



LIVER POOL



Dusemond Excursion Guidebook

Let's



Go!

LIVERPOOL



NOTES ON THIS EXCURSION

Liverpool is.....

One of the most exciting full-day excursions up North! It will be an early start and a late finish but it's all worth it! With a visit to the Beatles Exhibition, both you and the students will get to see the sights of Liverpool! Then it's your turn with the walking tour, you will take the students around all the key points of Liverpool, whilst entertaining them with facts and games relating to each site. The day will finish with a meal out before heading back to the site! Have lots of fun and stay safe!

Bene/Rupert



ESSENTIAL INFO

What to do if..?

If there is a problem, call your AM.

Driver management...?

Make sure you take your driver's name and number, arrange a pick up time and meeting point.

Emergency number...?

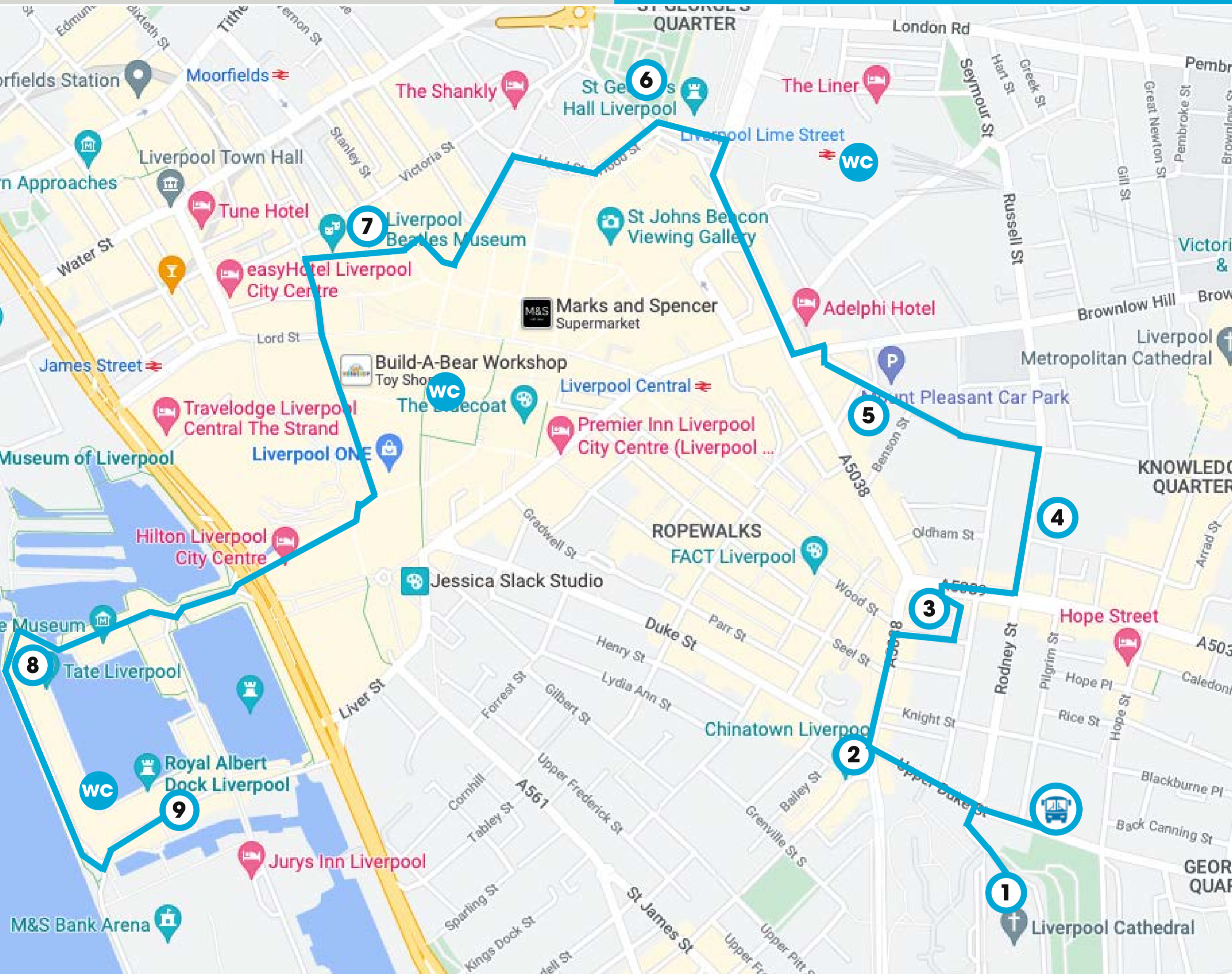
Make sure that each student has the emergency number for your centre.

Keeping your centre informed...?

Let your AM know when you have got to your relevant entrance, Let the AM know when you have left to return to the centre

Managing timings...?

Be mindful of meeting point timings and walking distances and entrance times.



1 LIVERPOOL CATHEDRAL

2 CHINATOWN GATE

3 ST LUKE'S BOMBED OUT CHURCH

4 WILLIAM MACKENZIE'S TOMB

5 RENSHAW ST. CHAPEL
MEMORIAL

6 ST. GEORGE'S HALL

7 THE CAVERN

8 THE DOCKS

9 THE BEATLES STORY EXHIBITION



COACH DROP OFF / PICK UP



TOILET POINT

1

LIVERPOOL CATHEDRAL



DIRECTIONS

Coach drop off on Upper Duke Street in the coach bays next to Liverpool Cathedral.

The cathedral will be on your left.

ENTRANCES INFO?

Tickets

TAKE NOTE:

Set a meeting with your driver and group to outline the day plan and pick up point and time.

Your pick up point for the coach will be confirmed with your AM, most likely around Duke street.

Note toilet points for those that need!

1

LIVERPOOL CATHEDRAL



QUIZ QUESTIONS

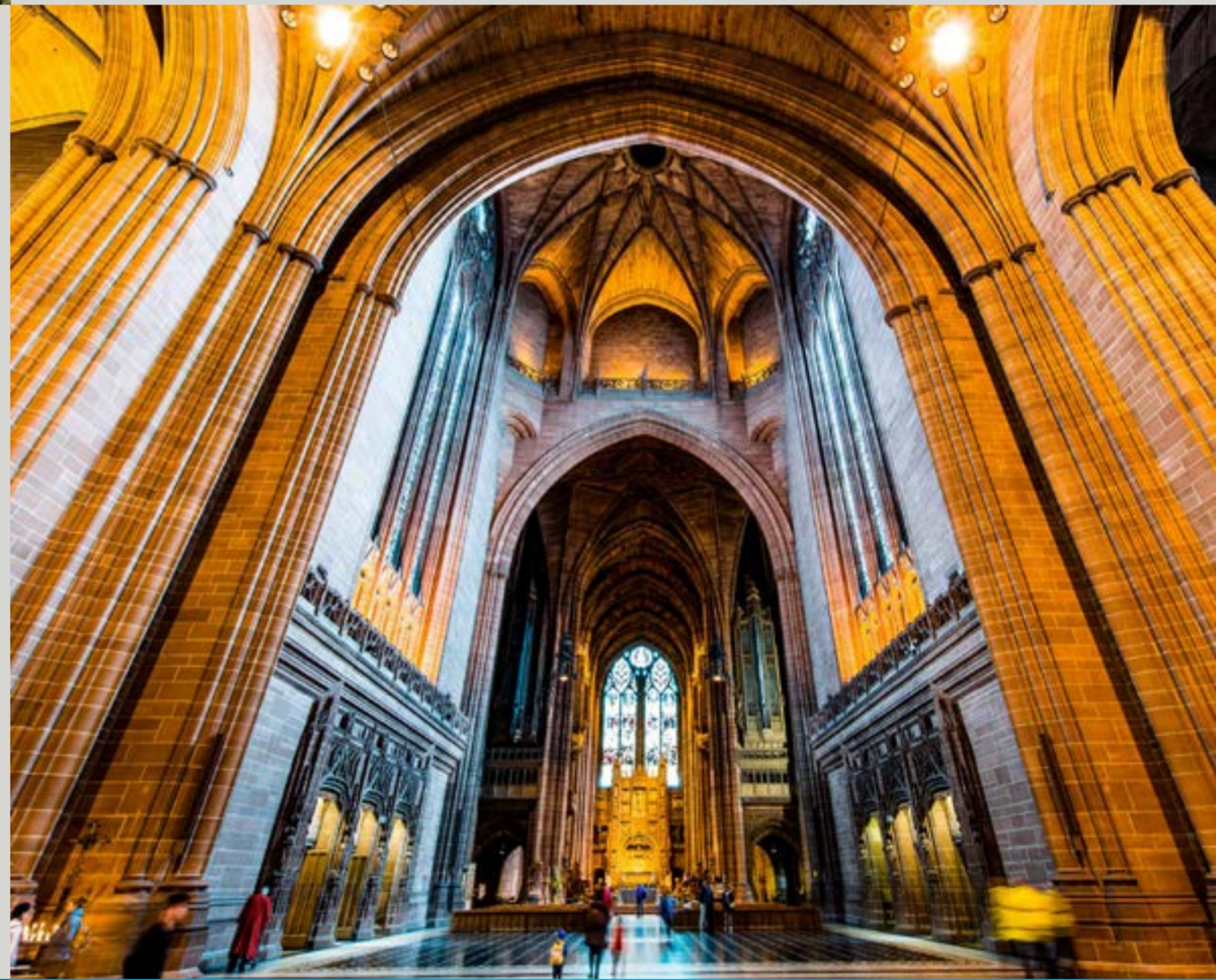


1. The architect of the cathedral, Giles Gilbert Scott, also designed which famous British item? did it start?

- a. the teacup
- b. the post box
- c. the red telephone box

2. This Cathedral is the biggest in Britain, but how high is the tower?
(closest guess wins)

100.8 metres



FAST FACTS

WHEN?

Opened in 1978.

WHAT?

One of Liverpool's two cathedrals.

POINTS OF INTEREST

The cathedral contains the heaviest set of bells in the world at 16.5 tonnes.

Despite being an Anglican church, Liverpool's Catholic Archbishop (based at the Metropolitan Cathedral) was invited to play an important role in the Cathedral 1978 opening ceremony.



DIRECTIONS

Exit the cathedral, go back to Upper Duke St. and walk down the hill on the left side. Stop on the open area on the left across from the Chinatown Gate.

ENTRANCES INFO?

Tickets

N/A

TAKE NOTE:

This is a great spot for a group spot if it isn't too busy!



QUIZ QUESTIONS



1. Liverpool's Chinatown is the oldest in Europe, but when did the first Chinese people move to Liverpool?

- a. 1934
- b. 1834
- c. 1734

2. Which of these cities is Liverpool's twin city?

- a. Shanghai
- b. Beijing
- c. Shenzhen

(The Chinatown gate was built by 20 specialists from Shanghai)



FAST FACTS

WHEN?

Officially opened on Chinese New Year in the year 2000.

WHAT?

A monument to mark and celebrate Liverpool's Chinatown.

POINTS OF INTEREST

The original Chinatown was down by the docks as most Chinese people came here as workers on ships.

Today Liverpool's traditional links to China are maintained through the University of Liverpool, which has more Chinese students than any other in the country.



DIRECTIONS

After the Chinatown Gate turn right onto Berry St. and keep on the right-side. St Luke's Bombed Out Church will be on your right.

(Take the students into the park around the church for this tour point as parts of the Liverpool Bingo activity are in there.)

ENTRANCES INFO?

Tickets

N/A

TAKE NOTE:

When crossing the road (especially with a big group) it is best to use the crossings when possible. Make sure the students are all concentrating and not distracting each other when crossing!



1. The church was badly damaged during the Liverpool Blitz in World War II, but what year was this?

(closest guess wins)

1941 - a bomb hit the church on the 6 May 1941 causing a fire that lasted 3 day

2. There is still a stained-glass window in the church showing a picture of a mythical bird, but what kind of bird?

- a. a Liver Bird**
- b. a Pool Bird**
- c. a Phoenix**

(pronounced Lyver bird, this mythical bird has been associated with the area since 1207 when



FAST FACTS

WHEN?

Built 1811-1832.

WHAT?

A former church.

POINTS OF INTEREST

Today the church is a memorial to those who died in World War II.

The area around the church has never been used as a graveyard and contains a memorial to the Irish Famine and the Christmas Truce in World War I where soldiers in the trenches stopped fighting to play football together on Christmas Day 1914.

4

WILLIAM MACKENZIE'S TOMB



DIRECTIONS

After St Luke's turn right up Leece St. Then take the second left onto Rodney st. Use the crossing to get onto the right side, continue along the street and William MacKenzie's Tomb will be on the right.

It's the pyramid shaped monument.

ENTRANCES INFO?

Tickets

N/A

TAKE NOTE:

Despite this being a tourist spot remember that this is a palce of rest so ensure the studnts are remaining respectful



QUIZ QUESTIONS



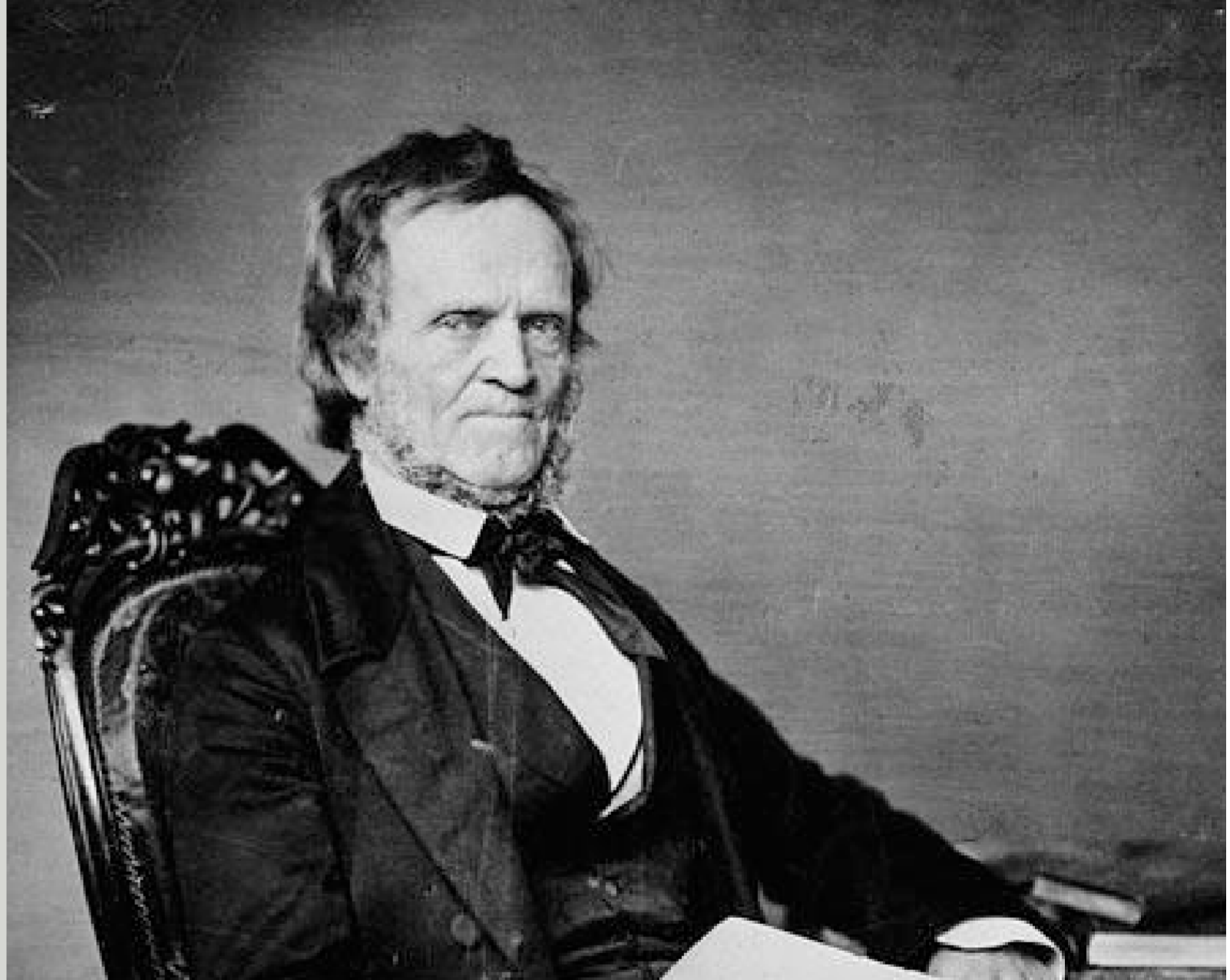
1. Local Legend states that William MacKenzie asked to be put inside this pyramid, sat at a table holding a winning poker hand. How do we know that this isn't true?

- a. MacKenzie was strongly against gambling
- b. it is written on the tomb that he is buried underneath the pyramid
- c. the pyramid was built 17 years after MacKenzie's death

2. In his lifetime MacKenzie was a very successful Civil Engineer, building railways, tunnels and bridges in many countries across Europe. Which of these countries did he NOT build a railway in?

- a. France; b. Spain;
- c. Belgium; d. Portugal

he was also involved in projects in Italy, Wales and Scotland



FAST FACTS

WHEN?

1851

WHAT?

A pyramid shaped tomb

POINTS OF INTEREST

The legend also says MacKenzie wanted to avoid being buried because he had bet his soul with the devil and lost, but his soul could only be taken once he was buried.

In 2000 William MacKenzie's complete diaries were published.

The street you are on, Rodney Street, is known for the many doctor's offices that have been here since the mid-19th century.

5

RENSHAW ST. CHAPEL MEMORIAL



DIRECTIONS

After the tomb continue along Rodney St. and take the first left onto Mount Pleasant.

Continue down the hill until you reach the Renshaw St. Chapel Memorial.

ENTRANCES INFO?

Tickets

N/A

TAKE NOTE:



1. Two men are remembered on this monument: William Roscoe and Joseph Blanco White, they are celebrated for being abolitionists, but what does this mean?

- a. they campaigned to end slavery
- b. they were mayors of the city
- c. they were ship captains

2. The building behind the memorial is Central Hall and was used for many social events. It is dedicated to Charles Garrett, but he would not like this if he were alive today, why?

- a. he was a ship's captain and wanted his memorial to be by the sea;
- b. he was very humble and did not want any memorials to be built for him;
- c. he disapproved of 'grandiose projects'

(he did not like money to be spent on building



FAST FACTS

WHEN?

The current buildings were built in 1905.

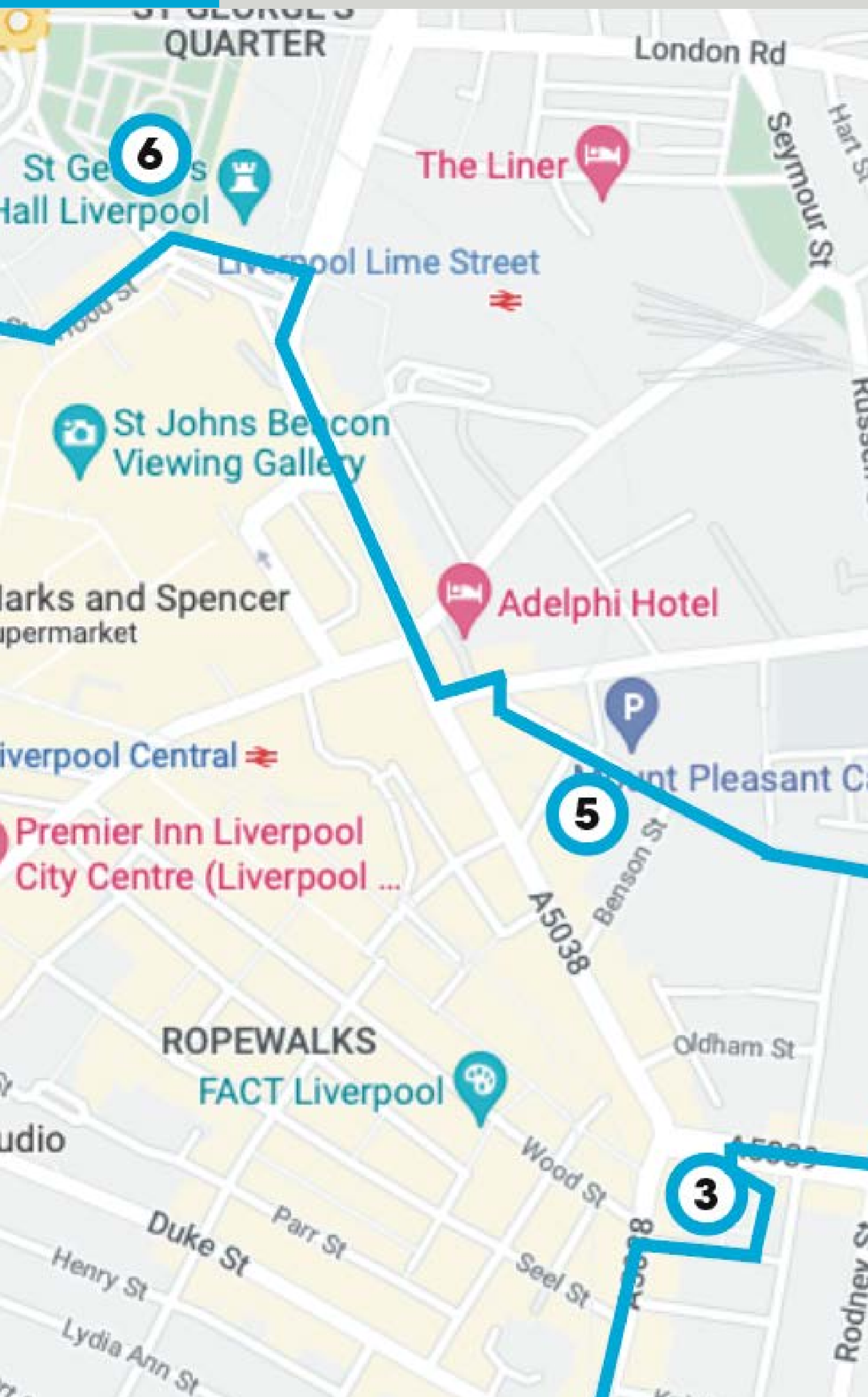
WHAT?

A memorial to the chapel that was once here.

POINTS OF INTEREST

Despite being big, with a capacity of 3115 people, Central Hall completely escaped bombing in World War II (unlike St Luke's Church).

In 2018 Central Hall was taken over by a group of local businesses. They later re-named the building Liverpool Grand Central. Now there are luxury hotels and spaces for live music.



DIRECTIONS

Continue along Mount Pleasant to the end, turn left towards the main road then immediately right across the crossing. Continue along the main road past the Britannia Adelphi Hotel on your right. Continue across the next crossing, towards the train station. Follow the main road past the train station. When you are nearly past the train station use the crossing on your left to cross the road towards St George's Hall.

ENTRANCES INFO?

Tickets

N/A

TAKE NOTE:

When walking along busy roads make sure to stick to the paths and make sure the students aren't walking on the road or blocking the path for other people



QUIZ QUESTIONS



1. The foundation stone of the building was laid in 1838 to celebrate the coronation of which British King or Queen?

- a. William The Conqueror;
- b. Queen Elizabeth I
- c. Queen Victoria

2. Until 1984 Liverpool's crown court was inside this building, what is the court room most often used for today?

- a. performing plays
- b. filming TV and movies
- c. recording music

(Films and TV needing a courtroom set often use the old court inside St George's Hall)



FAST FACTS

WHEN?

Completed in 1854.

WHAT?

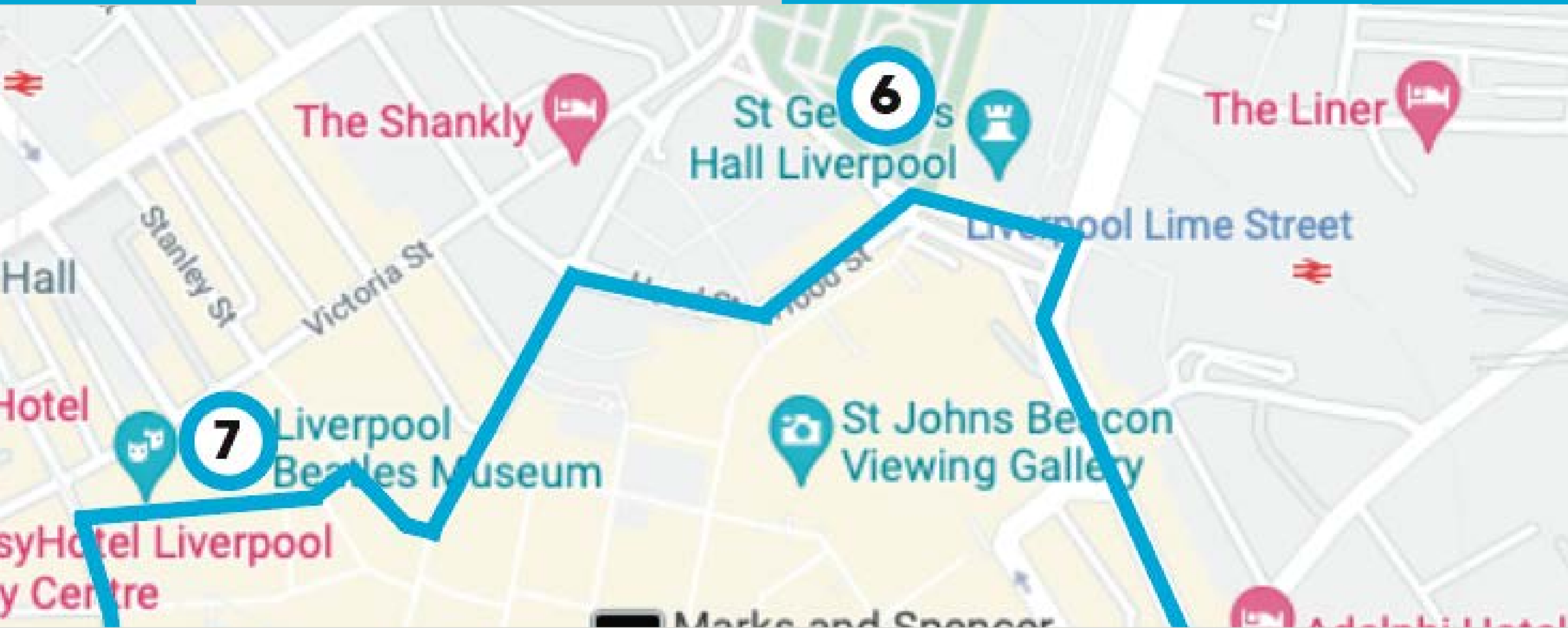
An impressive building containing a concert hall and law courts.

POINTS OF INTEREST

The doors to the concert hall have an SPQL symbol on them, which stands for

The People and Senate of Liverpool. This is inspired by the SPQR badge of ancient Rome.

This area is one of six locations in the city which make up the Liverpool Maritime Mercantile City UNESCO World Heritage site.



DIRECTIONS

After, turn to face the train station, go down the road opposite the station (to the right when you have your back to the statue of Prince Albert on a horse). Use the crossing next to St George's Hall visitor entrance to cross onto the left side. Continue straight along Roe St following the road round to the right. Go past all the bus stops then turn left onto Whitechapel. Continue straight on and take the third right onto Stanley St. Then take the first left onto Matthew St. continue along the street until you reach The Cavern on your left.

ENTRANCES INFO?

Tickets

N/A

TAKE NOTE:

Another busy spot...try keep the group to the side so that you aren't in the way of other people/tourists.



QUIZ QUESTIONS



1. The Cavern Club is famously linked to 60s Rock and Roll, but what genre of music was played here when the club first opened?

a. Classical; b. Jazz; c. Rap

The owner was inspired to open The Cavern by the many underground music venues in Paris' Jazz district

2. The Beatles first played here in 1961 – how many Beatles songs can you name?

E.G.s: Yellow Submarine, Yesterday, Day Tripper, Hey Jude, She Loves You, Let It Be, Here Comes the Sun



FAST FACTS

WHEN?

Opened on the 16th January 1957.

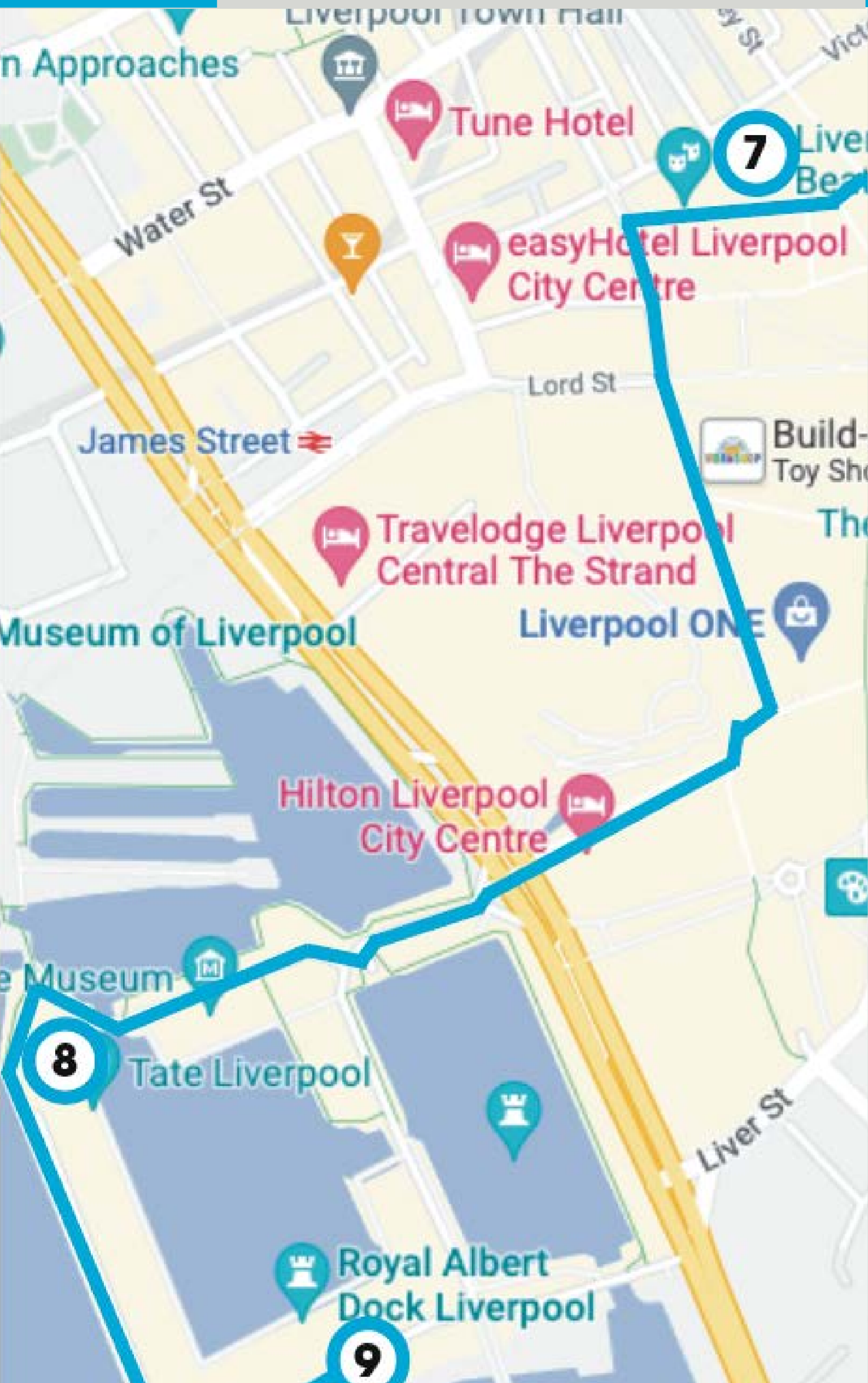
WHAT?

The club where The Beatles performed many of their early shows.

POINTS OF INTEREST

The Beatles got so popular they had to stop performing at The Cavern as too many people wanted to come – they played a farewell concert here on the 3rd of August 1963.

The Cavern closed in 1973 and was buried to build the Merseyrail Underground, but in 1984 it was excavated and reopened.



DIRECTIONS

Continue along the street until the end then turn left. Continue straight along this road (N St John / S St John) until the end (when you reach the pedestrian bit keep going straight, you're only halfway to the end of the street). When you reach the steps in the shopping centre descend to the lower level and continue straight. At the end turn right and walk straight on towards the docks, when you reach the main road use the crossing and continue through the gates onto the docks. Then straight on past the Pumphouse and across the bridge. After the bridge turn right then follow the path round to the left along the waterfront. Before you walk along the waterfront stop to discuss the Docks

ENTRANCES INFO?

Tickets

If you have Lunch/Dinner booked here you'll have vouchers and details in your pack

TAKE NOTE:

This is a great spot for a group photo!



QUIZ QUESTIONS



1. Liverpool's docks have not always been the pleasant place they are today. The city was a major port for the slave trade and this gruesome industry is responsible for many of the nice buildings you have seen today. Can you guess when the slave trade started here?

a. 1599; b. 1699; c. 1799

2. When they were first built, what made the warehouses special?

- a. they were designed to be fireproof**
- b. ships could load and unload straight from the water to the warehouses**
- c. they were designed so you could change the layout inside very easily**

All three- in the 19th century, these were one of the best docks in the world



FAST FACTS

WHEN?

The buildings you see were built in 1846 but Liverpool has been an important port since the 17th century.

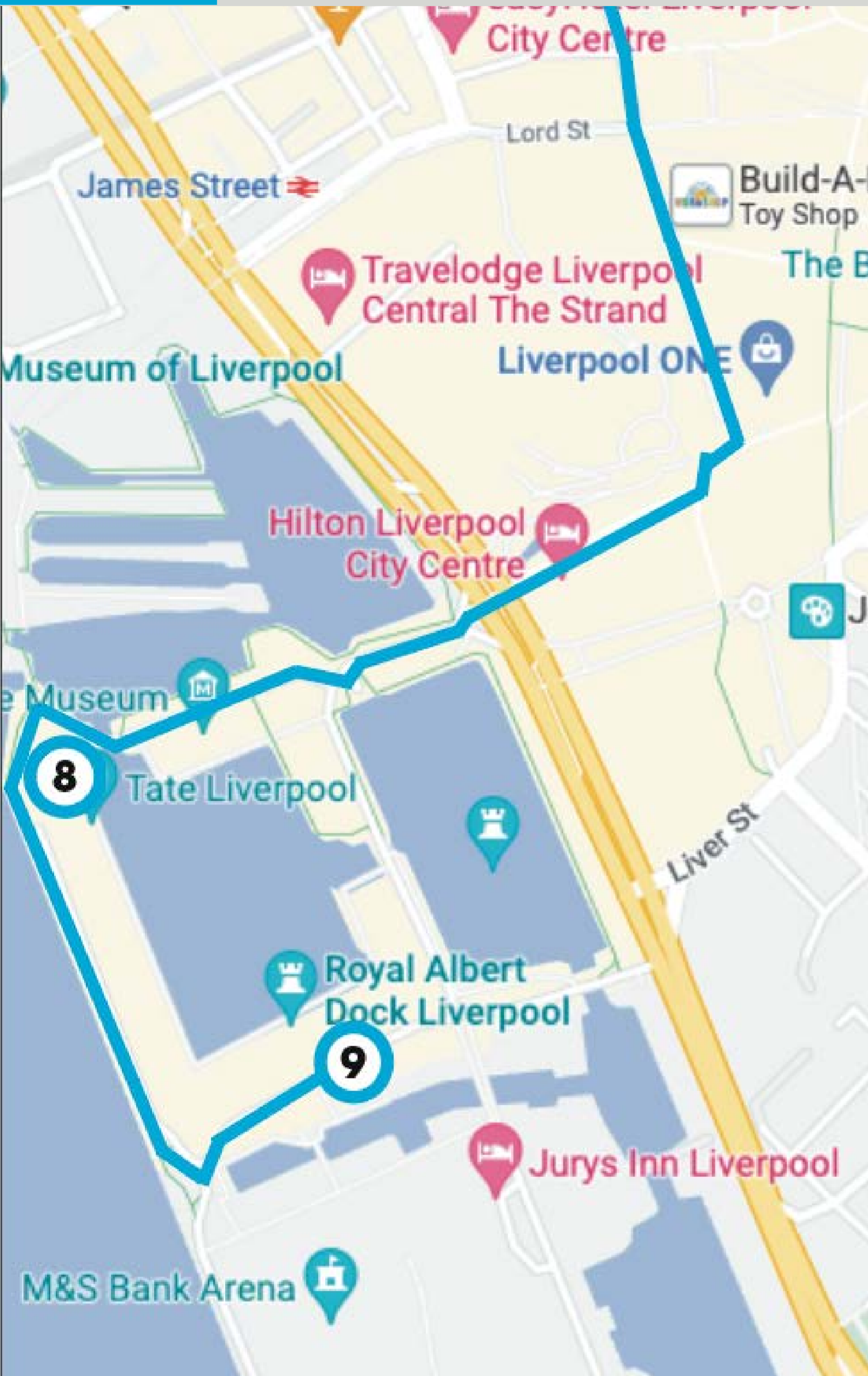
WHAT?

The docks are where ships came to load and unload cargo of all kinds.

POINTS OF INTEREST

During World War II the dock was taken over by the navy.

The Royal Albert Dock is the most visited attraction in the UK outside of London with more than 4 million visitors each year.



DIRECTIONS

Continue along the waterfront until the end, turn left. Continue a short way until you reach The Beatles Story Exhibition on your left.

After the exhibition you will have free time around Duke Street. Set an appropriate meeting point and time before the evening meal.

ENTRANCES INFO?

Tickets

Your tickets are included in the pack/ your tickets need to be collected at the main ticketing office using the vouchers provided in your pack

TAKE NOTE:

Set a meeting point and time after the exhibition before free time around the shopping centre/ Duke street.

Toilet points at the docks or in the shopping centre for those that need!



QUIZ QUESTIONS



1. The museum contains recreations of places linked to the Beatles, which of these places is NOT recreated inside?

- a. The Cavern Club;
- b. Abbey Road Studios;
- c. John Lennon's house

2. Can your group name all four members of the Beatles?

John Lennon,
Paul McCartney,
George Harrison,
Ringo Starr



FAST FACTS

WHEN?

Opened in on the 1st of May 1990.

WHAT?

The world's biggest exhibition devoted to the Beatles.

POINTS OF INTEREST

Many objects once belonging to the Beatles are kept inside, including: John Lennon's spectacles, Ringo Starr's Drumkit and handwritten lyrics for their songs.

During the 1960s the crowds at the bands concerts screamed so much they couldn't hear the music. Because of this, they decided to stop performing live in 1966.