

## **Mass Settler-Immigration into The UK – Case Study: Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire**

The origins of the English ‘market town’ of Aylesbury date back to (at the very least) the late bronze age (i.e. to some 3,000 years ago).<sup>1</sup> It sits astride a low hilltop, in the centre of a broad and verdant valley, irrigated by numerous chalk-streams from the nearby escarpment of the Chiltern Hills, to the south.

At the end of WW2 (1945) Aylesbury had a population of approximately 15,000. Of which, at that time, it had only a very few non-English residents – estimated to have been little more than 1 per cent – with these being of mostly displaced European people (mostly whole families, especially from Poland and Italy). The town’s population was therefore (then) of some 99 per cent native English residents.

The town was largely self-sufficient in food sources (meat, eggs, bread, milk, milk products, vegetables, fruit). Indeed, there was a surplus of food products that were exported to other parts of the UK (especially London). An industry of food-canning (soup, condensed milk), book printing, and of light engineering, was (then) present within this town. Town amenities included: a reasonable number of ‘high street’ shops; pubs; a large bakery; two hospitals; a large central park, churches; two railway stations (both served by passenger and goods trains); an outdoor swimming pool; two cinemas; a large public market; and a library.

Aylesbury was still very much an archetypical ‘English market town’.

In 1959 Aylesbury Vale Council (amongst many others) signed an ‘Overspill Agreement’ with the London City Council. This resulted in new residential developments – of (for example) an expansion of an existing council housing estate, and the building of two new ones. The newcomers were therefore almost all native working-class Londoners (mostly from the East End). Over the following decade the population of Aylesbury therefore grew to approximately 40,000 inhabitants – mostly as a result of that London ‘Overspill’ agreement (but also of people moving in from other UK locations, especially from the north).

Despite this influx of newcomers, there was no significant social disruption – due to the fact that the existing population and the newcomers were almost all of the same basic native English heritage, thereby sharing common kinship roots, and having a common history and a culture of common core values and beliefs. For this reason, there was no scope for conflict between ‘different groups’, based on different extended families, ‘clans’, or religious fealties. Organised gang crime in Aylesbury was (then) unknown.<sup>2</sup>

However, huge changes were to be made to the town – and very rapidly.

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<sup>1</sup> ‘An Illustrated History of Early Buckinghamshire’, edited by Michael Farley, The Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society, 2010, re. pages 48-50, especially.

<sup>2</sup> There were (of course) gangs of (mostly teenagers) who would, on occasions, indulge in expressions of youthful rebelliousness such as smoking ‘spliffs’, or of acts of minor vandalism. But that was about it.

From the 1970s and onwards the overseas immigration into Aylesbury by people from Asia (predominantly the Indian subcontinent) – or those within the UK of Asian heritage – began to increase very significantly.

Unfortunately, many of those from the Indian subcontinent (from Pakistan, especially) did not arrive – and seemingly are not here – to integrate with, and assimilate into, the existing native population. Their intention being to maintain their separate, essential identities as particular communities, based upon their own cultural norms, religions, and ethnic/racial origins – whilst maintaining close links to their homelands (and, in particular, to the extended clan/family members who remain in those countries).<sup>3 4</sup>

In the early 1980s to early 1990s I had contact with a number of people who lived in Aylesbury (or in the town's immediate vicinity). I was told that the town had ceased to be a pleasant place to live – that, for example, there was a problem of 'Asian gangs', of young men/youths, roaming the town's streets (and especially late at night), causing alarm and distress to local residents. I was also told that there were growing problems with drug taking (mostly of heroin), and of casual street violence (knife crime, etc).

The town of Aylesbury was (and increasingly is) losing its particular, English character. It was (and increasingly is) being 'progressed' to become little more than a multicultural conurbation of 'contested identities and ideas' ... with the native English people being pushed aside, and being pushed out.

A phenomenon that became very apparent within Aylesbury – beginning in the late 1990s/early 2000s – was the emergence of individuals and gangs holding extreme Islamist sentiments, that eventually resulted in acts of murderous, terrorist atrocities. In addition, there was the emergence of more general, targeted, racist violence against the town's native inhabitants by gangs of immigrant-settler heritage – of violence against 'white' men/youths, and of sexual violence directed toward vulnerable, young, 'white' girls.<sup>5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12</sup>

<sup>3</sup> As indicated in, for example: 'The Rise and Fall of Aylesbury Asians FC (1991/1992) Part 2', by Novid Shaid, 14<sup>th</sup> July 2019, [www.novid.co.uk](http://www.novid.co.uk)

<sup>4</sup> 'Being Young, Male and Muslim in Luton', Ashraf Hoque, UCL Press, [undated], article/72/96/5448/, source: [www.armadillosystems.com](http://www.armadillosystems.com)

<sup>5</sup> A resident of Aylesbury, Jermaine LINDSAY, was one of the 4 terrorist bombers in London, on the 7<sup>th</sup> July 2005. In that attack 52 members of the public were killed, whilst almost 800 were seriously wounded. His wife, Samantha LAITHWAITE (a former student at the town's Grange School), was later connected to the Nairobi shopping mall Islamic terrorist attack, on the 21<sup>st</sup> – 24<sup>th</sup> September 2013.

<sup>6</sup> In 2008, Michelle LEE-IZU, a worker at the local Aylesbury branch of the children's charity BARNARDO's had found that the local authorities were taking "insufficient action" to protect vulnerable girls and young women from sexual exploitation by local Muslim gang members.

<sup>7</sup> On the 17<sup>th</sup> December 2009, Bilal ABDULLA was convicted of 'conspiracy to cause murder with a suicide attack on Glasgow Airport on Saturday 30<sup>th</sup> June 2007 and of exploding remote-controlled bombs in London's West End just two days before. The 29-year-old NHS doctor – a junior houseman at Paisley Royal Alexandra Hospital – grew up in Aylesbury.

<sup>8</sup> On the 8<sup>th</sup> December 2008 a violent riot took place at the Aylesbury Youth Offenders Institute (YOI) involving gangs of 'Asian' inmates who had been celebrating EID. Over a hundred riot police had to be brought in to quell that very serious disturbance. Source: 'Asian inmates run riot during Eid at Aylesbury centre' Tom Whitehead, The Telegraph, 8<sup>th</sup> December 2008.

<sup>9</sup> 'Aylesbury jailed knife attacker [Abdur-Rehman Gul] shared Islamic State videos', 21<sup>st</sup> June 2019, [www.bbc.co.uk](http://www.bbc.co.uk)

<sup>10</sup> 'Updated: Teenage gang beat up Grange pupils in savage street assault', Bucks Herald, 1<sup>st</sup> July 2014; 'Man's jaw fractured during assault near Santander', Bucks Herald, 29<sup>th</sup> July 2015

<sup>11</sup> In Aylesbury Crown Court, in July 2015 six men were convicted of offences committed as part of a rape-gang: Asif HUSSAIN (33, from Milton Keynes; Mohammed IMRAN (38, from Bradford); Arshad JANI (33, from Aylesbury); Akbari KHAN (36, from Aylesbury); Taimoor KHAN (29, from Aylesbury); and Vikram SINGH (45, from Bradford).

<sup>12</sup> 'Jailed: Asian child sex gang preyed on schoolgirl they drugged with cannabis and heroin', Bucks Free Press, 5<sup>th</sup> June 2017.

Notably, the Islamist gangs, within Aylesbury, appear to have also had close connections to those within: the Bedfordshire town of Luton, 18 miles to the east; the Buckinghamshire town of Milton Keynes, 16 miles to the north, and the Buckinghamshire town of High Wycombe, just 15 miles to the south – and again, in regard to both terrorism and of racist hate/violence directed toward the native (English) people.<sup>13 14 15 16</sup>

The response of the UK political establishment (and its agencies, affiliates, and allies) to those most effected (i.e. the native population of such places) – and who might dare express their fear, alarm, and outrage at the targeted, criminal actions being directed against them – was (and is) to pathologize those native people – as ‘haters’, ‘racists’, ‘far-right’, ‘white supremacists’, ‘Islamophobes’, ‘fascists’, ‘neanderthals’, *ad nauseum*.

So, in that regard, the circumstances of Aylesbury, over the last 30 years (at least), are highly illustrative.

Based on the last UK Census for Aylesbury (2021) it is estimated: that those of native English heritage constitute some 70,000 residents, at 61.9 per cent; that those of black (Afro-Caribbean, African) heritage constitute some 5,000 residents, at 4.4 per cent; whilst those of Asian heritage constitute some 16,000 residents (of 5,000 Indian Hindus and Sikhs, at 4.4 per cent, and 11,000 Muslim Pakistanis, at 9.7 per cent); with the remaining ‘other’ (including 15,000 of non-British ‘white’ identity) constituting some 22,000 residents, at 19.5 per cent – for a total population of some 113,000 people.<sup>17</sup>

Therefore, in the space of a little more than 80 years (i.e. just one lifetime) the proportion of native English people in Aylesbury has dropped from 99 per cent to 61.9 per cent. It is calculated that within the next 20 years the native English people will be a minority within the town – as it will be within all of England.

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<sup>13</sup> In 2017 five people were convicted of child grooming/rape-gang activities in High Wycombe: Saeed Ahmed (Luton); Mohammed Aslam (Aylesbury); Berkley John (Aylesbury); Tariq Hussain (High Wycombe); and Mohammed Kayani (High Wycombe).

<sup>14</sup> In 2009 two persons from High Wycombe were found guilty for their part in a plot to blow up a number of passenger aircraft over the Atlantic. Those two were Assad Sarwar (described as a "key member of the conspiracy"), and Umar Islam (aka Brian Young, who had converted to Islam in High Wycombe, and is the son of Methodist immigrant from the West Indies). One of those originally arrested, but not charged with any offence, was also a resident of High Wycombe, Waseem Kayani. Waseem Kayani is reported to be a nephew of Mohammed Kayani (see list, above). A Muslim friend of Waseem Kayani reportedly alleged that he had told her "*I think all Kaffir [non-Muslims] should be got rid off:*" and she went on to say "*Waseem got involved with the Wahabi lot. They think that if someone doesn't fit into their way of thinking, then they need to die.*" Source: ‘Suspect: I’ll kill them all; exclusive war on terror: Extremist linked to bomb plot told how he hated the West. Terror prisoner dubbed Bucks Bin Laden by his neighbours’, Himaya Quasem, Sunday Mail (Glasgow Scotland), 13<sup>th</sup> August 2006

<sup>15</sup> ‘High Wycombe ISIS member jailed for terrorism offences’, Liam Ryder, buckinghamshirelive.com 27<sup>th</sup> May 2023

<sup>16</sup> ‘Notorious High Wycombe jihadi, Omar Hussain, urges extremists to plan bomb attacks in London’, Jasmine Rapson, Bucks Free Press, 18<sup>th</sup> April 2017; ‘Omar Hussain’, Counter Extremism Project, counterterrorism.com; ‘Omar Hussain’, sanctions.lursoft.iv 28<sup>th</sup> March 2025.

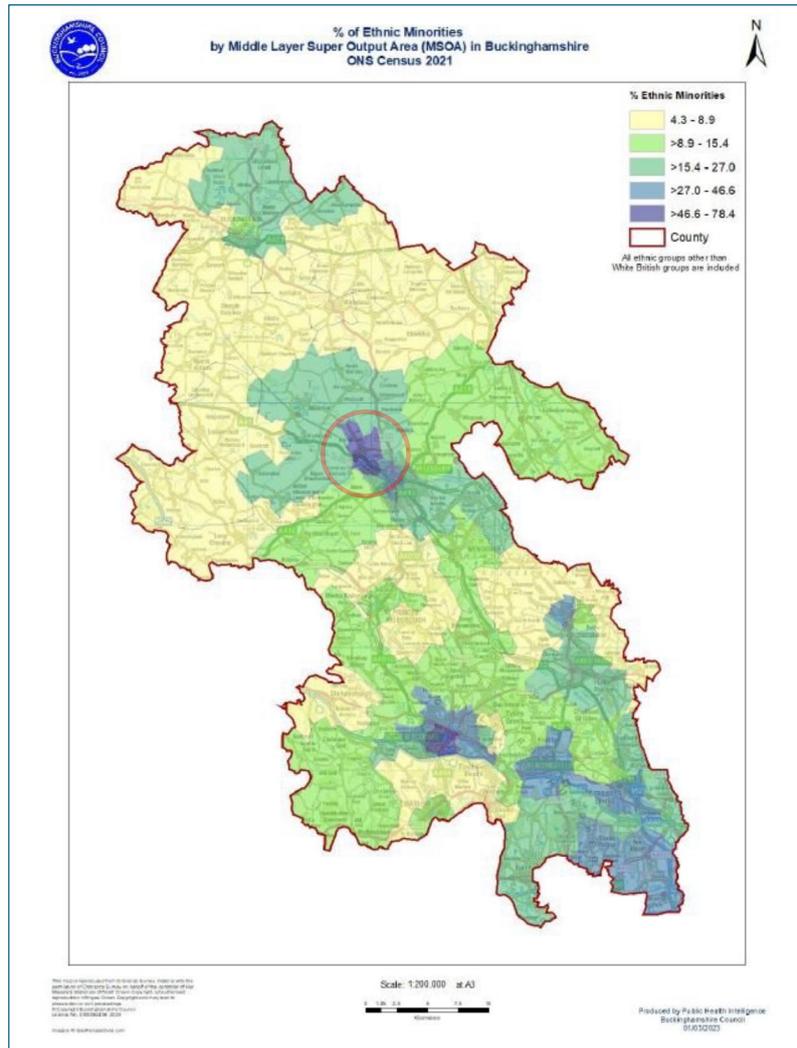
<sup>17</sup> Based upon projections of the 2011 and 2021 UK Census data.

## The Independent Article, July 1994

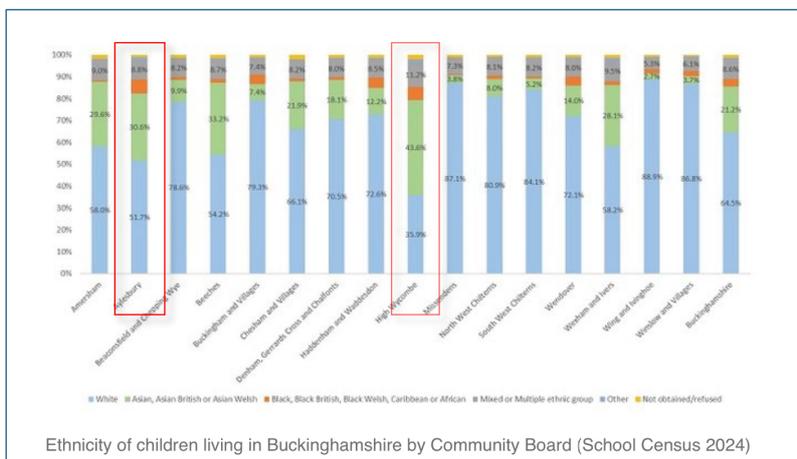
<p>00:58 Fri 9 Jan infoweb.newsbank.com ii 45%</p> <p><b>So what ails Aylesbury?: A wave of vicious crime has hit Middle England</b></p> <p>July 24, 1994 Independent, The/Independent on Sunday Author/Byline: CAL MCCRYSTAL Page: 006 Section: Britain 1023 Words</p> <p>Read News Document</p> <p>MARKET SQUARE is the cobbled hub of Aylesbury, Bucks. Once, it swarmed with horse fairs, duck breeders, cattle buyers. Several inns and a wooden stocks provided entertainment in what was, in the words of a 17th-century chronicler, a place 'that walloweth in her wealth, and is lusty, firm and fat, and holds her youthful strength'.</p> <p>It walloweth less so today, despite the square's domination by four building societies and three travel agencies. Townsfolk worry about murder, armed robbery, abduction, and what the local paper last week described as a 'drugs time bomb' in Aylesbury schools.</p> <p>In a recent economic survey, the Henley Centre, a London business consultancy, described Buckingham's chief town as part of the heartland of England, and likely to prosper in the next five years. If Middle England, as recently described by the Chancellor, Kenneth Clarke, exists at all, it is surely here. Yet in Market Square, which hasn't seen livestock for 40 years and retains only one pub, a rosy future is hard to discern in what has been criticised as the 'harsh and restless concrete' of Aylesbury's 'insensitive modern development'.</p> <p>'I don't know what's happening to us,' said Roma Wood, who lives in Wendover but has shopped in Aylesbury since the Fifties and seen its adjacent farmland gobbled up by housing estates. She was in Friar's Square shopping precinct, off Market Square, the kind of</p>	<p>00:58 Fri 9 Jan infoweb.newsbank.com ii 45%</p> <p>'I don't know what's happening to us,' said Roma Wood, who lives in Wendover but has shopped in Aylesbury since the Fifties and seen its adjacent farmland gobbled up by housing estates. She was in Friar's Square shopping precinct, off Market Square, the kind of complex that has made the pedestrian zones of Britain's towns uniform: Mothercare, Dorothy Perkins, Bhs, Thornton's chocolates, the Health Shop - all under glass and fake bougainvillea. 'I wouldn't go out at night in Aylesbury,' Mrs Wood said. 'I don't know what the solution is. Get everyone back to work, I suppose.'</p> <p>Aylesbury's problem is not sudden. A leaflet, 'What's Happening to Aylesbury', issued by the Aylesbury Society in 1977, when the town's population was 41,000, referred to bored children, vandalism and crime, and a 'grossly over-stretched police', a lack of entertainment and cultural facilities, ugly buildings and absence of 'pleasant places to sit and play'. Douglas Hurd, when Home Secretary, spoke against lager-louts, referring to Aylesbury youth.</p> <p>Yet on the plain below the Chilterns, 36 miles from London, Aylesbury felt reasonably secure. Then, about 18 months ago, with the population at 55,000, things took a turn for the worse.</p> <p>Guns appeared. Gangsters staged armed robberies. Burglaries increased. Drugs proliferated. Three murders have occurred this year alone. Ten days ago, four people were shot at Mangrove Jack's, a popular pub. Police from outside town were called in to help the local force on the same night when two masked robbers, armed with a sawn-off shotgun and an iron bar, locked the staff of a Mexican restaurant in a cupboard and made off with the takings. Pubs have been urged to shut early in the evenings, following scuffles in which 14 have been arrested. Last week, a gang kidnapped a company employee, then forced her to help them rob two of its amusement centres.</p>
<p>00:58 Fri 9 Jan infoweb.newsbank.com ii 45%</p> <p>Nick Curwin, a Bucks Herald reporter, disclosed last week that every secondary school in Aylesbury has a drug-abuse problem, while in some primary schools 10-year-olds are smoking cannabis. Many of the dealers are ex-pupils.</p> <p>He said: 'When I started the investigation I learned about children on amphetamines stealing cars and daring the police to chase them. Kids of 14 to 18 ran a competition to see who could get the most cautionary slips from the police.'</p> <p>Such bad news makes Aylesbury people uncomfortable. Readers' letters to the local papers concentrate on parking restrictions and the state of the bus station. Crime is 'so uncharacteristic of the town', hissed an employee in the public library, a concrete bunker adjoining concrete high-rise flats.</p> <p>The flats loom over the Friar's Square shopping precinct. Before Friar's Square was glazed over, it too was a concrete monstrosity typical of early-Sixties 'brutalist' architecture. Stanley Kubrick used it for some Clockwork Orange locations. Ashamed, Aylesbury buried it under an pounds 80m mixture of glass and brass. 'Old Aylesburians refer to 'the rape' of Aylesbury,' said the Bucks Herald editor, Richard Wells,</p> <p>How typical of Middle England is Aylesbury?</p> <p>For one thing, it is a Tory town (its MPs are David Lidington and George Walden) in the only Tory-controlled county in the country. The district council has 27 Tory councillors, 24 Liberal Democrat, six Independent and only one Labour. More than 8 per cent of the workforce are professional (compared with a British average of 7 per cent); 40.5 per cent are managerial and technical (32.5); 16 per cent skilled or semi-skilled (19); and 3.2 per cent unskilled (5). It has 2 per cent more young people under 16 than the national average and nearly 6 per cent fewer pensioners.</p>	<p>00:59 Fri 9 Jan infoweb.newsbank.com ii 45%</p> <p>Aylesbury's 'non-white ethnic' group - largely of Asian origin - is slightly higher than the national average, and its 70 per cent 'economically active' is 7 points below the British figure. But it has a higher-than-average home ownership, car ownership and lone-parent households. Only 5 per cent of home are without central heating, compared with 18 per cent nationally.</p> <p>The Aylesbury duck made the town famous, until it was wiped out in the 19th century by an outbreak of 'duck fever' and by Peking duck, a new arrival from China. Other claims to attention centred on the 1963 trial of the Great Train Robbers in Aylesbury Crown Court and, later, the trial of Keith Richards, of the Rolling Stones, on drugs charges.</p> <p>The town is sensitive about its reputation. Mention the name Maxwell, and people quickly talk down Robert the Bad, the late publishing mogul whose print workers once had a club on the outskirts of town, and talk up Reg the Good, a former town clerk whose name graces the local swimming pool. But nobody quite knows the answer to violence and drugs. Five years ago, local churches united in a 'march for Jesus' through the town. No miracles followed. An alcohol-free pub for young teenagers also failed to do the trick. 'I went in there once and felt very intimidated,' Mr Wells said.</p> <p>Mr Wells supports the view that Aylesbury has much going for it. 'It's not as though we have an underworld here,' he said.</p> <p>His reporter is less sanguine. 'There's a lot of frustration,' Mr Curwin said. 'Six armed robberies in six weeks] These people are becoming more and more aggressive.'</p> <p>(Photograph omitted)</p>

The 'elephant in the room' ...

The Demographics of Buckinghamshire, England [2024]

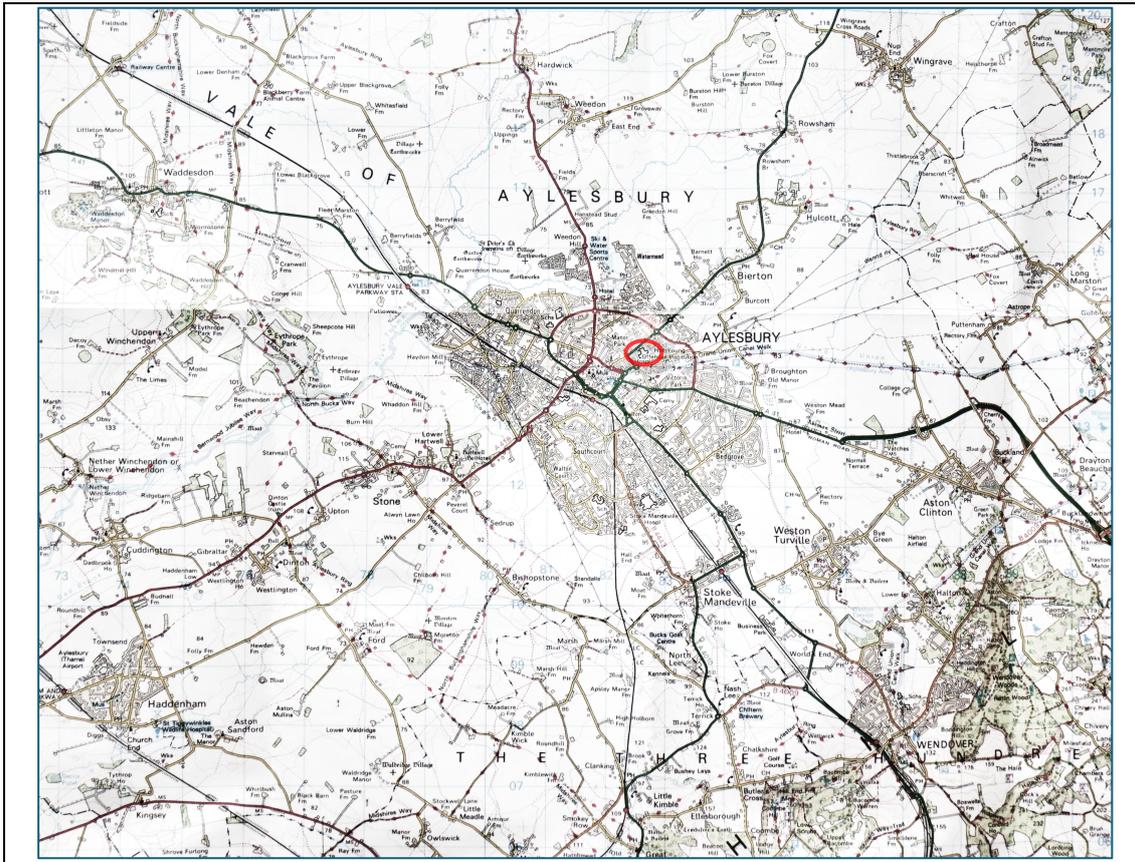


Source: JSNA Data Profile – Protected Characteristics, Buckinghamshire, March 2024, Buckinghamshire Council



The measured demographics of Buckinghamshire, for circa 2021.

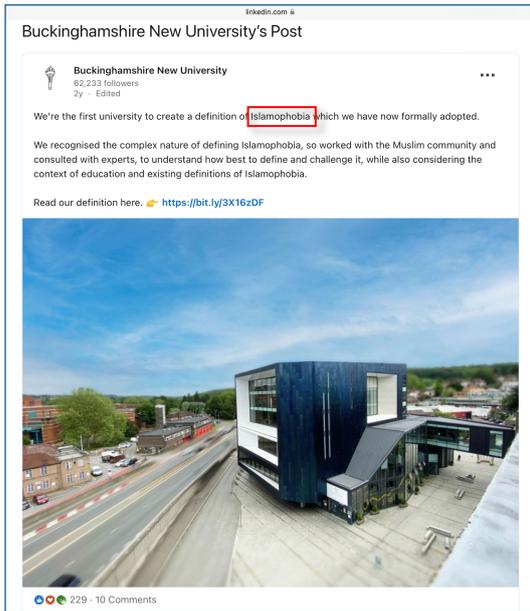
**Known Areas of Extreme, anti-Native, Islamist Radicalism (Aylesbury)**



This designation (red circle) is based upon open-source data (principally newspaper reports and newspaper reports of court evidence and proceedings – as well as more comprehensive articles.

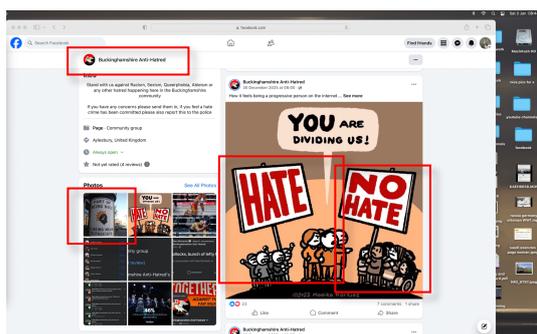
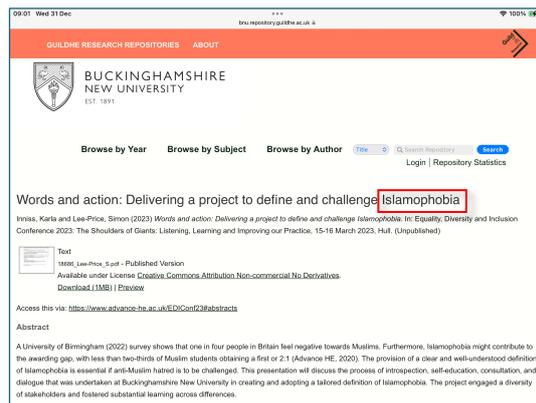
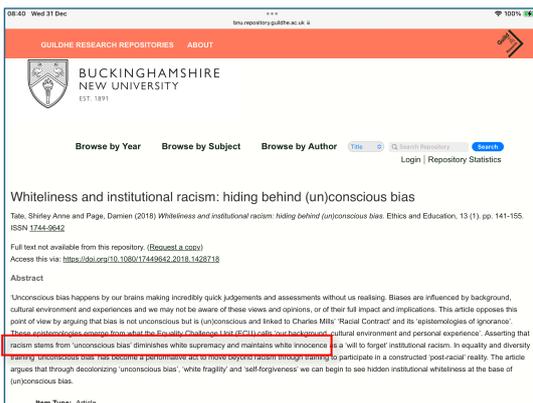
Map source: OS, 2011

### Pathologizing the Native People



A '-phobia'-narrative strategy is routinely used by 'progressives' to silence (or to have ignored) those who contest the validity and the consequences of such ideology. It is done to portray opponents as being mentally ill, and that they (and their criticisms) should therefore be disdainfully ignored. It is therefore a rhetorical device used by the 'progressives' to avoid having their own ideological beliefs challenged.

It is an epithet that is almost exclusively directed at 'white' (i.e. native) people – being rarely used (if at all) against those within the BME communities – seemingly a clear intention for it to be used as a racist slur.



Therefore the response of the UK political establishment (and its agencies, affiliates, and allies) to those most effected (i.e. the native population of places such as the English town of Aylesbury) who might dare express their fear, alarm, and outrage at the targeted, criminal actions being directed against them, has been (and is) to pathologize those native people as 'haters', 'racists', 'far-right', 'white supremacists', 'Islamophobes', 'fascists', 'neanderthals, ad nauseum.

For example, the cartoon opposite shows only 'white' people (men) standing under the 'HATE' banner, and of the 'minorities' population standing under the 'NO HATE' banner. This is an example of subliminal conditioning being used to promote false narratives – that being 'white' is to be a part of the 'hater-class'.

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