

One of a Kind

Crewe Hall is a Grade 1 listed building, but it's a national treasure in more ways than one.

Our staff are friendly & willing, our dining is divine and the plethora of ornate plasterwork gives you a sense of occasion even when you're just passing through reception.

Whether your stay is for business or pleasure, you'll hardly notice the 1010 small things beautifully done that make your stay an absolute delight and in this day of faceless chains, that's a rarity to be cherished

For further information please contact

General Enquiries & Ranulph Reservations
01270 253333

Weddings & Special Events
01270 259310

Brasserie & Afternoon Tea Reservations
01270 259319

Conferences & Corporate Events
01270 259320

Spa & Leisure
01270 259301

Bedroom reservations
0845 074 0060

Or email us
crewehall@qhotels.co.uk



History and Heritage

The actual site of the Mansion dates back as far as 1170, but of course this is not the Mansion we see today. It came into the Crewe Family in 1608, but, was in such a state of decay that in 1615 Sir Ranulph Crewe had it demolished and rebuilt. It was completed some 21 years later in 1636. The general character of the Mansion owes much to the employment of Flemish, Italian and other foreign craftsmen. It was restored and extended in 1837.

In 1866 the interior of Crewe Hall was practically burnt out, the fire being caused by one of the wooden beams under one of the then three fireplaces in the Long Gallery catching alight. The rebuilding, within the existing walls which survived the fire, was entrusted by Hungerford, (Third Baron Crewe) to Edward Barry, son of the architect to the Houses of Parliament. Barry was architect to many famous buildings, such as Covent Garden Theatre, the Great Ormond Street Children's Hospital, Charing Cross Station and Hotel and was the architect in charge from 1860 to 1870 at the final work on the Houses of Parliament. An extension known as the West Wing was added, this included the Tower, which is now a prominent landmark. Hungerford Crewe could not resist the temptation to add a wealth of mid-Victorian ornamentation, stone was replaced by alabaster and marble, leaded panes gave way to stained glass windows and elaborate designs were executed in plasterwork.

In 1931 Lord Crewe had no heir to the title, only two daughters, and so he offered the Hall and the surrounding estates to Cheshire County Council, but they declined the offer. Lord Crewe eventually sold the Hall and the bulk of the estate to the Duchy of Lancaster in 1936.

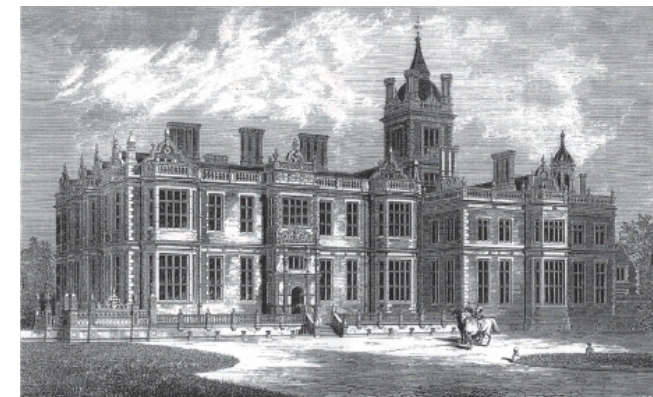
Until 1998 Crewe Hall remained the property of the Duchy of Lancaster, and, as such belonged to the Crown. In 1955 Her Majesty The Queen, together with the Duke of Edinburgh visited Crewe Hall in her capacity as Duke of Lancaster, whilst touring the Duchy Estates in Cheshire.

From 1939 to 1946 Crewe Hall was occupied by the War Department. Many Australian, Canadian and American troops were housed in the Hall and grounds, at various times throughout the last three years of military occupation. It was used as a prisoner of war camp for over 2,000 high ranking German Officers.

After the war the Hall was leased to Calmic (a medicines company) who were then taken over by The Wellcome Foundation in 1970. Wellcome vacated the building in 1994 and it stood empty until purchased privately in February 1998. At this time the slow transition from an Empty Jacobean Pile to a Magnificent Stately Hall Hotel commenced.



CREWE HALL



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Crewe Hall
Crewe, Cheshire