

APPENDIX 4

Contribution of trees to landscape character and key views

Annex 4.1 – Assessment of the influence of trees on key views

A4. CONTRIBUTION OF TREES TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AND KEY VIEWS

INTRODUCTION

- 4.1. Trees contribute to the landscape character and the visitor experience at the Tower of London. In some cases trees contribute positively to character, while in other instances they can detract from features or views of the Tower. The first part of this appendix defines a number of component character areas within the Tower of London and provides an area by area analysis of tree planting design. These character area assessments draw on the historic map analysis carried out in Appendix 3 and examine the current contribution of trees to landscape character. At the end of each character area assessment the landscape design significance of each area is outlined.
- 4.2. The second part of the appendix considers the influence that trees have upon the quality of views of and within the Tower. The appendix concludes with a summary of key issues that must be considered in developing the strategy.

Defining the character areas

- 4.3. The following character areas have been identified after considering the historic development of the Tower of London landscape; the current landscape character including views and current tree population; archaeological sensitivities; architectural significance, current nomenclature and containment of space:
 1. Tower Gardens
 2. Tower Hill
 3. The Wharf
 4. Tower Green
 5. Water Lane
 6. East of White Tower
 7. West of White Tower
 8. West of New Armouries
 9. South Lawn
 10. The North East Garden
- 4.4. These are shown in Figure A4.1.

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AND SIGNIFICANCE

- 4.5. Each character area is described below and reference is made to historic character where relevant to enable a full understanding of the significance. Current character is assessed and landscape significance of the component character areas is set out (shown in italics).

1. Tower Gardens

- 4.6. Tower Gardens on Little Tower Hill to the north east of the site was established as a small public garden in the 19th century (see Appendix 3, Figure A3.7) with a path which led visitors around the triangular shaped parcel of land. Trees were planted to the exterior of the gardens which created enclosure, whilst allowing filtered views of the Tower and provided a strong green backdrop to the north of the Tower.
- 4.7. An additional diagonal path was created c. mid- 20th century and a strong tree mass has been present in this area since it was established. The mixed trees in Tower Gardens now also provide an important boundary and screen between the tranquil moat and busy streetscape whilst still providing a strong green backdrop. In addition, the Tower Gardens provide an important public open space from which members of the public and visitors can relax and enjoy views of the Tower buildings.
- 4.8. The tree population found within Tower Gardens is somewhat mixed and a number of specimens appear incongruous in the setting, for example groupings of Persian ironwood and crab apples. A number of fine mature London planes survive and additional recent planting as part of the Tower Environs Scheme includes a row of oak trees to the northern boundary.
- 4.9. *Tower Gardens is significant as a public open space which forms part of the designed landscape at the Tower of London. The original 19th century intention to establish a green backdrop to the Tower is now more important than ever given the densely urban landscape beyond.*

2. Tower Hill

- 4.10. Tower Hill was densely planted during the 19th century (see Appendix 3, Figure A3.7) as part of an overall design objective to enclose the Tower to the north, east and west sides with a green backdrop of trees. A series of alterations within this area during the 1980s, followed by the development of the Tower Environs Scheme has altered the character of this area significantly. The area is dominated by the hard landscape which contains just a scattering of recently planted London plane trees. One mature London plane to the south of the area provides a sense of maturity whilst softening the otherwise hard landscape.
- 4.11. To the north of the area, below a line of recently planted London plane trees which in time will positively contribute to the green backdrop function, is an area of shrub planting with a mix of native shrubs including hazel, guelder-rose, yew and holly. The ground layer is dominated by box-leaved honeysuckle, a non-native evergreen shrub. The management of these shrubs includes heavy pruning of the hazel to a height of approximately 1 m resulting in an odd appearance.

- 4.12. The area acts as one of the key gateways into the Tower via the new ramped access from the underpass and the roads and footpaths from the west. The ticket office, shop, pass office are all located within this area and all visitors pass through it to gain access to the Tower itself through the Middle Tower and the Byward Tower. Views from this area will be discussed in more detail below but it is worth noting here that it is from the west that visitors gain some of the first close up views of the Tower enabling them to experience the drama of the architecture and orientate themselves.
- 4.13. *As with Tower Gardens, Tower Hill is significant as part of the 19th century design intention to establish a green backdrop to the Tower which is now more important than ever given the densely urban landscape beyond. Views from the west towards the White Tower are a key part of the visitor experience.*

3. The Wharf

- 4.14. The Wharf provides the interface between the Tower and the River Thames which was, as its name suggests, used for the mooring and off-loading of ships for many years. From the 19th century, tree planting was present at the far west and east ends of the Wharf, framing views across the Thames from the south, with the White Tower being the focal point (see Appendix 3, Figure A3.7). Tree planting along the Wharf was developed further by the late 19th century (see Figure A3.8) into avenue planting whilst still maintaining the important views from the south. However, the gap through which these views were gained was narrowed, with trees being planted in front of St. Thomas's Tower in the west and well beyond the Cradle Tower in the east. At the same time further tree planting was established in the area formerly occupied by the stores (currently occupied by the café).
- 4.15. Today the avenue of London planes provide shade in the summer and contribute enormously to the experience of the Thames riverside walk, however they have outgrown their location and now obscure more of the outer wall, in terms of height, than was perhaps intended. The black poplar contributes less positively to the character of the riverside walk since it has a more irregular form and does not form part of the avenue that characterises the Thames path along the Wharf.
- 4.16. *The Wharf is significant in providing a soft visual link between the River Thames and the Outer Curtain Wall of the Tower. It is clear that the 19th century design intention was to frame views from the south focusing on the White Tower. The Wharf is now an important pedestrian route and also provides space for a café and other refreshment stalls.*

4. Tower Green

- 4.17. Tower Green has a long history as a rare piece of open space inside the Inner Ward dating from the Middle Ages through to the present day (see Appendix 3 and accompanying figures). The maps of 1717 (Figure A3.5) and 1726 (Figure A3.6) show an avenue along the eastern side of Tower Green. This pattern survived through to the 19th century (although selectively replanted) as recorded on the 1873 Ordnance Survey map (Figure A3.7), however by this time the strict formality had given way to a more relaxed planting layout with trees around the edges of the green. Unusually the trees on Tower Green are not recorded on the other Ordnance Survey editions until 1951 which records a layout similar to that present today.

- 4.18. Tower Green is one of only two open spaces within Inner Ward and offers visual respite from the unrelenting built environment. Whilst the London plane trees effectively define the space in front of the Queen's House up to the Chapel Royal of St Peter ad Vincula, the heavily pruned canopies of the trees on Tower Green present an awkward appearance. Although the large trees give a sense of maturity, they diminish the apparent scale of the buildings around the Inner Ward and seem to have outgrown the space.
- 4.19. The canopies are above the height of the building facades, revealing clear views of the surrounding buildings, however from outside the Tower the tree canopies conceal westerly views to the White Tower due to tree height and canopy size. The two lime trees by the Bloody Tower seem to play a less important role in defining the structure of the Inner Ward.
- 4.20. *Tower Green is significant as a large open space within the Inner Ward which has a long and rich landscape history. Features of note include the cemetery dating from the Middle Ages – 19th century, the execution site (Scaffold Site), the 17th century Lieutenants' Garden and the 17th century Bowling Green. The open space continues to play an important role as an open space providing respite and shade. The 19th century pattern of planting remains relevant today.*

5. Water Lane

- 4.21. Water Lane is located in between the Inner and Outer Curtain Walls and forms a confined, narrow space. Trees are recorded along Water Lane in the 1726 map (Figure A3.6) in a straight line between the Lanthorn Tower and the Wakefield Tower. Trees are absent from the Water Lane area in the 1873 Ordnance Survey map (Figure A3.7) and make a reappearance on the 1893 Ordnance Survey map (Figure A3.8). Two trees that survive today east of Water Lane, on the site of the former Wardrobe Garden, are shown on the 1951 Ordnance Survey map (Figure A3.11).
- 4.22. Trees are generally absent from the Outer Ward. However, the five mature London plane trees, all over 20m in height, at the eastern end of Water Lane soften the hard built environment and provide shade. However, they seem rather cramped in the narrow space between the Inner and Outer Curtain Walls and impede views from the south towards the White Tower.
- 4.23. *Water Lane is not as significant as other areas in terms of its contribution to landscape design, but the two London plane trees at the eastern end do mark the site of the Wardrobe Garden.*

6. East of White Tower

- 4.24. A straight line of trees is shown on the 1726 map in the area East of the White Tower (Figure A3.6) and the general format of the planting was retained into the 19th century with the 1873 Ordnance Survey map (Figure A3.7) showing five trees in line with the original layout and three at a slightly altered angle so as to relate to the adjacent building. Trees have been retained in this area ever since with a lime and

sycamore being present today. The trees soften the built surroundings and add visual interest in this area.

- 4.25. *The area East of White Tower forms part of the visitor circuit and the tree planting enhances the landscape character in this area. The former pattern of tree planting relates to and compliments the architecture of the White Tower.*

7. West of White Tower

- 4.26. The area West of the White Tower was void of trees until the late 19th century (Figure A3.8) when a diagonal line of five trees ran from the north west corner of the White Tower to the north east side of the steps to the south. This set of trees remained in place until the mid-20th century (Figure A3.11) and one London plane tree survives but appears isolated and out of context, as the important feature in this area is the drama of the western elevation of White Tower seen from Tower Green.
- 4.27. *The area West of the White Tower is important in providing views to the western elevation of the White Tower. Planting in this area adds little to the landscape character and design quality.*

8. West of New Armouries

- 4.28. The area West of the New Armouries contained a single tree by the time of the 1726 map (Figure A3.6) at the centre of a small courtyard formed by surrounding buildings. The 1873 Ordnance Survey map (Figure A3.7) does not record any trees in this location and by the late 19th century the layout had changed substantially. The Ordnance Survey map of 1893 (Figure A3.8) records a reorganisation of this area and the South Lawns which included the establishment of paths and roads. A road which survives today in this area was lined either side with trees and the road layout resulted in an island being created.
- 4.29. The two London plane trees that survive in this area are survivors of the late 19th century reorganisation of the area and contribute positively to the character of the area, even though they do impede views to Tower Bridge. The single plum tree which sits in the centre of the island appears out of scale and context.
- 4.30. *Former use of the area West of the New Armouries as the Privy and Wardrobe Garden is significant, even though not visible today. The tree planting which followed the reorganisation of the area in the late 19th century compliments the circulation in this part of the Tower and enhances landscape character.*

9. South Lawn

- 4.31. The South Lawn has been an open space for much of its history but it was not until the late 19th century (Figure A3.8) that the area had any real design applied to it. The reorganisation described above included the creation of diagonal paths and tree planting, although unusually the trees are not marked on the Ordnance Survey maps until the mid-20th century (Figure A3.11). The two impressive London plane trees, which appear in the centre of the lawn probably date back to the 19th century. Though impressive, the trees do however block longer views of the southern

elevation of the White Tower (see below). There is currently no public access onto the South Lawn.

- 4.32. *The South Lawn is a significant open space at the Tower of London from which visitors could view the southern elevation of the White Tower in close proximity. The layout recorded on the Ordnance Survey maps dating from the late 19th century is significant and might be relevant again today.*

10. The North East Garden

- 4.33. The North East Garden is not evident today and occupies a space in front of the Fusiliers' Museum. Several trees are visible on the 1681-2 map of the Tower (Figure A3.4) which lined three sides of two garden enclosures in the North East Garden. The survey of 1726 (Figure A3.6) shows a line of trees extending from the western edge of this garden. A single tree appears to the north of the area on the 1893 Ordnance Survey map (Figure A3.8) and remains in place until the mid-20th century (Figures A3.10 and A3.11). There are currently no trees planted in this area which is dominated by the hard surfacing of the paving and buildings in this part of the Tower. Views of the glass Tower Bridge House to the east have a negative impact on the visual quality of this area.
- 4.34. *The North East Garden is significant as the site of former gardens with a long history of tree planting from the 17th up to the mid-20th centuries.*

ASSESSMENT OF VIEWS

- 4.35. LUC identified 25 'key views' to and from the Tower of London as part of the skyspace study 'Towards a Strategy for protecting the Setting of the Tower of London World Heritage Site'.
- 4.36. Research into the historic significance and 'outstanding universal value' of the Tower, and its relationship to its context through the ages, helped to refine the choice of views to and from the Tower at ground level. Popular views, as portrayed in postcards, on posters, in guidebooks, and historic prints and engravings, were also taken into account.
- 4.37. The effect of trees on each of these key views is reviewed in the 'assessment of the influence of trees on key views' in Annex 4.1 at the end of this appendix and represented graphically on the accompanying figures. The figures show whether a tree has a positive, negative, or neutral effect on each view. For summary purposes Figure A4.2 indicates trees that have a negative influence on one or more views.
- 4.38. The trees that score consistently positively (i.e. no negative scores) are⁵²:
- The London plane to the north of the pass office.
 - The **trees along Tower Wharf** (except trees 115 and 116 which block the view of the White Tower from Tower Bridge).
 - **Trees 125 and 126** on Water Lane.

⁵² Refer to tree schedule at the end of this appendix for tree species and location details.

- **Trees 130, 131, 134 and 135** in the Inner Ward.
 - All of the **trees on Little Tower Hill**.
- 4.39. There are a number of trees that have a positive influence on some views and a negative influence on others. However, overall they contribute positively to more views than they contribute negatively. Trees that fall into this category are:
- **The western three trees on Water Lane (trees 127 to 129)** which have a positive influence on six views, but a negative influence in three views.
 - **Tree 133** south of the White Tower which has a positive effect on six views, but negative influence on three other views (because it blocks views of the White Tower).
 - **Tree 132** which has a positive influence on four views, but a negative influence on three other views (due to blocking views of the White Tower). In the view from the Queen's Walk these two trees on the lawn to the south of the White Tower (132 and 133) have a positive influence from some parts of the walk (by framing the White Tower), but have a negative influence from other parts of the walk (by blocking views of the White Tower).
 - **The trees on Tower Green/ Chapel Green (trees 136 to 148)** which have a positive influence on some views and a negative influence upon others. Their negative influence relates to the way in which they screen views of the White Tower from London Bridge/ St Martin's Walk and from points along the western side of the Tower. Their negative influence also relates to their odd canopy shapes that detract from the formal composition of the Inner Ward.
- 4.40. The only trees that have a neutral effect are the newly planted trees that form part of the Tower Environs Scheme, which are still young and are generally not visible in the key views.

KEY ISSUES

- 4.41. The key issues relating to landscape character and views relevant to this tree strategy are:
- Tower Hill and Tower Gardens only partly fulfil their historic function as a green backdrop to the Tower.
 - The tree along the Wharf are a significant landscape feature, although they do conceal views of the Tower from the south.
 - Important views from Tower Hill to the White Tower are currently concealed by the tall London planes on Tower Green.
 - Trees along Water Lane appear somewhat out of scale and conceal views of the White Tower from the south.

- Some elements of the 19th century landscape scheme have been lost or diluted for example, in the area East of the White Tower.
- Some trees in the area West of the New Armouries interrupt views out of the Tower towards Tower Bridge.
- The clarity of the 19th century design of the South Lawn and the area West of the New Armouries has been lost.
- There is an opportunity to review provision of public access to the South Lawn and subsequent re-design.

ANNEX 4.1 ASSESSMENT OF THE INFLUENCE OF TREES ON KEY VIEWS

The effect of trees on each of the 25 'key views' is reviewed over the following pages and represented graphically on the accompanying figures.

SEQUENTIAL VIEW 1: FROM LONDON BRIDGE

What qualities does the view exemplify?

1. This sequential view illustrates the relationship of the Tower to its landscape setting of the River Thames. It also illustrates the historic role of the Tower as a river gateway to the City, and the Tower's value as a landmark and symbol of national identity.

Trees that contribute to OUV

2. The trees along the wharf provide a green frontage and highlight the link between the Tower and its riverside setting. However, the avenue is discontinuous and the larger trees obscure parts of the Tower.
3. Trees along Water Lane screen the façade of International House, focussing attention on the Tower of London.

Trees that detract from OUV

4. The trees on Tower Green block views of the White Tower which detracts from the Tower's value as a landmark and symbol of national identity.

Opportunities to Enhance OUV

5. Smaller scale trees would allow the Tower to appear more prominently in this sequential view.

Opportunities to Enhance Quality, Integrity and Composition

6. Smaller scale trees would allow the Tower to appear more prominently in this sequential view.

SEQUENTIAL VIEW 2: FROM THE THAMES EMBANKMENT (ST MARTIN'S WALK)

View type and composition

7. A sequential view from different points along St Martin's Walk between London Bridge and the City Pier. The York Stone slabs of the riverside walk and the River form the foreground of the view and provide an important setting for the middle ground, which is composed of buildings along the waterfront, including Sugar Quay, Three Quays, the Tower of London, Tower Bridge and the Thistle Hotel. The background is characterised by the tall buildings of the City of London and cranes on the City's skyline.

What qualities does the view exemplify?

8. This view is significant because it demonstrates the relationship of the Tower to the River Thames, and its role as a medieval castle, including the relative dominance of the White Tower, set against a clear sky.

Trees that contribute to OUV

9. The trees along the wharf provide a green frontage and highlight the link between the Tower and its riverside setting. However, the avenue is discontinuous and the larger trees obscure parts of the Tower.
10. Trees along Water Lane screen the façade of International House, focussing attention on the Tower of London.

Trees that detract from OUV

11. The trees on Tower Green block views of the White Tower which detracts from the relative dominance of the White Tower.

Opportunities to Enhance OUV

12. Smaller scale trees would allow the Tower to appear more prominently in this sequential view.

SEQUENTIAL VIEW 3: FROM THE THAMES EMBANKMENT (QUEEN'S WALK)

View type and composition

13. A sequential view from different points along the Queen's Walk between the City Pier and Tower Bridge. The newly paved Queen's Walk and the River form the foreground of the view and an important setting for the middle ground which is composed of buildings along the waterfront, including Sugar Quay, Three Quays, the Tower of London, Tower Bridge and the Thistle Hotel. The background is characterised by the tall buildings of the City of London, and cranes on the City's skyline.

What qualities does the view exemplify?

14. This view is significant because it illustrates the relationship of the Tower of London to the River Thames and its historic role as a riverside gateway to the City.
15. This view also reveals the Tower of London as a medieval castle, and highlights the relative dominance of the Tower in its townscape setting.
16. The eastern end of the Queen's Walk is one of the few areas from which it is possible to appreciate the whole of the Tower of London WHS silhouetted against the skyline without backdrop intrusions.

Trees that contribute to OUV

17. The trees along Tower Wharf provide a green setting to the Tower and highlight the link between the Tower and its riverside setting. The easternmost trees obscure International House which focuses views on the White Tower.
18. The gap in the trees provides views of the Traitor's Gate which reveals something of the Tower's historic role and allows the White Tower to be seen behind the Traitor's Gate.

Trees that detract from OUV

19. The trees on the lawn south of the White Tower and some of the trees on Water Lane block views of the White Tower from Potter's Fields. However, from City Hall they provide an important screen to the new K2 building.

Opportunities to Enhance OUV

20. There is an opportunity to continue the avenue of trees westwards from tree 115 along Tower Wharf without obscuring views of the White Tower.
21. Smaller scale trees would allow the Tower to appear more prominently in this sequential view.

Opportunities to Enhance Quality, Integrity and Composition

22. None.

SEQUENTIAL VIEW 4: FROM BUTLER'S WHARF

View type and composition

23. This is a sequential view from different points along Butler's Wharf across the Thames. The River forms the foreground of the view, and provides an important setting for the middle ground which is composed of boats on the river and the dramatic form of Tower Bridge that dominates the view, standing in front of the buildings on the north bank including the Tower of London and the Thistle Hotel. The background and skyline is characterised by the tall buildings of the City of London.

What qualities does the view exemplify?

24. The view from Butler's Wharf represents the view visitors would have experienced on approaching the Tower from the east along the River Thames. This approach was once a major route into the City of London and illustrates the role of the Tower as a gateway to the capital.

Trees that contribute to OUV

25. The Tower is partially obscured by Tower Bridge from this viewpoint – the trees provide a green foreground and help define the division between Tower Bridge and the Tower of London.

Trees that detract from OUV

26. The trees do not detract from the role of the Tower as a gateway. However, they partially screen the White Tower from this view.

Opportunities to Enhance OUV

27. No specific opportunities.

Opportunities to Enhance Quality, Integrity and Composition

28. None.

SEQUENTIAL VIEW 5: ACROSS TOWER BRIDGE

View type and composition

29. This is a sequential view across Tower Bridge with the river forming the foreground of the view and an important setting for the middle ground. The middle ground is composed of buildings along the waterfront, including the Tower of London. The background is characterised by the tall buildings of the City of London, particularly Tower 42, the Commercial Union Tower and Swiss Re Tower, and cranes on the City's skyline that change their position in relation to the Tower as one moves across the bridge. The dome of St Paul's and Monument are also important landmarks in this view.

What qualities does the view exemplify?

30. This view is significant because it illustrates the relationship of the Tower of London to the River Thames and to the City of London. It reveals the fortress as a riverside gateway to the City, a role which it has fulfilled since Roman times. Historically, the Tower has had a closer relationship to the river than the areas to the north, from which it was separated by the moat.

Trees that contribute to OUV

31. The avenue trees along the wharf provide a green setting to the Tower and reveal the Fortress as a riverside gateway to the City.
32. Trees 125, 126, 130 and 131 help to screen views of the modern development on Tower Hill and help maintain focus on the White Tower.

Trees that detract from OUV

33. The westernmost trees on Water Lane and the two trees to the south of the White Tower obscure the majority of the White Tower from this viewpoint.

Opportunities to Enhance OUV

34. Removal of the three westernmost trees on Water Lane, two trees to the south of the White Tower, and trees 115 and 116 on Tower Wharf would enhance views to the White Tower.

Opportunities to Enhance Quality, Integrity and Composition

35. Smaller scale/ younger trees would enhance the composition of the view – at present the trees dominate the view, screening important components of the Tower of London.

SEQUENTIAL VIEW 6: FROM VARIOUS POINTS ALONG TOWER BRIDGE APPROACH

View type and composition

36. This is a sequential view of the eastern side of the Tower of London from Tower Bridge Approach. This is a near-distance viewing experience of the Tower of London where the Outer Curtain Wall dominates the view.

What qualities does the view exemplify?

37. This sequential view is significant because it illustrates the historic dominance and scale of this fortress at close range.

Trees that contribute to OUV

38. The trees on Water Lane provide a green setting to the Tower. The trees on Little Tower Hill provide a leafy setting, obscuring the modern buildings behind.

Trees that detract from OUV

39. None.

Opportunities to Enhance OUV

40. None.

Opportunities to Enhance Quality, Integrity and Composition

41. None.

PANORAMIC VIEW 7: FROM OUTSIDE THE FORMER ROYAL MINT

View type and composition

42. This is a panoramic view of the Tower from the north-east, framed by trees. The foreground of the view is dominated by traffic and signage. The middle ground is dominated by the Tower of London. No background is visible – the silhouette of the Tower is appreciated against an open skyline

What qualities does the view exemplify?

43. This view is significant because it illustrates the historic dominance and scale of this fortress – there are no tall or bulky buildings in the view to diminish its scale. It is also significant because it illustrates the historic dominance and scale of the Tower over the City – the modern City is on the edge of the view.

Trees that contribute to OUV

44. Trees provide a positive contribution to the view - the trees on Little Tower Hill frame the view and partially obscure views of the modern City on the edge of the view.

Trees that detract from OUV

45. None.

Opportunities to Enhance OUV

46. None.

Opportunities to Enhance Quality, Integrity and Composition

47. None.

PANORAMIC VIEW 8: FROM TOWER HILL (EXIT OF SUBWAY)

View type and composition

48. This is a panoramic view of the Tower from the exit of the subway under the road at Tower Hill. The foreground of the view is dominated by the railings that surround the moat. The moat itself forms an important foreground. The middle ground is dominated by the Tower of London. No background is visible – the silhouette of the Tower is appreciated against an open sky.

What qualities does the view exemplify?

49. This view is significant because it illustrates the historic dominance and scale of this fortress – there are no tall or bulky buildings on the skyline to diminish its scale.

Trees that contribute to OUV

50. The trees on Chapel Green (in the Inner Ward) soften the appearance of the Tower and provide a green setting.

Trees that detract from OUV

51. None.

Opportunities to Enhance OUV

52. None.

Opportunities to Enhance Quality, Integrity and Composition

53. None.

PANORAMIC VIEW 9: FROM WAKEFIELD GARDENS

View type and composition

54. This is a panoramic view of the Tower of London WHS from the viewing platform that lies over Tower Hill underground station. The Tower is framed by trees to the left. The foreground is formed by the viewing platform, the busy Tower Hill road and the open grassy moat that surrounds the Tower. The background is mostly hidden behind the Tower, but comes into view to the west of the Tower where the GLA offices are visible on the southern bank of the Thames.

What qualities does the view exemplify?

55. This view is significant because it is the first viewpoint of the Tower for many visitors. It allows the viewer to appreciate the relative dominance of the Tower in its townscape setting. From this vantage point the Tower can be appreciated silhouetted against the skyline without backdrop intrusions.

Trees that contribute to OUV/ composition

56. The cluster of mature trees on Little Tower Hill provides a green setting to the Tower and frame the composition.
57. The trees on Chapel Green (in the Inner Ward) and the westernmost trees on Tower Wharf soften the appearance of the Tower and provide a green setting.
58. Tree 100 provides a noticeable landmark tree in the view.

Trees that detract from OUV/ composition

59. None.

Opportunities to Enhance OUV, Quality, Integrity or Composition

60. Smaller scale trees would be more appropriate in this view.
61. There may be opportunities to plant more trees on the boundaries of the WHS to provide separation between the WHS and adjacent buildings and to disguise the proximity of large buildings to the Tower.

AXIAL VIEW 10: FROM WAKEFIELD GARDENS

View type and composition

62. This is an axial view down Cooper's Row towards the White Tower. The White Tower is framed beautifully by the buildings along Cooper's Row and Trinity Square. The foreground and of the view is dominated by building frontages, pavements and roadway along Cooper's Row and its associated signage. The middle ground is dominated by frontages on Trinity Square and the White Tower is in the background of the view – a landmark that terminates the vista.

What qualities does the view exemplify?

63. This view is significant because it illustrates the aesthetic value of the White Tower as a landmark.

Trees that contribute to OUV/ composition

64. None.

Trees that detract from OUV/ composition

65. None.

Opportunities to Enhance OUV, Quality, Integrity or Composition

66. None.

PANORAMIC VIEW 11: FROM TRINITY SQUARE GARDENS

View type and composition

67. This is a panoramic view of the Tower from the north, across Trinity Gardens. The foreground of the view is dominated by the open, and well maintained, grass of Trinity Gardens. The middle ground is dominated by the Tower of London. More London is visible in the background on the opposite side of the Thames, through the gap between the Tower and Tower Court. In this view the majority Tower of London WHS is appreciated as a silhouette against an open skyline (except where the Thistle Hotel rises above the roofline of Waterloo Barracks).

What qualities does the view exemplify?

68. Historically, this area was part of the Tower Liberty - an area kept open for the defence of the Tower. This view is significant because it illustrates the relative dominance of the Tower in its townscape setting and maintains the relationship of the Tower to Tower Hill and the site of the Scaffold, the site of public executions. It also allows the viewer to appreciate the Tower (and particularly the White Tower) silhouetted against the skyline without backdrop intrusions which belittle its scale (i.e. the integrity of its silhouette).

Trees that contribute to OUV/ composition

69. The trees provide a green setting to the buildings and White Tower.

Trees that detract from OUV/ composition

70. None.

Opportunities to Enhance OUV, Quality, Integrity or Composition

71. Smaller scale trees would not compete with the White Tower as much as the current large mature Planes.

SEQUENTIAL VIEW 12: FROM VARIOUS POINTS ALONG THE WEST OF THE TOWER

View type and composition

72. This is a sequential view of the Tower from the pedestrian areas along the western side of the Tower, including All Hallows church forecourt, Gloucester Court, and newly created public realm of Tower Hill. The foreground of these views is dominated by the new Tower Environs Improvement Scheme works. The middle ground is dominated by the Tower of London and its trees. The background is dominated by the temporary cranes at St Katherine's Docks and Tower Bridge that are visible above the silhouette of the Tower. The GLA and 'More London' are visible in the background on the south bank of the Thames.

What qualities does the view exemplify?

73. This view is significant because it illustrates the historic dominance and scale of this fortress – there are no tall or bulky buildings on the skyline between the Inner Curtain walls to diminish its scale.

Trees that contribute to OUV/ composition

74. Tree 100 provides a green setting to the Tower.

Trees that detract from OUV/ composition

75. The mature trees in the Inner Ward screen views of the White Tower.

Opportunities to Enhance OUV, Quality, Integrity or Composition

76. Replacing the trees of the Inner Ward with younger/ smaller scale trees would enhance views of the White tower.

PANORAMIC VIEW 13: FROM THE NEW TICKET KIOSKS, TOWER HILL

View type and composition

77. This view from the new ticket kiosks and across the new Tower Environs has recently been created by the Tower Environs Scheme improvements to Tower Hill. The foreground is created by the new high quality townscape associated with the Tower Environs Scheme. The Middle Ground is dominated by the Tower's defences and the White Tower. The background is formed by Tower Bridge and buildings on the south bank of the River Thames such as City Hall.

What qualities does the view exemplify?

78. This view is significant because it makes explicit the relationship of the Tower to the river from the landward side. It also reveals the structure of the Tower's defences – the Middle Tower was originally an intermediate tower on the defences of the entrance – the Lion Tower (now lost) was the outermost defence.

Trees that contribute to OUV/ composition

79. The trees at the western end of Tower Wharf provide a green backdrop to the Tower and filter views of the new large scale buildings on the opposite bank of the Thames.

Trees that detract from OUV/ composition

80. The mature trees on Chapel Green (in the Inner Ward) screen views of the White Tower.

Opportunities to Enhance OUV, Quality, Integrity or Composition

81. Replacing the trees of the Inner Ward with younger/ smaller scale trees would enhance views of the White tower.

VIEW 14: FROM THE NORTH-WESTERN CORNER OF THE INNER WARD

View type and composition

82. This is a view from outside the Chapel Royal in the north-western corner of the Inner Ward towards the Fusilier's Museum, White Tower, south Curtain Wall and Queen's House. Tower Green with its mature London Plane trees provides a high quality foreground. The middle ground is dominated by the White Tower and the high quality buildings that surround the Inner Ward and Tower Bridge is clearly visible in the background

What qualities does the view exemplify?

83. This view illustrates the living tradition of the Tower, its rich ceremonial life and unique sense of place apart from the modern City outside its walls. It also illustrates the Tower's relationship to the River Thames and Tower Bridge to the south.

Trees that contribute to OUV/ composition

84. The trees in the Inner Ward provide an important contribution to this view of the Inner Ward – they provide a green oasis apart from the modern City outside its walls. The maturity and height of the trees is appropriate to the historic character of the Inner Ward. The high canopies allow clear views across the Inner Ward.

Trees that detract from OUV/ composition

85. None.

Opportunities to Enhance OUV, Quality, Integrity or Composition

86. None.

VIEW 15: FROM THE SOUTH-WESTERN CORNER OF THE INNER WARD

View type and composition

87. A view from outside the Queen's House in the south-western corner of the Inner Ward towards the Chapel, Waterloo Barracks, White Tower, and across the Inmost Ward to the New Armouries. Tower Green with its mature London Plane trees provides a high quality foreground. The middle ground is dominated by the White Tower and the high quality buildings that surround the Inner Ward. This viewing area is not open to the public.

What qualities does the view exemplify?

88. This view illustrates the living tradition of the Tower, its rich ceremonial life and unique sense of place apart from the modern City outside its walls.

Trees that contribute to OUV/ composition

89. The Plane trees in the Inner Ward provide an important contribution to this view of the Inner Ward – they provide a green oasis apart from the modern City outside its walls. The maturity and height of the trees is appropriate to the historic character of the Inner Ward. The high canopies allow clear views across the Inner Ward.

Trees that detract from OUV/ composition

90. None.

Opportunities to Enhance OUV, Quality, Integrity or Composition

91. None.

VIEW 16: FROM THE TOP OF THE STEPS TO THE INNER WARD

View type and composition

92. This is a view of the Inner Ward from the top of the steps that access the Inner Ward. This is a panoramic view of the Inner Ward with the Beauchamp Tower, Chapel Royal of St Peter ad Vincula and Waterloo Block enclosing the Inner Ward.

What qualities does the view exemplify?

93. This view illustrates the living tradition of the Tower, its rich ceremonial life and unique sense of place apart from the modern City outside its walls. It also reveals the developments in architecture illustrating significant stages in human history and the relationship and scale between the individually outstanding buildings of the Inner Ward.

Trees that contribute to OUV/ composition

94. The mature trees in the Inner Ward provide an important contribution to this view of the Inner Ward – they provide a mature setting to the Chapel and the high canopies allow clear views to the Chapel.

Trees that detract from OUV/ composition

95. None.

Opportunities to Enhance OUV, Quality, Integrity or Composition

96. None.

VIEW 17: FROM THE TOUR GUIDE STOP BY TOWER GREEN TOWARDS THE CHAPEL ROYAL OF ST PETER AD VINCULA

View type and composition

97. This is a view of the Inner Ward from the top of the steps that access the Inner Ward. This is a panoramic view of the Inner Ward with the Beauchamp Tower, Chapel Royal of St Peter ad Vincula and Waterloo Block enclosing the Inner Ward.

What qualities does the view exemplify?

98. This view illustrates the living tradition of the Tower, its rich ceremonial life and unique sense of place apart from the modern City outside its walls. It also reveals the developments in architecture illustrating significant stages in human history and the relationship and scale between the individually outstanding buildings of the Inner Ward.

Trees that contribute to OUV/ composition

99. The mature Plane trees on Chapel Green provide a provide a mature setting to the Chapel – the bark on the trunks of the Plane trees fit well with the colour of the stone and the high canopies ensure that the trees do not interfere with views of the Chapel.

Trees that detract from OUV/ composition

100. None.

Opportunities to Enhance OUV, Quality, Integrity or Composition

101. None.

VIEW 18: FROM THE TOUR GUIDE STOP BY TOWER GREEN TOWARDS THE QUEEN'S HOUSE

View type and composition

- I02. This is a panoramic view of the Queen's House within the Inner Ward. Tower Green forms a foreground to the view. The Queen's House dominates the middle ground of the view, appreciated against a clear skyline. No background is visible.

What qualities does this view exemplify?

- I03. This view illustrates the living tradition of the Tower, its rich ceremonial life and unique sense of place apart from the modern City outside its walls. It also reveals the developments in architecture illustrating significant stages in human history and the relationship and scale between the individually outstanding buildings of the Inner Ward.

Trees that contribute to OUV/ composition

- I04. The 3 mature Plane trees on the eastern side of Tower Green provide a formal setting to the Queen's House. The mature trees provide a suitably mature setting to the Queen's House and enhance the sense of place in the Inner Ward.

Trees that detract from OUV/ composition

- I05. None.

Opportunities to Enhance OUV, Quality, Integrity or Composition

- I06. None.

VIEW 19: FROM THE TOUR GUIDE STOP TOWARDS TOWER BRIDGE

View type and composition

107. This is a view from the Inner Ward over the southern curtain wall to Tower Bridge, the River Thames and Butler's Wharf. Hard paved surfaces and the White Tower form the foreground to the view. The southern curtain wall is low at this point allowing views to a middle ground dominated by trees on the wharf and the imposing structure of Tower Bridge. Butler's Wharf forms the backdrop to the view when leaves are not on the trees.

What qualities does the view exemplify?

108. This view illustrates the living tradition of the Tower, its rich ceremonial life and unique sense of place apart from the modern City outside its walls. It also illustrates the Tower's relationship to the River Thames and Tower Bridge to the south.

Trees that contribute to OUV/ composition

109. The mature Plane tree on the south lawn of the White Tower provides a leafy setting to this view.

Trees that detract from OUV/ composition

110. The westernmost trees on Water Lane screen views of Tower Bridge in this view.

Opportunities to Enhance OUV, Quality, Integrity or Composition

111. Smaller scale trees in Water Lane would provide better views of Tower Bridge from this location.

VIEW 20: FROM THE SOUTH CURTAIN WALL WALK TOWARDS THE WHITE TOWER

View type and composition

- I 12. This is a contained view of the Inner Ward. The south curtain wall from where this view is available forms the foreground to the view. The middleground of the view is dominated by the White Tower and the background formed by the buildings that surround the Inner Ward.

What qualities does the view exemplify?

- I 13. This view illustrates the living tradition of the Tower, its rich ceremonial life and unique sense of place apart from the modern City outside its walls. It also illustrates the White Tower's scale and dominance compared to the domestic scale of the other buildings surrounding it and its aesthetic value as a landmark and symbol of national identity. It reveals the White Tower as the foremost prominent example of Norman architecture in the country and as a symbol and reflection of the power of the English Crown. It also reveals the developments in architecture illustrating significant stages in human history and the relationship and scale between the individually outstanding buildings of the Inner Ward.

Trees that contribute to OUV/ composition

- I 14. The mature Plane trees on Tower Green and Chapel Green provide a formal avenue which forms a strong setting to the buildings in this view. The high canopies allow views of the buildings underneath the canopies.

Trees that detract from OUV/ composition

- I 15. The two mature Plane trees on the south lawn obscure the White Tower in the summer.

Opportunities to Enhance OUV, Quality, Integrity or Composition

- I 16. Removal of the Planes on the south lawn would open up views of the White Tower and enhance its aesthetic value as a landmark and symbol of national identity.

VIEW 21: FROM THE NORTH-EAST CORNER OF THE INNER WARD

View type and composition

- I 17. This is a contained view of the Inner Ward. Hard paved surfaces and the edges of Waterloo Barracks and the Fusilier's Museum form the foreground to the view. The middleground of the view is dominated by the White Tower and the background formed by trees within the Inner Ward and the Beauchamp Tower on the opposite side of the Inner Ward.

What qualities does the view exemplify?

- I 18. This view illustrates the living tradition of the Tower, its rich ceremonial life and unique sense of place apart from the modern City outside its walls. It also illustrates the White Tower's scale and dominance compared to the domestic scale of the other buildings surrounding it and its aesthetic value as a landmark and symbol of national identity. It reveals the White Tower as the foremost prominent example of Norman architecture in the country and as a symbol and reflection of the power of the English Crown. It also reveals the developments in architecture illustrating significant stages in human history and the relationship and scale between the individually outstanding buildings of the Inner Ward.

Trees that contribute to OUV/ composition

- I 19. The mature Plane trees on Water Lane screen views of buildings on the South bank of the Thames and provide a green setting to the Tower.
- I 20. The Lime and Sycamore to the east of the White Tower provide a leafy setting, as does the mature Plane to the west.

Trees that detract from OUV/ composition

- I 21. The mature Lime and 3 mature Plane trees on Chapel Green have rather odd canopy shapes which detract from the formal composition of this view of the Inner Ward.

Opportunities to Enhance OUV, Quality, Integrity or Composition

- I 22. More natural canopies of the London Planes on Chapel Green would enhance the view.

VIEW 22: FROM THE NEW ARMOURIES TOWARDS THE WHITE TOWER

View type and composition

123. This is a contained view of the Inner Ward. Hard paved surfaces form the foreground to the view. The middleground of the view is dominated by the White Tower and the background formed by the buildings surrounding the Inner Ward – the Queen’s House and Waterloo Barracks.

What qualities does the view exemplify?

124. This view illustrates the living tradition of the Tower, its rich ceremonial life and unique sense of place apart from the modern City outside its walls. It also illustrates the White Tower’s scale and dominance compared to the domestic scale of the other buildings surrounding it and its aesthetic value as a landmark and symbol of national identity. It reveals the White Tower as the foremost prominent example of Norman architecture in the country and as a symbol and reflection of the power of the English Crown. It also reveals the developments in architecture illustrating significant stages in human history and the relationship and scale between the individually outstanding buildings of the Inner Ward.

Trees that contribute to OUV/ composition

125. The mature Plane trees on the south lawn provide a majestic leafy setting to the White Tower. The Sycamore to the east of the Tower also contributes positively to the leafy setting. The avenue of Planes in the background (on Tower Green) provides an attractive formal backdrop that fits well with the formal character of the Inner Ward. Views to the White Tower are unimpeded.

Trees that detract from OUV/ composition

126. None.

Opportunities to Enhance OUV, Quality, Integrity or Composition

127. None.

VIEW 23: FROM OUTSIDE THE EXIT FROM THE WATERLOO BLOCK

View type and composition

128. This is a view from the entrance/ exit of the Waterloo Block across the Inner Ward to the Wakefield and Bloody Towers and across the south curtain wall to the south bank of the river beyond. Hard paved surfaces form the foreground to the view. The middleground of the view is dominated by the White Tower, the Inmost Ward, the Bloody/Wakefield Towers and the Queen's House. Tower Bridge is visible in the background where trees allow.

What qualities does the view exemplify?

129. This view illustrates the living tradition of the Tower the developments in architecture illustrating significant stages in human history and the relationship and scale between the individually outstanding buildings of the Inner Ward. It also reveals the Tower's defences, as an example of concentric castle design, and the Tower's association with the Thames and Tower Bridge.

Trees that contribute to OUV/ composition

130. The avenue of 4 mature Plane trees on Tower Green provide a provide a suitably formal setting to the Queen's House and provide a boundary between the intimate space of Tower Green and the rest of the inner Ward. The high canopies ensure that the trees do not interfere with views of the buildings.
131. The mature London Plane by the White Tower also provides an important focal point and gathering point in this part of the Inner Ward.
132. The two Limes screen views of the GLA from this viewpoint, helping to maintain the historic sense of place of the Inner Ward.
133. Tree 123 on Water Lane provides a leafy backdrop to the view.
134. The more organic shape of the Lime at the corner of Chapel Green is provides a less positive contribution to this formal setting.

Trees that detract from OUV/ composition

135. None of the trees detract from the OUV of the Tower in this view.

Opportunities to Enhance OUV, Quality, Integrity or Composition

136. None.

VIEW 24: EAST ALONG WATER LANE TOWARDS THE LANTHORN TOWER

View type and composition

137. This is a contained view along Water Lane, strongly framed by the inner and outer curtain walls, towards the Lanthorn Tower. The Lanthorn Tower (on the Inner Curtain Wall) and Constable Tower (on the Outer Curtain Wall) dominate the middle ground, appreciated against a clear skyline. No background is visible.

What qualities does the view exemplify?

138. This view illustrates the Outer Ward created by Edward I's expansion of the Tower in 1275-85. This view illustrates the living tradition of the Tower, its rich ceremonial life and unique sense of place apart from the modern City outside its walls. It also reveals the Tower's defences - a symbol of the prominent medieval military heritage of the nation. This view was painted by John Crowther in 1883 and continues to be a popular view used in guide books to the Tower and on postcards.

Trees that contribute to OUV/ composition

139. The mature Plane trees on Water Lane provide a leafy setting to the Inner Curtain Wall. The high canopies ensure that the trees do not interfere with views of the Tower's defences.
140. The mature London Planes on Tower Wharf form an attractive leafy backdrop to the view and screen views of the Tower Hotel.

Trees that detract from OUV/ composition

141. None.

Opportunities to Enhance OUV, Quality, Integrity or Composition

142. None.

VIEW 25: WEST ALONG WATER LANE TOWARDS THE BELL TOWER AND MAIN ENTRANCE/ EXIT

View type and composition

- I43. This is a contained view along Water Lane, strongly framed by the inner and outer curtain walls, towards the main entrance (the Byward Tower). The Bell Tower and rear of the Byward Tower dominate the middle ground, appreciated against a clear skyline. No background is visible.

What qualities does the view exemplify?

- I44. This view illustrates the Outer Ward created by Edward I's expansion of the Tower in 1275-85. The view illustrates the living tradition of the Tower, its rich ceremonial life and unique sense of place apart from the modern City outside its walls. It also reveals the Tower's defences - a symbol of the prominent medieval military heritage of the nation - and reveals its scale and dominance within the townscape.

Trees that contribute to OUV/ composition

- I45. None.

Trees that detract from OUV/ composition

- I46. None.

Opportunities to Enhance OUV, Quality, Integrity or Composition

- I47. None.

(Note: Figures accompanying Annex 4.1 text will follow with final document.)