

Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council

Personal Details:

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Organisation Name:

Comment text:

The proposed boundary between The Southern Parishes and Yarm fails to maintain the integral parts of the ancient Parish of Kirklevington and Castleleavington. Green Lane is the northern boundary of the historic Civil Parish, Township, Parochial Parish and Manor of Kirklevington. The suggested boundary between Yarm and the Southern Parishes will take Kirklevington Hall (Recently re named Judges) and Kirklevington Grange into Yarm. Kirklevington Hall and Kirklevington Grange are an integral part of the rural Parish of Kirklevington. The designed parkland is encompassed by Green Lane to the north, Saltergill Lane to the west and the River Leven to the East. The proposed boundary will divide the tenanted farm land of Grove Farm which was the home farm for Kirklevington Hall. Picton Stell, Saltergill Beck, Hole Beck is one river as designated by the environment agency. White Young Green, Landscape capacity consultants for Stockton Council in the early 2000's wrongly described the source of Picton Stell. My complaint regarding Saltergill Beck's source was upheld. A complaint regarding the misuse of a map of Yarm to describe the fields south of Green Lane in Kirklevington was upheld by Newcastle City Council and a copy of the decision was forwarded to the Council and Tees Archaeology. Yarm is urban and Kirklevington is rural and hence Kirklevington Hall and its farmed parklands and Kirklevington Grange must stay in the Southern Parishes not in Yarm. The farmed land and country estates north of Forest Lane were built along a wild life rich corridor which must be protected within a rural area. The most important wild life network between the River Leven and the River Tees as identified within the 2003/4 Teesside Development Plan identified Picton stell /Saltergill Beck/ Hole Beck all the same river with name changes as it passed through Parishes as a strategic wild life corridor. This wild life rich area was recognised within Cleveland County Council plans. The area south of Green Lane and north of Forest Lane was enhanced for wild life within the Richardson's and Dorman's country estates. The game keeper for the Richardson family of Kirklevington Hall lived in the estate cottage south of Green Lane opposite Conyer's School the kennels have been developed as houses but did have a covenant on them. The Kirklevington Hall estate cottages at Cross Roads, Lane End Cottages, west of the A67 and Kirklevington Grange lodge east of the A67 at Cross Roads Green Lane are integral to Kirklevington Hall's and The Grange's planned Victorian estate with scots pine trees planted within the estate and on entry into the estates at Cross Roads, the A67/ Green Lane junction. The Forest Land as described by Rev. John Graves in 1803 in his first History of Cleveland can be traced back to the 1600's enclosure Stockton Council endeavoured to protect the wild life corridor south of Green Lane within a strategic gap and limits of development to protect farm land and wild life. Peripheral development within the Parish of Kirklevington, Tall Trees and Leven Woods on Far End Farm land have infringed on the watercourse Saltergill Beck. It should be noted that the ancient meadow to be protected within Stockton plans named Great Pasture was destroyed by developers as they dumped soil and put dolomite in the water meadow beside Saltergill Beck. It is essential that the ancient, rural, wild life area described within descriptions over centuries is protected within the rural parishes. It is difficult to understand from a computer screen, post code square the importance now and into the future of the incredible course of what looks little more than a stream as it travels through North Yorkshire northwards swings east to within half a mile of West Gill, a tributary of the Leven, then swings west within Kirklevington Hall (Judges) grounds and on to Low Worsall where it is a tributary of the Tees. It is essential that Saltergill Beck in its entirety with ample land to either side be protected within a rural area. The present suggestion separates Kirklevington Hall from its farmed parkland and cuts a loop from Picton Stell dumping it in urban Yarm along with the hall, lodge and estate cottages. Kirklevington Hall and Kirklevington Grange are an integral part of the village of Kirklevington. There is no obvious reason to annexe the greater part of the farmed parkland of Kirklevington Hall and the landscaped grounds of Kirklevington Grange with part of a strategic wild life corridor / green infrastructure network from Kirklevington Parish. British Newspaper archive online can be searched for numerous references to the richness of the area for wild life. Kirklevington Township and Parish published by Stockton Council describes and has a map of the Richardson's Kirklevington Estate. The Forest Land as seen on the O.S. map with High Forest and Low Forest Farms are referred to by Rev Graves. In 1285 Edward 1 granted the land owner of

Castleleavington a right to hunt in his land but not within the bounds of his forest. The Castleleavington valley was protected by the King .Only by following the area described by Google earth from Hole Beck's confluence with the Tees to West Gill's confluence with the Leven can the importance of the area be understood. If urban Yarm is allowed to annexe the northern rural part of Kirklevington it is doubtful that the farm land will be maintained within one holding and an integral part of Kirklevington's history will be annexed .Kirklevington St Martin's and St Hilary's Church is central to the Parish land and its early history can be found within its walls and in Preston Park .It was the centre of an Anglo/Saxon /Viking settlement of considerable importance. The Parish Church was the estate Church with Lady Richardson of Kirklevington Grange having come to the village to help her brother who was Vicar of Kirklevington Church. She married the land owner of the Kirklevington Hall/Grange estate. Her family's WW1 sacrifice is commemorated in the Church. A line drawn on a map must not be allowed to .decide the fate of an ancient rural parish without any justification other than numbers. Yarm and Kirklevington have always viewed governance differently and it is well documented by Thomas Bates' in newspaper articles and in the book Thomas Bates and the Kirklevington Shorthorns by Cadwallader Bates that Yarm and Kirklevington have always had different perspectives. Kirklevington has suffered from mistakes , misuse of maps and inability to describe drainage within Kirklevington north of Forest Lane which included a DANS complaint, A complaint to Newcastle City Council regarding the misuse of John Wilford Wardell's 1658 map of Yarm and the call in of the development proposal north of Kirklevington Hall Drive within the farmed parkland of Kirklevington Hall. I am concerned that the strange chunk of Kirklevington has been taken out of the ancient Parish and manor of Kirklevington with no sensible justification cutting in two a vulnerable area of farmed parkland which must be protected for future survival of species into an urban area..

Uploaded Documents:

None Uploaded