APPENDIX

Data collection

All research requires the collaboration of a whole range of different people, and the richness of the data is often a consequence of the quite distinct personal and professional competences that each individual brings to a project. This research is no different and the individual competences and specialisms are multiple. One of the particular differences to be found across the individuals who have been involved in the data collection is their degree of familiarity with Bradford, and Manningham in particular. Dr Yunis Alam is of Pakistani heritage and is Bradford born and bred, and Manningham has been a part of his social terrain throughout his life. Charles Husband had lived in Manningham for almost 10 years and his role in the fieldwork involved him walking the streets of Manningham once more after a lapse of 11 years. For both, there was a familiarity with the area, but with differing experiential connections to the area, where the differences in their age and ethnicity would inevitably shape the perceptions of the current scene there. On the other hand, Rūta Kazlauskaitė-Gürbüz was deliberately recruited to the team because not only was she not familiar with Manningham, but, indeed, had no prior knowledge of Bradford. Both she and Charles Husband were responsible for the observational fieldwork carried out in Manningham, and it was felt that there was a definite need for a male and female perspective to be available for the collection of the data on the lived streetscape of ‘Walking Manningham’. Additionally, the fact that Rūta was not British, and had not lived in Britain, meant that she brought an outsider’s perspective to the inter-ethnic relations she observed. Dr Joanna Fomina, on the other hand, had lived in Bradford for a year as a Marie Curie Doctoral Fellow, and as a Polish-speaking resident of Warsaw, she brought a dual and complementary sensibility to interviews, and analysis, for the chapter on the Polish community of Bradford. Dr Jörg Huttermann has visited Bradford on a number of occasions and has a view of Manningham shaped by his complementary research on the inter-ethnic dynamics in Marxloh near Duisberg. His sustained theoretical engagement with the development of this research, and his acute awareness of the similarities and differences between Marxloh and Manningham, has provided an invaluable critical voice to the continuing dialogue within this project.
Different elements of the project have involved different actors as the key players in data collection. For Chapter Three, ‘Walking Manningham’, the main fieldwork took place over 2011/12 and was carried out by Charles Husband and Rūta Kazlauskaitė-Gürbüz. Husband’s work was carried out over this period with multiple visits to Manningham at different times of the day and in different seasons, while Rūta’s work was carried out over an intensive three-month period. This fieldwork was based upon observation and note taking as a means of building up confidence that the description of interactions being offered were not momentary aberrations or individual idiosyncrasies, but reflective of modes of behaviour that could be routinely encountered in the area. However, revealing but nonetheless unusual ‘one-offs’, such as Charles and Jörg’s encounter on Oak Lane, also have a place in telling the story of Manningham.

The interviews for Chapter Four, ‘Migratory waves and negotiated identities: the Polish population of Bradford’, was carried out entirely by Dr Joanna Fomina. (This element of the project was funded independently by the Academy of Finland project: ‘Bilingualism, Identity and the Media in Inter- and Intra-Cultural Comparisons’ [BIM].) In the context of this project, two distinct cohorts of Poles resident in Bradford were identified, from which a sample was created of individuals who then took part in qualitative interviews. Sixty semi-structured interviews were carried out with functionally bilingual people. The first cohort was constructed from the post-war community of Poles in Bradford, and the sample was devised in order to provide a diverse cross-section of this population. Thus, it included second-generation Poles whose parents were both Polish, as well as those who had only one Polish parent. It also included children of second-generation Poles who were now adults themselves, as well as three respondents who were migrants from the 1960s–1970s. The total sample number of this cohort was 30 persons; the youngest was 22 and the oldest was 59 years old, with a predominance of people in their 40s and 50s.

The second cohort was made up of recent migrants into Bradford, most of whom were in their 30s. The majority of this sample have higher education and come from small- and middle-sized towns in Poland. A third of the participants had children. As noted elsewhere in this analysis, this sample represents a particular cross-section of the recent economic migrants entering Britain and is skewed towards those who have social and cultural capital that will enable them to accommodate to life in Britain with relative ease. In the sample, there were also several people with very limited knowledge of English. This
sample also contained 30 interviewees, with the youngest being 18 and the oldest 55, but the majority were in their late 20s and early 30s.

The data for Chapter Five, ‘Manningham: lived diversity’, were derived from semi-structured qualitative interviews that allowed the respondents to develop their own perspective on living in Manningham, and to identify their own priorities about the aspects of life there that most engaged them. These interviews were carried out by Dr Yunis Alam, Dr Tom Cockburn and Professor Charles Husband, were predominantly carried out in individuals’ homes or in their place of work, and were tape-recorded. The majority of the interviews lasted about an hour, but some ran well past this and a few were as brief as 35 minutes. Fifty interviews were carried out in total (24 with white residents and 26 with minority ethnic residents) and ages ranged from the early 20s to pensioners. Respondents were guaranteed absolute confidentiality and there was a strong sense that the responses that were obtained were spontaneous and uncontrived. In addition to these arranged interviews, innumerable ad hoc conversations that occurred in shops, on the street or in taxis in the context of the fieldwork for Chapter Three provided further grist to this ethnographic mill.

The final data collection took place in the context of developing the insights for Chapter Six, ‘The car, the streetscape and inter-ethnic dynamics’. Data collection here was conducted by Dr Yunis Alam. His role as interviewer in this context was by no means that of the disinterested outsider. On the contrary, Yunis, in his own right, is something of a car enthusiast and his ability to talk the talk and emote the appropriate enthusiasms was no professional artifice. Yunis’s depth of knowledge about this subject, and of the subcultural resonances it has in Bradford, was key to the quality of the data that was obtained. The interviews here varied considerably, but were predominantly carried out al fresco as individuals were in garages, standing by their cars or even driving their cars. Some were tape-recorded, others, because of the context, were recorded as written records of the meeting. In all, over 60 persons were interviewed for this chapter, and, yet again, innumerable casual conversations contributed to the author’s confidence in the emergent analysis.

This project has drawn on a range of social science competences, and has been heavily dependent upon the willingness of individuals to be interviewed. The zest with which many of the interviewees have engaged in the process has been both helpful and gratifying. In going from data to analysis, there is an erratic dance between periods of sustained analysis and moments of electric insight. Some of this is the product of the labours of individual members of the team, but all
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of it is affected by the persistent flow of conversation, critique and collaboration that makes teamwork so valuable.