

## LUNT VILLAGE HERITAGE TRAIL

The aim of a heritage trail is to promote awareness of the architectural and historical development of the urban environment. This trail focuses on Lunt Village and the atmosphere and rich variety of building styles that make up its unique character.

Lunt is a small village in the civil parish of Sefton, in the borough of Sefton in Merseyside, England, close to Sefton Village and to the west of Maghull. Lunt Village Conservation Area was originally designated in 1991. Following a detailed appraisal of the area, the boundary was extended in January 2007 to include Rothwell's Cottages and New Cottages.

The village is in the Green Belt and includes an attractive settlement pattern with a combination of varied vernacular architecture of considerable townscape value and is an important archaeological site. A detailed appraisal of the Conservation Area was adopted by Sefton Council in 2007 and was updated in 2023, including a management plan.

In the early 10th century, Scandinavian settlers arriving from Ireland and the Isle of Man settled in the area. The name Lunt is of Old Norse origin, meaning "grove" or "small wood", which would support the idea that the area was once forested. References to 'Lund' exist from 1251 and also can be found in the form of surnames of people connected with the area, including Richard de Lunt, who in 1337 granted his son a "messuage and croft".

The 1769 estate plan of Sefton Manor (A) is the earliest map of the village. It shows a small group of buildings at a crossroads on the route between Ince Blundell and Sefton Church. The earlier 'tofts' and 'crofts' that made up the settlement have now disappeared, but it is still possible to trace the line of some of the 18th-century boundaries.



Houghton Cottages (1)

Along Longdale Lane lie 2 semi-detached properties with large gardens, Houghton Cottages (1) (1-4 Longdale Lane), constructed in 1921 by Sefton Rural District Council for Lancashire County Council to

house people working on local farms. While there are some small differences (one pair has a datestone), most features are repeated.



Post-war Housing State (3)

The present-day village includes an 18th-century hamlet enlarged by a post-war housing estate (3). The estate is laid out on formal grounds following the road pattern established in previous centuries, skirting field boundaries and drainage systems. The older parts of the village facing Lunt Lane are built on the foundations

of mediaeval predecessors and enclose a now open area referred to as 'Lunt Green' (the area to the north of the post-war housing estate). It is here that some tofts were established. The townscape around 'Lunt Green' is a mixture of 18th-century and more modern houses and farm buildings.



Remains of Lunt House (4)

Lunt House, the home of the Bootle family, stood at the east end of 'Lunt Green' until it was demolished. It is believed to have been an attractive Georgian brick house, three stories high, according to former residents.

knocked down in around 1932 after remaining unoccupied for a number of years, with other ancillary buildings in the area being knocked down in the 1950s. All that remains now are the gateposts and a section of the sandstone wall (4).

There were a number of other buildings on Lunt Green associated with Lunt House, which have also disappeared. Lunt House had been



The 1769 estate plan of Sefton Manor (A)



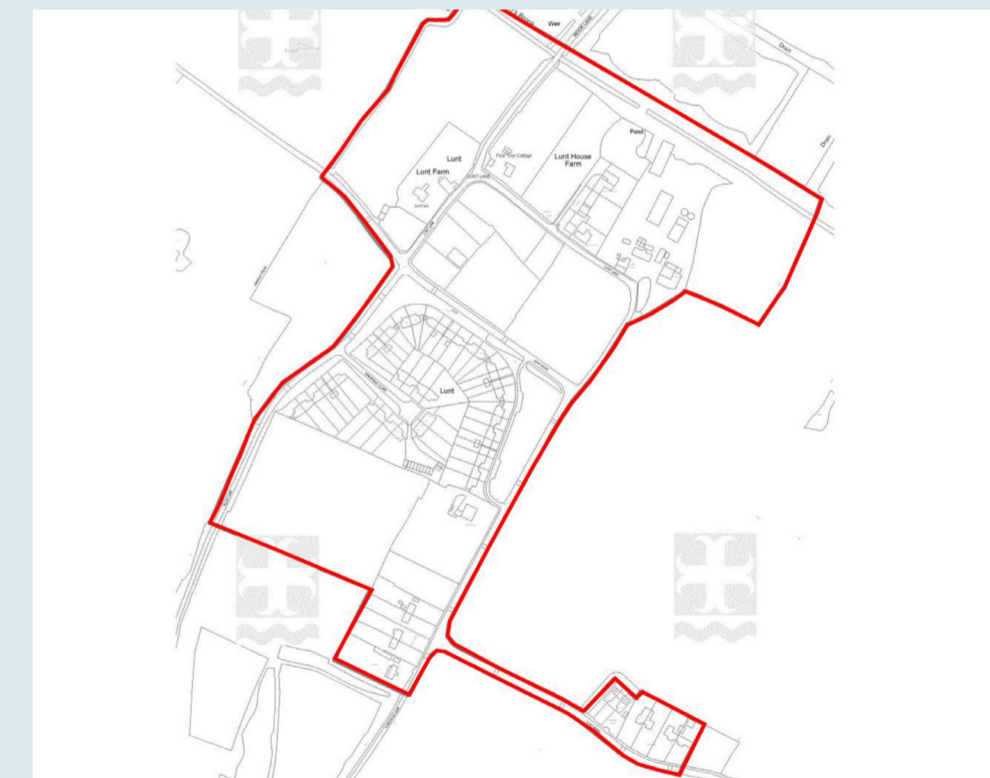
The Chestnuts (2)

Following Lunt Lane 'The Chestnuts' (2) can be found. Is designated as a grade II Listed Building and is the most distinctive building in the area due to its substantial size and unique architecture. Was built in the 18th

century, it has a large garden in which can be found the chestnut trees which give the house its name and a large U-shaped gravel carriage drive to the front.



Lunt Village  
Heritage Trail



The leaflet has been produced by the Conservation Team of the Planning Department from Economic Growth and Housing of Sefton Metropolitan Borough Council in conjunction with Sefton and Lunt Parish Council. The architectural importance of Lunt Village was officially recognised in 1991 when it was declared a Conservation Area of outstanding importance. Since then, much thoughtful work has been carried out in respect of restoration and preservation.

The Sefton and Lunt Village Parish Council comprises of seven councillors who all live within the Parish boundary or within 3 miles of it. Councillors are elected every four years for a four-year term. Parish Council meets regularly to address matters that are important to the community. They are always keen to hear from residents about any areas that concern or interest them. For more information about Sefton and Lunt Village Parish Council please visit their website, <https://www.seftonandluntparishcouncil.uk/> or contact [clerk@seftonandluntparishcouncil.uk](mailto:clerk@seftonandluntparishcouncil.uk).

More information about Sefton Village Conservation Area can be found on the website <https://www.sefton.gov.uk/planning-building-control/conservation-and-heritage/conservation-areas/> or contact [heritage.queries@sefton.gov.uk](mailto:heritage.queries@sefton.gov.uk)



Rose Cottage (5)

The surviving buildings are of interest in that they represent a variety of vernacular styles through the full range of farm buildings. The group around 'Lunt Green' includes several vernacular buildings of historic interest. Rose Cottage (5) is one and the nearby Rose Farm has some working

farm buildings alongside a mixture of modern and traditional structures in this area. Curtilages of buildings generally follow field patterns that are unchanged since at least as far back as 1769. Some buildings were recently transformed into residential use.



Pear Tree Cottage (8)



Lunt Farm and Outbuildings (9)

Pear Tree Cottage (8), although altered over time, dates from 1769.

And the last group that culminates these vernacular buildings around 'Lunt Green' is Lunt Farm (9) which was built in 1936 to replace the older, probably 18th century. The only surviving building is the barn, also 18th-century, which is in a state of dereliction.



Lunt House Farm (6)

Lunt House Farm (6) Grade II Listed, is especially interesting as a rare example of a cottage that retains its 'smoke-hood'. The house, which dates from the early 18th century, is of red brick and uses random rubble and stone, possibly recycled from the previous mediaeval building on the site. To the front of the property the original horse mounting blocks are still in place and also date from early 18th century.

The Tithebarn (7) also Grade II Listed and dating from 1693, was originally a barn used to store the tithes given by local parishioners to Sefton Church. When the barn fell into disuse it became home to Barney, a barn owl, until it was converted to residential use in the early 1980's.



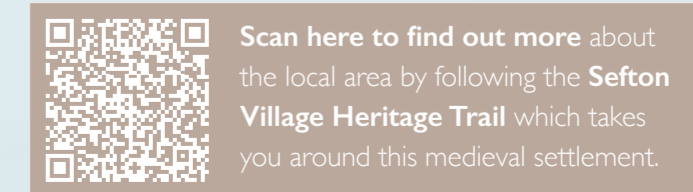
The Tithebarn (7)



Scan here to find out more about the Natural Heritage of Lunt Meadows.



Scan here to download a digital version of this Lunt Village Heritage Trail.



Scan here to find out more about the local area by following the Sefton Village Heritage Trail which takes you around this medieval settlement.