MEMORY BANK

REMINISCENCE THERAPY

USER GUIDE

BRADFORD

MEMORY-BANK-BRADFORD.ORG

WELCOME TO

MEMORY BANK BRADFORD

Welcome to Memory Bank: Bradford, a complete reminiscence resource created by the Yorkshire Film Archive and generously funded by the Harry and Mary Foundation. This special limited edition has been made available to care home across the Bradford District to celebrate Bradford City of Culture 2025.

Together with the accompanying website, your Memory Bank book provides a complete resource for reminiscence and life story work. We've used carefully selected archive film footage from across the decades to connect the past with the present, rediscover memories, share stories and offer the opportunity to simply sit back and enjoy the delights of the films themselves.

Simply visit **www.memory-bank-bradford.org** or scan the QR code below. You'll then have access to nine archive films featuring the Bradford District, which you can either watch online or download for use in your care setting.

Your book contains a User Guide with information on how to run reminiscence sessions with the films, as well as ***Life and Times***, a wealth of background information about life in Bradford, ***Film Notes*** with prompt points for sparking conversations, and suggestions to help you make the most of the resource.

We very much hope that these films will not only bring back memories for those who remember Bradford during those decades, but will also create new opportunities for the next generations to see and understand what life was like at the time for their parents, grandparents, and great grandparents.

CONTENTS

USER GUIDE

Your User Guide helps you discover how best to prepare and run reminiscence sessions in a variety of settings, with ideas on how to set the scene and build a rapport with your audience.

Before running a session, you might like to start by reading ***Life and Times*** - a potted history of the Bradford District, which gives lots of information that will spark memories and get those conversations flowing.

Already familiar with running a Memory Bank session?
Head straight to the ***Film Notes***, scan the QR code or visit:
www.memory-bank-bradford.org
Press play… and you're away!

MEMORY BANK IN DIFFERENT SETTINGS

ONE-TO-ONE

Memory Bank is an excellent way of spending quality time on a one-to-one basis, either as a structured reminiscence session or simply through sharing memories by enjoying the films together.

It is particularly good for giving people the time and space to explore and talk about their own personal memories.

WITH FAMILIES

Memory Bank is great for bringing generations together to share their stories. It is simple and easy to use, so everyone can enjoy the films and talk about the memories they unlock.

If you are using Memory Bank with family and friends, why not bring photographs, souvenirs and other memory prompts along as well?

IN GROUPS

If you are a healthcare professional working as part of a team, make sure other colleagues understand how your Memory Bank session will be run and that all roles are clarified. Keep numbers small. When working with older people affected by memory loss, limit the group to six and consider whether a one -to-one session might be more suitable.

SOCIAL REMINISCENCE

Where groups may be larger, make sure everyone can see the screen and hear the discussions - and give all the group members a chance to participate - give a little more support where it is needed.

It is really important to remember that you don't need to view all the films at one go: a ten minute chat around one can be just as meaningful and valuable.

PREPARING TO USE MEMORY BANK

Once you are familiar with the Memory Bank Bradford website, and the people you will be using it with, you can begin to think about setting and the amount of time you need.

The length of Memory Bank sessions will vary depending on who you are working with, so be prepared to be flexible and allow small pockets of time for those with shorter concentration spans, or allow longer in a more participatory group session.

Whatever the setting, the practicalities are the same:

SETTING UP

- **Choose a comfortable environment with minimal distraction.**
- **Check the equipment is working properly before you start, and you know which film you are going to watch.**
- **Think about seating - taking any mobility, sight or hearing difficulties into account.**
- **Have everything you need at hand.**
- **Consider bringing in some props that relate to the subjects of the films.**

CHOOSING AND WATCHING THE FILMS

- **You can choose to watch just one film or all nine. Each film has a set of *Film Notes* which you can refer to in the book, or download as a PDF.**
- **The *Film Notes* include a brief description of the film to help you set the scene, ideas for things to talk about, and a number of prompt points marked on the film by the symbol in the top right corner.**
- **As you watch each film, you will notice three places where the symbol appears on the screen. It marks an image that is likely to unlock memories, and refers back to the prompt points in your *Film Notes*.**
- **Just pause the film when the appears, then take a look at the film notes for the corresponding question.**

DURING THE SESSION

In many cases, without prompting, people will begin talking about the film. Follow the pace of discussion and 'go with the flow'. All of the following will help you to build valuable trust and rapport.

- **Show genuine interest and warmth - be a good listener. People's recollections and knowledge can give you insight and understanding, and tell you things about the person that you may never have known. Enjoy finding out!**

- **Use open questions as much as possible, such as *"What was your journey like?"* rather than *"Was it a long journey?"*.**

- **Remember what people say, so that you can go back and refresh a memory, eg *"You were telling me earlier that..."***

> *"It was great that we could all join in. We all had memories to share, and it was good to remember that we could remember.*
>
> - Family carer -

WHAT IF SOMEONE HAS UNHAPPY MEMORIES?

Not all memories will be happy; sad memories are just as important and should be acknowledged. However, if someone is clearly becoming distressed, gently 'walk' them on to a more positive topic.

- **Be sensitive to body language, facial expressions and gestures.**

- **Our experience of life is not just about what we can see and hear, but also about what we smell, touch and taste. Make use of props - offer objects to be handled and scents to be sniffed.**

- **There are prompts in the film notes to help discussion move along, but don't worry if you're faced with a lengthy silence: this is often a period for gathering thoughts of reflection.**

- **If you do feel things have stalled, simply move on to another film.**

"Memory Bank provides the visual triggers and images of times gone by, to help people unlock a store of memories and emotions.

- National Dementia Strategy Lead -

CLOSING THE SESSION

When you are near the end of your session, make it clear that it will soon be finishing and wind everything down to a natural halt.

Thank everyone for watching and taking part, and ask what people enjoyed the most so that you can make a note for when planning future Memory Bank sessions.

Check that nobody is left thinking about an uncomfortable memory . If so, gently take them out of that recollection into a pleasant memory. If you're able to, stay with them a little longer.

Let everyone know what you enjoyed about the session, for example: *"I really enjoyed hearing all about..."*.

You might like to finish the session by having a sing-along to some popular tunes - and a round of tea and biscuits or cakes always goes down well.

> *"It evokes a lot of memories that you perhaps would have forgotten about. You see things and you think, 'Gosh, I remember that,' and I think that is a really good thing.*
>
> - Memory Bank user -

LIFE AND **TIMES**

LIFE AND TIMES

INTRODUCTION

As every Bradfordian knows, there's so much to this vibrant City and District of West Yorkshire, which includes towns and villages such as Keighley, Saltaire, Shipley, Bingley, Ilkley, and Howarth.

It's about the people who grew up here, about the places that everyone recognises and remembers, the shops, parks, community events, buildings, and businesses, all of which feature in our Memory Bank: Bradford films, with fabulous archive footage from the 1930s up until the 1990s. The films give everyone the chance to look back and share their own memories and stories of life and times in the District.

To add to those memories, and to help set the scene, we've included some background information: facts and figures, anecdotes and interesting stories - all about Bradford, and all aimed at getting the conversation flowing.

BRADFORD DISTRICT HISTORY

Bradford, or "Broad Ford" as it was originally known, first became a settlement in Saxon times. By the Middle Ages, it had become a small town with Kirkgate, Westgate, and Ivegate at its centre.

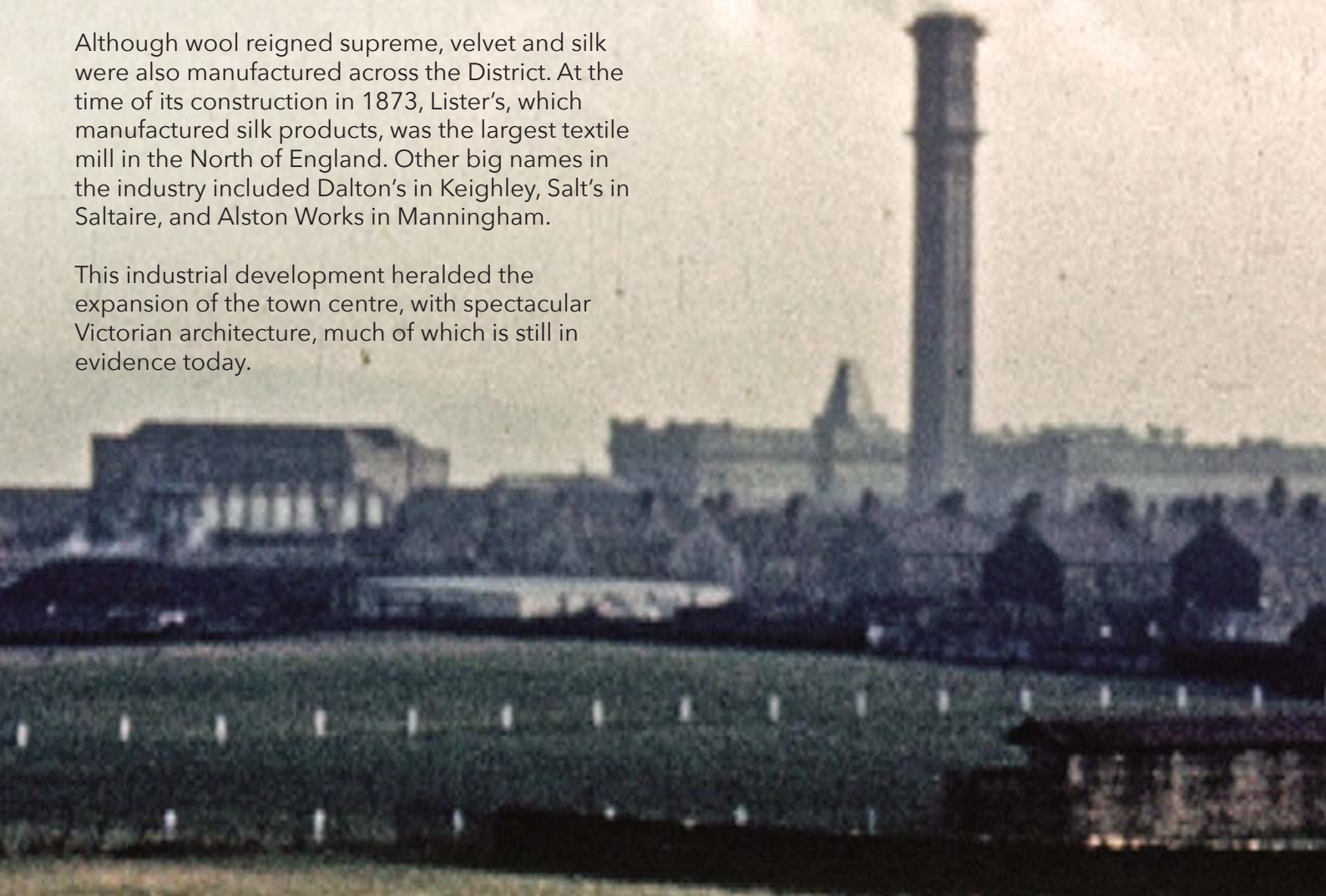
The Industrial Revolution saw Bradford transformed from a rural market town into an international centre of textile manufacture, the skyline dominated by the imposing mills with included Lister (Manningham) Mill and Moorside.

Many of Bradford's mills specialised in worsted, made from longer, straightened, and combed fibres to create finer, stronger, and smoother wool. By 1841 there were 38 worsted mills in Bradford alone, with another 70 in the borough. Within ten years, Bradford boasted a population of 100,000 along with the title, "wool capital of the world."

Although wool reigned supreme, velvet and silk were also manufactured across the District. At the time of its construction in 1873, Lister's, which manufactured silk products, was the largest textile mill in the North of England. Other big names in the industry included Dalton's in Keighley, Salt's in Saltaire, and Alston Works in Manningham.

This industrial development heralded the expansion of the town centre, with spectacular Victorian architecture, much of which is still in evidence today.

One of the most ornate is the Wool Exchange, built in the Venetian Gothic style, which opened in 1867. Known as the "court of the textile barons," businessmen (women were not permitted entry) throughout the wool trade haggled for business within its hallowed walls.



Bradford Telegraph and Argus reported that, until the 1960s, there were often more Rolls Royce cars parked outside the Wool Exchange than could be seen in the City of London.

The decline of the textile trade, coupled with more modern ways of trading by telephone or computer, meant that there was a decreasing need to attend the Exchange; it became used for various other purposes including exhibitions and trade fairs.

WORLD WAR II

The onset of the Second World War saw the District's mills playing a vital role in the war effort, the machinery working at full capacity to produce cloth for uniforms and other wartime uses. Lister's produced parachute silk, flame-proof wool, battledress, and parachute cord. They also developed Resilitex, a rubber substitute made from animal fibre, which was used for a variety of military purposes.

At Jowett car factory in Idle, cars stopped being manufactured in 1940, with engines, aircraft components, and other military hardware produced instead. The size of the factory increased four-fold, with women making up much of the new workforce.

Although the District didn't experience bombing on the scale of other parts of the country, everyone's lives were touched by the War, with air raids experienced particularly between summer 1940 to summer 1941.

Bradford itself experienced its worst bombing on the night of 31st August 1940 when 120 high explosive bombs struck the city, shattering 10,000 windows. The attack demolished Lingard's department store. Despite injuring 100 people, the raid remarkably claimed only one life. Luckily the Odeon cinema had just emptied when a bomb crashed into the stalls.

The people of Bradford and District showed remarkable resilience in the face of numerous

challenges, with their determination reinforced by a 1942 visit from King George VI and Queen Elizabeth.

When VE Day arrived on 8th May 1945, celebrations erupted throughout the District with street parties, fancy dress parades, and an overwhelming sense of relief that peace had finally returned to the nation.

POST-WAR

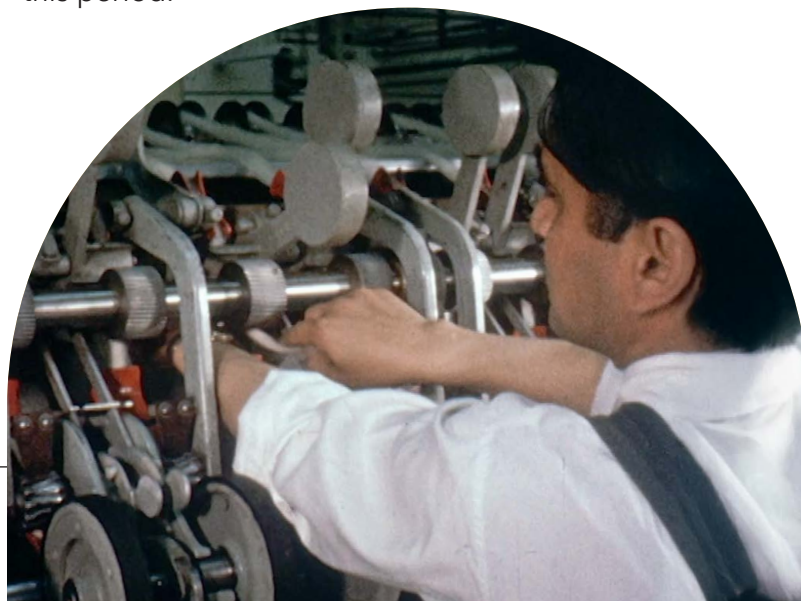
In the post-war period, despite ongoing shortages that had become routine, restrictions gradually lifted. Clothing rationing ended in 1949, while food rationing restrictions weren't removed until 1954. Kirkgate Market was the place to go for a bargain, with stalls selling everything from carpets and lino to fruit, veg, meat, and fish.

In 1953, the whole country united in celebration for the Coronation of HM Queen Elizabeth II. Bradford put on a great show, with shops, homes, and public parks decked out in their finery.

The District's industrial heritage was represented at Westminster Abbey during the Coronation ceremony where velvet from Lister's mill was used to upholster chairs and stools.

During the post-war years, Bradford saw the arrival of communities from Eastern Europe, including Polish veterans who had fought alongside British forces during the War, and Ukrainians leaving the Soviet Union. Under the terms of the European Volunteer Workers scheme, labour shortages in the region were addressed by providing jobs to displaced people.

In the 1950s and '60s, migrants from South Asia - many from the Mirpur region - were invited to the District to fill vacant positions in the textile mills, which were still experiencing shortages of labour. Italian and Caribbean migrants also arrived during this period.



The post-war period also saw the widespread improvement of housing, through slum clearances and construction of modern homes, on housing estates and in tower blocks, with bathrooms, running water, and inside toilets. For many people, this dramatically improved their quality of life.

Households were also changing, with the latest technologies making light work for the housewives of the day - washing machines were becoming more affordable, as were the latest vacuum cleaners, although around 70% of homes still didn't have a fridge, let alone a freezer.

During the 1960s and '70s, Bradford's Victorian buildings found themselves side-by-side with Brutalist architecture - loved by some, loathed by others - including the Arndale Centre (later to become the Kirkgate Centre), the Interchange, and the High Point building, headquarters of the Huddersfield and Bradford Building Society, considered at the time to be a "beacon of modernity" on Bradford's skyline.

Of course, we can't talk about Brutalist architecture without mentioning the University of Bradford. One of the "plate glass" universities established in the 1960s, it received its Royal Charter in 1966, making it the 40th university to be created in Britain. It can, however, trace its origins back to the establishment of the Bradford Mechanics Institute in 1832.

The then Prime Minister, Harold Wilson, was the University's first chancellor, and in 1973 it became the first British university to establish a Department of Peace Studies. Today, it's currently the world's largest university centre for the study of peace and conflict.

ENTERTAINMENT & LEISURE

Bradford has a fantastic sporting pedigree, especially if you're a rugby fan. Bradford Bulls, formerly known as Bradford Northern before rebranding in 1995, are one of the most successful rugby league clubs in the world. At the time of writing, the club have won the League Championship six times, the Challenge Cup five times and three World Club Challenge titles.

LIFE AND TIMES

A familiar landmark on Bradford's horizon is Odsal stadium, opened in 1934 on the site of a former quarry and later rubbish tip. At the time it was the biggest stadium in England outside London, spanning some 12.85 acres. A multi-purpose venue, Odsal is currently the home of the Bulls, and Yorstox Stock Cars.

It was famously the place to be for speedway fanatics between the 1940s and 1970s, when the

Odsal Boomerangs (later to become the Bradford Dukes) competed in the National (highest) League.

Over the years, Odsal has also played host to many other sports, including tennis, show jumping, and baseball. It also became a temporary home to Bradford City, following the devastating fire that destroyed the Valley Parade ground in May 1985.

Bradford was also well-known as a shopping destination, with several popular department stores such as Busby's (later Debenhams), Marshall and Snelgrove, and Brown Muff & Co (later Rackhams), where an array of high-quality good enticed customers to reach for their purses.

Busby's, which promoted itself as "The Store with the Friendly Welcome" employed over 800 staff at the height of its success in the 1950s.

It's best remembered by generations of children for its Christmas grotto and parade which took a whole year of planning. It was a sure sign Christmas was just around the corner when Father and Mother Christmas rode on horseback through the city streets, stopping at Busby's to take up residence in the lavishly-decorated grotto.

Busby's dress department offered the latest couture, with furs - and prices - to match. The store also boasted a restaurant, café, library, hairdresser and beauty salon, laundry, ice cream factory, and a record counter where you could pick up the latest hits.

LIFE AND TIMES

Away from the hustle and bustle of the shops, Bradford District is home to many scenic parks, gardens, and waterways.

If you're a canal enthusiast, a visit to Bingley Five Rise Locks is a must. Situated on the Leeds & Liverpool Canal, they are the steepest staircase locks on the longest canal in the country.
No wonder the Canal and River Trust list them as one of the "seven wonders of the waterways".

The Locks attract not only keen boaters, but also gongoozlers - people who like to stand by canals and watch the activity on the water.

For those whose leisure activities lean more towards music and theatre, Bradford's famous St George's Hall and Alhambra theatre can't be missed.

A Grade II listed building, St George's Hall was opened on 29th August 1853. Over the years it has played host to famous names such as Charles Dickens, Winston Churchill, and rock royalty including The Rolling Stones, Led Zeppelin, and Ozzy Osbourne.

The Alhambra opened on 18th March 1914 and is also a Grade II listed building. It's the go-to place for all the big-name touring productions and Bradford's annual Christmas panto. Since 1993, comedian Billy Pearce has topped the bill, winning acclaim from critics and audiences alike.

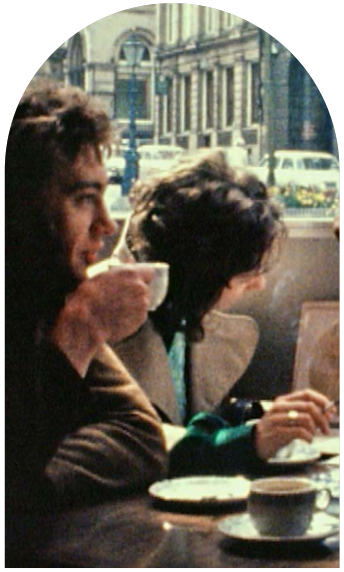
No longer in operation, the Odeon on Godwin Street was the third largest cinema in Britain when it opened in 1930. It featured a concert hall with an orchestra pit and Wurlitzer organ. Over the years, the venue counted Buddy Holly and The Everly Brothers amongst its acts. In 1963, Helen Shapiro headlined a concert at the Odeon. At the bottom of the bill was a new act, The Beatles, who were about to release their first LP. Wonder what happened to them?


ALHAMB
RED RIDER

CAFÉS & RESTAURANTS

Bradford District's South Asian communities mean you're never far away from an excellent curry!

Bradford's reputation as one of the curry capitals of the UK dates back to the mid-20th century when, following the Second World War, workers from Indian and Pakistan were invited to Britain to work in the mills and factories across Yorkshire and Lancashire.



They brought with them their rich culinary traditions, and small family-run curry houses began popping up across the city, catering first to their communities, and eventually becoming favourite eating spots for locals of all backgrounds. Longstanding restaurants include Kashmir and the International on Morley Street, the Karachi on Neil Street, and the Shama in Bingley.

Back in the '60s and '70s, coffee shops and cafés reigned supreme. The Continental on Goodwin Street was a popular hangout for Mods, especially the downstairs area knows as the "Hole in the Wall." Over on Great Horton Road, the Olympus attracted rock'n'roll fans.

Also on Great Horton Road, the Italia was frequented by a wide range of customers, from students to lorry drivers to young families. Many Bradfordians fondly remember the spicy Italian stews, huge dishes of spaghetti, penne arrabbiata, and steak pies served with chips and beans.

Other much-missed places include El Greco (famous for its rum babas), the Central Café, and Truly Scrumptious in Northgate where, in 1971, a sumptuous three-course luncheon could be yours for just 27p!

NIGHTLIFE

Bradford's nightlife has a rich and varied history. During the '70s, Bradford became known for its Northern Soul scene, with all-nighters at St George's Hall rivalling those across the Pennines at Wigan Casino.

The Royal Standard on Manningham Lane was both a pub and one of Bradford's key music venues during the '70s and '80s, known particularly as the place to go to hear emerging bands such as New Model Army and The Fall. The '70s and '80s also saw an explosion of nightclubs. Dollars and Dimes (formally the Mecca Locarno) in Manningham, whilst never the most glamorous of spots, had a vast dance floor overlooked by a balcony and was featured in Bradford-based films Billy Liar and Rita, Sue and Bob Too.

Blue Lace, in Hall Ings, had all the latest sound and lighting equipment. On Friday and Saturday nights, the queues would stretch all the way down the street. Once the lights went up at 2am, similar queues could be seen at Zam Zam's kebab shop a couple doors away.

AND FINALLY...

We're almost at the end of our potted history of Bradford, but there's one more famous location that needs to be included. In 1983, the National Museum of Photography, Film, and Television - part of the National Museum of Science and Industry (now the Science Museum Group) - opened in the centre of the city.

Known today as the National Science and Media Museum, it's home to one of the most important collections of early photographic equipment and images in the world, together with television technology and archive materials, film cameras, projectors, and other memorabilia.

The site is also home to three cinemas: Pictureville, Cubby Broccoli, and the IMAX, with its 60 ft screen and two projectors providing a uniquely immersive experience.

With its rich heritage, cultural diversity, and reputation as a creative hub, it's no wonder Bradford District was chosen as the UK City of Culture 2025!

We hope that you've enjoyed this taste of Bradford's past, and that Memory Bank films spark lots of stories and sharing of your own memories.

FILM NOTES

Each Memory Bank Bradford film has its own set of key discussion points along with a brief summary of the film to help set the scene for your reminiscence sessions.

Scan the QR code or visit:
www.memory-bank-bradford.org

SPORTING HIGHLIGHTS

1930s - 1950s

ABOUT THE FILM

Bradford has always been a city that loves its sport! In this compilation, we take a look at three of its favourites: rugby league at Odsal Stadium, football at Valley Parade, then back to Odsal for the 1955 speedway championship.

WHAT COULD YOU TALK ABOUT?

Who enjoyed watching sport on TV on a Saturday afternoon? Did you prefer ITV's World of Sport, or the BBC's Grandstand - and can you remember any of the presenters?

The Saturday teatime sports paper, published by the Telegraph and Argus, was a must-buy if you wanted to keep up-to-date with the day's action. What was it called and what did it cost?
(The paper was "Yorkshire Sports", but it was often referred to as "The Pink".)

Have you ever been to Odsal Stadium? What sport did you go to watch and how much did it cost to get in?

Do you support a local team, or have a sporting hero? What sports do you follow?

Did you ever go to the speedway - what were the sights, sounds, and smells that you most remember? What were the names of the teams that were racing?

MARKET DAY
1951

ABOUT THE FILM

Crowds of shoppers browse round Kirkgate Market's many stalls, indoors and out, that are piled high with everything from fruit and veg to flowers, fish, pots, pans and hats. When it's time for a breather, there's an opportunity to grab a refreshing cup of tea or treat yourself to an ice cream.

WHAT COULD YOU TALK ABOUT?

Who shopped at Kirkgate Market? What was your favourite stall?

Was there a particular day of the week that you shopped there? Why did you like to go that day?

Did you ever buy something big for the house from the market, like lino, or carpet? How did you get it home?

Can you remember any stallholders that had the gift of the gab? What were their catchphrases and did that make you more or less likely to buy from them?

Was the market a good place to buy clothes and shoes? What were some of the best bargains you came home with?

ALL ABOARD FOR BLACKPOOL
1958

ABOUT THE FILM

This film celebrates the 1958 centenary of W & J Whitehead's mill in Laisterdyke. The mill owners chartered three trains to transport the whole workforce across the Pennines for a fun-filled outing to Blackpool, with traditional seaside amusements aplenty. From the sands to the prom, the Tower to the Pleasure Beach, the Whitehead's workers were determined to make the most of every second!

WHAT COULD YOU TALK ABOUT?

Where did you work and what was your job?
Did you ever have work outings or parties, and were there any memorable moments or mishaps that you can share?

Have you been to Blackpool - what did you like to do whilst you were there? How about other seaside resorts - which are your favourites and why do you like them?

- **Do you like playing cards? What is your favourite game, and who do you play cards with? Who usually wins?**
- **Has anyone been up Blackpool Tower, or danced in the Tower Ballroom?**
  What did you like best about those places?
- **What were your favourite types of fairground rides or attractions?**
  Which ones would you avoid?

MILLS & WEAVING

1960s - 1970s

ABOUT THE FILM

Bradford's textile industry was once the beating heart of the city, transforming it from a small market town into an industrial powerhouse during the 19th century. Known as the "wool capital of the world," Bradford specialised in worsted manufacturing, but velvet and silk were also produced. In this film, we take a look behind the scenes at some of the mills in the district.

WHAT COULD YOU TALK ABOUT?

How many of the district's former mills can you name? What are the buildings used for now?

Other than the mills, what were the other big employers in the area? Did you work for any of them - what was your job?

Did anyone work in a mill? What different jobs were available and what was a typical working day like?

What were the main machines that were used in textile mills and how did they work?

Who liked to knit their own clothes? What did you make, and did you use a pattern, or did you come up with designs yourself? If you used patterns, where did you get them from?

THE LAST TROLLEYBUS

1972

ABOUT THE FILM

Trolleybuses (often known as “the trackless”) were a big part of public transport in Bradford from 1911 to 1972. Bradford and Leeds had the first trolleybuses in the UK, and Bradford’s system was the last to close on 26th March 1972. Part of this film shows the last trolleybus on its final journey through Bradford, its pole bedecked by bunting, with crowds of onlookers bidding it farewell.

WHAT COULD YOU TALK ABOUT?

How many people remember riding the trolleybuses? What made them different from other buses?

Did you use a trolleybus regularly?
What was your usual route, and what was the fare?

- **Where did you live, or work, in Bradford - did the trolleybuses pass your house?**
- **Were you sorry to see the trolleybuses go? What other types of transport did you use instead?**
- **Did you go to watch the last trolleybus on its final journey in 1972? What was the atmosphere like?**

CRICKET & CURRY
1972

ABOUT THE FILM

The Interlink Cricket Club, featured in this film, was formed in 1970, as part of the Bradford Mutual Sunday School Cricket League. The club, which was managed by Father Keith Potter of St Columbus Church in Great Horton, was open to all but was mainly made up of players who had come to Bradford from India and Pakistan.

WHAT COULD YOU TALK ABOUT?

Were you a member of any sports teams, cricket or otherwise? What position did you play? What did you enjoy most about being part of the team?

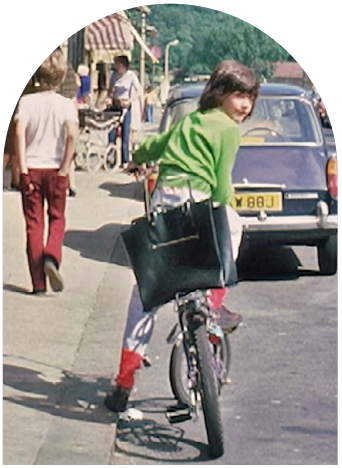
Following the trophy presentation, the team head to the Sheesh Mahal restaurant on Great Hatton Road for a slap-up meal. What's your favourite curry restaurant, and what would you choose to eat?

- **Has anyone worked for a sports club, either in a paid job or as a volunteer? What did you do?**
- **What other sports have been played at Park Avenue in Bradford over the years? Has anyone ever been to watch a match there - who was playing?**
- **Did anyone win a trophy to mark a sporting achievement? What did you do to win it? Do you still have the trophy?**

SALTAIRE IN THE '70S
1976

ABOUT THE FILM

This Victorian model village was founded by Sir Titus Salt in 1853. Designed to provide improved living conditions for workers in Salt's textile mill, together with a whole host of public amenities such as a hospital, library, concert hall, and school, it is renowned for its exceptional Victorian architecture. Our film explores the village in the 1970s, when the mill was still in operation.



WHAT COULD YOU TALK ABOUT?

What were the names of your local shops when you were growing up, and what did they sell? The film shows a tempting array of treats in a baker's window - what's your go-to item from a bakery, and what makes it your top pick?

Which parks or gardens in the district are your favourites, and what makes them special to you?

Can anyone name all four of Sailtaire's famous stone lions?
(Vigilance, Determination, War, and Peace).

Was anyone, or a family member, keen on fishing? What fish did you catch and what did you use for bait?

What secondary school did you go to? What were your favourite and least favourite lessons? How about teachers - did you give any of them nicknames?

SILVER JUBILEE PARADE & GALA

1977

ABOUT THE FILM

It's 11th June 1977 and Bradfordians are out in force to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of HM Queen Elizabeth II. Whilst the Trooping of the Colour was taking place in London, Bradford's streets were thronged with flag-waving (and brolly-wielding!) crowds as the Lord Mayor's Parade passed by, en route to the gala at Lister Park.

WHAT COULD YOU TALK ABOUT?

The parade features a succession of imaginatively decorated floats, showcasing the creativity of a variety of local businesses. What are some local business names that you can remember? What did they do and are they still operating?

How did you celebrate the Silver Jubilee? Did you have a street party, or did you go to a big event - maybe even this one?

- **How many people had a Grattan's catalogue, or 'club book' as they were known? Tell us how it worked.**
- **What's the most impressive or memorable float you've ever seen? What was the theme and what made it stand out?**
- **Did anyone collect commemorative souvenirs from jubilees or other big occasions - what different items did you have? How about other types of collections, such as stamps, coins, dolls, or even autographs? Tell us about them!**

BRADFORD MELA
1998

ABOUT THE FILM

The Bradford Mela - a Sanskrit word meaning "gathering" - first took place in 1988, in the playing fields behind the University. Lister Park, Bowling Park, and Peel Park also played host to the Mela, which was once the largest in Europe and a great celebration of the multicultural life of the city and its communities. In this film, we take a look at the many attractions that 1998's Mela had to offer.

WHAT COULD YOU TALK ABOUT?

Did you ever go to a Mela, either in Bradford, or somewhere else? What different activities went on during the day?

Did anyone ever make a costume for a show, a carnival, or fancy-dress party? How long did it take to make, and were you happy with the end result? Describe the costume!

- **Tell us about a time when you performed in front of a crowd, maybe at school or later as part of a hobby.**
- **Festivals and food are a great combination - what caught your eye here? Do you enjoy a sweet treat, such as jalebi or candy floss, or do you prefer a savoury snack - maybe masala dosa or a bag of chips?**
- **Tell us about a time when you won something at a festival. What did you win, and how?**

THE HARRY & MARY **FOUNDATION**

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Memory Bank Bradford was made possible thanks to generous funding from the Harry and Mary Foundation, which is dedicated to improving the quality of life and economic and social opportunities available to residents of West Yorkshire, by making grants to relevant charities.

The Foundation was set up by the late Harry and Mary Clough, who lived and worked in Bradford all their lives and were very well known in the business community of the city. Both were passionate about the well-being of Bradford and its diverse citizens.

They established the Foundation to improve the lives of Bradfordians, standing on the shoulders of such great local philanthropists as Sir Titus Salt, Florence Moser and Sir Norman Rae.

THE HARRY & MARY FOUNDATION

THE YORKSHIRE & NORTH EAST **FILM ARCHIVE**

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The Yorkshire and North East Film Archive is a unique pan-regional resource which comprises 75,000 reels of film, video, and digital content capturing life in Yorkshire and the North East over the past 135 years.

At the heart of our Collection are films made by, and for, local people which reflect the diversity of the people living in our communities, conveying a strong sense of place and regional identity in a way only moving pictures can. The films reflect multiple aspects of life in the region from the 1890s to the present day, documenting major changes in employment, industry, culture, leisure, and the changing landscape and architecture of Yorkshire and the North East of England.

Memory Bank was created by us to provide a complete resource for reminiscence and life story work, using carefully selected archive film footage from across the decades.

Developed in conjunction with healthcare professionals, carers and families, our classic range of titles cover familiar themes such as Schooldays and Holidays, alongside more local titles such as Memory Bank Bradford.

Explore more films about the Bradford District at yfanefa.com

Support us to save and celebrate your screen heritage! yfanefa.com/donate

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