

= Chadderton =

Chadderton (pop . 34 @, @ 818) is a town within the Metropolitan Borough of Oldham , in Greater Manchester , England . It lies along the course of the River Irk and the Rochdale Canal , on undulating land in the foothills of the Pennines , 1 mile (1 @. @ 6 km) west of Oldham , 4 @. @ 5 miles (7 @. @ 2 km) south of Rochdale and 6 miles (9 @. @ 7 km) northeast of the city of Manchester .

Historically part of Lancashire , Chadderton 's early history is marked by its status as a manorial township , with its own line of lords and overlords , who included the Asshetons , Chethams , Radclyffes and Traffords . Chadderton in the Middle Ages was chiefly distinguished by its two mansions , Foxdenton Hall and Chadderton Hall , and by the prestigious families who occupied them . Farming was the main industry of the area , with locals supplementing their incomes by hand @- @ loom woollen weaving in the domestic system .

Chadderton 's urbanisation and expansion largely coincided with developments in textile manufacture during the Industrial Revolution and the Victorian era . A late 19th century factory @- @ building boom transformed Chadderton from a rural township into a major mill town ? one of several in its region ? and the second most populous urban district in the United Kingdom . More than 50 cotton mills had been built in Chadderton by 1914 .

Although Chadderton 's industries declined during the mid @- @ 20th century , the town continued to grow as a result of suburbanisation and urban renewal . The legacy of the town 's industrial past remains visible in its landscape of red @- @ brick cotton mills , now used as warehouses or distribution centres . Some of these are listed buildings because of their architectural , historical and cultural significance .

= = History = =

= = = Toponymy = = =

The name Chadderton derives from Caderton , which is believed to be a combination of the Brythonic word Cader or Cater (modern Welsh : Caer) , indicating a fortified place amongst the hills and the Old English suffix -ton meaning a settlement . The University of Nottingham 's Institute for Name @- @ Studies has offered a similar suggestion , that the name Chadderton means " farm or settlement at the hill called Cadeir " . This name is believed to date from the 7th century , when Angles colonised the region following the Battle of Chester . It has been suggested that the Anglian settlers found a few Brythonic Celts already inhabiting what is now called Chadderton , and borrowed their name for the hill , " Chadder " , adding their own word for a settlement to the end . Archaic spellings include Chaderthon , Chaderton , Chaterton and Chatherton . The first known written record of the name Chadderton is in a legal document relating to land tenure , in about 1220 .

= = = Early history = = =

The study of place names in Chadderton suggests that the ancient Britons once inhabited the area . Remains of Roman roads have been discovered running through the town , and the local road name Streetbridge suggests that the Romans once marched along it on a path which may have led to Blackstone Edge . Relics found at a tumulus in Chadderton Fold date from the Early Middle Ages , probably from the early period of Anglo @- @ Saxon England , when Angles settled in the area and Chadderton emerged as a manor of the hundred of Salford .

Chadderton is not recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 . Its first appearance in a written record is in a legal document from around 1220 , which states that Robert , Rector of Prestwich , gave land to Richard , son of Gilbert , in exchange for an annual fee of one silver penny . Following the Norman conquest , Chadderton was made a constituent manor of the wider Royal Estate of

Tottington , an extensive fee held by the Norman overlord , Roger de Montbegon . Taxation and governance continued on this basis throughout the Middle Ages , with the Barons Montbegon of Hornby Castle holding the estate , until it passed to the Barons Lacy of Clitheroe Castle , and then onto local families . In about 1235 , the sub @-@ manor of Chadderton and Foxdenton passed from Richard de Trafford of Trafford Park to Geoffrey de Trafford , who adopted the surname of Chadderton , thus founding the Chadderton family . During the High Middle Ages , pieces of land in Chadderton were granted to religious orders and institutions , including Cockersand Abbey and the Knights Hospitaller .

The manorial system was strong in Chadderton , and this lent distinction to the township , in a region which otherwise had weak local lordship . Throughout the Middle Ages , the manor of Chadderton constituted a township , centred on the hill by the banks of the River Irk , known as Chadderton Fold . The fold consisted of a cluster of cottages centred on Chadderton Hall manor house , and a water @-@ powered corn mill . Chadderton Hall was owned and occupied by the de Chaddertons . Geoffrey de Chadderton became the Lord of the Manor of Tottington in the 13th century . The de Chaddertons ' involvement in regional and national affairs gave prestige to what was otherwise an obscure and rural township . William Chaderton was Bishop of Chester from 1579 to 1595 and held distinguished academic posts such as Lady Margaret 's Professor of Divinity . Laurence Chaderton was the first Master of Emmanuel College , Cambridge and among the first translators of the King James Version of the Bible . Tottington was dissolved in the mid @-@ 15th century and there came a succession of distinguished families , each headed by an esquire with links to the monarchs of England . The Radclyffe , Assheton , and Horton families provided six High Sheriffs of Lancashire and a Governor of the Isle of Man .

Apart from the dignitaries who lived in Chadderton 's manor houses , Chadderton 's population during the Middle Ages comprised a small community of retainers , most of whom were occupied in farming , either growing and milling of grain and cereal or raising cattle , sheep , pigs and domestic fowl . Workers supplemented their incomes by hand @-@ loom spinning and weaving of wool at home . The community was ravaged by an outbreak of the Black Death in 1646 .

= = = Textiles and the Industrial Revolution = = =

Until the mid @-@ 18th century , the region in and around Chadderton was dominated by dispersed agricultural settlements . During this period the population was fewer than 1 @,@ 000 , broadly consisting of farmers who were involved with pasture , but who supplemented their incomes by working in cottage industries , particularly fustian and silk weaving . A fulling mill at Chadderton by the River Irk was recorded during the Elizabethan era , and during the Early Modern period the weavers of Chadderton had been using spinning wheels in makeshift weavers ' cottages to produce woollens . Primitive early 18th @-@ century industrialisation developed slowly in Chadderton . However , as the demand for cotton goods increased and the technology of cotton @-@ spinning machinery improved during the mid @-@ 18th century , the need for larger structures to house bigger , better , and more efficient equipment became apparent . A water @-@ powered cotton mill was built at Chadderton 's Stock Brook in 1776 . The damp climate below the South Pennines provided ideal conditions for textile production to be carried out without the thread drying and breaking , and newly developed 19th @-@ century mechanisation optimised cotton spinning for industrial @-@ scale manufacture of yarn and fabric for the global market . As the Industrial Revolution advanced , socioeconomic conditions in the region contributed to Chadderton adopting cotton spinning in the factory system , which became the dominant source of employment in the locality . The construction of multi @-@ storey steam powered mills followed , which initiated a process of urbanisation and cultural transformation in the region ; the population increasingly moved away from farming and domestic weaving in favour of the mechanised production of cotton goods .

During this early period of change , Chadderton 's parliamentary representation was limited to two Members of Parliament for Lancashire . Nationally , the end of the Napoleonic Wars in 1815 had resulted in periods of famine and unemployment for textile workers . Nevertheless , despite years of distress and unrest , major disturbances of machine @-@ breaking did not occur until 1826 . By the

beginning of 1819 the pressure generated by poor economic conditions , coupled with the lack of suffrage in Northern England , had enhanced the appeal of political Radicalism in the region . The Manchester Patriotic Union , a group agitating for parliamentary reform , began to organise a mass public demonstration in Manchester to demand the reform of parliamentary representation . Organised preparations took place , and a spy reported that in neighbouring Thornham , " seven hundred men drilled ... as well as any army regiment would " . A few days later , on 3 August , a royal proclamation forbidding the practice of drilling was posted in Manchester . On 16 August 1819 , Chadderton (like its neighbours) sent a contingent of its townsfolk to Manchester to join the mass political demonstration now known as the Peterloo Massacre (owing to the 15 deaths and 400 ? 700 injuries which followed) . Two of the 15 deceased were from the area : John Ashton of Cowhill and Thomas Buckley of Baretrees .

New markets in Europe and South America increased the demand for Britain 's cheap cotton goods . Supplies of raw cotton were exported from plantations in the United States to Manchester . From the markets in Manchester , mill owners from Chadderton and neighbouring towns bought their cotton to be processed into yarn and cloth . Supplies were cut during the Lancashire Cotton Famine of 1861 ? 65 as a result of the American Civil War , leading to the formation of the Chadderton Local Board of Health in 1873 , whose purpose was to ensure social security and maintain hygiene and sanitation in the locality following the crisis . Despite a brief economic depression , the urban growth of Chadderton accelerated after the famine . The profitability of factory based cotton spinning meant that much of Chadderton 's plentiful cheap open land , used for farming since antiquity , vanished under distinctive rectangular multi @-@ storey brick @-@ built factories ? 35 by 1891 . Chadderton 's former villages and hamlets agglomerated as a mill town around these factories and a network of newly created roads , canals and railways . The Chadderton landscape was " dominated by mill chimneys , many with the mill name picked out in white brick " . Neighbouring Oldham (which by the 1870s had emerged as the largest and most productive mill town in the world) encroached upon Chadderton 's eastern boundary , urbanising the town and surrounds , and forming a continuous urban cotton @-@ spinning district with Royton , Lees and Shaw and Crompton ? the Oldham parliamentary constituency ? which at its peak was responsible for 13 per cent of the world 's cotton production . These Victorian era developments shifted the commercial focus away from Chadderton Fold to the major arterial Middleton Road , by Chadderton 's eastern boundary with Oldham . Sixty cotton mills were constructed in Chadderton between 1778 and 1926 , and 6 @, @ 000 people , a quarter of Chadderton 's population , worked in these factories by the beginning of the 20th century . Industries ancillary to cotton spinning , such as engineering , coal mining , bleaching and dyeing became established during this period , meaning the rest of Chadderton 's population were otherwise involved in the sector . Philip Stott was a Chadderton @-@ born architect , civil engineer and surveyor of cotton mills . Stott 's mills in Chadderton were some of the largest to be built in the United Kingdom , multiplying the town 's industrial capacity and in turn increasing its population and productivity .

The boomtown of Chadderton reached its industrial zenith in the 1910s , with over 50 cotton mills within the town limits . A social consequence of this industrial growth was a densely populated metropolitan landscape , home to an extensive and enlarged working class community living in an urban sprawl of low quality terraced houses . However , Chadderton developed an abundance of civic institutions including public street lighting , Carnegie library , public swimming baths and council with its own town hall . The development of the town meant that the district council made initial steps to petition the Crown for honorific borough status for Chadderton in the 1930s . However , the Great Depression , and the First and Second World Wars each contributed to periods of economic decline . As imports of cheaper foreign yarns and textile goods increased during the mid @-@ 20th century , Chadderton 's textile sector declined to a halt ; cotton spinning reduced dramatically in the 1960s and 1970s and by 1997 only two mills were operational . In spite of efforts to increase the efficiency and competitiveness of its production , the last cotton was spun in the town in 1998 . Many of the redundant mills have now been demolished . Non @-@ textile based industries continued on throughout the 20th century and into the 21st century , particularly in the form of aircraft and chemical manufacture at plants in south Chadderton and Foxdenton respectively .

= = = Post @-@ industrial history = = =

During the second half of the 20th century , Chadderton experienced accelerated deindustrialisation along with economic decline . Large areas of Victorian and Edwardian era terraced housing were identified as unsuited for modern needs , and were subsequently demolished . However , the town 's population continued to grow as a result of urban renewal and modern suburban housing developments . During the 1970s and 1980s , redevelopment in the form of new shopping , health and leisure facilities contributed to the growth and renewal of Chadderton . In 1990 , the new Firwood Park , on the west side of Chadderton , was said to be the largest private housing estate in Europe . Chadderton continued to be a regional hub for the secondary sector of the economy into the 21st century through BAE Systems and Zetex Semiconductors , though BAE Chadderton closed in March 2012 . Other major employers include the Stationery Office and Trinity Mirror .

= = Governance = =

Lying within the historic county boundaries of Lancashire since the early 12th century , the boundaries of Chadderton have varied from time to time . Chadderton anciently formed part of the hundred of Salford for civil jurisdiction , but for manorial government , Chadderton was a constituent manor of the Fee of Tottington , whose overlords were the de Lacys , Barons of Clitheroe Castle . The de Chaddertons , Lords of the Manor of Chadderton , were accustomed to pay tax to the overlords until the division of Tottington . In 1507 , two constables were appointed to uphold law and order in Chadderton . Following a court case , in 1713 it was agreed that 20 acres (8 ha) of Northmoor be within Chadderton with the rest belonging to Oldham .

Following the Poor Law Amendment Act 1834 , Chadderton formed part of the Oldham Poor Law Union , an inter @-@ parish unit established to provide social security . Chadderton 's first local authority was a local board of health established in 1873 ; Chadderton Local Board of Health was a regulatory body responsible for standards of hygiene and sanitation in the township . Following the Local Government Act 1894 , the area of the local board became the Chadderton Urban District , a local government district within the administrative county of Lancashire . The urban district council , comprising 18 members , would later be based out of Chadderton Town Hall , a purpose built municipal building opened in 1913 . In 1933 , there were exchanges of land with the neighbouring Municipal Borough of Middleton and City of Manchester .

Chadderton was the second most populous urban district in the United Kingdom by the 1930s , and the district council took initial steps to obtain municipal borough status , but this was not achieved . In 1926 and 1931 , two Oldham Extension Bills for the County Borough of Oldham to amalgamate with Chadderton Urban District were rejected by the House of Lords , following objections from neighbouring councils . A twinning arrangement was made in 1966 by Chadderton Urban District Council with Geesthacht , West Germany . Under the Local Government Act 1972 , the Chadderton Urban District was abolished , and Chadderton has , since 1 April 1974 , formed an unparished area of the Metropolitan Borough of Oldham , a local government district of the metropolitan county of Greater Manchester . Chadderton has three of the twenty wards of the Metropolitan Borough of Oldham : Chadderton North , Chadderton Central and Chadderton South . , with some small perhipheral areas lying in the neighbouring wards of Royton North , Coldhurst , Hollinwood , Werneth and Failsworth East .

In terms of parliamentary representation , Chadderton after the Reform Act 1832 was represented as part of the Oldham parliamentary borough constituency , of which the first Members of Parliaments (MPs) were the radicals William Cobbett and John Fielden . Winston Churchill was the MP between 1900 and 1906 . Constituency boundaries changed during the 20th century , and Chadderton has lain within the constituencies of Middleton and Prestwich (1918 ? 1950) and Oldham West (1950 ? 1997) . Since 1997 , Chadderton has lain within Oldham West and Royton . It is represented in the House of Commons by Michael Meacher , a member of the Labour Party .

== Geography ==

At 53 ° 32 ' 46 " N 2 ° 8 ' 33 " W (53 @. @ 5462 ° , ? 2 @. @ 1426 °) , and 165 miles (266 km) north @-@ northwest of central London , Chadderton lies at the foothills of the Pennines , 2 @. @ 7 miles (4 @. @ 3 km) east @-@ southeast of Middleton , and 1 @. @ 1 miles (1 @. @ 8 km) west of Oldham . It is in the northeast part of the Greater Manchester Urban Area , the UK 's third largest conurbation , on undulating land rising from 300 feet (91 m) above sea level in the west to 450 feet (137 m) in the east . Chadderton Heights , on the hillier northern edge of the town , is its highest point at 509 feet (155 m) .

The climate in the area , like most of northwest Europe , is maritime temperate , with significant precipitation throughout the year , averaging 1047 mm annually . The average annual temperature is 9 @. @ 7 ° C.

Chadderton 's modern commercial centre lies close to the boundary with Oldham ; the expansion of Oldham in the mid @-@ 19th century caused urbanisation along the eastern boundary of Chadderton , which spread outwards into the rest of the township . Continued growth in the late @-@ 19th and early @-@ 20th centuries gave rise to a densely populated , industrial landscape of factories and rows of terraced housing , typical of mill towns in Northern England . There is a mixture of high @-@ density urban areas , suburbs and semi @-@ rural locations in Chadderton , but overwhelmingly the land use in the town is urban . The soils of Chadderton are sand based , with subsoils of clay and gravel .

Chadderton 's built environment is distinguished by its former textile factories : " The huge flat @-@ topped brick mills with their square towers and their tall circular chimneys dwarf all other buildings . " Rows of early @-@ 20th century terraced housing built to house Chadderton 's factory workers are a common type of housing stock throughout the town ; narrow streets pass through these older housing areas .

Chadderton is contiguous with other settlements on all sides , including a shared boundary with the city of Manchester to the southwest .

Localities within Chadderton include Baretrees , Block Lane , Busk , Butler Green , Chadderton Fold , Chadderton Park , Coalshaw Green , Cowhill , Greengate , Firwood Park , Foxdenton , Healds Green , Middleton Junction , Mills Hill , Nimble Nook , Nordens , Stock Brook , Whitegate and White Moss . Chadderton Fold , the former centrepiece of Chadderton , lies on the banks of the River Irk , 1 @. @ 3 miles (2 km) north @-@ northwest of Chadderton 's modern commercial centre . Hollinwood , in pre @-@ industrial times , was a moor or common of Chadderton , but was largely incorporated into neighbouring Oldham following a court case in 1713 . In the mid 18th century a village emerged at Hollinwood along the common border of Oldham and Chadderton , and there were further exchanges of land at Hollinwood between Oldham Borough and Chadderton township in 1880 . " Chadderton (Detached) " was , as its name implies , a detached area or exclave of Chadderton . Lying under Copster Hill in Oldham and including the area now known as Garden Suburb , its area was absorbed into neighbouring Oldham in 1880 .

== Demography ==

According to the Office for National Statistics , at the time of the United Kingdom Census 2001 , Chadderton (urban @-@ core and sub @-@ area) had a total resident population of 33 @, @ 001 . The population density was 8 @, @ 669 inhabitants per square mile (3 @, @ 347 / km2) , with a 100 to 95 @. @ 4 female @-@ to @-@ male ratio . Of those over 16 years old , 27 @. @ 2 per cent were single (never married) 44 @. @ 5 per cent married , and 8 @. @ 5 per cent divorced . Chadderton 's 13 @, @ 698 households included 28 @. @ 8 per cent one @-@ person , 38 @. @ 7 per cent married couples living together , 8 @. @ 9 per cent co @-@ habiting couples , and 10 @. @ 3 per cent single parents with their children . Of those aged 16 ? 74 , 35 @. @ 6 per cent had no academic qualifications .

At the 2001 UK census , 81 @. @ 1 per cent of Chadderton 's residents reported themselves as being Christian , 3 @. @ 2 per cent Muslim , 0 @. @ 5 per cent Hindu , 0 @. @ 1 per cent Buddhist ,

and 0 @. @ 1 per cent Sikh . The census recorded 8 @. @ 7 per cent as having no religion , 0 @. @ 1 per cent had an alternative religion and 6 @. @ 3 per cent did not state their religion .

Chadderton 's population has been described as broadly working class with pockets of lower middle class communities , particularly in the northeast of the town , near the border with Royton . Parts of the town are relatively affluent compared to the wider Metropolitan Borough of Oldham .

= = Economy = =

Up until the 18th century , the inhabitants of Chadderton raised domestic farm animals , supplementing their incomes by the spinning and weaving wool in the domestic system . Primitive coal mining was established by the 17th century , and the factory system adopted in the late @-@ 18th century . During the Victorian era , Chadderton 's economy was heavily dependent on manufacturing industries , especially the spinning of cotton , but also the weaving of silk and production of hats . By the 20th century the landscape was covered with over 50 cotton mills . Industries ancillary to these sectors , including coal mining , brick making , mechanical engineering , and bleaching and dyeing were present . Chadderton developed an extensive coal mining sector auxiliary to Chadderton 's cotton industry and workforce . Coal was transported out of the township via the Rochdale Canal . The amount of coal was overestimated however , and production began to decline even before that of the local spinning industry ; Chadderton 's last coal mine closed in 1920 .

Since the deindustrialisation of the region in the mid @-@ 20th century , these industries have been replaced by newer sectors and industries , although many of the civic developments that accompanied industrialisation remain in the form of public buildings ; a town hall , public baths and library . The few surviving cotton mills are now occupied by warehousing and distribution companies , or used as space for light industry .

British aircraft manufacturer Avro built a factory in south Chadderton in 1938 ? 39 , later known as BAE Chadderton . It was one of the largest employers in the area , producing a variety of aircraft models including Ansons , Manchesters and Bristol Blenheims . During the Second World War , 3 @, @ 050 Avro Lancaster bombers were built at the Chadderton factory ? over 40 per cent of the Royal Air Force 's fleet . Post World War Two the Avro Vulcan was designed and built , as well as the Avro Shackleton and Avro Lincoln . After the Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Act 1977 , Avro became part of the nationalised British Aerospace (now BAE Systems) and produced commercial aircraft for Boeing and Airbus .

Chadderton has been described as a " relatively prosperous town ... which makes it a popular residential area " . Chadderton Mall is a shopping precinct located in the town centre , and is one of Chadderton 's main concentrations of retailing . It was constructed in 1974 , and opened in 1975 . It includes an Asda supermarket and a variety of smaller shops . The Stationery Office has a base in Chadderton , as does 3M . In 2008 , 3M was the centre of a high profile robbery of over 3 @, @ 000 British passports . Other major businesses include Costco and Shop Direct Group . The Centre (formerly Elk Mill Retail Park) , is a retail park located at the start of the A627 (M) motorway .

= = Landmarks = =

Chadderton Town Hall was the seat of Chadderton Urban District Council . It is Chadderton 's second town hall , the first was the former Chadderton Lyceum building (demolished in 1975) . The current town hall , Chadderton 's first purpose built municipal building , was designed by Taylor and Simister of Oldham , and was opened in 1913 by Herbert Wolstencroft JP , the then chairman of Chadderton Urban District Council . The architectural style was intended to have " a broad and strong treatment of the English Renaissance " . It features " charming gardens and a beautifully renovated ballroom " . English Heritage granted it Grade II listed status in July 2013 . Since 2007 , Chadderton Town Hall has housed the Oldham Register Office , the civil registration authority for the Metropolitan Borough of Oldham . It is a licensed venue for marriage ceremonies , and holds records of births , marriages and deaths which have taken place in what is now the Metropolitan

Borough of Oldham from 1837 to the present .

Foxdenton Hall is a two @-@ storey Georgian mansion and former manor house , with an English garden wall bond exterior and its own private gardens . The original Hall was erected in the mid @-@ 15th century as a home for the Radclyffes , who had acquired the title of joint Lords of the Manor with the Asshetons of Chadderton , through marriage . This Foxdenton Hall was demolished to make way for a second Hall , built in 1620 . The ground floor of that second Hall now forms the basement of the present Hall , built in 1700 . The building is described as " a dignified early Georgian house , particularly rare in this part of the country " . The Radclyffes moved out of Foxdenton Hall in the late 18th century , favouring properties they had purchased in Dorset , although they still maintained ownership . Foxdenton Hall and the adjoining Foxdenton Park were leased to Chadderton Council by the Radclyffes in 1922 , when they opened to the public . In 1960 the council took over ownership of the Hall , by which time it was in a state of disrepair . Following protest about funding and the condition of the building , Foxdenton Hall was restored in 1965 .

Chadderton War Memorial is located outside Chadderton Town Hall , and was originally erected " in honour of the men of Chadderton who made the supreme sacrifice and in grateful remembrance of all who served their county " during the First World War , but later , the Second World War . It is a granite obelisk fronted by three steps . At the front on a short plinth stands a bronze figure of an ordinary soldier , holding a rifle in his right hand . It was designed by Taylor and Simister and sculpted by Albert Toft . Chadderton War Memorial was commissioned by the Chadderton War Memorial Committee and unveiled on 8 October 1921 by Councillor Ernest Kempsey .

Chadderton Hall Park is a public park by the River Irk in the north of Chadderton , spanning an area of over 15 acres (6 ha) , in what were once the gardens of the manorial Chadderton Hall . At the end of the 19th century they were leased to Joseph Ball , who transformed the hall and grounds into a pleasure garden , complete with a boating lake and a menagerie . The hall was demolished in 1939 . The park is now owned by Oldham Council , the local authority , and was opened to the public in 1956 . It was awarded Green Flag status in 2006 .

= = Transport = =

Public transport in Chadderton is co @-@ ordinated by Transport for Greater Manchester (TfGM) , a county @-@ wide public body with direct operational responsibilities such as supporting (and in some cases running) local bus services , and managing integrated ticketing in Greater Manchester . Major A roads link Chadderton with other settlements , including the A663 road . Opened by Wilfrid William Ashley , 1st Baron Mount Temple in 1925 , the arterial A663 , named Broadway , bisects Chadderton from north to south , and was " a major factor in the unification and modernisation of the town " . The A669 road , routed through Chadderton , connects Oldham with Middleton . At its eastern end is Chadderton 's town centre . The M62 motorway runs to the north of the area and is accessed via Broadway at junction 21 and junction 20 via the A627 (M) motorway , which terminates close to Chadderton 's northeastern boundary with Royton . The M60 motorway skirts the south of Chadderton , near Hollinwood . The section of the M60 through Chadderton was opened in autumn 2000 .

Chadderton is served by two railway stations just outside its western boundary , Mills Hill railway station at its border with Middleton and Moston railway station at its border with New Moston , Manchester .

The Middleton Junction and Oldham Branch Railway was routed through Chadderton . Middleton Junction railway station was within the town limits . Opened on 31 March 1842 it closed in 1966 . On 12 August 1914 Chadderton goods and coal depot was opened . The depot was at the end of a 1097 yards long branch which came off the Middleton Junction to Oldham line at Chadderton Junction . The line from Chadderton Junction to Oldham Werneth was closed on 7 January 1963 , but Chadderton goods and coal depot remained open for a period . Electric tramways to and from Middleton opened in 1902 . Tram services ran along Middleton Road and terminated in Chadderton . The final tram ran in 1935 . The Oldham Loop Line closed as a heavy rail line in 2009 , and reopened in June 2012 as part of a new Manchester Metrolink light @-@ rail line from Manchester

Victoria to Rochdale via Oldham . South Chadderton Metrolink station , Freehold Metrolink station and the former Hollinwood railway station are part of the conversion to Metrolink .

The majority of the bus services in Chadderton are operated by First Greater Manchester , who run services 24 , 58 , 59 , 181 , and 182 which provide frequent services from Chadderton town centre to Middleton , Oldham and Shaw , with other services running to Manchester , Royton and Rochdale . Manchester Community Transport run services 159 and 419 linking the town centre with Oldham , Middleton , Hollinwood , Woodhouses , Failsworth , New Moston , Werneth and Ashton @-@ under @-@ Lyne .

Service 415 links the Cowhill and Nimble Nook areas of Chadderton with Middleton and Oldham , while services 81 and 81a operate through South Chadderton providing services to Manchester via Moston and to Oldham , Holts and Derker . Service 149 also links South Chadderton with Oldham and to Manchester via Blackley . These services are operated by First Greater Manchester .

In the Chadderton Park area MT Travel operate circular service 406 to Oldham via Mills Hill , Firwood Park , Fitton Park and Coldhurst . Rossendale Transport operate service 412 to Middleton via Mills Hill and Boarshaw and to Oldham via Royton .

In the Greengate area of the town Stagecoach Manchester provides the following bus services . 112 / 113 - to Middleton via Middleton Junction and to Manchester City Centre via Moston and Collyhurst . 114 - to Middleton via Alkrington and Manchester City Centre via Moston and Collyhurst . 294 offers two early morning one way services to the Trafford Centre via Moston , Cheetham Hill and Salford Quays .

Citibus was a Chadderton @-@ based commercial bus operator serving Greater Manchester , launched in 1986 . It competed with GMPTE until 1995 when it was bought @-@ out by GM Buses North , what is now First Manchester .

= = Education = =

An old style grammar school at Healds Green in Chadderton was built and founded in 1789 . As the population of Chadderton grew during the 19th century , more schools were opened , each linked with a local church . Mills Hill School began as a voluntary aided school belonging to the local Baptist church . Further schoolrooms from this period were found at Cowhill Methodist Church and Washbrook Methodist Church , opened in 1855 and 1893 respectively .

The Chadderton Grammar School was the first new style co @-@ educational grammar school opened by Lancashire County Council . It was opened by David Lindsay , 28th Earl of Crawford , on 18 October 1930 . In 1959 , it became The Girls ' Grammar , when a separate school for boys was opened . The Girls ' Grammar briefly became Mid @-@ Chadderton School , and later The Radclyffe School , and the boys ' school part of North Chadderton School . Radclyffe and North Chadderton are today the town 's two co @-@ educational , non @-@ denominational , comprehensive secondary schools . North Chadderton School has a sixth form college for 16- to 19 @-@ year @-@ olds . The Radclyffe School , which has specialist Technology College status , was modernised in 2008 by way of a £ 30 million new school complex opened by Sir Alex Ferguson on 8 July 2008 . The Blessed John Henry Newman RC College opened in 2011 on the Broadway site previously occupied by The Radclyffe School .

= = Religion = =

Chadderton had no medieval church of its own , and until 1541 , for ecclesiastical purposes , lay within the parish of Prestwich @-@ cum @-@ Oldham in the Diocese of Lichfield . The diocese was then divided , and Chadderton became part of the Diocese of Chester . This in turn was divided in 1847 , when the present Diocese of Manchester was created . For ritual baptisms , marriages and burials , the people of Chadderton , a Christian community , had to travel to churches that lay outside of the township 's boundaries , including Oldham St Mary 's , Middleton St Leonard 's , and Prestwich St Mary 's . The route of some of the ancient paths to these churches is preserved in the modern layout of some of the town 's roads .

Chadderton 's first established church was St Margaret of Antioch which was consecrated in 1769 at Hollinwood , however late 19th century boundary changes means it now lies within neighbouring Oldham .

The New Parishes Act 1844 allowed for the creation of a parish for Chadderton , dedicated to St Matthew the Evangelist . Services were initially held in the stables of Chadderton Hall , and then in a temporary wooden structure opened in 1848 . The Church of St Matthew was opened for the parish in 1857 by the then Bishop of Manchester , James Prince Lee . A steeple was added in 1881 . Following the construction of this church , four followed . There are now several Anglican parishes , and within them daughter and mission churches , serving the town . The parish of St Matthew united with the neighbouring parish of St Luke , and the United Benefice of St Matthew with St Luke now lies within the Oldham West Deanery of the Diocese of Manchester . The parish of Christ Church , founded in 1870 , which also contains the church of St Saviour 's and Crossley Christian Centre , is one of the largest numerically in the township and lies on the border with Werneth . The parish of Emmanuel , now meeting in the St George 's building on Broadway , was originally part of Christ Church parish . Also within this deanery is the Parish Church of St Mark , built in the early 1960s . It is a blue brick building with a graduated slate pitched roof , and a rectangular brick steeple with a high gabled roof . It was granted Grade II listed building status in 1998 .

In addition to the Church of England , a variety of other Reformed denominations have been practised in Chadderton . Nonconformism was popular in Chadderton , and places of worship for Methodism , Baptist and Congregationalism were built during the 19th and 20th centuries . Washbrook Methodist Church and School at Butler Green was built in 1868 , but was demolished around 1970 to be replaced by South Chadderton Methodist Church formed from the amalgamation of five Methodist congregations .

Chadderton forms part of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Salford . The Roman Catholic Parish of Corpus Christi was founded in Chadderton in 1878 , following immigration to the region by Irish Catholics fleeing the Great Famine . A combined school and church was opened in 1904 . A further Catholic parish for Chadderton , dedicated to Saint Herbert , was created in 1916 . Its first mass was held on 1 July 1916 , the day the Battle of the Somme began .

Chadderton also has a large mosque to provide for the growing Muslim sector of the community . This is namely Chadderton Shahparan Central Mosque & Islamic Centre , and is located at 209 ? 211 Bamford Street . The mosque has a large visitor capacity , and is open all throughout the day for quiet contemplation & other religious duties . The mosque is looked after by its own individual , specialist Mosque Committee .

= = Sports = =

Chadderton F.C. is an association football club formed in 1947 under the name Millbrow Football Club , later changing to North Chadderton Amateurs , before adopting its present name in 1957 . It plays in the North West Counties Football League First Division . Past players have included former England national football team captain David Platt , former Leeds United A.F.C. and Crystal Palace F.C. player John Pemberton and Northern Ireland national football team player Steve Jones . Mark Owen of pop group Take That briefly played for the club . Chaddertonians A.F.C. were formed in 1937 and currently play in the Lancashire Amateur League . Chadderton Park F.C. is an amateur football club founded in 1977 . Oldham Borough F.C. , formerly Oldham Dew and Oldham Town , were a Chadderton @-@ based North West Counties League football club formed in 1964 . They played at Nordens Road , Chadderton before moving to the Whitebank Stadium in Oldham in the early 1990s .

The Art Nouveau Chadderton Baths was a public swimming facility opened in 1937 . Henry Taylor , the British Olympic freestyle swimming triple gold medallist and champion was an attendant at Chadderton Baths where many of his awards were displayed . Chadderton Baths were closed indefinitely in 2006 after a structural survey found faults which could have put the public at risk . Chadderton Sports Centre , built onto the Baths , was closed and replaced by the Chadderton Wellbeing Centre in January 2010 . An application to demolish the Baths was made in March 2011 ,

but is now in private ownership with conversion work due soon . The Wellbeing Centre is a multi @-@ purpose facility with a swimming pool , dance studio , library , gym , meeting rooms , and café .

= = Public services = =

Policing in Chadderton is provided by the Greater Manchester Police . The force 's " (Q) Division " has its headquarters for policing the Metropolitan Borough of Oldham in central Oldham . Greater Manchester Police have two stations in Chadderton : a Victorian building in central Chadderton , and a modern purpose @-@ built station at Broadgate in southern Chadderton . Statutory emergency fire and rescue service is provided by the Greater Manchester Fire and Rescue Service , who have a fire station in Chadderton , on Broadway .

There are no hospitals in Chadderton ? the nearest are in the larger settlements of Oldham and Rochdale ? but some local health care is provided by Chadderton Town and South Chadderton health centres which are commissioned by NHS Oldham . The North West Ambulance Service provides emergency patient transport in the area . Other forms of health care are provided for locally by several small specialist clinics and surgeries .

Waste management is co @-@ ordinated by the local authority via the Greater Manchester Waste Disposal Authority . Locally produced inert waste for disposal is sent to landfill at the Beal Valley . United Utilities manages Chadderton 's drinking and waste water . Water supplies are sourced from several reservoirs in the borough , including Dovestones and Chew . A sewage treatment works is located in the southwest of Chadderton , at Foxdenton . It opened in 1898 .

A power station in Chadderton existed in as early as 1925 , built for the County Borough of Oldham in the Slacks Valley . This structure was demolished to make way for the new Chadderton " B " Power Station , opened in 1955 for the British Electricity Authority in anticipation that the region would experience increased demand for electricity . Structural changes to the National Grid made the power station redundant in 1982 . It was sold by the Central Electricity Generating Board in 1984 , and demolished in 1986 . Chadderton 's Distribution Network Operator for electricity is United Utilities .

= = Notable people = =

People from Chadderton are called Chaddertonians . Historically , Chadderton was chiefly distinguished by the presence of ruling families , including the Asshetons , Radclyffes , Hortons and Chaddertons . Within the extended Chadderton / Chaderton family , two ecclesiastically notable persons were William Chaderton (medieval academic and bishop) and Laurence Chaderton (the first Master of Emmanuel College , Cambridge , a leading Puritan and one of the original translators of the Authorised King James Version of the Bible) . John Ashton of Cowhill and Thomas Buckley of Baretrees in Chadderton were two victims of the Peterloo Massacre in 1819 . Samuel Collins , ' The Bard Of Hale Moss ' , was a 19th @-@ century poet and radical who lived at Hale Moss in southern Chadderton .

Lydia Becker was a pioneer in the late 19th @-@ century of the campaign for Women 's Suffrage and founder of the Women 's Suffrage Journal , born in Chadderton 's Foxdenton Hall . Chadderton born scientist Geoff Tootill helped create the Manchester Small @-@ Scale Experimental Machine in 1948 , the world 's first electronic stored @-@ program computer . Terry Hall was a pioneering ventriloquist and early children 's television entertainer born in Chadderton in 1926 . He was one of the first ventriloquists to perform with an animal (the " cowardly and bashful " Lenny the Lion) as his puppet , rather than a traditional child doll . Other notable people from Chadderton include Woolly Wolstenholme , the Chadderton @-@ born vocalist and keyboard player with the British progressive rock band Barclay James Harvest , David Platt , former captain of the England national football team , and supermodel Karen Elson , who grew up in the town and attended North Chadderton School . Professor Brian Cox was born in Chadderton in 1968 . William Ash , is a Chadderton @-@ born actor who has appeared in productions such as Waterloo Road and Hush .

