

= Cheadle Hulme =

Cheadle Hulme / ʔtʔiʔdʔl ʔhjuʔm / is a suburb of the Metropolitan Borough of Stockport in Greater Manchester , England . Historically in Cheshire , it is 2 @. @ 3 miles ( 3 @. @ 7 km ) south @- @ west of Stockport and 7 @. @ 5 miles ( 12 @. @ 1 km ) south @- @ east of the city of Manchester . It lies in the Ladybrook Valley on the Cheshire Plain , and the drift consists mostly of boulder clay , sands and gravels . In 2001 , it had a population of 29 @, @ 000 . This had fallen to 26 @, @ 479 ( both North and South Wards ) by 2011 .

Evidence of Bronze Age , Roman , and Anglo @- @ Saxon activity , including coins , jewellery and axes , has been discovered locally . The area was first mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086 when it was a large estate which included neighbouring Cheadle . In the early 14th century it was split into southern and northern parts at about the future locations of Cheadle Hulme and Cheadle , respectively . The area was acquired by the Moseley family in the 17th century and became known as Cheadle Moseley . Unlike many English villages it did not grow around a church ; instead it formed from several hamlets , many of which retain their names as neighbourhoods within Cheadle Hulme . In the late 19th century Cheadle Hulme was united with Cheadle , Gatley and other neighbouring places to form the urban district of Cheadle and Gatley . This district was abolished in 1974 and Cheadle Hulme became a distinct place in its own right , as part of the Metropolitan Borough of Stockport .

Cheadle Hulme is an affluent area with open parkland ; it has a railway station and is close to both Manchester Airport and the A34 .

= = History = =

= = = Early history = = =

The Domesday Book provides the earliest mention of the area , where it is recorded as " Cedde " , Celtic for " wood " . Local archaeological finds include Bronze Age axes discovered in Cheadle . Evidence of Roman occupation includes coins and jewellery , which were discovered in 1972 . The modern @- @ day Cheadle Road was originally known as Street Lane , and may be of Roman origin . A stone cross dedicated to the Anglo @- @ Saxon St Chad , discovered in 1873 , indicates Anglo @- @ Saxon activity . The cross was found in an area called " Chad Hill " , on the banks of the Micker Brook near its confluence with the River Mersey ; this area became " Chedle " . Suggestions for the origin of the name include the words cedde , and leigh or leah , in Old English meaning " clearing " , forming the modern day " Cheadle " . " Hulme " may have been derived from the Danish word for " water meadow " or " island in the fen " .

According to the Domesday Book in 1086 , the modern @- @ day Cheadle and Cheadle Hulme were a single large estate . Valued at £ 20 , it was described as " large and important " and " a wood three leagues [ about 9 miles ] long and half as broad " . One of the earliest owners of the property was the Earl of Chester . It was held by a Gamel , a free Saxon , under Hugh d 'Avranches , 1st Earl of Chester , and later became the property of the de Chedle family , who took their name from the land they owned . By June 1294 Geoffrey de Chedle was Lord of the Manor . Geoffrey 's descendant Robert ( or Roger ) died in the early 1320s , leaving the estate to his wife Matilda who held it until her death in 1326 . As there were no male heirs the manor , which was now worth £ 30 per annum , was divided between her daughters , Clemence and Agnes . Clemence inherited the southern half ( which would later become the modern @- @ day Cheadle Hulme ) , and Agnes inherited the northern half , ( latterly Cheadle ) . The two areas became known as " Chedle Holme " and " Chedle Bulkeley " respectively . Shortly afterwards the Chedle Holme estate was divided and the part where Hulme Hall is now situated became known as " Holme " , and held by the Vernons . The estates were reunified on the death of the last of the Vernons in 1476 .

The only daughter of Clemence and William de Bagulegh , Isabel de Bagulegh , succeeded her parents as owner of the manor , and married Sir Thomas Danyers . Danyers was rewarded for his

efforts in the crusades through an annual payment from the King of 40 marks , as well as the gift of Lyme Hall . His daughter Margaret continued to receive payments after his death .

The first John Savage succeeded Margaret , and nine more followed him . The tenth died young , so the estate passed to his brother , Thomas Savage . In 1626 Charles I created the title of Viscount Savage for him . On his death the estate passed to his daughter Joan , who later married John Paulet , 5th Marquess of Winchester . Joan died during childbirth at the age of 23 , and the estate passed to the Marquess . The Marquess practised Catholicism , and in 1643 the estate was confiscated due to persecution of Catholics in the English Civil War .

Following this , the estate was acquired by the Moseley family of Manchester and became known as Cheadle Moseley . Anne Moseley was the last of this family to hold the manor , as her husband could not afford to keep it following her death . It was purchased by John Davenport , who bequeathed it to the Bamford family when he died childless in 1760 . After the last Bamford died without male issue in 1806 , the estate passed to Robert Hesketh who took the name Bamford @-@ Hesketh ; it is from this family that the Hesketh Tavern public house in Cheadle Hulme got its name . The last person to hold the manor was Winifred , Countess of Dundonald , one of Bamford @-@ Hesketh 's descendants .

= = = Modern history = = =

In 1801 the population was 971 and had risen to 2 @,@ 319 by 1851 . In 1868 the area became a parish , but it was merged with Cheadle Bulkeley in 1879 and became part of the Cheadle and Gatley district in 1894 . The name " Cheadle Moseley " continued to be used for the area , and appeared on tithes and deeds until the 20th century . In 1974 , the Cheadle and Gatley district was abolished and Cheadle Hulme became part of the Metropolitan Borough of Stockport .

During the Second World War , Cheadle Hulme was a refuge for evacuees from places such as Manchester and the Channel Islands . The area had its own Home Guard , as well as several air @-@ raid shelters . Cheadle Hulme was also home to large parts of RAF Handforth . This was a maintenance unit , classed as a ' Universal stores ' depot and had the official Royal Air Force name , " RAF Handforth No 61 M.U. ( Maintenance unit ) " . The depot opened in 1939 and closed in 1958 ? 59 and covered large areas of land in both Cheadle Hulme and neighbouring Handforth .

The depot stored and dispatched every conceivable item that the " RAF " would use in wartime . Everything from knives and forks to aircraft engines were stored and dispatched from RAF Handforth . The site was served by a large , internal railway system which left the [ Manchester to Crewe mainline prior to Handforth railway station . The site of the exchange sidings and junction is at the rear of the ' Pets at home ' offices on Epsom Avenue . The depot had its own shunting locomotives , which were stored in an engine shed that stood at the Wilmslow bound exit slip road for the Handforth Dean shopping centre .

The only surviving buildings of RAF Handforth are the government pay offices adjacent to the ' Total Fitness ' gym on Dairyhouse Lane . These buildings were the Headquarters of the depot and have survived in military / MoD use to this day . The depot had satellite sites within Cheadle Hulme , these being Site Number 5 , general storage ( beneath the Eden Park road housing development which , until the housing development began still maintained the internal road layout and building foundations ) and site number 6 ( motor transport storage area ) which is now covered by part of the Hursthead housing estate . Three large ( 150 ft x 250 ft ) steel built , vehicle storage sheds stood at the junction of Malmesbury Road and Lyncombe Close / Tintern Road . The last of these sheds survived well into the 1980s and was latterly used by the local council as a rubbish dump . This stood between Tollard Close and Tintern Road . The houses on May Avenue were built by the RAF as married quarters and exist to this day .

As well as the above sites , several ' domestic sites ' existed within Cheadle Hulme . These provided sleeping , eating and washing facilities for the Airmen and women stationed at RAF Handforth . Grove Lane park was the site of an Officer 's mess , Cinema , NAAFI , Post Office , chapel and bath house among other buildings . ' The Grove ' near to the junction of Grove Lane and Pingate Lane , was Nissen hut accommodation , as were the flats on Gillbent Road opposite the

shops and the large field at the junction of Longsight Lane and Stanley Road . The remains of the air raid shelters can still be seen at this location to this day . The wooded area to the rear of numbers 48 ? 64 Hall Moss Lane also housed an officers ' mess , NAAFI , post office , chapel and bath house .

RAF Handforth was a large and important storage facility , that contributed directly to the war effort . The site stretched from the centre of Handforth village , through Cheadle Hulme and onwards to Woodford . The industrial estate , ' Adlington Park ' ( which is actually in Woodford / Poynton ) , was a dispersed site of RAF Handforth . Cheadle Hulme itself escaped being badly damaged , but its villagers knew the extent of the war , mainly due to the large and visible presence of the RAF and could hear the sounds of air @-@ raids on Manchester .

Cheadle Hulme did not grow around a church like many English villages , but instead grew from several hamlets that existed in the area . Many of the names of these hamlets still appear in the names of areas , including Smithy Green , Lane End , Gill Bent , and Grove Lane . Some of the many farms such as Orish Mere Farm and Hursthead Farm which covered the area also retain their names in schools that were built in their place .

= = Governance = =

Lying within the historic county boundaries of Cheshire , Cheadle Hulme was historically a township known as " Cheadle Moseley " in the ecclesiastical parish of Cheadle and Hundred of Stockport . Following the Municipal Corporations Act 1835 , part of Cheadle Moseley was amalgamated into the Municipal Borough of Stockport . In 1879 , the remaining part was merged with neighbouring Cheadle Bulkeley to form the township of Cheadle .

Established in 1886 , Cheadle Hulme 's first local authority was the Cheadle and Gatley local board of health , a regulatory body responsible for standards of hygiene and sanitation for the area of Stockport Etchells township and the part of Cheadle township outside the Municipal Borough of Stockport . The board of health was also part of Stockport poor law union . In 1888 the board was divided into four wards : Adswold , Cheadle , Cheadle Hulme and Gatley . Under the Local Government Act 1894 the area of the local board became Cheadle and Gatley Urban District . There were exchanges of land with the neighbouring urban districts of Wilmslow and Handforth in 1901 , and the wards were restructured again , splitting Cheadle Hulme into north and south , and merging in Adswold . Due to the fast @-@ paced growth of the district , the wards were again restructured in 1930 , with the addition of Heald Green . In 1940 the current wards of Adswold , Cheadle East , Cheadle West , Cheadle Hulme North , Cheadle Hulme South , Gatley and Heald Green were established . Under the Local Government Act 1972 the Cheadle and Gatley Urban District was abolished , and Cheadle Hulme has , since 1 April 1974 , formed an unparished area of the Metropolitan Borough of Stockport within the metropolitan county of Greater Manchester .

Since 1950 Cheadle Hulme has been part of the Cheadle parliamentary constituency , and has been represented by Conservative member Mary Robinson since 2015 . Six councillors , three representing Cheadle Hulme South ward and three representing Cheadle Hulme North , serve on the borough council .

= = Geography = =

At 53 @.@ 376 ° N 2 @.@ 188 ° W ? / 53 @.@ 376 ; -2.188 , Cheadle Hulme is in the south of Greater Manchester . Stockport Metropolitan Borough straddles the Cheshire Plain and the Pennines , and Cheadle Hulme is in the west of the borough on the Cheshire Plain . The area lies in the Ladybrook Valley next to the Micker Brook , a tributary of the River Mersey which flows north ? west from Poynton through Bramhall and Cheadle Hulme , joining the Mersey in Stockport . Cheadle Hulme is situated 2 @.@ 3 miles ( 3 @.@ 7 km ) south @-@ west of Stockport town centre , and 7 @.@ 5 miles ( 12 @.@ 1 km ) south @-@ east of Manchester city centre .

The majority of buildings in the area are houses from the 20th century , but there are a few buildings , landmarks , and objects that date from the 16th century , in addition to Bramall Hall which

dates from the 14th century . In particular , there are many Victorian buildings in several places across the area . The local drift geology is mostly glacial boulder clay , as well as glacial sands and gravel . For many years the clay has been used for making bricks and tiles .

Cheadle Hulme 's climate is generally temperate , like the rest of Greater Manchester . The mean highest and lowest temperatures of 13 @. @ 2 ° C ( 55 @. @ 8 ° F ) and 6 @. @ 4 ° C ( 43 @. @ 5 ° F ) are slightly above the average for England , while the annual rainfall of 806 @. @ 6 millimetres ( 31 @. @ 76 in ) and average hours ( 1 @, @ 394 @. @ 5 hours ) of sunshine are respectively above and below the national averages .

## == Demography ==

Note : Cheadle Hulme is split into two areas for censuses , Cheadle Hulme North and Cheadle Hulme South . The figures below account for both areas .

According to the Office for National Statistics , Cheadle Hulme had a population of 28 @, @ 952 at the 2001 census . The population density was 8 @, @ 425 inhabitants per square mile ( 3 @, @ 253 / km2 ) , with a 100 ? 92 @. @ 5 female @- @ to @- @ male ratio . Of those aged over 16 , 19 @. @ 7 % were single ( never married ) and 41 % married . Cheadle Hulme 's 11 @, @ 981 households included 27 @. @ 6 % one @- @ person , 43 @. @ 5 % married couples living together , 6 @. @ 5 % were co @- @ habiting couples , and 8 @. @ 1 % single parents with children . Of those aged 16 ? 74 , 20 @. @ 8 % had no academic qualifications .

About 76 @. @ 5 % of Cheadle Hulme 's residents reported themselves as being Christian , 1 @. @ 9 % Muslim , 0 @. @ 9 % Jewish and 0 @. @ 7 % Hindu . The census recorded 12 @. @ 3 % as having no religion , 0 @. @ 3 % had an alternative religion and 7 @. @ 2 % did not state their religion .

## == Economy ==

For many years Cheadle Hulme was rural countryside , made up of woods , open land , and farms . The local population was made up of farmers and peasants , living in small cottages and working the land under the tenancy of the Lord of the Manor . Most families kept animals for food , grew their own crops , and probably bought and sold produce at Stockport market . Water was obtained from local wells and ponds , and sometimes the Micker Brook .

Local silk weaving became a large part of everyday life . The work took place in domestic cottages in a room known as a " loomshop " , and the woven silk was transported to firms in Macclesfield 8 miles ( 13 km ) away . Silk @- @ weaving remained commonplace in the area until the early 20th century , when the process became industrialised . Other industries in the area included a corn mill , which collapsed some time during the First World War , located next to the Micker Brook ; cotton weaving ; and brickworks , one located where the fire station is and one near the railway station . A coal wharf was situated opposite the railway station and supplied the area with coal .

The building of the railways in the early 1840s introduced new employment opportunities for people in places such as Stockport and Manchester , as well as an influx of people coming to live in the area . In the mid @- @ 19th century , one of the earliest shops was opened in the Smithy Green area , selling groceries , sweets and other provisions . As people settled in the area , more shops were opened and new houses were built , many of which still stand . During the early 20th century Cheadle Hulme experienced a rapid growth in population , mostly due to an influx of people from Manchester and other large towns and cities coming to live in the area , and it gradually became more suburban . In the 1930s more houses were built around the Grove Lane and Pingate Lane , Gill Bent Road , Hulme Hall Road and Cheadle Road areas , and new roads replaced old farms . In the 1960s the Hursthead estate was built on land that was once Hursthead Farm . By 2009 the only farm remaining was Leather 's Farm on Ladybridge Road .

Cheadle Hulme is served by a fire station on Turves Road which opened in October 1960 . Before this the area made use of a service in Cheadle . An ambulance station is near the fire station , and the closest public hospital is Stepping Hill Hospital in Hazel Grove . Until the early 2000s the area

had a police station which served as the headquarters for the west Stockport area . The building , which opened in 1912 , was sold in 2006 and converted into flats .

Cheadle Hulme has a large variety of businesses serving the area . Station Road is home to the shopping precinct ( built in 1962 ) and contains among other businesses an Oxfam shop , an Asda supermarket , a hairdressing salon , an optician , a pharmacy , some clothing retailers and several restaurants . There are more restaurants and cafés along Station Road as well as solicitors and building societies , and long @-@ running family businesses such as Pimlott 's butchers are also prominent . In 2002 , a Tesco Express opened on the site of an old petrol station , and in July 2007 Cheadle Hulme became the home of Waitrose 's first purpose @-@ built retail outlet in northern England . Other retailers include a Wetherspoons pub , Homebird chic interiors store and Mountain Ski Services , a local ski and snowboard tuning service .

According to the 2001 census , the biggest industry of employment for Cheadle Hulme residents is that of wholesale and retail trade and repairs with approximately 16 % of people employed in that industry . This is followed closely by real estate , renting and business activities with 15 % of people employed in this area . Other big areas of employment include manufacturing ( 13 % ) , health and social work ( 11 % ) , and education ( 10 % ) . Approximately 30 % of people were classed as " economically inactive " in the 2001 census . This included retired people , people who had to look after their family , and disabled or sick people .

= = Landmarks = =

Bramall Hall , a Grade I listed building , is a 14th @-@ century black and white timber framed Tudor manor house , located between Cheadle Hulme and Bramhall . Described by Stockport Metropolitan Borough Council ( SMBC ) as " the most prestigious and historically significant building in the Conservation Area " , it is situated in the middle of 70 acres ( 28 ha ) of landscaped parkland featuring lakes , woodland and gardens . Both house and grounds are open to the public and are in one of the 19 conservation areas in the borough .

The Swann Lane , Hulme Hall Road , and Hill Top Avenue conservation area contains 16th and 17th century timber @-@ framed buildings , Victorian villas , churches , and some former farmsteads . There are two Grade II listed buildings in this area : Hulme Hall , a timber @-@ framed manor house which dates from either the 16th or 17th century , and 1 Higham Street , formerly Hill Cottage , which is of a similar period and style to Hulme Hall . The Church Inn public house , which dates from either the late 18th or early 19th century , is situated on the edge of this area .

Around 300 men from Cheadle Hulme served in the First World War , and it was decided that those who died should be commemorated . Various ideas , including a library and clock tower , were suggested and in the end a cenotaph was built on the corner of Ravenoak Road and Manor Road in 1921 . Additions for later wars have been made , and due to the busy traffic around that particular place there have been suggestions for moving it to a quieter area .

Bruntwood Park has a variety of facilities , including orienteering , an 18 @-@ hole , par 3 pitch and putt golf course , children 's play areas , football pitches , and a BMX track . Bruntwood Park is also home to The Bowmen of Bruntwood , Stockport 's only archery club . Bruntwood Park is a Grade B Site of Biological Interest , and in 1999 was given a Green Flag Award for its high standards . The land it occupies was once a large estate , which at one time included a stud farm . Bruntwood Hall , a Victorian Gothic building constructed in 1861 , has been used for various purposes , including serving as Cheadle and Gatley Town Hall from 1944 until 1959 . It is now used as offices , and since the 1940s the park has been open to the public .

Oak Meadow Park is a small park on Station Road , with a large grass area and woodland . In the early 2000s it was renovated and refurbished , with new fences , benches and footpaths . The project to maintain and improve the park is a continuous process overseen by a local volunteer group . The park is used for special community events throughout the year .

= = Transport = =

Although most of the roads in the area date from the 20th century , there are many older roads formed from ancient routes , some as old as Roman . Cheadle Road possibly originated in Roman times and Ack Lane ( formerly Hack Lane ) is named after Hacon , a local Saxon landowner . Hulme Hall Road is named for the landmark it runs through and has existed since at least the 18th century . Until the 20th century , the roads were little more than country lanes , and most traffic consisted of horsedrawn carriages , carts , and milk floats . The roads were about half as wide as they are currently , and have all since been widened to accommodate the increasing amount of traffic . The first cars appeared in Cheadle Hulme in the early 1900s , but horse @-@ drawn vehicles were the main form of transport until the 1920s . A bus , known as the " Rattler " was introduced around this time , and ran a service through the area . It was , however , very slow and noisy , as its name suggests .

The Crewe to Manchester railway was completed in May 1842 , and a railway station known as " Cheadle " was built opposite the modern @-@ day Hesketh Tavern . When the Stafford to Manchester railway opened in 1845 the original station closed and a new station was built to accommodate the junction between the two railways . The road was renamed to Station Road in the same year , and the station was renamed to Cheadle Hulme in 1866 . The station has four platforms that serve the Crewe to Manchester and Stafford to Manchester Lines ; there are three trains per hour to Manchester , and one train per hour to Stoke and Crewe . During the financial year 2007 ? 2008 the station was used by passengers 424 @,@ 000 times , an increase of 47 @,@ 000 from the previous year .

Cheadle Hulme is situated near the A34 Cheadle bypass , as well as international transport link Manchester Airport , the busiest airport in the United Kingdom outside London . The A5419 and B5095 roads traverse Cheadle Hulme ; there are many buses that operate on a daily basis throughout the area , with frequent services to and from Stockport bus station , passing through neighbouring towns and villages . There are also services to Manchester Piccadilly Gardens , as well as to places such as Woodford , Macclesfield , Wythenshawe and Manchester Airport . Most buses are operated by Stagecoach Manchester .

= = Education = =

Cheadle Hulme 's first school , established in 1785 , was named after local grocer Jonathan Robinson , who donated 3 acres ( 1 @.@ 2 ha ) of land on what is now Woods Lane . The school was built on what is now the corner of Woods Lane and Church Road , and was originally for the teaching of four boys and four girls . With the increasing population and the Education Act 1870 All Saints ' National School was built across the road in 1873 , next to All Saints ' Church from which it took its name . Other schools established in the 19th century include the Grove Lane Baptist Day School , built in 1846 ; Cheadle Hulme School in 1855 ; the Congregational Church School in the same year ; and Ramillies Hall School in 1884 . Hulme Hall Grammar School was established in 1928 , Queens Road Primary School opened in 1932 , and the school that became Cheadle Hulme High School was built near to the site of the Jonathan Robinson School in the 1930s . The majority of the rest of the schools in the area were established in the 1950s and 1960s , including Cheadle County Grammar School for Girls ( built in 1956 ) which later became Margaret Danyers Sixth Form College , named after the same Danyers who was lady of the manor in the 14th century . The site is now the Cheadle campus of Cheadle and Marple Sixth Form College . In addition to the college , there are nine primary schools , two secondary schools , Cheadle Hulme High School and St. James ' Catholic High School , which opened in 1980 , four private schools and one special school , Seashell Trust .

= = Culture = =

= = = Venues = = =

The East Cheshire Chess Club is located on Church Road , and there are two amateur theatre societies : Players ' Dramatic Society on Anfield Road , and Chads Theatre on Mellor Road . Cheadle Hulme Library , which opened on 28 March 1936 , is also located on Mellor Road . Cheadle Hulme once had its own cinema named the Elysian Cinema , which was located on Station Road , but this closed in March 1974 . As of 2009 the closest cinemas to Cheadle Hulme are approximately 3 miles ( 5 km ) away in Grand Central Stockport and the Parrs Wood entertainment centre , both leisure complexes which include restaurants , bars , bowling and fitness facilities , as well as cinemas .

Cheadle Hulme is also home to many public houses and restaurants that serve a variety of cuisine , including Indian , Chinese , and Italian . The John Millington , a Grade II listed building , was formerly Millington Hall , built for Stockport alderman John Millington . A row of cottages near to the hall served as a meeting place for local Methodists from 1814 , before a purpose @-@ built chapel was established . A Sunday school was also established in the same place . The King 's Hall was built in 1937 , and was originally a dance hall before its conversion into a restaurant and public house .

= = = Religion = = =

The oldest reference to Methodist meetings in the area dates to 1786 and regular services took place from the early 19th century when they established their own meeting places with a Methodist church and Sunday school built in 1824 . Grove Lane Baptist Church was built in 1840 . Anglican worshippers used the Jonathan Robinson School from 1861 for services and in 1863 All Saints Church was built on Church Road . Seven years later the Congregational Church opened on Swann Lane , after services were held in the school room which was built a year earlier . During the Second World War , Roman Catholic services were held in the King 's Hall on Station Road , and in 1952 St Ann 's Church was opened on Vicarage Avenue . Grove Lane Baptist Church was rebuilt in the late 1990s and Emmanuel Church was moved to a new building in the early 2000s .

= = = Fitness and leisure facilities = = =

Cheadle Hulme Recreation Centre , which is attached to Cheadle Hulme High School , contains a large sports hall , squash courts , tennis courts , an astro @-@ turf pitch and a large playing field . Cheadle Pools and Target Fitness Centre , located off Cheadle Road , contains two swimming pools , and a gym . Manchester Rugby Club is located on Grove Lane in Cheadle Hulme , as is Cheadle Hulme Cricket Club , which was established in 1881 , and a squash club . There is also a lacrosse club which was established in 1893 , a badminton club , and a sports club off Turves Road called the Ryecroft Sports Club , which has tennis courts and a bowling green . The Bowmen of Bruntwood ( Stockport 's only archery club ) is situated in Bruntwood Park . The local 11 @-@ a @-@ side football team ' Cheadle Hulme Athletic ' was established in 2009 and is currently playing in Division 2 of the Stockport District Sunday Football League . ' Cheadle Hulme Galaxy FC ' was established in 2013 and are currently playing in Division 4 of the Stockport District Sunday Football League .

= = Notable people = =

Actors and actresses from the area include Tim McInnerny , best known for his roles in Blackadder as Lord Percy and Captain Darling , and Kirsten Cassidy , best known for playing Tanya Young in Grange Hill . Other notable people from the area include blues musician John Mayall , mathematician Patrick du Val ; violinist Jennifer Pike ; poet Julian Turner ; John Davenport Siddeley , a captain of the automobile industry ; James Kirk ( VC ) ; Dame Felicity Peake , founder of the Women 's Royal Air Force ; and Stuart Pilkington , a housemate in Big Brother 2008 .