



**Significant historical  
events in the locality**

**Migration to Crewe**

# For Teachers: Curriculum Links

This resource has been developed to support the following National Curriculum links.

## Key Stage 2

- History: A local history study, a study of an aspect of history or a site dating from a period beyond 1066 that is significant in the locality.
- Geography: Human and physical geography, human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.

## Key Stage 3

- Geography: Understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the world, how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time.
- History: Ideas, political power, industry and empire: Britain, 1745-1901, Britain as the first industrial nation – the impact on society.
- History: The study of an aspect or theme in British history that consolidates and extends pupils' chronological knowledge from before 1066.
- History: A study of an aspect of social history, such as the impact through time of the migration of people to, from and within the British Isles.

# For Teachers: Additional Resources

We already have several resource packs that discuss migration to Crewe since the arrival of Crewe Works in 1843.

## **Sarah Maddocks**

A resource pack investigating a family living in Crewe in the mid 1800's. This resource pack discusses why the railway cottages were built and what it was like to work in Crewe Works in the 19th century.

## **Raz Ahmed**

A resource pack investigating a young boy who migrated with his family to Crewe from Bangladesh in the 1960's.

**You can find these here:** <https://www.crewetowncouncil.gov.uk/council-services-2/crewe-heritage/heritage-resources/>

**You can see how these resources support the curriculum here:** <https://www.crewetowncouncil.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/Teacher-Curriculum-Links.pdf>

# What is included in this resource pack?

**This pack will investigate migration to Crewe in closer detail and explore the following enquiry questions.**

## **Part 1: Defining migration**

- Key words

## **Part 2: Before the railway arrived in 1837**

- What was this area called before it was called Crewe?
- What is the origin of these place names?
- What type of settlement was here?
- Types of settlements
- How did the population change?
- What were the main jobs here?

## **Part 3: After the railway arrived in 1837 until 1939**

- What happened in 1837?
- What happened in 1843?
- Who migrated to this area?
- How did the population change as a result of this mass migration?
- What were the pull factors for people moving to this area?
- What were the other industries in the area?
- What type of settlement developed here?
- Types of settlements

#### **Part 4: Migration to Crewe after 1939**

- What happened to Crewe Works after 1939?
- Did people migrate to Crewe after 1939?
- Pull factors
- Push factors
- Who has migrated to Crewe since 1939?

#### **Part 5: Conclusion**

#### **Part 6: Further Activities**

- Where is everyone in my class from?
- Your family history
- Examples of migration in Crewe today

# **Part 1**

## **Defining migration**

# Key Words

Many different key words will be used to talk about migration to Crewe. Let's take a look at what some of them mean.

**Migration** is a word used to describe the movement of people from one place to another, either temporarily or permanently. This can happen when people move from one country to another (external migration or immigration) or it can be movement within the same country (internal migration).

A **migrant** or **immigrant** is someone who makes this choice to move. A **refugee** or **asylum seeker** is someone who is forced to move, this is called **forced migration**. When migration happens, there are usually a combination of **push and pull factors** that influence the reason.

Push factors are negative aspects that make people leave where they are living. These might be:

- War
- Environmental reasons- drought, flooding, crop failure
- Low employment
- Lack of services
- Lack of safety

Pull factors are positive aspects that attract people to want to move to a new place. These might be:

- More/ better employment opportunities
- A safe society/ political stability
- Good climate
- Better services

In Crewe, the main type of migration we will explore is called **economic migration**. This is when people migrate to find work, follow a particular career path or to increase their pay.

## **Part 2**

**Before the railway arrived in 1837**



# What was this area called before it was called Crewe?

The area that we know to be Crewe now actually used to be called Monks Coppenhall and Church Coppenhall.

Together, the two Coppenhalls were townships in the Parish of Coppenhall. A parish is an area of land that has its own church.

There was a settlement called Crewe to the east of Crewe now but this was changed to be called Crewe Green when the area that we live in stole its name!

As we explore further, the area of land that we will be referring to is the area that was once called Monks Coppenhall and Church Coppenhall.

# What is the origin of these place names?

Both the settlement originally called Crewe and the settlements where Crewe is now, called Monks Coppenhall and Church Coppenhall were mentioned in the Domesday Book.

The Domesday book was written in 1086 and is Britain's first public record that surveyed most of the land in Britain. It describes who owned parts of the land, what buildings were on the land and how much the land and buildings were worth.

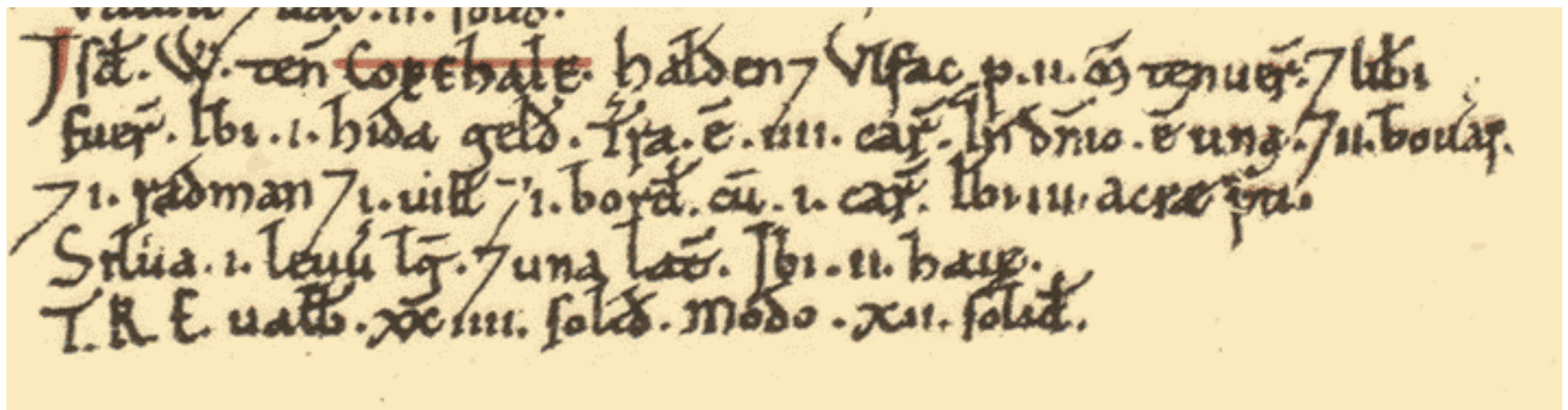
In the Domesday book, it is called 'Creu' and this is the earliest record of this place being mentioned in records. The name 'Creu' comes from an Old Welsh word called 'criu' which means a fishing weir. A fishing weir is a barrier that crosses a river to trap fish. This tells us that there was already some activity happening in nearby rivers at the time, perhaps Valley Brook that runs through Queens Park.

The words Church and Monks have religious meanings. For Church Coppenhall, records show that there was a medieval church here. For Monks Coppenhall, there are no records to show that there was a monastery here where Monks would live. However, some sources do say that the landowners living here would give money to the nearby Combermere Monastery in Combermere.

The word Coppenhall is a bit more of a mystery. Some people have suggested it means a piece of land that once belonged to a man named Coppa.



- Look at this extract from the Domesday book.
- It shows the record of Copenhall when the Domesday book was written in 1086.
- It shows that the land was owned by someone called William Malbank.
- It also shows that there were just 5 households here.
- The value of this land was 12 shillings. That is about £500 now!
- You might not recognise the writing because the Domesday book was written in a language called Latin but can you see the word 'Copehale'?

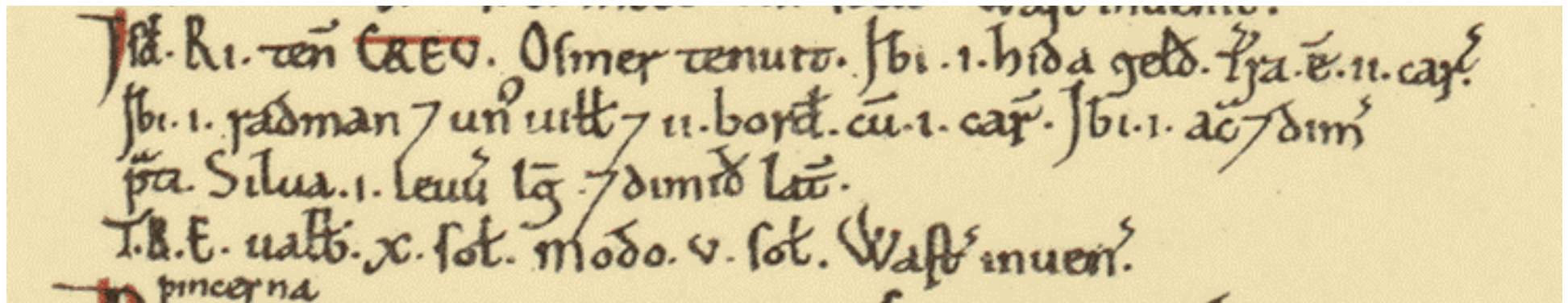


#### TRANSLATION

The same William holds COPEHALE [Copenhall]. Healfdene (Halden) and Wulfheah (Ulfac) held it as 2 manors and were free. There [is] 1 hide that pays geld. The land is for four ploughs. In demense is 1 [plough] and two oxmen, and 1 radman and 1 villein and 1 bordar with 1 plough. There [are] 3 acres of meadow. Wood 1 league long and 1 [league] wide. There are 2 hays. T.R.E. it was worth 24s, now 12s.



- Look at this extract from the Domesday book
- It shows the record of Crewe when the Domesday book was written in 1086.
- It refers to Crewe as Creu.
- It shows that the land was owned by someone called Lord Richard of Vernon.
- It shows that there were just 4 households here.
- It then shows that the value of this land was 5 shillings. That is about £200 now!



#### TRANSLATION

The same Richard holds Creu [Crewe in Barthomley]. 'Osmaer held it. 1 hide that pays geld. The land is for 2 ploughs. There [are] 1 radman and 1 villein and two bordars with 1 plough. There [are] 1 ½ acres of meadow. Wood 1 league long and ½ [league] wide. T.R.E. it was worth 10s., now 5s. He found it waste.

# What type of settlement was here?

A settlement is a place where people live. There are different types of settlements which all depend on how many people live there and how many different facilities there are there like shops, factories, hospitals, places of religious worship and schools.

For Monks and Church Coppenhall to be called townships, they must have had some type of settlement living there with a church.

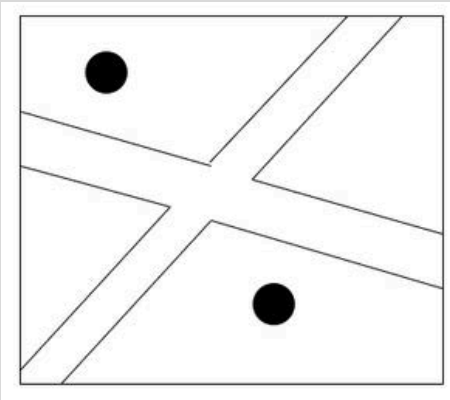
In the later Medieval period, records show that there were 'messuages' in Church Coppenhall.

This is a type of place where a house has other buildings and land that surround it. There are also records that reference 'tenements' in Monks Coppenhall, this is a piece of land that belongs to someone. There was also a manor house with a moat and fishponds in the South of Crewe.

From the very first map of Cheshire in 1577 to the present day, you can see the type of settlement in the area change as well as the spellings of place names.

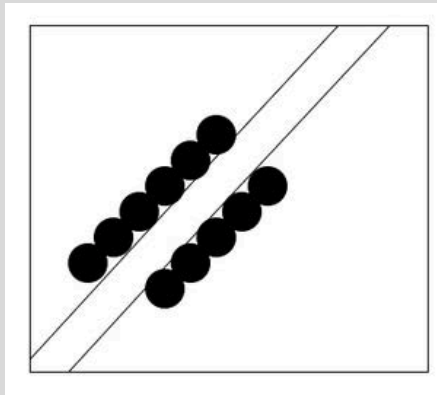
# Types of settlements

## Dispersed



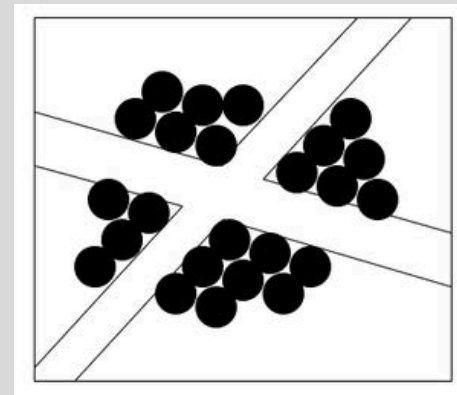
Dispersed settlements are houses spread out over a wide area. They don't follow any pattern.

## Linear



Linear settlements are where homes follow a line. They are usually built next to geographical features like river or roads.

## Nucleated



Nucleated settlements are where houses are grouped closely together around a central feature like a factory or town centre.



- Take a look at Saxton's map of Cheshire in 1577.
- It is one of the earliest maps of Cheshire.
- Can you spot 'Crew' and 'Copnall'?
- The symbols next to these places mean that there was some form of settlement here. If the symbol includes a spire then it means that this settlement also had a church.
- What type of settlement would you call this?









- Take a look at the Blaeu Atlas Maior from 1662-5.
- Can you spot Crew, Copenhall and Monkes Copenhall?
- The symbols next to these places mean that there was some form of settlement here with a church.
- What type of settlement would you call this?



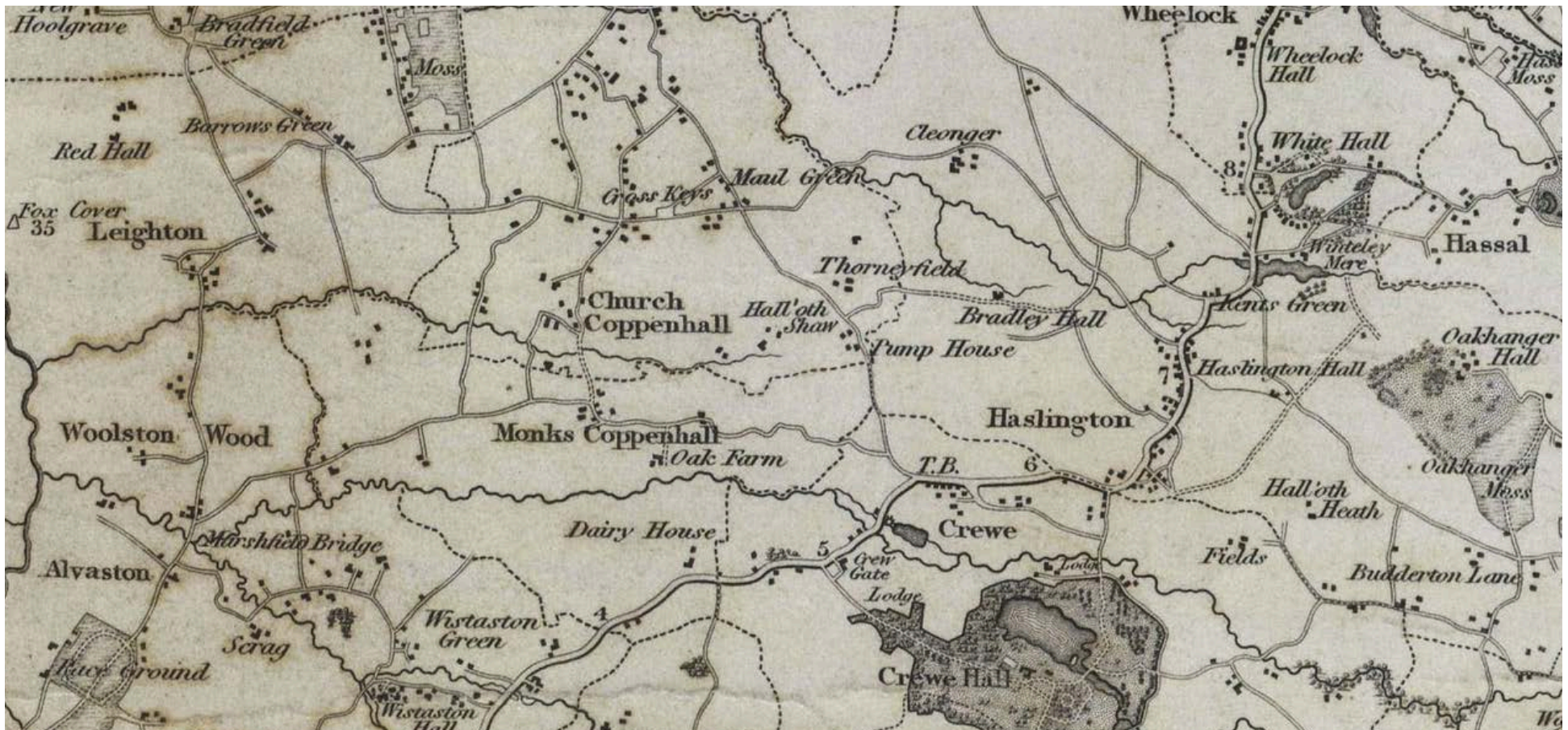


- Take a look at the Stuart and Burdett map from 1794.
- Can you spot Church Coppenhall, Monks Coppenhall, Crewe Green and Crewe Hall?
- The small squares on the map are houses.
- What type of settlement would you call this?





- Take a look at Greenwood's map of Cheshire in 1819 before the railway arrived.
- Find where Crewe is. This is where Crewe Green is now.
- The Crewe we know now, eventually built up around the railway station where Church Coppenhall and Monks Coppenhall are located on the map.
- The small squares on the map are houses.
- What type of settlement would you call this?



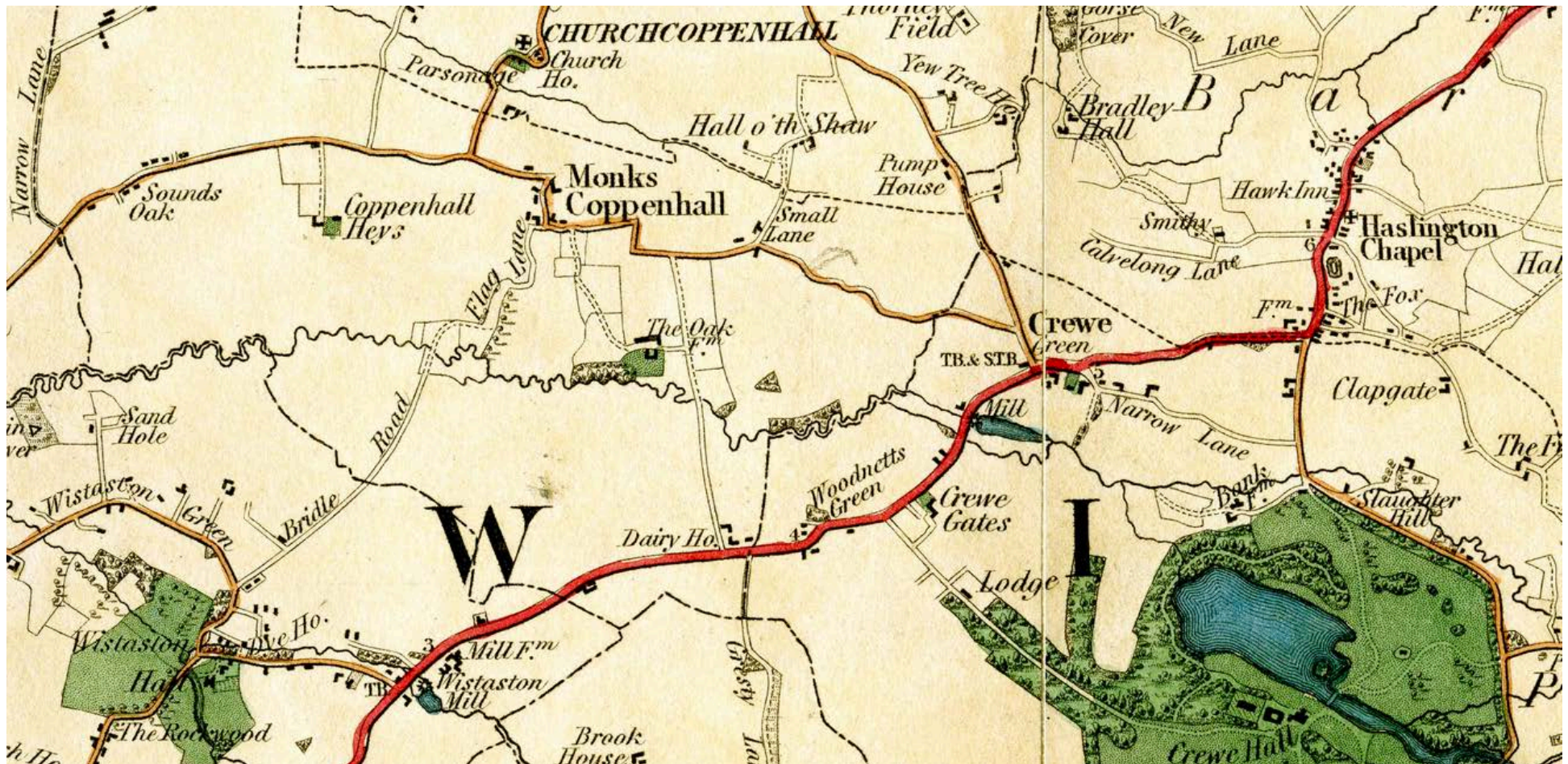


- Take a look at Swire and Hutchings map in 1830 of this area.
- Look for Church and Monks Coppenhall and Crewe Green.
- The small squares on the map are houses.
- What type of settlement would you call this?





- Take a look at Bryant's map of Cheshire in 1831 before the railway arrived.
- The small squares on the map are houses.
- Can you spot the Valley Brook on the map?
- Look at a modern map of Crewe, find the Valley Brook and compare the maps.
- What type of settlement would you call this?



# How did the population change?

The population growth of the Parish of Coppenhall was slow.

**1086:** At the time of the Domesday Book, there were 5 households in Coppenhall.

**1559:** By the time Elizabeth 1 was Queen of England, there were around 60 households scattered across Coppenhall.

**1801:** There were around 70 families living in the Parish of Coppenhall. Monks Coppenhall had a population of 121 people and Church Coppenhall had a population of 241 people.

**1831:** Monks Coppenhall had a population of 148 people including 11 farmers, 3 shoemakers and a schoolteacher. Church Coppenhall had a population of 350 people.

# What were the main jobs here?

The families that were living here up until 1837 were mainly involved in cottage industries, this is a type of industry where the manufacturing takes place in people's homes. Most of the homes within this dispersed Parish settlement were spaced far apart with fields between them and the cottage industries at the time were mostly focused on supporting the individual family.

These cottage industries might have pulled people into this area to work in them.

**Agriculture:** Farmers in this quiet settlement grew crops such as barley, oats, rye, beans, wheat and potatoes. They also reared animals that provided milk, cheese, meat and wool.

**Cheese producing:** The clay soil in this area of Cheshire produced a rich grass that cows would eat. These cows would then produce milk which made the unique flavour of the popular Cheshire cheese. In the early 1700's, some people were making a good living from dairy farming and cheese making. We know that about a thousand tons of Cheshire Cheese was being sent to London from the port of Chester that had been supplied by local cheese manufacturers, some from Coppenhall.

**Wychwood tree growing:** 2/3 of the Coppenhall population grew Wychwood trees in the woodlands. These trees provided timber used as fuel for a fire to boil brine (salt water) which made salt. Some people also had jobs managing the horses and wagons that would transport the timber to Nantwich and Middlewich, which were the centre of salt production.

**Textile manufacturing:** Flax and hemp were grown in fields in Coppenhall. The flax was turned into linen and hemp produced rope.

**Other cottage industries and jobs available:** There were tailors, weavers, chimney sweepers, clog makers, manure collectors, brickmakers and blacksmiths. There was also a school that had a school master.

## **Part 3**

**After the railway arrived in 1837  
until 1939**



# What happened in 1837?

Crewe Railway Station arrived in this area in 1837.

It was named Crewe Railway Station because of the area to the east where Crewe Hall is.

The Grand Junction Railway (GJR) were the railway company responsible for selecting this area for the new railway station and they even managed the locomotives and trains that ran through the station.

It was a railway station with 1 line going between Birmingham and Liverpool. Other lines were later added going to Chester and Manchester. It became a popular and busy place for changing trains, providing refreshments and keeping a spare coal engine. This once quiet area was now busy, popular and full of people.

There was not a large living population in this area, so a railway colony soon grew up around the station development.

The surrounding area around the station began to build up and by 1869, was known as Crewe.

It is one of the only places in the country where the area was named after the railway station and not the other way around!

# What happened in 1843?

The Grand Junction Railways business was becoming increasingly popular and necessary during this period of time known as the Industrial Revolution.

This was when steam power was used to operate and power machines and trains. Train travel was now cheaper and quicker. Instead of it taking 8 days to get from Crewe to London by horse and wagon, it would now take you 4 hours.

The Grand Junction Railway were already manufacturing locomotives in Edge Hill in Liverpool but it was no longer a big enough site to produce enough for the demand at the time. Crewe was thought to be a good location, there was a large amount of available land to build new factories on and they already owned the existing railway station.

They began plans to move their factories to a 2 acre site in Crewe in 1840. Finally in 1843, they opened Crewe Works in the area where the Crewe Heritage Centre is now.

Crewe Works was where locomotives were planned, tested, manufactured and fixed. A locomotive is the front part of the train that has the energy to pull it.

The original colony settlement around the station expanded as people soon began to move to the area to work in the Works. The Works wanted their employees to move with their families too, to start a new life, so they set up schools, churches, hospitals and shops to attract them and encourage them to migrate to this new settlement. They also set up infrastructure for the town including water and sewerage systems. This area of land that was once called Monks and Church Copenhall, eventually became known as the settlement of Crewe.

# Who migrated to this area?

These people were a mixture of the existing employees and their families who had been relocated from Edge Hill to Crewe (800 people) and other skilled workers migrating to Crewe, pulled in from Lancashire, Bristol, Manchester, Liverpool, Staffordshire and Scotland, Wales and Ireland to work for The Grand Junction Railway. These new employees were a skilled workforce, bringing new skills and experience to The Grand Junction Railway.

The railway colony began to grow. A railway colony is where settlements begin to develop in an area because of the railway station and a railway works close by.

Initially, they had 161 workers at their 2 acre site but by the time they had developed into a 30 acre site, they had 600 workers and then 1,600 workers. At their height, they had 9,000 people working for them.

There was nowhere for this new workforce to live so The Grand Junction Railway formed their own committee to organise, plan, develop and run the new railway town.

Their first job was to build new homes for the Works employees. The people that had moved to this area for work had a brand new town provided just for them and they had everything they needed here.

The area became more built up as the Grand Junction Railway merged with another railway company to form the London North Western Railway Company (LNWR) in 1846 who took over developing the architecture and infrastructure of the town.

As more people began to migrate to Crewe, the colony extended westwards, where further houses were built including superior houses for the railway Chief Officers, new workshops and factories and other town buildings.

The last row of houses built by the railway company in Crewe were built in Victoria Street in 1859, specifically for the foremen. The foremen were the managers at the railway making sure everyone worked well.

In 1923, the London and North Western Railway (LNWR) merged with other railway companies to form the London, Midland and Scottish Railway (LMS). Some of the other railway companies had Works elsewhere in Britain including in Stoke on Trent. When this happened the workers were transferred to Crewe where they either lived in Crewe or commuted here on a special train.

# How did the population change as a result of this mass migration?

Crewe became one of the only examples of a railway town and colony.

The population growth was due to the workers and their families relocating to this area.

Around this time, the first census was also conducted in 1841. This kept track of where people lived, how old they were and what jobs they did.

We can use this data to see how many people have lived here.

By the 1871 census, there were 40,000 people living in the wider area of Crewe. About 20,000 of these people were living within the boundaries of Crewe Town.



- What patterns do you notice in the population increase between 1841 and 1901?
- Try using percentages to explain changes in the population.

# What were the pull factors for people moving to this area?

The railway companies managed the establishment of this railway colony and provided homes and infrastructure in place to attract both skilled workers and their families to the area.

The railway company needed skilled workers to make the best locomotives for them and this would only happen if the town had everything that them and their family might need.

**This extract from the Chester Courant newspaper in 1843 describes the new development of this town.**



*'About two years ago only, the site could boast but a few detached farm houses. The company (and a few others) have imported to it a very different aspect. Their own land...is about thirty acres, and the whole is laid out in streets, and nearly covered with comfortable cottages in varied and distinctive styles in the several streets....There are also schools, an assembly room, committee room for magistrates etc. The company have fitted up a portion of their buildings as a temporary church of England, and have appointed their own chaplain'*



- Take a look at this newspaper article from 1846 talking about the new town of Crewe.
- What does it say?

municipal matters. They regulate the library, news-room, festivals, &c. They have no criminals. A new church is on the point of completion. It is built with blue or variegated brick, in the style of early Norman, with tower, transept, &c. and is most comfortably fitted up inside. It occupies the centre of an open space, and on the left are the boys' school, the girls' school, and the infants' school. In the boys' school we saw lads under twelve drawing most careful and accurate outlines of locomotives; and in the girls' school we were gratified with the sight of about sixty of the most healthy children we ever saw. There was an air of grace about them, indicative of good-breeding and intelligence; several of them were, indeed, quite beautiful. Their fair teachers exhibited, with considerable pride, proofs of their skill; and they sang with an attention to time which bespoke the care of their instructor. Music is a resource at Crewe, and the community is happy in the presence of Mr Jones, who excels on a dozen different instruments. His wife proudly observed, 'that if he was as big as he was clever, he would be a great man.'

**Shops:** The railway company built shops such as cobblers, tailors, grocers, chemists, clock makers and mercers (textile dealers in silks and velvets).

**Public baths:** The first public baths were opened within the railway works in 1845 and then a second set of baths were opened on Mill Street in 1860 due to popular demand. This was for the workers to bathe and relax in. The baths were available to women while the men were at work.

**Hospital and doctors:** An outbreak of sickness occurred when all the workers from Edge Hill moved to Crewe and the railway company established a hospital and pharmacy to deal with it. Employees could pay into a health insurance system too. The first purpose built hospital by the railway company opened in 1900 on Mill Street and specialised in making prosthetic limbs for those who had lost arms or legs in accidents working in the Works!

**Parks:** The LNWR also opened Queens Park with trees, flowers and a lake for employees and their families to use and enjoy.

**Houses:** Houses were built by the railway company and were allotted to you depending on your hierarchy and position within the railway company. 221 homes were built in Moss Square and these were the first set of houses to be built by the railway company. Most homes had a supply of gas too, supplied by the railway company's own gas works. This was used for lighting the main room in their house and was a rare feature at the time. Most homes also had their own water supply directly into their house or they had access to a local water pump. The railway company also took care of repairing roads and emptying the privys! (toilets).

**Mechanics Institute:** The Mechanics Institute opened in 1843 to give training to apprentices and workmen. There were also opportunities to get involved in general education. From the 1850's, it expanded to welcoming non- railway members as well as women. There was a hall, a library, a news room, a gym, a reading room and classrooms. There were lessons on reading, writing and arithmetic. This created opportunities for workers to access knowledge about the processes they were working on in the Works.



**Schools:** The children of the railway workers could go to schools built especially for them. This was funded by the railway. Most of these schools were part of a church or a place of religious worship in the town.

**Places of religious worship:** As more people migrated to Crewe, more variations of the Church of England were worshipped. Most of these places of religious worship were built by the London and North Western Railway (LNWR).

**Markets:** There was a weekly Saturday market followed by the building of the Cheese Hall that sold cheese, corn, butter and bacon. There was also a cattle market that attracted buyers from Manchester and Birmingham.

# What were the other industries in the area?

There were other industries in the area that could have attracted their own workforce to the area through migration.

The skilled workforce in the area could have encouraged other industries to move into the area where they could tap into the existing skills of these workers.

During a period of low money for the Works, the railway company had implemented a temporary ban on working full time in 1876. They began to think about attracting different industries to the area to support people so they could still get paid. There was a general belief that Crewe was unlikely to attract other industries because of its lack of raw materials like iron and coal. These were important because coal could provide power and was needed during the Industrial Revolution. It was expensive for other companies to transport these raw materials into Crewe so the LNWR reduced their rates in 1891 and other industries eventually began to emerge in the area. These were the town's other successful industries.

**Crewe Printing and Publishing Works:** This was established in Camm Street as an attempt to create more employment opportunities, especially for women at the time. The company was not a success but the building was big enough to manufacture clothes and it became Marmion Works and eventually the CWS Clothing Factory. The building still exists, as Camm Street Gym.

**Clothing Industry:** Compton's Clothing Factory was established in Bridle Road and manufactured the staff uniforms of the LNWR. There were also a number of fustian cutting factories established throughout the town like in Henry Street in 1869. Fustian was a popular material used for uniforms at the Works. Several of these companies merged together to produce clothing made by other materials and by 1919 there were 13 clothing companies in the area.

**Brick making:** By 1883, there were 8 brick makers within the Parish making bricks using the clay found in the area.

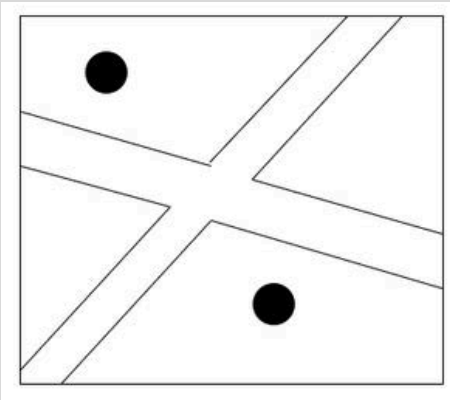
# What type of settlement developed here?

The linear settlement continued to grow as did the growing workforce. The railway companies continued to build new homes to keep up with the number of employees in their company moving to Crewe.

The settlement eventually became a nucleated settlement with houses grouped together around the different Crewe Works factories.

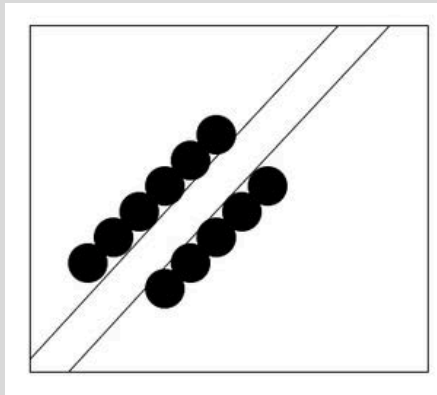
# Types of settlements

## Dispersed



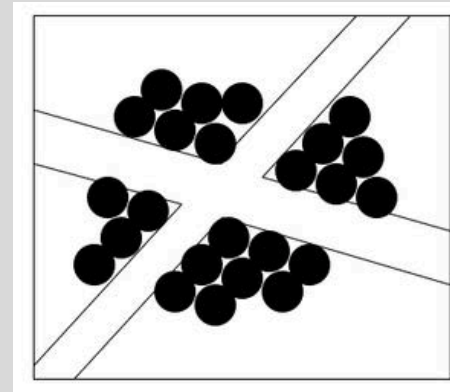
Dispersed settlements are houses spread out over a wide area. They don't follow any pattern.

## Linear



Linear settlements are where homes follow a line. They are usually built next to geographical features like river or roads.

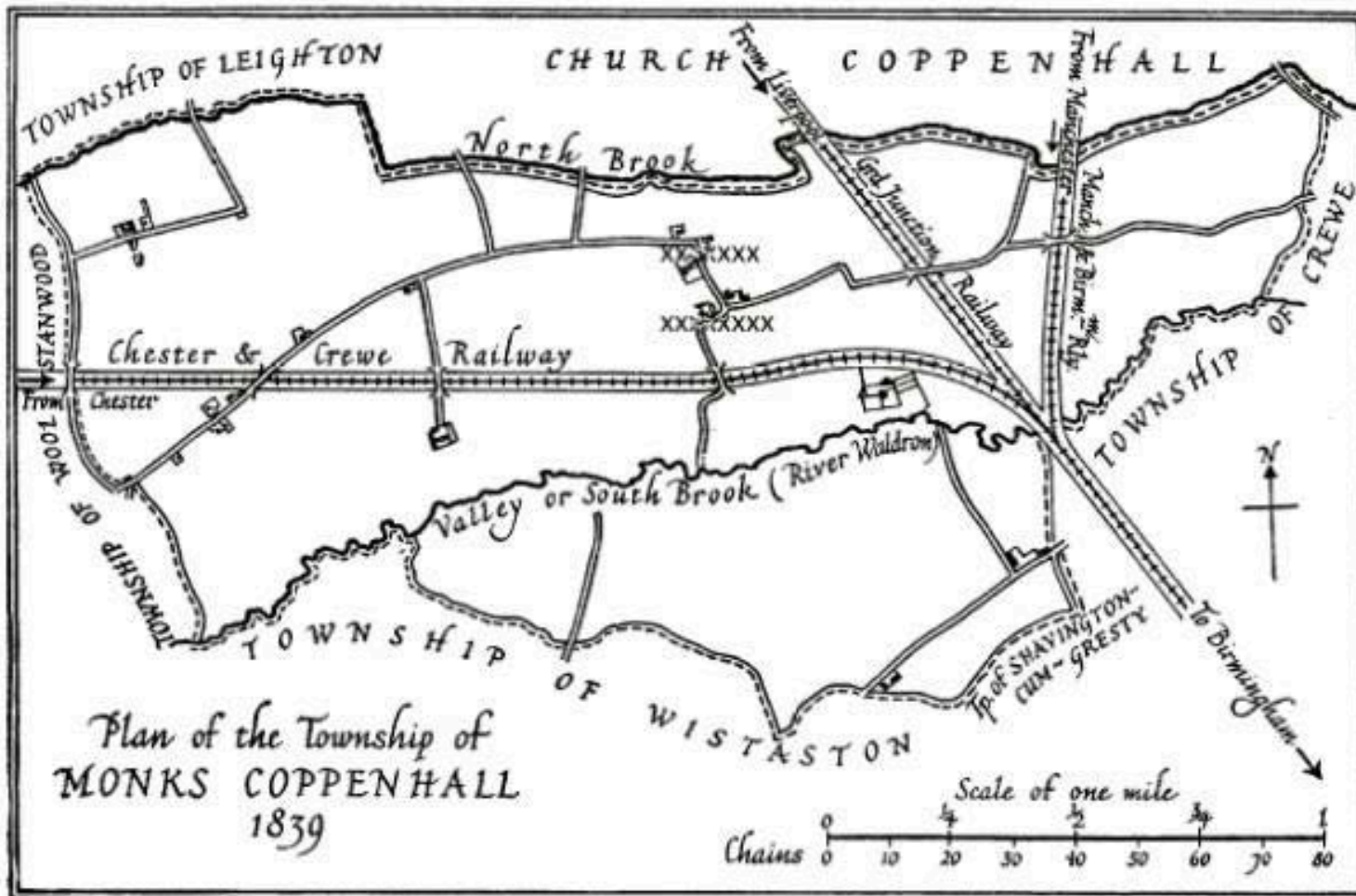
## Nucleated



Nucleated settlements are where houses are grouped closely together around a central feature like a factory or town centre.



- Take a look at this 1839 map of Monks Coppenhall.
- This was 2 years after the railway station opened.
- At this time, the area was a dispersed settlement.
- Can you find the railway lines?
- Do you notice any other similar features on this map compared to Crewe now?





- Take a look at this tithe map from 1839, 2 years after the railway arrived. This map below is the first detailed plan of this area.
- A tithe map shows exactly who owns how much land.
- At this point, the settlement was still dispersed.



Credit: Cheshire Archives and Local Studies



- Take a look at this map from 1874.
- What type of settlement has Crewe now become?
- Can you see more than one type of settlement on this map?
- What else do you notice?





- Take a look at this map from 1897.
- What has changed?
- Can you see more than one type of settlement on this map?
- What else do you notice?







- Take a look at this map from 1902 and 1906.
- What has changed?
- Can you see more than one type of settlement on this map?
- What else do you notice?





- Take a look at this map from 1908.
- What has changed?
- Can you see more than one type of settlement on this map?
- What else do you notice?





## **Part 4**

# **Migration to Crewe after 1939**

# What happened to Crewe Works after 1939?

In the 1930's, Crewe Works was busy keeping up with new locomotive construction. When the Second World War began, Crewe Works became even busier manufacturing different resources for the war effort as well as keeping up with normal locomotive repair and construction.

Following the Second World War, LMS became British Railways (BR) in 1948. The railway industry moved away from using steam power and onto using diesel and electricity as power instead to pull the trains.

As a result of this, less people were needed to do the job.

Crewe Works produced the last steam locomotive in 1958 and again the workforce was reduced in size.

The last locomotive (an electric powered locomotive) in Crewe Works was manufactured in 1991.

Now, most of the Crewe Works site that once occupied Crewe has been sold off for other developments where new shops, houses buildings have been built.

From 2021, what remains of Crewe Works is operated by Alstom. Alstom focus on maintaining and inspecting damaged locomotives and wheelsets as well as beginning to manufacture trains for HS2.

# Did people migrate to Crewe after 1939?

People continued to migrate to Crewe in the 21st century encouraged by Crewe Works, the railway and other industries.

The census shows this population growth in the wider area of Crewe. In 2001, the population was 65,669 people. In 2011, there were 70,101 people and in 2021, there were 74,123 people.



- What patterns do you notice in the population increase between 1911 and 1991?
- Try using percentages to explain changes in the population.

# Pull factors

We have explored the decline in production at Crewe Works after the Second World War and we can also see that the population in this area began to slowly decline after 1951. Despite this, there were still industries in the area that pulled economic migrants to Crewe.

In the 19th century, people migrating chose large cities or towns where there were jobs during the Industrial Revolution. Migration in the 20th and 21st century still includes economic migration but people also choose to settle in small towns or rural areas for a better quality of life or a slower pace of living. One of these places might be Crewe.

- There are some employment agencies that help industries find people to work for them. Employment agencies in Crewe recruit people migrating from other countries into industries in Crewe. One of these has an office in Poland that recruits people and helps them to resettle in Crewe.
- The Commonwealth are countries connected to the UK by free association who share the same beliefs. Some people from Commonwealth countries can migrate to the UK. There was a shortage of workers following the Second World War in different industries like trainlines and the NHS, so travel to the UK was made cheap by the Government who wanted more people to come and work here. Around 2,500,000 people have migrated to the UK from Commonwealth countries.
- Bentley Motors is another major industry in Crewe pulling people here to work. They are one of the top luxury car brands in the world, employing more than 4,000 colleagues who design, engineer and market these cars.
- Calmic Limited were a large industry in Crewe employing nearly 800 people in Crewe Hall to manufacture medical products like tablets and creams. They manufactured Calpol from 1959 in Crewe. This is a type of medicine for children. This industry is no longer based here and Crewe Hall is now a hotel.

- People from Poland have also migrated to Crewe. When Poland became part of the European Union (EU) in 2004, it became legal for people from Poland to work in the United Kingdom. Most other EU countries did not allow people from new EU countries to go for work except for the United Kingdom, Ireland and Sweden. Around 430,000 people from new EU countries successfully applied to work in the United Kingdom and 62% of these people were from Poland. Another pull factor is that English is also the second language of Poland and they are able to earn five times more salary than in Poland. Over the next couple of years, around 4,000 people from Poland had migrated to Crewe. Evidence of this migration can be seen in local shops in Crewe that sell Polish food as well as specialist Polish food shops. The United Kingdom left the EU in January 2020 which restricted the number of people able to migrate from the EU.
- People migrated from Hong Kong and China in 2020 when a new national security law was introduced. This law made it illegal to publicly disagree with the government which would be punishable with a life sentence in prison. Following the introduction of this law, 90,000 people (1.2% of Hong Kong's population) left the country. Most of these people migrated to Britain, as the government offered them a chance to settle here. This was because of an agreement between the two countries, as Hong Kong was a former colony of the United Kingdom. People came to Crewe for a better quality and pace of life as well as a good education for their children, low renting prices, cheaper homes and more job opportunities.



# Push factors

Crewe has been a place where refugees and asylum seekers have settled including those from Ukraine and Afghanistan.

- Around 615 people from Ukraine have moved to the area of Cheshire East. This is because of the invasion of Ukraine.
- Following the end of the Second World War, there were a lot of displaced people around in the world. There were a number of Prisoner of War Camps at Crewe Hall as well as in Weston Village. In Weston Village, the Prisoner of War camp was on Snape Farm and had 38 huts which could house around 300 low risk prisoners from the German and Italian army. Some of these prisoners of war stayed in Crewe when the war ended, marrying people from Crewe and starting families.
- Since the Second World War ended, there were over 160,000 displaced Polish refugees that settled in Britain. A Polish resettlement camp was built for refugees from Poland in Doddington Hall to the South of Crewe. Many people living in this camp went to work in Crewe Works as well as other industries within Crewe like building and cleaning. When the camp closed in 1960, many people moved into housing in Crewe.
- In the 21st century, there have also been asylum seekers and refugees in Crewe. Some hotels in Crewe are used to provide temporary accommodation for them. They are also helped to learn English to support them in finding jobs.

# Who has migrated to Crewe since 1939?

Since the Second World War, people have migrated to this town from a number of different countries.

The most recent 2021 census can tell us the following information about the 74,123 people currently living in the wider area of Crewe.

Country of birth (2021 census)		Ethnic group (2021 census)		Religion (2021 census)	
UK	61,109	White	67,559	Christian	39,023
EU	8,774	Asian	2,841	Muslim	1,224
Europe (Other)	284	Black	863	Hindu	464
Middle East and Asia	778	Arab	118	Sikh	52
Africa	2,762	Mixed/ multiple	1,607	Buddhist	222
Other country	408	Other ethnic group	1,102	Jewish	53
				Other religion	288
				No religion	28,664



- Using the information in the tables make 3 bar charts.

**Part 5**

**Conclusion**

### **Changes in settlement type**

We have explored Crewe's journey from a dispersed settlement with less than 70 households in Monks and Church Coppenhall, to linear settlements in the railway colony as the railway companies built the new station and relocated their locomotive works to Crewe and to the present day nucleated settlement.

### **Changes in population statistics**

We have also explored migration to this area as being the leading cause of the population growth. It has grown from a couple hundred people in 1837 to 40,000 people by 1871 and to the wider Crewe population of 74,123 people in 2021.

### **Changes in industries and jobs**

We have seen changes in industry and jobs too. Jobs in Monks and Church Coppenhall up until 1837 were mainly cottage industries that supported individual families like farming, agriculture, cheese producing and tree growing. With the Industrial Revolution allowing steam power to manufacture and power trains even quicker, the railway colony in Crewe began to grow and soon most of the population were in employment at Crewe Works. They used their special skills to produce parts for the locomotive as well as plan and fix the locomotives. This industry continued to attract people into Crewe who wanted to work in the Works, earn a good wage and have a place for their family to live too. The railway company built Crewe especially for this. This development pulled people into the area. This process still continues to this day, encouraged by other industries that have found their home in Crewe.

## **Part 6**

# **Further Activities**

# Where is everyone in my class from?

Do you know if anyone in your class has migrated or has family that migrated?

- Print out a large map and either stick it on the wall or lay it down on the floor in the classroom.
- Everyone gets a sticky coloured dot to stick down where they are from on the map.
  
- Play bingo with your class using the cards on the next page.
- Everybody gets a bingo card and you have to talk to everyone in the room to try and get an answer for all 6 squares.
- You have 10 minutes to do this.
- You need to write the answer and the name of the person you have asked on the square.
- You cannot ask the same person more than 1 question.

**Can you speak  
another language?**

**What food comes from  
your country?  
What is your favourite  
food from your  
country?**

**How do people dress  
where you are from?**

**When did your  
family migrate?**

**Do you have family  
that still live in your  
country?**

**Have you ever  
visited the country  
you are from?  
What was it like?**

# Your family history

Let's try researching our family history to uncover things about our ancestors.

Our ancestors are the people in our family and those who have lived before us.

Some people in your family may have migrated.

- Pick someone in your family to interview.
- Think about the different questions you might like to ask them.
- There are some questions below that might help you.

1. Where were you born?
2. Where were your parents or grandparents born?
3. Did you ever migrate or know someone who migrated?
4. Where are all the places you have lived, studied and worked?
5. Who is the oldest relative you remember?
6. What was your childhood home like?



# Examples of migration in Crewe today

Examples of migration are all around us.

Migration can contribute to a more diverse culture in our town as people who migrate bring their food, culture, language and traditions to new places.

- Spend some time walking around Crewe.
- What examples of migration can you see today?
- Can you see restaurants offering different cuisines?
- Can you hear people speaking different languages?