



Liverpool's Hidden Gems Walk

A circular walk around some of Liverpool's hidden gems. Discover sculptures, street art, hidden tombs, Beatles-mania and sunken gardens.

Distance 5.5 kilometers / 3.4 miles

Duration 2 hours



Great views



Refreshments



Public transport



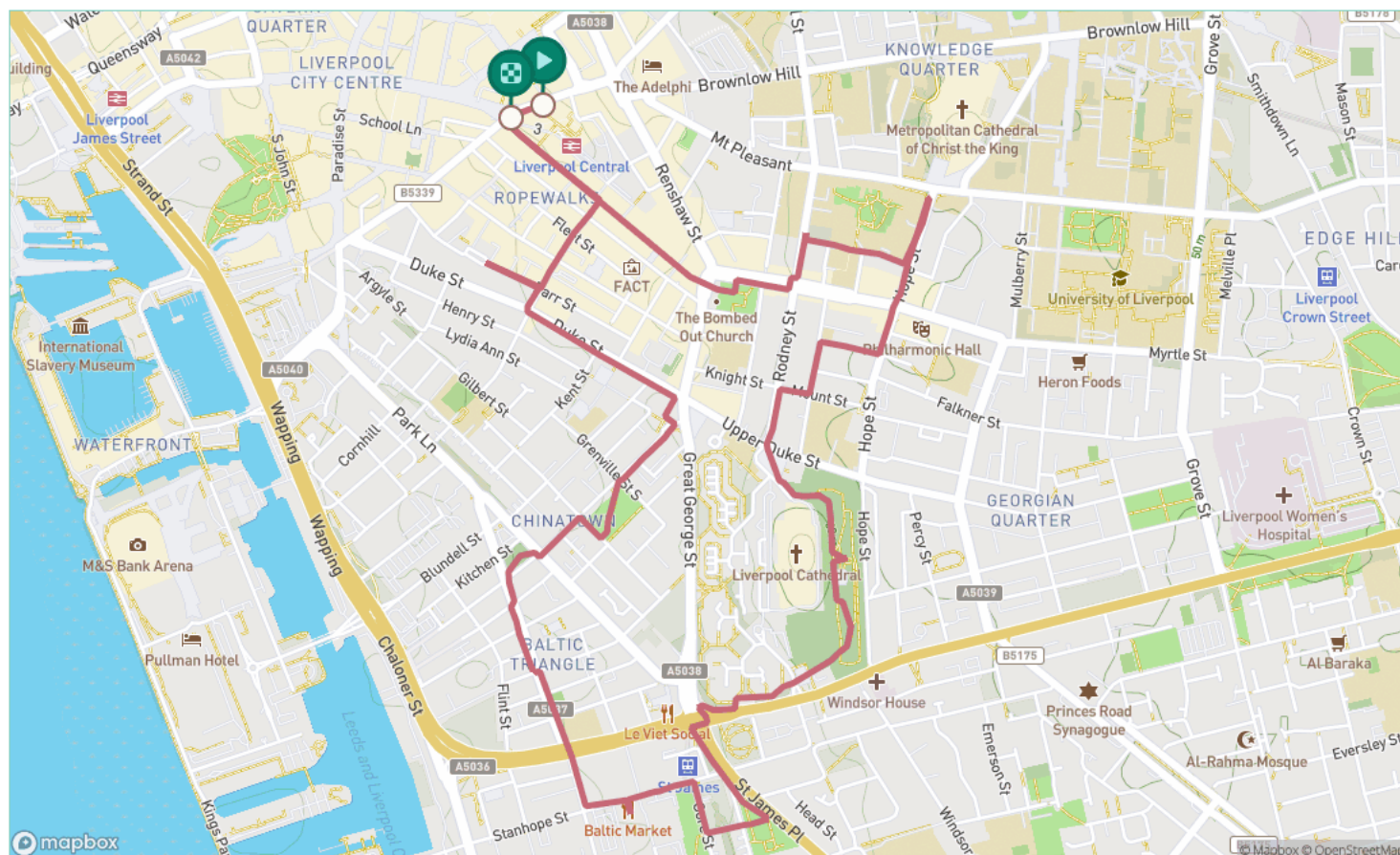
History



Dog friendly

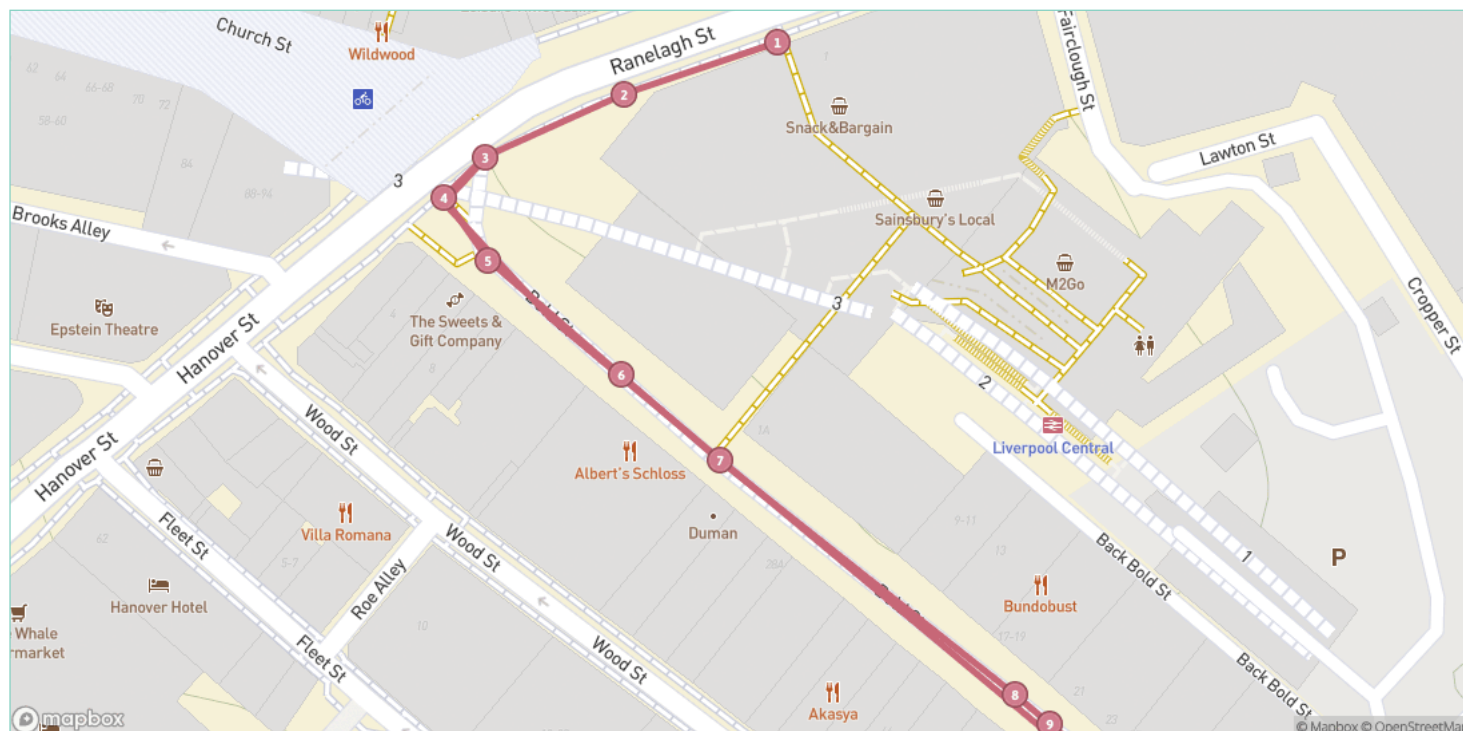


Child friendly



Disclaimer: Directions are provided as guidance only. Weather, construction, closures or other factors may affect routes. Please take care when crossing roads and avoid private land. Always follow local signage and use common sense.

Created by Go Jauntly Ltd © 2026. Last Updated: 30 July 2026.



Step 1: This circular walk starts at Liverpool Central station off Ranelagh St. With your back to the station, turn left.

Step 8: You'll pass by a plethora of vintage shops, boutiques and more. We return back this way if you'd like to visit later.

Step 2: Continue ahead, walking past the fenced off, small green on your left.

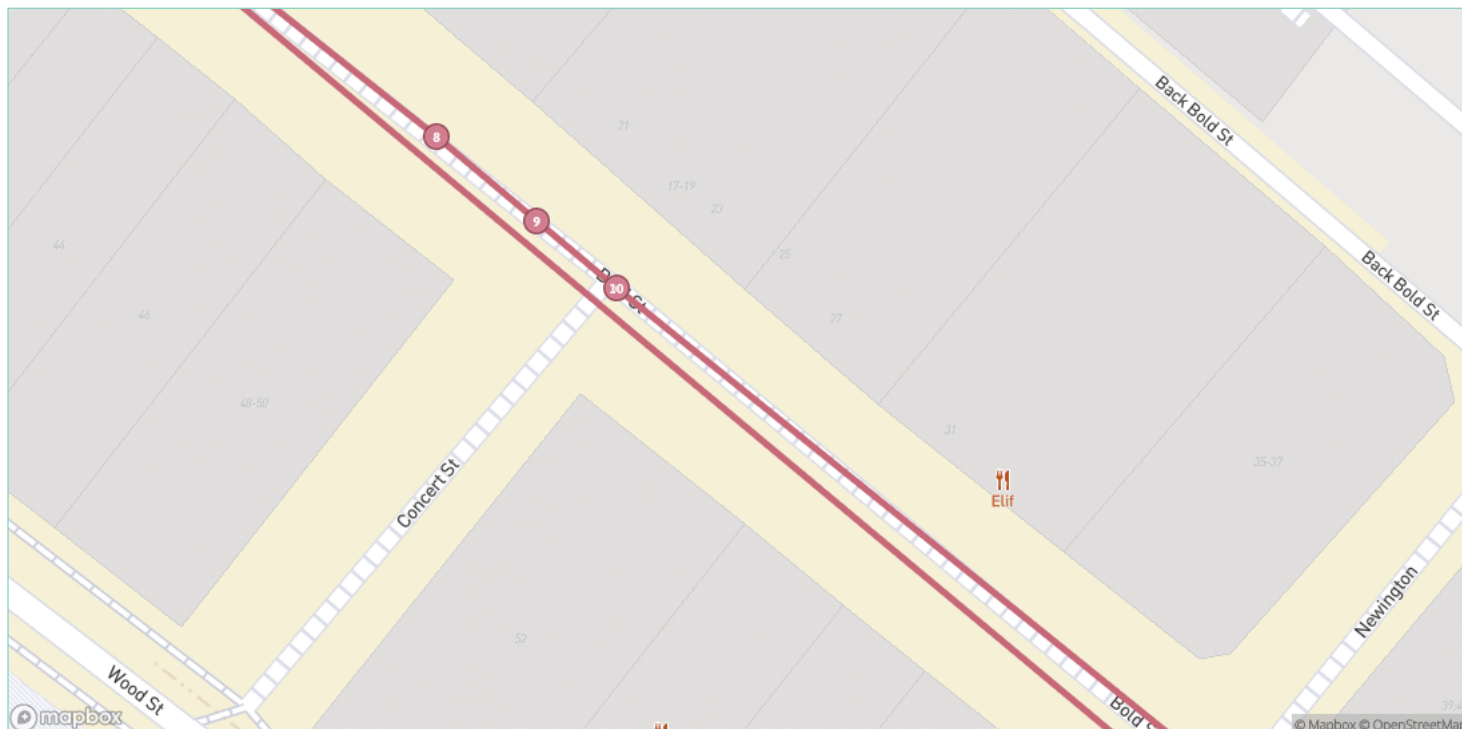
Step 3: On your left is the neoclassical style, former Lyceum building. It served as England's first subscription library and a newsroom.

Step 4: Turn left to walk up Bold St.

Step 5: Can you spot the small wall plaques on the side of the Lyceum building?

Step 6: Opened in July 1802 as a cultural hub for local merchants and scholars. It now has mini golf and a bar.

Step 7: Continue down Bold St. It's a vibrant and bustling cultural hub famous for independent shops, diverse global eateries and bars.



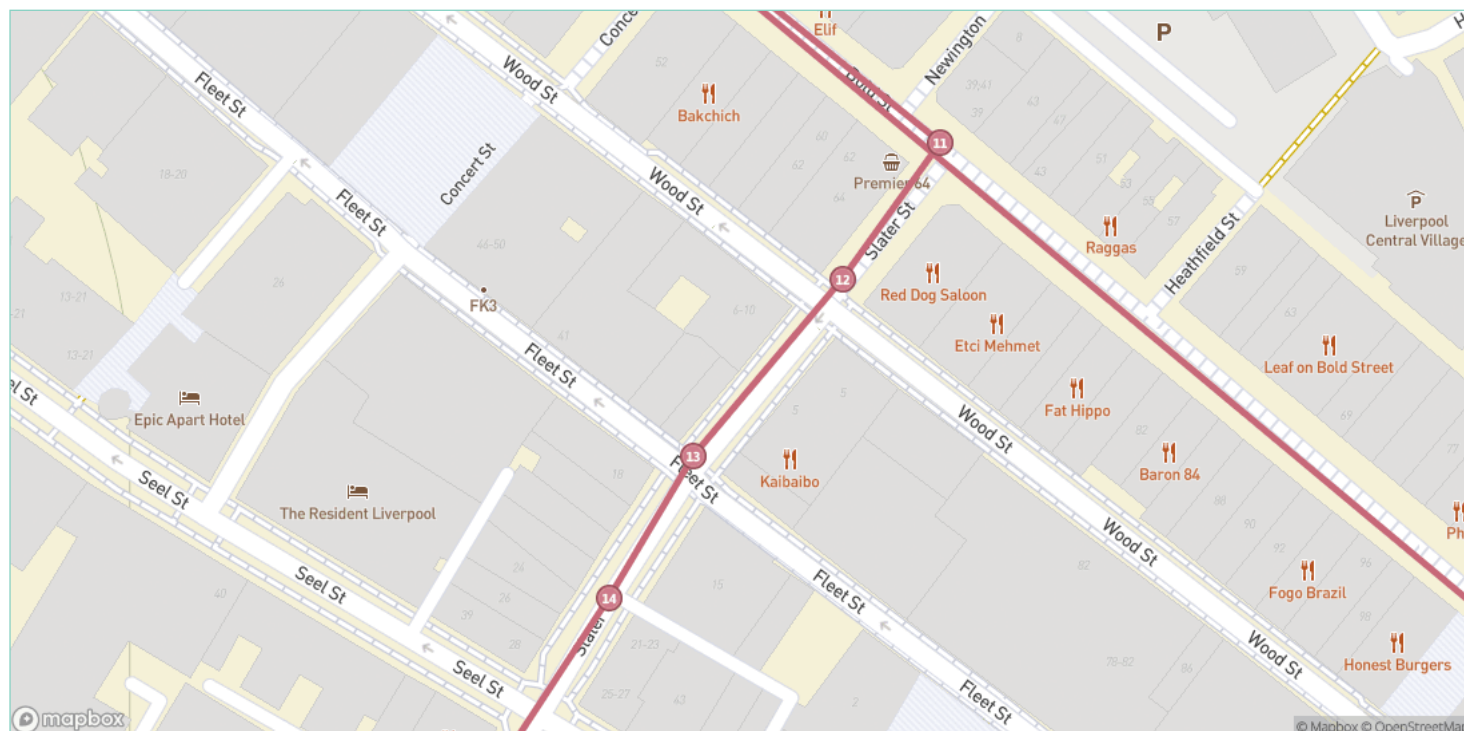
Step 9: Look right for a bronze sculpture on the other side of the road in-between a gap in the buildings.

Step 10: The sculpture is called Reconciliation and is by Stephen Broadbent. You can find out more by tapping the 'Read More' below. 

Reconciliation

Cast in iron by sculptor Stephen Broadbent, this shows two abstract figures locked in an embrace, so tightly bound together they become almost one form. It was unveiled in 1989 as one of three identical statues, the others in Belfast and Glasgow, all cities scarred by sectarian division, meant as a shared statement that entrenched conflict can still be healed.

The idea has since travelled further than Broadbent probably expected. In the 2000s he created a second version of the same statue for a very different triangle: Liverpool, Richmond in Virginia, and Benin in West Africa, the three points of the transatlantic slave trade. Copies now stand in all three, each carrying the same embrace but marking a different reckoning, one with sectarianism, the other with slavery, using the same simple image of two figures choosing to come together.



Step 11: When you're ready, continue down Bold St and at the next right, turn onto Slater St.

Step 12: Continue down the right hand side.

Step 13: Up ahead you'll see The Jacaranda pub and record store. It was opened in 1958 by Allan Williams, the Beatles' first manager.

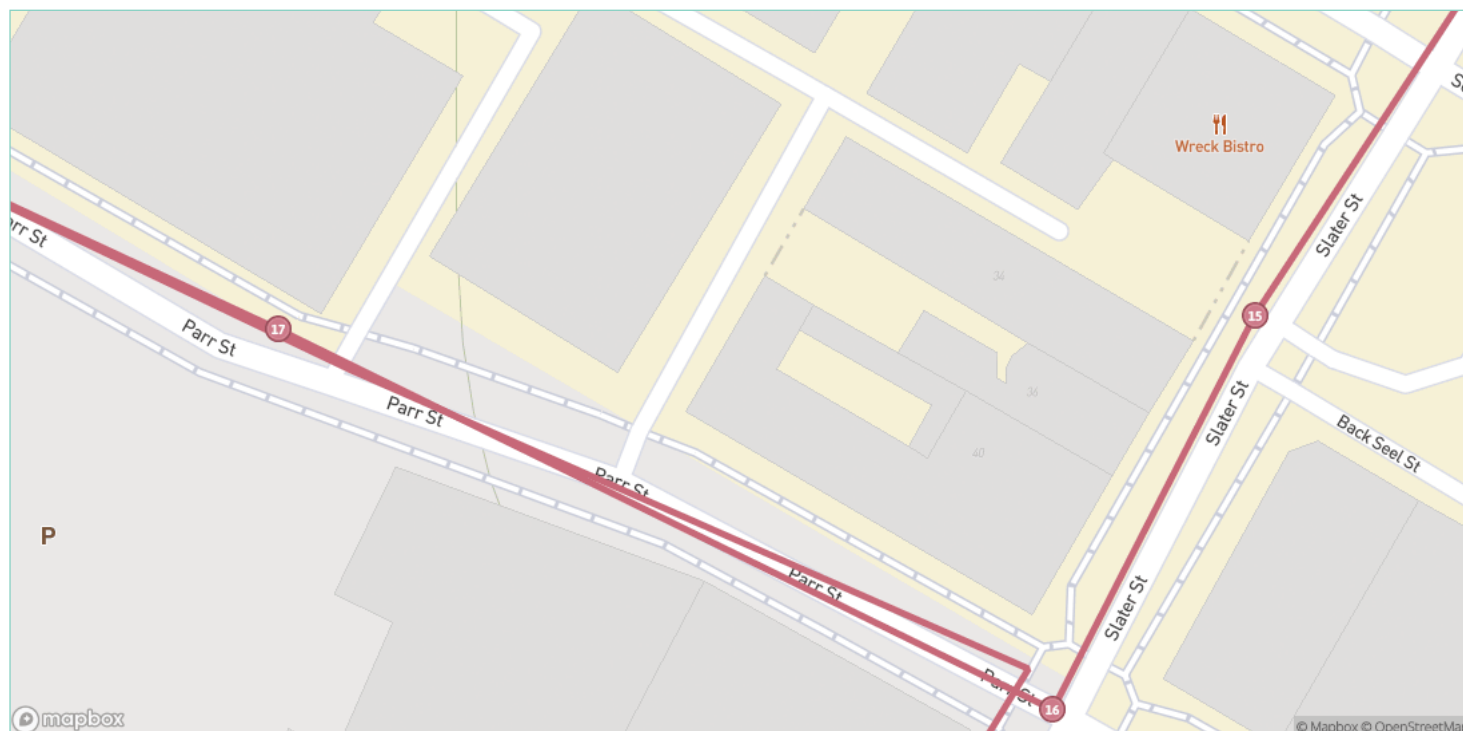
Step 14: It's cellar hosted their first UK gig under the Beatles name in August 1960. It's open daily. Read more below. 

The Jacaranda

Allan Williams opened the Jacaranda as a coffee bar in 1958, and it quickly became a hangout for art students from the nearby college, among them John Lennon and Stuart Sutcliffe. The pair kept pestering Williams to let them rehearse in the basement, so he struck a deal: they could use the space if they redecorated it. Sutcliffe and Lennon painted murals on the basement walls as payment, some of which are still there today, and it was here, rehearsing for free, that Lennon is said to have written one of his earliest songs, "One After 909."

The Jacaranda became genuinely central to the Beatles' early story. Ringo Starr first crossed paths with the band here, watching Lennon and McCartney teach Sutcliffe to play bass. Williams also used the club as his base for organising the group's first tours of Hamburg, the residencies that hardened them into a real band.

In August 1960, it was in this basement, described by Williams himself as "the Black Hole of Calcutta set to music," that the five-piece lineup played



their first ever gig as The Beatles in the UK.

Step 15: Enjoy the streetart adorning the walls as you continue slightly downhill.

Step 16: Turn right at the corner of Parr St and walk all the way to the end to see the colourful Penelope sculpture.

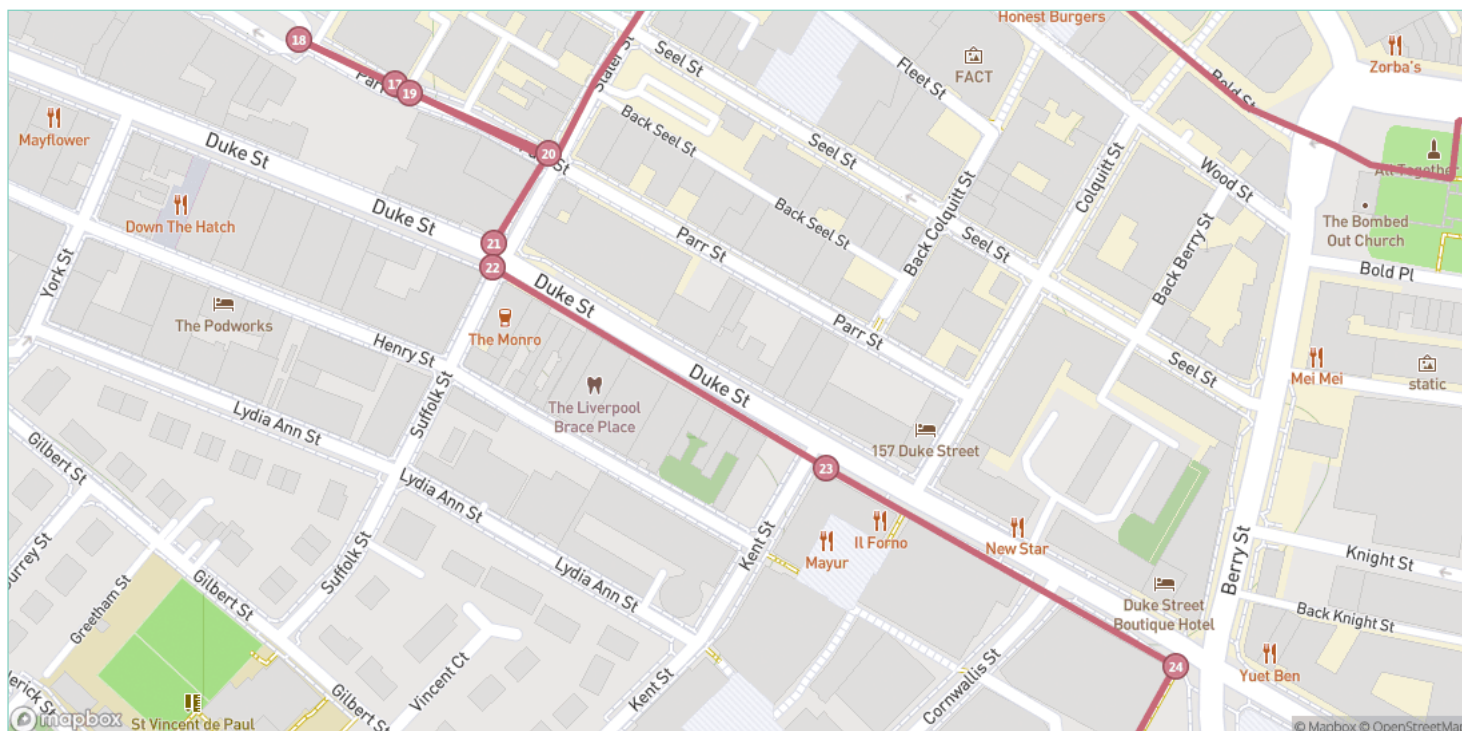
Step 17: This 10m rope-like steel and Plexiglas sculpture is by Jorge Pardo, 2002, in Wolstenholme Square. It evokes Homer's Odyssey. More below. 

Penelope Sculpture & the Odyssey

The sculpture takes its name from Penelope, the wife of Odysseus (Ulysses in Latin) in Homer's epic poem The Odyssey. While Odysseus spent ten years fighting the Trojan War and another ten years struggling to find his way home, Penelope remained in Ithaca, fending off more than a hundred suitors who assumed her husband was dead and pressed her to remarry.

Rather than refuse them outright, Penelope told the suitors she would choose a new husband once she finished weaving a burial shroud for Odysseus's elderly father, Laertes. By day she wove at her loom; by night she secretly unpicked the day's work, so the shroud was never finished and she never had to choose. This trick, sometimes called "Penelope's web," kept her free for years and became a lasting symbol of patience, cunning and fidelity. When Odysseus finally returned home in disguise, he found her still faithful, still weaving, still waiting.

Sculptor Jorge Pardo drew directly on that image



for the Liverpool piece: the twisting steel stalks are meant to evoke the loom and the endless thread, weaving and unweaving in an eternal loop. It's also a nod to the site itself. Wolstenholme Square sits in the old Rope Walks district, where for centuries workers laid out and twisted rope for Liverpool's ships, so there's a double thread running through the piece, one mythological, one industrial, both about strands being wound and unwound by hand.

Step 18: Why not step underneath and admire the sculpture amongst the trees.

Step 19: When you're ready retrace your steps back up Parr St.

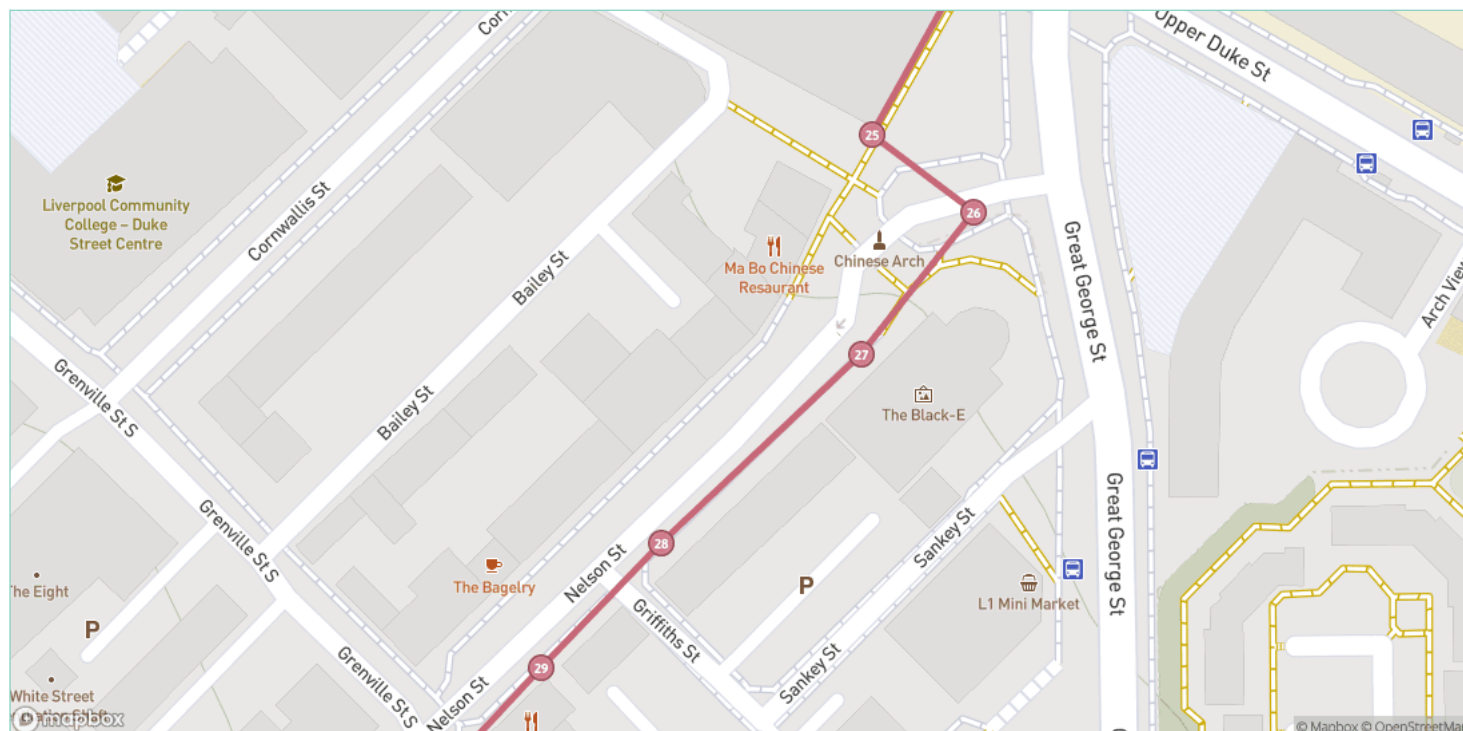
Step 20: At the corner of Parr St and Slater St, turn right until the next road and use the pedestrian crossing.

Step 21: Cross Duke St and turn left to cross over Suffolk St.

Step 22: Continue straight down the left hand side of Duke St.

Step 23: Keep walking, we're headed to China Town next.

Step 24: At the road junction before Upper Duke St, turn right towards the Chinese arch. Mind the bollards as you go.



Step 25: 13.5m tall it is the largest multi-span Chinese arch outside China. A gift from Shanghai, shipped over piece by piece in 2000. Read more. [👉](#)

The Chinese Arch

Standing 13.5 metres tall on Nelson Street, this is the largest multi-span Chinese arch outside mainland China, a gift from Liverpool's twin city, Shanghai. It didn't just arrive ready-made: the arch was built by the Shanghai Linyi Garden Company, then dismantled and shipped to Liverpool in around 2,000 individual pieces packed into five containers, along with 20 specialist craftsmen, stonemasons, carvers, painters and engineers, sent over to reassemble it by hand.

They worked flat out for 90 days to hit the Chinese New Year deadline in 2000, helped by the fact the Chinese workers didn't traditionally take Christmas or Boxing Day off. The finished arch carries 200 hand-carved dragons, of which 12 are "pregnant," a deliberate detail meant to bring extra good fortune, and is guarded by two bronze lions positioned according to Feng Shui principles. It cost around £700,000 and to this day it's believed to be the second-tallest Chinatown arch anywhere outside China itself, beaten only by the

one in Washington D.C.

Step 26: Cross over the right hand side of Nelson St.

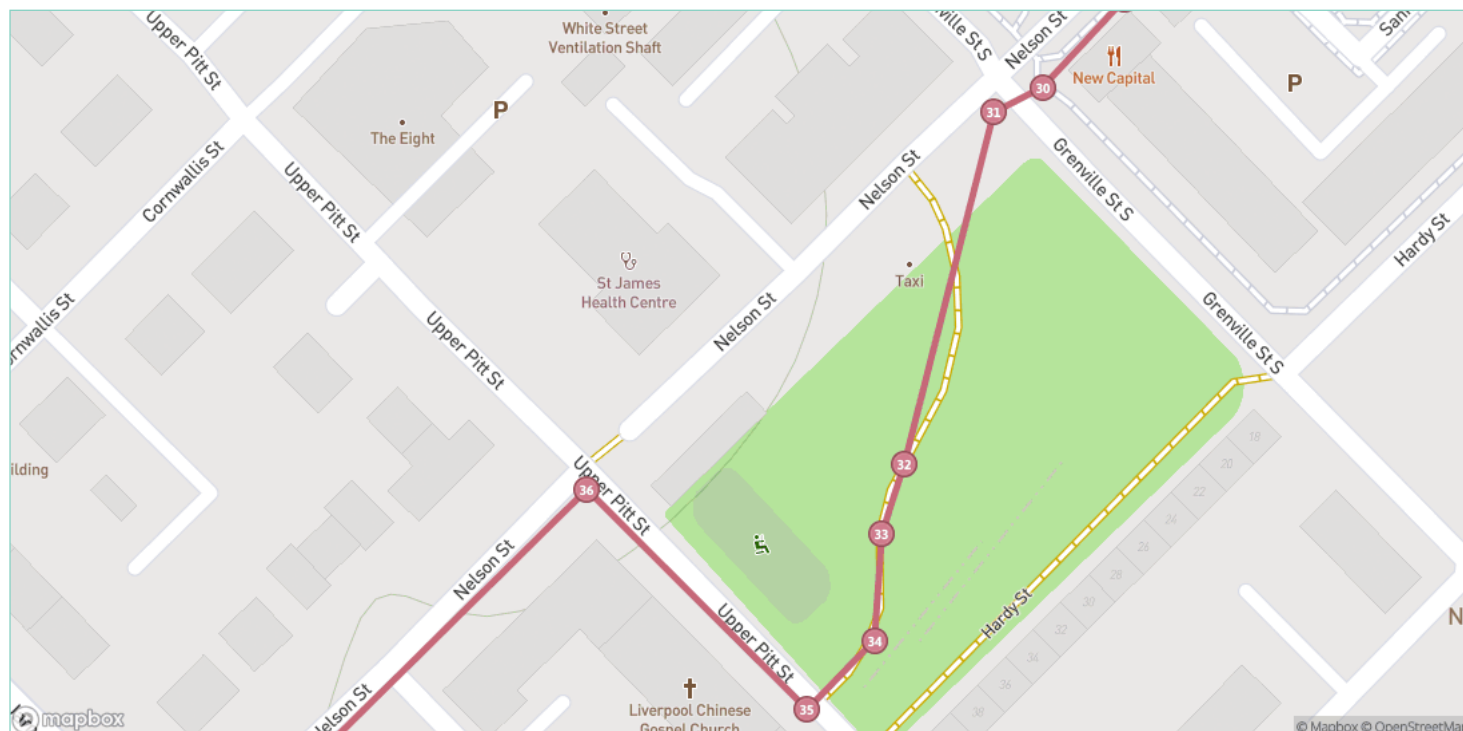
Step 27: On the other side of the road there is a blue plaque for Gladys Aylward, a missionary to China. You can read more below. [👉](#)

Gladys Aylward

Gladys Aylward, the missionary whose story inspired the film "The Inn of the Sixth Happiness," was linked to a Chinese Gospel Mission here, and in 1958 children from Liverpool's Chinese community played the orphans in that film, filmed nearby in Snowdonia.

Step 28: Continue straight. This building was the former centre of the oldest Chinatown in Europe. The Nook became the Chinese 'local' pub in 1940.

Step 29: Further up, there's another blue plaque. Can you spot it on the side of the building? It was the former office of Blue Funnel Shipping.



Step 30: Cross Grenville St and head into the park.

Step 31: In spring, cherry trees brighten up this space even more.

Step 32: Continue diagonally through the park or take a seat at one of the surrounding benches.

Step 33: There's a kids playground on the right hand corner and in spring and summer wildflowers are planted here.

Step 34: Exit at the diagonal end of the park, cross Pitt St and turn right. Look for a blue plaque.

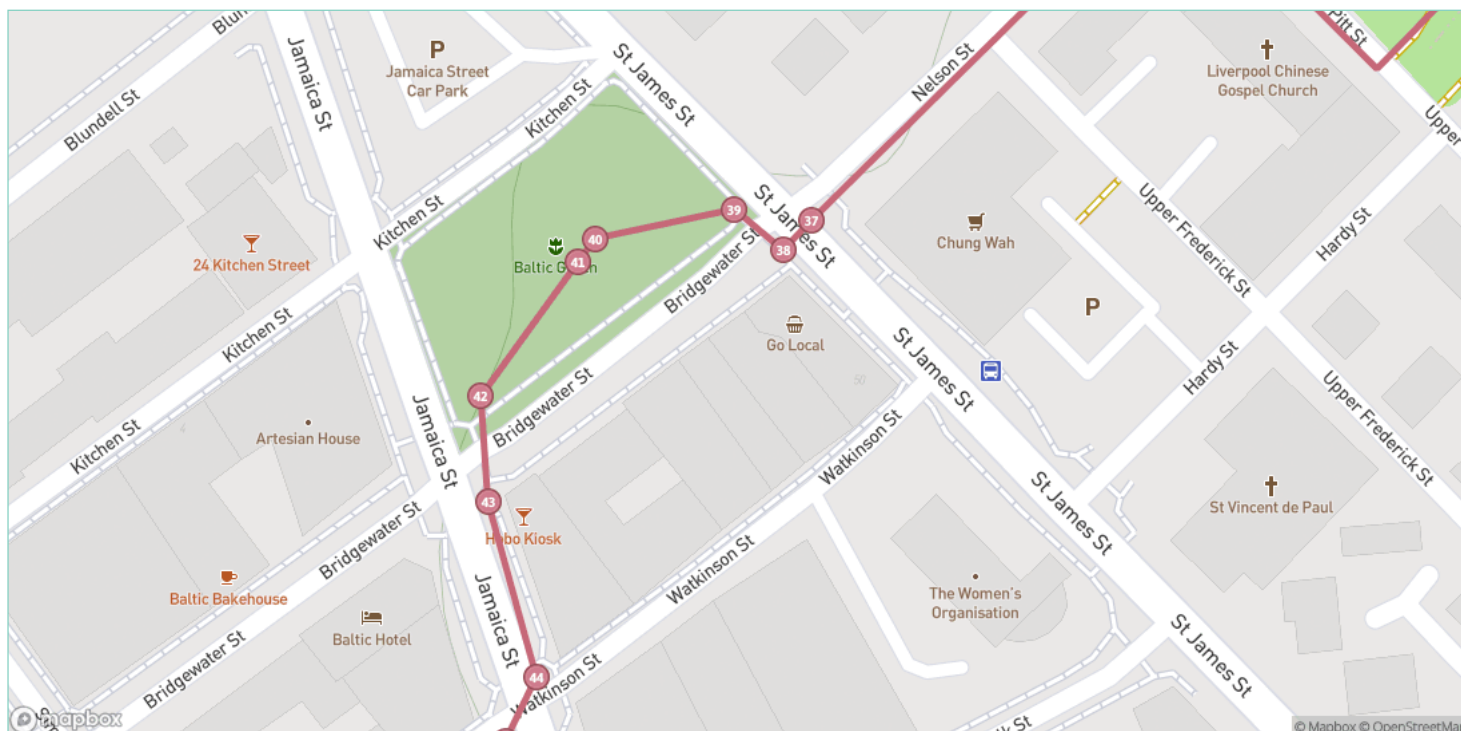
Step 35: This blue plaque is in memory of the Chinese seamen who were forcibly deported from Liverpool in 1946. Read more below.

The Chinese Seamen

This blue plaque marks a darker chapter in Liverpool's history. The Blue Funnel Shipping Line had brought Chinese sailors here since the 1860s, building the oldest Chinese community in Europe. After World War II, despite the Chinese seamen playing a vital role in the war, the Ministry of War Transport wanted the Chinese seamen gone, worried they'd compete for jobs and housing in a period of economic strain and rising anti-Chinese sentiment.

In 1946, without warning, hundreds of Chinese seamen were rounded up and forcibly deported. Wives were told their husbands had abandoned them; many never learned the truth. It took decades, and the efforts of the children left behind, for that history to be properly acknowledged.

Step 36: At the end of Pitt St, take the next left back onto Nelson St.



Step 37: Cross over at the pedestrian crossing and turn right on the other side.

Step 38: Cross over Bridgewater St to head into Baltic Green on your left.

Step 39: Head towards the Eurovision Peace Garden in the middle of the green. It was created in honour of Ukraine in 2023.

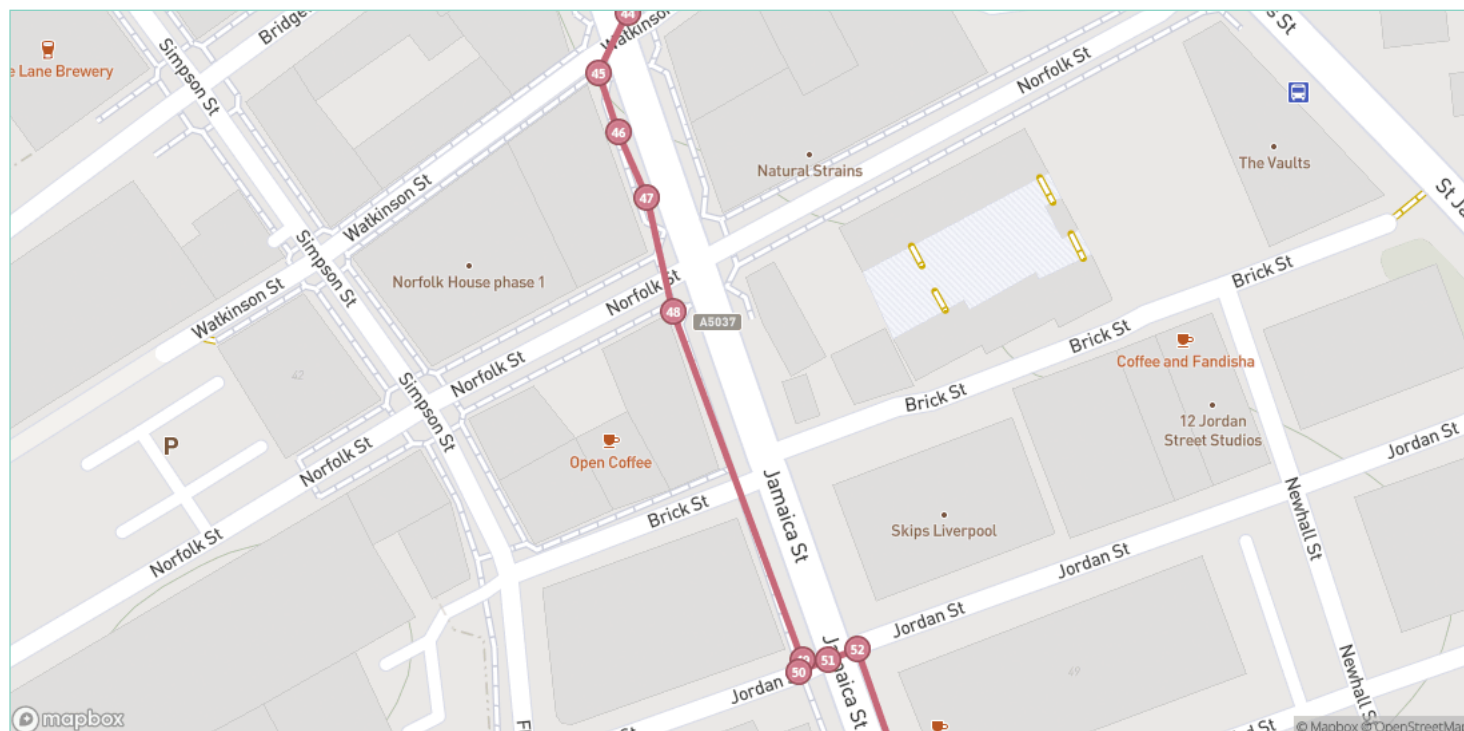
Step 40: This garden is a great place for local communities to rest, relax and even enjoy a spot of chess.

Step 41: There is a wishing well right in the middle and the garden perfect for local pollinators.

Step 42: Exit the peace garden to the left to continue up Jamaica St.

Step 43: Continue until the next side road and then cross to the other side of Jamaica St when safe to do so.

Step 44: At the corner of Watkinson St, you'll see a great Beatles mural. One of our first of this walk.



Step 45: Take a closer look and why not take a picture or two? This portrait of the Liverpool lads is by Liverpool artist John Culshaw.

Step 46: When you're ready continue straight down. You're wandering the Baltic triangle now.

Step 47: This area is named after the 19th-century trade with Baltic timber merchants and was once home to warehouses and sailors. Can you imagine what the area would've been like back then?

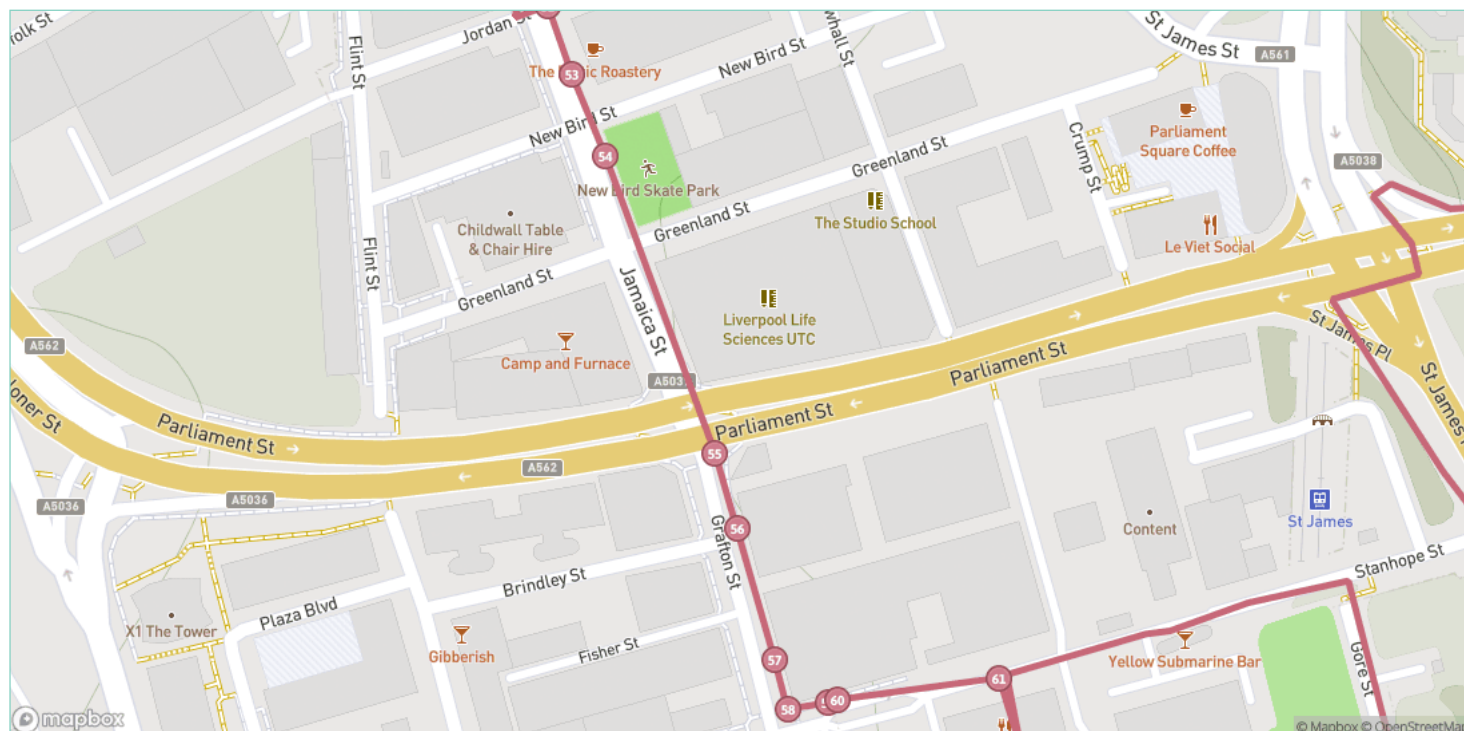
Step 48: There's plenty of street art to enjoy as you go.

Step 49: At the corner with Jordan St, you'll see a public art sculpture. Cross over carefully and briefly pause to look behind you.

Step 50: Coach loads of German tourists often park here to admire their hero (and Liverpool FC's hero) Jürgen Klopp.

Step 51: It was painted by street artist Akse in Dec 2018 and is captioned "We Are Liverpool, This Means More." When safe to do so, cross back over to the other side of Jamaica St.

Step 52: On the corner, there's a mural for Dr Levi Tafari British-Jamaican dub poet raised in Liverpool who coined the term "duboetry".



Step 53: The Baltic Roastery is right here and is a great refreshment stop and there are also loos. When you're ready continue straight.

Step 54: Walk past the New Bird Skate Park as you go.

Step 55: Cross over Parliament St. At the pedestrian crossing and keep going straight. It turns into Grafton St. here.

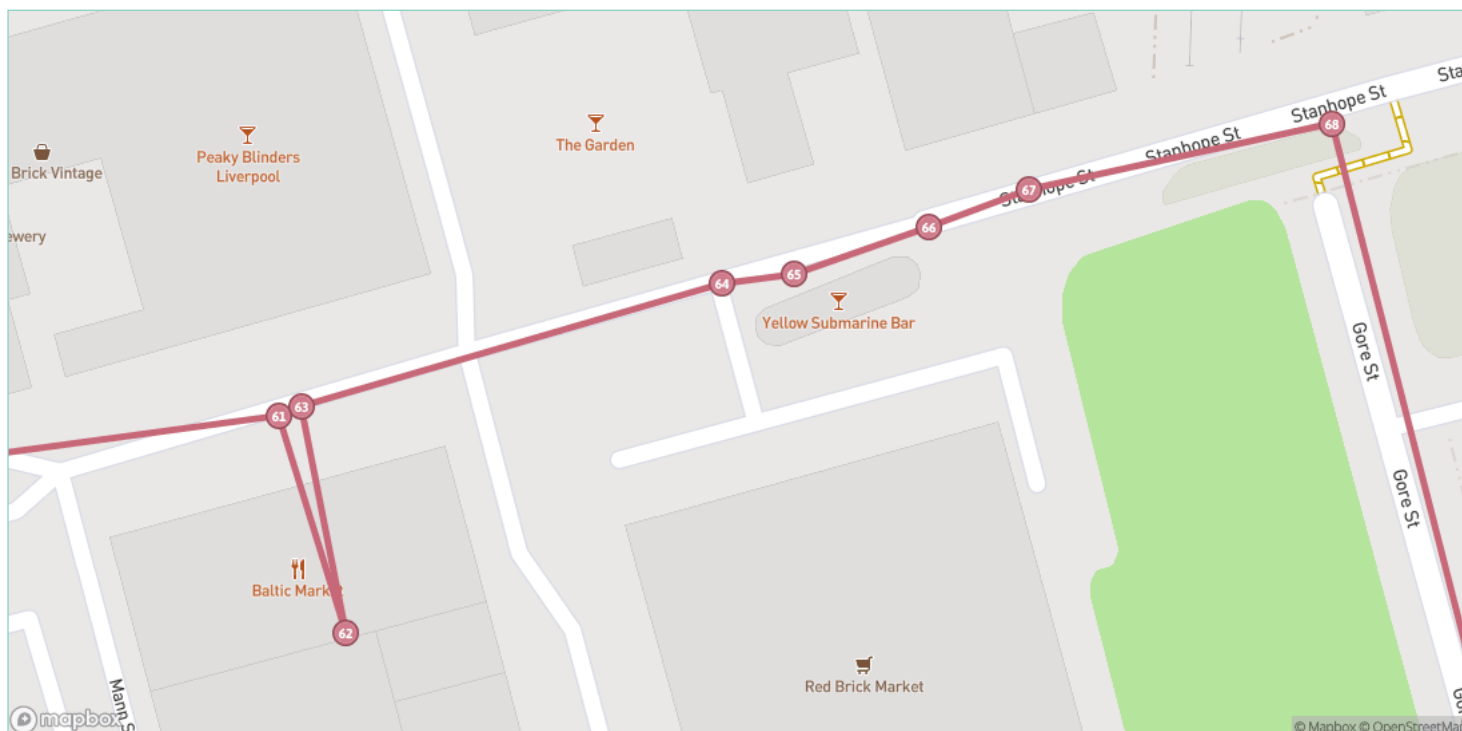
Step 56: On your left, you'll see the Beatles inspired Abby Road mural by Paul Curtis. Step into the bands shoes for another great photo opportunity.

Step 57: Keep going and you'll pass by a Super Mario mosaic on the side of a pub.

Step 58: Just past the pub, turn left.

Step 59: Continue ahead to visit Baltic Market. It's open Fri 5pm–1am, Sat & Sun 1pm–1am. Closed Monday–Thursday.

Step 60: If you arrive on a day it's closed, continue down Grafton St. Turn right onto Brassery St. Head down the alley at the end, follow it slight left through the green and rejoin this walk at Step 69. Follow the map (tap bottom left)



Step 61: Welcome to Liverpool's first street food market. It opened in 2017 inside the old Cains Brewery, now home to ten rotating food vendors.

Step 62: It's a great stop for food and drink. Enjoy!

Step 63: When you're ready, exit the market and turn right to continue all the way to the end.

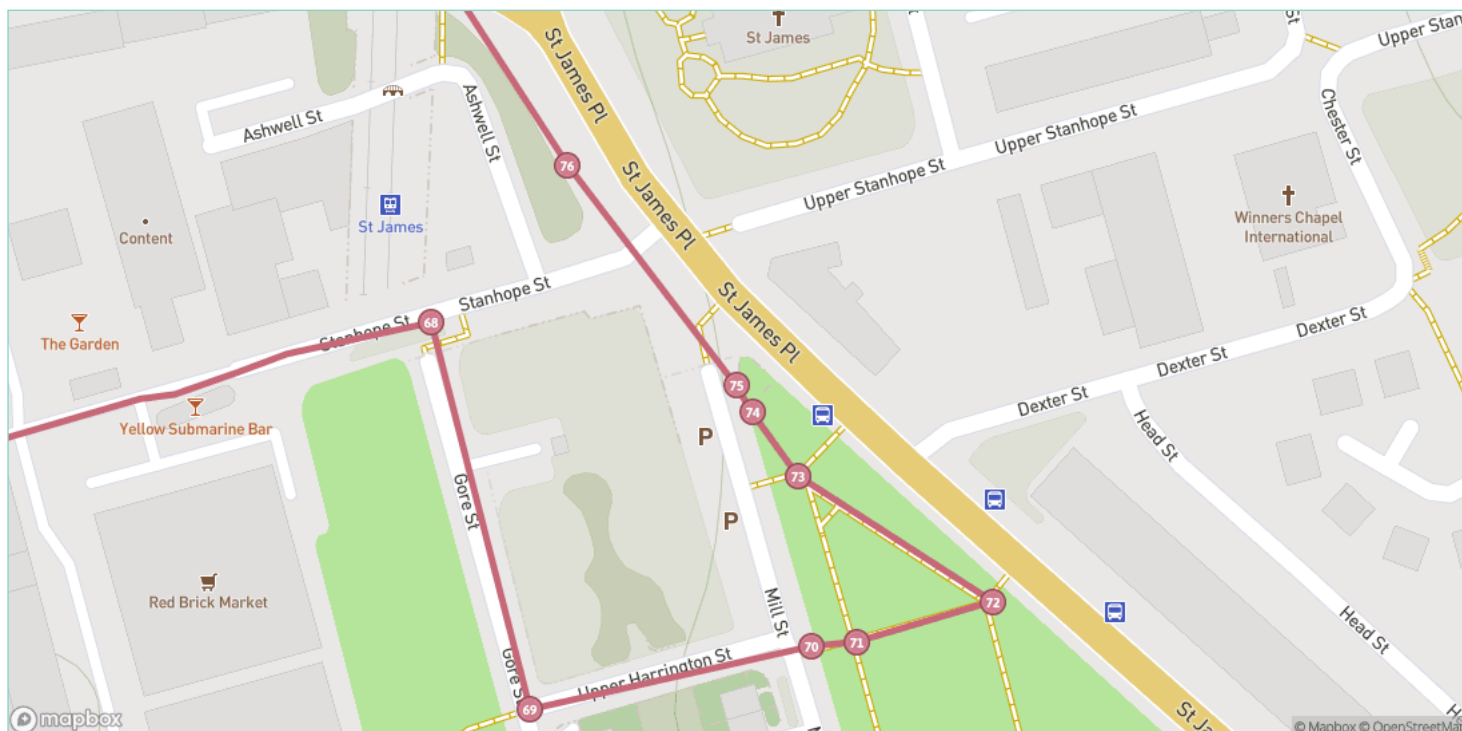
Step 64: Walk past or visit the Beatles-inspired Yellow Submarine bar.

Step 65: The bar's yellow submarine was originally a prop built for the Sean Connery film "The Hunt for Red October."

Step 66: Exit through the gate and continue onto the pavement on the right hand side.

Step 67: Continue for a few steps and then turn right.

Step 68: Continue right and walk on the left hand side. We'll be turning left at the next side road.



Step 69: Continue left and at the end of the road cross over.

Step 70: Head straight into the next green space up ahead.

Step 71: Take the middle path. Enjoy the shade and dappled light from the trees.

Step 72: At the end of the path, turn left.

Step 73: Follow the slight ramp down on your left hand side and turn right to head towards the main road.

Step 74: Continue ahead and look for a model boat sculpture of the Titanic up ahead. Although the RMS Titanic never actually visited Liverpool...

Step 75: ...the city was its official home port and as a result had "LIVERPOOL" boldly painted on its stern. More below. 🖱️

Titanic Sculpture

This 11-foot model was made by local community artist Alan Murray, commissioned in 2012 to mark 100 years since the Titanic sank. As mentioned, Liverpool was the ship's official port of registry, with "TITANIC LIVERPOOL" painted across her stern. Her owner, the White Star Line, ran its entire operation from Albion House on James Street, still standing in the city today.

When news of the sinking broke in 1912, crowds gathered outside that building, and staff read the names of the dead from the balcony, too afraid to open the doors to the grieving families below. Liverpool's ties to the Titanic run deeper than most people realise: around one in ten of her crew came from Merseyside, many of them signed on with White Star for years before that final voyage.

Step 76: Continue slightly downhill with the busy main road, St James's Place, on your right.



Step 77: At the pedestrian crossings; we need to make our way over to the other side of the road.

Step 84: Take the next right with the estate on your left. Follow the path ahead.

Step 78: Once you're safely on the other side, turn left to use the next set of lights to cross over Upper Parliament St.

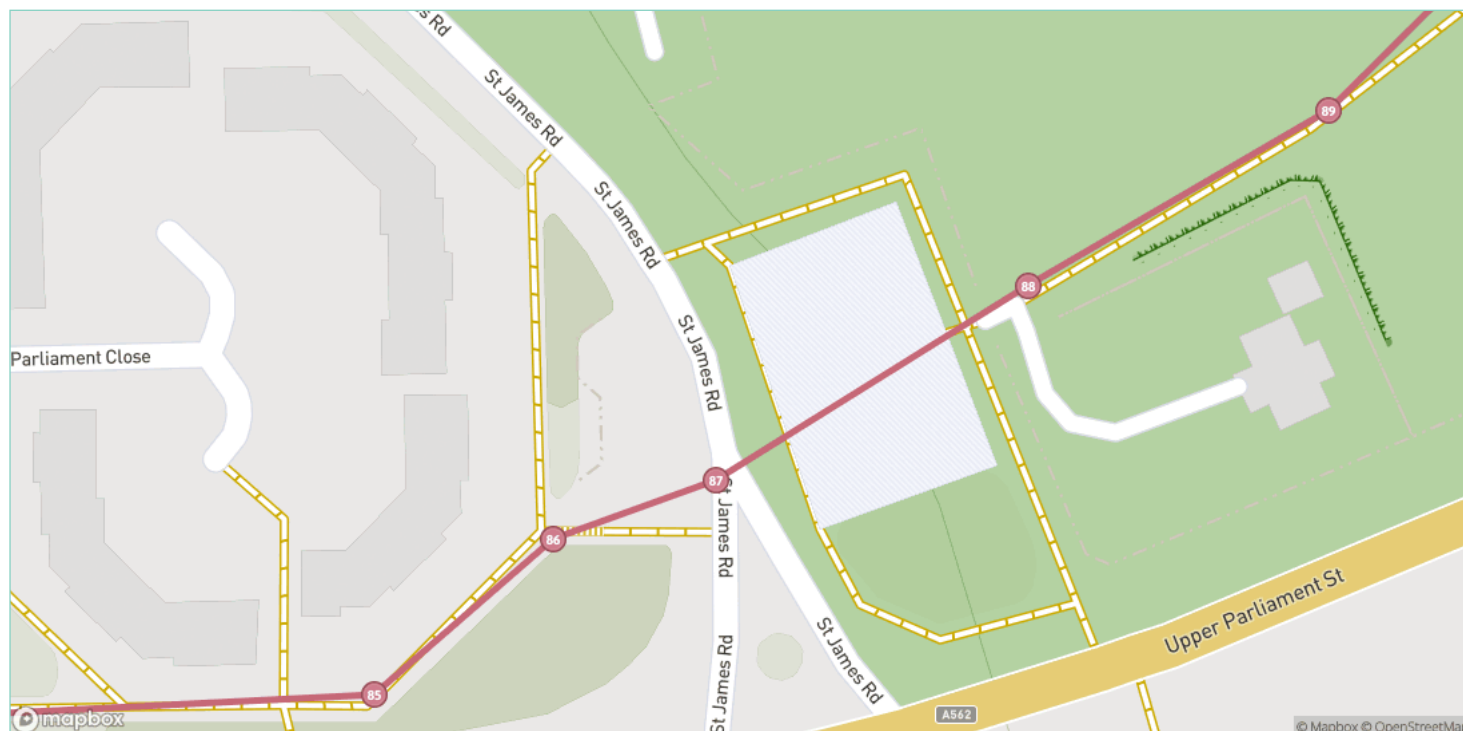
Step 79: We need to turn right here but to do so, cross over another two sets of lights. This is the busiest part of the walk.

Step 80: Cross over Great George's St on your right and turn immediately right.

Step 81: Continue ahead as the road becomes Upper Parliament St.

Step 82: Keep going and look for an opening in the fence on your left.

Step 83: Head through the gap in the fence.



Step 85: You'll find steps at the end of the path. Take the steps up and get ready to cross the road.

Step 86: To avoid the steps you can turn left here and then immediately right.

Step 87: Cross St James's Road. Head through the gated arch.

Step 88: Welcome to St James's Garden. It's on the site of a former stone quarry and then became a Victorian cemetery.

Step 89: Its now a sunken garden and often hidden from view for casual passers by. Read more about the history below.

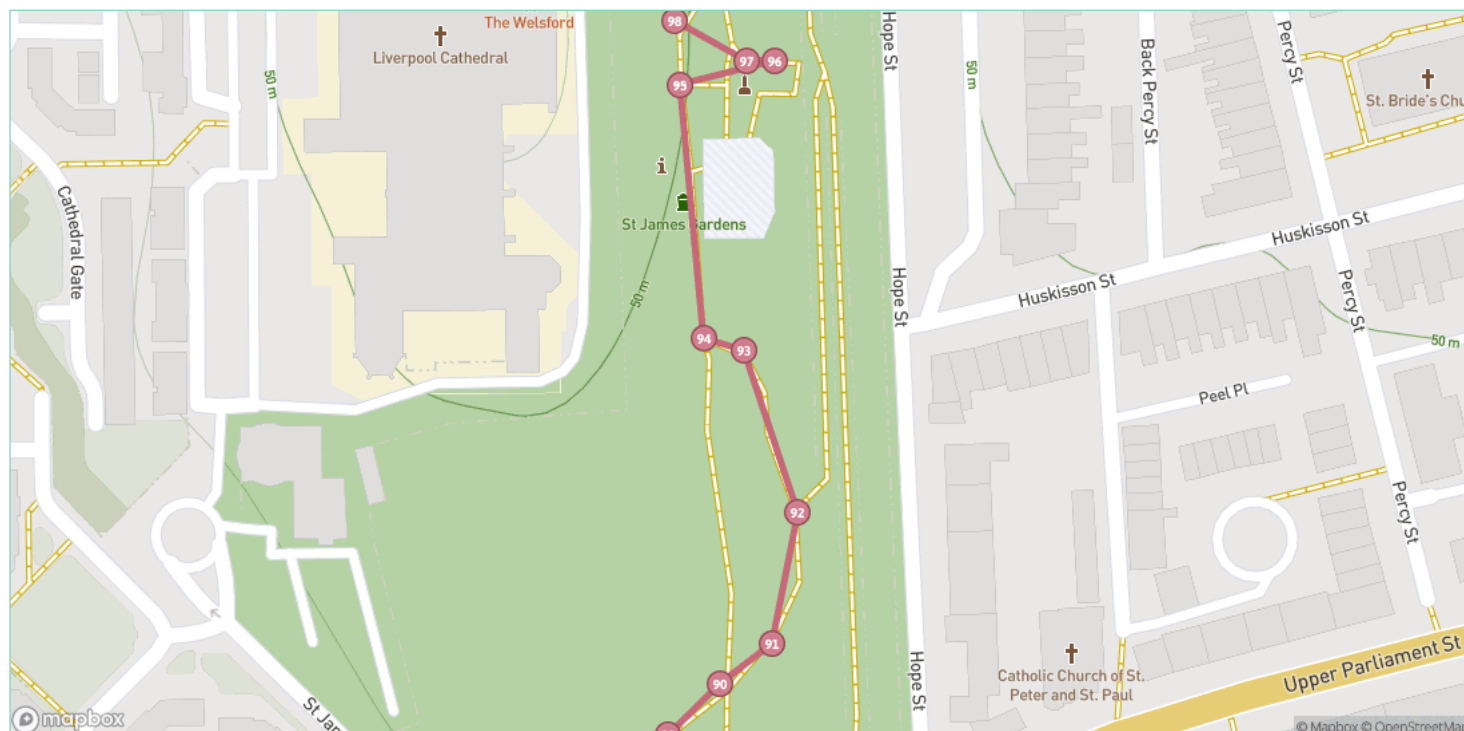
St James Gardens

The stone quarry was still in use until the 16th century, providing the sandstone that built much of Georgian Liverpool. By 1825 the stone was exhausted, leaving the council with a huge man-made scar in the middle of the city and no clear idea what to do with it.

The answer, agreed in 1826, was to turn the abandoned quarry into a cemetery modelled on Paris's Père Lachaise, one of the first garden cemeteries of its kind anywhere.

Architect John Foster used the quarry's steep walls to dramatic effect, cutting broad ramps down the rock face lined with over a hundred catacombs, designed so horse-drawn hearses could process right down into the burial ground itself. It opened in 1829 and by the time it closed in 1936, around 57,000 people had been buried there, sea captains, cholera victims and forgotten orphans.

When Liverpool Cathedral began rising directly above it in 1904, the cemetery kept operating underneath the construction for decades, a working graveyard in the shadow of an unfinished



cathedral.

In the 1960s the council cleared most of the gravestones from the central area and re-landscaped it as a public park, which is largely what you're walking through today: a Victorian burial ground, quietly turned back into a garden, resting on the foundations of the quarry that helped build the city above it.

Step 90: At the fork in the path, keep right.

Step 91: Continue ahead. Feel free to follow along with us or wander as you wish. Just be sure to exit at the other end of the gardens.

Step 92: Broad ramps along the east wall once held over 100 catacombs, built for horse-drawn funeral processions.

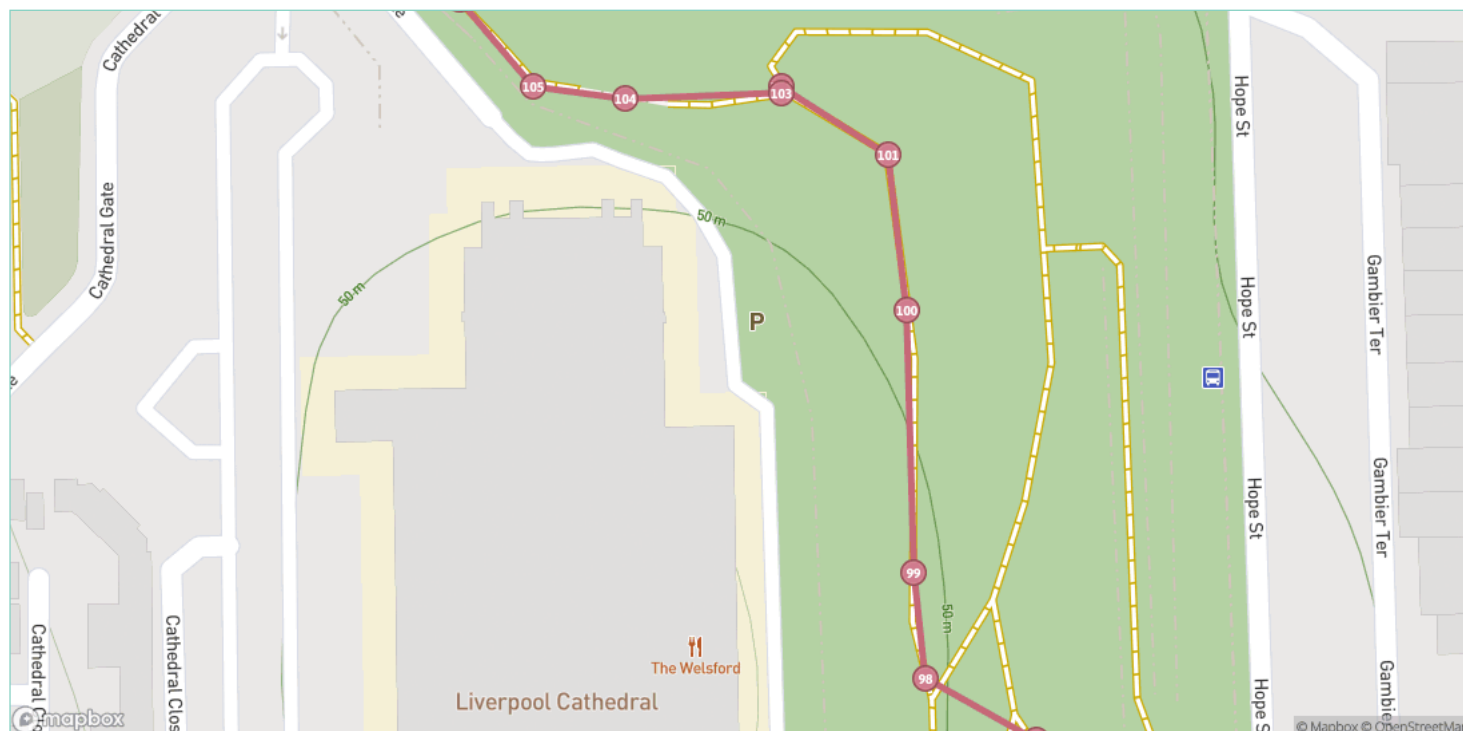
Step 93: Turn right to rejoin the main path.

Step 94: This monument honours William Huskisson MP who was killed in 1830 by a train at the opening of the world's first inter-city railway.

Step 95: Continue towards the right to see the local spring.

Step 96: A natural spring still flows here. It was first discovered by quarry workers in 1773.

Step 97: This Victorian garden cemetery holds over 57,000 graves. Also buried here is Catherine “Kitty” Wilkinson.



Step 98: She opened Britain's first public wash house in 1842, after nursing cholera victims using her own boiler. Read more about her below. 

Kitty Wilkinson's Grave

When cholera tore through Liverpool's overcrowded courts in 1832, Catherine "Kitty" Wilkinson had something her neighbours didn't: the only boiler on the street. She opened her cellar to anyone with infected linen to wash, working the mangle herself, and not one person in her care caught the disease. Ten years later, with public funding she helped secure, that idea became Britain's first combined wash house and public baths.

She died in 1860, having taken in orphaned children and nursed the sick for most of her life. In 1846 Queen Victoria sent her a silver teapot in thanks. Her gravestone doesn't mention royalty though, only that she gave everything she had.

Step 99: Continue back on the main path.

Step 100: If you'd like a moment to rest or reflect there are plenty of benches to be found.

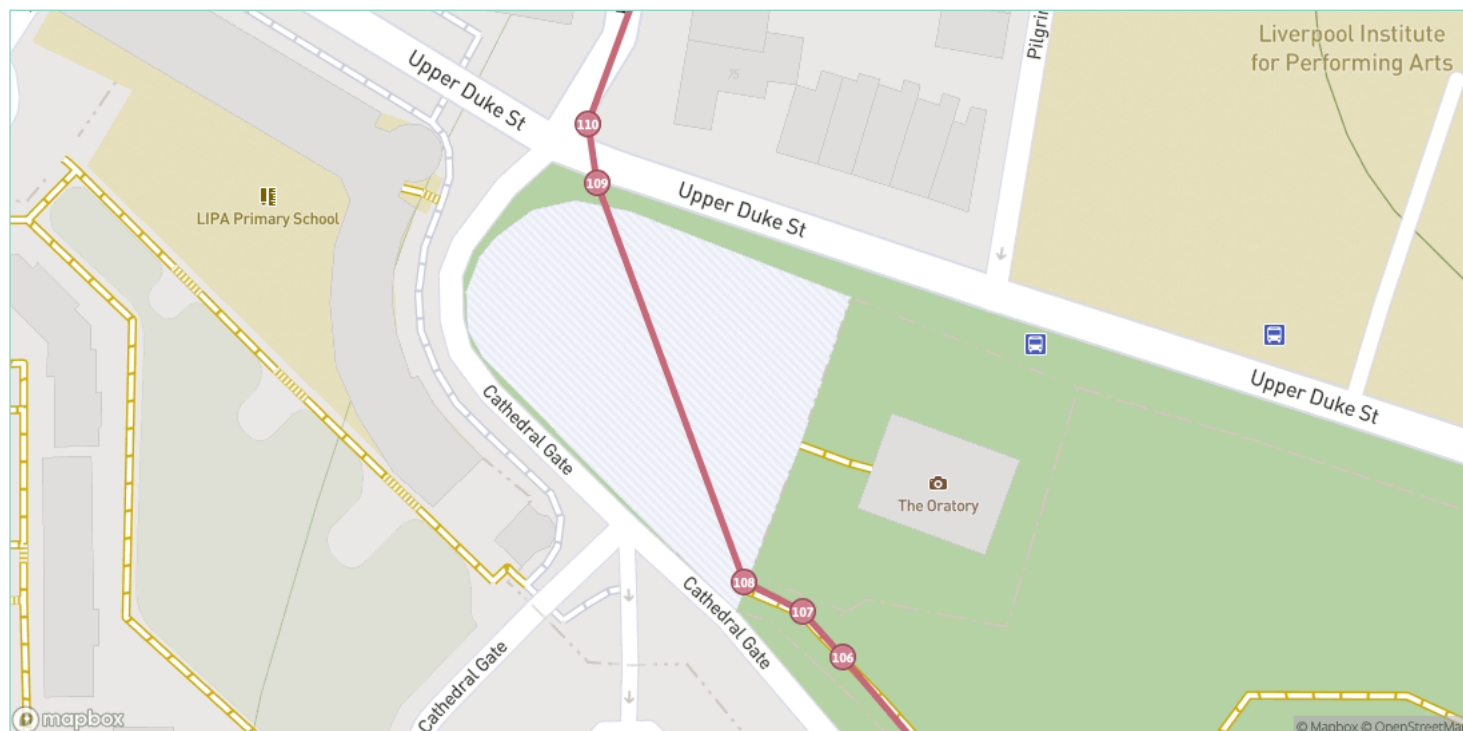
Step 101: Follow the path all the way to the end.

Step 102: At the next fork, keep left to exit the gardens.

Step 103: The path goes slightly uphill here.

Step 104: Go through the tunnel.

Step 105: Follow it all the way to the end. On your left you'll find the main entrance to Liverpool cathedral.



Step 106: It's free entry and open daily. Construction for the cathedral began in 1904 and wasn't finished until 1978! You can read more below. 🖱️

the completion service in 1978. It remains the largest cathedral in Britain, the longest cathedral in the world, and one of the last of the great cathedrals to be built anywhere.

Liverpool Cathedral

The design competition was won in 1901 by a 22-year-old architecture student, Giles Gilbert Scott, who had never actually built anything of his own. He was still articled to another firm at the time, and the committee was so nervous about his inexperience that they appointed the older, more established George Bodley to work alongside him as joint architect. Scott and Bodley didn't get on, and Scott reportedly considered resigning; the arrangement only ended when Bodley died suddenly in 1907, leaving Scott in sole charge. Construction began in 1904, when King Edward VII laid the foundation stone, and it took a whopping 74 years to finish, surviving two world wars and the collapse of Liverpool's shipping economy along the way. Scott kept revising the design throughout, even scrapping his own original plan in 1910 for something bolder.

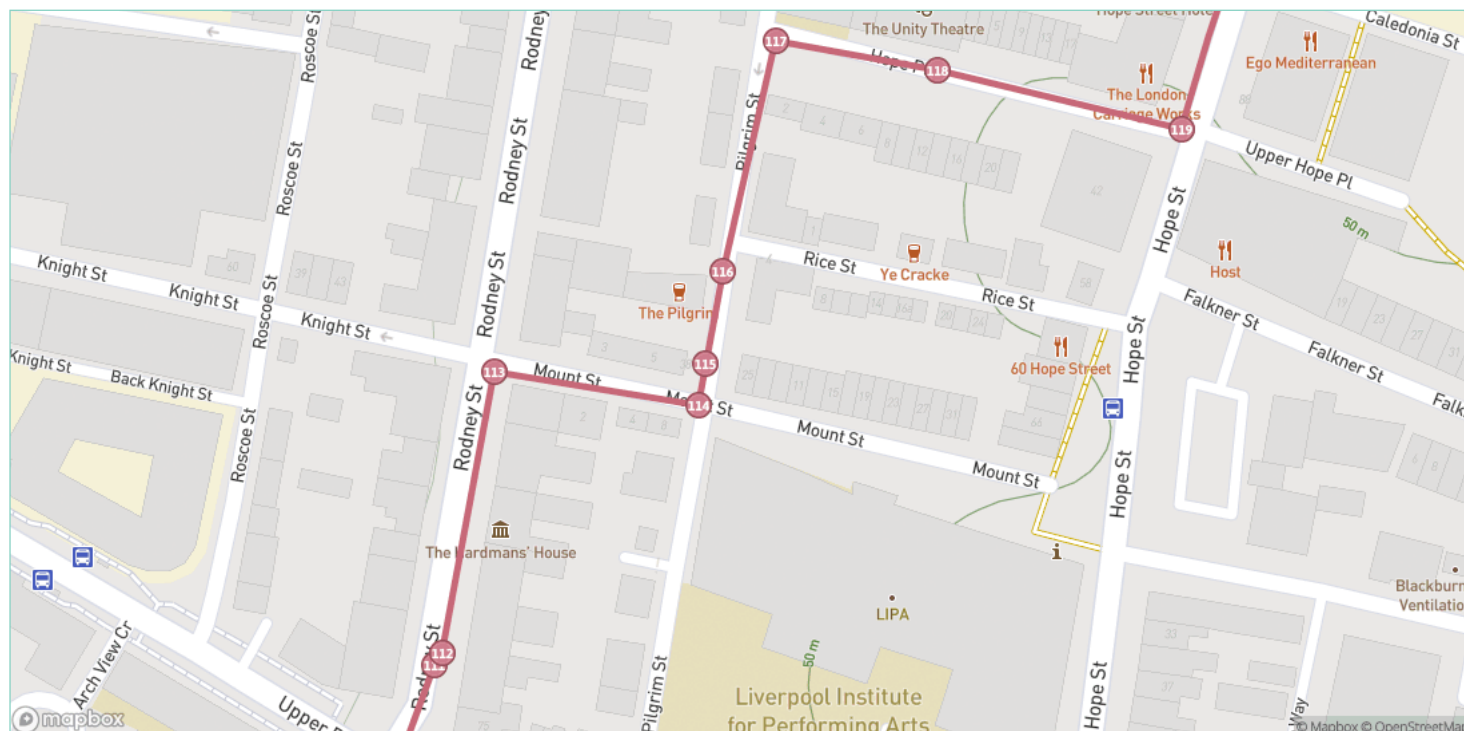
He died in 1960, eighteen years before the cathedral was finally completed, so he never saw his finished building; Queen Elizabeth II attended

Step 107: This is The Oratory (1829) built by John Foster in Greek Doric style as the cemetery's funeral chapel. It's now home to 19th-century art.

Step 108: Head through the square and go down the steps at the bottom.

Step 109: When safe to do so, cross over Upper Duke St and continue straight down Rodney St.

Step 110: Keep to the right hand side of the road. Up ahead is the National Trust owned Hardman's House.



Step 111: It's only open Fridays for Guided tours. Check the National Trust calendar before visiting and pre-book. Find out more below.

Hardman's House

Before Chambré and Margaret Hardman moved in, number 59 Rodney Street was already a working studio. In 1793, portrait miniaturist Thomas Hazlehurst bought the house and invited Liverpool's well-to-do to sit for him, a pupil of Sir Joshua Reynolds, painting the city's elite more than a century before the Hardmans arrived. When the Hardmans took over in 1949, they photographed a similar cross-section of Liverpool life, actors and socialites alongside brides, babies, and passers-by, until they retired in 1965. What makes the house remarkable is what's still there: the studio, the darkroom, even 1960s food packaging in the kitchen cupboards, untouched, as if they'd just stepped out.

Visitor Information

<https://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/visit/liverpool-lancas-hire/the-hardmans-house>

Step 112: Chambré Hardman the former owner, photographed Liverpool's elite for decades and the whole business and dark room survives intact inside.

Step 113: At the next side road, turn right down Mount St.

Step 114: At the next junction, cross over to turn left down Pilgrim St.

Step 115: Continue on the left hand side to visit the Pilgrim pub which is open daily.

Step 116: It opened in 1981 in an old 18th-century former warehouse. It's been a longtime hub for Liverpool's arts community.

Step 117: At the corner with Hope Pl, cross over and turn right. Unity Theatre is up ahead.

Step 118: It is housed in a former synagogue built in 1857. It became a radical theatre venue from 1980.



Step 119: Continue to the end of the road and turn left on to Hope St.

Step 120: Continue straight. Look right for the Philharmonic Hall.

Step 121: It's home to the UK's oldest surviving professional orchestra. This Art Deco hall opened in 1939, replacing one lost to fire.

Step 122: Cross Myrtle St at the crossing and continue straight.

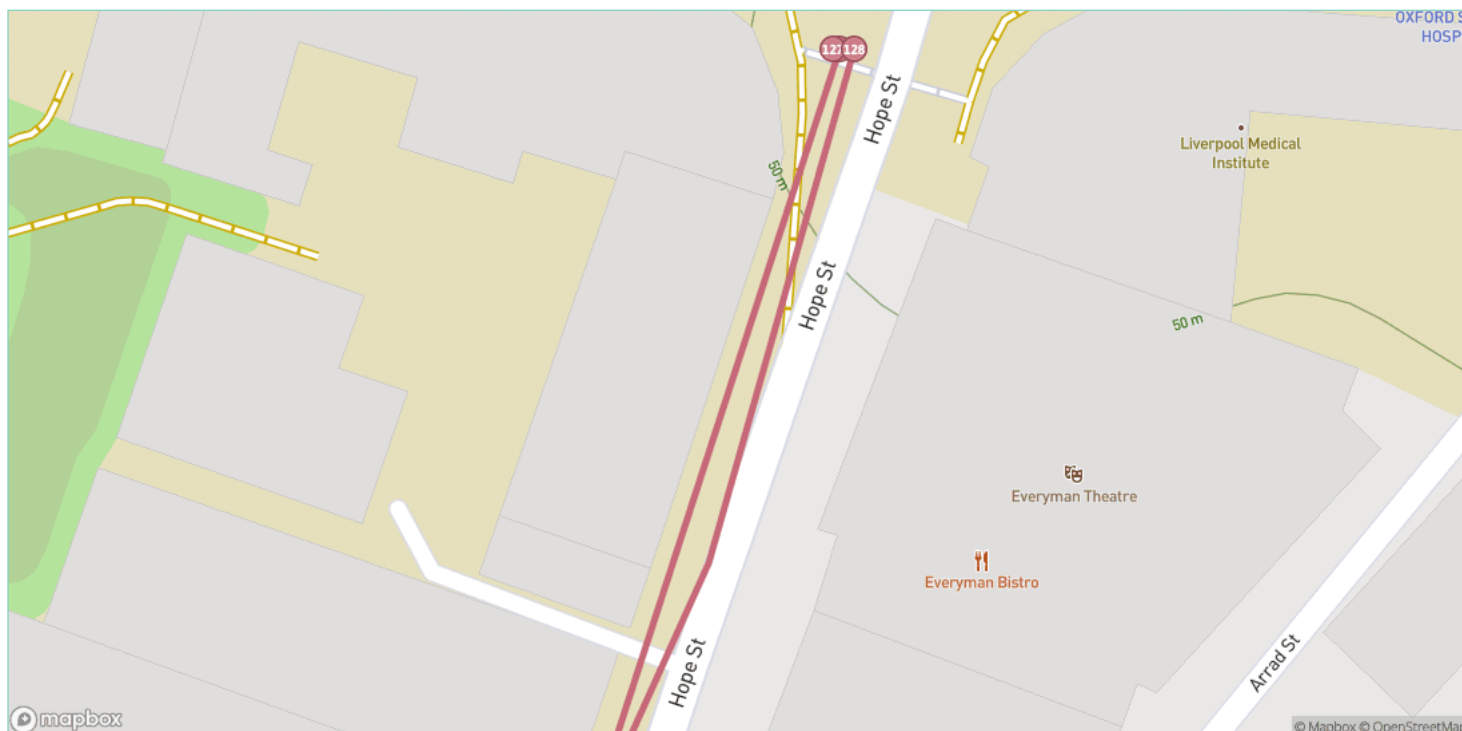
Step 123: The famous, Philharmonic Dining Rooms is right here and is open daily from 11am.

Step 124: It was built in 1898–1900 and its ornate Victorian gents' toilets are so famous Bill Bryson called them the finest place to pee.

Step 125: Continue down Hope St. On the right hand side wall you'll see artwork called *Flee & Survive* by Liverpool-based sculptor Faith Bebbington.

Flee & Survive

Created in 2002 by Liverpool sculptor Faith Bebbington, working alongside a group of women asylum seekers through Refugee Action. Rather than making the work for them, Bebbington made it with them, turning their own experiences of fleeing and rebuilding into something permanent and public on one of the city's best-known streets. Bebbington has spent over twenty years creating socially engaged public art across the UK, often collaborating directly with community groups rather than working alone in a studio. *Flee & Survive* was restored and re-unveiled decades after it first went up, a rare thing for a piece born out of a grassroots project to still be standing, and still telling the same story, so long after it was made.



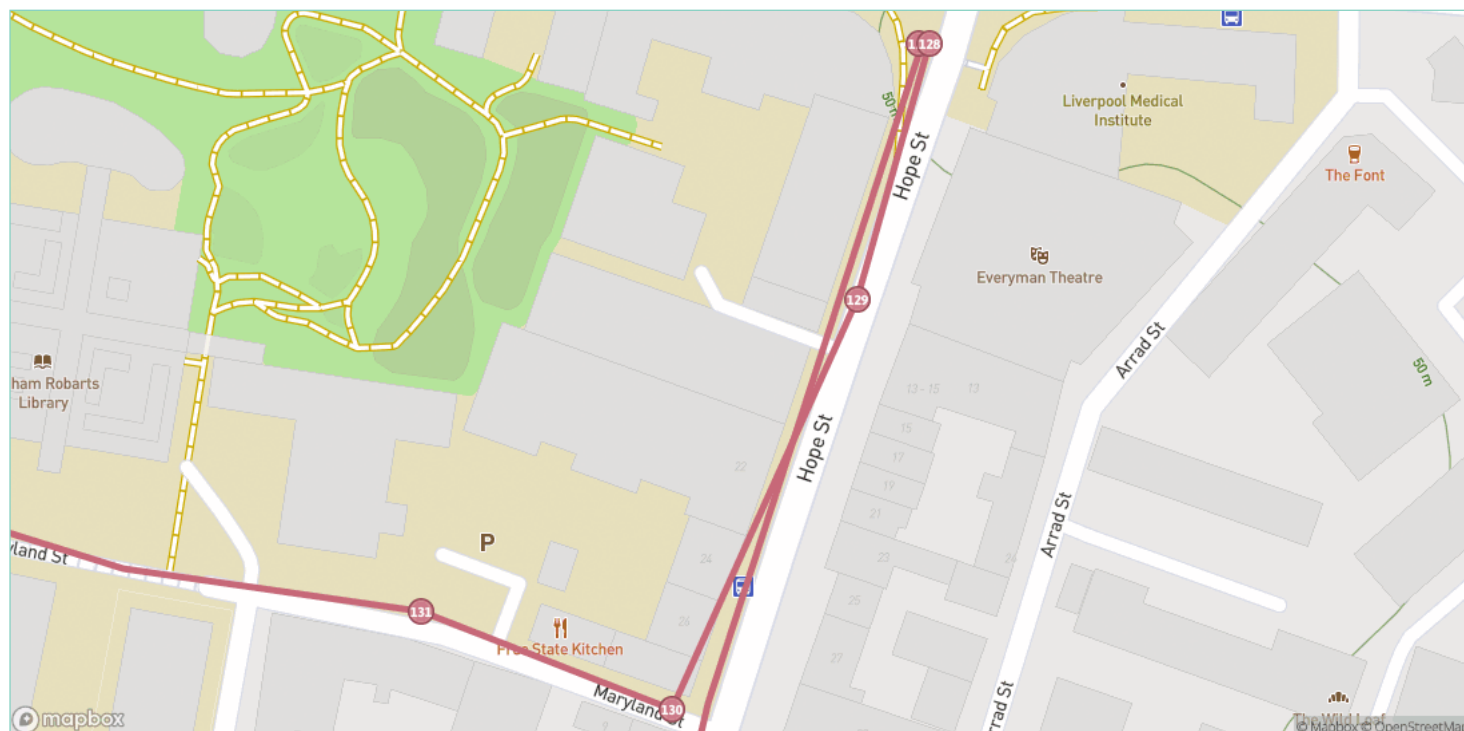
Step 126: Continue to the end of the road to see the striking and spaceship-like Metropolitan Cathedral of Christ the King. Open daily and free entry.

Step 127: It is nicknamed “Paddy’s Wigwam,” and was designed by Frederick Gibberd and consecrated in 1967 after winning a world design contest.

Liverpool Metropolitan Cathedral

The story starts with another cathedral failure. In the 1930s, Sir Edwin Lutyens designed an enormous cathedral for this site, one that would have rivalled St Peter’s in Rome. Only the crypt was ever built before the war and money ran out, leaving Liverpool with a half-finished dream buried underground.

In 1960 the plans were scrapped and a worldwide design competition launched instead. Frederick Gibberd won with a strikingly modern, tent-shaped design, consecrated in 1967 and nicknamed “Paddy’s Wigwam” almost immediately. It wasn’t a smooth landing: Gibberd was later sued over a leaking roof and failing mosaic tiles, proof that even award-winning buildings have their teething problems.



Step 128: When you're ready, retrace your steps back down Hope St. On the other side of the road is the Everyman Theatre. Can you see a small plaque on the wall towards the end of the building?

Step 129: It marks the spot where Frederick Douglass spoke against slavery at Hope Hall in January 1860. Read more below. 

Frederick Douglass

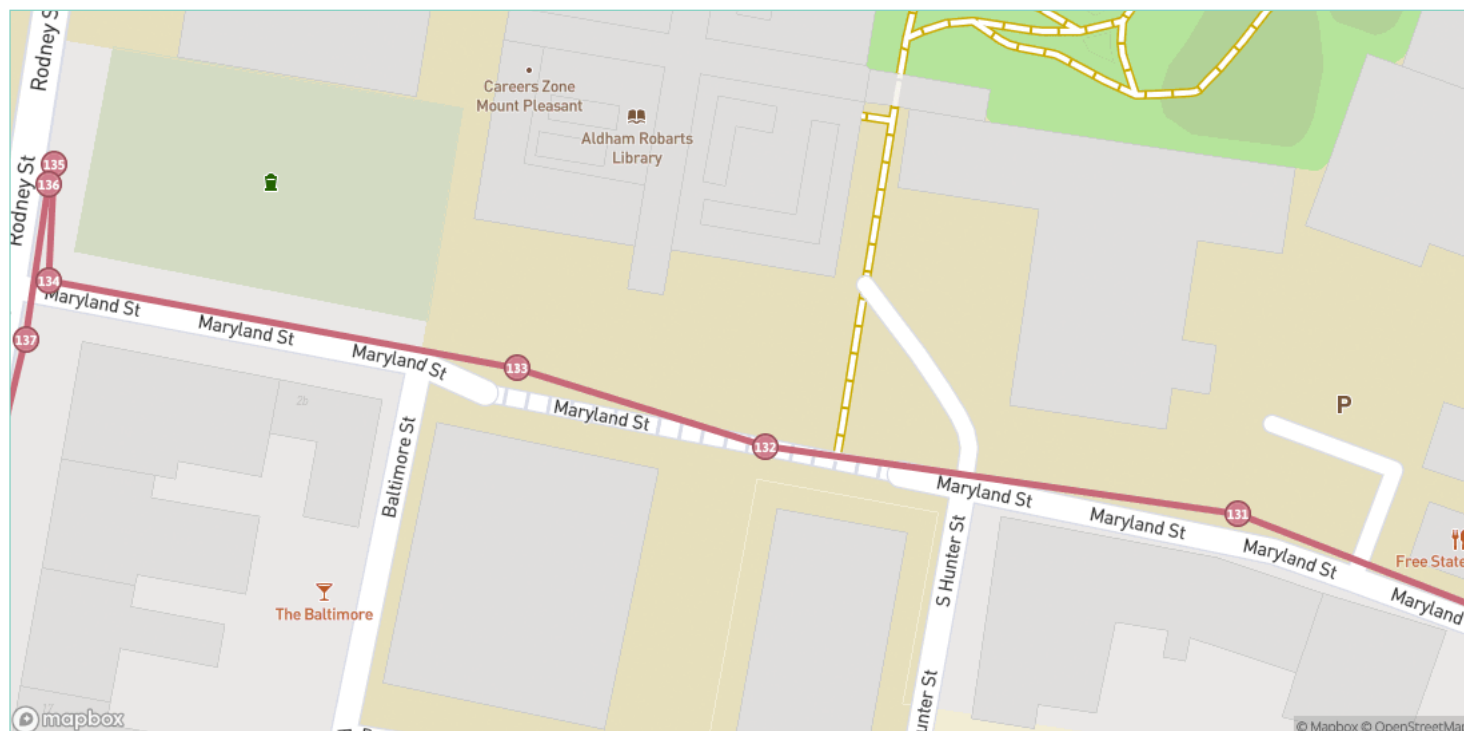
Let's introduce you to another Frederick. On 19 January 1860, the abolitionist Frederick Douglass, born enslaved in Maryland and escaped to freedom at twenty, spoke at Hope Hall, a chapel that stood on this exact spot.

He'd crossed the Atlantic several times to campaign against slavery, and Liverpool, a city built partly on the profits of the slave trade, was a place he returned to deliberately.

The connection was almost lost. It was only rediscovered in 2021, when historian Laurence Westgaph traced Douglass's Liverpool visits and found Hope Hall's address matched the site of the modern Everyman Theatre.

This plaque now marks it, carrying one of his lines: "Liberty is meaningless where the right to utter one's thoughts and opinions has ceased to exist".

Step 130: Staying on the right hand side of the road, turn right down Maryland St.



Step 131: Keep to the right hand side of Maryland St.

Step 132: Continue ahead as the road becomes a paved pedestrianised area.

Step 133: Keep right as it turns back into a road. We'll be turning right at the end.

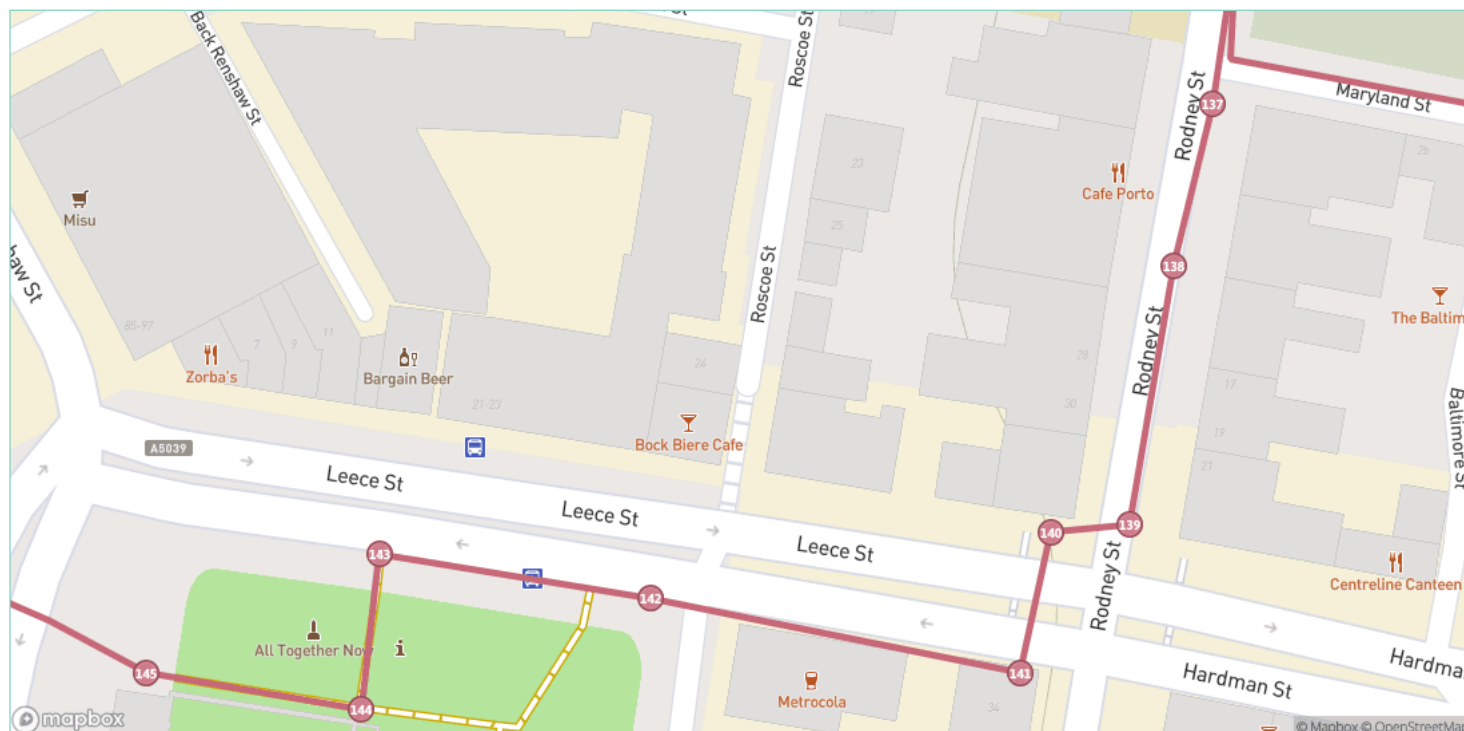
Step 134: Turn right onto Rodney St. Look right for a strange pyramid tomb for William Mackenzie (1868), in the green fenced area.

Step 135: The tomb fuels a legend that he's seated inside with a winning hand of cards to cheat the Devil. You can read more below. 

William Mackenzie's Pyramid Tomb

Local legend says Mackenzie sold his soul to the Devil for a winning poker hand, then had himself buried above ground, sitting upright at a card table with a winning hand still in his fingers, so he could never technically be "delivered" below. It's a brilliant story. It's also almost certainly untrue. The inscription on the tomb door tells a much quieter tale: it was built in 1868 by his brother Edward, seventeen years after Mackenzie actually died, as a straightforward memorial to a successful railway engineer. No poker table has ever been found inside. Sometimes the myth just outlives the paperwork.

Step 136: Retrace your steps back down Rodney St and towards the pedestrian crossing.



Step 137: There are two plaques mounted on the buildings on your right. Poet and Florence Nightingale's assistant was born at 9 Rodney Street in 1819.

Step 138: Author of "The Cruel Sea" was born at 11 Rodney Street in 1910.

Step 139: At the pedestrian crossing on your right, cross and turn left on the other side.

Step 140: Follow the road around to the right and then use the next crossing on your left.

Step 141: Cross over Leece St and turn right on the other side. Continue down Leece St towards the Bomed Out Church.

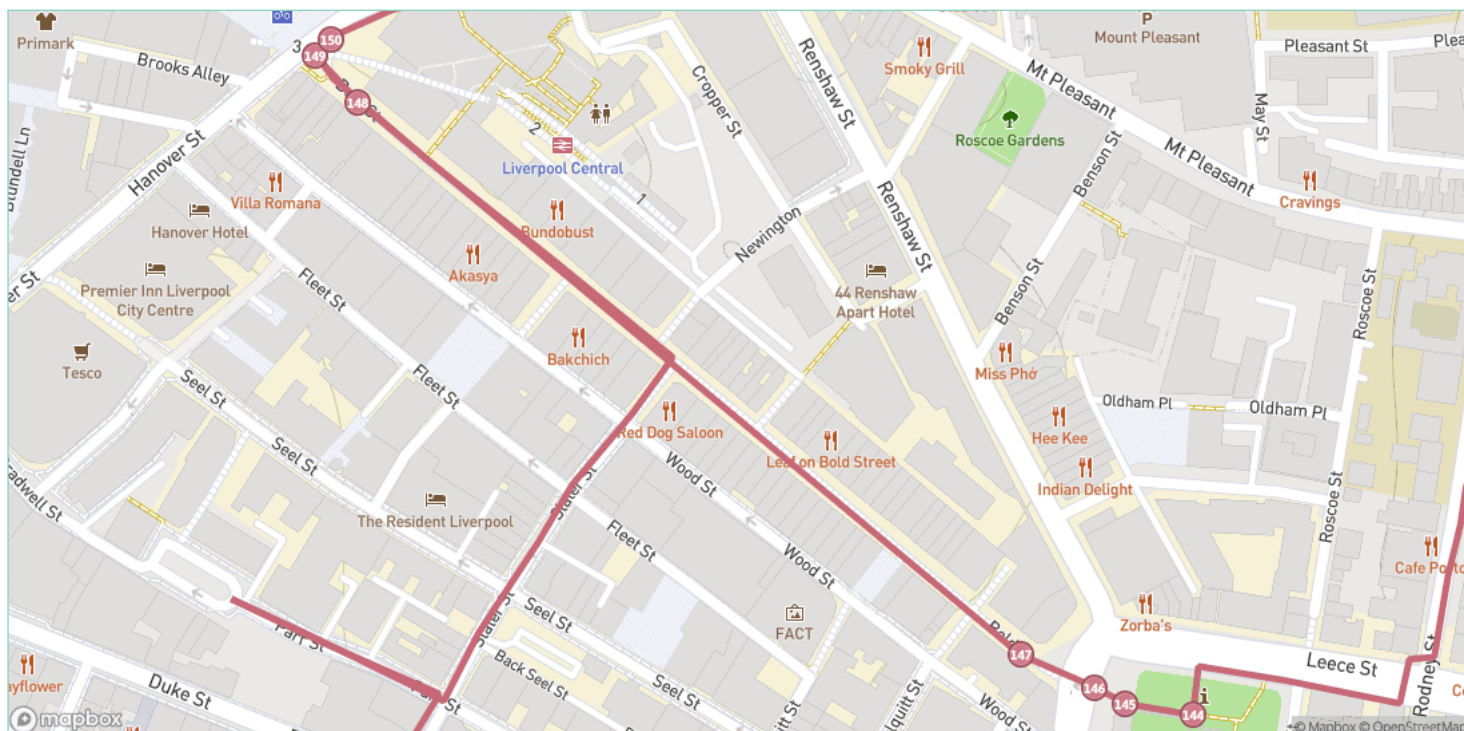
Step 142: St Luke's was gutted by an incendiary bomb in the May Blitz of 1941. It's now kept as a shell and living memorial. It also has a bar inside.

Step 143: Enter the grounds to explore the outside. The bar is on the right hand side. Read more below.

The Bomed Out Church

St Luke's took a direct hit during the May Blitz of 1941, one of the most concentrated bombing campaigns Liverpool endured. The fire gutted the interior and burned through the roof, leaving only the stone shell standing. After the war there were plans to demolish it, but local protests kept it standing, gutted and roofless, for over sixty years. Rather than restore it, the city chose to leave it as it was: a managed ruin. Since 2007 it's operated as a memorial and arts venue, charred timber still visible inside its walls, gardens growing where pews once stood.

Step 144: Continue down the footway. The church is open 11am - 5pm in summer and until 4pm in winter. Suggested donation is £2.



Step 145: Be careful and go down the steps to the pavement below and head to the main pedestrian crossing.

Step 146: Cross at the pedestrian crossing. Keep right to head straight down Bold St, where we were earlier today.

Step 147: Now here's the perfect place for a drink or some food to round off your walk.

Step 148: When you're ready, continue all the way to the end of the road to head back to the start of the walk.

Step 149: As you turn right back onto Ranelagh you'll spot another spaceship; it's actually the Radio City Tower aka St John's Beacon.

Step 150: Up ahead is Liverpool Central. We hope you enjoyed this epic walk of some of Liverpool's highlights. Come back for your next walk soon.