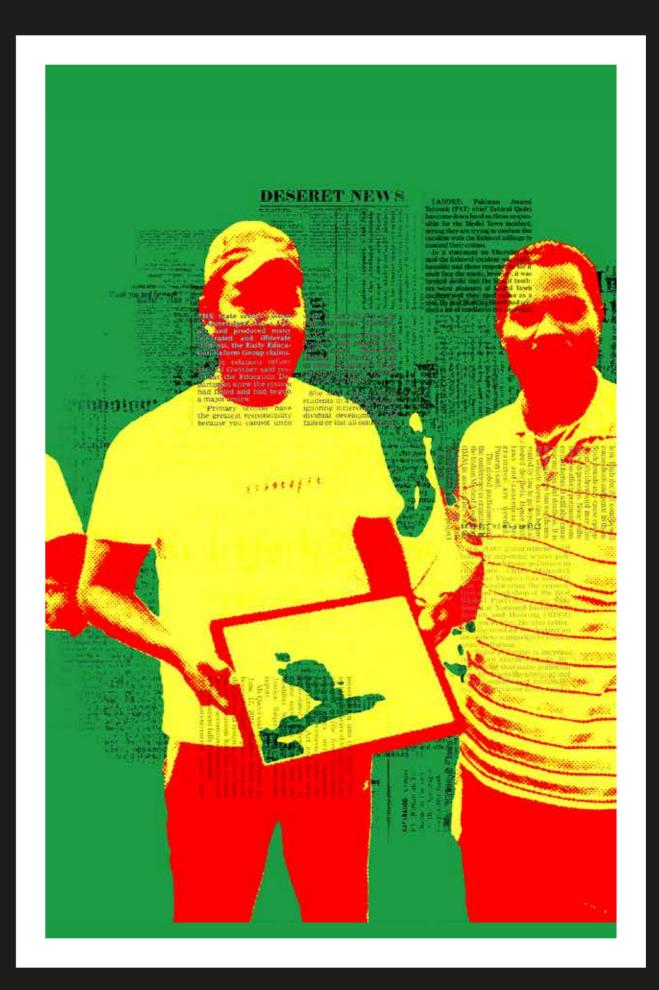


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Leicester Caribbean Cricket & Social Club (LCCSC) provides chances for the local community of all ages and abilities to play cricket by offering facilities, coaching, talent identification, and league cricket participation.

Along the way, the Club has evolved into an important community asset, serving as a focal point for community social interaction and social events, as well as delivering a programme of cultural, social, and educational programmes aimed at reinforcing and creating community cohesiveness.

In recent years, the Club has provided Covid-19 befriending/mental health support to isolated young and older Club members as well as members of the wider community. Sir Clive Lloyd OBE became a patron of the Club in 2021 and is actively involved in its growth and expansion plans.

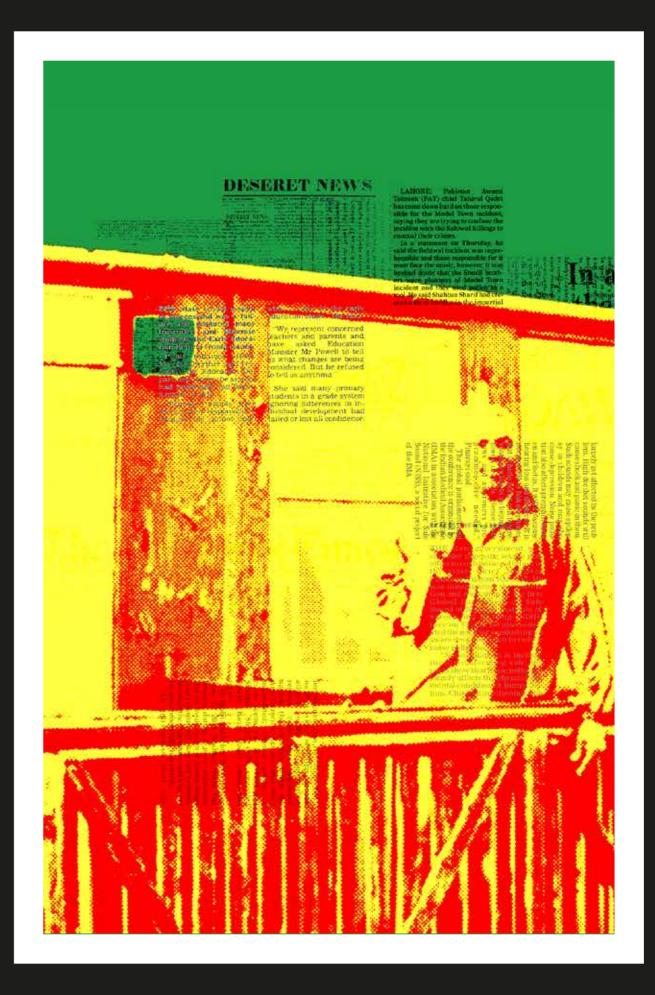


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Cricket was chosen in 1957 as a result of the Caribbean diaspora in Leicester wanting to create their own community recreational activities.

Veterans and Windrush generation immigrants founded the Club, each with their own unique style and cultural tradition. Less than a year later, the Caribbean Community had grown to over 5,000 members.

Cricket's universal appeal and passion aided in the breaking down of social and racial barriers, as well as the development of community relationships. As a result, LCCSC has won numerous league champion titles and advanced through the league levels.



The Windrush generation, named after the passenger liner Empire Windrush, is a group of Caribbean people that landed in the United Kingdom between 1948 and 1971, following WWII.

Immigrants were permitted to reside and work in the United Kingdom since the Caribbean was a British commonwealth at the time.

Because postwar Britain was short on labour and needed to rebuild its economy, one of the main reasons people came to the country was to find work.

Many of the newcomers found work as manual labourers, nurses, and in other occupations impacted by the labour crisis. Some became well-known members of their communities, breaking new ground and setting the way for future generations.

Hundreds of Commonwealth nationals, the majority of whom are members of the Windrush generation, were unlawfully deported, imprisoned, or threatened with deportation in 2018, precipitating the Windrush controversy. Due to a lack of formal documents, many people were told they were in the country illegally despite having worked and lived in the UK for years.

Individuals' experiences stunned the country and generated a national debate about the UK's immigration laws, and Theresa May apologised for the abuse of hundreds of people, establishing a compensation plan and conducting an investigation, with a report saying that the scenario was "avoidable" in 2020.

Windrush Day was established in the United Kingdom in 2018 to commemorate the Windrush migration's 70th anniversary.

I feel lied to. I was told I would be treated as a British Citizen, but at every turn, despite my every effort to fit in, I was an immigrant.

Many of those who came through the Windrush generation had the option of going to America as well, but were coerced into coming to England with the promise of a good salary and a place to live.

When they arrived and realised their dream was not going to come true, many couldn't afford to go elsewhere, and returning home would have felt like doing the walk of shame, but the biggest comfort was knowing they weren't alone in their struggle, and so community clubs like Leicester Caribbean Cricket Club became vital.



I had not expected to struggle in England, I was coming from struggle. England was much harder than I expected it to be.

Many nurses who wanted to work in England expected to be greeted by the image of England they had grown up with: welcoming, wealthy, White people.

However, many couldn't afford their own housing and had to live on the hospital grounds, where they spent the majority of their income on food and necessities. Despite being better off than many of the poorer, lower-class White people they had to care for, they were still considered second-class citizens.



I initially had high hopes of becoming a successful lawyer, until my teachers told me it was unlikely, if not impossible that I would.

Many young, gifted Caribbeans who excelled in their home countries aspired to lucrative career fields like law or medicine, but were unaware that this ambitious mindset was not desirable to the United Kingdom. They were only expected to fill positions that their White British counterparts were unwilling or unable to fill. But Caribbeans couldn't be underestimated when it came to cricket, because they brought their passion with them.



My first real experience of seeing real Cricket was on the TV. Before that, it was sticks in the sand, or chalk wickets on a brick wall.

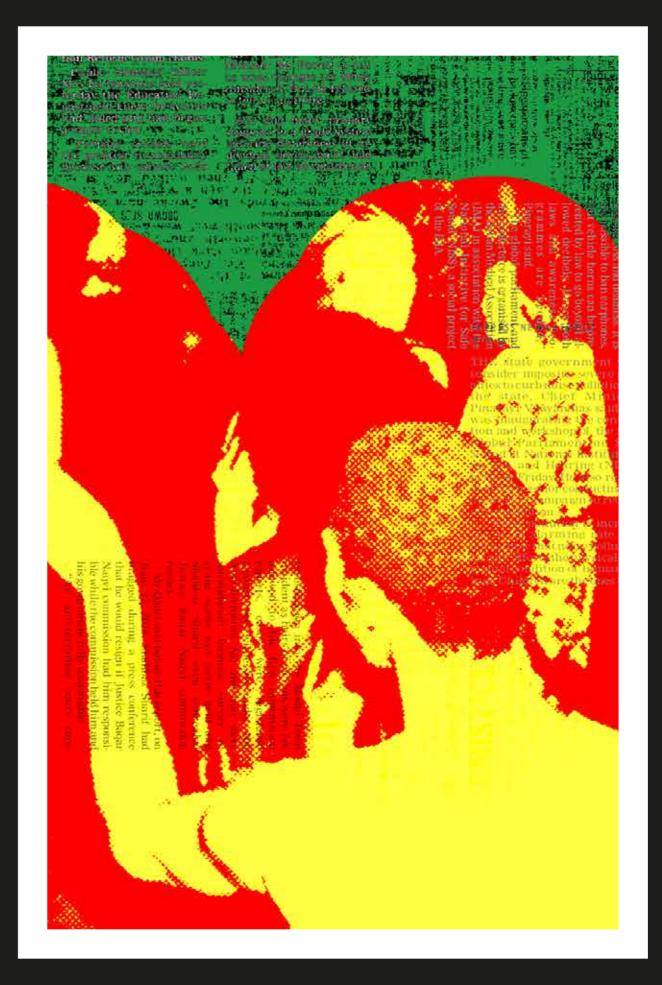
Many people who loved cricket did not have the freedom or financial means to purchase proper wicket and bat sets, so when cricket clubs began to form, it was sometimes the first time any of the individuals had played in an official structured game.

English rules and playing styles were very different from how they would have played back home or on the streets, and so, despite being talented enough to play officially, most mainstream clubs would have refused them participation, as it was to be an elitist sport.



The discos in town always refused to let us in for whatever reason. Some of my friends would get vex and fight, but I chose to keep clear.

Even now, young Black men struggle to get into certain clubs, but it was less discreet and unapologetic back then. Interracial dating, or any kind of relationship, was still a taboo concept, and so, although not a disco, places like Leicester Caribbean Cricket Club made young Black people feel safe, welcomed, and allowed them to dance as much as they wanted without feeling unwanted.



I remember when West Indies beat England, we were so proud, but my parents were afraid, because English people were not happy at all!

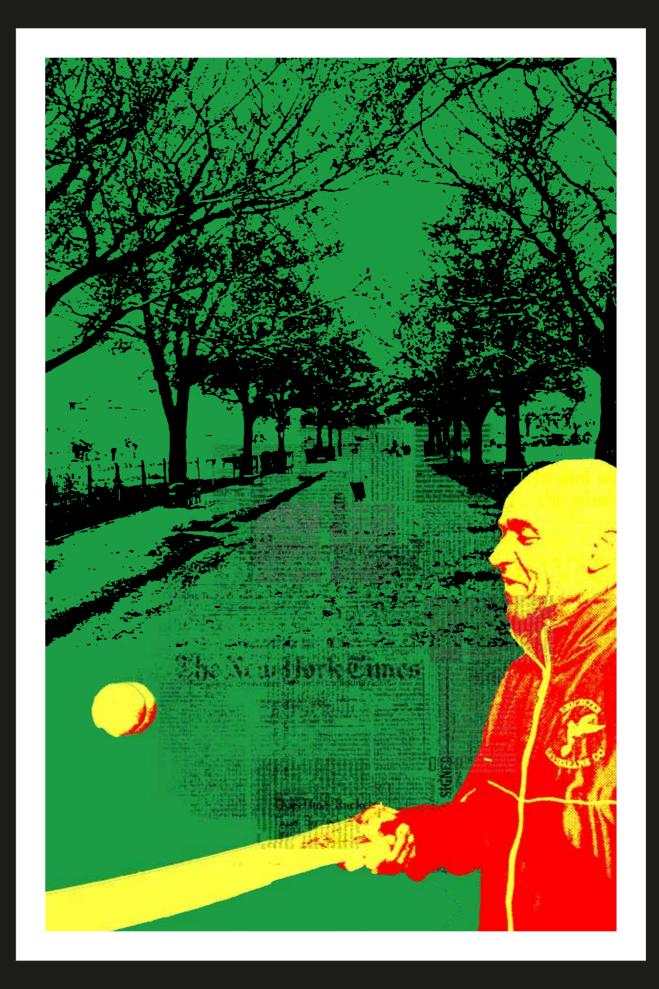
The West Indies Cricket team's victory over England was more than just a sporting victory. Racist organisations, such as the National Front, were outraged and took to the streets to remind West Indians living in England who was in charge and to remind them of their place in society. However, these attempts were futile, and the impact of their success was massive: West Indians paraded through the streets unapologetically, it marked the birth of songs boasting about their victory dubbed 'Calypso Cricket', and it is said that it was also a driving force behind the independence of many Caribbean islands from British rule.



We created the Leicester Caribbean Cricket Club after being denied for so long to be able to play as equals with our white counterparts.

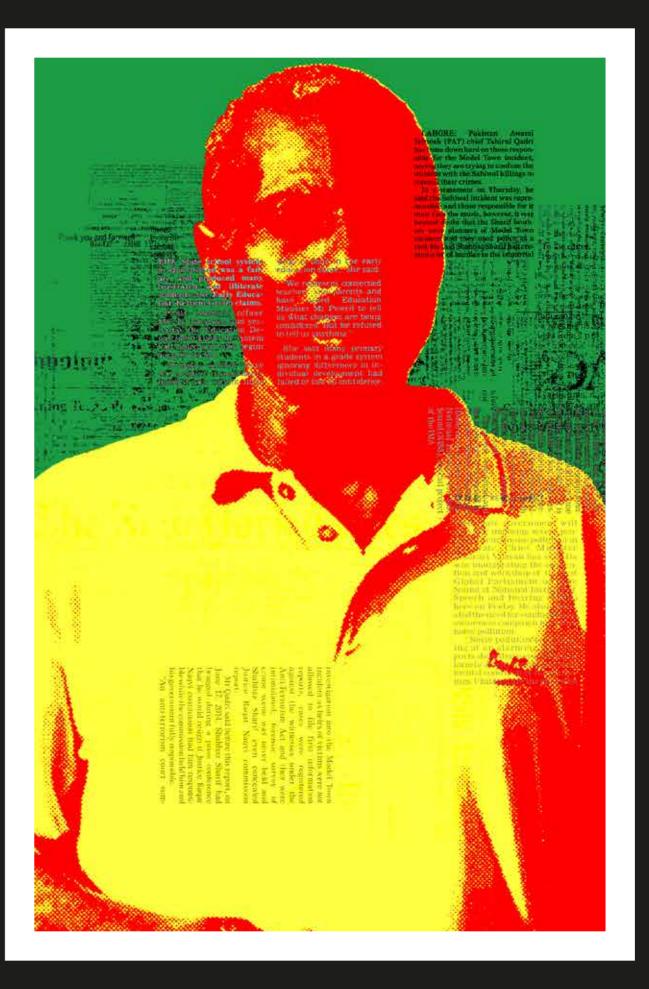
For many from the Windrush Generation, not only did they find comfort in having a sporting activity they were familiar with when they arrived, but it is also one of the key reasons as to why communities remained strong.

Leicester Caribbean Cricket Club was originally based at Victoria Park for many years before acquriing a space of their own, but regardless of whether they had a building that was theirs or not, they managed to establish a Cricket Team, and a community, without any external support.



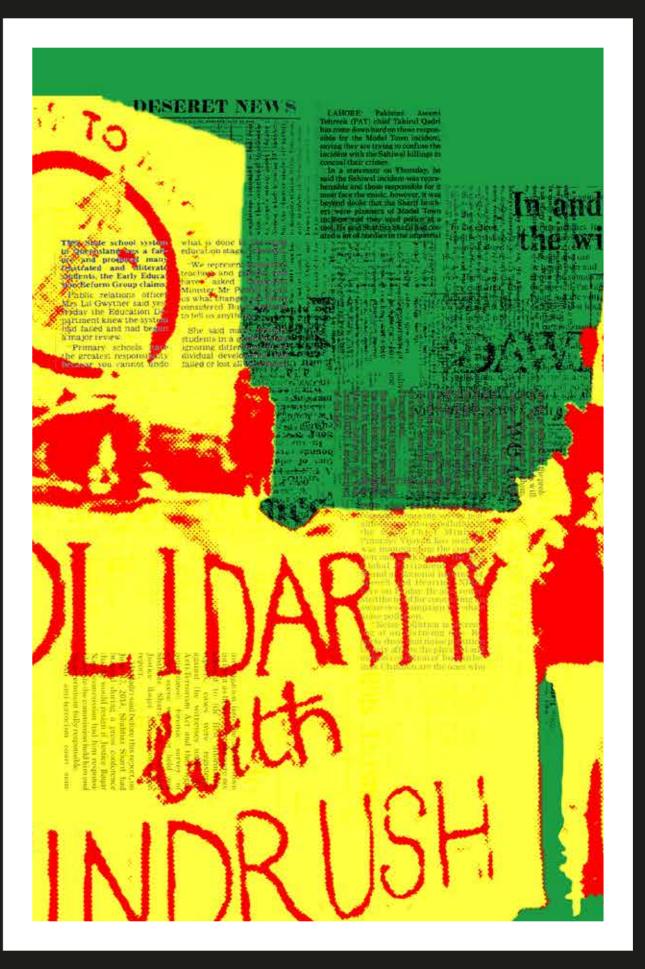
Not just cricket, but Leicester
Caribbean C.C. has been a big part of
my life. I played for them, captained
them, and eventually became the
chair.

Cricket is a game that brings out our many passions, and one of the few places we couldn't be downplayed. Discos in towns may not have wanted us, but we had cricket game gatherings which felt like a party. Local teams may not have wanted us to play for them, but we were fine playing against each other, in the streets, in the parks, until eventually the Leicester Caribbean Cricket Club was formed. England at times may have made us feel like we weren't welcome, but we brought a piece of home with us across the ocean, in the form of cricket.



I didn't see the importance of getting my citizenship because I was getting jobs just fine and even had a National Insurance number.

Some Windrush generation members did not necessarily arrive on the Windrush, and those who arrived by other means, such as plane, were less likely to have the necessary documentation to establish their citizenship. As a result, when the Windrush Scandal broke, some people were unaware they were involved until they were asked to prove they had the right to work in England and had lived here their entire lives, and told they would have to leave the country and reapply, despite their contributions to society.



- WHAT DATE DID HMT EMPIRE WINDRUSH ARRIVE IN TILBURY DOCKS, ESSEX?
- WHAT WAS THE ORIGINAL NAME FOR EMPIRE WINDRUSH?
- WHAT PERIOD CONSTITUTES
 THE WINDRUSH GENERATION?
- HOW MANY PASSENGERS WERE
 ON BOARD THE EMPIRE WINDRUSH?
- APPROXIMATELY HOW MANY WINDRUSH PASSENGERS
 LISTED THEIR LAST COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE AS ENGLAND?
- WHAT OTHER SIGNIFICANT EVENT OCCURRED IN LONDON THAT YEAR, AND WHAT WAS THE CONNECTION?

22 June 1948 - HMT Empire Windrush is best remembered today for bringing one of the first large groups of post-war individuals from the Caribbean to the United Kingdom.

The British captured MV Monte Rosa as a war prize in 1945. The Empire Windrush was renamed a year later. This German-built ship was launched in Hamburg on December 13, 1930.

Those who arrived in the UK between 1948 and 1970 from Caribbean islands to help fill Britain's severe labour shortages after WWII were referred to as "the Windrush generation.

According to the ship's official passenger list, there were 1,027 people on board, but the Windrush generation was made up of nearly half a million people.

539 gave their last country of residence as Jamaica, 139 said Bermuda and 119 stated England. There were also people from Mexico, Scotland, Gibraltar, Burma and Wales.

After a two-year hiatus due to WWII, London hosted the 1948 Olympic Games, where Jamaicans Arthur Wint and Herbert McKenley won Gold and Silver in the 400m and 800m races, respectively.

