

Heritage Statement For
Court Lodge, Vanity Lane, Linton, ME17 4BP



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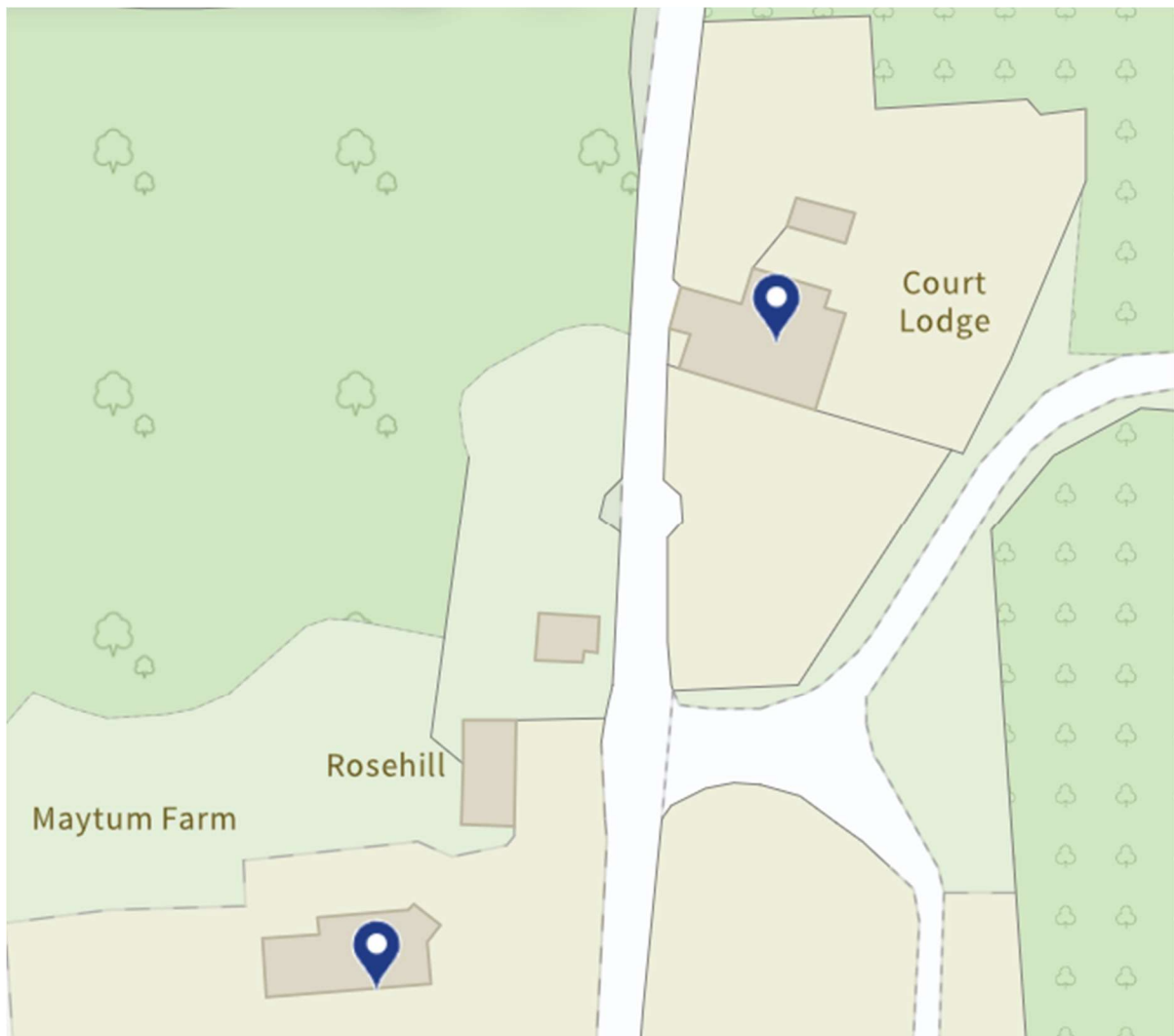
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HERITAGE STATEMENT

1.0 Introduction and Site Description

The purpose of this document is to assemble essential information about the history and development of the building, in order to inform proposals for future alterations to the property and to respect the key areas of significance in relation to the building itself and its setting. Court Lodge, ME17 4BP is Grade II Listed, dating from C17 or earlier.

The application is to install 30 solar panels on the land to the north of the building, within the curtilage of the property.



2.0 Significance of Site and Setting

2.1 Historic Significance

Linton is a village and civil parish in the Maidstone District of Kent, England. It is located thirty four miles to the south-east of London. The A229 road crosses the parish.

The name Linton comes from Old English, probably meaning Lilla's village. The steepness of the hill through it is explained because of its position on the slope of the ridge. The village has a population of about 500.

It has an historic church of St. Nicholas, which is a Grade II* listed building. Linton Park is a Grade I listed mansion to the east of the village. Built in 1730 by Robert Mann, it was later home to Sir Horatio Mann, the fourth and fifth Earls Cornwallis and Fiennes Cornwallis, 1st Baron Cornwallis. It served as headquarters to the army encampment at neighbouring Coxheath during the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

2.2 Aesthetic Significance

The centre of Linton village is in a conservation area, however the application address is outside the Linton Conservation Area. Most of the village has views across to the Weald of Kent.

2.3 Archaeological Significance

Linton has several listed buildings dating back to the C17.

3.0 Building Significance

3.1 Historic Significance

There is limited information available regarding Court Lodge and its historic significance. It is listed as a house believed to be built in the C17, with later additions from the late C18.

3.2 Cultural Significance

There is limited information available regarding Court Lodge and its cultural significance.

3.3 Aesthetic Significance

The listing for Court Lodge consists of Front range: stuccoed, with plain tile roof. 2 storeys, on rendered plinth. Moulded eaves cornice above paired Ionic modillions. Roof half-hipped to left. Rear stack to left of centre and projecting gable end stack to right. Regular 4-window front of 16-pane sashes in open boxes. Half-glazed door with flat floating corniced hood, under second window from right. Rear lean-to to left. Narrow rear wing to right. Central rear wing probably C17 or earlier. Stone rubble ground floor, tile-hung first floor. Multiple brick ridge stack. Interior not inspected.

3.4 Archaeological Significance

There is no information available regarding Court Lodge and its archaeological significance, as no significant findings have been reported.