

Bradford
City Centre
Heritage
Trail



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I **Welcome** to the great City of Bradford

This self-guided walk takes you around Bradford's historic and fascinating city centre, highlighting some of its remarkable architecture and other features of interest.

Your walk will take in landmarks of all ages and styles – from medieval to modern – to show how Bradford has developed over the ages.

We recommend beginning the walk at City Hall, but it can be picked up and followed at any point on the route. The first part of the walk should take approximately two hours, although may be a little longer if you choose to include the Little Germany and Cathedral parts of the route.

We have endeavoured to make the route as accessible and inclusive as possible, but please be aware that central Bradford can be quite hilly in places.

Bradford Visitor Information Centre – located on Broadway, close to City Hall – can provide additional information and advice during opening hours.

II **Bradford** is a city that's always changing. During your walk, you may notice that some areas are under construction or being redeveloped. The city has a proud architectural heritage, but an equally bright future too.

Enjoy your visit.

A mobile friendly version of this guide is available to download from www.visitbradford.com

The Making of Bradford

01 Bradford gets its name from a large stream, probably where it was once crossed by an ancient Roman road.

This “Broad ford” of water was probably located near to the site of the current Cathedral.

02 By the Middle Ages, Bradford had grown into a small town.

It was centred on the streets of Kirkgate, Westgate and Ivegate, and the “Manor of Bradford” was first held by the de Lacy family until 1311.

03 Bradford’s watercourses are mainly hidden from view today.

The ancient Bradford Beck now runs in a culvert under the city centre, but place names like Jacobs Well are reminders of what lies underneath our streets.

04 The English Civil War wasn’t good for Bradford.

Although the town had enjoyed early prosperity from the woollen industry, its support for the Parliamentary cause would prove costly. Royalists took control of Bradford in 1643, reducing it to a third rate town for the next 50 years.

05 Bradford’s worsted trade would rise again.

The area’s natural resources of water, iron and coal meant that it wasn’t long before the manufacture of worsted goods would once again begin to flourish. And then the Industrial Revolution happened...

06 By 1831, it was estimated that two thirds of the UK’s wool production was processed in Bradford.

By 1841 there were 38 worsted mills in Bradford town and 70 in the borough. Essential transport was provided by new roads, the Bradford Canal, and the Bradford-Leeds railway (opened in 1846).

07 Bradford quickly became known as Worstedopolis.

To quote one report from 1841, “Its hundred streets, stretching their wide arms for miles; filled with tens of thousands of busy merchants and artisans; and the immense products of its stupendous mills – where hundreds of clacking power-looms din the ear – exported to almost every country of the globe”.

08 Industrial growth led to the rapid expansion of the city.

Between 1800 and 1850 Bradford changed from a rural town amongst woods and fields to a sprawling metropolis filling the valley sides. The population of 6,400 in 1801 had increased to 104,000 by 1851.

09 Public health issues called for the large-scale provision of civic amenities and pioneering reforms.

The town (to have gained city status by 1897) expanded and its old buildings were largely replaced to meet new commercial needs. The best architects and craftsmen were engaged to build Bradford, and those landmarks which survive show the highest qualities of Victorian design and stone masonry.

10 Bradford was soon known around the world.

Not just as a major manufacturing capital, but as a global city of great pioneers, reformers, and world-firsts. Among the district’s famous daughters and sons include the Brontë sisters, Frederick Delius, J B Priestley and David Hockney.

11 The 20th century was an era of great change for Bradford.

The decline of the city’s traditional woollen industry and large post-war redevelopment projects began to change the face of the old Victorian city forever.

12 Modern Bradford remains an important centre of technology and innovation.

Bradford also boasts one of the youngest and most ethnically diverse populations in Europe, and is also renowned for its world-class cultural attractions.

IV Find your way around with the map below.





Your walk begins in the flagship City Park – a vast civic space, completed in 2012.

00 **City Park**

→ The park is renowned for its impressive water feature, which gradually fills throughout the day to create a striking mirror pool which contains over 100 fountains. City Park is noted for containing the highest water fountain of any UK city, which is capable of shooting water up to 100ft into the air.

Although Bradford is renowned for its Victorian architecture, it's worth noting the interesting 20th century buildings close to City Park, including the adjacent pavilion building and the neighbouring Impressions Gallery of contemporary photography.

01 **Bradford Magistrates' Courts**

→ Built in 1972 and designed by Clifford Brown, the City Architect, using local "Bolton Woods" stone. Although quite different in character from the ornate buildings of the 19th century, it has quality and formality which suits its position next to City Hall and a main civic space.

A vantage point near the subway next to the court building provides a good view of the modern Margaret McMillan Tower (home to the city's archive) and the...

02 **National Science and Media Museum**

→ Opened in 1983, the museum is part of the Science Museum Group and is home to an internationally significant collection of film, photography, television and modern media items, as well as the Wonderlab gallery. The museum also contains an independent cinema and a large IMAX screen.

Outside the museum stands the statue of the playwright and novelist...

03 **J. B. Priestley**

→ (1894 – 1984) with his trademark hat, pipe and flowing coat. Priestley was born in Bradford and learned his craft as a columnist for the local newspaper.



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Further to the right stands the...

04 **Victoria Memorial**

→ Sculptured by Alfred Drury and unveiled by the future George V in 1904. This impressive bronze statue, which is twelve feet high and weighs three tons, shows the queen dressed as she appeared at the jubilee of 1887. This tranquil garden space is also home to a number of other important memorials, including Bradford's Cenotaph.



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Bradford City Hall



05 → Built in 1914 as a variety theatre for the Edwardian “King of Pantomime” Francis Laidler. The architects were Chadwick and Watson of Leeds. The sloping and tapering site has resulted in quite a unique building with a richly plastered interior, which is now regarded as one of the finest receiving venues in the North of England.

06 → The former Odeon Cinema was built in 1930 as a combined cinema and theatre, with a spectacular cinema organ, and designed by the architect William Illingworth, it was one of the largest cinemas outside London and went on to be a renowned concert venue, hosting the Beatles, The Rolling Stones and Jimi Hendix among others. After reverting back to being a cinema (and bingo hall) in the late 1960s, it permanently closed in 2000. It is now known as Bradford Live, a new live music and entertainment venue to be operated by the NEC group after its redevelopment.

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Cross the road in front of Bradford Live to enter City Park again, and make your way towards the modern crescent-shaped building opposite City Hall. There is a large open gateway in the middle of the building, to the right of Starbucks. Through here you will see the arched entrance to Sunbridge Wells...

Sunbridge Wells

06a → A unique subterranean complex of independent bars, eateries and shops, opened in 2017. The tunnels were originally part of a 13th century quarry and were later saw a variety of uses including a dungeon; an air raid shelter; and a 1960s music venue.

They were largely closed off and hidden from public view for many years before the most recent redevelopment.



Retrace your steps back to City Park, where it becomes Centenary Square.

Alhambra Theatre



07

Bradford City Hall

→ One of Bradford's most distinctive buildings. The original building, with its 'Italianate' clocktower, was opened in 1873 and was designed by Bradford architects Lockwood and Mawson. The upper parts of the elevations contain 35 statues of the Kings and Queens of England and Oliver Cromwell, by the London masonry firm Farmer and Brindley.

The detailing around the main entrance – flanked by Queen Elizabeth I and Queen Victoria – shows local stone and stone carving of superlative quality. The extension at the rear, completed in 1908 in a “Gothic/Tudor” style carefully designed to harmonise with the original, was chiefly the design of the famous architect Richard Norman Shaw.

The building remains the administrative headquarters of the Bradford district, and is also home to the Bradford Police Museum – which includes the preserved Victorian cells and 1873 courtroom.

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Cross Bridge Street to the small public square in front of the distinctive red-coloured building.

Bradford City Hall



08

Prudential Assurance Building

→ Unmistakable in Bradford as the only major building to be built of red brick and terracotta. It was built in 1895 and designed by the famous Manchester architect Alfred Waterhouse. Whilst a building of some interest, the style and materials owe little to Bradford, but were those chosen by the company for all its new buildings to promote its national image.



Walk up the left side of Sunbridge Road and cross to Upper Millergate, noting the buildings opposite on the way.

09

Sunbridge Road

→ The north side of Sunbridge Road consists of a fine group of Victorian commercial buildings, in varied Gothic and Classical style. They were built in the period 1873–80 following the construction of Sunbridge Road to bypass Ivgate and the City Centre. The view as a whole down Sunbridge Road and Bridge Street is of relatively intact and high quality Victorian frontages.



Make a short detour to the top of Sunbridge Road before returning to walk up Upper Millergate.

10

Queen Anne Chambers

→ Queen Anne Chambers was built in 1880 and designed by Waugh and Isitt of Leeds. Victorian taste revelled in the revival of past architectural styles – generally Classical or Gothic – but this building is clearly based on the ‘Queen Anne’ style of the early 18th century and originally had highly decorative windows.

11

Sunwin House

→ Sunwin House is a rare example of a listed 20th century building in Bradford, built in 1935. Unlike the classical designs of the Alhambra and the Odeon, Sunwin House was totally modern in its design and inspired by the new architecture of Europe and America.



Walk up Upper Millergate to the corner of the Kirkgate Centre – you’ll notice an additional entrance to Sunbridge Wells on your right.

The junction of Kirkgate and Ivegate is one of the oldest parts of Bradford, and the original site of the old Market Cross and pillory. Market rights were granted by the king in 1251 and the market held here was formerly in the churchyard.

12

Ivegate

→ Ivegate retains no original buildings, the view from Kirkgate is still one of a steep, narrow medieval street. At the top corner of Ivegate (opposite the Kirkgate Centre) stood the medieval Toll booth with the manorial court house (or “Hall of Pleas”) above it, and the town dungeon below. The dungeon still exists below the corner building, and a plaque records the imprisonment here of John Nelson, the prominent Wesleyan methodist preacher, in 1744.



Walk up Westgate (with Kirkgate Shopping Centre to your right) and turn right along Goodwin Street. Turn second left up Rawson Place and across John Street to the far side of Rawson Square.

The right hand side of Rawson Place consists of a fine terrace of houses of about 1800, except for a later and more elaborate insertion of 1890 (Nos. 10–12). The area is currently undergoing significant redevelopment as part of the National Lottery’s Townscape Heritage Fund.

13

Rawson Hotel

→ At the corner of John Street is the eye catching Rawson Hotel. Built in 1899 but bomb damaged in 1940, it originally formed one end of a long symmetrical frontage to the market. The architects were Hope and Jardine. The corner tower with its domed drum is a distinctive feature which was preserved as part of the Rawson Quarter redevelopment.

Ivegate



- 13a → It's from this vantage that it's hard not to spot the looming High Point building, the 'brutalist' former headquarters of Yorkshire Building Society, designed by John Brunton & Partners and completed in 1972. Although the style and scale of the building continues to divide opinion in Bradford, it is none-the-less a striking example of early 1970s design quite typical of provincial banks and building societies of the era.



From Rawson Square – the site of the former Christ Church – walk up the left side of North Parade. Note on your left hand side Nos. 15–17 with its colourful 1930s 'Art Deco' glazing displayed on both floors.

- 14 → **North Parade** The east side of North Parade is one of the finest office frontages in the city, with a wide variety of styles. Church House (1871–73) by the architects Andrews and Pepper, is in heavy French Gothic style. Devonshire House (Nos. 30–34 dated 1898) includes both Jacobean and Arts and Crafts details and the remaining buildings (1907–10, by the architect J Ledingham) borrow Jacobean and Dutch Renaissance motifs. Due to the skill of the architects the effect is varied but harmonious.

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- 15 → **Yorkshire Penny Bank** The Yorkshire Penny Bank, terminates the frontage at the corner of Manor Row, richly modelled and profusely decorated in French/Italian Renaissance style, it demonstrates both excellence in stone carving and the ability of Victorian architects to create a dramatic spectacle out of an awkward tapering site. Notice particularly the entrance vestibule, with its mosaic-tiled floor and iron gates raised from below the steps.

Central Mosque

- 15a → Here you'll also note the city's Central Mosque with its striking gold dome – an excellent example of traditional religious design also using local Yorkshire Stone, built in phases from the late 1990s onwards.



Now turn right and walk down Manor Row.

- 16 → **Manor Row** The upper part of Manor Row contains a rare cluster of surviving early 19th century town houses. To the right, Nos. 31–37 are unspoilt houses of about 1820, perhaps an uncompleted crescent of which the pair 35 and 37 were meant to be the centrepiece.

On the opposite side of the road No 32 (now a restaurant) is a house of about 1820 with a grand "renaissance" shopfront extended out in 1880–90. No. 30 appears to have been built as a pair of town houses around 1835–40, and later converted to offices for the Bradford Canal Company.

High Point



County Court

- 17 → The former County Court lies beyond the houses, on the right of Manor Row. The original building of 1859 (No. 27) is set back with a carriage forecourt, whilst the later addition of 1899 (No. 29) is brought forward to the road line. The stone masonry of No. 27 is particularly fine, with alternating bands of fluted or deeply tooled (vermiculated) stone round the openings.



Stop at the upper corner, before turning right into Upper Piccadilly.

Register Office

- 18 → The former Register Office on the opposite side of Manor Row forms an excellent 'stop' to Upper Piccadilly. It was built in 1877 as Poor Law Offices to the design of Andrews and Pepper. It presents a well proportioned facade to Manor Row and its masonry detailing changes subtly from pavement to eaves level to reflect its structure and the status of the rooms within.



Walk up Upper Piccadilly and turn left down Darley Street. Darley Street has fine Victorian buildings on both sides.

Bradford Library and Literary Institute

- 19 → On the left hand corner of Duke Street stands the Bradford Library and Literary Institute. It was originally built in 1827 as a two storey house (the Bradford Dispensary) but acquired by the Bradford Literary Society in 1854, as a subscription library, and raised in height and enlarged in 1905. The industrial growth of Bradford in the 18th and 19th centuries was mirrored by a proliferation of charitable and educational societies which still remain part of Bradford's tradition.



Proceed down Darley Street to Kirkgate. It's worth noting that the lower part of Darley Street is currently undergoing significant redevelopment. Many of the buildings on the left (as you walk downhill) are in the process of being demolished, with a new central market and public square to be built in their place. The new Darley Street Market is set to open in 2022.

The entrance to Bank Street is flanked by imposing buildings of 1876-78, those on the left (the Talbot Hotel) designed by Andrews and Pepper and those on the right (the Old Bradford Liberal Club buildings) by Lockwood and Mawson.

County Court



20

Bradford Banking Company building

→ At the corner of Darley Street and Kirkgate stands the Bradford Banking Company building, now a building society office. This magnificent building was designed by Andrews and Delauney and built in 1858 as the first prestigious bank building in the city. The banking hall has a particularly fine plaster ceiling, visible from outside, carried on gilded marble columns. The second floor windows are later insertions, and the upper half of the Darley Street elevation is a later addition of 1877 exactly matching the original.



Turn left along Kirkgate and make a short detour left up Piccadilly.

21

Exchange Rooms

→ The Exchange Rooms, on the left and to the rear of the Bradford Banking Company building, were built in 1828 in Greek revival style, to provide public newsrooms, billiard rooms and a ballroom. They were later used as a wool exchange and then as Bradford's Post Office from 1867–87.



Continue along Kirkgate to Cheapside. Note the “Shoulder of Mutton” public house on the left (dated 1825) which is a rare survival so close to the city centre.

22

Bradford Old Bank

→ Bradford Old Bank at the corner of Cheapside is an exquisitely detailed little building in a mixture of Palladian revival and Baroque style. It was built in 1885 for Beckett and Company, and designed by the architects Milnes and France.

23

The Midland Hotel

→ The Midland Hotel on the opposite side of Cheapside marks the approach to the former Midland Station (Forster Square). It is a terminus hotel of appropriately bold and lavish design by the chief architect of the Midland Railway and is best seen from a distance where the roof detailing can be appreciated.

The many famous names who have stayed here include Laurel and Hardy, Paul Robeson, The Beatles and the Rolling Stones. The famous stage actor Sir Henry Irving died here in 1905 after appearing at the nearby Theatre Royal.



Walk down Cheapside to the end of Market Street, where Cheapside becomes Lower Kirkgate.

This area has witnessed significant redevelopment in recent years with the opening of The Broadway retail and leisure centre in 2015. The Broadway area contains two small public squares – including Forster Square at the east end of Lower Kirkgate.

Bradford Banking Company building



- 24 → **Kala Sangam Arts Centre**
The imposing building adjacent to Forster Square is the Kala Sangam Arts Centre, built in 1887 originally as the General Post Office and designed by Sir Henry Tanner. Behind lies the Cathedral which is the eventual termination of this walk.

Note the statue of W E Forster, Liberal MP for Bradford and Minister for Education, who carried through the 1870 Education Act to provide general schooling for all children.

- 25 → **Bradford District Bank**
Back at the junction of Market Street, Cheapside and Lower Kirkgate stands the Bradford District Bank – now the NatWest Bank – built in 1873 to the design of Milnes and France. It displays a high quality crisp carving in local ‘Gaisby’ stone and its corner location is again emphasised by a domed drum at roof level.



Walk down Market Street observing the Wool Exchange to your right and turn right into Bank Street.

Wool Exchange



- 26 → **Wool Exchange**
The Wool Exchange symbolises the great wealth and importance which Bradford had gained from the wool trade by the mid-19th century. It was completed in 1867 to the design of Lockwood and Mawson, won in open competition, and the foundation stone was laid by the then Prime Minister, Lord Palmerston. It is ornate ‘Venetian Gothic’ in style with very decorative roof parapets and pinnacles.

Between the ground floor arches are carved portraits of notable people (facing Market Street): Cobden, Sir Titus Salt, Stephenson, Watt, Arkwright, Jacquard, Gladstone and Palmerston and (to Bank Street): Raleigh, Drake, Columbus, Cook and Anson. Flanking the porched entrance below the tower are statues of Bishop Blaize, the patron saint of woolcombers, and King Edward III who greatly promoted the wool trade.

The Wool Exchange benefitted from some contemporary enhancements in the mid-1990s, including the large glazed frontage which you’ll note on Hustlergate in a moment.

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Continue up Bank Street until you reach the corner of Bank Street and Hustlergate.

- 27 → **Bradford Commercial Bank**
On the corner of Bank Street and Hustlergate stands the former Bradford Commercial Bank – another fine example of a Victorian bank, built in 1868 to the design of Andrews and Pepper. It is a fitting neighbour for the Wool Exchange and the banking hall has a decorative vaulted plaster ceiling visible from the outside.

To the right of the former bank is Piece Hall Yard – a fine Victorian streetscape, home to the historic Bradford Club and, a more recent addition, the Peace Museum.

A plaque further up Bank Street records that behind the street frontage once stood the Piece Hall which was the main trading centre for wool from 1773 until the mid-19th century.



Turn onto Hustlergate towards Tyrell Street. Note the Victorian office building No. 1 Hustlergate, which despite having a tiny frontage manages to command some status through careful design.

Turn left onto Ivegate. Towards the bottom of Ivegate, note the fine block of buildings on the right hand side designed by Knowles and Wilcock in 1871. At the bottom of Ivegate stands the modern “Ivegate Arch” – a sculptural “gate” erected in 1988. The arch depicts various aspects of the history and character of Bradford.

Turn left out of the “gate” onto Market Street and turn right down Bank Street to Hall Ings, noting the view of City Hall on your left as you cross Broadway.

St George's Hall



28

Telegraph & Argus

→ Facing the end of Bank Street are the former Telegraph & Argus newspaper offices. The older building (to the right) was built in 1853 as a warehouse for Milligan and Forbes, Stuff Merchants, and designed by Andrews and Delauney. The style was that of a 15th or 16th century Italian Palace (“palazzo”), designed to impress buyers, and it must have caused a sensation when completed. The modern extension to the left has a totally glazed facade which once housed a large newspaper print press.

29

St George's Hall

→ Further right stands St. George's Hall built in 1851-53 and the first major public building by Lockwood and Mawson. It is a truly grand building, designed as a classical temple on a podium. Its large concert and meeting hall could seat 4000, and some of the notable people to appear here were Ruskin, Palmerston, Jenny Lind, and Charles Dickens.

The building also played a role in the history of women's suffrage, with one notable incident in which the then Home Secretary Winston Churchill was ambushed by a group of Suffragettes during a speech. The building benefitted from a significant restoration project, completed in 2019.



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Cross Hall Ings and walk up Bridge Street, turning left into Drake Street.

30

Crown Court Building

→ The modern Crown Court Building off Drake Street shows a similar quality of dignity to the Magistrates' Courts and makes extensive use of local stone. The forecourt has been developed as a new public square – Exchange Square – of which the focal point is a sculpture commemorating the Bradford-born composer Frederick Delius (1862-1934).

The Crown Court is built on the site of the former Exchange station, one corner of which has been retained above Drake Street to provide a small pedestrian square overlooking Hall Ings.



You may choose to finish the walk here, as you're very close to the City Hall starting point. However, there is an extension to the walk which takes in Bradford's historic merchant and cathedral quarters.

Walk along the left side of the Crown Courts, through the square and down towards The Broadway centre, stopping at Vicar Lane.

- 31 **Little Germany** → The area on the opposite side of Leeds Road is known as Little Germany – a compact area of late Victorian warehouses and offices built on a steep slope and having a highly distinctive character of its own. Here merchants could store and sell their goods in their own private premises, rather than through the exchanges. This vast area was developed between 1855 and 1890, the architect for much of it being Eli Milnes (of Milnes and France): it is full of tall, high quality buildings, closely spaced to reduce land purchase costs, and producing some fine street scapes. Little Germany deserves a separate tour to appreciate its architecture but a few examples are included here.



Cross Leeds Road and make a short detour up Vicar Lane.

- 32 **American and Chinese Export Warehouse** → The old American and Chinese Export Warehouse stands on the right, at the corner of Aked Street. It was built in 1871 to the design of Lockwood and Mawson in Italian 'palazzo' style, with fine elevation to Vicar Lane and an elaborately designed corner entrance.



Return to Leeds Road and turn right along Well Street to Church Bank, observing the building on the right.

- 33 **Law Russell Warehouse** → Immediately opposite is the Law Russell Warehouse by the same architects, built in 1873. Here the main elevations are rather plainer, but the tapered end is adorned with tiered columns, which exaggerate the perspective, so as to command the attention of anyone approaching from the city centre.
- 34 **Austral House** → The Well Street frontages appear to have been all designed by Eli Milnes around 1865 and contain some of the best examples of his work. Austral House is built of millstone grit but highly decorated by the use of incised carved sandstone and granite columns.
- 35 **Pennine House** → Pennine House – formerly the Bradford Dyers Association building – is an equally ornate design in sandstone, leading round to Church Bank. Further up Church Bank but just out of sight is the recently restored Paper Hall, dated 1643, which is a rare survival of a yeoman's house near the city centre.

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Little Germany





Cross Church Bank and climb the steps up the Cathedral Close.

- 36 → **Cathedral Church of St. Peter** The Cathedral Church of St. Peter has a complex history and requires a specific visit to do it justice. The original Norman church, of which nothing survives, stood in a forest clearing overlooking the stream and was once known as the “Chapel in the Wood”. The present church dates largely from the 15th century, incorporating a 14th century nave arcade. The parish church was given Cathedral status in 1919 and the east end remodelled and extended in 1954–63 by Sir Edward Maufe. It contains some fine stained glass from the William Morris workshop (1862) and other valuable monuments and fittings.



Complete the walk at the steps overlooking The Broadway and Forster Square.

Cathedral Church of St. Peter



The Cathedral Close provides a fine vantage point from which to appreciate the townscape and terrain of the ever-changing city and to conclude this walk.

The view from here in Norman times could not be more extreme — a thickly wooded valley, with castle and church facing each other across the stream and ancient fording place, and a few houses huddled together for protection.

It is difficult to imagine that from these humble beginnings would emerge one of the greatest manufacturing metropolises of the Victorian era, and now one of youngest and most culturally diverse cities in the world.

Bradford Sculpture Trail



If you have enjoyed our Heritage Trail then you may like our Sculpture Trail – keep an eye out for its release over the coming months.

Part of the
#SeeMore
Bradford series
of guides.



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Dedicated to John Ayers, who was heavily involved in the production of the original trail.

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