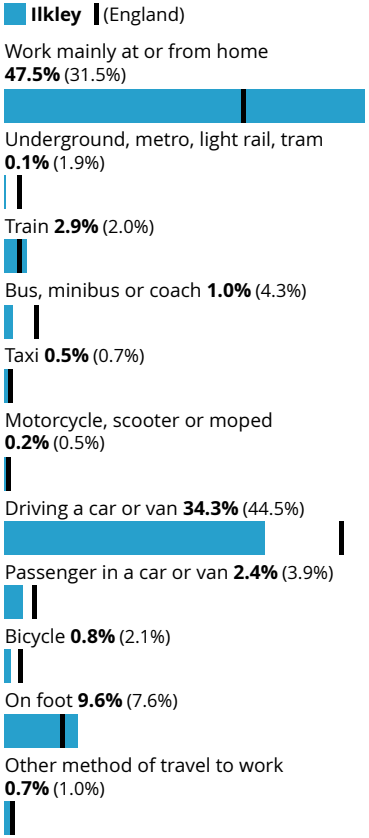
% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Method of travel to workplace

2021



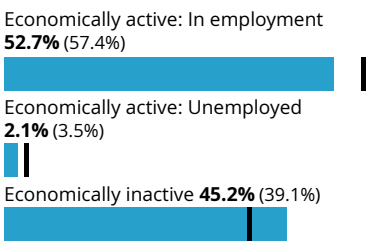
% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Economic activity status

2021



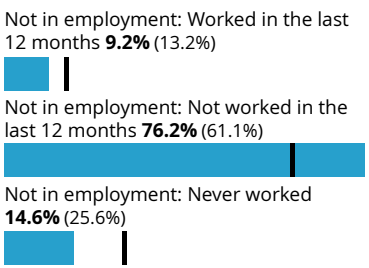
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Employment history

2021



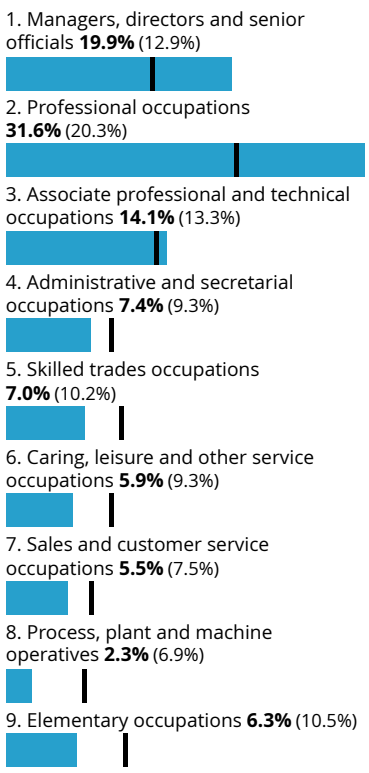
% of people aged 16 years and over not in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Occupation

2021



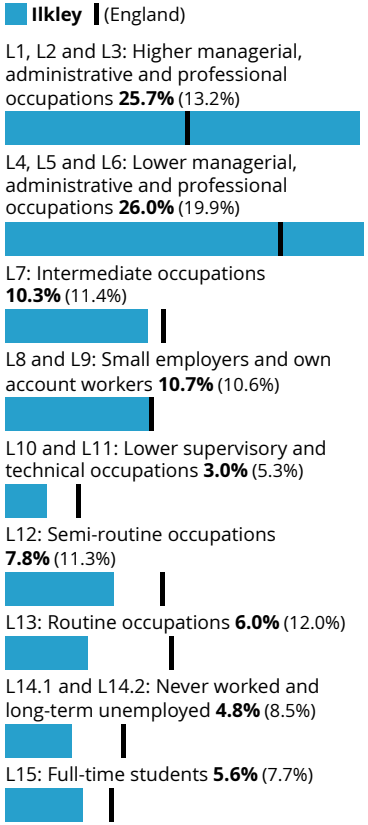
% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC)

2021



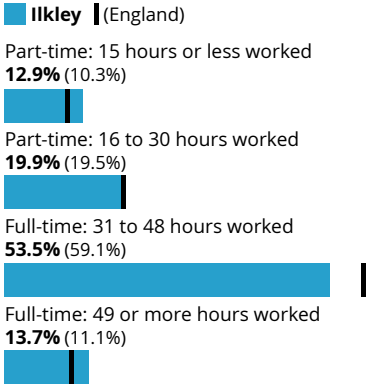
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Hours per week worked

2021



% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Claimant count

Mar 2026

1.4%

of people aged 16 to 64

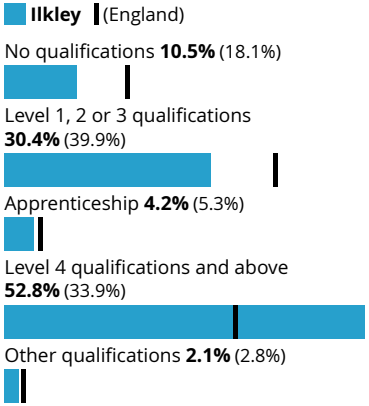
4.0% in England

Source: ONS

Small area: LSOA

Highest level of qualification

2021



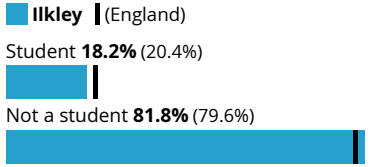
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Schoolchildren and full-time students

2021



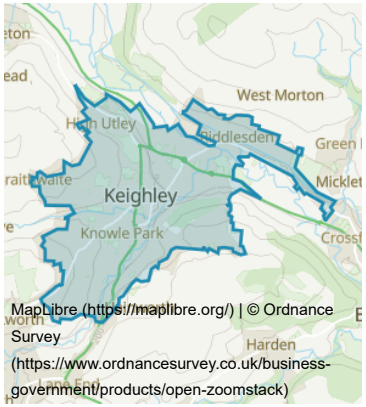
% of people aged five years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Keighley

Area map



Population

2024

51,522

people

58,620,101 people in England

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Number of households

2021

19,361

households

23,436,085 households in England

Source: ONS – Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Residential property sales

Year ending Sept 2024

447

sales

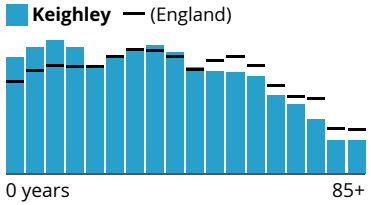
551,992 sales in England

Source: HM Land Registry – Price Paid Transaction Data

Small area: LSOA

Age profile

2024



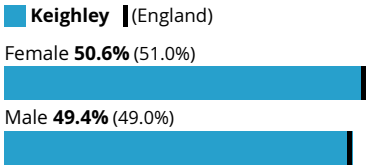
% of all people, 5 year age bands

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Sex

2024



% of all people

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Live births

2024

684

live births

567,708 live births in England

Source: ONS - Birth registrations

Small area: LSOA

Deaths

2024

445

deaths

531,954 deaths in England

Source: ONS - Death registrations

Small area: LSOA

Legal partnership status

2021



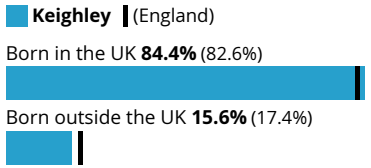
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Country of birth

2021



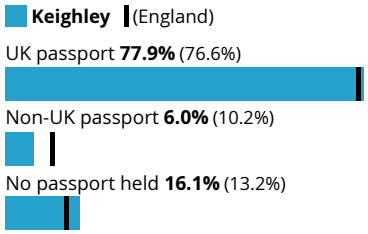
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Passports held

2021



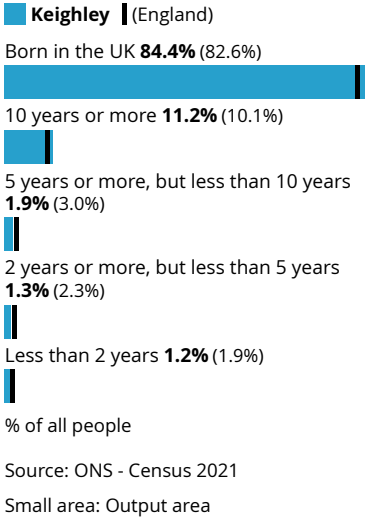
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Length of residence in the UK

2021



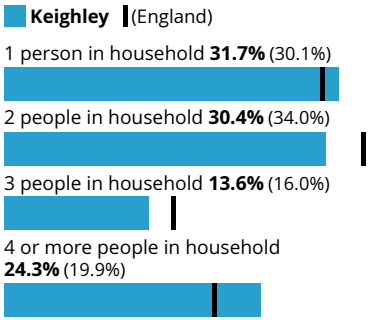
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household size

2021



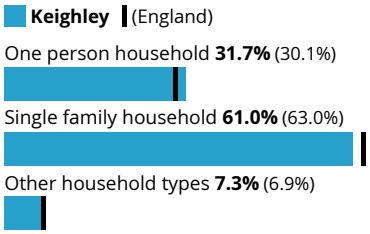
% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household composition

2021



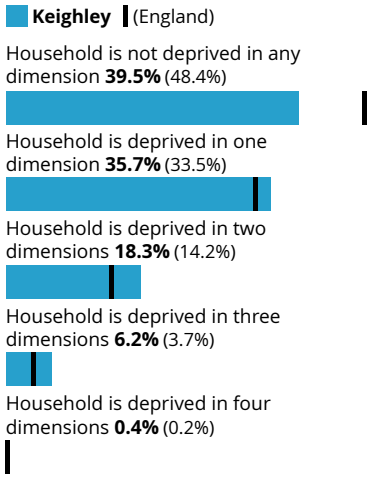
% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household deprivation

2021



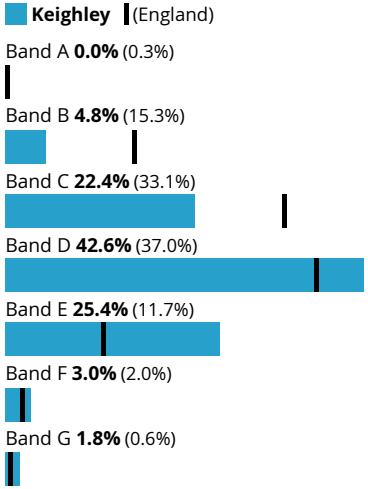
% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Energy efficiency of housing

Financial year ending 2024



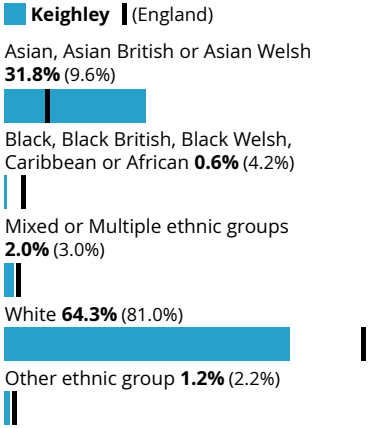
% of all assessed properties

Source: ONS analysis of Energy Performance Certificates

Small area: LSOA

Ethnic group

2021



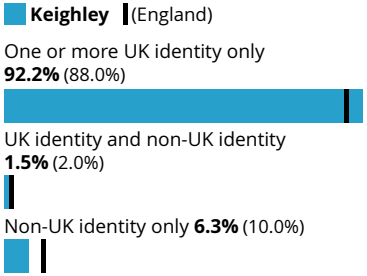
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

National identity

2021



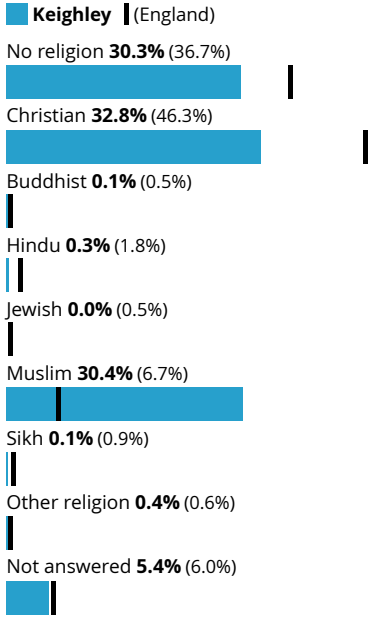
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Religion

2021



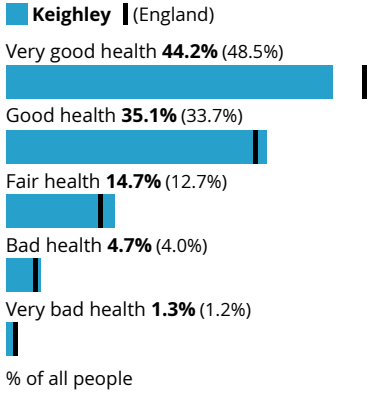
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

General health

2021



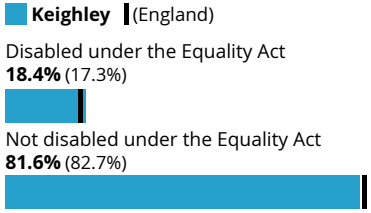
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Disability

2021

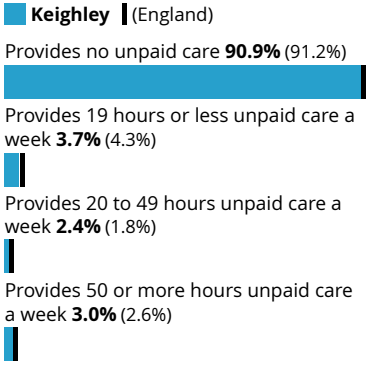


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Provision of unpaid care

2021

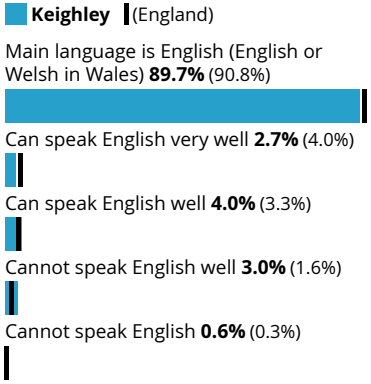


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Proficiency in English

2021

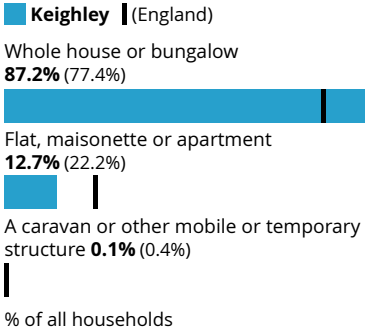


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Accommodation type

2021

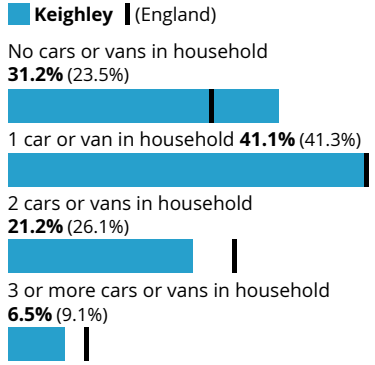


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Number of cars or vans

2021

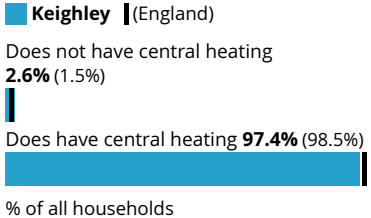


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Central heating

2021

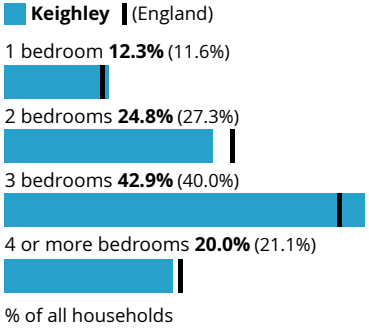


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Number of bedrooms

2021

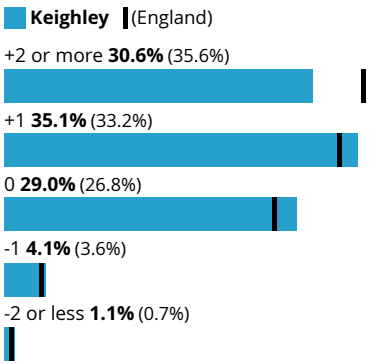


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Occupancy rating for bedrooms

2021

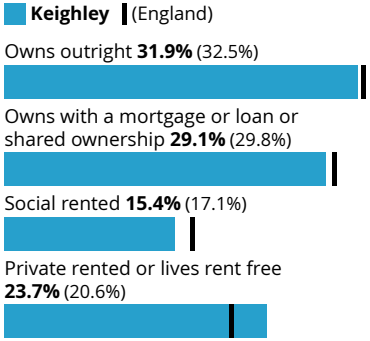


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Tenure of household

2021

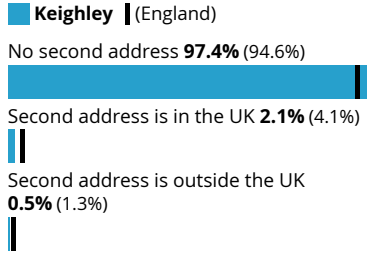


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Second address indicator

2021

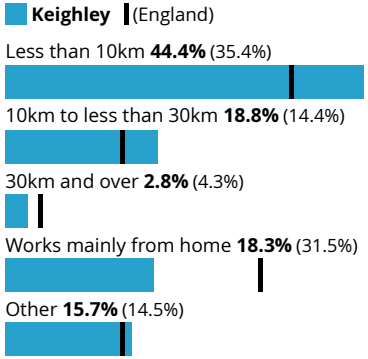


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Distance travelled to work

2021



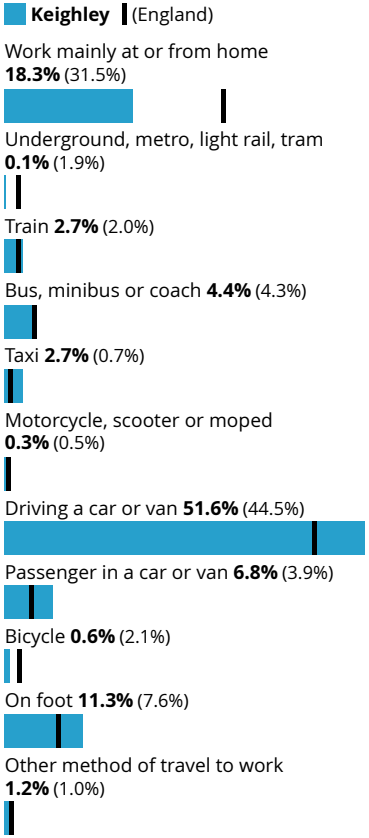
% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Method of travel to workplace

2021



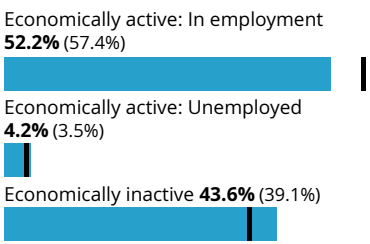
% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Economic activity status

2021



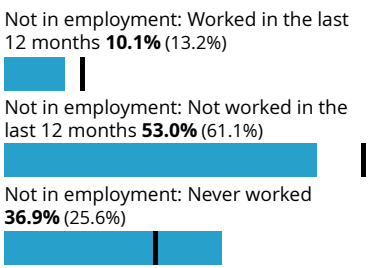
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Employment history

2021



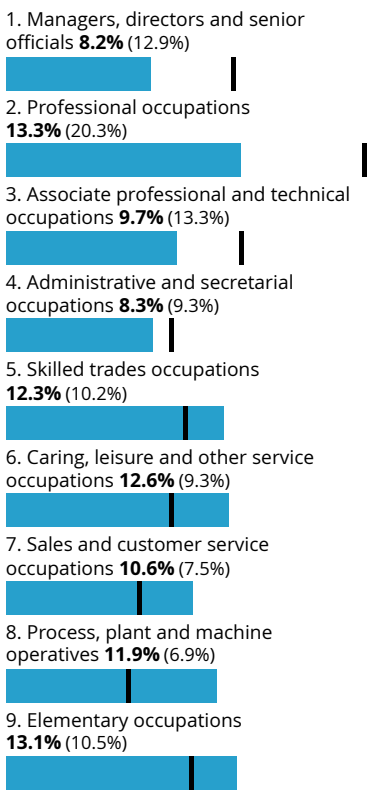
% of people aged 16 years and over not in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Occupation

2021



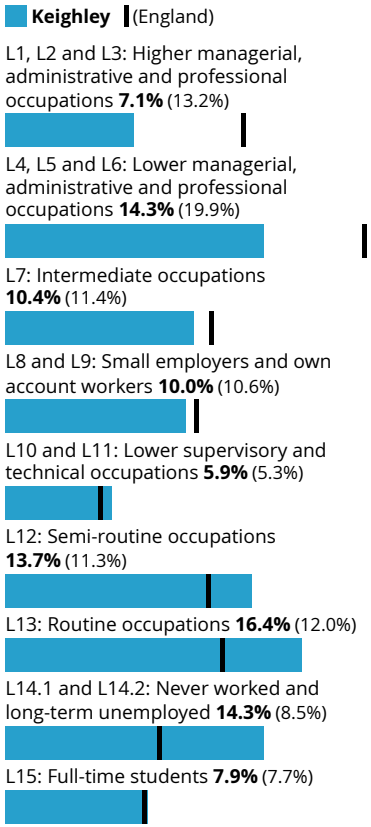
% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC)

2021



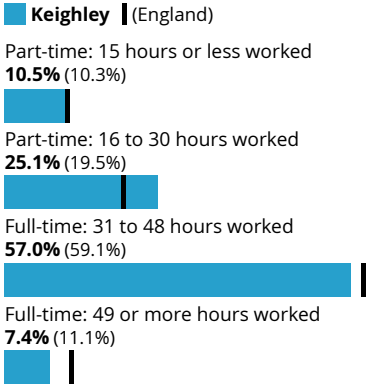
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Hours per week worked

2021



% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Claimant count

Mar 2026

6.1%

of people aged 16 to 64

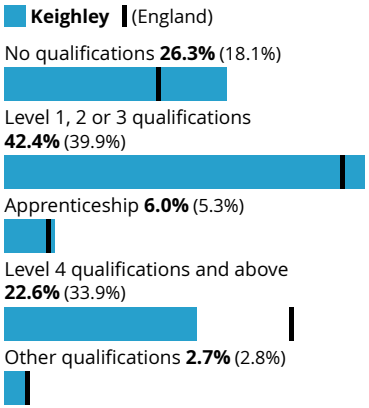
4.0% in England

Source: ONS

Small area: LSOA

Highest level of qualification

2021



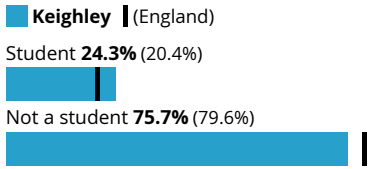
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Schoolchildren and full-time students

2021



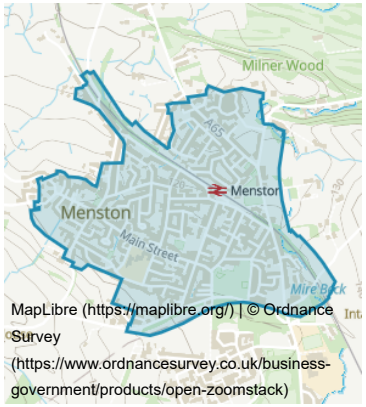
% of people aged five years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Menston

Area map



Population

2024

4,901

people

58,620,101 people in England

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Number of households

2021

1,994

households

23,436,085 households in England

Source: ONS – Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Residential property sales

Year ending Sept 2024

92

sales

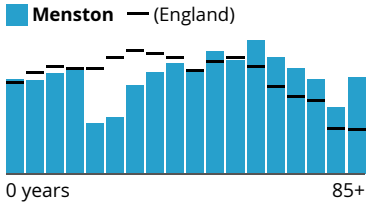
551,992 sales in England

Source: HM Land Registry – Price Paid Transaction Data

Small area: LSOA

Age profile

2024



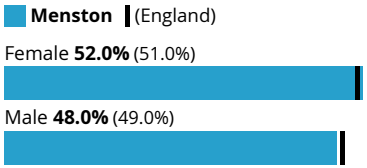
% of all people, 5 year age bands

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Sex

2024



% of all people

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Live births

2024

50

live births

567,708 live births in England

Source: ONS - Birth registrations

Small area: LSOA

Deaths

2024

38

deaths

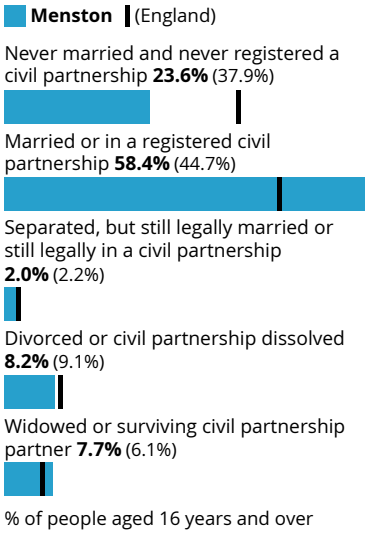
531,954 deaths in England

Source: ONS - Death registrations

Small area: LSOA

Legal partnership status

2021



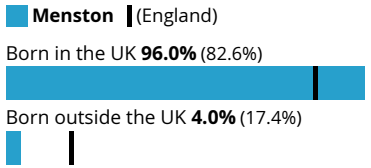
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Country of birth

2021



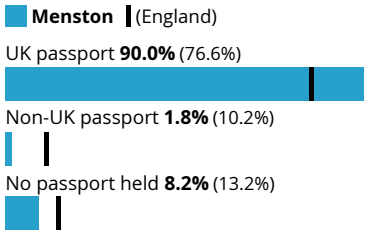
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Passports held

2021

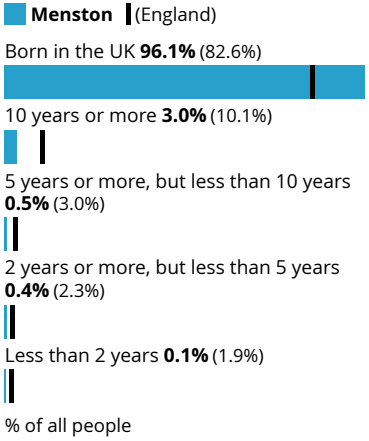


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Length of residence in the UK

2021

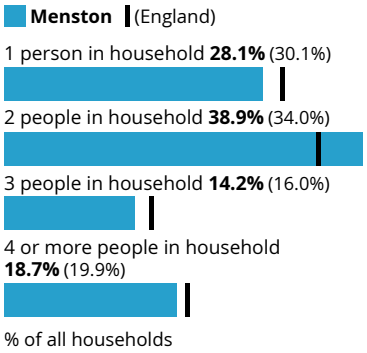


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household size

2021

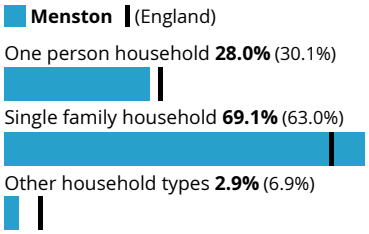


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household composition

2021

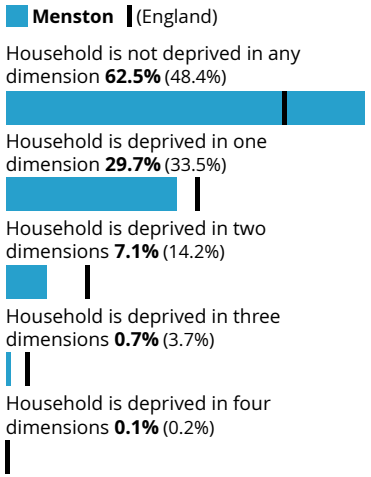


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household deprivation

2021

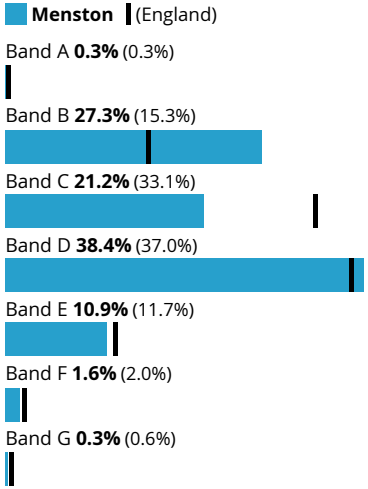


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Energy efficiency of housing

Financial year ending 2024



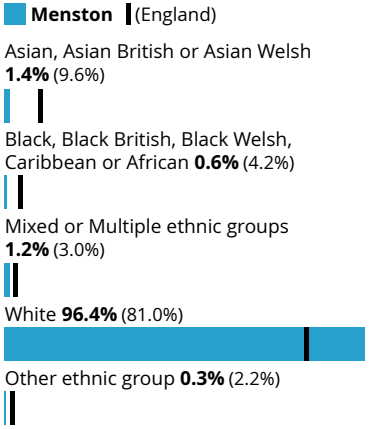
% of all assessed properties

Source: ONS analysis of Energy Performance Certificates

Small area: LSOA

Ethnic group

2021



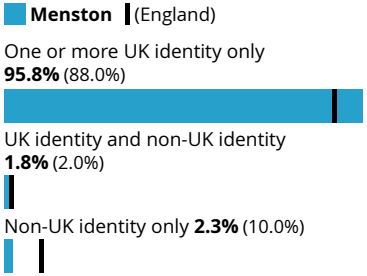
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

National identity

2021



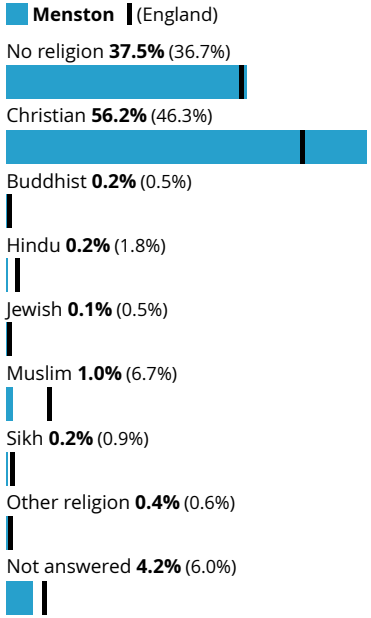
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Religion

2021



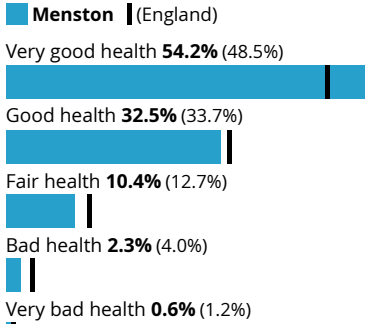
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

General health

2021



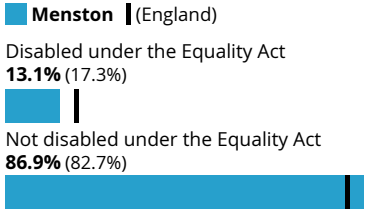
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Disability

2021

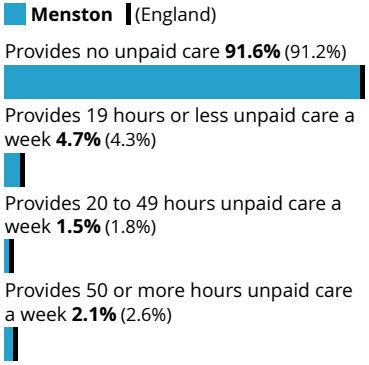


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Provision of unpaid care

2021

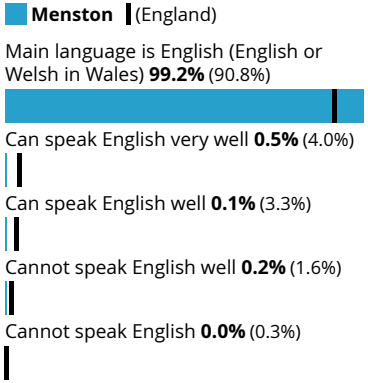


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Proficiency in English

2021

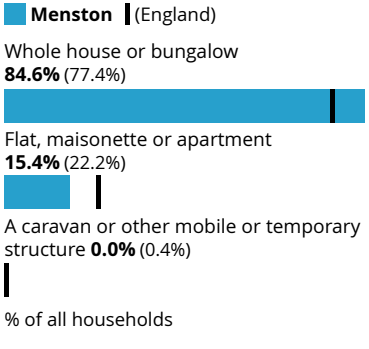


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Accommodation type

2021

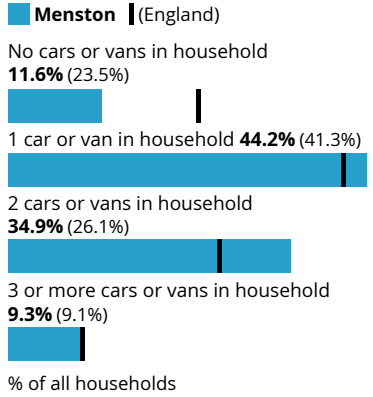


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Number of cars or vans

2021

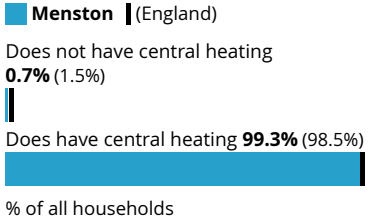


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Central heating

2021

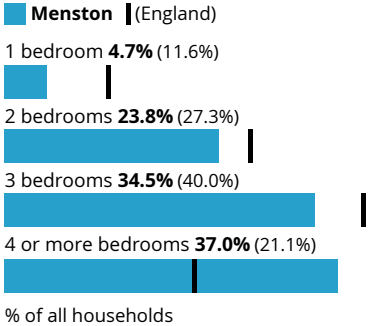


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Number of bedrooms

2021

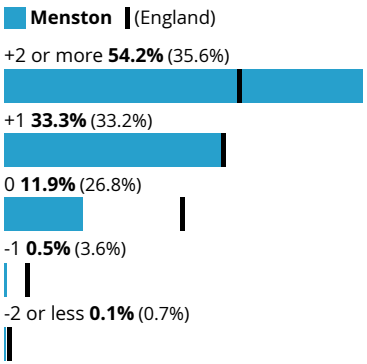


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Occupancy rating for bedrooms

2021

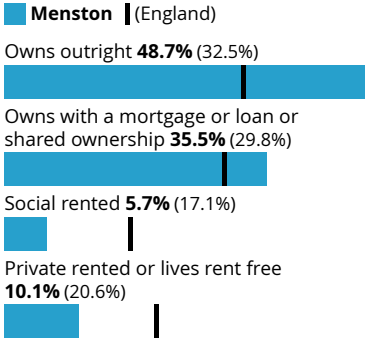


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Tenure of household

2021

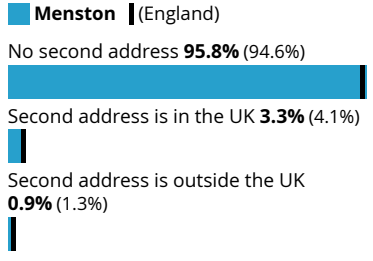


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Second address indicator

2021

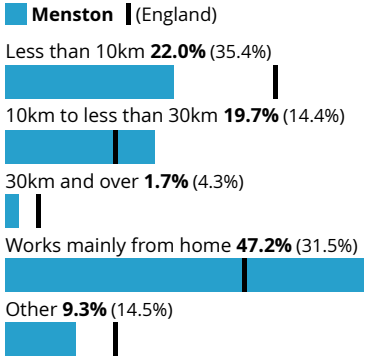


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Distance travelled to work

2021



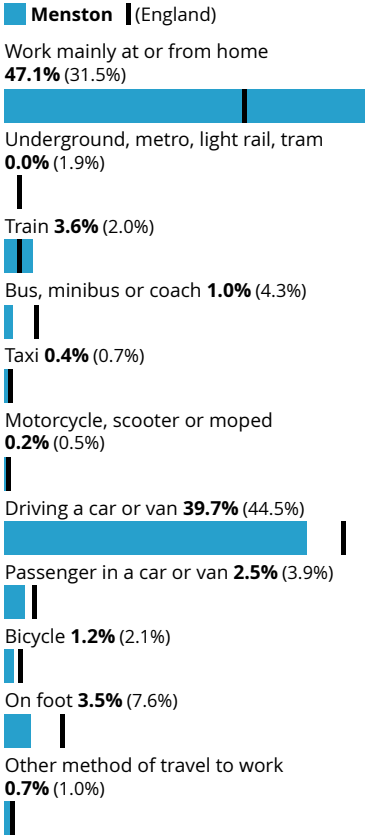
% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Method of travel to workplace

2021



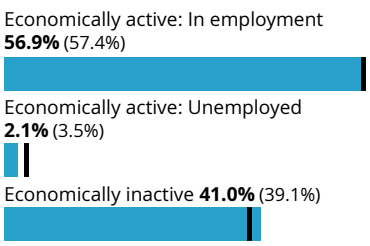
% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Economic activity status

2021



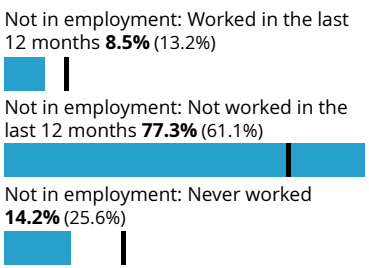
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Employment history

2021



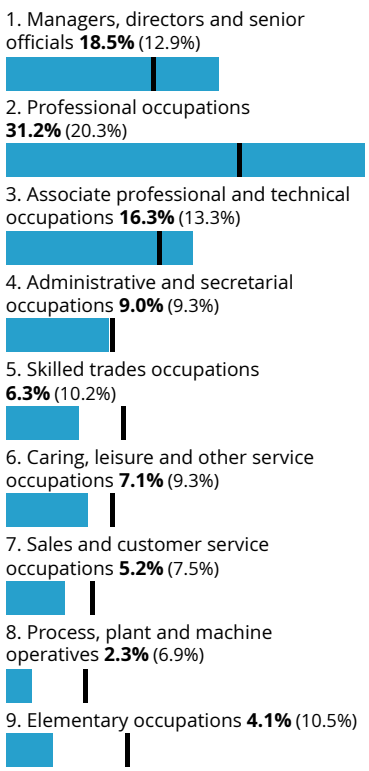
% of people aged 16 years and over not in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Occupation

2021



% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC)

2021

Menston (England)

L1, L2 and L3: Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations **23.6%** (13.2%)



L4, L5 and L6: Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations **28.4%** (19.9%)



L7: Intermediate occupations **12.8%** (11.4%)



L8 and L9: Small employers and own account workers **11.0%** (10.6%)



L10 and L11: Lower supervisory and technical occupations **3.0%** (5.3%)



L12: Semi-routine occupations **7.3%** (11.3%)



L13: Routine occupations **4.7%** (12.0%)



L14.1 and L14.2: Never worked and long-term unemployed **4.8%** (8.5%)



L15: Full-time students **4.4%** (7.7%)



% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Hours per week worked

2021

Menston (England)

Part-time: 15 hours or less worked **10.8%** (10.3%)



Part-time: 16 to 30 hours worked **20.7%** (19.5%)



Full-time: 31 to 48 hours worked **57.5%** (59.1%)



Full-time: 49 or more hours worked **11.1%** (11.1%)



% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Claimant count

Mar 2026

1.4%

of people aged 16 to 64

4.0% in England

Source: ONS

Small area: LSOA

Highest level of qualification

2021

Menston (England)

No qualifications **10.0%** (18.1%)



Level 1, 2 or 3 qualifications **33.6%** (39.9%)



Apprenticeship **4.9%** (5.3%)



Level 4 qualifications and above **49.6%** (33.9%)



Other qualifications **1.9%** (2.8%)



% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Schoolchildren and full-time students

2021

Menston (England)

Student **18.0%** (20.4%)



Not a student **82.0%** (79.6%)



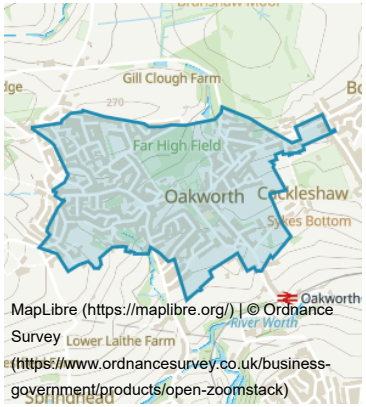
% of people aged five years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Oakworth

Area map



Population

2024

3,640

people

58,620,101 people in England

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Number of households

2021

1,600

households

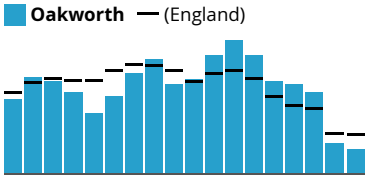
23,436,085 households in England

Source: ONS – Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Age profile

2024



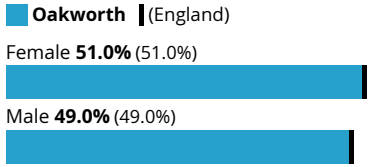
% of all people, 5 year age bands

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Sex

2024



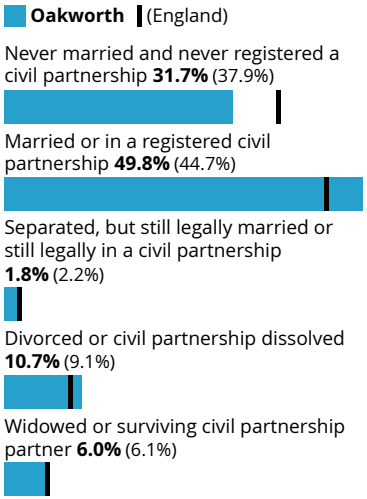
% of all people

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Legal partnership status

2021



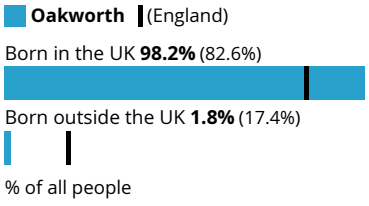
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Country of birth

2021



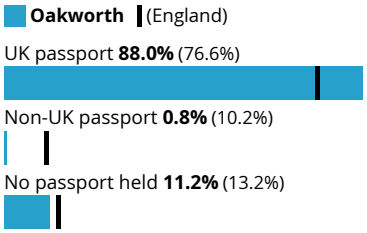
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Passports held

2021



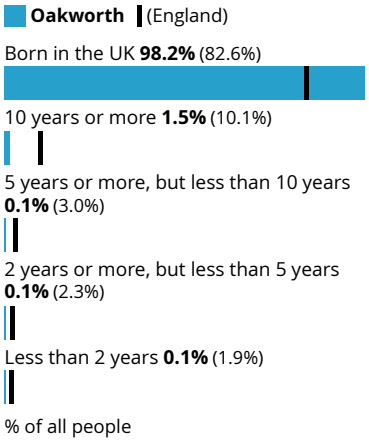
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Length of residence in the UK

2021



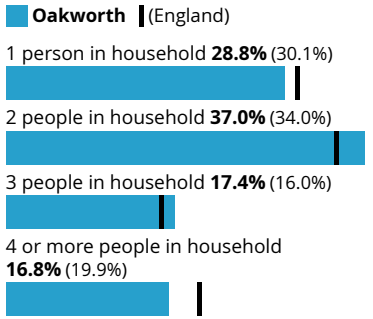
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household size

2021



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household composition

2021

Oakworth (England)

One person household **28.9%** (30.1%)



Single family household **68.4%** (63.0%)



Other household types **2.8%** (6.9%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household deprivation

2021

Oakworth (England)

Household is not deprived in any dimension **57.8%** (48.4%)



Household is deprived in one dimension **29.5%** (33.5%)



Household is deprived in two dimensions **10.7%** (14.2%)



Household is deprived in three dimensions **1.8%** (3.7%)



Household is deprived in four dimensions **0.2%** (0.2%)

% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Ethnic group

2021

Oakworth (England)

Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh **1.1%** (9.6%)



Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African **0.3%** (4.2%)



Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups **1.5%** (3.0%)

White **96.9%** (81.0%)



Other ethnic group **0.2%** (2.2%)

% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

National identity

2021

Oakworth (England)

One or more UK identity only **98.5%** (88.0%)



UK identity and non-UK identity **0.5%** (2.0%)

Non-UK identity only **1.0%** (10.0%)



% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Religion

2021

Oakworth (England)

No religion **43.7%** (36.7%)



Christian **49.4%** (46.3%)



Buddhist **0.3%** (0.5%)

Hindu **0.3%** (1.8%)



Jewish **0.1%** (0.5%)

Muslim **0.5%** (6.7%)



Sikh **0.0%** (0.9%)

Other religion **0.4%** (0.6%)

Not answered **5.3%** (6.0%)



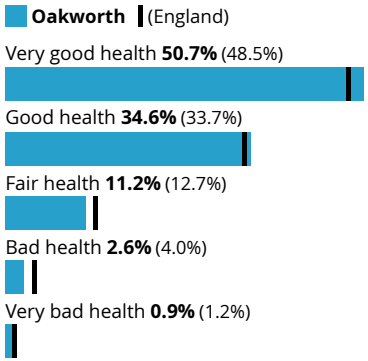
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

General health

2021



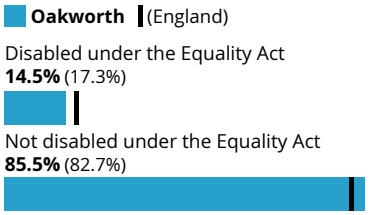
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Disability

2021



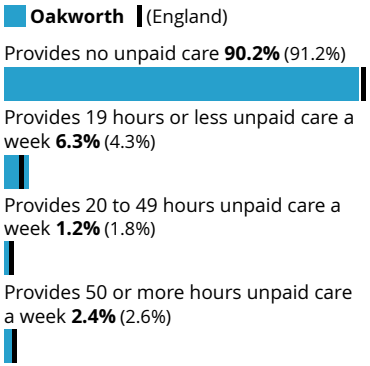
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Provision of unpaid care

2021



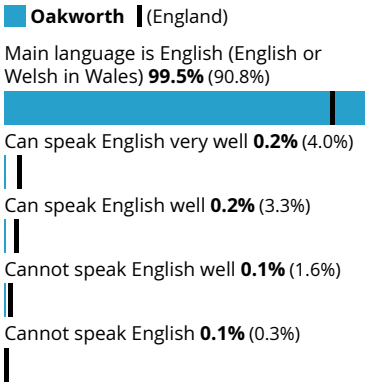
% of people aged five years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Proficiency in English

2021



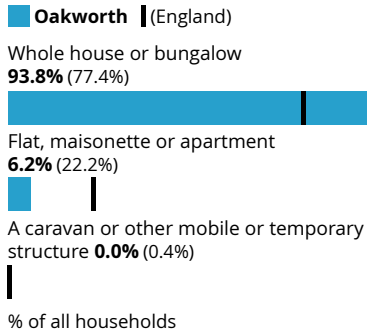
% of people aged three years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Accommodation type

2021



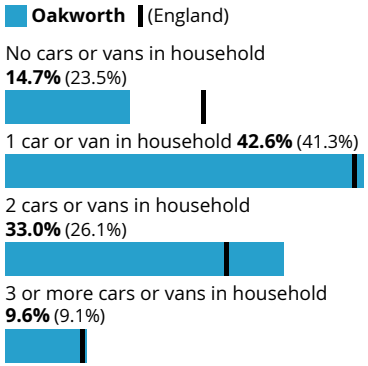
% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Number of cars or vans

2021



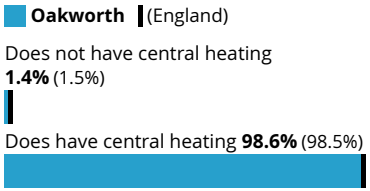
% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Central heating

2021



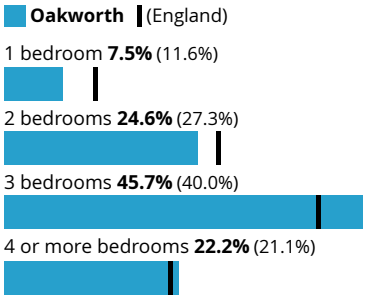
% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Number of bedrooms

2021



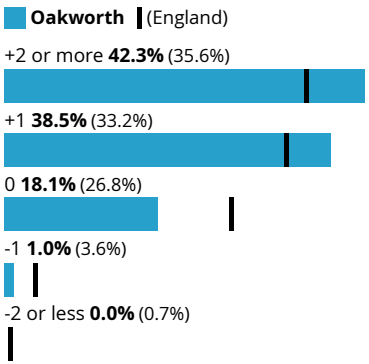
% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Occupancy rating for bedrooms

2021



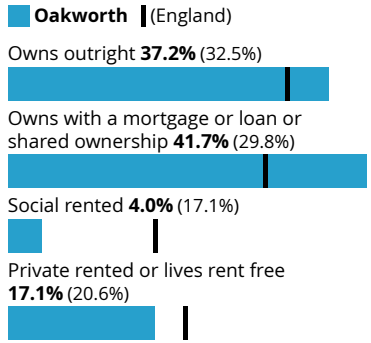
% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Tenure of household

2021



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Second address indicator

2021

Oakworth (England)

No second address **96.0%** (94.6%)



Second address is in the UK **3.3%** (4.1%)



Second address is outside the UK **0.7%** (1.3%)

% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Distance travelled to work

2021

Oakworth (England)

Less than 10km **33.9%** (35.4%)



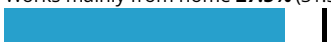
10km to less than 30km **20.3%** (14.4%)



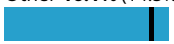
30km and over **2.2%** (4.3%)



Works mainly from home **27.5%** (31.5%)



Other **16.1%** (14.5%)



% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Method of travel to workplace

2021

Oakworth (England)

Work mainly at or from home **27.5%** (31.5%)



Underground, metro, light rail, tram **0.0%** (1.9%)

Train **1.2%** (2.0%)

Bus, minibus or coach **3.2%** (4.3%)



Taxi **0.6%** (0.7%)

Motorcycle, scooter or moped **0.0%** (0.5%)

Driving a car or van **57.0%** (44.5%)



Passenger in a car or van **4.7%** (3.9%)



Bicycle **0.5%** (2.1%)



On foot **3.9%** (7.6%)



Other method of travel to work **1.3%** (1.0%)

% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Economic activity status

2021

Oakworth (England)

Economically active: In employment **63.7%** (57.4%)



Economically active: Unemployed **2.3%** (3.5%)



Economically inactive **34.0%** (39.1%)



% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Employment history

2021

Oakworth (England)

Not in employment: Worked in the last 12 months **13.3%** (13.2%)



Not in employment: Not worked in the last 12 months **66.7%** (61.1%)



Not in employment: Never worked **20.1%** (25.6%)



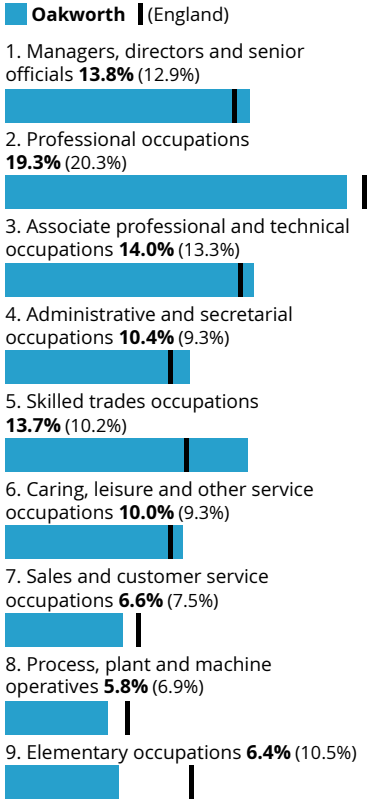
% of people aged 16 years and over not in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Occupation

2021



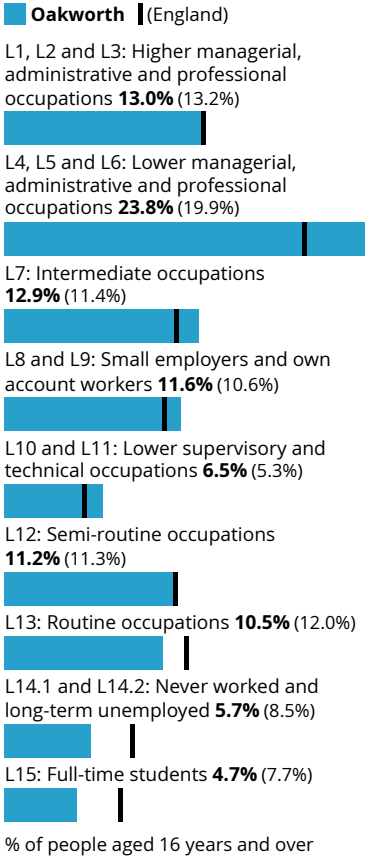
% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC)

2021



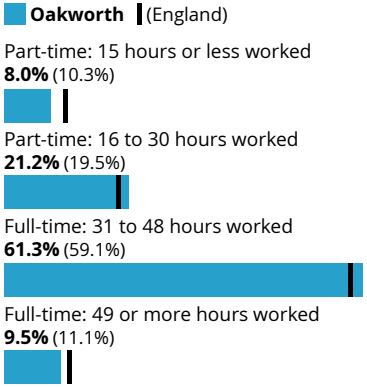
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Hours per week worked

2021



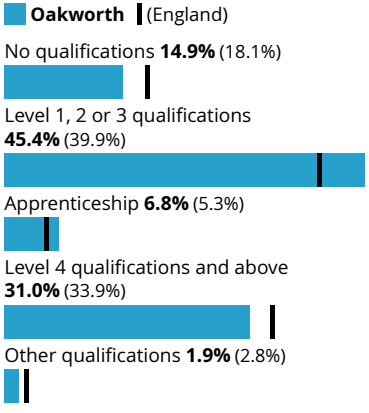
% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Highest level of qualification

2021



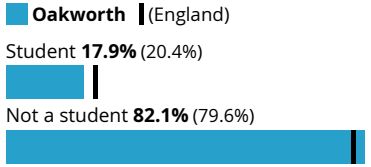
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Schoolchildren and full-time students

2021



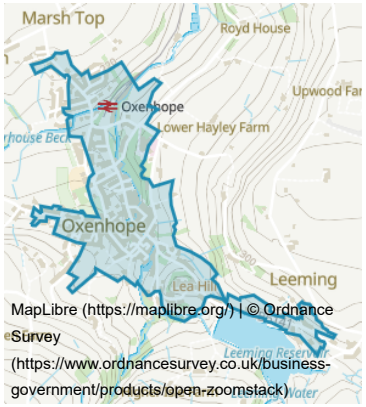
% of people aged five years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Oxenhope

Area map



Population

2024

1,895

people

58,620,101 people in England

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Number of households

2021

869

households

23,436,085 households in England

Source: ONS – Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Residential property sales

Year ending Sept 2024

22

sales

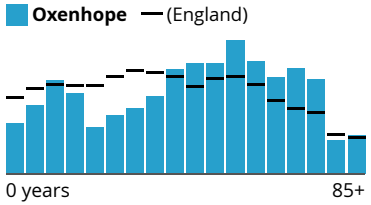
551,992 sales in England

Source: HM Land Registry – Price Paid Transaction Data

Small area: LSOA

Age profile

2024



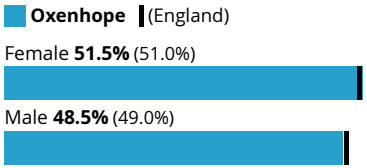
% of all people, 5 year age bands

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Sex

2024



% of all people

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Live births

2024

12

live births

567,708 live births in England

Source: ONS - Birth registrations

Small area: LSOA

Deaths

2024

12

deaths

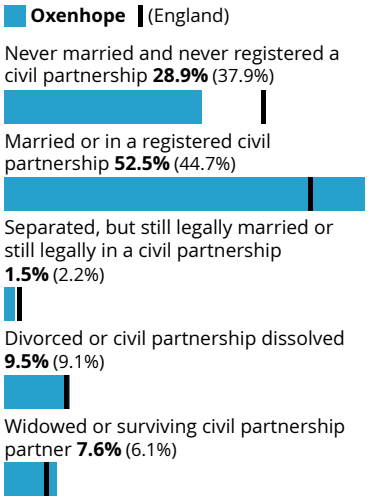
531,954 deaths in England

Source: ONS - Death registrations

Small area: LSOA

Legal partnership status

2021



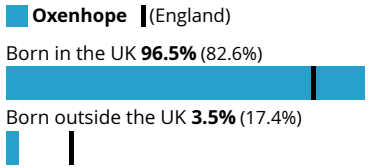
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Country of birth

2021



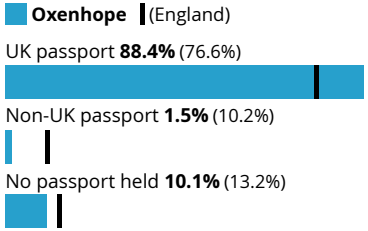
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Passports held

2021

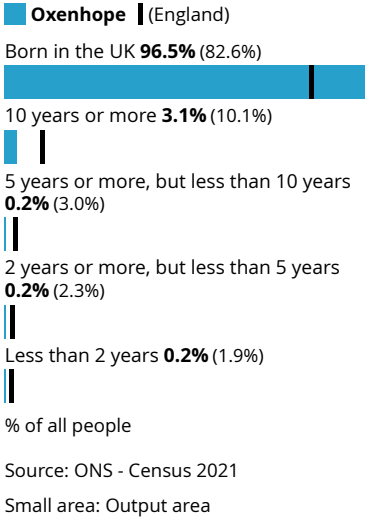


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Length of residence in the UK

2021

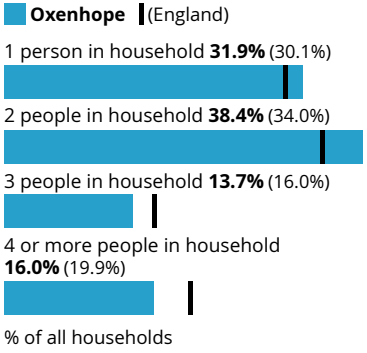


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household size

2021

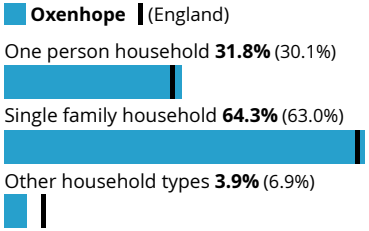


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household composition

2021

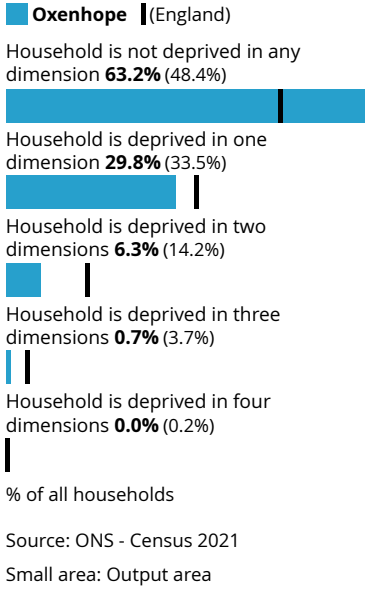


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household deprivation

2021

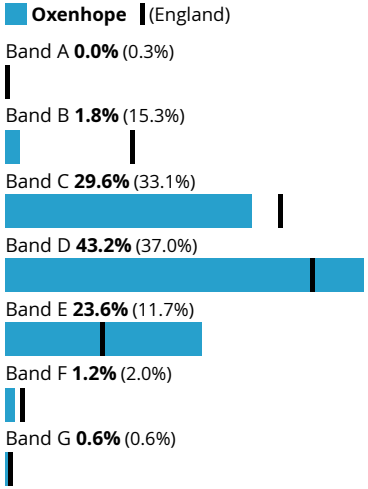


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Energy efficiency of housing

Financial year ending 2024



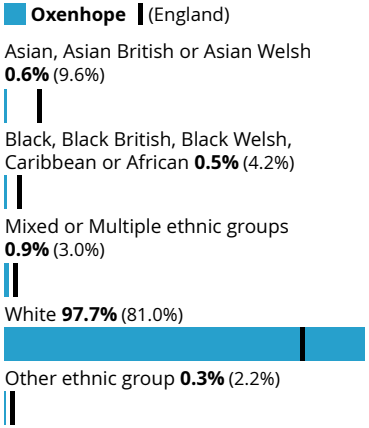
% of all assessed properties

Source: ONS analysis of Energy Performance Certificates

Small area: LSOA

Ethnic group

2021



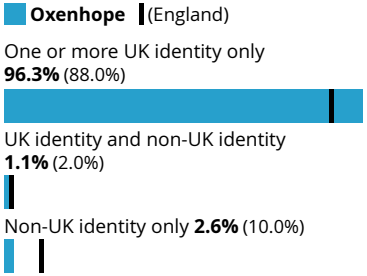
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

National identity

2021



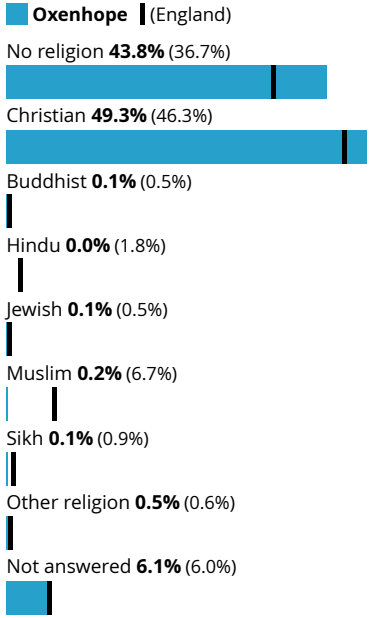
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Religion

2021



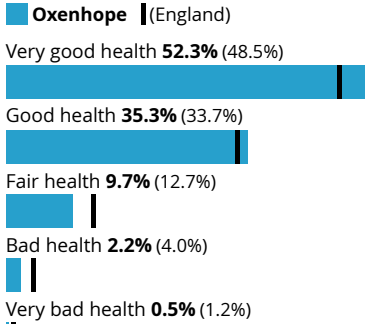
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

General health

2021



% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Disability

2021

Oxenhope | (England)

Disabled under the Equality Act **12.4%** (17.3%)

Not disabled under the Equality Act **87.6%** (82.7%)



% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Provision of unpaid care

2021

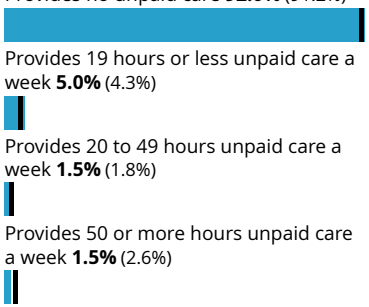
Oxenhope | (England)

Provides no unpaid care **92.0%** (91.2%)

Provides 19 hours or less unpaid care a week **5.0%** (4.3%)

Provides 20 to 49 hours unpaid care a week **1.5%** (1.8%)

Provides 50 or more hours unpaid care a week **1.5%** (2.6%)



% of people aged five years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Proficiency in English

2021

Oxenhope | (England)

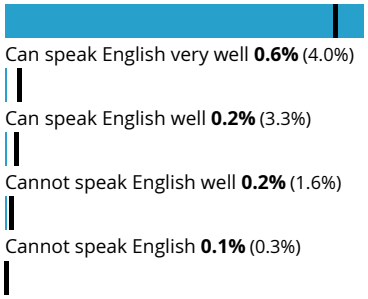
Main language is English (English or Welsh in Wales) **98.9%** (90.8%)

Can speak English very well **0.6%** (4.0%)

Can speak English well **0.2%** (3.3%)

Cannot speak English well **0.2%** (1.6%)

Cannot speak English **0.1%** (0.3%)



% of people aged three years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Accommodation type

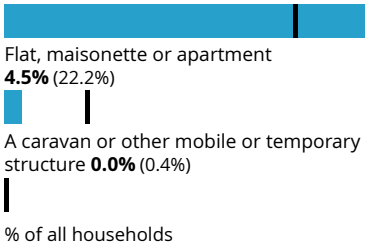
2021

Oxenhope | (England)

Whole house or bungalow **95.5%** (77.4%)

Flat, maisonette or apartment **4.5%** (22.2%)

A caravan or other mobile or temporary structure **0.0%** (0.4%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Number of cars or vans

2021

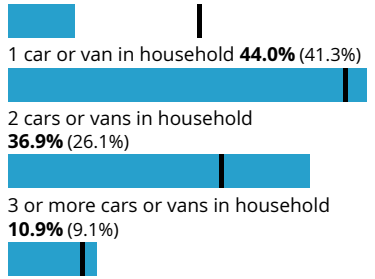
Oxenhope | (England)

No cars or vans in household **8.2%** (23.5%)

1 car or van in household **44.0%** (41.3%)

2 cars or vans in household **36.9%** (26.1%)

3 or more cars or vans in household **10.9%** (9.1%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

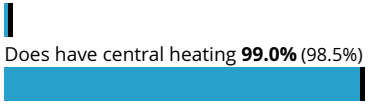
Central heating

2021

Oxenhope | (England)

Does not have central heating **1.0%** (1.5%)

Does have central heating **99.0%** (98.5%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Number of bedrooms

2021

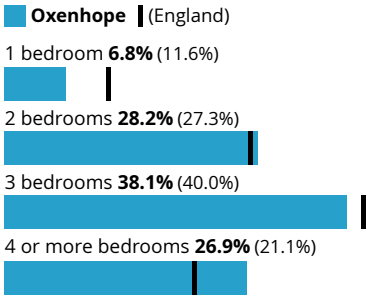
Oxenhope | (England)

1 bedroom **6.8%** (11.6%)

2 bedrooms **28.2%** (27.3%)

3 bedrooms **38.1%** (40.0%)

4 or more bedrooms **26.9%** (21.1%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Occupancy rating for bedrooms

2021

Oxenhope | (England)

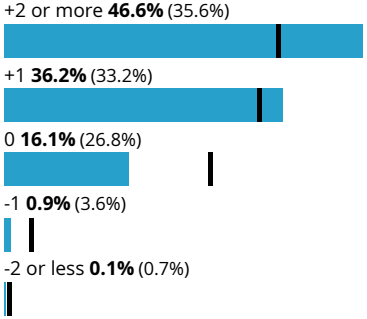
+2 or more **46.6%** (35.6%)

+1 **36.2%** (33.2%)

0 **16.1%** (26.8%)

-1 **0.9%** (3.6%)

-2 or less **0.1%** (0.7%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Tenure of household

2021

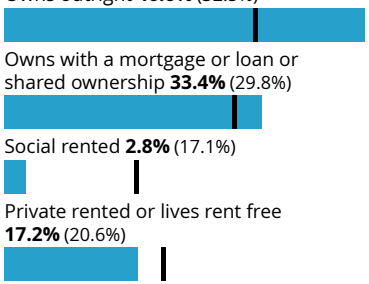
Oxenhope | (England)

Owns outright **46.6%** (32.5%)

Owns with a mortgage or loan or shared ownership **33.4%** (29.8%)

Social rented **2.8%** (17.1%)

Private rented or lives rent free **17.2%** (20.6%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Second address indicator

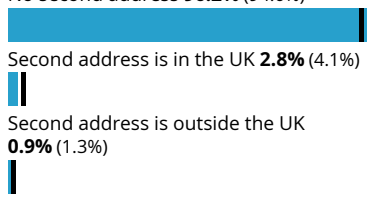
2021

Oxenhope | (England)

No second address **96.2%** (94.6%)

Second address is in the UK **2.8%** (4.1%)

Second address is outside the UK **0.9%** (1.3%)



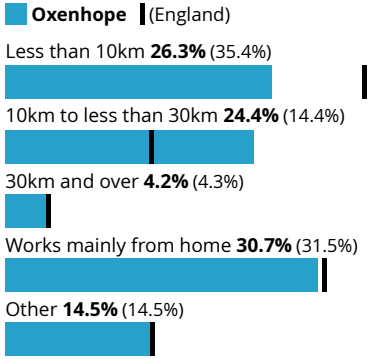
% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Distance travelled to work

2021



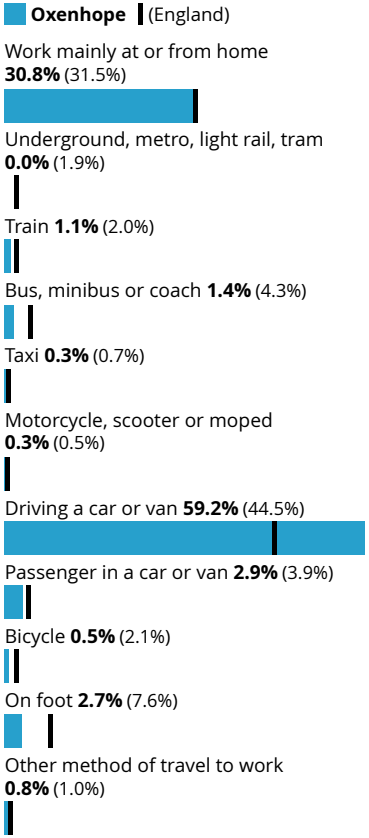
% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Method of travel to workplace

2021



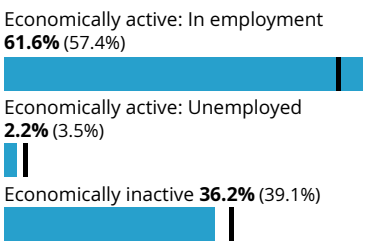
% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Economic activity status

2021



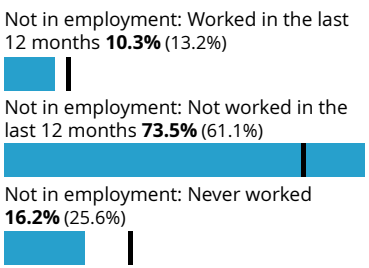
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Employment history

2021



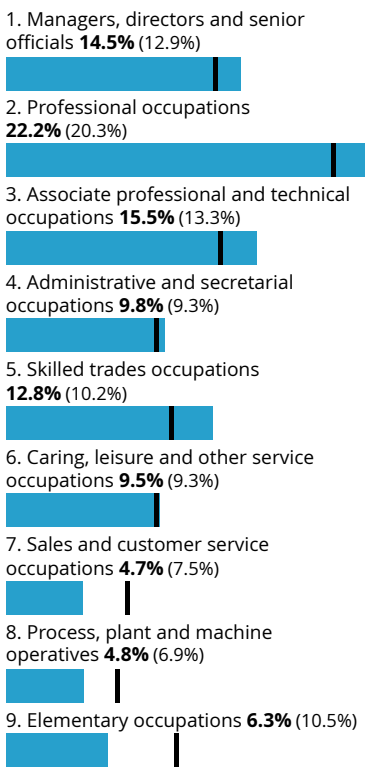
% of people aged 16 years and over not in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Occupation

2021



% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

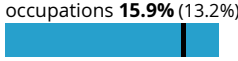
Small area: Output area

Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC)

2021

Oxenhope | (England)

L1, L2 and L3: Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations **15.9%** (13.2%)



L4, L5 and L6: Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations **26.7%** (19.9%)



L7: Intermediate occupations **13.0%** (11.4%)



L8 and L9: Small employers and own account workers **14.3%** (10.6%)



L10 and L11: Lower supervisory and technical occupations **5.0%** (5.3%)



L12: Semi-routine occupations **8.1%** (11.3%)



L13: Routine occupations **8.1%** (12.0%)



L14.1 and L14.2: Never worked and long-term unemployed **4.5%** (8.5%)



L15: Full-time students **4.5%** (7.7%)



% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Hours per week worked

2021

Oxenhope | (England)

Part-time: 15 hours or less worked **10.3%** (10.3%)



Part-time: 16 to 30 hours worked **18.5%** (19.5%)



Full-time: 31 to 48 hours worked **61.3%** (59.1%)



Full-time: 49 or more hours worked **9.9%** (11.1%)



% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Claimant count

Mar 2026

1.3%

of people aged 16 to 64

4.0% in England

Source: ONS

Small area: LSOA

Highest level of qualification

2021

Oxenhope | (England)

No qualifications **11.6%** (18.1%)



Level 1, 2 or 3 qualifications **43.4%** (39.9%)



Apprenticeship **6.2%** (5.3%)



Level 4 qualifications and above **37.5%** (33.9%)



Other qualifications **1.3%** (2.8%)



% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Schoolchildren and full-time students

2021

Oxenhope | (England)

Student **16.2%** (20.4%)



Not a student **83.8%** (79.6%)



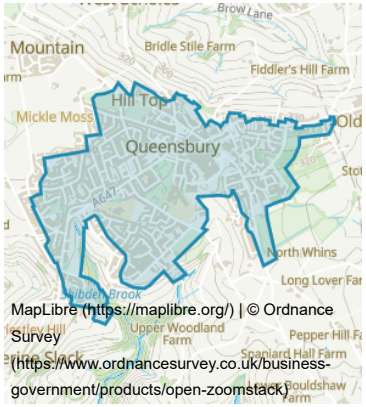
% of people aged five years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Queensbury

Area map



Population

2024

8,922

people

58,620,101 people in England

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Number of households

2021

3,852

households

23,436,085 households in England

Source: ONS – Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Residential property sales

Year ending Sept 2024

114

sales

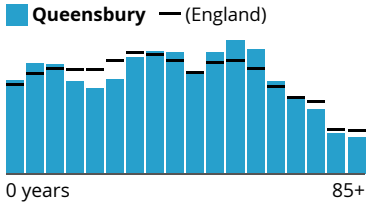
551,992 sales in England

Source: HM Land Registry – Price Paid Transaction Data

Small area: LSOA

Age profile

2024



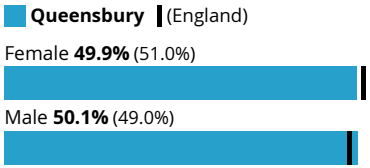
% of all people, 5 year age bands

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Sex

2024



% of all people

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Live births

2024

104

live births

567,708 live births in England

Source: ONS - Birth registrations

Small area: LSOA

Deaths

2024

89

deaths

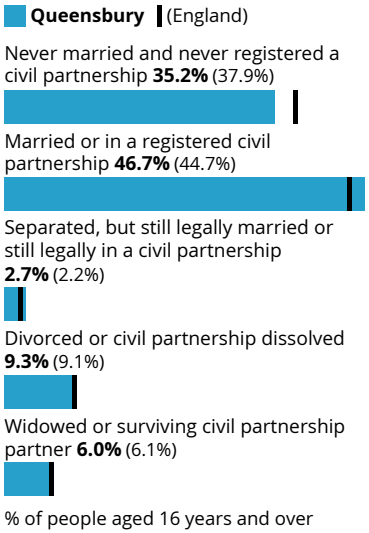
531,954 deaths in England

Source: ONS - Death registrations

Small area: LSOA

Legal partnership status

2021



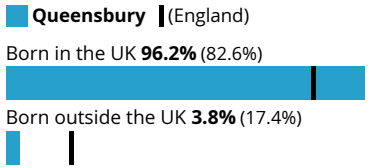
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Country of birth

2021



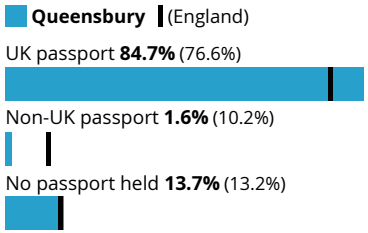
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Passports held

2021



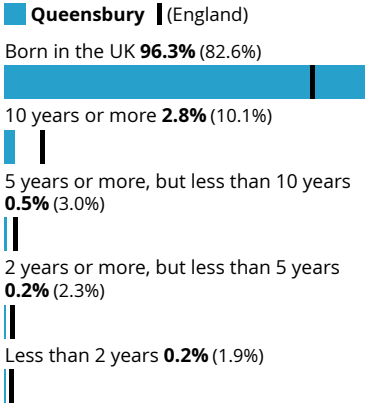
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Length of residence in the UK

2021



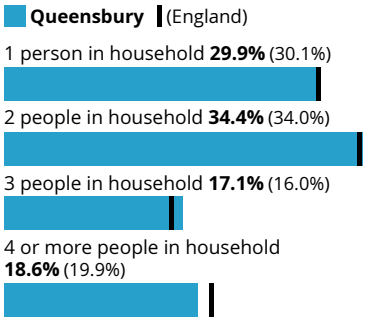
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household size

2021



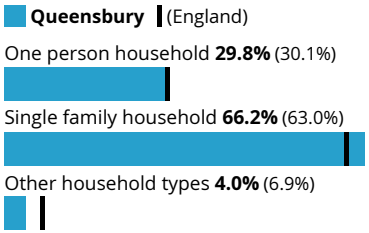
% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household composition

2021



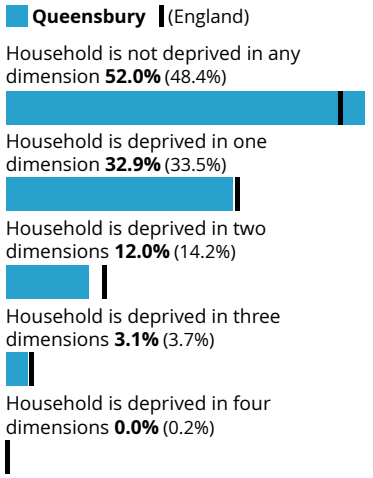
% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household deprivation

2021



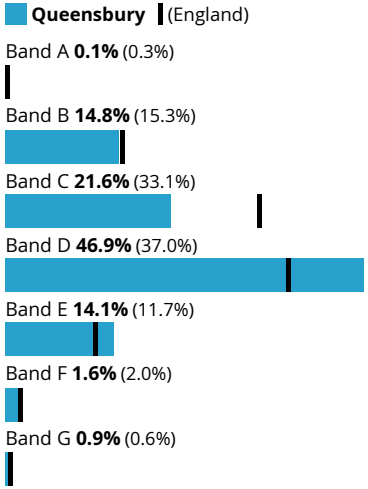
% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Energy efficiency of housing

Financial year ending 2024



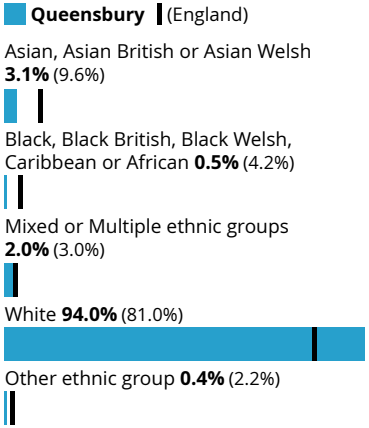
% of all assessed properties

Source: ONS analysis of Energy Performance Certificates

Small area: LSOA

Ethnic group

2021



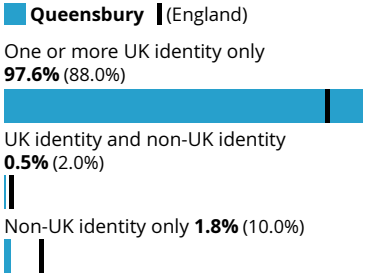
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

National identity

2021



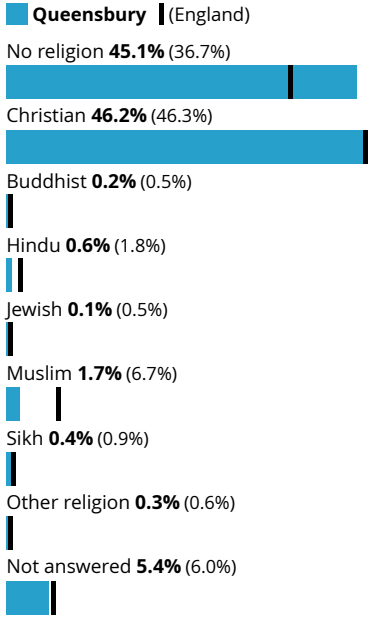
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Religion

2021



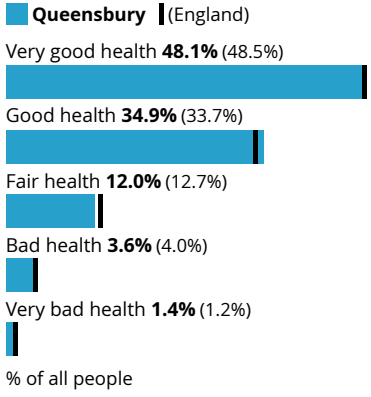
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

General health

2021



% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

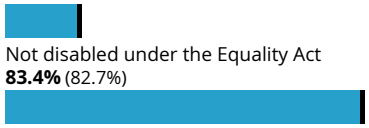
Small area: Output area

Disability

2021

Queensbury (England)

Disabled under the Equality Act **16.6%** (17.3%)



Not disabled under the Equality Act **83.4%** (82.7%)

% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Provision of unpaid care

2021

Queensbury (England)

Provides no unpaid care **91.1%** (91.2%)



Provides 19 hours or less unpaid care a week **4.7%** (4.3%)

Provides 20 to 49 hours unpaid care a week **1.6%** (1.8%)

Provides 50 or more hours unpaid care a week **2.6%** (2.6%)

% of people aged five years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Proficiency in English

2021

Queensbury (England)

Main language is English (English or Welsh in Wales) **98.6%** (90.8%)



Can speak English very well **0.6%** (4.0%)

Can speak English well **0.5%** (3.3%)

Cannot speak English well **0.3%** (1.6%)

Cannot speak English **0.0%** (0.3%)

% of people aged three years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Accommodation type

2021

Queensbury (England)

Whole house or bungalow **95.6%** (77.4%)



Flat, maisonette or apartment **4.4%** (22.2%)



A caravan or other mobile or temporary structure **0.0%** (0.4%)

% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Number of cars or vans

2021

Queensbury (England)

No cars or vans in household **18.9%** (23.5%)



1 car or van in household **40.5%** (41.3%)



2 cars or vans in household **31.0%** (26.1%)



3 or more cars or vans in household **9.7%** (9.1%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

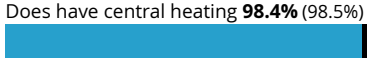
Central heating

2021

Queensbury (England)

Does not have central heating **1.6%** (1.5%)

Does have central heating **98.4%** (98.5%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Number of bedrooms

2021

Queensbury (England)

1 bedroom **9.2%** (11.6%)



2 bedrooms **27.8%** (27.3%)



3 bedrooms **38.6%** (40.0%)



4 or more bedrooms **24.5%** (21.1%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Occupancy rating for bedrooms

2021

Queensbury (England)

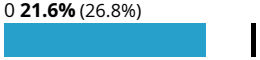
+2 or more **38.6%** (35.6%)



+1 **38.3%** (33.2%)



0 **21.6%** (26.8%)



-1 **1.4%** (3.6%)

-2 or less **0.1%** (0.7%)

% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Tenure of household

2021

Queensbury (England)

Owns outright **33.4%** (32.5%)



Owns with a mortgage or loan or shared ownership **40.9%** (29.8%)



Social rented **7.3%** (17.1%)



Private rented or lives rent free **18.4%** (20.6%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Second address indicator

2021

Queensbury (England)

No second address **95.5%** (94.6%)



Second address is in the UK **3.8%** (4.1%)



Second address is outside the UK **0.6%** (1.3%)

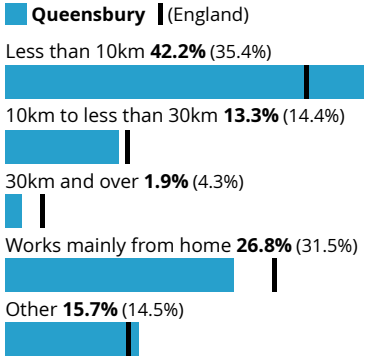
% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Distance travelled to work

2021



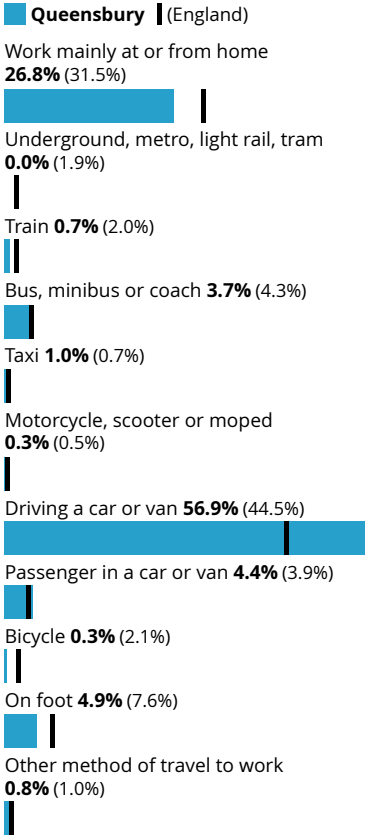
% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Method of travel to workplace

2021



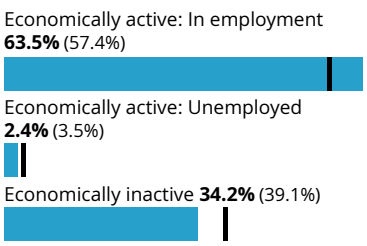
% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Economic activity status

2021



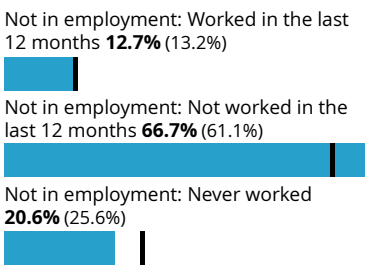
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Employment history

2021



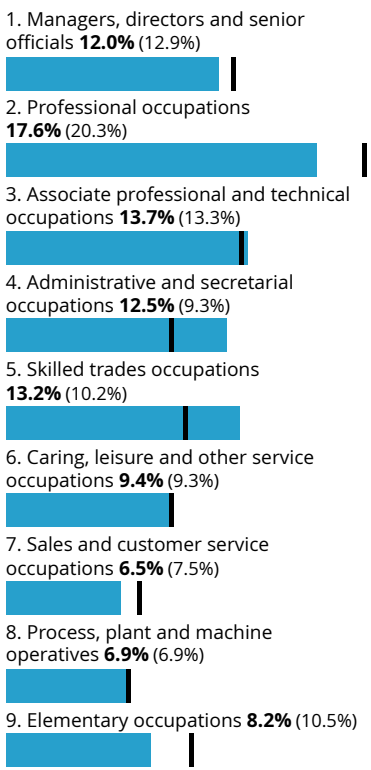
% of people aged 16 years and over not in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Occupation

2021



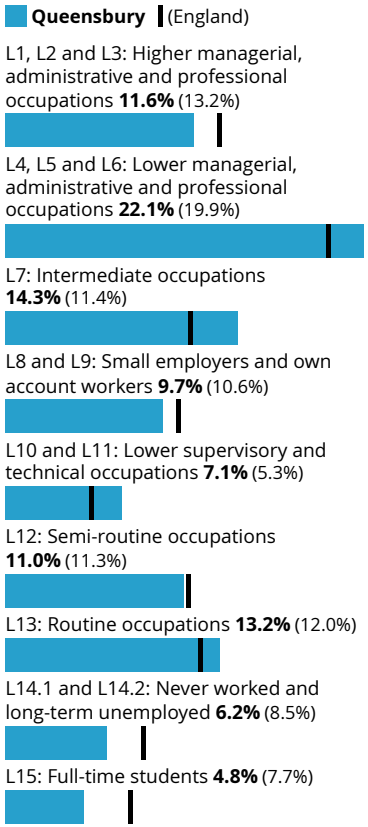
% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC)

2021



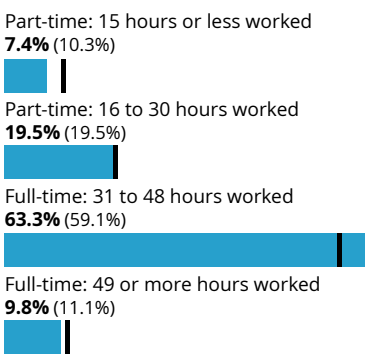
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Hours per week worked

2021



% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Claimant count

Mar 2026

3.5%

of people aged 16 to 64

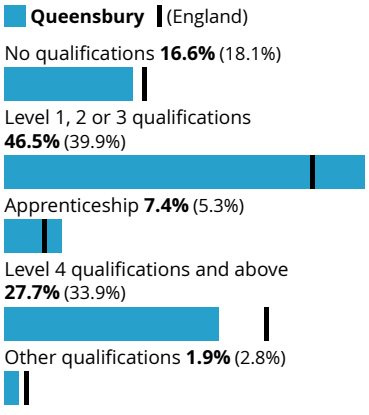
4.0% in England

Source: ONS

Small area: LSOA

Highest level of qualification

2021



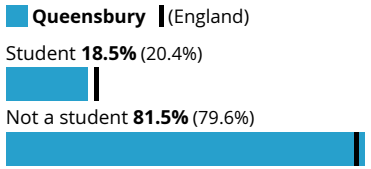
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Schoolchildren and full-time students

2021



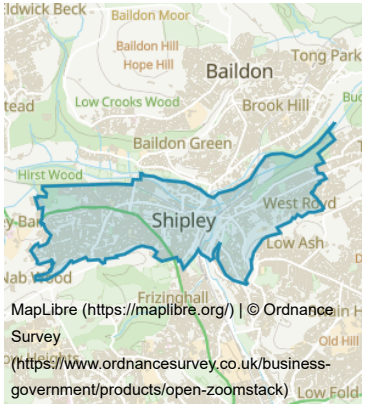
% of people aged five years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Shipley

Area map



Population

2024

19,082

people

58,620,101 people in England

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Number of households

2021

8,828

households

23,436,085 households in England

Source: ONS – Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Residential property sales

Year ending Sept 2024

243

sales

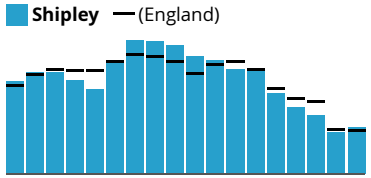
551,992 sales in England

Source: HM Land Registry – Price Paid Transaction Data

Small area: LSOA

Age profile

2024



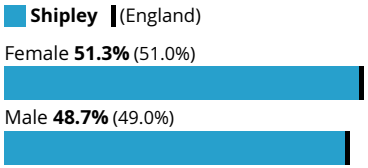
% of all people, 5 year age bands

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Sex

2024



% of all people

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Live births

2024

167

live births

567,708 live births in England

Source: ONS - Birth registrations

Small area: LSOA

Deaths

2024

184

deaths

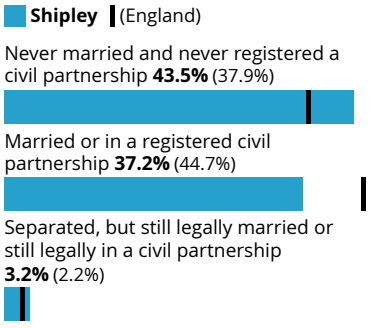
531,954 deaths in England

Source: ONS - Death registrations

Small area: LSOA

Legal partnership status

2021



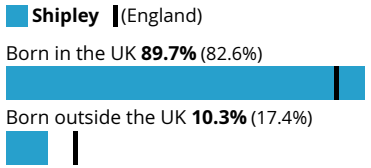
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Country of birth

2021



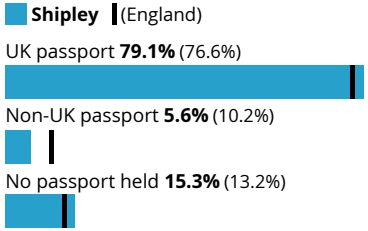
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Passports held

2021



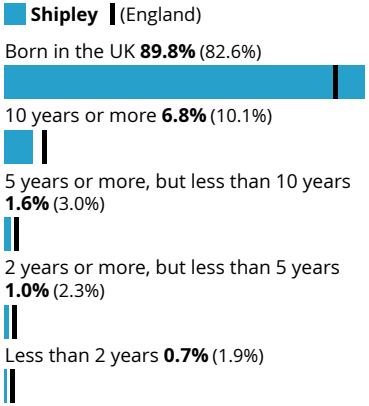
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Length of residence in the UK

2021



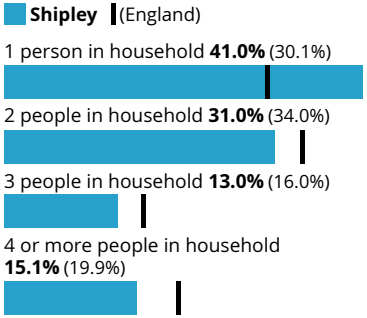
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household size

2021



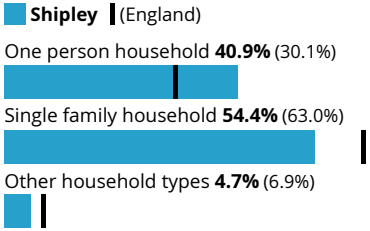
% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household composition

2021



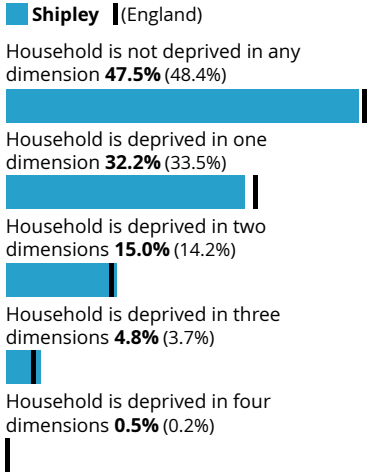
% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household deprivation

2021



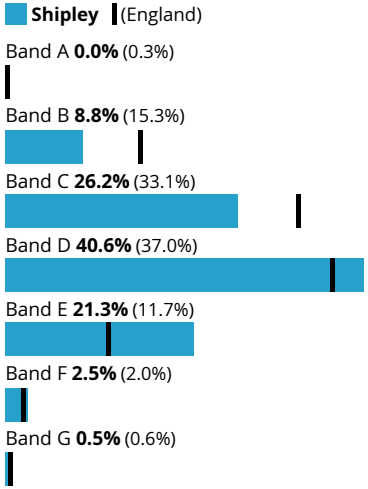
% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Energy efficiency of housing

Financial year ending 2024



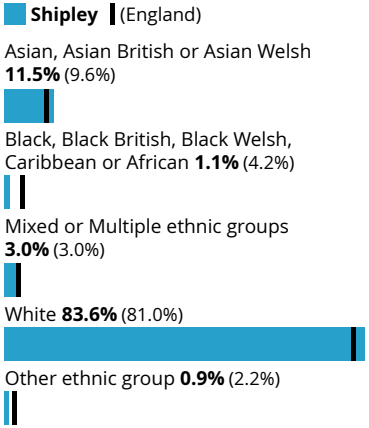
% of all assessed properties

Source: ONS analysis of Energy Performance Certificates

Small area: LSOA

Ethnic group

2021



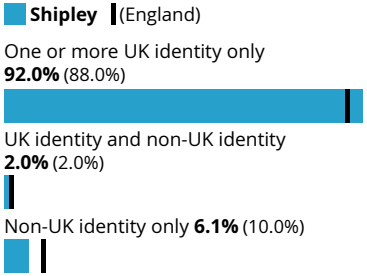
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

National identity

2021



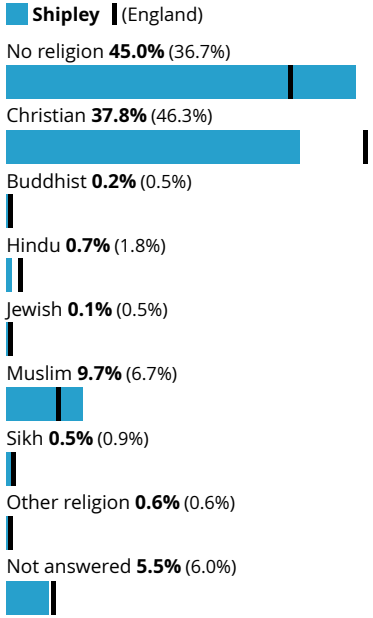
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Religion

2021



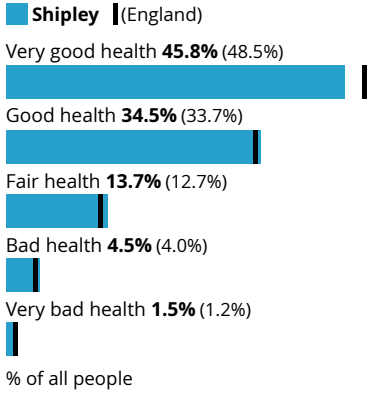
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

General health

2021



% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

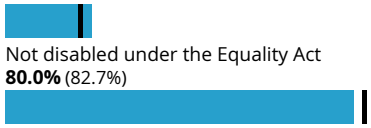
Disability

2021

Shipley (England)

Disabled under the Equality Act **20.0%** (17.3%)

Not disabled under the Equality Act **80.0%** (82.7%)



% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Provision of unpaid care

2021

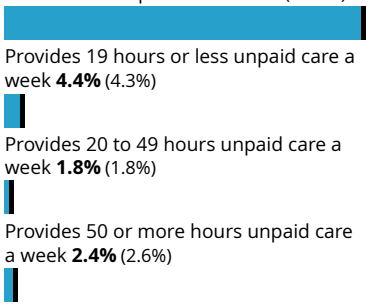
Shipley (England)

Provides no unpaid care **91.4%** (91.2%)

Provides 19 hours or less unpaid care a week **4.4%** (4.3%)

Provides 20 to 49 hours unpaid care a week **1.8%** (1.8%)

Provides 50 or more hours unpaid care a week **2.4%** (2.6%)



% of people aged five years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Proficiency in English

2021

Shipley (England)

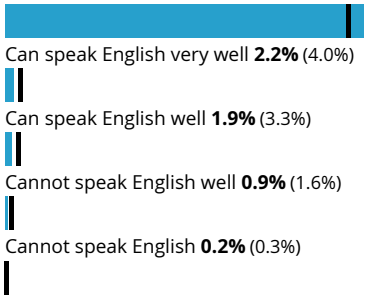
Main language is English (English or Welsh in Wales) **94.9%** (90.8%)

Can speak English very well **2.2%** (4.0%)

Can speak English well **1.9%** (3.3%)

Cannot speak English well **0.9%** (1.6%)

Cannot speak English **0.2%** (0.3%)



% of people aged three years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Accommodation type

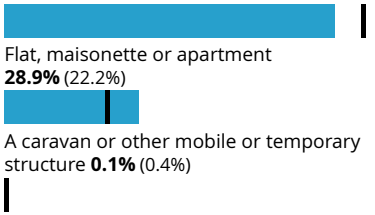
2021

Shipley (England)

Whole house or bungalow **71.1%** (77.4%)

Flat, maisonette or apartment **28.9%** (22.2%)

A caravan or other mobile or temporary structure **0.1%** (0.4%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Number of cars or vans

2021

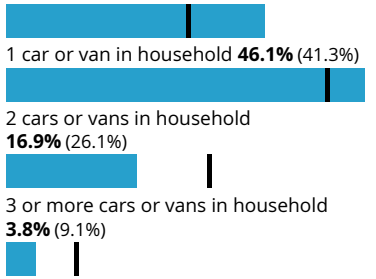
Shipley (England)

No cars or vans in household **33.2%** (23.5%)

1 car or van in household **46.1%** (41.3%)

2 cars or vans in household **16.9%** (26.1%)

3 or more cars or vans in household **3.8%** (9.1%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

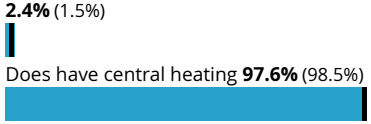
Central heating

2021

Shipley (England)

Does not have central heating **2.4%** (1.5%)

Does have central heating **97.6%** (98.5%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Number of bedrooms

2021

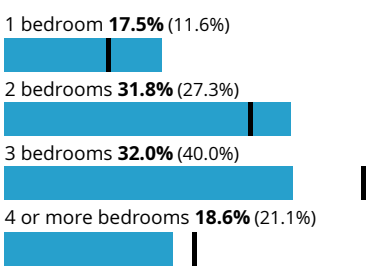
Shipley (England)

1 bedroom **17.5%** (11.6%)

2 bedrooms **31.8%** (27.3%)

3 bedrooms **32.0%** (40.0%)

4 or more bedrooms **18.6%** (21.1%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Occupancy rating for bedrooms

2021

Shipley (England)

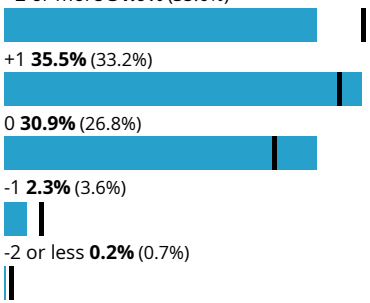
+2 or more **31.0%** (35.6%)

+1 **35.5%** (33.2%)

0 **30.9%** (26.8%)

-1 **2.3%** (3.6%)

-2 or less **0.2%** (0.7%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Tenure of household

2021

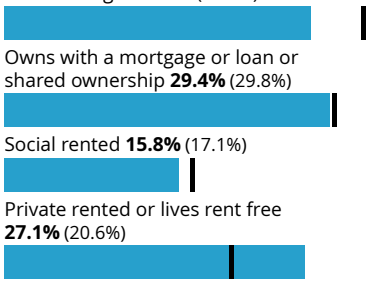
Shipley (England)

Owns outright **27.7%** (32.5%)

Owns with a mortgage or loan or shared ownership **29.4%** (29.8%)

Social rented **15.8%** (17.1%)

Private rented or lives rent free **27.1%** (20.6%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Second address indicator

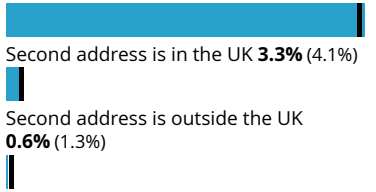
2021

Shipley (England)

No second address **96.1%** (94.6%)

Second address is in the UK **3.3%** (4.1%)

Second address is outside the UK **0.6%** (1.3%)



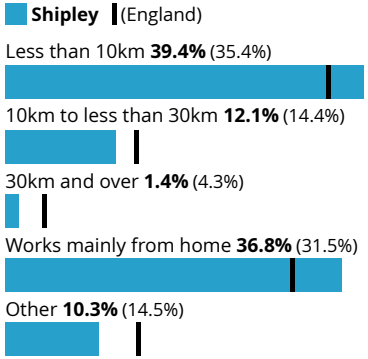
% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Distance travelled to work

2021



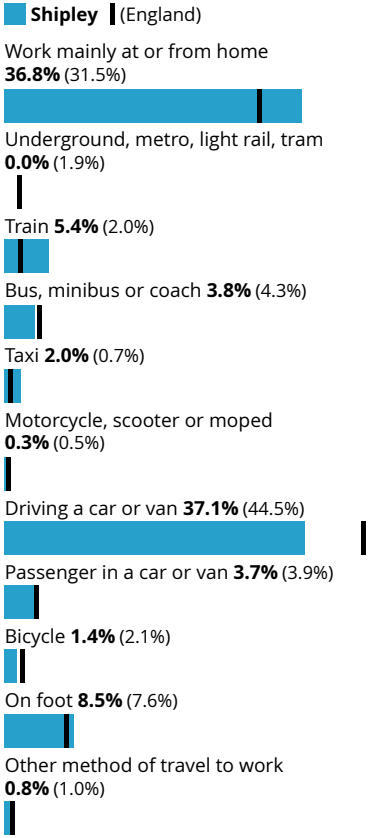
% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Method of travel to workplace

2021



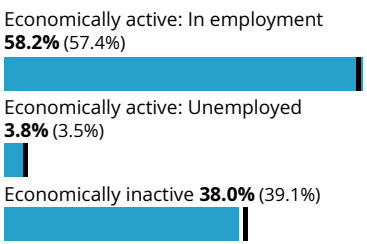
% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Economic activity status

2021



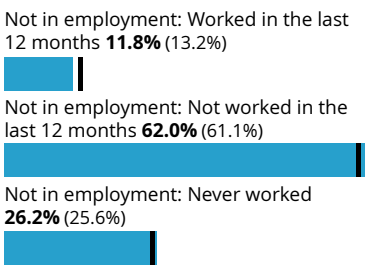
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Employment history

2021



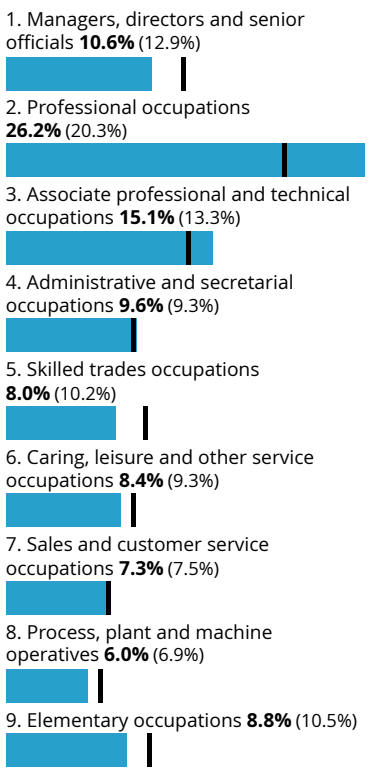
% of people aged 16 years and over not in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Occupation

2021



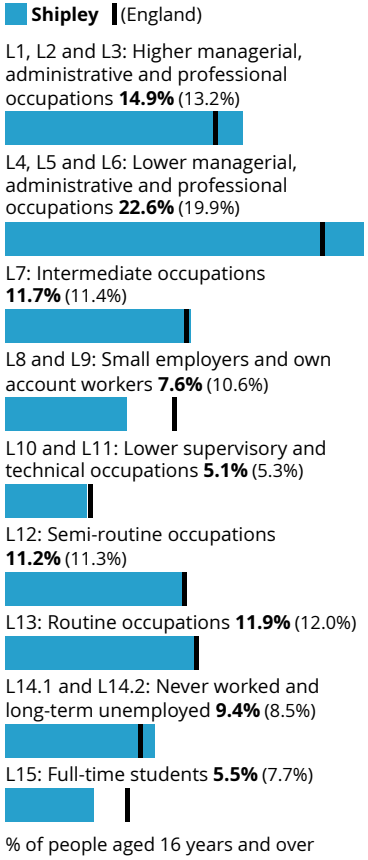
% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC)

2021



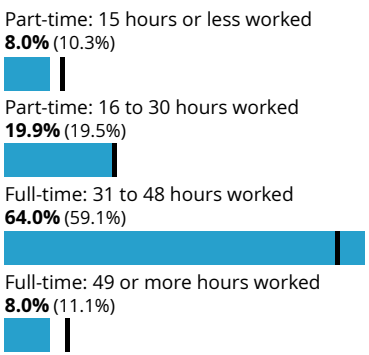
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Hours per week worked

2021



% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Claimant count

Mar 2026

5.1%

of people aged 16 to 64

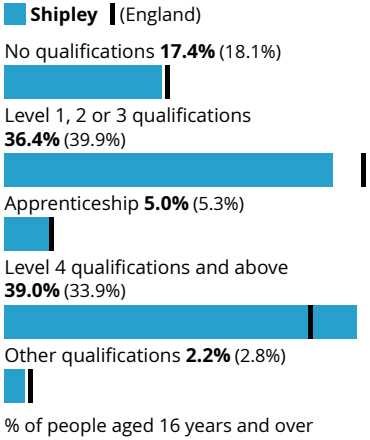
4.0% in England

Source: ONS

Small area: LSOA

Highest level of qualification

2021



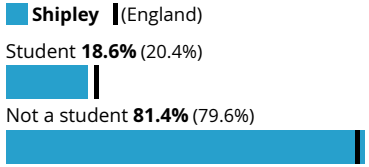
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Schoolchildren and full-time students

2021



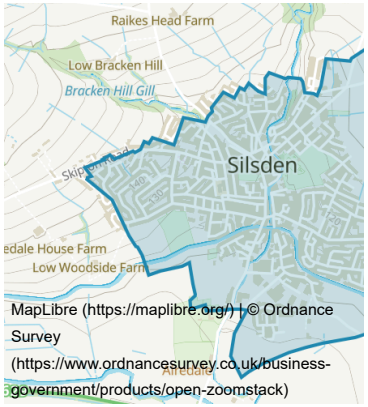
% of people aged five years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Silsden

Area map



Population

2024

8,636

people

58,620,101 people in England

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Number of households

2021

3,738

households

23,436,085 households in England

Source: ONS – Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Residential property sales

Year ending Sept 2024

120

sales

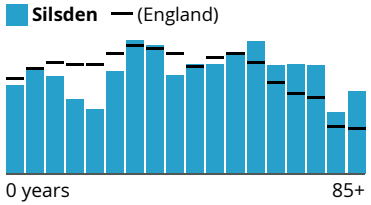
551,992 sales in England

Source: HM Land Registry – Price Paid Transaction Data

Small area: LSOA

Age profile

2024



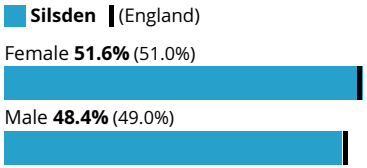
% of all people, 5 year age bands

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Sex

2024



% of all people

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Live births

2024

98

live births

567,708 live births in England

Source: ONS - Birth registrations

Small area: LSOA

Deaths

2024

126

deaths

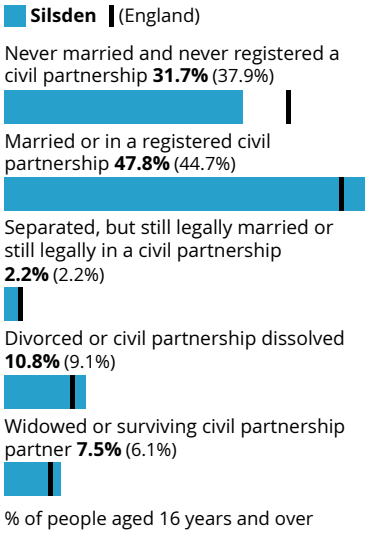
531,954 deaths in England

Source: ONS - Death registrations

Small area: LSOA

Legal partnership status

2021



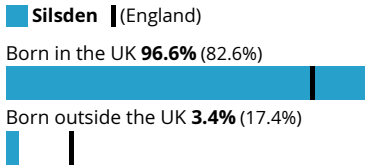
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Country of birth

2021



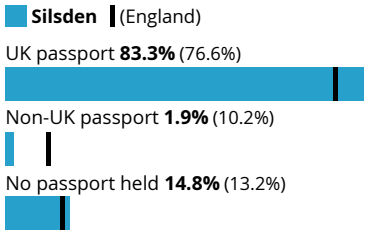
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Passports held

2021

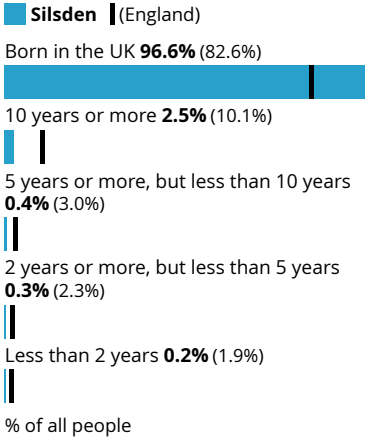


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Length of residence in the UK

2021

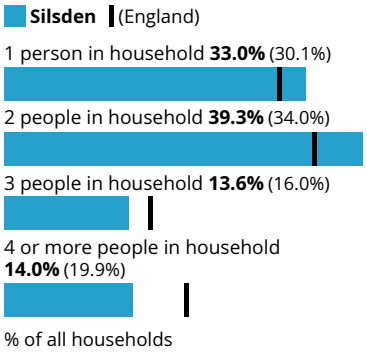


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household size

2021

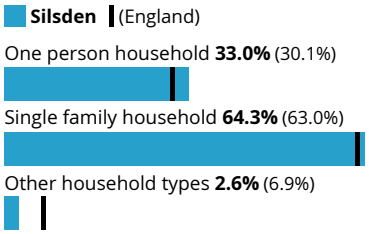


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household composition

2021

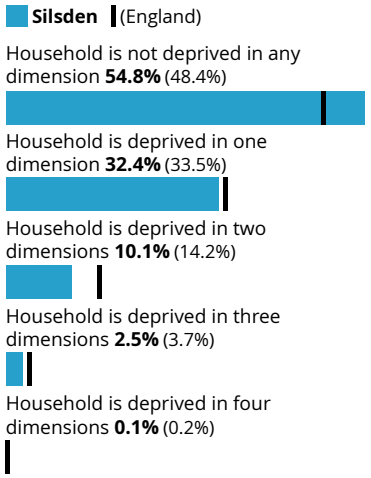


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household deprivation

2021

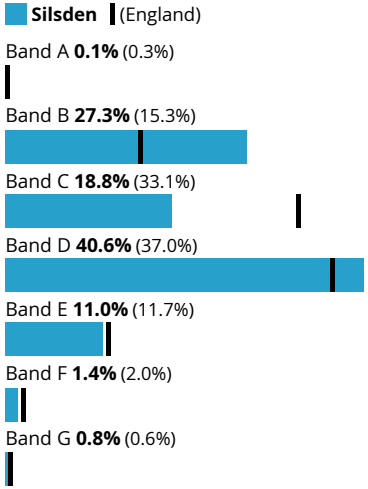


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Energy efficiency of housing

Financial year ending 2024



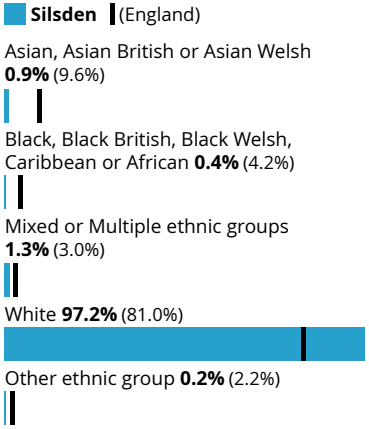
% of all assessed properties

Source: ONS analysis of Energy Performance Certificates

Small area: LSOA

Ethnic group

2021



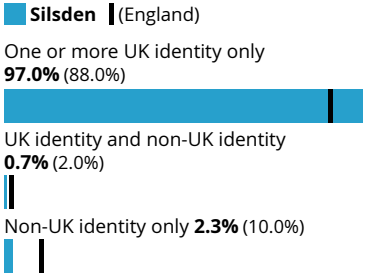
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

National identity

2021



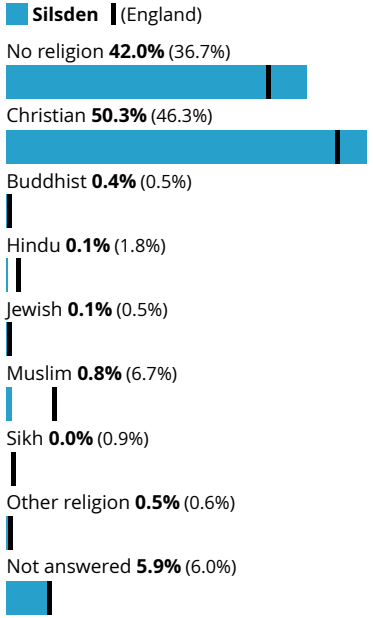
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Religion

2021



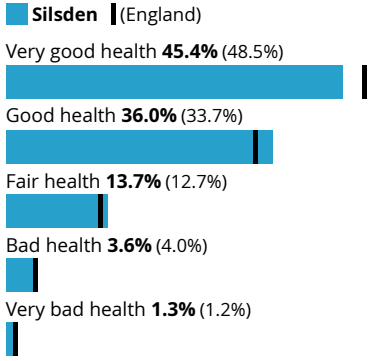
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

General health

2021



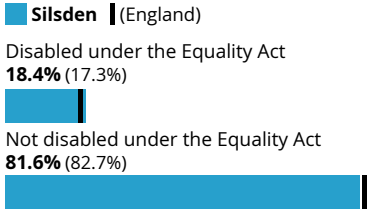
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Disability

2021

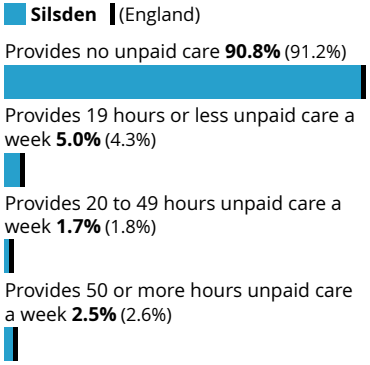


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Provision of unpaid care

2021

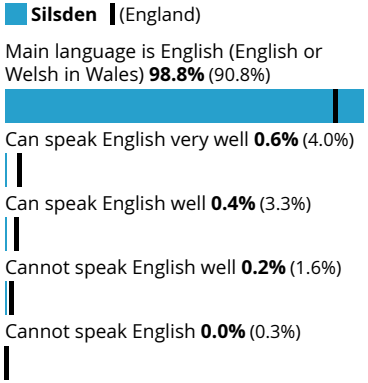


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Proficiency in English

2021

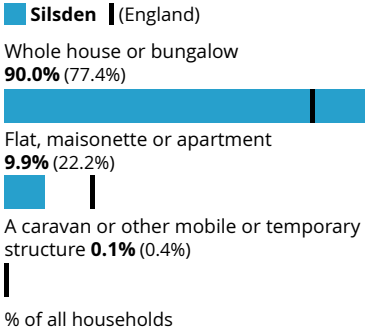


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Accommodation type

2021

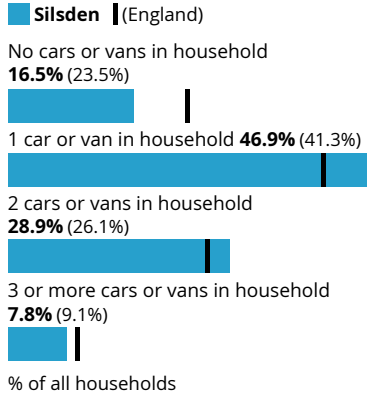


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Number of cars or vans

2021

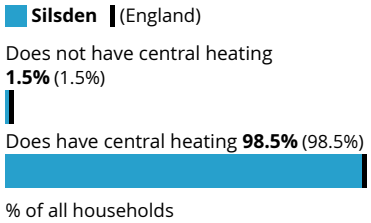


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Central heating

2021

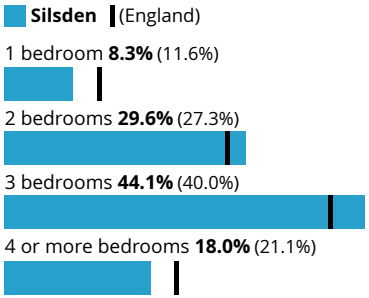


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Number of bedrooms

2021

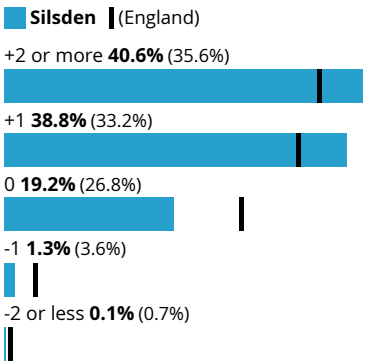


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Occupancy rating for bedrooms

2021

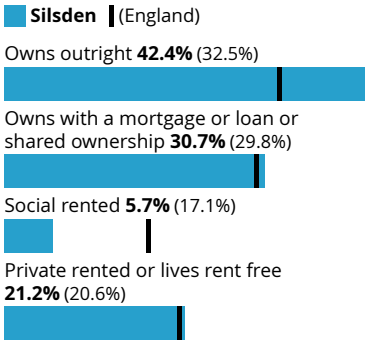


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Tenure of household

2021

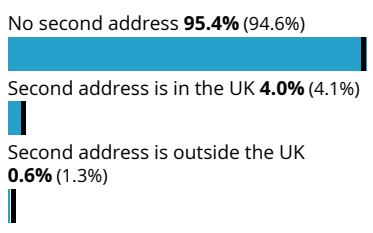


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Second address indicator

2021

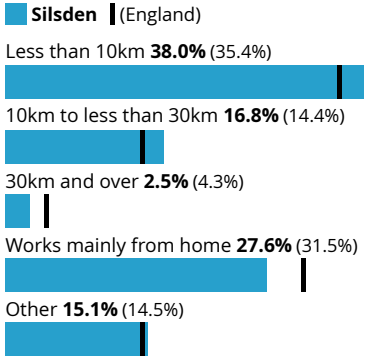


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Distance travelled to work

2021



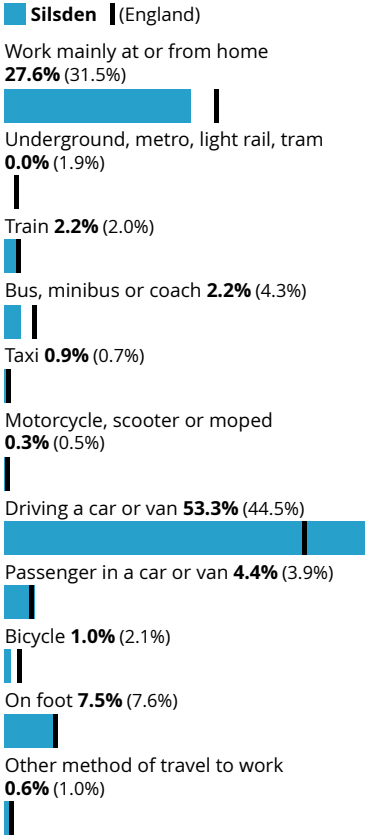
% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Method of travel to workplace

2021



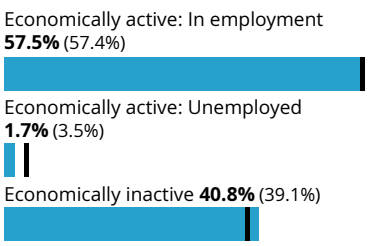
% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Economic activity status

2021



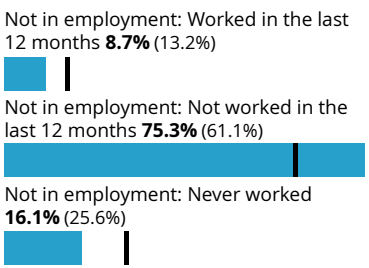
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Employment history

2021



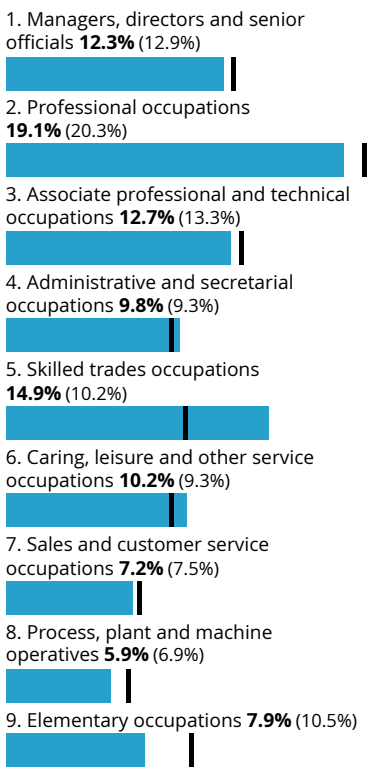
% of people aged 16 years and over not in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Occupation

2021



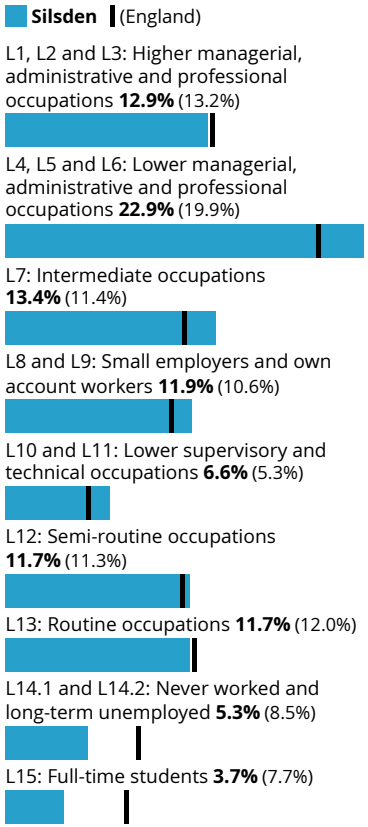
% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC)

2021



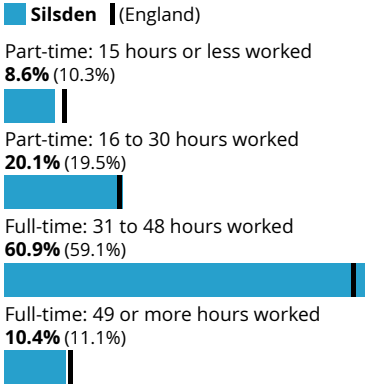
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Hours per week worked

2021



% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Claimant count

Mar 2026

2.3%

of people aged 16 to 64

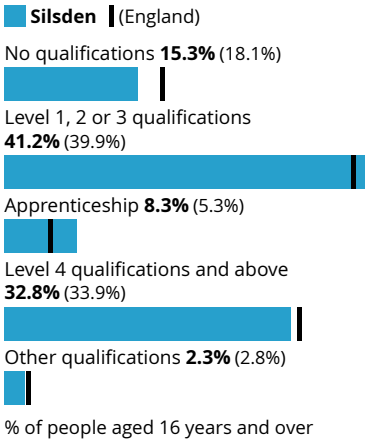
4.0% in England

Source: ONS

Small area: LSOA

Highest level of qualification

2021



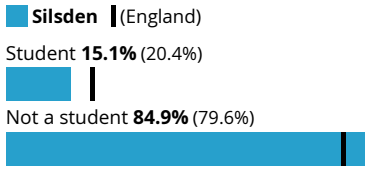
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Schoolchildren and full-time students

2021



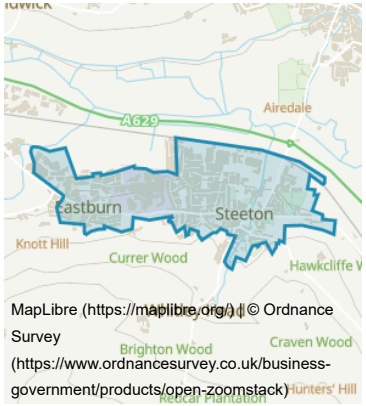
% of people aged five years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Steeton with Eastburn

Area map



Population

2024

4,734

people

58,620,101 people in England

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Number of households

2021

1,934

households

23,436,085 households in England

Source: ONS – Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Residential property sales

Year ending Sept 2024

70

sales

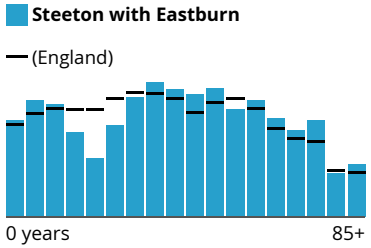
551,992 sales in England

Source: HM Land Registry – Price Paid Transaction Data

Small area: LSOA

Age profile

2024



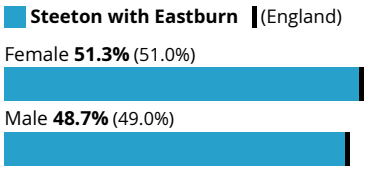
% of all people, 5 year age bands

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Sex

2024



% of all people

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Live births

2024

38

live births

567,708 live births in England

Source: ONS - Birth registrations

Small area: LSOA

Deaths

2024

90

deaths

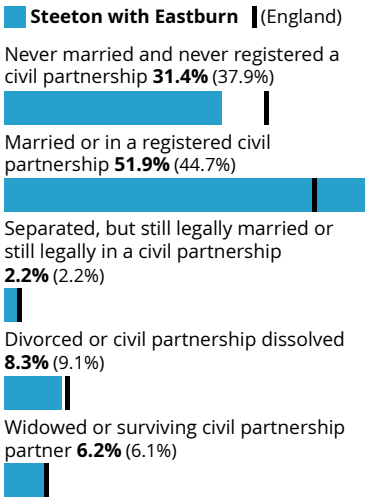
531,954 deaths in England

Source: ONS - Death registrations

Small area: LSOA

Legal partnership status

2021



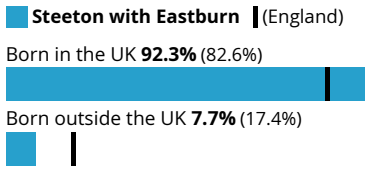
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Country of birth

2021



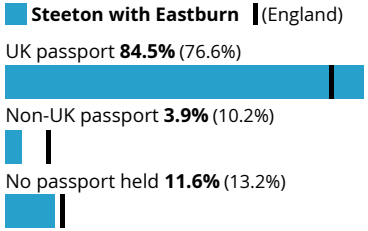
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Passports held

2021

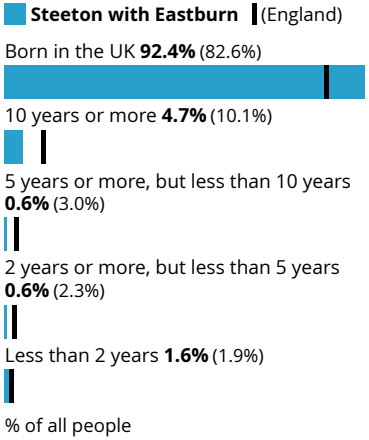


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Length of residence in the UK

2021

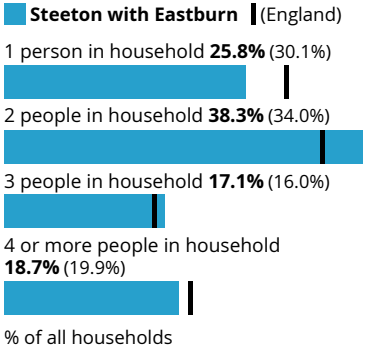


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household size

2021

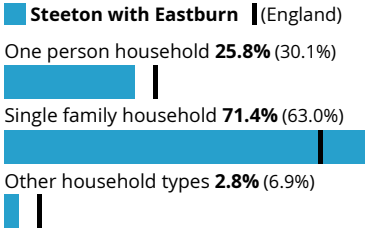


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household composition

2021

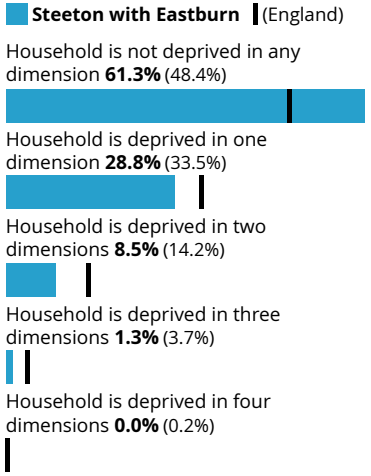


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household deprivation

2021

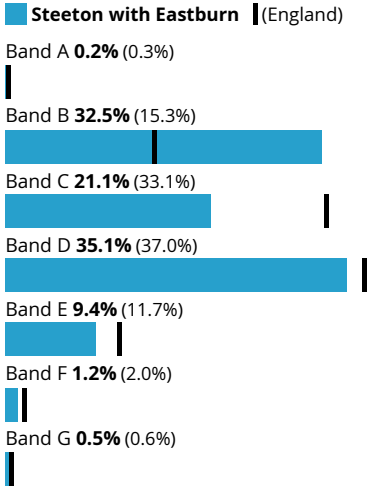


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Energy efficiency of housing

Financial year ending 2024



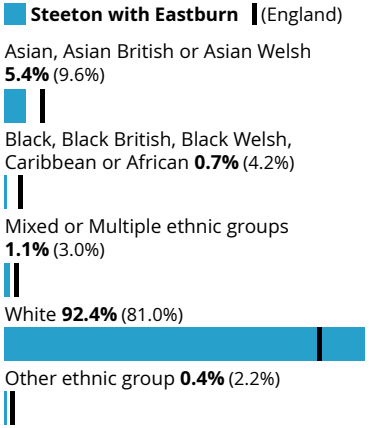
% of all assessed properties

Source: ONS analysis of Energy Performance Certificates

Small area: LSOA

Ethnic group

2021



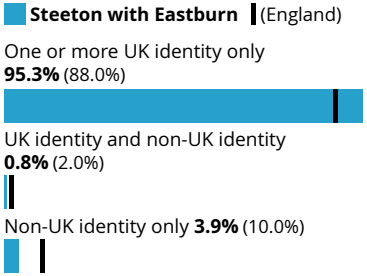
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

National identity

2021



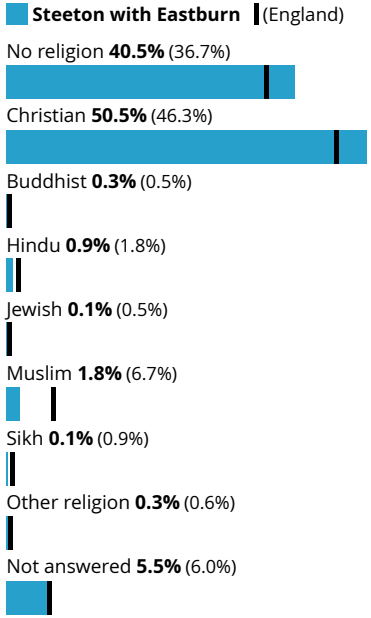
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Religion

2021



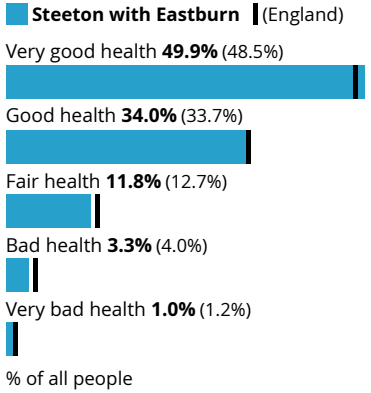
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

General health

2021



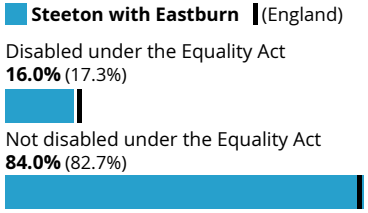
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Disability

2021

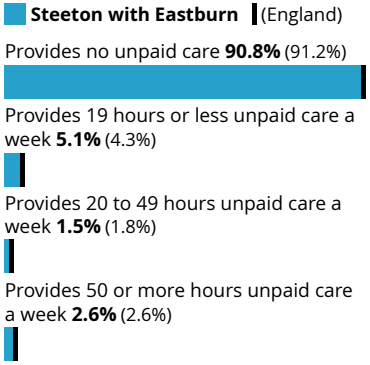


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Provision of unpaid care

2021

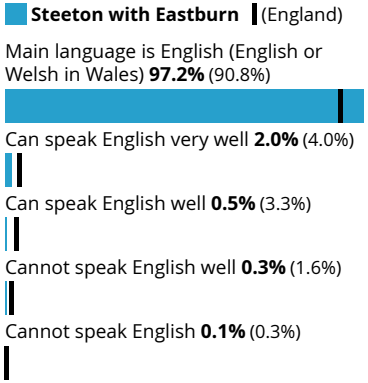


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Proficiency in English

2021

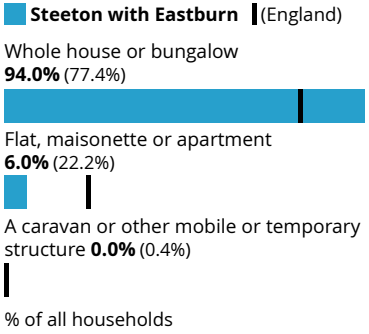


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Accommodation type

2021

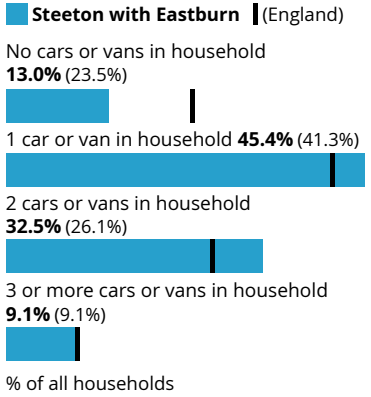


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Number of cars or vans

2021

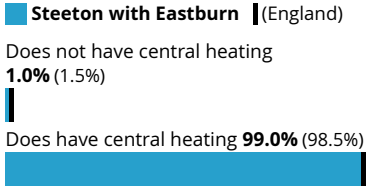


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Central heating

2021

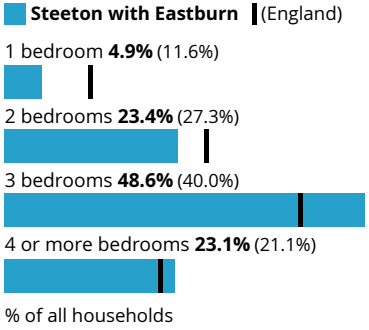


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Number of bedrooms

2021

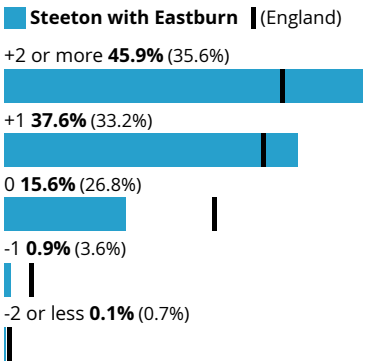


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Occupancy rating for bedrooms

2021

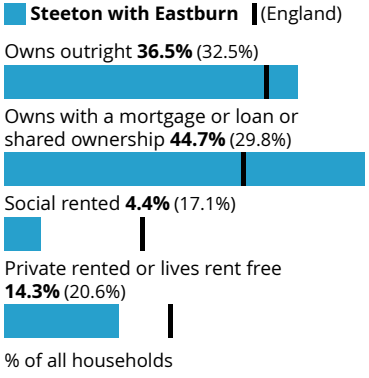


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Tenure of household

2021

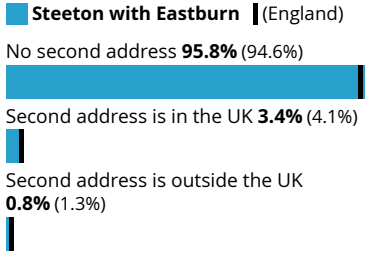


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Second address indicator

2021

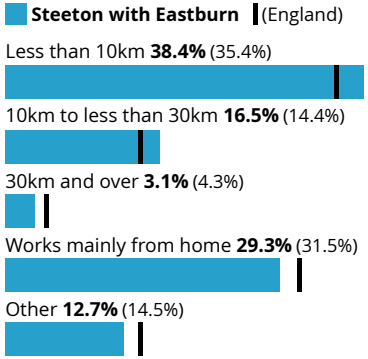


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Distance travelled to work

2021



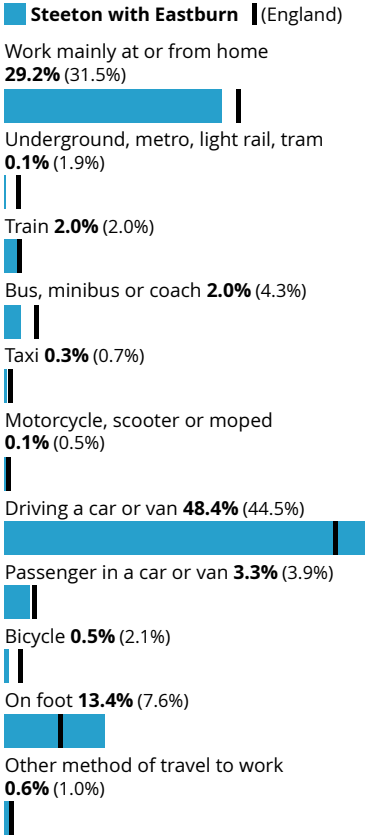
% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Method of travel to workplace

2021



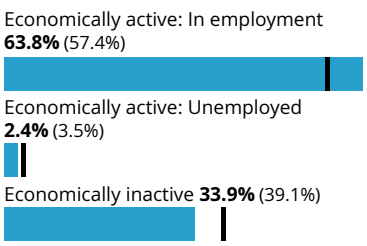
% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Economic activity status

2021



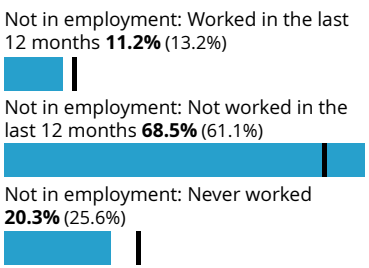
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Employment history

2021



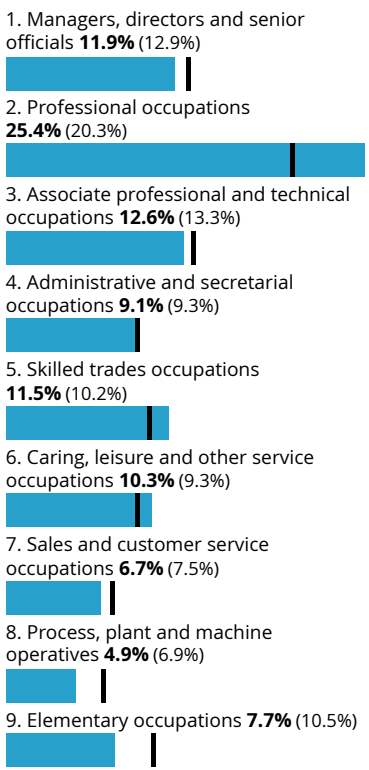
% of people aged 16 years and over not in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Occupation

2021



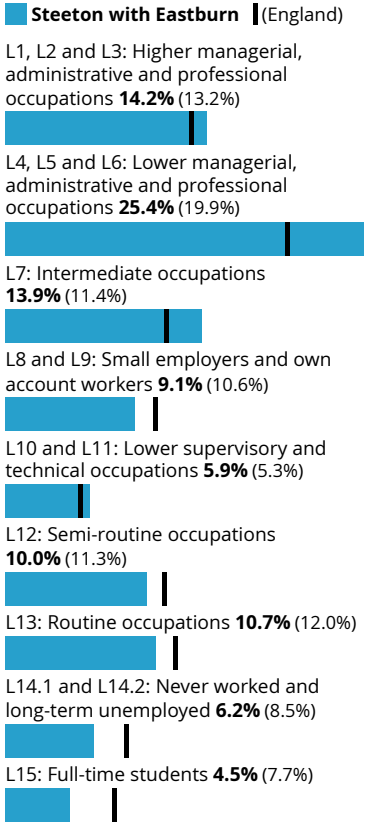
% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC)

2021



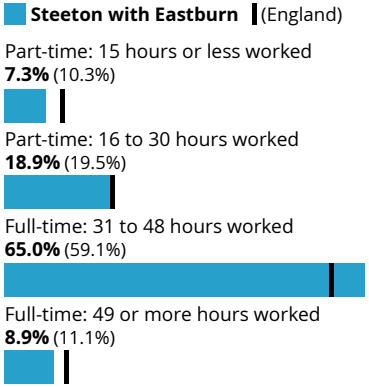
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Hours per week worked

2021



% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Claimant count

Mar 2026

1.4%

of people aged 16 to 64

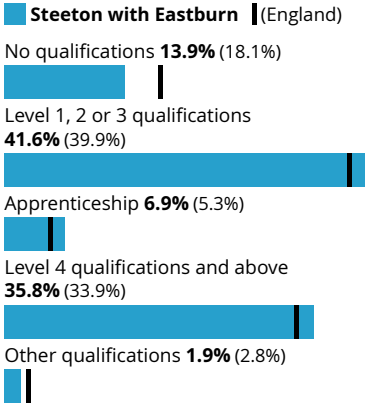
4.0% in England

Source: ONS

Small area: LSOA

Highest level of qualification

2021



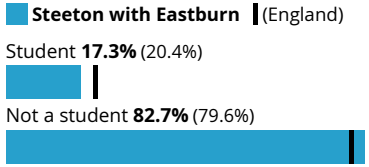
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Schoolchildren and full-time students

2021



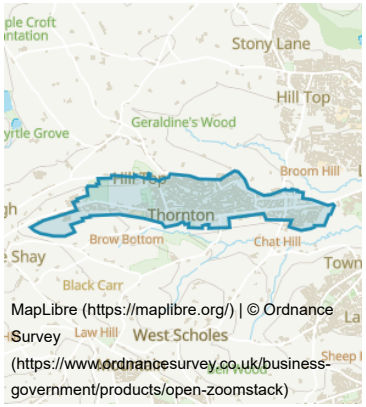
% of people aged five years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Thornton

Area map



Population

2024

5,850

people

58,620,101 people in England

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Number of households

2021

2,542

households

23,436,085 households in England

Source: ONS – Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Residential property sales

Year ending Sept 2024

82

sales

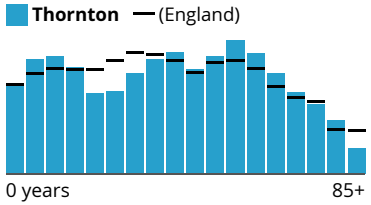
551,992 sales in England

Source: HM Land Registry – Price Paid Transaction Data

Small area: LSOA

Age profile

2024



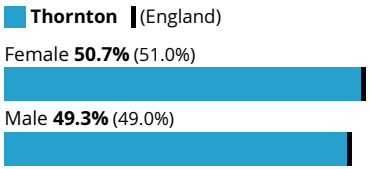
% of all people, 5 year age bands

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Sex

2024



% of all people

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Live births

2024

62

live births

567,708 live births in England

Source: ONS - Birth registrations

Small area: LSOA

Deaths

2024

57

deaths

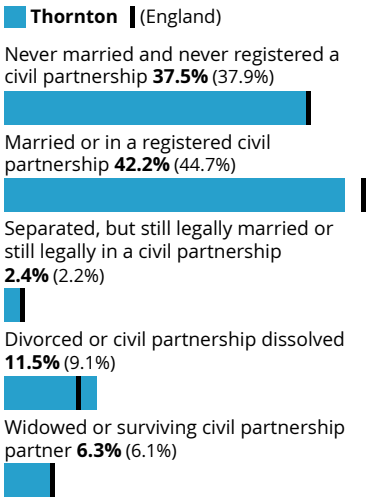
531,954 deaths in England

Source: ONS - Death registrations

Small area: LSOA

Legal partnership status

2021



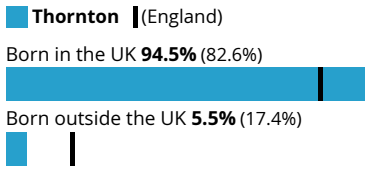
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Country of birth

2021



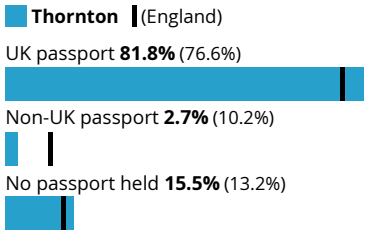
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Passports held

2021

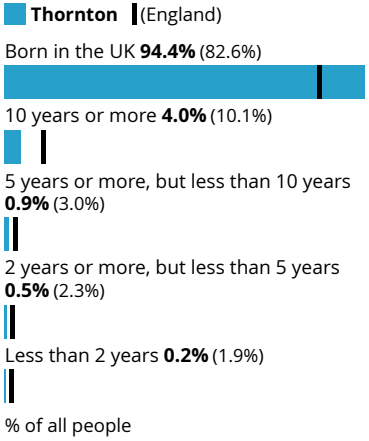


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Length of residence in the UK

2021

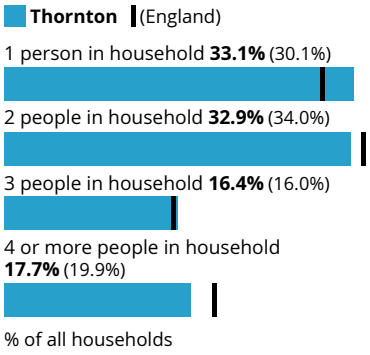


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household size

2021

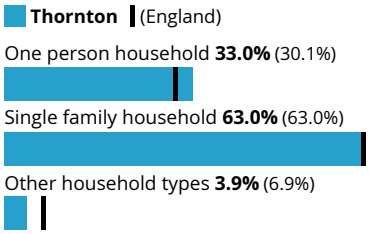


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household composition

2021

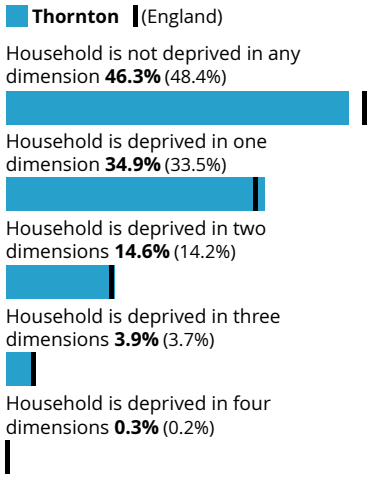


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household deprivation

2021

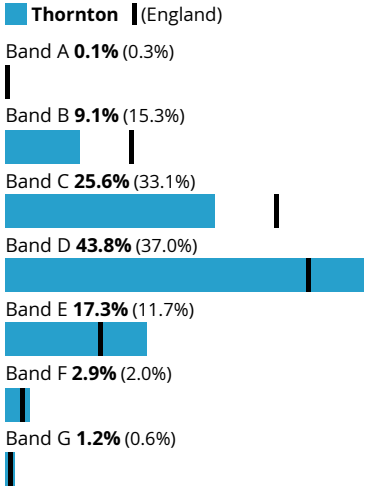


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Energy efficiency of housing

Financial year ending 2024



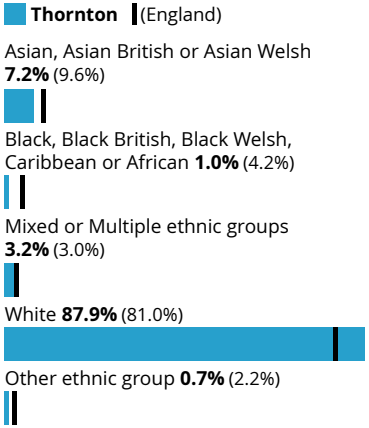
% of all assessed properties

Source: ONS analysis of Energy Performance Certificates

Small area: LSOA

Ethnic group

2021



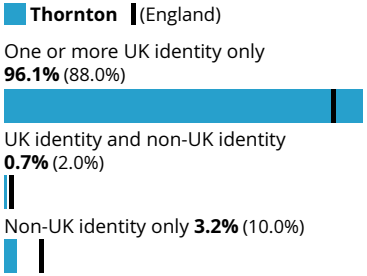
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

National identity

2021



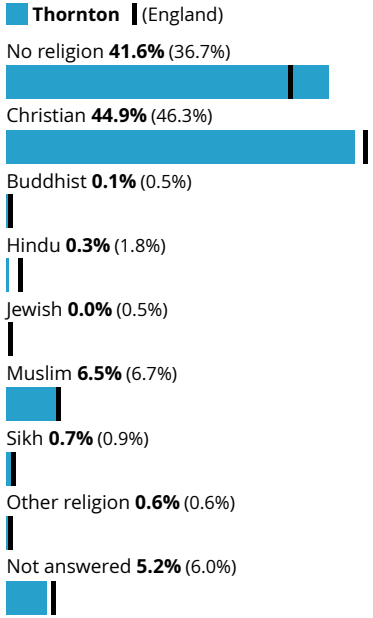
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Religion

2021



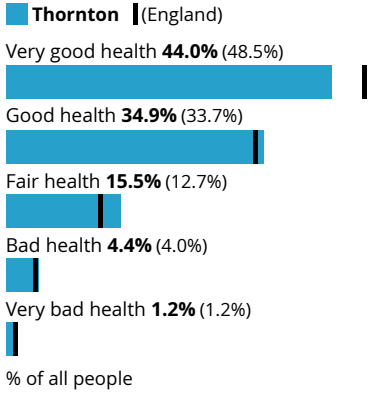
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

General health

2021



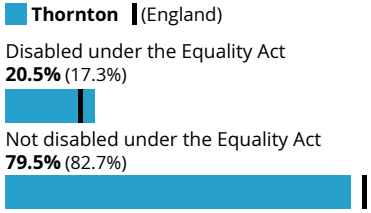
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Disability

2021

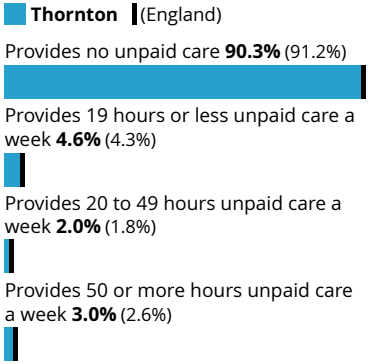


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Provision of unpaid care

2021

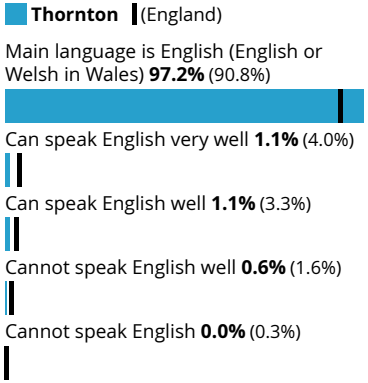


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Proficiency in English

2021

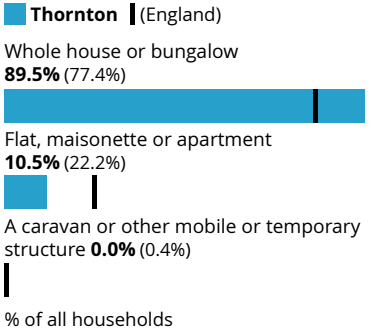


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Accommodation type

2021

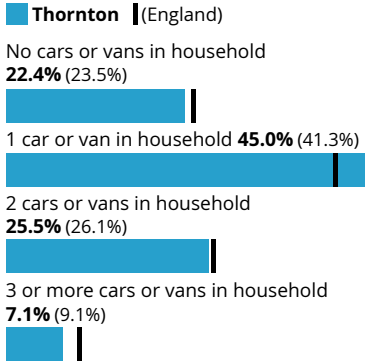


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Number of cars or vans

2021

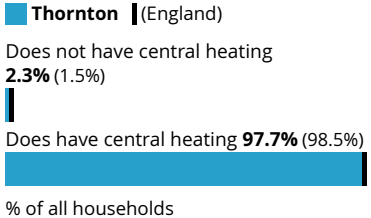


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Central heating

2021

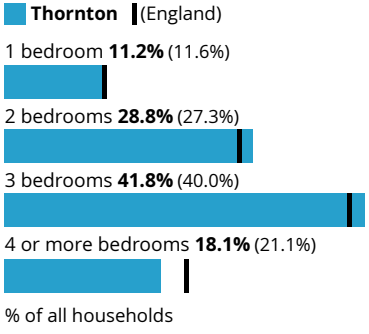


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Number of bedrooms

2021

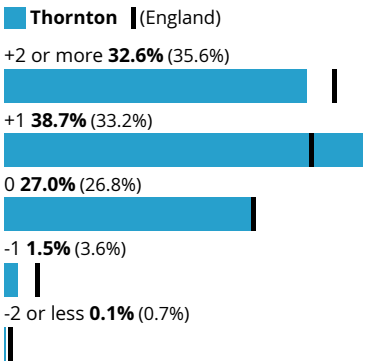


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Occupancy rating for bedrooms

2021

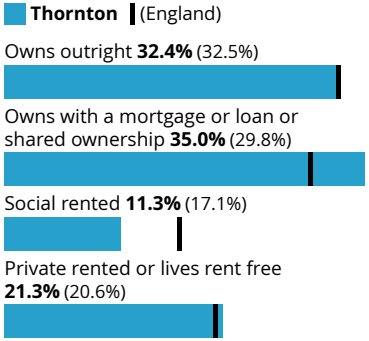


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Tenure of household

2021

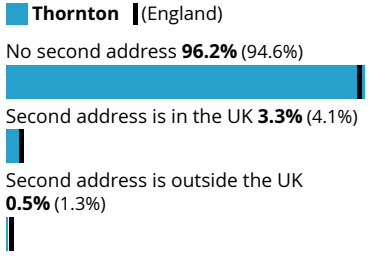


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Second address indicator

2021

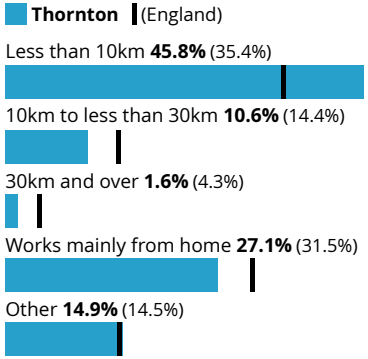


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Distance travelled to work

2021



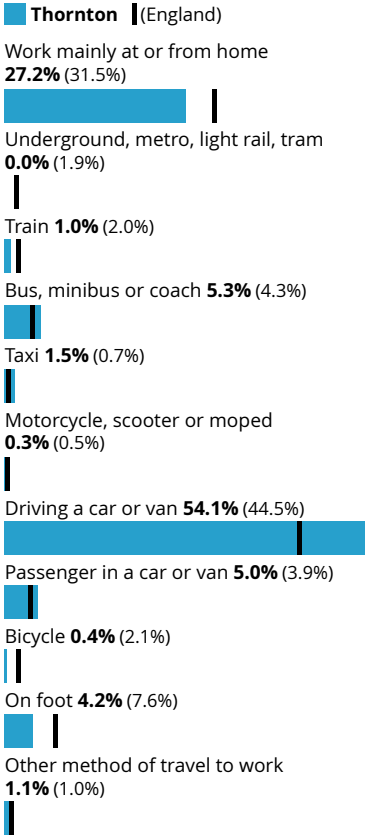
% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Method of travel to workplace

2021



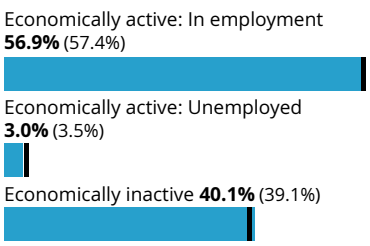
% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Economic activity status

2021



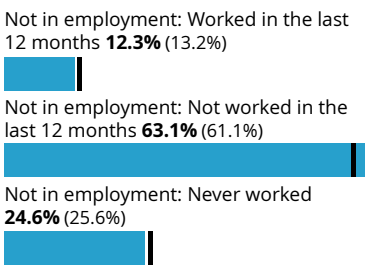
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Employment history

2021



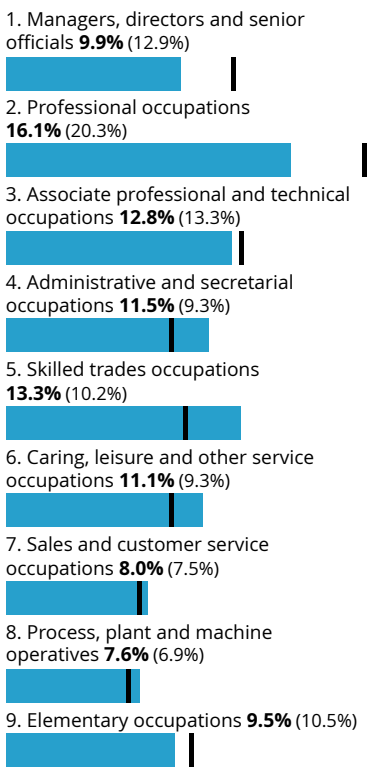
% of people aged 16 years and over not in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Occupation

2021



% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC)

2021

Thornton (England)

L1, L2 and L3: Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations **9.5%** (13.2%)



L4, L5 and L6: Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations **19.0%** (19.9%)



L7: Intermediate occupations **13.3%** (11.4%)



L8 and L9: Small employers and own account workers **10.4%** (10.6%)



L10 and L11: Lower supervisory and technical occupations **6.2%** (5.3%)



L12: Semi-routine occupations **12.0%** (11.3%)



L13: Routine occupations **15.3%** (12.0%)



L14.1 and L14.2: Never worked and long-term unemployed **8.5%** (8.5%)



L15: Full-time students **5.8%** (7.7%)



% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Hours per week worked

2021

Thornton (England)

Part-time: 15 hours or less worked **8.0%** (10.3%)



Part-time: 16 to 30 hours worked **22.7%** (19.5%)



Full-time: 31 to 48 hours worked **60.7%** (59.1%)



Full-time: 49 or more hours worked **8.6%** (11.1%)



% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Claimant count

Mar 2026

4.8%

of people aged 16 to 64

4.0% in England

Source: ONS

Small area: LSOA

Highest level of qualification

2021

Thornton (England)

No qualifications **20.1%** (18.1%)



Level 1, 2 or 3 qualifications **44.0%** (39.9%)



Apprenticeship **6.7%** (5.3%)



Level 4 qualifications and above **26.7%** (33.9%)



Other qualifications **2.4%** (2.8%)



% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Schoolchildren and full-time students

2021

Thornton (England)

Student **20.6%** (20.4%)



Not a student **79.4%** (79.6%)



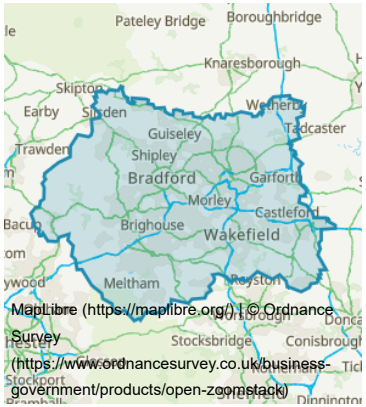
% of people aged five years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

West Yorkshire

Area map



Population

2024

2,435,236

people

58,620,101 people in England

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Number of households

2021

972,873

households

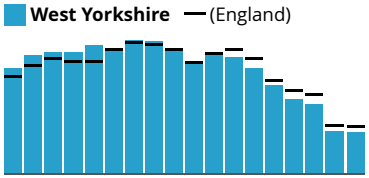
23,436,085 households in England

Source: ONS – Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Age profile

2024



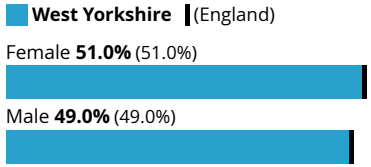
% of all people, 5 year age bands

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Sex

2024



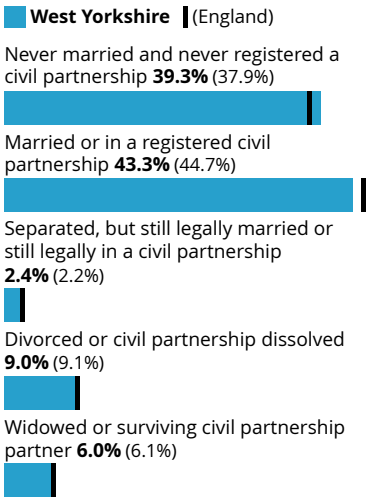
% of all people

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Legal partnership status

2021



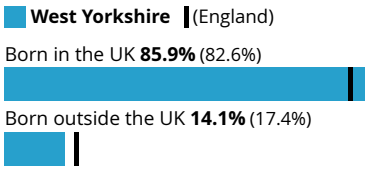
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Country of birth

2021



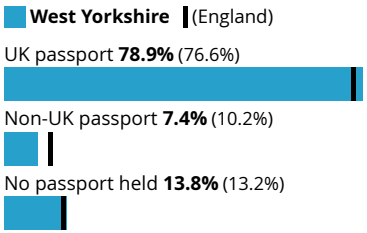
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Passports held

2021



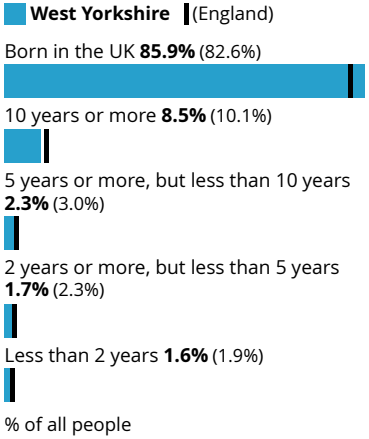
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Length of residence in the UK

2021



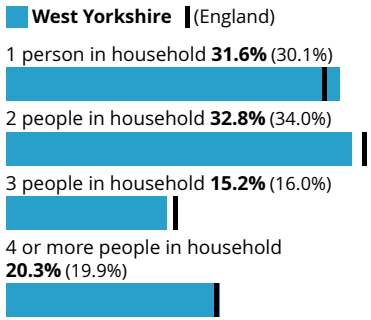
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household size

2021



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household composition

2021

West Yorkshire (England)

One person household **31.6%** (30.1%)



Single family household **62.2%** (63.0%)



Other household types **6.2%** (6.9%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household deprivation

2021

West Yorkshire (England)

Household is not deprived in any dimension **46.2%** (48.4%)



Household is deprived in one dimension **33.5%** (33.5%)



Household is deprived in two dimensions **15.4%** (14.2%)



Household is deprived in three dimensions **4.6%** (3.7%)



Household is deprived in four dimensions **0.3%** (0.2%)

% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Ethnic group

2021

West Yorkshire (England)

Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh **15.9%** (9.6%)



Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African **3.1%** (4.2%)



Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups **2.8%** (3.0%)



White **76.6%** (81.0%)



Other ethnic group **1.7%** (2.2%)

% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

National identity

2021

West Yorkshire (England)

One or more UK identity only **90.7%** (88.0%)



UK identity and non-UK identity **1.6%** (2.0%)

Non-UK identity only **7.7%** (10.0%)



% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Religion

2021

West Yorkshire (England)

No religion **36.7%** (36.7%)



Christian **40.6%** (46.3%)



Buddhist **0.3%** (0.5%)

Hindu **0.8%** (1.8%)



Jewish **0.3%** (0.5%)

Muslim **14.5%** (6.7%)



Sikh **0.8%** (0.9%)

Other religion **0.4%** (0.6%)

Not answered **5.6%** (6.0%)



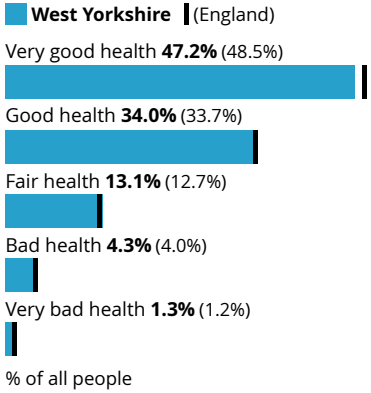
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

General health

2021



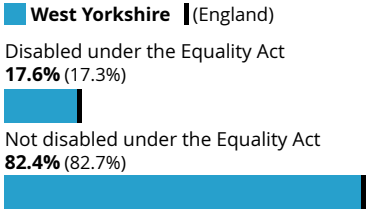
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Disability

2021



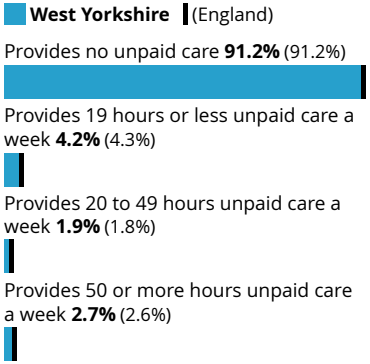
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Provision of unpaid care

2021



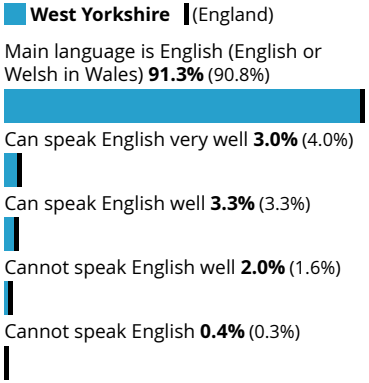
% of people aged five years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Proficiency in English

2021



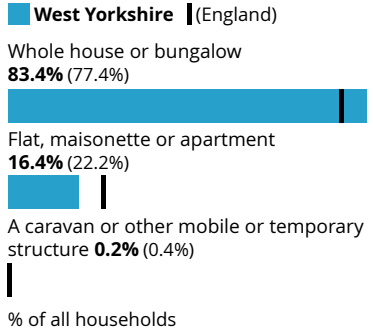
% of people aged three years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Accommodation type

2021



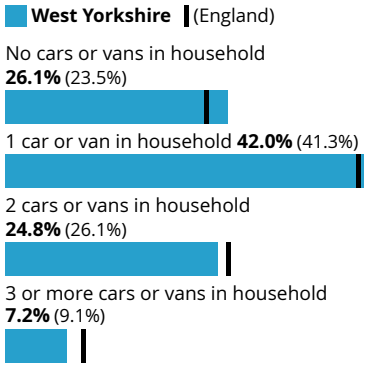
% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Number of cars or vans

2021



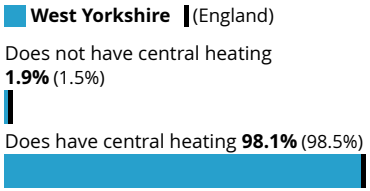
% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Central heating

2021



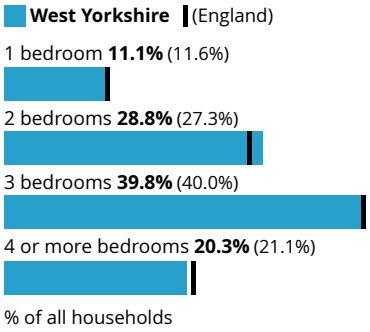
% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Number of bedrooms

2021



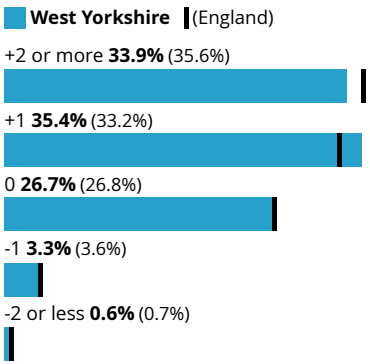
% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Occupancy rating for bedrooms

2021



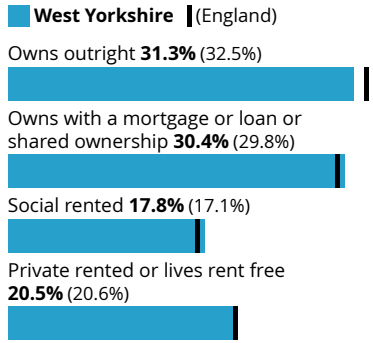
% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Tenure of household

2021



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Second address indicator

2021

West Yorkshire (England)

No second address **94.9%** (94.6%)



Second address is in the UK **4.3%** (4.1%)



Second address is outside the UK **0.9%** (1.3%)

% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Distance travelled to work

2021

West Yorkshire (England)

Less than 10km **40.6%** (35.4%)



10km to less than 30km **14.7%** (14.4%)



30km and over **2.7%** (4.3%)



Works mainly from home **28.4%** (31.5%)



Other **13.7%** (14.5%)



% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Method of travel to workplace

2021

West Yorkshire (England)

Work mainly at or from home **28.4%** (31.5%)



Underground, metro, light rail, tram **0.1%** (1.9%)

Train **1.2%** (2.0%)

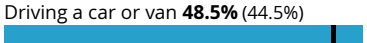
Bus, minibus or coach **5.2%** (4.3%)



Taxi **1.7%** (0.7%)

Motorcycle, scooter or moped **0.3%** (0.5%)

Driving a car or van **48.5%** (44.5%)



Passenger in a car or van **4.9%** (3.9%)



Bicycle **1.0%** (2.1%)

On foot **7.8%** (7.6%)



Other method of travel to work **1.0%** (1.0%)

% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Economic activity status

2021

West Yorkshire (England)

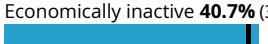
Economically active: In employment **55.5%** (57.4%)



Economically active: Unemployed **3.8%** (3.5%)



Economically inactive **40.7%** (39.1%)



% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Employment history

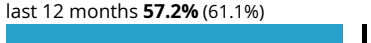
2021

West Yorkshire (England)

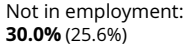
Not in employment: Worked in the last 12 months **12.9%** (13.2%)



Not in employment: Not worked in the last 12 months **57.2%** (61.1%)



Not in employment: Never worked **30.0%** (25.6%)



% of people aged 16 years and over not in employment

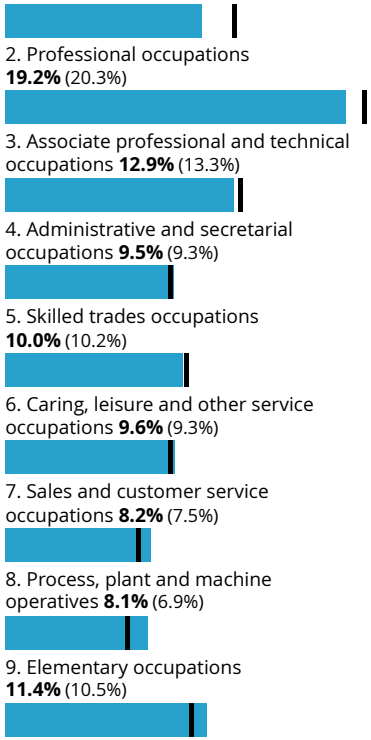
Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Occupation

2021

West Yorkshire (England)



% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

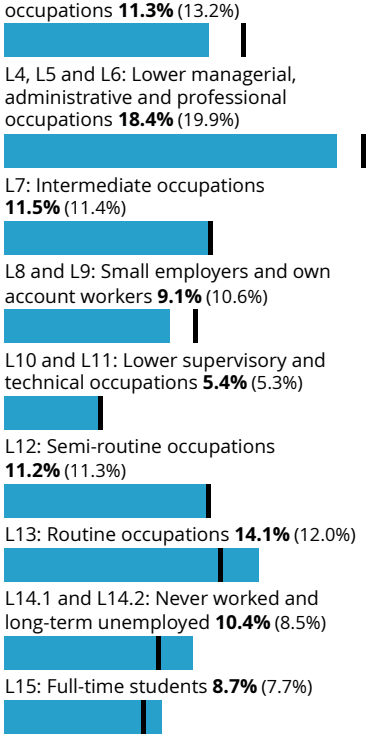
Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC)

2021

West Yorkshire (England)



% of people aged 16 years and over

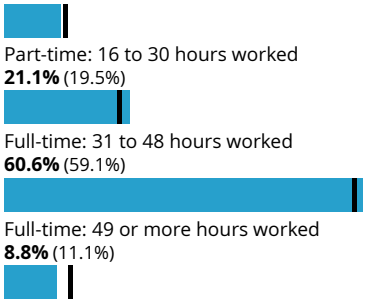
Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Hours per week worked

2021

West Yorkshire (England)



% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

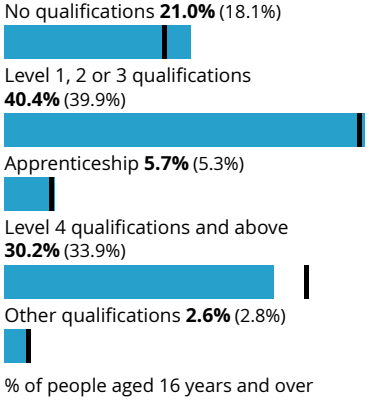
Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Highest level of qualification

2021

West Yorkshire (England)



% of people aged 16 years and over

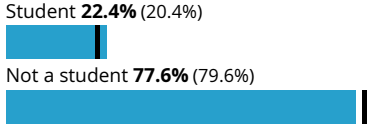
Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Schoolchildren and full-time students

2021

West Yorkshire (England)



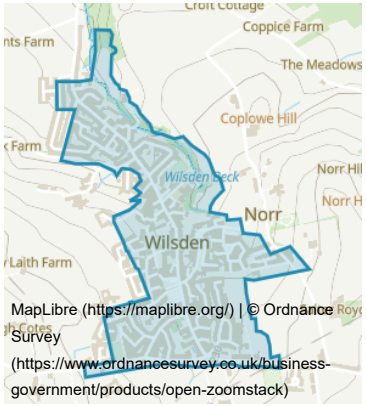
% of people aged five years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Wilsden

Area map



Population

2024

3,184

people

58,620,101 people in England

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Number of households

2021

1,443

households

23,436,085 households in England

Source: ONS – Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Residential property sales

Year ending Sept 2024

38

sales

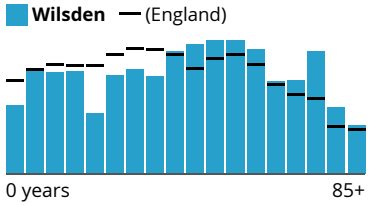
551,992 sales in England

Source: HM Land Registry – Price Paid Transaction Data

Small area: LSOA

Age profile

2024



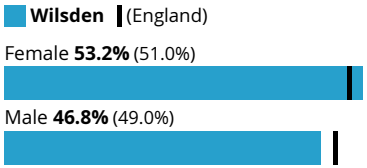
% of all people, 5 year age bands

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Sex

2024



% of all people

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Live births

2024

22

live births

567,708 live births in England

Source: ONS - Birth registrations

Small area: LSOA

Deaths

2024

45

deaths

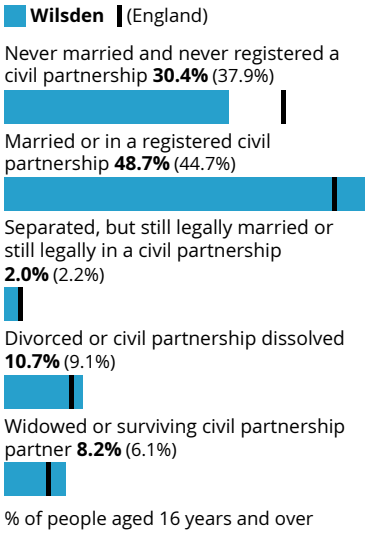
531,954 deaths in England

Source: ONS - Death registrations

Small area: LSOA

Legal partnership status

2021



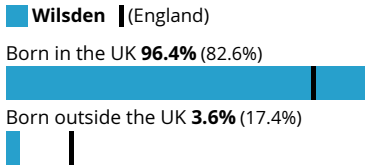
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Country of birth

2021



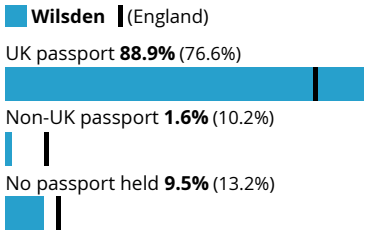
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Passports held

2021

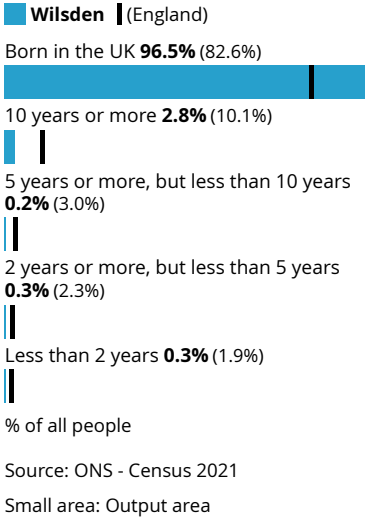


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Length of residence in the UK

2021

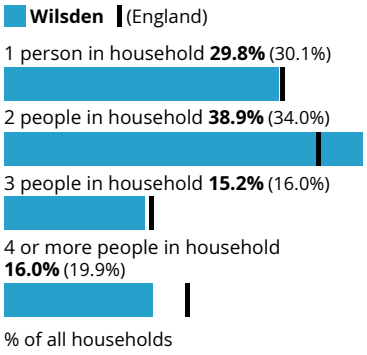


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household size

2021

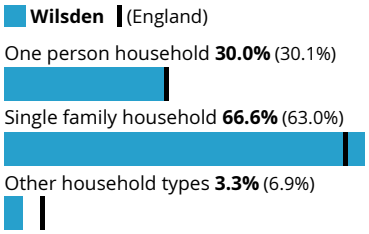


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household composition

2021

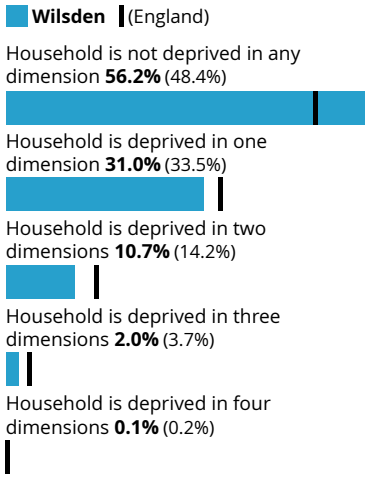


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household deprivation

2021

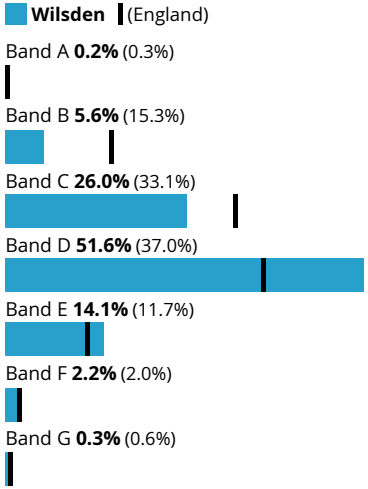


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Energy efficiency of housing

Financial year ending 2024



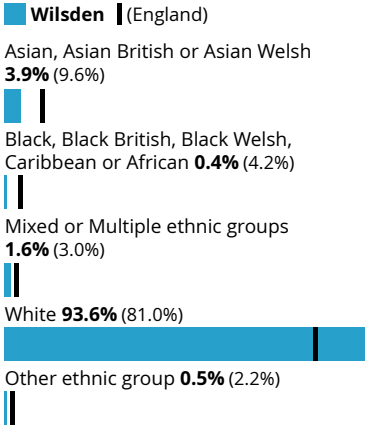
% of all assessed properties

Source: ONS analysis of Energy Performance Certificates

Small area: LSOA

Ethnic group

2021



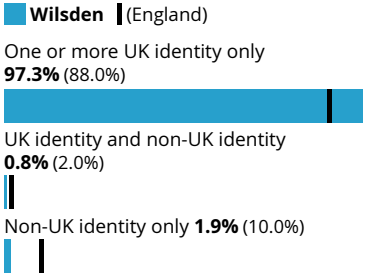
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

National identity

2021



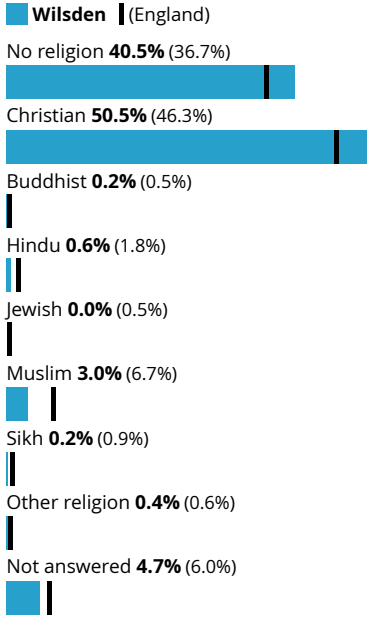
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Religion

2021



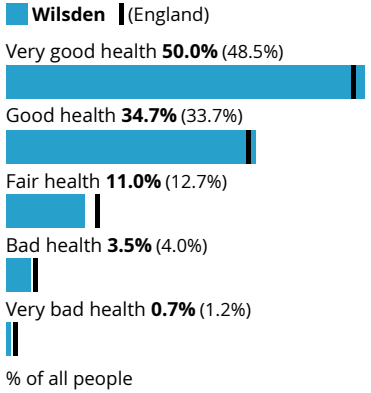
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

General health

2021



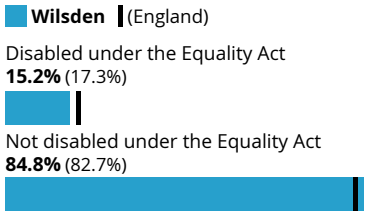
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Disability

2021

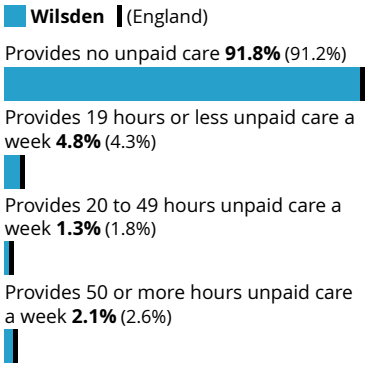


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Provision of unpaid care

2021

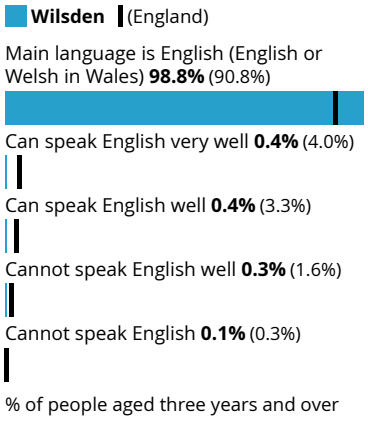


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Proficiency in English

2021

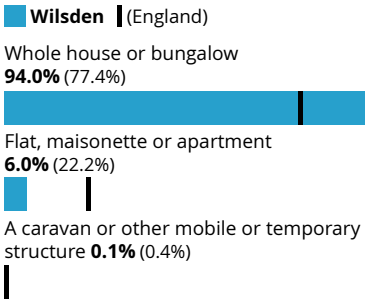


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Accommodation type

2021

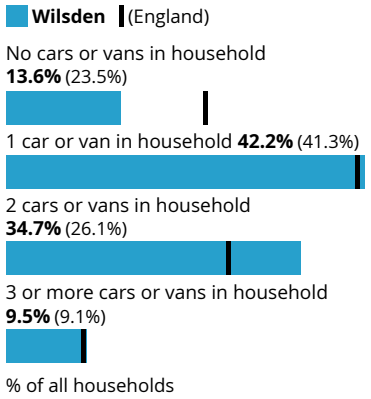


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Number of cars or vans

2021

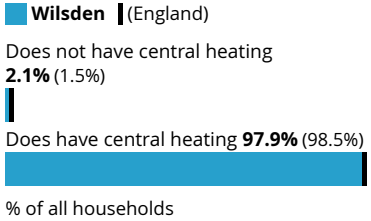


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Central heating

2021

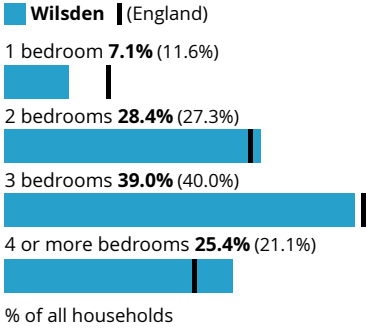


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Number of bedrooms

2021

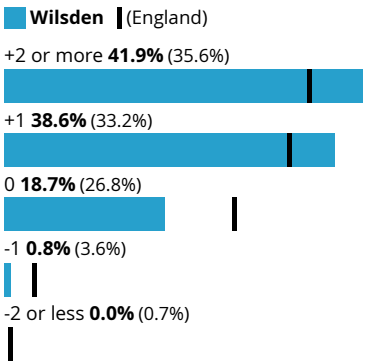


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Occupancy rating for bedrooms

2021

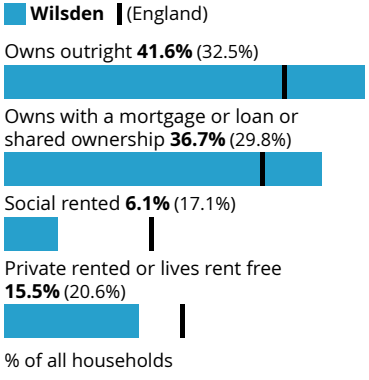


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Tenure of household

2021

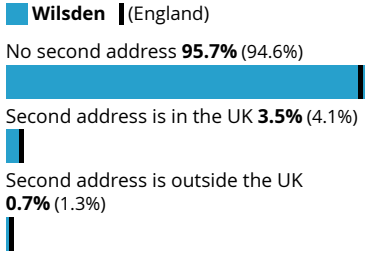


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Second address indicator

2021

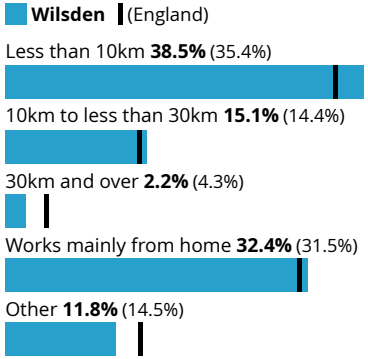


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Distance travelled to work

2021



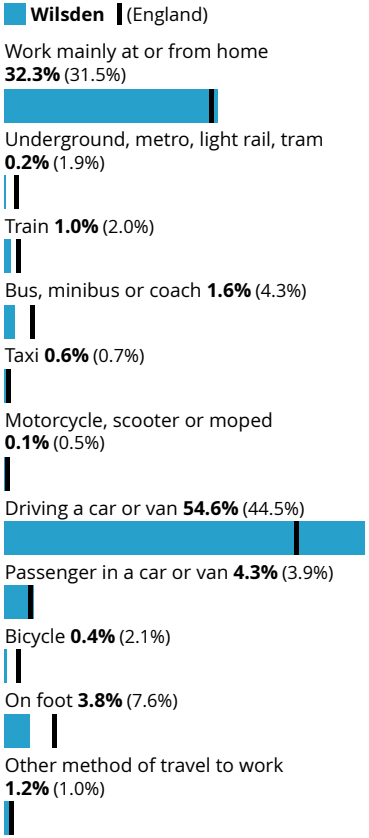
% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Method of travel to workplace

2021



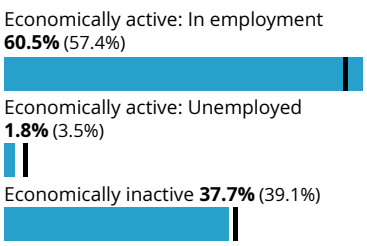
% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Economic activity status

2021



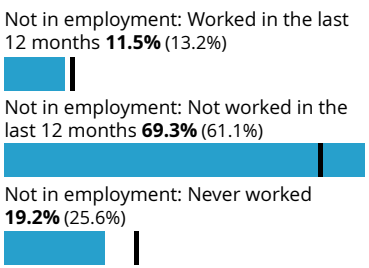
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Employment history

2021



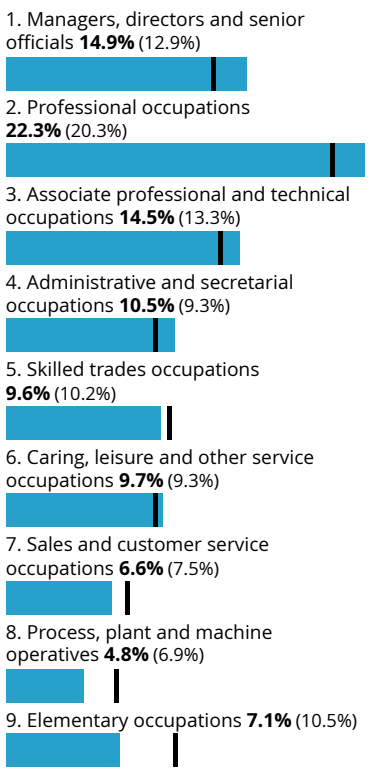
% of people aged 16 years and over not in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Occupation

2021



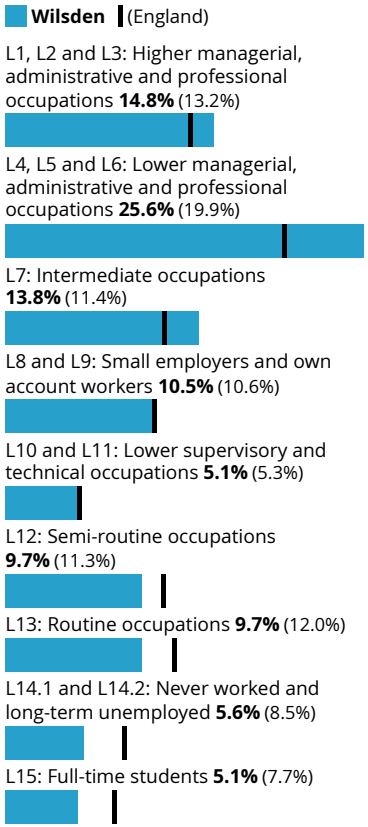
% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC)

2021



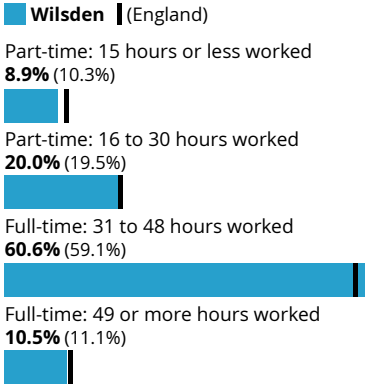
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Hours per week worked

2021



% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Claimant count

Mar 2026

1.8%

of people aged 16 to 64

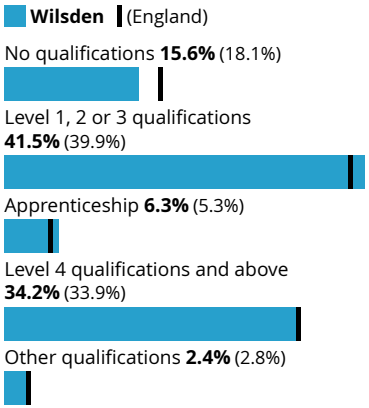
4.0% in England

Source: ONS

Small area: LSOA

Highest level of qualification

2021



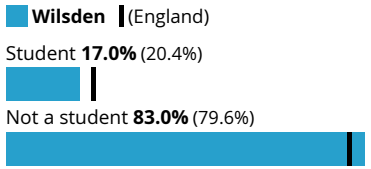
% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Schoolchildren and full-time students

2021



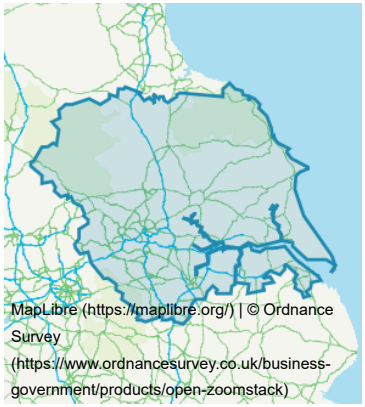
% of people aged five years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Yorkshire and The Humber

Area map



Population

2024

5,672,962

people

58,620,101 people in England

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Number of households

2021

2,330,658

households

23,436,085 households in England

Source: ONS – Census 2021

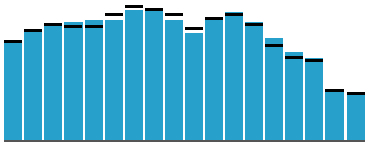
Small area: Output area

Age profile

2024

Yorkshire and The Humber

(England)



0 years 85+

% of all people, 5 year age bands

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Sex

2024

Yorkshire and The Humber

(England)

Female **50.9%** (51.0%)

Male **49.1%** (49.0%)

% of all people

Source: ONS – Mid-year estimates

Small area: Output area

Legal partnership status

2021

Yorkshire and The Humber

(England)

Never married and never registered a civil partnership **37.7%** (37.9%)

Married or in a registered civil partnership **44.2%** (44.7%)

Separated, but still legally married or still legally in a civil partnership **2.3%** (2.2%)

Divorced or civil partnership dissolved **9.4%** (9.1%)

Widowed or surviving civil partnership partner **6.4%** (6.1%)

% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Country of birth

2021

Yorkshire and The Humber

(England)

Born in the UK **88.6%** (82.6%)

Born outside the UK **11.4%** (17.4%)

% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Passports held

2021

Yorkshire and The Humber

(England)

UK passport **77.7%** (76.6%)

Non-UK passport **6.5%** (10.2%)

No passport held **15.9%** (13.2%)

% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Length of residence in the UK

2021

Yorkshire and The Humber

(England)

Born in the UK **88.6%** (82.6%)

10 years or more **6.4%** (10.1%)

5 years or more, but less than 10 years **2.0%** (3.0%)

2 years or more, but less than 5 years **1.5%** (2.3%)

Less than 2 years **1.4%** (1.9%)

% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household size

2021

Yorkshire and The Humber

(England)

1 person in household **31.5%** (30.1%)

2 people in household **34.9%** (34.0%)

3 people in household **15.3%** (16.0%)

4 or more people in household **18.3%** (19.9%)

% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household composition

2021

Yorkshire and The Humber

(England)

One person household **31.5%** (30.1%)



Single family household **63.1%** (63.0%)



Other household types **5.4%** (6.9%)



% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Household deprivation

2021

Yorkshire and The Humber

(England)

Household is not deprived in any dimension **46.8%** (48.4%)



Household is deprived in one dimension **33.7%** (33.5%)



Household is deprived in two dimensions **15.1%** (14.2%)



Household is deprived in three dimensions **4.1%** (3.7%)



Household is deprived in four dimensions **0.2%** (0.2%)

% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Ethnic group

2021

Yorkshire and The Humber

(England)

Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh **8.9%** (9.6%)



Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African **2.1%** (4.2%)



Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups **2.1%** (3.0%)



White **85.4%** (81.0%)



Other ethnic group **1.4%** (2.2%)

% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

National identity

2021

Yorkshire and The Humber

(England)

One or more UK identity only **92.0%** (88.0%)



UK identity and non-UK identity **1.3%** (2.0%)

Non-UK identity only **6.7%** (10.0%)



% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Religion

2021

Yorkshire and The Humber

(England)

No religion **39.4%** (36.7%)



Christian **44.9%** (46.3%)



Buddhist **0.3%** (0.5%)

Hindu **0.5%** (1.8%)

Jewish **0.2%** (0.5%)

Muslim **8.1%** (6.7%)



Sikh **0.4%** (0.9%)

Other religion **0.4%** (0.6%)

Not answered **5.7%** (6.0%)



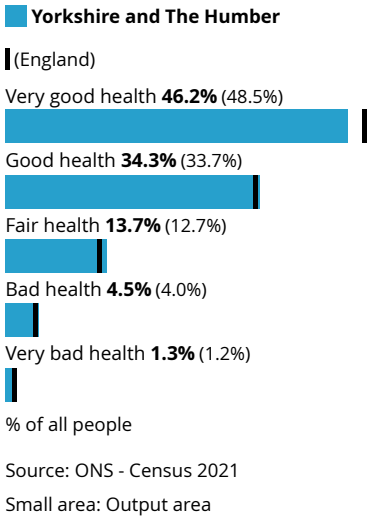
% of all people

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

General health

2021

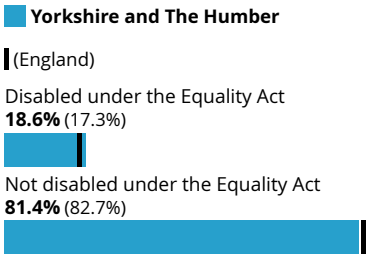


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Disability

2021

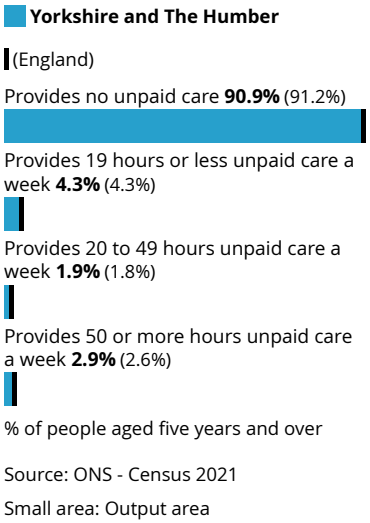


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Provision of unpaid care

2021

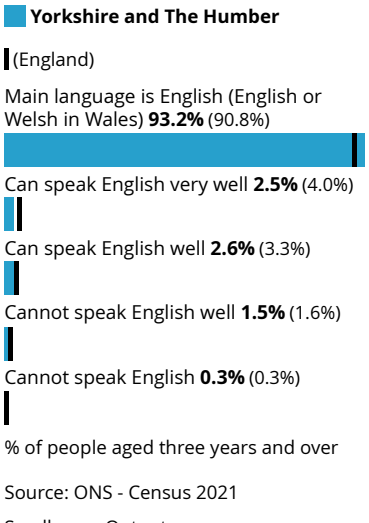


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Proficiency in English

2021

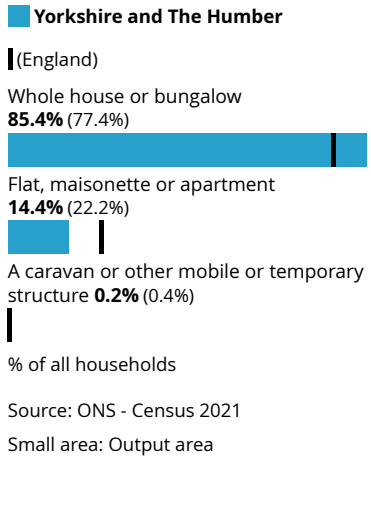


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Accommodation type

2021

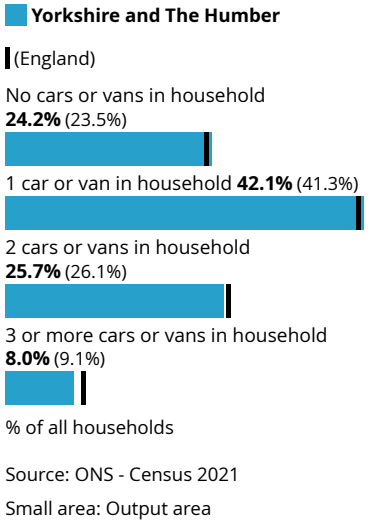


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Number of cars or vans

2021

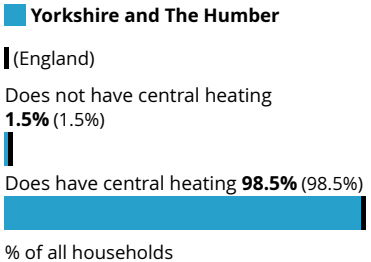


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Central heating

2021

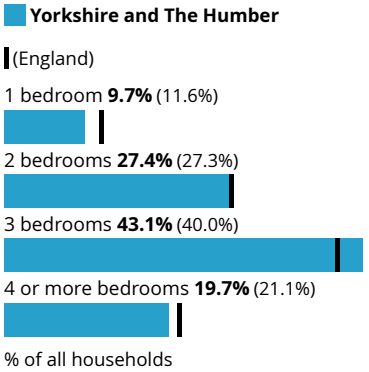


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Number of bedrooms

2021

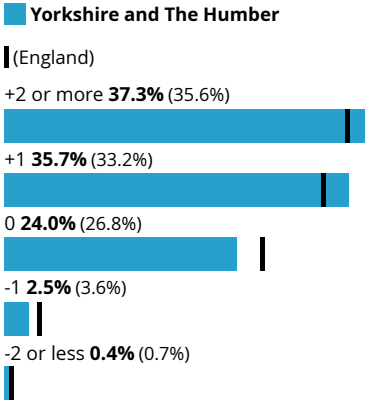


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Occupancy rating for bedrooms

2021

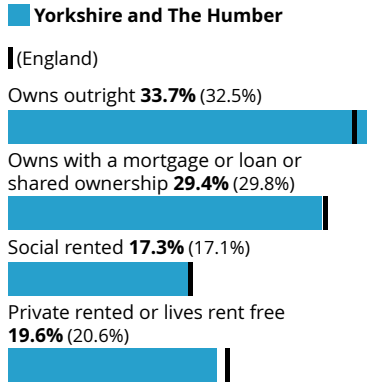


Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Tenure of household

2021



Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Second address indicator

2021

Yorkshire and The Humber

(England)

No second address **94.7%** (94.6%)



Second address is in the UK **4.4%** (4.1%)



Second address is outside the UK **0.9%** (1.3%)

% of all households

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Distance travelled to work

2021

Yorkshire and The Humber

(England)

Less than 10km **40.7%** (35.4%)



10km to less than 30km **14.9%** (14.4%)



30km and over **4.2%** (4.3%)



Works mainly from home **25.9%** (31.5%)



Other **14.2%** (14.5%)



% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Method of travel to workplace

2021

Yorkshire and The Humber

(England)

Work mainly at or from home **25.9%** (31.5%)



Underground, metro, light rail, tram **0.2%** (1.9%)

Train **0.9%** (2.0%)

Bus, minibus or coach **4.5%** (4.3%)



Taxi **1.1%** (0.7%)

Motorcycle, scooter or moped **0.4%** (0.5%)

Driving a car or van **50.9%** (44.5%)



Passenger in a car or van **5.0%** (3.9%)



Bicycle **1.9%** (2.1%)



On foot **8.3%** (7.6%)



Other method of travel to work **1.0%** (1.0%)

% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Economic activity status

2021

Yorkshire and The Humber

(England)

Economically active: In employment **55.2%** (57.4%)



Economically active: Unemployed **3.4%** (3.5%)



Economically inactive **41.4%** (39.1%)



% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Employment history

2021

Yorkshire and The Humber

(England)

Not in employment: Worked in the last 12 months **12.5%** (13.2%)



Not in employment: Not worked in the last 12 months **60.8%** (61.1%)



Not in employment: Never worked **26.8%** (25.6%)



% of people aged 16 years and over not in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Occupation

2021

Yorkshire and The Humber

(England)

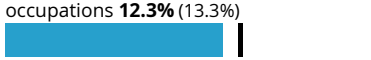
1. Managers, directors and senior officials **11.2%** (12.9%)



2. Professional occupations **18.1%** (20.3%)



3. Associate professional and technical occupations **12.3%** (13.3%)



4. Administrative and secretarial occupations **9.0%** (9.3%)



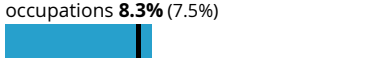
5. Skilled trades occupations **11.1%** (10.2%)



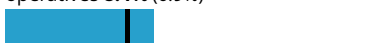
6. Caring, leisure and other service occupations **9.7%** (9.3%)



7. Sales and customer service occupations **8.3%** (7.5%)



8. Process, plant and machine operatives **8.4%** (6.9%)



9. Elementary occupations **11.8%** (10.5%)



% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC)

2021

Yorkshire and The Humber

(England)

L1, L2 and L3: Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations **10.8%** (13.2%)



L4, L5 and L6: Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations **18.4%** (19.9%)



L7: Intermediate occupations **11.2%** (11.4%)



L8 and L9: Small employers and own account workers **9.6%** (10.6%)



L10 and L11: Lower supervisory and technical occupations **6.0%** (5.3%)



L12: Semi-routine occupations **12.0%** (11.3%)



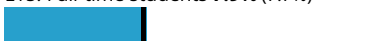
L13: Routine occupations **14.6%** (12.0%)



L14.1 and L14.2: Never worked and long-term unemployed **9.5%** (8.5%)



L15: Full-time students **7.9%** (7.7%)



% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Hours per week worked

2021

Yorkshire and The Humber

(England)

Part-time: 15 hours or less worked **9.7%** (10.3%)



Part-time: 16 to 30 hours worked **21.1%** (19.5%)



Full-time: 31 to 48 hours worked **59.3%** (59.1%)



Full-time: 49 or more hours worked **9.9%** (11.1%)



% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

Highest level of qualification

2021

Yorkshire and The Humber

(England)

No qualifications **20.6%** (18.1%)



Level 1, 2 or 3 qualifications **41.1%** (39.9%)



Apprenticeship **6.1%** (5.3%)



Level 4 qualifications and above **29.5%** (33.9%)



Other qualifications **2.6%** (2.8%)



% of people aged 16 years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area

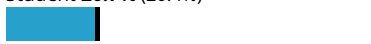
Schoolchildren and full-time students

2021

Yorkshire and The Humber

(England)

Student **20.7%** (20.4%)



Not a student **79.3%** (79.6%)



% of people aged five years and over

Source: ONS - Census 2021

Small area: Output area