



Immigration to the UK and our area

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Immigration in the UK

From 1930-2000

By Emily Young and Quinn Atkins

History of Immigration to the UK

- A brief history of the immigration to the UK and our area

1930's

- In 1930 many European Jews fled to England to escape the Nazis and concentration camps



1930's

- The Harwich kinder trains saved 669 Jewish children from being persecuted by the Nazis



1930's

- “When my mother said goodbye she said ‘if anything happens to me don’t cry for me. I’m dying for my beliefs.’ “That left me with something to hang onto.”

Hanna Slome, 89



1930's

- In the UK refugee arrivals rose from close to nothing in 1930 to 3,109 in 1933 as they were escaping from Nazi Germany. By 1932 the annual figure was 11,000 people who had arrived in the UK.



1940's

- The owners of the shipping lines needed to reduce their costs for return journeys, and offered cut price fares to the UK.



1940's

- The first of these vessels to arrive, in 1947, was the now little remembered R.M.S Ormonde which brought 108 migrant workers and attracted little notice.



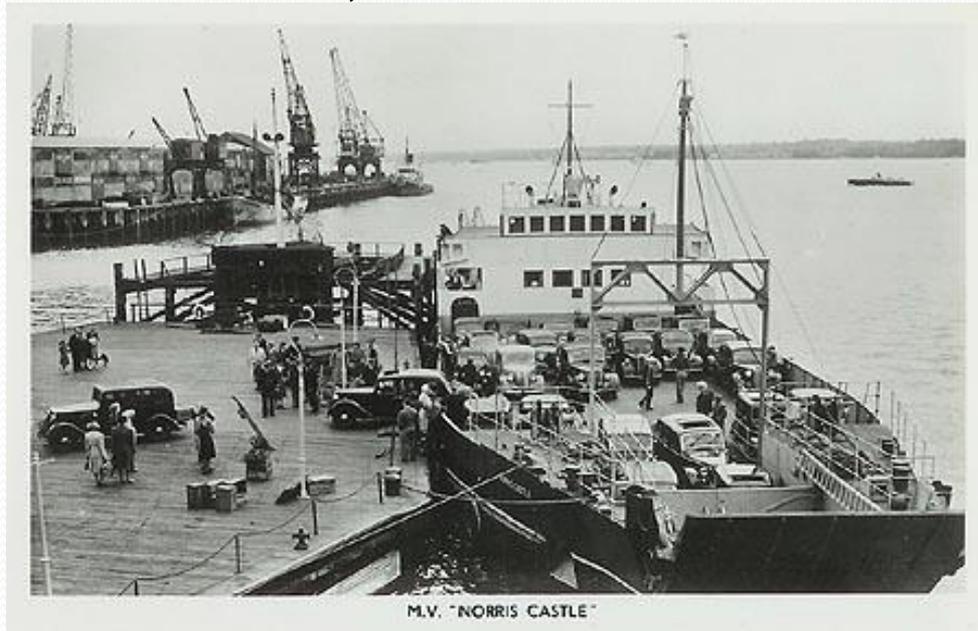
1950's

- It took until 1952 for the wartime restrictions on travel between the UK and Ireland to be abolished



1950's

- 1953, the same year of the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II, saw the opening of the new passenger car ferry at Eastern Docks, Dover.



1950's

- In 1956, the Hungarian revolution and Suez crisis took place. Between 19th November and 3rd December 4,221 refugees arrived at Dover. Due to this the immigration service was put under immense pressure, as they only had fewer than 400 staff to cover 30 different ports across the UK, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.



1960's

- On 8th June 1968, immigration officers at Heathrow detained James Earl Ray, the murderer of Martin Luther King, attempting to travel with a false passport



1960's - The Empire Windrush



- The Empire Windrush, a boat carrying workers from the Caribbean, docks in London. But it wasn't enough...
- Answering Britain's desperate labour shortage after the war, nearly 500 men arrive by ship from Jamaica. This marks the symbolic start of mass immigration not from Europe, but from the Commonwealth.
- They are encouraged by adverts for work, their sense of patriotism, and some want to re-join the armed forces having fought for Britain during the war. The British Nationalities Act gives all Commonwealth citizens free entry into Britain. They are welcomed by the press – but not by everyone.

1970's

- The immigration act, 1971, gave the right of movement into other countries.



1980's

- The fall of the Berlin wall bought more travel opportunities.



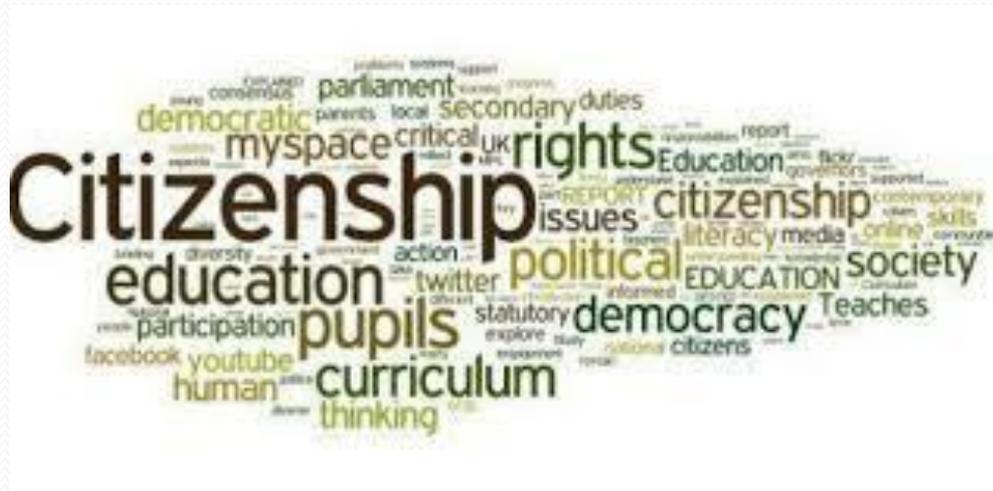
1990's

- There was a growth in Asylum seekers due to people fleeing persecution from behind the Iron Curtain.



2000

- An new immigration order made it easier for tour groups to travel, and people to gain citizenship.



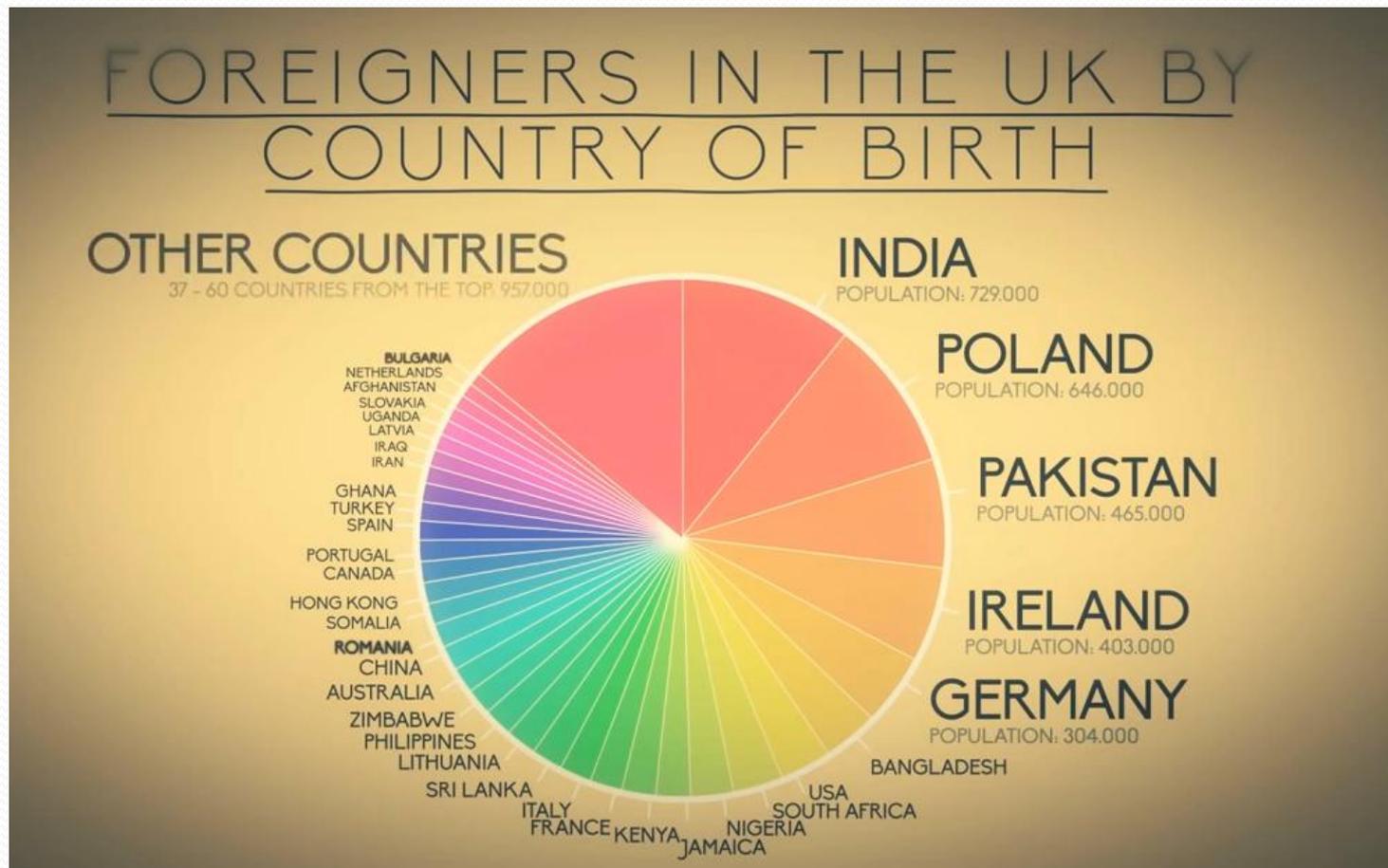
Modern migration to UK

By Lydia McFettridge and Richard Wedge

Where do refugees in UK come from

- The Republic of Ireland and from the former British Empire especially India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, the Caribbean, South Africa, Kenya, Syria, and Hong Kong are some of the main places that refugees come from to live in UK

From where



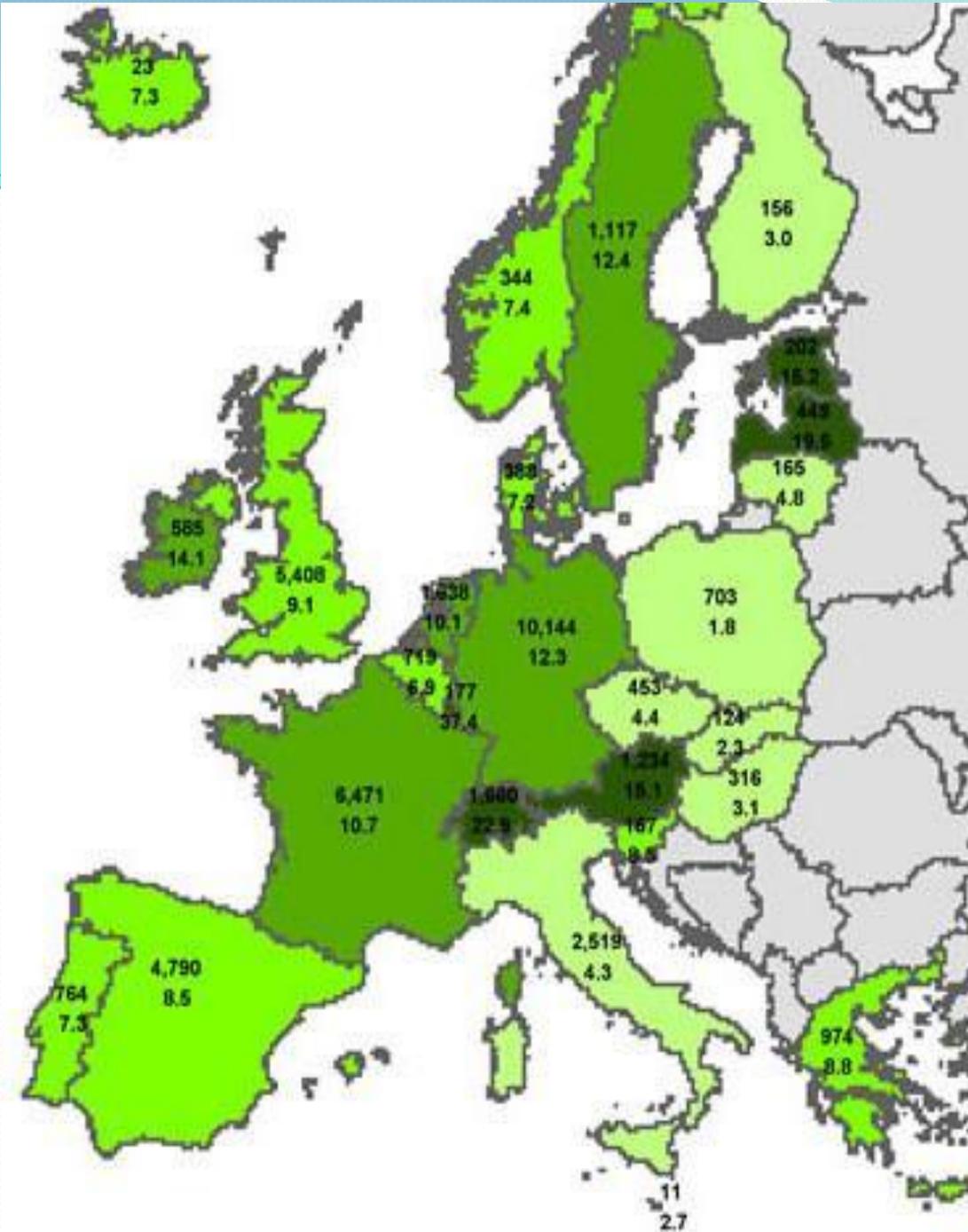
Eastern European migration into Britain

On the whole wealthier countries in the EU tend to attract more migrants from other poorer European countries. When countries such as Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic joined the EU in 2004 their people had the right to move to Britain and work. What followed was one of the biggest immigrations of people into Britain since records began, as many Eastern Europeans flocked to what was a booming UK economy in search of work.

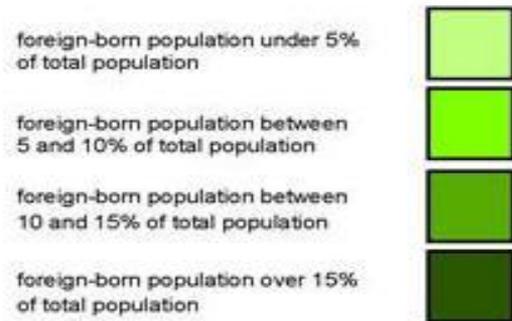
Between 2004 and 2006 the UK became the host country for 600,000 Eastern European migrants. Many found formal jobs particularly in the construction and retailing trades, earning as much as 5 times as much as they did in their home countries.

The benefits of this are that the UK received lots of tax from migrant workers. Job areas that British people would not do were also being filled, Eastern Europeans filled vital jobs within the NHS and construction, whilst also doing tough farm work. For the Eastern Europeans, they sent money back home (called remittances) which benefits their families and countries, and they earned lots of money. For all involved it can be said that the cultural and linguistic mix is also a positive. Some negatives included some Eastern Europeans working informally and not paying tax. This meant that British firms were undercut. Also, the Eastern Europeans used vital services such as health care and education, all of which needs to be paid for and adjust to the language barrier.

- As Eastern Europe develops and the UK economy struggled from 2008 onwards, many Eastern Europeans went home (see map). This means that their migration was temporary.

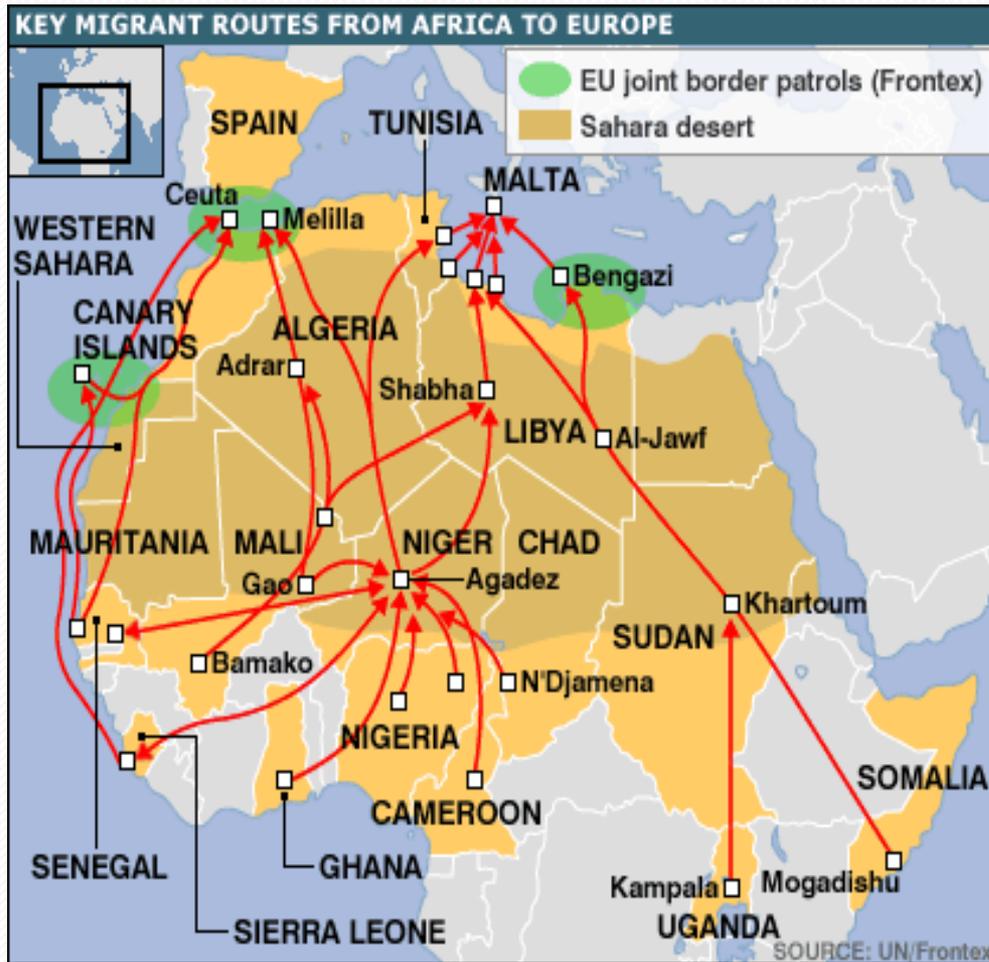


Foreign-born populations
Western and Central Europe (EU-25/EEA and Switzerland)



Label
Size of foreign-born population (thousands)
Foreign-born population as % of total population

Migration from outside of the EU



- Europe needs migration because of falling birth rates but many people within Europe would like to see the numbers of immigrants coming into the EU fall.
- However, highly skilled immigrants fill vital jobs within the EU. Some migrants are refugees fleeing persecution in their home countries, such as the Iraqis and Afghans who fled during recent wars.
- Today there are 2 million Iraqis who have fled their homes for other countries including the EU.
- This can cause problems in terms of language, getting access to services for the Iraqis, racism and finding employment for such a large group of people.

Why the UK?

- Free healthcare
- Good schools
- Good standard of living

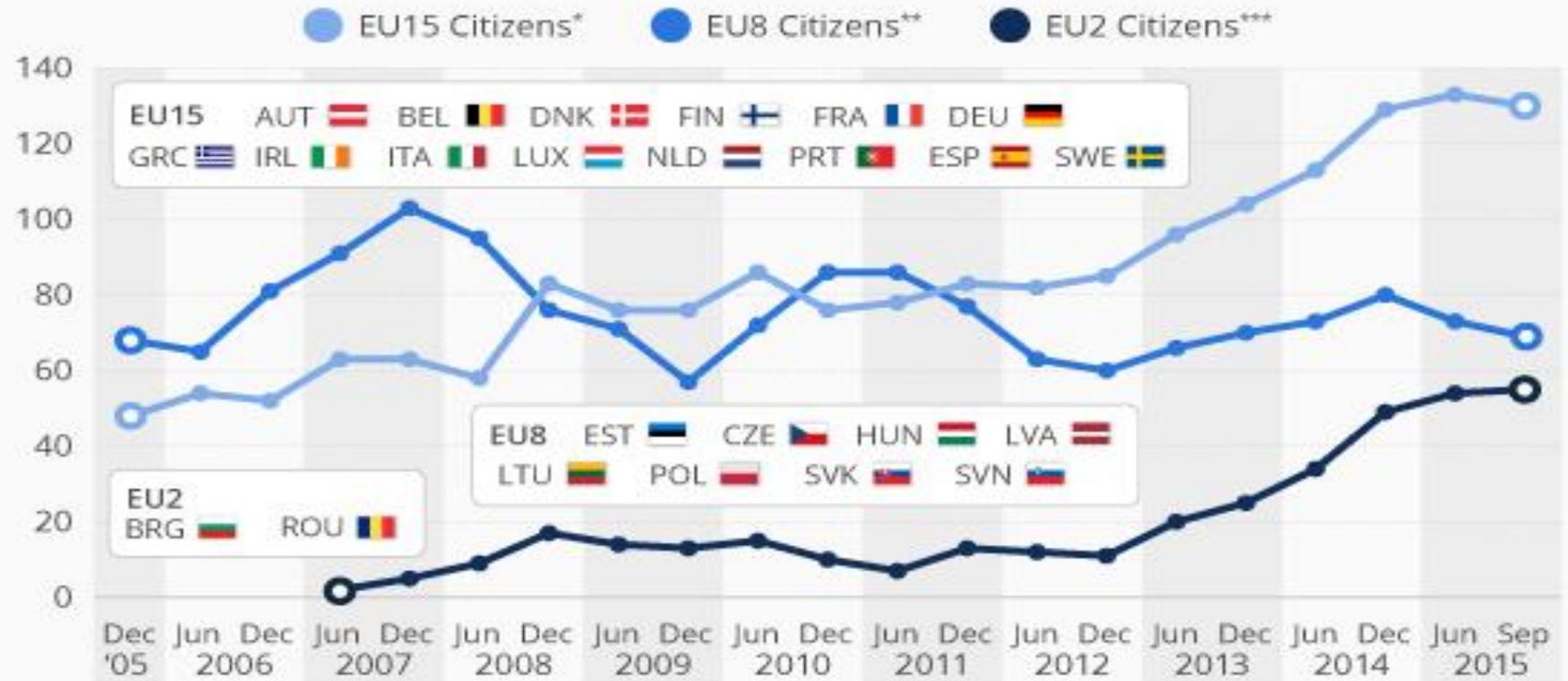
What for?

- Civil rights laws
- Better prospects
 - A nice job
 - Family
- War and conflicts
- Safety and sanction

This chart shows immigration to UK from EU countries.

Where do EU immigrants to the UK come from?

EU Immigration to the UK from 2005 to 2015 in thousands



* Citizens of the original EU15 countries except British
 ** Citizens of the EU8 countries that joined the EU in 2004
 *** Citizens of the EU2 countries that joined the EU in 2007

Source: Office for National Statistics

This chart shows how the UK government helped in response to the Syrian refugees crisis

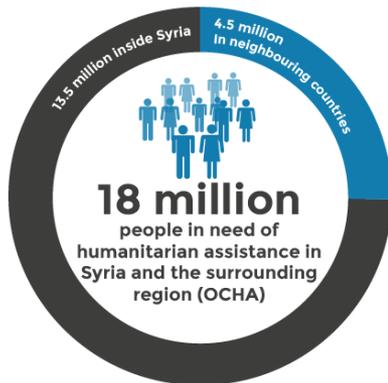
SYRIA HUMANITARIAN CRISIS: UK AID UPDATE 11/01/16



The UK government has committed over

£1.1 billion

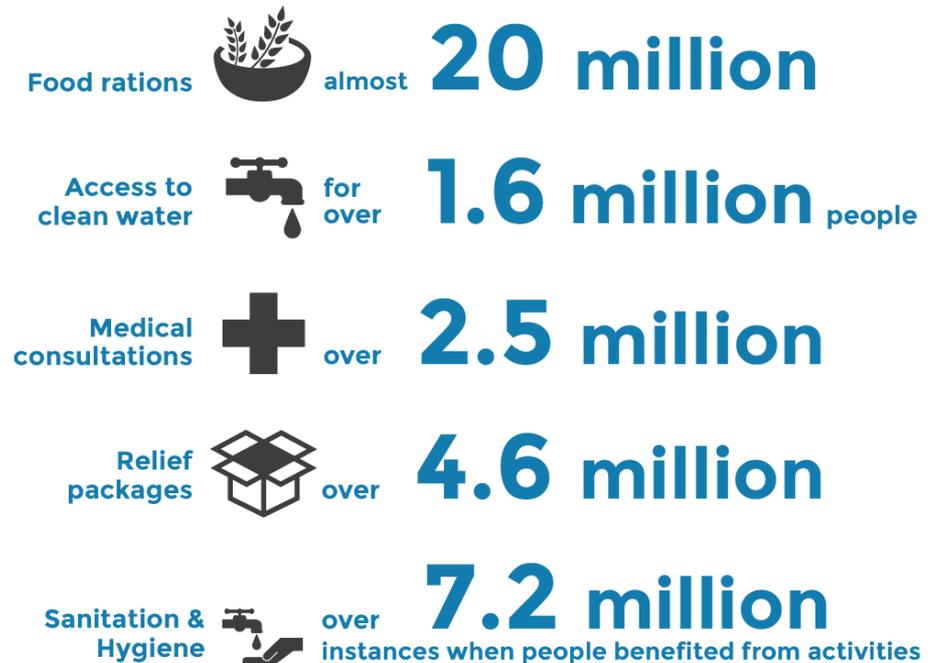
in response to the humanitarian crisis, including food, water, medical care, relief items & sanitation for people in need inside Syria & across the region



£561 million
Inside Syria

£559 million
In neighbouring countries

UK AID HAS PROVIDED



The majority of reported results included are from the beginning of our response in February 2012 until June 2015
<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/factsheet-the-uks-humanitarian-aid-response-to-the-syria-crisis>

Find out more - [facebook.com/SyriaCrisisUKaid](https://www.facebook.com/SyriaCrisisUKaid) - @DFID_UK - www.gov.uk/dfid

**How is our school supporting
the most recent refugees?**

- In October last year, Mr Sparkes (a teacher at our school) went to Calais to go to the migrant camp “The jungle”. He went there to supply hand made stoves that are easily built and the materials were funded by students who raised money by paying £1 for not wearing their uniform to school.





As well as this we donated food and tents.



TTC students packing donations.



Some of the money was spent buying new tents.



Unloading in Calais.



Demonstrating to refugees how to use the stoves.



About our family history of migration

Thank you for listening! :-)

