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A TOURIST GUIDE OF LONDON

Lucie Kudrnová

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Prohlašuji, že jsem práci zpracoval(a) samostatně a použil(a) jen
uvedených pramenů a literatury.

Plzeň, duben 2012

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1 INTRODUCTION

The topic of the Bachelor's thesis is *A Tourist Guide of London* and it is focused mainly on the places and sights which were pictured in famous romantic comedies shot in London. The tourist guide is therefore intended for people interested in travelling, films and film-making. A great deal of the tourist guides exist nowadays. They are printed or online and offer good knowledge about the city or country to the reader, but they are usually written in general way. The main reason why this topic was selected was that very little of the available tourist guides have any concrete specialization.

This tourist guide firstly deals with a few kinds of printed and online versions of tourist guides used for writing the Bachelor's thesis and compares them. Further, the thesis provides readers with useful information and tips for the tourists, concerning all necessary issues they need to know before travelling to the United Kingdom. The tourists are provided also with an offer of the film festivals which take place in London during the year and London film museums. The material on the film festivals and film museums is based on a substantial research about such cultural events and museums mainly using their official websites. The "London in Romantic Comedies" tourist guide provides an introduction of the concrete sights and places which appeared in the comedies, their detailed description and also description of the film scenes in which the sights or places were pictured. The tourists are introduced to the sights also with help of pictures showing not only the sights, but also places and their appearance in the concrete film scenes. The guide is replenished by the three-day itinerary with the concrete programme, created on the basis of the film places and sights.

The main objective of the Bachelor's thesis is to create an unusual, interesting tourist guide, which is specialized in recognizing the film locations and romantic comedies shot in London, as well as the necessary information which should be included in every kind of travel guides. The tourists are provided with the general information about the issues before travelling abroad, cultural events and places they want to visit, including the three-day itinerary.

2 TOURIST GUIDES

For writing of this Bachelor's thesis printed, as well as on-line versions of tourist guides were used. I would like to mention the typical features of these guides and compare them, mentioning the ones which were the best, the most helpful and the most useful for writing the Bachelor's thesis.

The Rough Guide to London written by Robert Andrews (2005)

This tourist guide was less extensive than the others. This guide has one hundred and sixty-seven pages. The content of this guide seems to be rather brief and there are very few pictures of the sights and maps. There were used only three maps of the city and one of the London tube. This guide includes basic information for the tourists, considering accommodation, transportation, eating, culture, tips and advice for the travellers. The next part is dedicated to the description of chosen places and sights. This part is divided according to the locations of the districts. The last part of the guide is dedicated to the brief history of London and other links to London, literature and film. At the end of the guide, there is an index for the reader's easier orientation and few empty pages for notes.

The National Geographic Traveller. London. – written by Louise Nicholson (2006)

The National Geographic guide was more colourful than the others. The book has two hundred and one pages. On the other side, this guide was much more brief than the first one, and it seems that this guide is not objective in some parts. The reader would expect that he finds here as much interesting information about the place he wants to know as possible, but there are sometimes too much evaluative words from the author, but not the information the reader wanted to find.

However, this printed guide was the best-arranged from all the used guides, had a large number of assorted maps, pictures and provided additional information within the describing the places. The information included contacts, opening times, means how to get there, official websites etc. The guide was divided in the same way as the previous one, according to the districts, including history of the city, cultural tips, trips outside London, tips for eating and accommodation. At the end, there was again an index for easy orientation.

London: Louise Nicholson's definitive guide (1990)

Louise Nicholson's definitive guide was rather extensive guide for purpose of writing this thesis. This guide is written in very small font and the text is very condensed. There are three hundred and eighty-two pages. Practically no pictures were used in this guide, just only few maps. In this book, too much information about history is used and not too much about the sights themselves. As the others, this guide is divided

according to the districts, includes practical information about accommodation, food, transport, culture etc. At the end of the book is placed an index, but judging as a user this guide was not well-arranged in comparison to others.

Lonely Planet – online version of travel guide

On this websites the readers can choose any destination they need. After entering the name of the destination or concrete name of sights into the searching box, the guide will offer a number of links. On this websites the travellers can find everything about the sights, prices, maps etc. There can be found an overview of history, transport, practical information, hotels, shopping, entertainment, sport opportunities, tours and many others. The Lonely Planet guide also offers online booking of hotels, flight tickets or for example buying an insurance policy online. This guide is very extensive, full of pictures and quite easy for the reader's orientation.

Studying the above mentioned guides in more detail and using them for writing the Bachelor's thesis, the following guides were most useful *The Rough Guide to London written by Robert Andrews (2005)*, *The National Geographic Traveller. London. – written by Louise Nicholson (2006)* in spite of their imperfections. *The Lonely Planet – online version of travel guides* was also very useful and helpful.

3 USEFUL INFORMATION FOR TOURISTS

The following chapter includes all necessary information needful for tourists who want to travel to the United Kingdom. The useful advice and recommendations refer to the transport, legislation, entrance into the country, money and British currency, accommodation, public holidays and opening times of shops and institutions, timezone, giving tips, emergency, healthcare and safety precautions. The tourists ought to know all these information before going to this country.

How to get to London from the Czech Republic

There are a lot of possibilities how to get to London, which are provided by many kinds of transport.

By plane

Several airlines provide transport services from Prague to London e.g.: Air France, Alitalia, British Airways, Czech Airlines, KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, etc. Flight tickets are available approximately from 2000 CZK (Czech crown). The flight from Prague to London takes about two and a half an hour.

By train

Both one-way ticket from Prague to London and return ticket, there is a possibility of booking a seat in a ticket office in advance. [1] When travelling by train, changing for another train in Berlin and in Brussels is

needed. The journey takes about 18 hours. The train arrives to Waterloo, an international railway station.

By bus

The journey from the Czech Republic to London takes about 16 hours and the final destination is called Victoria Coach Station in London. The tickets can be bought and booked for example at the following transfer companies: Eurolines, Student Agency, GTS International, Capital Express, National Express. [2]

By car

Another possibility of travelling to United Kingdom is by car, but it can be quite expensive for travellers. To make the way the shortest, the best solution is to go via Germany, Belgium and France. After arriving to Calais in France, the travellers will find themselves on the bank of the English Channel. To get to England, there are two possibilities - either to pass under by train through the Channel Tunnel or to sail on a ferryboat. Going through the Channel Tunnel takes less time, sailing on ferry is more comfortable but, unfortunately, also more time-consuming. The roads in Britain are in good condition, but driving car on the left side may be confusing for foreigners. „Continental driver“ label can help the foreigners to keep local drivers calm. [3] „ Maximum speed limit within village is 30 mph (50 km/h), highway speed limit is 70 mph (113 km/h) and on other roads 60 mph (97 km/h). Safety-belts are mandatory for people sitting at the front. The way length is approximately 1230 kilometers and should take about 13 hours.“ [4]

Entry into the country and other legislative issues

It is necessary to show a valid passport or identity card to the immigration officer on the arrival to the United Kingdom. Czech citizens do not need visa. EU citizens with valid driving licence within the European Union are allowed to drive any kind of vehicle, which must be marked on the driving licence.

Embassy of the Czech Republic is located at the following address:

26, Kensington

Palace Gardens

London W8 4QY

United Kingdom [5]

Money ex-change and British currency

The British currency is called British pound (£). One pound is divided into one hundred pence (p). In the United Kingdom 1 p, 2 p, 5 p, 10 p, 20 p, 50 p 1 £ and 2 £ coins and 5 £, 10 £, 20 £ and 50 £ banknotes are used. The value of 1 £ is according to current exchange rate 29,6 CZK (on the date of 17 March 2012).

The best place for money ex-change is an official bureau de change because of the convenient exchange rate. On the contrary exchange rate is very high at hotels and therefore it is not recommended to exchange money there. In case of having some financial problems, travellers can contact their bank in the Czech Republic and ask to send them certain amount of money to the chosen bank in the United Kingdom. Before travelling to the United Kingdom, it is necessary to make sure that

credit card used by tourists allows them to withdraw cash and payments abroad. [6]

Travelling in London

London is a big city with complicated infrastructure. Still, not to be lost there, the visitors can use various kinds of transport.

Taxi

London taxi is very simple to recognize. These cars are called „Black cab“ or „minicab“. The „Black cab“ cars have special design, their number is limited and drivers of the „Black cab“ cars are highly qualified and have to know the whole city perfectly (see Appendix 1). Another advantage is that they are fully insured and offer the possibility to transport packages. The visitors can get on these cabs at the taxi ranks, call them by means of taxi telephone service or to catch them right on the street. The „For Hire“ sign in the middle of the roof means that the taxi is free. [7]

Tube

The fastest mean of transport is tube. The London tube has twelve lines which have their own special colour and name and about 300 stations. The only thing the passengers need to know is the direction they want to go – northbound, eastbound, southbound or westbound. London tube conveys daily about two and a half million people. The tube works approximately from 5.30 till midnight - from Monday to Saturday - and from 7.30 on Sunday. It runs every 5 minutes. The tickets for the tube are

possible to buy at ticket vendors or at ticket offices in station entrance halls. The map of London tube is available in the Appendix 3.

Buying a Travel card would be convenient for these who plan to travel a lot. It is a kind of favourable travel card and the fare is cheaper than when buying single tickets. The London tube has very well-organized system, lightning and it is highly reliable. [8]

Bus

Going by famous red doubledeckers is very nice but these buses don't often go on time because of the traffic jams (see Appendix 1). The tickets are available at ticket vendors at the stations or at the bus drivers during entry into the bus. The buses run regularly from 6.00 till midnight. After midnight, there run night buses marked with the letter "N". The night buses run approximately every 20 minutes. [9]

The travellers can find maps of tube and bus routes and further information on the official websites of London transport.

Official websites: <http://www.tfl.gov.uk/>

Train

The best way how to get to big London suburbs is to go by suburban trains. For this kind of transport the Travel card is also valid. [10]

Car

The traffic jams are the biggest problem in London. The worst way of transport in London is to travel by car, mainly in the centre of the metropolis. Driving on the left is often confusing for foreigners and it causes car accidents. [11]

Accomodation

It is very necessary for tourists to know that accomodation in London is one of the most expensive in Europe. In comparison to other European countries, London accomodation is very expensive, but fortunately there exist several possibilities and travellers can decide where they will stay. Of course, it depends on how much money they can or want to invest in the accomodation. [12]

Local hostels

Local hostels offer affordable prices, but tourists have to be aware that this kind of accomodation is not luxurious, but quite comfortable and in comparison to expensive hotels also cheap.

This kind of accomodation is intended for young people, students, specifically for people from 18 to 30 years. [13] What needs to be expected is less privacy, because of shared toilets and bathroom with other people. There is also a shared kitchen and the most important thing is the possibility of sharing one bedroom with other people. The reason is that these rooms have from four to twelve beds. Hostels usually offer male, female or mixed bedrooms. So if travellers choose this kind of accomodation, the most comfortable solution is to go with three other friends and share with them the room for four. There exist plenty of

hostels in London, so everybody can choose their favourite one on the internet, look at the pictures, read what facilities the hostel offers and then decide to book it or not.

London Hotels

When choosing hotel or another kind of accommodation, it is good to pick the hotel according to its address. The reason is, that if the tourists choose a hotel which is far from the city centre, they will lose plenty of time because of transport. It takes a lot of time and money to commute to the city centre. So, it is very good to prepare a plan of stay and act according to this plan. It is very important to book a hotel in advance. It helps travellers to save both time and money and also trouble with looking for a suitable hotel. [14]

Expensive London hotels sometimes offer special off-season discounts. When booking accommodation travellers can be asked for deposit payment or credit card number. It is very important to check the bill carefully, the VAT should be included in price. [15]

When deciding where the accommodation should be located, it is necessary to remember, that in West End district – Soho, Covent Garden, St. James's, Mayfair and Marylebone and in Knightsbridge and Kensington - there are mostly very expensive and luxurious hotels. On the contrary, the cheaper accommodation can be found nearby Victoria and Paddington train stations, including B&B in Earl's Court. The cheapest accommodation in London are camping sites. The only disadvantage is, that they are located in the city outskirts. [16]

Post offices

All the post offices are opened from Monday to Friday, from 9.00 to 17.30, on Saturday from 9.00 to 13.00. The postage stamps are available at the post offices, vending machines or at newsagent's. The pillar-boxes are red colour. [17]

Public holidays

During the public holidays the most of the shops and public institutions are closed, but there are a lot of shops which remain open.

The most important public holidays in the United Kingdom are:

New Year's Day	1 st January
Saint Valentine's Day	14 th February
Teachers' Day	28 th March
Easter	at the turn of the March and April
All Fools' Day	1 st April
May Day	1 st May
Mother's Day	the second Sunday in May
Spring Vacation	the last Monday in May
International Children's Day	1 st June
Trooping the Colour	the second Saturday in June
Autumn Vacation	the last Monday in August
Halloween	31 st October
All Saints' Day	1 st November
Guy Fawkes Night	5 th November
Veterans Day	11 th November
International Students' Day	17 th November

Christmas Eve	24 th December
Christmas Day	25 th December
New Year's Eve	31 st December

Opening times

The opening time of shops is usually from 9.00 to 17.30 from Monday to Saturday. The big supermarkets or hypermarkets usually close later, about 20.00 or 21.00. There are a lot of shops which remain open at holidays. The most significant events for the United Kingdom are for example Trooping of the Colour, annual rowing races between Oxford and Cambridge universities. Local people often wear national costumes during the celebrations. The celebrations are accompanied by traditional entertainment, games and rituals. [18]

Time zone

The United Kingdom is situated on the Prime Meridian that divides the Earth into the Eastern and Western Hemispheres. The Czech Republic is situated in another time zone. Because of this fact, there is always one extra hour more than in the United Kingdom. The time-lag remains the same during all the year, because there is daylight saving time and wintertime in England. [19]

Tips

Giving tips in British restaurants is expected. Usual tip amount is 10 – 15 % of the total amount. Guests do not need to give a tip when the service is included in price. When paying by credit card, it is necessary to

check, if the total amount is written before signing the bill. It is not necessary to give a tip in pubs and bars. If you want to express your thanks, you can offer to the bartenders to have a drink to your bill. Usual tip amount for taxi drivers is also 10% or more in case that they will help people with their luggage or they have to wait. There are no tips expected in theatres, cinemas and concert halls. [20]

Emergency

If any kind of help is needed, call immediately 999. All types of telephones can be used and the calling is free. It is very important to tell to the operator the address where the accident happened, the nearest significant point, the name of cross-roads or the house number. The most important is to describe where exactly the people are and hold on until the rescue comes.

If happens that the traveller lose his / her credit card, he / she needs to inform local police and his / her bank immediately, so that the company issuing credit cards could block the credit card. [21]

Health care

In case of any health troubles, needing a doctor or a dentist, visitors should ask at a hotel reception for advice where to find the nearest medical care. Unless the health troubles are big, tourists can visit the nearest pharmacy and ask the pharmacist for help. A pharmacy is often a part of a drugstore. All the receipts need to be kept for the insurance company, so they could pay the money back. National Health Service hospitals provide the 24 - hour emergency. The private hospitals don't include emergency service. The pharmacies are open from 9.00 until

midnight. Some over-the-counter medicaments do not have to be available in the United Kingdom. As a precaution travellers should have enough medicaments which they are taking. The pharmacist can provide advice if a patient information leaflet is shown. Then the pharmacist can offer possible equivalent medicament to the patient.

Safety precautions

No valuables should be left at a hotel room, they should be kept in a hotel safe. It is good to make photocopies of passport and identity card, write down necessary data of a credit card and keep them at separated place. Just small amount of money should be kept by travellers. Everybody should keep away from parks at night, be careful of their handbags and should not travel alone at night. Walking only on well-lit streets and using only buses and other transport where are another people is recommended. [22]

After reading this chapter dealing with the most important information on travelling to and across Great Britain, the travellers can be sure that they know all the important information and their travelling will be secure and they will be prepared for any unexpected occasions which may happen during their stay in the United Kingdom.

4 FILM FESTIVALS IN LONDON

London is considered to be a famous background for many movie scenes and home of magnificent film festivals. The aim of this chapter is to create well arranged calendar of film festivals held in this spectacular city. In London, there are film festivals several times a year and they are very miscellaneous.

All of these festivals take place annually and are very popular for plenty of people. In this chapter, only basic information about the festivals is stated, but the tourists and other people interested in film festivals in London can find out more information on the official websites stated at the ends of the paragraphs. The logos of the film festivals used in the texts below are taken from the official websites of the film festival organizations.

January:

London Short Film Festival



An event presenting the best British short film – makers, which takes place annually in London. This festival pictures a big opportunity for young creative and talented people. The former Halloween Short Film Festival became in 2008 the London Short Film Festival, which was organised by Philip Ilson. This festival has been growing for years and relates to the film industry and live music. [23]

Official websites: <http://shortfilms.org.uk/>

March:

The Taiwan Cinefest



This Taiwanese non-profit-making festival is designated to be independent, editorially neutral and with the aim of supporting and appreciation for Taiwanese film-makers in the Great Britain and around the world. The Taiwan Cinefest is held annually in London and other British cities. The audience can expect a large scale of Taiwanese cinema art like feature films, documentaries, short films and other. [24]

Official websites: <http://taiwancinefest.com/>

Birds Eye View Film Festival



This annual event is a showcase of work by women filmmakers from across the world, which supports and celebrates female creative vision and talent. It deals with contribution of women directors to film-making. The Birds Eye View Film Festival was founded in 2002 by Rachel Millward and Pinny Grylls. The BEV was originally a short film event, which in March 2005 became the British first major festival of women filmmakers. [25]

Official websites: <http://www.birds-eye-view.co.uk/>

London Gay and Lesbian Film Festival



The BFI London Gay and Lesbian Film Festival offers an interesting programme including feature films, archive classics, short films, experimental and erotic films. The main purpose of this event is to show British filmmakers' extravagancy of creativity and to promote human sexual diversity. The festival has been run annually in March in London. It's expansive programme includes over two hundred titles. [26]

Official websites: <http://www.bfi.org.uk/>

May:

Sci-fi London



The London International Festival of Science Fiction and Fantastic Films which last six days presents new and old science fiction and fantasy films, reviews them and discusses about them. At this independent festival at least twelve British premieres are presented annually. The festival was founded by Louis Savy. The purpose was to show films which are not usual for British movie scene. [27]

Official websites: <http://www.sci-fi-london.com/festival>

August:

Rushes - Soho Shorts Festival



The film event which is located in Soho and London's West End, using cafés, screening rooms and cinemas where is the filmmakers' work presented. A large variety of discussions and debates concerning filmmaking and media is held. This festival is not-for-profit and presents short films including animation, music video, documentary, live action drama etc. [28]

Official websites: <http://sohoshorts.wordpress.com/>

Portobello Film Festival



The PFF was established in 1996 to provide a chance for new cinematographers of different kinds of British film. - The festival has nicknames such as 'the wild side of Brit Film', 'this pioneering film festival', 'the biggest celebration of independent film in Europe' and 'London's biggest filmic free-for-all'. The films have been screened at various places, for example parks, clubs, bars and theatres. The festival has also expanded to other countries and takes place in Cannes, Macau and Venice. [29]

Official websites: <http://www.portobellofilmfestival.com/>

Film4 Summer Screen



The film festival, which takes place at Somerset House, a spectacular neo-classical building in the centre of London, located between the River Thames and the Strand. It is one of the most spectacular open-air cinema in London. The programme of the festival features many genres from action thrillers, romantic comedies to film classics. The delicious refreshment and the best DJs create a big part of this fascinating twelve-day event. [30]

Official websites: <http://www.film4.com/minisite/summer-screen-somerset-house/>

FrightFest Film Festival



This annual film festival was originally made up by Paul McEvoy, Ian Rattray and Alan Jones. This five-day event takes place every August at Bank Holiday weekend and is held in Central London. The festival is dedicated to the creation and presentation of horrors, thrillers, fantasy and sci-fi films in the Empire Cinema in London's West End. The FrightFest is primarily focused on horror genre. It is considered to be the most frightening festival in the United Kingdom. [31]

Official websites: <http://www.frightfest.co.uk/>

September / October:

Raindance Film Festival

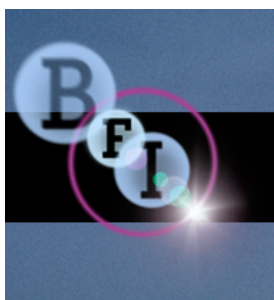


This Festival was established in April 1992 by Elliot Grove. This Europe's leading independent film festival supports and promotes independent films and filmmakers from the United Kingdom and all over the world. The Raindance Film Festival includes fictional, documentary and experimental features, short films, music videos and films for children. It takes place annually at the turn of the September and October. Its length is about twelve days. [32]

Official websites: <http://www.raindance.co.uk/>

October / November:

The Times BFI London Film Festival



The BFI London Film Festival is the largest public film festival in the United Kingdom. This Festival is presenting films from around the world and promotes the work of British filmmakers. The BFI London Film Festival offers over three hundred features, documentaries, short films and animations. The festival takes place every year at the turn of October and November at various locations in London. [33]

Official websites: <http://www.wikifestivals.com/wiki/bfi-london-film-festival>

Russian Film Festival



The Russian Film Festival is very significant event of the modern Russia and takes place annually in London. The festival is located into the prestigious Apollo Cinema in Picadilly Circus. The presented films of the best Russian film directors, actors and producers are discussed by them with the audiences. The programme of the Russian Film Festival includes the best award-winning films of the year, documentary films and animation. All films have English subtitles. This festival plays a big role in the London cultural scene. The Kinoklub and the Russian Film Festival were introduced in 2008 by the Academia Rossica organization which is participating in providing extraordinary cultural events. [34]

Official websites: <http://academia-rossica.org/en/film/russian-film-festival>

November:

BFM International Film Festival



Black Filmmaker International Film Festival is an annual event which takes place in London and lasts for one week in November. This film festival was established in 1998. It is designated to the British black filmmakers to reflect their cultural experience. Short films, animation, documentary films, experimental and fiction are presented by people of Afro-American origin. The event is held at the London's West End locations such as Odeon Covent Garden, Curzon Soho, Prince Charles Cinema and the Metro. [35]

Official websites: <http://www.bfmmedia.com/festival/>

London Children's Film Festival



The London Children's Film Festival was established in November 2005 and is intended for children and families. At this festival the audience can expect features of premieres, film classics, animated films, workshops and events in various locations in London. The LCFF is located in the London's Barbican Centre. [36]

Official websites: <http://www.londonchildrenfilm.org.uk/>

German Film Festival



The German Film Festival is a London's annual event which is held in November. The best new movies from German filmmakers are presented at this festival, including comedies, dramas and documentaries. The event is located in Curzon Soho. [37]

Official websites: <http://www.viewlondon.co.uk/whatson/german-film-festival-london-article-7620.html>

November / December:

Discovering Latin America Film Festival



Discovering Latin America Film Festival is an event dedicated to the filmmakers and producers from Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela presenting their best productions of Latin America cinematography. One of the aims of this festival is to appeal to London public to celebrate Latin American culture. The DLAFF takes place in many locations across Central London. The festival offers a variety of excellent feature films, short films, documentaries and discussions with film directors. [38]

Official websites: <http://www.discoveringleatinamerica.com/>

In the conclusion of this chapter it is needed to observe, that London offers innumerable scale of cultural occasions where every single person can choose what he or she likes. London offers culture every day at every time.

5 FILM MUSEUMS IN LONDON

The itinerary introduced below is dedicated to the tourists who are interested in films and film-making. In this chapter a number of film museums will be introduced to the tourists and after reading this, they can decide if they would like to visit any of them. This tourist summary includes all necessary information about the museums, opening times, locations and the lists of prices. The visitation of one of these museums will constitute a part of the tourist itinerary.

The London Film Museum

This museum was established in February 2008 by Jonathan Sands. It's former name was The Movieum. The aim of the London Film Museum is to support the movie industry and culture. „The Museum has partnerships with the following: *Warner Bros, Twentieth Century Fox, Lucasfilm, Paramount, Pinewood Studios, British Film Institute, Film London, The Propstore of London, Getty Images Gallery, Madame Tussauds, Terry English, The Kubrick Foundation* and many more.“ An area of the museum covers about 2508 square metres. The Evening Standard British Film Awards took place in The Debating Chamber which is part of the London Film Museum. [39]

The opening times:

Monday – Wednesday, Friday	10.00 am – 5.00 pm
Thursday	11.00 am – 5.00 pm
Saturday	10.00 am – 6.00 pm
Sunday	11.00 am – 6.00 pm

„The last entrance is one hour before the closing time.“

Tickets:

Ticket prices are from £ 9.50 to £ 13.50. The entrance to the museum and all the exhibitions are included in the price.

The address of this museum is: The London Film Museum
County Hall,
Riverside Building
next to London Eye
South Bank, London SE1

Tel: + 44 020 7202 7040

Email: info@londonfilmmuseum.com

Official websites: londonfilmmuseum.com [40]

The Cinema Museum

This museum is designated for researchers and people who are enthusiastic about the film industry. The visitors can see there exhibits including equipment, furnishings and architecture of the cinemas, marketing materials which promoted former films, old lobby cards, photographic images. Another interesting issues are certainly: „a large collection of posters and original artwork, projectors from every era, both professional and amateur, cinema staff uniforms, fixtures and fittings such as cinema seating and carpets, ashtrays and signage, and more than 17 million feet of film. A fascinating archive of printed publications includes an extensive collection of periodicals, fan magazines and trade magazines, campaign books and cinema sheet music.“ [41]

The opening times:

The Cinema Museum is open by appointment. There are open weekends and other events which are announced on the museum websites.

Tickets:

The ticket prices are from £ 7 to £ 10.

The address of this museum is: The Cinema Museum
2 Dugard Way (off Renfrew Road)
London SE11 4TH

Tel.: +44 (0)20 7840 2200

Email: info@cinemamuseum.org.uk

Official websites: www.cinemamuseum.org.uk [42]

The Sherlock Holmes Museum

„The Sherlock Holmes Museum is dedicated to the times and the life of Sherlock Holmes.“ The building in which the museum is located was built in 1815. Its architectural and cultural heritage is protected by the British Government. The museum interior has been faithfully maintained exactly as it was written in published stories. [43]

The opening times:

The museum is open daily from 9.30 am to 18.00 pm.

Tickets:

The ticket prices are from £ 4 to £ 6.

The address of this museum is: The Sherlock Holmes Museum
221b Baker St.
London NW1 6XE

Tel: 01+44+207 224 3688

Email: curator@sherlock-holmes.co.uk

Official websites: www.sherlock-holmes.co.uk [44]

The Madame Tussauds Museum

The Madame Tussauds Museum is one of the most visited tourist attractions in London. This museum exhibits wax works of historical and famous people such as movie stars, popular music groups and singers, the best sportsmen politicians and other interesting people. The Hollywood Stars, the Bollywood Stars and Characters compartments of the Madame Tussauds Museum could be very interesting experience for the movie-loving tourists as they can see the life-size celebrities made from wax and take a picture with their favourite ones. This museum has its subsidiaries in Amsterdam, Hong Kong, Las Vegas, New York and another big American, European, Asian and Australian cities.

The opening times:

Monday - Friday 9.30 am – 17.30 pm

Saturday - Sunday 9.00 am – 18.00 pm

Tickets:

The tickets to the museum are available at the museum cash desk or on-line. The current prices of the tickets are:

£ 30.00 for adults
£ 25.80 for children
£ 108.00 for families

Recommendation: Tourists should book the tickets in advance on-line. It is usually impossible to buy the tickets the day you arrive to the museum and sometimes even not for the whole week or month.

The address of this museum is: Madame Tussauds,
Marylebone Road,
London NW1 5LR

Tel: +44 (0) 871 894 3000

Email: guest.services@madame-tussauds.com

Official websites: www.madametussauds.com [45]

London is very cultural city with thousands of museums, galleries, theatres, cinemas and other cultural places. The specific selection of museums mentioned above was carefully prepared taking into consideration the overall theme of tourist visit to London. It was made specifically for the tourists interested in films, film-making and movie-stars to pick up the best one they would like to visit.

6 "LONDON IN ROMANTIC COMEDIES" TOURIST GUIDE

This chapter serves as a part of the guide for the tourists and romantic comedies fans. This part of the guide is dedicated to the description of famous London places or sights which were pictured in the romantic comedies shot in London. This chapter includes also description of the concrete film scenes where the sights or places were seen and provides brief information about the films. For the purpose of creating the guide, the most famous romantic comedies of recent past were chosen, including *Bridget Jones's Diary*, *Bridget Jones: The Edge of Reasons*, *Match Point*, *Love Actually* and *Notting Hill*.

Notting Hill and Portobello Road

This fashionable district is located in the West London. This place became a home for many African-Caribbean immigrants in the past. Nowadays a lot of wealthy inhabitants settled in Notting Hill. The streets of Notting Hill are full of broadleaved trees, big luxurious houses, elegant and glamorous bars and restaurants. This district is well-known for Londoners and other people for its famous Portobello Road Market and for a carnival during which Notting Hill is full of colours, Caribbean people, food and music.

Portobello Road Market

This northbound street formerly served as a hollow way leading to the Porto Bello Farm. Until the seventies trading with horses and herbs

which were sold by gipsy people was very typical for this location. In the nineties of the 19th century, there were only Saturday night markets lighted by flambeaus. Antiquities sellers have brought a fame to this street. Portobello Road Market is nowadays one of the biggest markets in the United Kingdom. It is possible to buy almost everything at the street market, goods such as clothes, jewellery, books, gramophone records, exotic food, antiquities and many others. On Saturday, there are more stalls in the market than during the week days. The colourful, noisy and attractive market provides day-long entertainment for everyone who loves unconventional shopping. The market offering fresh food and vegetables is located in Golborne Road. The shops between Aklam Road and Oxford Gardens offer the latest fads, which a lot of elegant Londoners sitting in the surrounding pubs usually wear. [46]

Official websites: <http://www.portobellomarket.org/>

The Carribean carnival

The Carribean carnival takes place annually in August during Bank Holiday. At these days the streets of Notting Hill are changing into a big stunnig Carribean celebration. The first street African-Carribean festival took place in the sixties of the last century. This festival is the biggest street celebration in Europe and attracts about one million people every year. The ceremonial processions, loud exotic music and fantastic costumes constituting various themes, such as African warrior, butterflies or flowers are the typical signs of the carnival. The authors of the best costumes and music are awarded a prize. [47] The visitors can also enjoy live music at the stages where they can listen to reggae, ragga, jungle, hip-hop, black or Carribean music. This event is not recommended to those who do not like crowds of people and loud music. The visitors

should beware of their valuables - because the streets are full of pickpockets. [48]

Official websites: <http://www.thenottinghillcarnival.com/>

At the Notting Hill district, plenty of famous films were shot. To be specific, the audience could see this location in the following films: *Notting Hill*, *Bridget Jones's Diary*, *Love Actually*, *Match Point* and many others.

The Notting Hill district can be seen in detail in the *Notting Hill* film, which is shot mainly in this location and bears its name. The outstanding actors starring at this film were Julia Roberts and Hugh Grant and the film was made in 1999.

Places and buildings shown in the Notting Hill location:

Picture 1

William Thacker's (Hugh Grant)
'travel bookshop':
142 Portobello Road,
Notting Hill,
London W11



Picture 1

Picture 2

The corner of Westbourne
Park Road at Portobello
Road,
Notting Hill,
London W11



Picture 2

This is the place where William Thacker (Hugh Grant) meets Anna Scott (Julia Roberts).

Picture 3

280 Westbourne Park Road,
Notting Hill,
London W11

The flat where William Thacker (Hugh
Grant) was living in the film, the one with
a 'blue door'.



Picture 3

In the *Bridget Jones's Diary* the Notting Hill location was also pictured, concretely Coffee Republic on Portobello Road. The same café where Hugh Grant meets Julia Roberts in the *Notting Hill* film.

Picture 4

Portobello Road Market during nightfall



Picture 4

Oxford Street

This street was originally the Roman route leading from Hampshire to the Suffolk coast. The name Oxford Street arose from the fact, that the land on the north side was bought by Edward Harley, who came from Oxford. [49] The Oxford Street became the main London shopping street in the 18th century, when rich Londoners started to move from the City to the new built West End. The Oxford Street is 3 km long and still remains one of the most busy streets of the world. In the west direction from the Oxford Circus, there are located predominantly luxurious shops. One of the best known in the Selfridge's. This impressive building with colossal columns and the Queen of Time supporting a clock in art deco style above the entrance is considered to be a historical sight. This department store was opened in 1909 by Gordon Selfridge, millionaire from Chicago. In that time, it had 130 departments. [50]

Official websites: <http://www.oxfordstreet.co.uk/>
<http://www.selfridges.com/>



Picture 5

Picture 5

Oxford street, London, at night

The film audience can see the Oxford Street in the *Love Actually* film, which was made in 2003.



Picture 6

Picture 6

Selfridges & Co, Oxford Street,
London

At this filming location, Harry (Alan Rickman) is buying a necklace in the jeweller's for his mistress and secretary in one person - Mia (Heike Makatsch) from the salesman Rufus (Rowan Atkinson) who gives his obsessive attention to the gift-wrapping.

Picture 7

Harry (Alan Rickman) at the Selfridge's, the famous Oxford Street department store while his wife is doing christmas shopping for their mothers.



Picture 7

10 Downing Street

Downing Street is located between the Foreign Office and the Treasury and is closed to the public. Since 1732 it has been the official residence of the British leaders. [51] This street where No. 10, the residence of the prime minister, is located is protected with a large iron gate. David Cameron, the current PM (Prime Minister), lives in this property with his family. „The Prime Minister who lived here for the longest time in modern history of Great Britain was Mrs Margaret Thatcher.“ [52]

„The neighbouring house No. 11 has been home to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's since the early twentieth century.“ [53] „All the Downing street houses have internal connecting doors and link to the Cabinet Office building on Whitehall.“ [54]

Official websites: <http://www.number10.gov.uk/>

**Picture 8**

Downing Street, 10,
London

Picture 8

The lovers of romantic comedies can see this location for example in the *Love Actually* film. The film was made in 2003, written and directed by Richard Curtis.

Picture 9

Hugh Grant as a British prime minister in the *Love Actually* film, where he fell in love with his asisstant, a new junior member of a household staff Natalie (Martine McCutcheon).



Picture 9

Tower Bridge

The Tower Bridge is considered to be the last bridge built down stream on the river Thames. The span of the bridge while it is open is 70 m (metres) and the height is 41,2 m. The construction of this bridge started in 1886, nowadays it belongs to the newest bridges in London. It

was designed to help crowded London bridges and to provide good access for the ships of big displacement to the Upper Pool in the London harbour. [55] The construction works were finished in 1894. Its neo-gothic towers are overlain with moorstone and Portland stone. Inside the towers, there is steel construction which enables to lift up the road crossing to let the ships get through. Lifting up the bridge provides very spectacular view. The foot-bridge in the upper part of the Tower Bridge connecting the tops of the two towers was initially determined for the public, but since 1909 to 1982 it was closed, as it became the favourite place for the prostitutes and for the self-murderers. Nowadays it is opened to public within the sightseeing „Tower Bridge Experience“ accompanied by the guide who uses London cockney dialect and provides information about the history of the bridge. [56]

Admission Prices for Tower Bridge Experience:

Adults	£8.00
Children (aged 5-15)	£3.40
Students (with identification)	£5.60
Seniors (aged 60 +)	£5.60

NOTE: The prices are valid until 31 March 2012. Children aged 15 years or under must be accompanied by an adult. Tower Bridge Exhibition is closed 24 - 26 December and open from 12.00 on the 1 January. [57]

Official websites: <http://www.towerbridge.org.uk/>



Picture 10

Tower Bridge, London, during sunset

Picture 10

The Tower Bridge was shown as a film location at the romantic comedy film *Bridget Jones: The Edge of Reasons*, the film which was made in 2004 by Beeban Kidron. This film is a sequel of the first part – *Bridget Jones's Diary*.

The Tower Bridge can be seen in the film in the background in the scene where Bridget Jones (Renée Zellweger) is arguing with her boyfriend Mark Darcy (Colin Firth) while going along the Thames strand.

Picadilly Circus

The Picadilly Circus is considered to be a center of the city for many Londoners. It was established by John Nash in 1918. The aim of this circus was to connect Carlton House and Regent's Park. Nowadays it is the main traffic junction. This location is much-frequented by tourists, thanks to its aluminium statue, commonly called as the Statue of Eros. The statue is not picturing the God of love as people assume, but the Angel of Christian Charity. The statue was set up in honour of the

Victorian philanthropist and social reformer, earl from Shaftesbury, who was fighting against work exploitation. [58]

In the nineties of the nineteenth century the Picadilly Circus became the first place, where the advertising neons of worldwide brands were lighted. [59]



Picture 11

Picadilly Circus, London

Picture 11

The Picadilly Circus was pictured in the *Bridget Jones's Diary* and in the *Bridget Jones: The Edge of Reasons* films.



Picture 12

Bridget Jones (Renée Zellweger) on her way to work, coming out from the Picadilly Circus tube station

Picture 12

The Royal Courts of Justice

This building is commonly known as the Law Courts. [60] It is located near the Temple tube station. This neo-gothic complex of buildings is a seat of the Court of Appeal, where the most complicated and the most serious civil cases are judged. The adoptions and the defamations of character are sent here. The Royal Courts of Justice is a place, where many legal processes are taken between pop or TV stars and tabloid press. Over fifty court rooms are open to the public, but before entering everybody has to go through the strict security examination. [61]

Official websites: <http://www.justice.gov.uk/>



Picture 13

The Royal Courts of Justice,
London

Picture 13

The Royal Courts of Justice was shown in the *Bridget Jones's Diary* film, concretely in the scene, where Bridget (Renée Zellweger) should have fulfil her assingment as a new TV reporter. But she and her team missed the important information connected to her report, because she left for the cigarettes and another member of her team was at the toilet.

Royal Opera House

The Royal Opera House is often called Covent Garden Opera house. This building was first built in 1732 and rebuilt in 1809 and in 1858. When the Her Majesty's Theatre in the Haymarket burnt out in 1867, the Royal Opera House became home of international opera, ballet and orchestra in London. In The Royal Opera House were seen premieres such as: *Don Carlos* by Giuseppe Verdi (1867), *Lohengrin* by Richard Wagner (1875), *Aida* by Giuseppe Verdi (1876), *Madam Butterfly* by Giacomo Puccini (1905), *The Olympians* by Arthur Bliss (1949), *Billy Budd* by Benjamin Britten (1951), *Midsummer Night's Dream* by William Shakespeare (1961), *The Midsummer Marriage* by Michael Tippett (1955) and many others. [62]

Official websites: <http://www.roh.org.uk/>



Picture 14

Picture 14

Royal Opera House, London

The Royal Opera House was pictured in the *Match Point* film which was produced and filmed in London. This romantic drama was made in 2005 and written and directed by Woody Allen. The Royal Opera House plays its role in the film in the scene, where Chris Wilton (Rhys Meyers),

tennis instructor, is invited there by his tennis pupil Tom Hewett (Matthew Goode) who comes from the wealthy London family. Chris Wilton meets his friend and his family in the Royal Opera House and during the performance he falls in love with Tom's older sister Chloe (Emily Mortimer).

Tate Modern

The Tate Modern is famous London gallery of international modern art, located in Bankside street. Next to the Tate Modern gallery there is the Globe Theatre of Shakespeare. The Tate Modern was opened in 2000 on the southern bank of the river Thames. This gallery was originally a power plant belonging to sir Giles Gilbert Scott. The worthies part of the building is a turbine hall, which is over 152 m long, taking all the width of the building. Tourist can get there by tube – stations Southwark, London Bridge, Mansion House or on foot across the Millennium Bridge.

The visitors enter into the building by ramp and go down into the turbine hall, which looks like roofed-over street. They subsequently pass through the number of galleries with upper and side lightings towards other parts of the building. In the other parts, there are utility rooms, information centre, auditorium, shops and educational centre. On the top of the roof of the building there is a restaurant which offers nice view to London. This gallery has its subsidiaries in Liverpool (opened in 1987) and in St. Ives in Cornwall (opened in 1993). [63]

Official websites: <http://www.tate.org.uk/modern/>

**Picture 15**

Tate Modern, London

Picture 15

The Tate Modern was shown in the *Match Point* film (2005) by Woody Allen. The scene where the Tate Modern can be seen is the situation when Chris Wilton (Rhys Meyers) meets attractive Nola (Scarlett Johansson) in the gallery and asks her for her phone number and begs her to meet him later, while his wife Chloe (Emily Mortimer) is looking for an interesting art.

Palace of Westminster

This palace is also known as the Houses of Parliament and is considered to be one of the best-known sights in London. [64]

The Palace of Westminster is the newest palace built in London. It was built in Victorian Gothic style on the foundations of the original construction. The old palace was destroyed by fire on 16 October 1834. The old palace was the main London residence of kings since the William the Conqueror's reign to Henry III's reign. Nowadays, the Palace of Westminster is the seat of the government. The parts of the interiors are available for the public visitation. [65]

The Big Ben clock tower forms the part of the Palace of Westminster. This tower is richly decorated with a huge clock on its top. The name Big Ben is connected with the name of the big bell which is placed inside the tower. The weight of the bell is thirteen tons and it chimes every single hour. The melody of the bell is known worldwide, the BBC public service broadcaster is using it during its broadcasting. [66] The tower is a symbol of a British government for many people. If the sessions of Parliament take place at night, the top of the tower is lighted. The construction of the tower was finished in 1858 and it has been fully working since 31 May 1859, the day when the bell and the clock were set in. The clock-face is in its diameter 7 metres long, the hour hand is 2,7 metres long and the minute hand is 4,2 metres long.

The Victoria Tower is another part of the Palace of Westminster. This square tower is located at the south-west end of the Palace of Westminster - on the opposite end from the clock tower. If there are the sessions of the government inside the palace, the wavy national flag can be seen above the tower. The construction of the Victoria Tower was finished in 1860. Since 1497 the copies of the Acts of the Parliament have been saved here.

This part of the palace is dedicated to the House of Lords and is decorated by red colour. The objectives of the government are to examine, consult, modify and complement submitted legislative proposals. The St. Stephen's Hall is the seat of the House of Commons. The hall is decorated by dark green colour. At this place, there was originally a chapel and there were taken parliament sessions for three hundred years. In the middle of the hall, where the altar used to be, there is an armchair of the Chairman of the House. On his right hand, there are

seats for the ruling party and on his left hand there are seats for the opposition party. [67]

The visitors can arrange guided tours in the Palace of Westminster via the Member of Parliament or by means of their embassy. More information can the travellers find on the official websites of the Palace of Westminster. [68]

Official websites: <http://www.parliament.uk/>



Picture 16

The Palace of Westminster at night seen from the south bank of the River Thames

Picture 16

The Palace of Westminster was also pictured in the *Match Point* film, romantic drama made by Woody Allen (2005). The audience could see this sight in the scene, where Chris Wilton (Rhys Meyers) and his wife Chloe (Emily Mortimer) moves into their new flat with a view to London, the Thames riverside, including the Houses of Parliament.



Picture 17

Picture 17

The houses of Parliament at the scene from the *Match Point* film

Swiss Re Tower („the Gherkin“)

This modern skyscraper is commonly called 30 St Mary Axe or „the Gherkin“ for its interesting shape. It is one of the most unusual dominants which provide spectacular view of the city. This eco-friendly skyscraper is situated in the City of London, financial district and its height is about eight hundred metres. It is surrounded by many restaurants, and bars and stores. The building was designed by Norman Foster and officially opened in May 2004. [69]

„The gorgeous top-floor restaurant is usually open only to staff and their guests, but it’s possible to gain access by booking one of the private dining rooms, although this will need to be done well in advance.“ [70]



Picture 18

„ The Gherkin“ building, St Mary Axe, London

Picture 18

The Swiss Re Tower was pictured in the *Match Point* film (2005) in the scene, where Chris Wilton (Rhys Meyers) gets a new job in the financial district - City of London.

The main objective of this chapter was to provide an interesting information about the places and sights seen in the famous films and description of the concrete scenes caught at these locations. In this guide the tourists can find all necessary information they need to know about the places of interest. As it is proved in this guide, London offers plenty of interesting and spectacular locations which are attractive not only for tourists, but also for film-makers. The brief summary of the contents of the films and a list of actors starring at the films used here can be found in the appendix 4.

7 A THREE-DAY ITINERARY OF "LONDON IN ROMANTIC COMEDIES TOUR"

Day 1

The first day of the itinerary is dedicated to the city cruise, visitation of the **Tower Bridge** and walk through the **City of London**. After breakfast the tourists leave for the private bus which takes them to the **Westminster** and they go to the **London Eye Pier**. From this point starts the morning city cruise on the river Thames.

The city cruise takes approximately thirty minutes. The cruise starts at the London Eye Pier and ends at the Tower Pier. The price of this cruise is £ 8.40 for adults, £ 33.50 for families. [71] The boats depart every thirty minutes every day, all year. Services on the boats include full equipped bars serving hot and cold drinks, refreshment, snack-bar, full toilet facilities and a commentary of the guide to the cruise. [72]

Tourists can see many film sights as well as cultural London sights and many others on this cruise, for example: **Houses of Parliament (Match Point)**, **London Eye**, **Royal Festival Hall**, **Cleopatra's Needle**, **Tate Modern (Match Point)**, **St. Paul's Cathedral**, **Globe Theatre**, **HMS Belfast**, **Monument**, **Tower of London**, **Tower Bridge (Bridget Jones: The Edge of Reasons)** etc.

The target destination is **Tower pier**. The visitation of the **Tower Bridge** comes after the city cruise. The Tower Bridge experience is the next point of the programme. The tickets for this exhibition are available from £ 8 for adults. The exhibition starts at the north tower. The tourists are elevated by the lift to the top of the tower and there they can see the exhibition concerning the history of the bridge and a lot of pictures. Then,

the walkways follow from where is a beautiful view to the river and the city. The walkways lead to the south tower. At the lower part of the south tower the tourists can see the Victorian Engine Rooms and visit the gift shop.

After visiting the Tower Bridge the tourists are provided with free time for having a lunch or for relaxing.

The last part of the Day 1 programme is the walk through ***the City of London***. The tourists can see there many unusual buildings, famous London skyscrapers and find themselves right in the main financial district of London. In the City of London they can find the famous „***Gherkin***“ ***building*** which was pictured in the *Match Point* film.

At the end of the Day 1 tourists are taken back to the hotel by the private bus. In the evening, tourists will have chance to watch one of the romantic comedies – *Match Point*, shooting a number of places which they visited during Day 1. The join evening projection is voluntary.

Day 2

The second day in London is dedicated to the ***London film museums*** and the ***Tate Modern gallery***.

On the basis of the chapter of the guide dedicated to the film museums, the tourists can choose from the following museums: The London Film Museum, The Cinema Museum, The Sherlock Holmes Museum or The Madame Tussauds Museum. Highly recommended are especially the London Film Museum and the Madame Tussauds Museum. The tourists are taken to the chosen film museum by the private bus after breakfast.

The lunch break follows after the visitation of the one of the museums and then, the tourists are taken to the Tate Modern gallery.

The programme of the Day 2 ends with the visitation of the Tate Modern and free afternoon for a walk or shopping. Tourists are taken back to the hotel in the evening. In the evening, the tourists are again offered a film projection. The *Love Actually* film will be screened.

Day 3

The third day is dedicated to the sightseeing-tour through the city based on the ***famous film sights and places***.

In the morning after breakfast the tourists are taken to the center of the city by private sight-seeing bus. During the sightseeing-tour the tourists can see: ***Royal Courts of Justice*** (*Bridget Jones's Diary*), ***Royal Opera House*** (*Match Point*), ***Picadilly Circus*** (*Bridget Jones's Diary*, *Bridget Jones: The Edge of Reasons*) and ***Notting Hill*** district, ***Portobello Road*** (*Notting Hill*). There will be a stop at each place so the tourists can get off the bus and see the sights.

After lunch break the tourists are taken to the ***Oxford Street*** where they can spend the whole afternoon visiting and shopping in famous London shops. At the end of the day, they are again taken back to the hotel.

Also this evening the tourists have the opportunity to join projection evening. The screened film will be *Bridget Jones's Diary*.

8 CONCLUSION

Usage of tourist guides is an essential feature of preparation before voyage for every traveller and it is very important to know enough information about the target destination. The tourist guides help people to cope with unexpected situations which may happen during their staying abroad better. Thanks to the guides, tourists are provided by useful tips, practical advice and know what can be expected, instructions during emergency situations, which places they should or should not visit, where is the best accommodation, what kind of transport is the cheapest, sightseeing options and many other issues. According to my opinion, the importance of tourist guides is significant for everyone who likes travelling. The main objective of the thesis was therefore to create a tourist guide that would fit the above mentioned characteristics and would bring something new as well. The creation of the tourist guide was very interesting, creative and pleasant work.

The guide presented in the thesis is based on the famous places and sights from romantic comedies shot in London. It is divided into five main parts, including basic information, presentation of London film festivals, list of London film museums, a specific guide dedicated to the film locations and a programme of three-day itinerary. On the basis of collected information for creating of this guide, there exist a lot of evidence that London offers many miscellaneous cultural opportunities to its inhabitants as well as to the visitors at every time of the year.

In the future, the research on this topic can be developed by anybody who is interested in filming in London and another guide, based for example on the horror, thriller or musical film locations could be created. To verify the probable usefulness of the created tourist guide for the tourists in reality, there is also a possibility either to use the guide

presented in the thesis when travelling to London or to offer this guide to any of Czech travel agencies which can be interested in it and implement it into their tours to the United Kingdom.

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Appendix 3

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11 ABSTRACT

The aim of the Bachelor's thesis was to create an interesting and unusual tourist guide, specialised in its topic and introduce it to the travellers.

The thesis is divided into several main sections. In the first part of the thesis the readers can find the comparison of used literature and useful information for the tourists which they should know before travelling to the United Kingdom. The second part is dedicated to the introduction of the calendar of film festivals, which take place in London during the year, and to an introduction to London film museums. The main part of the thesis is dedicated to creation of the guide based on London locations depicted in romantic films and, at the end, the itinerary for the tourists.

12 RESUMÉ

Cílem této bakalářské práce bylo vytvořit neobvyklý, zajímavý a tématicky specializovaný turistický průvodce a představit jej cestovatelům.

Práce je rozdělena do několika hlavních sekcí. V první části této práce mohou čtenáři najít srovnání literatury použité k vytvoření průvodce a užitečné informace pro turisty, které by měly znát před vycestováním do Velké Británie. Druhá část práce je věnována představení kalendáře filmových festivalů konajících se v průběhu roku v Londýně a dále prezentaci londýnských filmových muzeí. Hlavní část této práce je věnována vytvoření průvodce, který je založen na seznámení se s místy v Londýně, které byly použity jako zázemí pro natočení romantických filmů. V závěru práce je návod na vytvoření přesného tří denního itineráře pro turisty.

13 APPENDICES

List of appendices:

- Appendix 1: Typical London transport features
- Appendix 2: Cultural map of London
- Appendix 3: London tube map
- Appendix 4: The films mentioned in London visit itinerary

Appendix 1



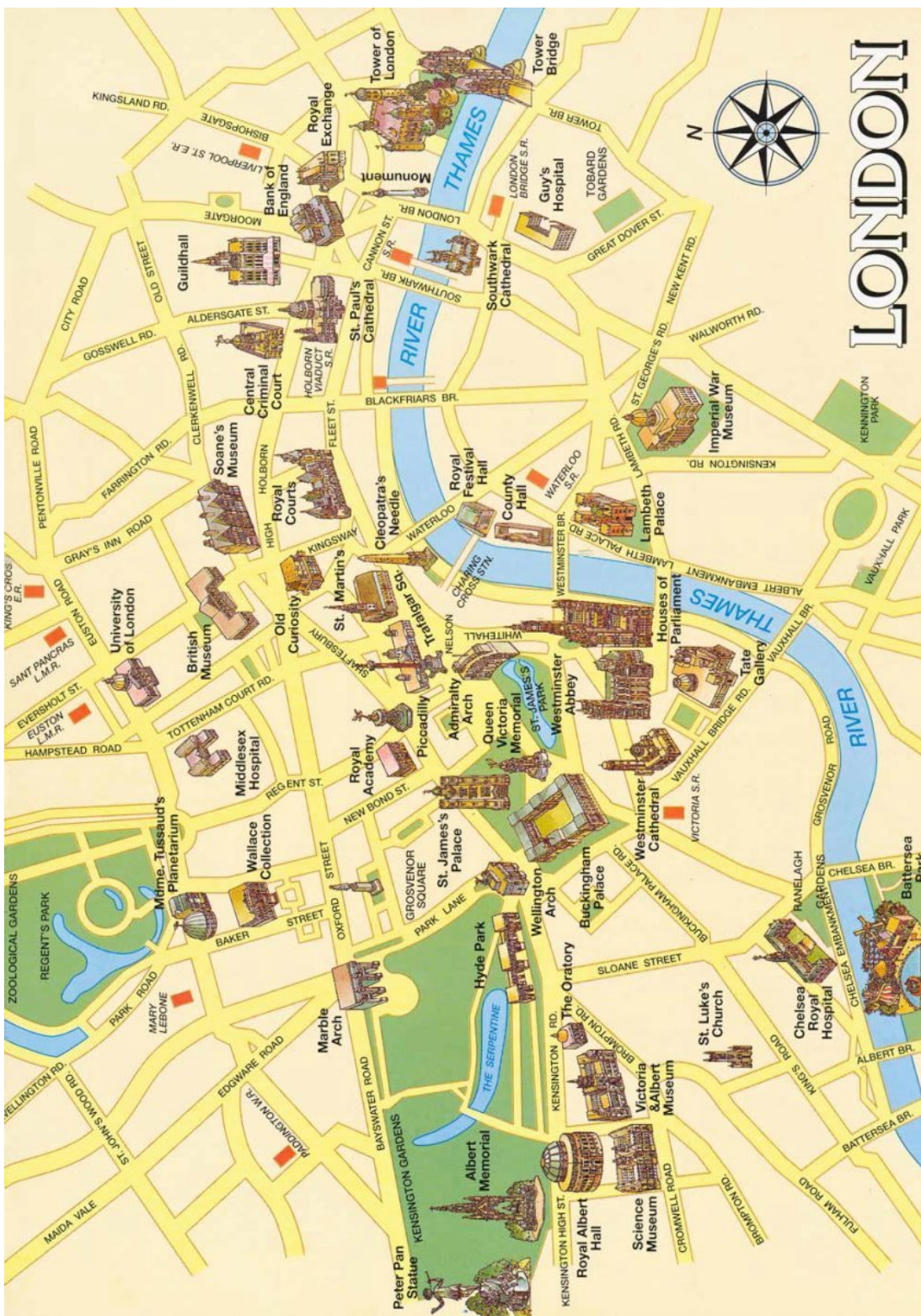
Typical London taxi called „Black Cab“



Typical London red double decker

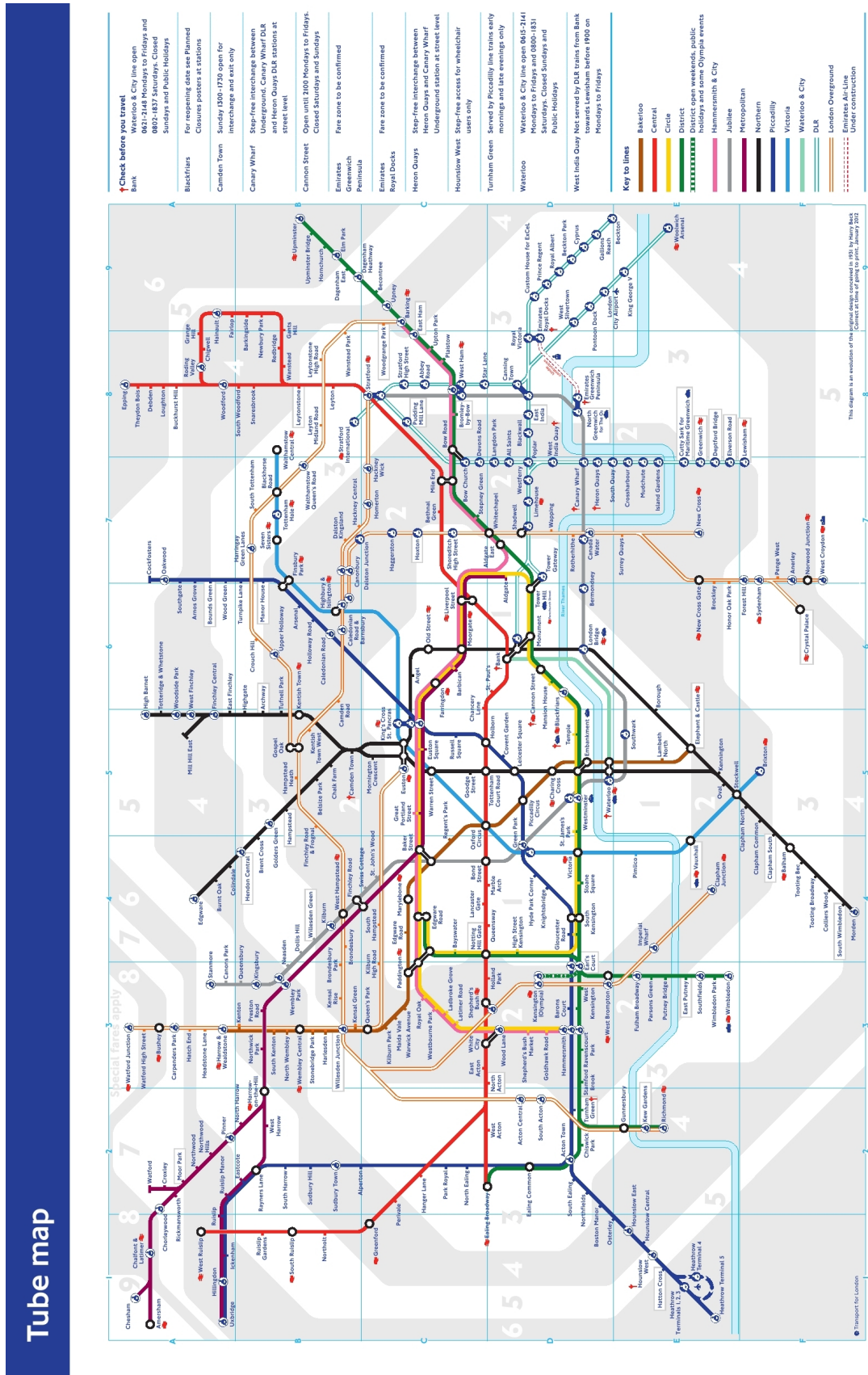
Appendix 2

Cultural map of London



Appendix 3

London tube map



Appendix 4

THE FILMS MENTIONED IN LONDON VISIT ITINERARY

Bridget Jones´s Diary

producer: Sharon Maguire

music: Patrick Doyle

starring: Renée Zellweger, Hugh Grant, Colin Firth and others

The romantic comedy *Bridget Jones´s Diary* was made in 2001 by Sharon Maguire. This film is a story about Bridget Jones – plum woman in her thirtieths who has two simple wishes - to find real love and to reduce her weight. She decides to write a diary, but the diary is unfortunately full of her personal disasters. Bridget (Renée Zellweger) falls in love with her arrogant boss (Hugh Grant) but this love ends unhappily, so she starts her career in another job as a TV reporter where she meets Mark Darcy (Colin Firth), her real love. ¹

Bridget Jones: The Edge of Reasons

producer: Beeban Kidron

music: Harry-Gregson Williams

starring: Renée Zellweger, Hugh Grant, Colin Firth, Jim Broadbent, James Callis and others

¹ Source: <http://www.csfd.cz/film/18089-denik-bridget-jonesove/>

Bridget Jones: the Edge of Reasons was made in 2004 and it is a sequel to the *Bridget Jones's Diary* film. At this film the audience meet again the heroine Bridget Jones (Renée Zelweger) happy and satisfied, in love with her boyfriend Mark Darcy (Colin Firth). In this story suddenly appears Mark's new attractive assistant with her long legs and Bridget starts to be jealous and her behaviour affect badly her relationship with Mark Darcy. Bridget's ex boss Daniel Cleaver (Hugh Grant) takes advance of this unpleasant situation and has a love-affair with Bridget again.²

Match Point

producer: Woody Allen

starring: Jonathan Rhys Meyers, Emily Mortimer, Scarlett Johansson, Matthew Goode and others

A romantic drama *Match Point* was made in 2005 and many scenes were shot in London. This drama is a story about young man's social advancement and alarming consequences of his ambitiousness. The hero Chris Wilton (Jonathan Rhys Meyers) can't decide between two women of his life – his wife Chloe (Emily Mortimer) and attractive American Nola (Scarlett Johansson), the ex-girlfriend of his brother-in-law. As a consequence of this situation Chris Wilton decides to make an extreme solution – to kill Nola who is pregnant with him. The storyline of the *Match Point* film is set in the London high society.³

² Source: <http://www.csfd.cz/hledat/?q=bridget+jones+s+rozumem+v+konc%C3%ADch>

³ Source: <http://www.csfd.cz/film/220721-match-point-hra-osudu/>

Love Actually

producer: Richard Curtis

music: Craig Armstrong

starring: Colin Firth, Liam Neeson, Emma Thompson, Heike Makatsch, Keira Knightley, Hugh Grant, Martine McCutcheon, Laura Linney, Alan Rickman, Billy Bob Thornton, Rowan Atkinson and others

Love Actually was made in 2003 by Richard Curtis. It is a romantic comedy which takes place in London just before Christmas. The story comprises from many love stories which are romantic, happy, sad or sometimes foolish. Love makes chaos everywhere you take a look. The lives of London people come together and the flash point comes on the Christmas Eve with the romantic, humorous or irritative consequences for all involved. ⁴

Notting Hill

producer: Roger Michell

music: Trevor Jones

starring: Julia Roberts, Hugh Grant, Rhys Ifans, James Dreyfus, Dylan Moran, John Shrapnel, Mischa Barton and others

Notting Hill is a romantic comedy made in 1999 and shot in Notting Hill district in London. Anna Scott (Julia Roberts) is a famous Hollywood

⁴ Source: <http://www.csfd.cz/film/43677-laska-nebeska/>

actress who came to Britain to represent the premiere of her new film. One day she visits William Thacker's (Hugh Grant) travel bookshop by coincidence and these two people fall in love with each other. This relationship has to go through the complicated situations and hard period. This film story is an evidence, that two people from totally different worlds can find themselves on the same way.⁵

⁵ Source: <http://www.csfd.cz/film/17806-notting-hill/>