



**1** Liverpool has perhaps the most extensive and complete system of historic docks and monumental dockside warehouses anywhere in the world, **Albert Dock** is the biggest and best-preserved dock warehouse complex of its period. It opened in 1846 to design of dock engineer Jesse Hartley. It was saved from demolition in 1980s to symbolise the beginning of Liverpool's regeneration.



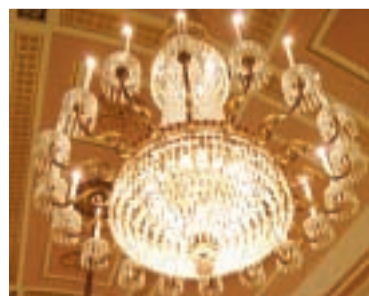
**2** The portico (porch) on the front of the **Albert Dock Traffic Office** shows innovative use of cast iron on a massive scale. The top floor was a later addition (1849) as accommodation for the principal clerk.

**3** **Merseyside Maritime Museum and HM Customs and Excise Museum** are located within north range of warehouses (3). Tate Liverpool, The Beatles Story and a selection of shops, cafés, bars and restaurants are also located at Albert Dock.



Tyson Smith with Edmund Thompson and George Capstick, celebrating maritime and money themes.

**11** **Castle Street** has Liverpool's finest collection of show-piece commercial buildings. On the corner of Cook Street is the former **Bank of England** of 1848, designed by C.R.Cockerell, a monumental composition in a blend of Greek and Roman Doric. On the opposite side is the ornate former **Adelphi Bank** of 1892, with green onion-shaped dome and bronze doors in high relief. The NatWest Bank of 1900 by R. Norman Shaw has unusual bands of green and cream marble, interrupted by red terracotta window surrounds. At first floor level, 3-5, Castle Street has a mosaic frieze depicting sailing ships and steam ships.



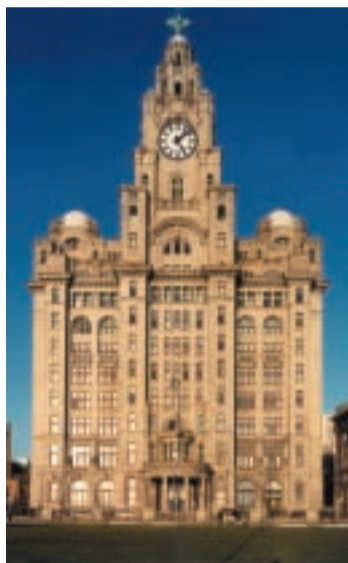
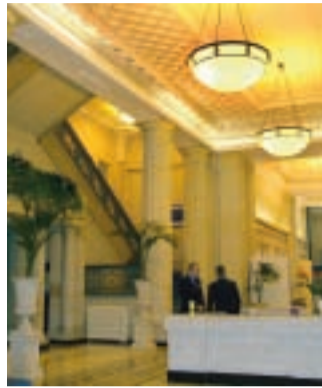
and demonstrate the importance of Liverpool's trade and commerce with Africa. At opposite end of Castle Street is Derby Square, site of the Castle of Liverpool, demolished in early 18th century.

Like Castle Street, **Dale Street** was laid out in the medieval period, along line of a small valley, or dale. Dale Street has undergone many cycles of redevelopment and widening. Most buildings along Dale Street date from mid-late 19th century, although some earlier buildings at the east end provide a fascinating contrast.



**4** **Port of Liverpool Building** was completed in 1907 as head office of Mersey Docks and Harbour Board. It is adorned with sculptures referring to sea and trade, including Neptune, sea creatures and horns of plenty.

**5** **Cunard Building** was completed in 1916 as the head office of Cunard Shipping Company, in the form of an Italian Renaissance palazzo. Shields of First World War allies are displayed high on the front to the river. Emblematic sculptures symbolising navigation and commerce are found on all four sides of building.



**6** **Royal Liver Building** was completed in 1911 to the design of Aubrey Thomas as head office of Royal Liver Friendly Society. Its reinforced concrete structure inside is hidden by the granite facing. It is a unique blend of Baroque, Art Nouveau and Byzantine influences. The famous Liver Birds are a cross between an eagle and a cormorant.



detailed capitals) a huge clock tower and French-influenced large curved roofs on the corner pavilions.

**13** **Municipal Building** was completed in 1868 to the design of John Weightman. These offices for Liverpool Corporation have hybrid classical detailing with Corinthian columns (each with individually

**14** **The Former Midland Railway Goods Warehouse** was built 1872-4 for storage of goods brought by road in transfer between sea and train. It was converted into the **Conservation Centre**



for National Museums Liverpool in 1995. The Conservation Centre closes for refurbishment in September 2005.



is widely acknowledged as the outstanding example of European neo-classical architecture. It has a free neo-Grecian exterior with a richly adorned Roman interior, inspired by the Baths of Caracalla in Rome.

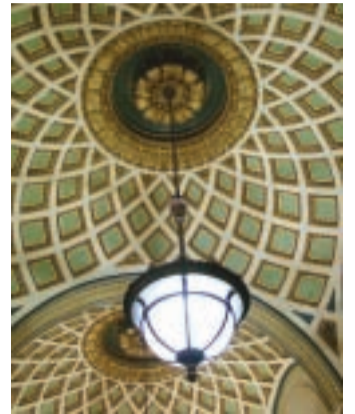


Many of these buildings are private commercial buildings and unrestricted internal public access is not possible for security reasons.



**7** **White Star Building** (Albion House) was designed in 1897 by R. Norman Shaw as offices of White Star Line, the company which commissioned the ill-fated *Titanic*. The gable to The Strand suffered bomb-damage in World War II. The difference in brick-colour shows the repair.

**8** **India Buildings** was completed in 1931 to the design of Herbert J. Rowse, as offices for Alfred Holt and Co.'s Blue Funnel Line. Occupying a whole city block, it is American-inspired with a grand barrel-vaulted arcade of shops.



**9** **Oriel Chambers** was built in 1864 to the design of Peter Ellis. It demonstrates exceptionally early use of curtain wall glazing and iron frame to maximise light, and minimise solid wall, and strongly influenced commercial architecture in North America. No. 16 Cook Street is the only other building known to be by Ellis.



**16** **World Museum Liverpool** was built 1857-1860 as William Brown Museum and Library. An extension, which also incorporated a College of Technology, was added 1896. The current entrance with its spectacular atrium was opened in April 2005 after considerable renovation of both buildings.

**17** **Picton Reading Room** was inserted between art gallery and museum, and opened 1879. Circular plan of building copies design of reading room in British Museum in London. It acts as a fulcrum in the street and relates to semi-circular apse at the north end of St George's Hall.



is in The Conservation Centre.) Friezes above the windows depict scenes from Liverpool's history.

**19** **County Sessions House** was built at the east end of William Brown Street 1882-84 with enriched classical decoration. Its lavish interior incorporates Burmantofts' tiles, mosaic floors, and marble columns. Part of the estate of National Museums Liverpool but not currently open to public.

