

Introduction

Thank you for choosing to take a self-guided tour with Free Tours By Foot. We believe in operating quality tours that are affordable to everybody, regardless of their budget and we hope that you enjoy your tour with us today.

You have chosen to come along on our Self-Guided Hyde Park Tour, a walk that will take you through some of the most beautiful landscape in the city. Today you'll visit beautiful rose gardens, a perfectly hand made body of water, fascinating statues, important monuments, and you'll start and finish at two triumphal arches.

On the tour today you can expect to walk around 2.5 miles, or 4 kilometres. The tour will last, on average, around 2 hours. Although this may change depending on your walking pace or stops you wish to make along the way.

For guests with mobility issues, or those with prams or buggies, the entire route is step free and sticks mostly to paved pathways.

If at any point you wish to explore a location further - please do.

To make the most of your visit to this Royal Park, consider also taking our Self Guided Tour of Kensington Gardens, just nearby. These two parks used to be considered a single location so it's worth exploring them both. You'll find only two overlapping locations and the tours can easily both be completed in the same day.

Now, your Hyde Park Tour begins at Marble Arch Station. Exit the station via the Hyde Park Exit. As soon as you come out, you will see the Marble Arch itself. Position yourself for a good view, and play the first clip.

Stop 1 - Marble Arch

Marble Arch initially had much grander designs than sitting in the centre of a busy roundabout. The arch was designed by architect John Nash in 1827 and was intended to be the official state entrance to Buckingham Palace. If Nash's original plan had come to final fruition, Marble Arch would today be situated in the courtyard of Buckingham Palace, just in front of the famous Palace balcony.

King George IV had requested the construction of the arch, however, he died in 1830, before the it was completed. The new king, George's brother, King William IV, refused to continue paying for the creation of the statue. He disliked both the arch and the idea of spending money and time to update Buckingham Palace, a building he had no interest in using himself. He hated the Palace so much he actually tried offloading it to Parliament as their new home after the original Palace of Westminster burned down! An offer they refused.

Eventually, William acquiesced to the completion of the project and, in 1833 the arch was completed and stood just in front of Buckingham Palace. On Queen Victoria's accession to the throne just 4 years later, Buckingham Palace suddenly became a hub of royal activity

and life. The Queen's expanding family of 9 children required that the Palace be extended and the Arch was moved out of the way so a new wing to the Palace could be added.

The arch was then dismantled, and then rebuilt here, in 1847, to act as a ceremonial entrance to Hyde Park. Originally the arch was a beautiful gleaming white but the pollution of the London atmosphere meant that the marble quickly began to fade and in the year it was rebuilt, London Magazine described the Arch as "discoloured by smoke and damp, and in appearance resembling a huge sugar erection in a confectioner's shop window."

Now in a central location, the Arch was utilised and was actually transformed into a police station in 1851 - and was used as such until 1968! It is often speculated that the Arch may be moved again - this time to sit actually inside the boundaries of Hyde Park instead of outside on what is, essentially, a traffic island. However, as of now, there are no concrete plans for this to take place.

With your back to the Arch and the Underground Station, walk forward toward the park. You will come to a road crossing broken up into two parts. Take them both and enter the park. Once you enter, you'll be facing a number of paved paths. Take the one furthest LEFT with the lampposts in the centre. Walk until you get to the small hut with a green roof and benches, then play the next clip.

Stop 2 - Speaker's Corner

This north-east point of Hyde Park has been a popular place for public speaking since the 1800s. After a number of protests and demonstrations in Hyde Park over the centuries, Parliament finally set aside this corner of the park for free speech in 1872. Any member of the public can speak here, and about almost anything.

Until recently, English law prohibited certain speech in the UK, including Speaker's corner. Speeches including obscenity, blasphemy, inciting a breach of the peace, or insulting the late Queen were prohibited. However, a ruling in 1999 upheld the right to "be offensive." The ruling states that freedom of speech extends to, "the irritating, the contentious, the eccentric, the vertical, the unwelcome and the provocative, as long as such speech does not tend to provoke violence."

Today, most speakers here are preaching on religious and political matters, both topics having actually caused riots to break out here in decades gone past!

Notable people who have spoken here include Vladimir Lenin, George Orwell, and Karl Marx, just to name a few.

Continue in the same direction you've been walking in and take the first LEFT to the edge of the busy road. The statue across the street is your next point of interest. Once you can see the statues of the animals, play the next clip.

Stop 3 - Animals in War Memorial

Here you are facing the unique and powerful, Animals in War Memorial, commemorating animals that have died in wars and conflicts. As the inscription reminds us, "they had no choice." It was inspired by author Jilly Cooper's 1983 book, "Animals in War" and was paid

for by a specially created fund - which Cooper was involved in - consisting of £1.4million in raised public donations.

Unveiled by Princess Anne in 2004, on the 90th anniversary of the start of World War I, the monument features animals from mules (who were used during World War II, their vocal cords cut to ensure their silence), to glow worms (used by soldiers as sources of light in World War I).

Designed by David Backhouse, the memorial consists of a Portland stone wall, bronze statues, and numerous carvings commemorating animals, "From the pigeon to the elephant."

Now turn your back to the monument and return to the path you've been using. Turn LEFT and continue walking until you get to a number of pathways leading off to your RIGHT. Take the second path counting from your right side - the one that is essentially directly to your RIGHT as you stand in the direction you've been walking. Follow that path until you come to the small open area where a number of paths converge. When you have a good view of the circular monument in the centre, play the next clip.

Stop 4 - The Reformer's Tree Memorial

This memorial is one of London's little mysteries.

In 1866, an oak tree in Hyde Park became the focus of protests by the Reform League, a group campaigning to give all adult men the right to vote. The tree became known as the Reformers' Tree and, during one protest, was set on fire, leaving nothing behind but a charred stump.

However, that stump became a rallying point and a symbol of discontent with society. It soon became used as a rallying point, a public notice board as well as a popular symbol of the right for people to assemble in the park.

Not long after, in 1872, Speakers' Corner was officially designated by Parliament, and that then became the location for public speaking and protests. In the year 2000, on what was proclaimed to be the site of the original Reformers' Tree, this mosaic, made of black and white pebbles, was unveiled by politician Tony Benn, placed there to commemorate the history that took place on that site.

But the history of this site, and the monument, may not be so straight forward.

The memorial features a carving that states, "This mosaic has been designed to commemorate the reformers tree...a new oak tree was planted by the then Prime Minister James Callaghan on 7th November 1977 on the spot where the Reformers Tree was thought to have stood." This would imply that the mosaic is not marking the original site - but there are also no new oak trees nearby that can be identified as the one planted by the Prime Minister.

An 1866 painting of a meeting at the Reformers tree features a tree, yes, but an elm - not an oak. And an ex police sergeant, who worked for over two decades in Hyde Park, wrote that the tree was already dead before the Reformers began meeting there...and then goes on to write that there WAS, indeed, a tree on fire near here but it was caused by "mischievous schoolboys" and had nothing to do with any protests or riots.

The truth of the Reformer's Tree is, as of yet, to be uncovered.

Surrounding the monument, on the ground, you will notice small arrows dictating different directions. Locate the one that says THE OLD POLICE HOUSE and take the path it indicates. Walk until you reach the large brick house, the old police house - still a working police station.

Here, turn LEFT and walk along the front of the police house. Walk until the path dead ends at a body of water - the Serpentine. Turn RIGHT and walk along the water, playing the clip as you go.

Note that when the path eventually splits into two, take the RIGHT fork up toward the bridge you will see ahead of you.

Stop 5 - (Walk and Play) The Serpentine

This man made recreational lake was created at the behest Queen Caroline of Ansbach, wife to King George II in 1730. Caroline was the spearhead for a total renovation of Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens - and most of what you see here today is down to her. The River Westborne, which flows from Hampstead to the Thames once passed straight through this park. Caroline ordered it dammed up, and a man made lake made from the waters of both that, and the Tyburn Brook that once flowed here. Although these days the water is now pumped in from the Thames.

This beautiful lake has a surface area of 40 acres, with a maximum depth of 17 ft (or 5.2m) and was named the Serpentine after its' snakelike, curving shape. It comes from here, in Hyde Park, before bending and moving into Kensington Gardens. At the time of construction, most artificial lakes were built long and straight so the Serpentine was considered strange, having purposely been designed to look natural - a feature that was sign imitated in parks and gardens throughout the country.

Previously, it was the focal point of national celebrations. In 1814 there was a recreation of the British victory at Trafalgar carried out on the water as part of huge celebrations carried out commemorating 100 years of Hanoverian rule. The Crystal Palace was erected on the shore and parts of the Great Exhibition were held here. And more recently, it was the location of the 1977 Silver Jubilee celebrations...as well as a venue for the Summer olympics.

The Serpentine was created to not only be beautiful, but also provide a location for leisure activities such as boating, and later, swimming.

In 2012, during the London Olympics, it was the venue for the men's and women's triathlon and marathon swimming events! It's actually home to Britain's oldest swimming club - the Serpentine Swimming Club. Members swim here between 5:30am - 9:30 am every day of the year, including their famous dive every Christmas morning.

Their Lido - a designated portion of the Serpentine - is open to the public in the warmer months being you, too, can swim here. Or, if you'd prefer to keep dry, you can rent a rowboat or pedalo to take out onto the water from April to October.

When the path eventually splits into two, take the RIGHT fork up toward the bridge you will see ahead of you. You will see a small building just opposite you on the other side of the street. This is your next stop. Either play the clip from where you are standing, or cross the street to get a better view - the choice is yours.

Stop 6 - Serpentine Gallery

The Serpentine Galleries actually consist of two separate buildings, each one on either side of the Serpentine Bridge. The Kensington Gardens side was the first, established in 1970 and located inside a former 1930's tea pavilion. You'll find it on the other side of the Bridge. The second gallery, the one you are facing, on the Hyde Park side, was opened in 2013 and is located inside a former gunpowder store from 1805.

The Serpentine Gallery features contemporary art by both well-known and up and coming artists and presents an expanded programme of contemporary art and architecture.

The exhibitions here are timed to change with and reflect the seasons with new exhibitions specifically designed to change four times throughout the year. Also, there is a yearly tradition in the summer where the Serpentine commissions an architect who has not previously built anything in the UK to design a temporary pavilion outside the Kensington Gardens site.

The pavilion is erected on the lawn in front of the Gallery and must be constructed so that the public can walk in and amongst the structure - for FREE.

If you've crossed the street, return to the other side of the road. Facing the gallery, turn LEFT and follow the road as it curves around and onto the bridge. About half way across the bridge, enjoy the views over the direction you've just walked from - it's a great place for photographs.

When you're ready, continue along the bridge. Continue walking until you can make a LEFT into the park. Follow that curving path until you reach the large circular fountain ahead of you. Once there, play the next clip.

Stop 7 - Princess Diana Memorial Fountain

Few British royals have ever captured the hearts of the public as quickly and as completely as Princess Diana.

From her debut on the world stage during her 1981 marriage to Charles, the then Prince of Wales, to her untimely death in a Paris car crash in 1997, the world was obsessed with Princess Diana.

In 2004 a memorial fountain, honouring the life of Diana, was unveiled here in the park.

Initially plagued with controversy, today the fountain offers joy – and an excellent way to cool off during the summer months – to the thousands who visit the fountain every year.

The memorial fountain was designed by an American landscape artist, Kathryn Gustafson. The artist wanted the fountain to be easily accessible to the public to reflect Diana's "inclusive" personality and to reflect the fact that she was seen as an 'accessible' figure to the public. The fountain cost £3.6 million to construct and was pieced together using 545 separate pieces of granite from Cornwall.

Note that the fountain is not smooth and consists of numerous cuts, elevated steps of different sizes, false 'rocks' and smooth pieces, but the bottom part of the fountain is a tranquil pool. All of the different effects and textures built into the stream are said to represent the parts of Diana's life: the turmoil and the happy times.

At first, the fountain came under some criticism because of the cost that was spent. Many people questioned the will of Princess Diana – would she have wanted over £3million spent on a fountain to reflect her life?

Many doubted that would be the case. Controversy also raged over the name of the fountain, with many complaining that the word 'fountain' wasn't actually applicable to the memorial at all.

In addition – the fountain was the source of controversy and embarrassment within mere days of opening to the public. Unfortunately, the fact that the fountain was made to be accessible to the public meant that a number of accidents took place when it was initially opened.

Shortly after its debut to the public, the fountain was the cause of three hospitalisations. All of people who had slipped in the water – some breaking their ankles- while walking along the circular route.

Complaints were also raised that leaves of the nearby trees were floating into the water and making it unsafe for visitors to tread through. The initial reaction to this was to close the fountain to the public – surrounding it with a fence and manned with personnel to keep visitors out - the exact opposite of the fountain's original purpose. However, that was quickly abandoned and today the fountain is again accessible.

From the fountain, make your way down to the path running along the water. Facing the Serpentine, turn RIGHT so the bridge you crossed earlier is behind you. Follow the path - at one point it will veer slightly away from the water, this takes you around here location of the Serpentine Lido and home of the Serpentine Swimming Club we mentioned earlier.

Enjoy your stroll along the water. Eventually, the path will come to an end, curving around to the RIGHT. You will then notice a small patch of garden in the middle of the intersecting pathways. The path you want is on the direct opposite side of that little garden - the large path, parallel to the dirt track, marked with the words LOOK BOTH WAYS.

Head onto that path and take a LEFT. When you find a good place to stand nearby, play the next clip.

Stop 8 - Rotten Row

The dirt track ahead of you is known as Rotten Row. The name was originally Route du Roi - French for 'the King's Road' - but, through the centuries, it was corrupted into the name Rotten Row which is what has survived to this day.

This sand-covered avenue is maintained as a bridleway and is part of Hyde Park's South Ride. The whole track runs 4,541ft (or 1,384 metres) from Hyde Park Corner down to the Serpentine Road on the edge of Kensington Gardens.

It was laid out by King William III at the end of the 17th century as an easy way for him to travel between his new residence, Kensington Palace, and his official court, St. James's Palace in Westminster. Decking out his modern highway were 300 oil lamps to light the way - making this the first artificially lit highway in Britain!

In the 18th and 19th centuries, it was a popular location for upperclass Londoners to come riding and was considered quite a fashionable location. It was very popular for riders to put on their finest clothes, and ride along the park, showing themselves off to the rest of upper society.

It can still be used by members of the public, should they be lucky enough to have a horse in a stable close enough to use it - or for those taking riding lessons from the two nearby commercial stables.

It is also particularly convenient for the horses of the Household Cavalry, who are stabled nearby at Hyde Park Barracks in Knightsbridge. They use this track for practice, but also as a route to the Horse Guards Parade in Westminster for the [Changing of the Horse Guards ceremony](#).

Facing the dirt track, with the Serpentine behind you, turn LEFT and continue along Rotten Row. When you get to the four way path intersection, take the path to your LEFT.

Walk for a few moments and stop when you reach the small clearing and pool of water on your LEFT.

Stop 9 - Serpentine Waterfall

This is just a quick stop to point out a lovely view of a charming little feature. Just a bit ahead of you and to the left is what's known as the Serpentine Waterfall. It's actually a sluice in the dam that created the Serpentine. The little garden containing it was landscaped in the 1870's by Algernon Mitford, Lord Redesdale (grandfather to the far more famous Sisters of the same name). A number of tiny re-circulation pumps keep the waterfall flowing, after the outflow of the Serpentine no longer proved full enough to keep it running.

Turn your back now to the waterfall, and look ahead of you and slightly LEFT. You will see two boulders in a small clearing. This is the Hyde Park Holocaust Memorial. If you wish to get closer, please do so. Play the next clip when you get there, or if it is easier to stay where you are, play it here.

Stop 10 - Hyde Park Holocaust Memorial

A garden of boulders, surrounded by white-stemmed birch trees, this Memorial was Britain's first memorial to the victims of the Holocaust.

Situated just east of the Serpentine, the memorial was constructed in 1983 and was designed by Richard Seifert and Derek Lovejoy, and Partners.

The memorial features an inscription from the Book of Lamentations on one of the boulders, inscribed in both English and Hebrew.

Today, Hyde Park's Holocaust Memorial is the setting for yearly remembrance services every April.

If you walked to the memorial, return to the path you were standing on before. With the waterfall behind you and the Memorial in front of you, turn LEFT. Walk a few moments until you can make a sharp RIGHT. Follow this pathway along until you reach the Rose Garden, which will be on your right hand side. Depending on the time of year, you may want to take your time here. Plat the next clip as you explore.

Stop 11 - (Walk and Play) Hyde Park Rose Garden

Opened in 1994 and designed by Colvin and Moggridge Landscape Architects, the Hyde Park Rose garden not only features roses but also herbaceous plants and other seasonal flowers. It's a charming little slice of Hyde Park and a popular place for photography as well as quiet reflection, and maybe even a picnic.

The layout of the gardens is based on a number of horns, sounding one's arrival into Hyde Park from Hyde Park Corner. The small, circular area in the centre is enclosed by a yew hedge which represents the mouth of a small horn, and the flower beds represent the beautiful notes coming out of it. (It's a bit easier to see from above so take a look on Google Maps if you get a chance.)

Featured within the garden are a grand pergola and two fountains: the Boy and Dolphin, by Alexander Munro, built in 1862 and the Diana the Huntress fountain built in 1899 by Lady Fedora Gleichen, the first female member of the Royal British Society of Sculptors.

The best time to visit the Rose Garden is in early summer, and the flower beds are fully replanted twice a year both in Summer and once before, in Spring. But regardless of which time you visit, there is always something beautiful to see!

On the opposite side of the Rose Garden from where you came in, is Rotten Row again. Make your way down and, with the garden behind you - again facing that dirt track - turn LEFT. The path will end when it meets a small street, South Carriage Drive. It then curves

upwards toward your left. Follow the street until you see the large ornamental gate ahead of you.

Walk until you are on the other side of the gate and look to the giant statue on your LEFT. Then play the next clip.

Stop 12 - Statue of Achilles

This 18ft statue of Achilles, the Greek hero of the Trojan War, represents Prime Minister, and military hero, Arthur Wellesley, 1st Duke of Wellington.

Ordered by King George III, and unveiled in 1822, the statue was made by Sir Richard Westmacott, created from 33 tonnes of bronze from cannon captured in Wellington's military campaigns in France.

The head of the statue is said to be based on the Duke himself, although the body is that of a Roman figure from Monte Cavallo in Italy.

At the unveiling of the statue, there was much outrage at the completely nude figure. So a small fig leaf was added very shortly after it was installed. That fig leaf has been the target of two attempts by vandals to remove it throughout the last 200 years, but it's so far, still holding on.

Now, put the statue to your back, face the gate you just walked through, and play the next clip.

Stop 13 - Queen Elizabeth Gate

Installed to commemorate the 90th birthday of Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, these highly decorative gates are made from stainless steel and were designed by master of metalwork, Giuseppe Lund.

The loose and scrolling nature of the forged steel reflects the Queen Mother's love of flowers, and the formal symmetry of the metal at the base of the gate turns increasingly wild and free at the top, representing her life span of the 20th century.

The centre motif, designed by sculptor David Wynne, features the royal figures of the unicorn of Scotland and the Lion of England. The gates were officially opened in by Queen Elizabeth II in 1993 (3 years after the Queen Mothers's 90th birthday!). However, it received mixed reviews. Architect Zaha Hadid called it "hideous" while Richard Rogers described it as "romantic candy floss," and one of the Queen Mothers grandsons, Viscount Linley said he "absolutely loathed" it.

Again, with the statue behind you, cross the street until you are right in front of the Lion and Unicorn design. Then cross again. Take the pathway on your RIGHT back into the park. Take the first LEFT and walk toward the huge stone gate at the bottom of the pathway. Use whichever archways are open to go to the front of the gate. Once you have a good view, play the next clip.

Stop 14 - Decimus Burton Screen

This classical stone gateway with scroll-topped columns is known as Apsley gate and was designed by architect and landscaper Decimus Burton. Burton had done considerable work in the early 19th century at Regent's Park, and was afterwards appointed by the government to carry out a plan to renovate Hyde Park, Green Park and St. James's Park. He set about demarcating new pathways and gates marking the entrance to these Royal Parks.

The one you are facing now, sometimes referred to as the Hyde Park Screen, was built from Portland between 1826 - 1829, replacing a tollgate that had previously stood on the site.

Decorative elements of the gate include columns and an elaborate frieze by John Henning Senior and Junior, which were copied from the Elgin Marbles, featuring detailed carvings of over 100 figures.

The gate was built in conjunction with Wellington Arch (which we will talk about shortly) as part of a grand approach from the Park to the then newly redeveloped Buckingham Palace.

Facing the gate, look to your RIGHT. You will see a large stone manor. Walk toward it, and once you are nearby with a good view, play the next clip.

Stop 15 - Apsley House

Originally built in 1771, and boasting the illustrious address of "Number 1, London," Apsley House has been home to the Dukes of Wellington for well over 200 years.

Designed by Robert Adam, it was built for Lord Apsley in the 1770's and fell into the hands of the 1st Duke of Wellington in 1817. The Number 1 London nickname came about as this was the first house passed by visitors who were travelling from the countryside after going through the tollgates at Knightsbridge.

It's location also symbolically marks the boundaries between the City of Westminster and the boroughs of Belgravia and Kensington & Chelsea.

Run by English Heritage, the house is now open to the public as a museum and art gallery, although the Dukes of Wellington and their families do live inside, primarily in apartments on the second floor, on north side of the house.

Facing the house, turn LEFT. Walk back past the entrance gates to the Park to the traffic lights and cross the street on your LEFT. When you get to the concrete median, take the crossing to your LEFT toward the large stone arch with the winged figure on the top. Once you get close to that Arch, play the next clip.

Stop 16 - Wellington Arch

Another London arch sitting in the midst of a roundabout, Wellington Arch has also been known as Constitution Arch or the Green Park Arch. While Marble Arch sits at the top of Park Lane, Wellington Arch is situated at the bottom and today acts as an 'entrance' to Green Park - much in the way Marble Arch acts as an 'entrance' to Hyde Park.

The Wellington Arch was created at the behest King George IV who wished to commemorate Britain's victories in the Napoleonic Wars by constructing large triumphal arches (such as Marble Arch) in London. The original idea was that this Arch would provide a grand entrance into central London from the west. And, originally, it stood in line with the screen we saw earlier.

Architect Decimus Burton designed the arch in conjunction with the Hyde Park Screen but you may notice that the two don't exactly match. Burton's original design for the Arch was simpler, made to compliment the gate, but this design was rejected by the Committee overseeing the entire project as not ostentatious enough. His second design is that one you see here, which, in his own words, was created "to pander to the majestic ego." Although Decimus would have the last laugh - much of the exterior ornamentation that was scheduled was scrapped in a vain effort to curb the King's rampant overspending.

The statue on top is part of Burton's original plan: a quadriga (a roman chariot drawn by 4 horses) atop the Arch. However, this plan did not come into fruition until after his death as, to the horror of the Arch's creator, a large statue (the largest equestrian statue ever made, in fact) depicting the Duke of Wellington was placed on top of the Arch instead, in 1828. The statue's placement, which saw the figure of Wellington essentially straddling the arch rather than facing in its' same direction, was too large and unmatching with the style of the structure.

It was heavily derided in the press and was wildly unpopular with local residents, members of Parliament and even the Queen. Victoria considered it an eyesore, disrupting her view from Buckingham Palace - although she feared removing it would be an insult to Wellington so she allowed it to remain there throughout his life.

By 1882, traffic congestion at Hyde Park Corner necessitated the moving of the arch to its current position, to widen the road. When plans to move the arch were revealed, Decimus Burton's great nephew successfully campaigned for the removal of the equestrian statue and the installation of the current bronze quadriga, which was designed by Adrian Jones and depicts the angel of peace descending onto the chariot of war - and currently holds the record of being the largest bronze sculpture in Europe.

Hollow inside, the Arch previously housed a small police station until 1992. In 1999 ownership of the Arch passed to English Heritage who are still in control of the monument today. It is open to the public and contains three floors of exhibition which detail the history of the arch. Occasionally one can see visitors standing on top of Wellington Arch as those who have paid to go inside are also given access to the terraces on top, providing magnificent views over Belgravia and Hyde Park.

Just underneath the arch is a ventilation shaft for Hyde Park Corner Underground Station. The hot air coming through this vent often appears as smoke on very cold days and, on average, the London Fire Brigade receives around 3 emergency calls per year from people reporting that there is a fire underneath the Arch!

Conclusion

And with that, we have come to the end of our Self Guided Hyde Park Walking Tour.

If you've enjoyed your Walking Tour with us and wish to take another self-guided tour, visit our website at www.freetoursbyfoot.com. There you will find self-guided tours of Royal Westminster, Harry Potter, the Beatles in London, Greenwich and more. You will also find information on other audio-tours that we offer and also our full tour schedule. Free Tours By Food offers pay-what-you-like walking tours on a daily basis here in London and we'd love to have you join us - simply book online.

Thank you for touring with Free Tours By Foot today and we hope you've enjoyed every step of your journey.