TOWER OF LONDON LOCAL SETTING STUDY

An Assessment of the Local Setting of the Tower of London and Guidelines for its Management

August 2010

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on behalf of
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

HM Royal Palace and Fortress of the Tower of London (the Tower) is one of England's most evocative ancient monuments. It is a World Heritage Site (WHS) and by that designation is judged to be of 'outstanding universal value' (OUV) to humanity. The Tower of London World Heritage Site Management Plan (2007) established the local setting of the WHS as a specific area within which Historic Royal Palaces, the independent charity that cares for the Tower, would act in partnership with statutory authorities to sustain, and where possible reveal and reinforce, the significance of historic assets, in particular the OUV of the Tower. This includes promoting high standards of architectural design, appropriate to context, seeking ways in which to mitigate the impact of major roads and improving the way in which pedestrians experience the local setting.

This apparently simple aspiration must be considered in the context of the range of planning policies, land uses, development pressures, transport requirements, accessibility issues, management regimes and split local authority responsibilities that make the local setting of the Tower a complex, multi-layered urban environment.

This study has provided the first opportunity, since inscription of the WHS, to begin to unravel the complexities of the area, its historical evolution and current condition. A process of research, observation, evidence gathering and consultation with the local authorities has provided information on which to build an ambitious, but achievable, vision for the long-term future of the local setting - to create a coherent environment that enhances the quality of people's experience of it and their ability to appreciate the OUV of the WHS.

The process of evidence gathering and assessment has enabled a series of overall aims to be developed for achieving this vision. These are to:

   1. Ensure that the Tower is the dominant building from within the local setting (night and day).
   2. Encourage built development that respects the setting of the WHS and enhances appreciation of its OUV.
   3. Protect, enhance and, where possible, recover lost and historic routes within the local setting.
   4. Provide an intuitive and easily accessible environment for pedestrians within the local setting that is appropriate to the historic context.
   5. Create a coherent identity for the local setting through a co-ordinated strategy for use of materials, street furniture, lighting and signage.
   6. Celebrate the history of the local setting by incorporating specific relevant interpretation.
   7. Introduce visual 'thresholds' that reflect the historic transition between the local setting and surrounding city.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Tower was inscribed as a UNESCO WHS in 1988. There is a tangible sense of history in every tower and around every corner, making it an endlessly fascinating place for visitors from Britain and around the world, numbering some two million each year. The Tower is cared for by Historic Royal Palaces, the independent charity that looks after the unoccupied royal palaces in London.

A Management Plan for the WHS, drawn up in 2007, has been agreed by UNESCO's World Heritage Committee. The purpose of the Management Plan is to "*ensure the effective management of the WHS for present and future generations and to provide an agreed framework for long term decision-making on the conservation and improvement of the Tower.*" It contains management objectives and a prioritised programme of action for the next five years, when the Plan will be reviewed.[1]

The local setting as identified in the WHS Management Plan has been accepted by the adjacent local authorities as a primary consideration in seeking ways to shape and improve the built environment within the specific context of the WHS, influenced as it is by the unique character and quality of the Tower. This study aims to draw out the special historic characteristics of the place, provide a baseline against which improvements can be measured and inspire change that is good for the Tower, the surrounding boroughs and London.

Land Use Consultants with Colin Buchanan were commissioned by Historic Royal Palaces in September 2009 to undertake this study, working with key stakeholders from the Tower of London WHS Consultative Committee (English Heritage, the London Borough of Tower Hamlets, the City of London, the London Borough of Southwark, the Greater London Authority and Historic Royal Palaces). It is hoped that the relevant local planning authorities will be able to adopt the document as part of their planning policy framework and that it will be used by developers and others involved in managing the local setting to inform their proposals for change.

1.2 Purpose of the study

This study describes the current character and condition of the Tower's local setting and sets out aims and objectives for conserving, promoting and enhancing appreciation of the OUV of the Tower, that is, the attributes which justify its inscription.

More specifically, the study addresses Objective 3 of the Tower of London World Heritage Site Management Plan. This objective aims "*to act in*

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[1] The WHS Management Plan has been formally adopted by the relevant local planning authorities and policies in the Plan are a material consideration in planning decisions affecting the Tower of London WHS or its setting, as set out in CLG Circular 07/2009 and emphasised in Policy 7.10 of the draft replacement London Plan (October 2009).

partnership with statutory authorities to safeguard and enhance the local setting of the Tower, by:

- *sustaining, and where possible revealing and reinforcing, the significance of historic assets, and in particular the outstanding universal value of the World Heritage Site;*

- *promoting high standards of design and execution, appropriate to context, in the redevelopment of surrounding modern buildings and investment in the public realm;*

- *seeking ways to mitigate the impact of modern roads, particularly the A100;*

- *seeking ways to improve pedestrians' experience of the local setting of the Tower".*

Objective 3 is clearly important to achieving the purposes of the Management Plan as a whole, and this study provides part of the proposed framework for decision-making on the conservation and enhancement of the Tower and sustaining its OUV. Appreciation of the OUV is dependent to a significant degree on the experience that people have of it and this, in turn, is influenced by their experience of the physical environment in and around the Tower. Providing an environment that encourages people to spend time in it as well as promoting their appreciation of the OUV is therefore a key aim of this study.

1.3   Structure of the report

The first section of the report establishes the context to the study, including the justification for the Tower WHS status, the planning policy context, an overview of visitor routes and the influence of current known development proposals. An analysis of the local setting follows and has been divided into a series of assessments that provide a commentary on the current physical condition, state aims for future management and list key issues and objectives. Many of the aims are not exclusive to individual locations or areas and a summary of all the assessments draws together the guidance, concluding with an overall vision for the local setting.

2. CONTEXT TO THE STUDY

2.1 World Heritage

The Tower was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1988. Inscription as a World Heritage Site brings with it a requirement on the State Party (host country) to protect the site's OUV. The way in which this is to be achieved is set out in a site-specific management plan and agreed by the World Heritage Committee.

The WHS 'Statement of Outstanding Universal Value' (including descriptions of authenticity and integrity) is agreed by the World Heritage Committee at the time of inscription. Such a 'Statement of OUV' is based on what was submitted to the Committee when the site was nominated for inscription. For the Tower, the two relevant documents are the Justification for Inscription contained in the State Party's Nomination Dossier and the evaluation of the site by ICOMOS.

2.2 Justification Criteria

The WHS Management Plan sets out the following justification which was provided to the World Heritage Committee to support the nomination of the Tower of London for inscription on the World Heritage List:

"*Criterion (ii)*:
Exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design.

A monument symbolic of royal power since the time of William the Conqueror, the Tower of London served as an outstanding model throughout the kingdom from the end of the 11th century. Like it, many keeps were built in stone, e.g. Colchester, Rochester, Hedingham, Norwich or Carisbrooke Castle on the Isle of Wight.

Criterion (iv):
Be an outstanding example of a type of building or architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history.

The White Tower is the example par excellence of the royal Norman castle in the late 11th century. The ensemble of the Tower of London is a major reference for the history of medieval military architecture."

2.3 Justification for Inscription of the Tower of London WHS

The justification for the inscription of the Tower of London is set out in the WHS Management Plan (Appendix C) as follows;

"*The Tower of London was first built by William the Conqueror for the purpose of protecting and controlling the city. Of the present buildings the White Tower survives largely intact from the Norman period, and architecture of almost all the styles which have flourished in England since may be found within the walls*

The Tower has in the past been a fortress, a palace and a prison, and has housed the Royal Mint, the Public Records and (for a short time) the Royal Observatory. It was for centuries the arsenal for small arms, the predecessor of the existing Royal Armouries, and, as one of the strongest fortresses in the land, has from early times guarded the Crown Jewels.

The Tower today is the key to British history for many thousands of visitors who come every year from all over the world to see the buildings, the Royal Armouries and the Crown Jewels and the museum collections, to relive the past and enjoy the pageantry of the present. But at the same time it is still a fortress, a royal palace, and the home of a community of some 150 hardworking people. As such it epitomises all that is best in World Heritage."

2.4 Outstanding Universal Value of the Tower of London

The WHS Management Plan defines the 'cultural qualities', or 'attributes', of the site's OUV (para 3.5, p77) in a 'Statement of Significance', which is reproduced in full in Appendix A. A summary version is set out below.

"The Tower of London has outstanding universal value for the following cultural qualities:

1) Landmark siting, for both protection and control of the City of London
As the gateway to the capital, the Tower was in effect the gateway to the new Norman kingdom. Sited strategically at a bend in the River Thames, it has been a crucial demarcation point between the power of the developing City of London, and the power of the monarchy. It had the dual role of providing protection for the City through its defensive structure and the provision of a garrison, and of also controlling the citizens by the same means. The Tower literally 'towered' over its surroundings until the 19th century.

2) Symbol of Norman power
The Tower of London was built as a demonstration of Norman power. The Tower represents more than any other structure the far-reaching significance of the mid 11th-century Norman Conquest of England, for the impact it had on fostering closer ties with Europe, on English language and culture and in creating one of the most powerful monarchies in Europe. The Tower has an iconic role as reflecting the last military conquest of England.

3) Outstanding example of late 11th-century innovative Norman military architecture
As the most complete survival of an 11th-century fortress palace remaining in Europe, the White Tower, and its later 13th and 14th century additions, belong to a series of edifices which were at the cutting edge of military building technology internationally. They represent the apogee of a type of sophisticated castle design, which originated in Normandy and spread through Norman lands to England and Wales.

4) Model example of a medieval fortress palace which evolved from the 11th to 16th centuries
The additions of Henry III and Edward I, and particularly the highly innovative development of the palace within the fortress, made the Tower into one of the most innovative and influential castle sites in Europe in the 13th and early 14th centuries, and much of their work survives. Palace buildings were added to the royal complex right up until the 16th century, although few now stand above ground. The survival of palace buildings at the Tower allows a rare glimpse into the life of a medieval monarch within their fortress walls. The Tower of London is a rare survival of a continuously developing ensemble of royal buildings, evolving from the 11th to the 16th centuries, and as such has great significance nationally and internationally.

5) Association with State institutions
The continuous use of the Tower by successive monarchs fostered the development of several major State Institutions. These incorporated such fundamental roles as the nation's defence, its records, and its coinage. From the late 13th century, the Tower was a major repository for official documents.

*6) Setting for key historical events in European history*
The Tower has been the setting for some of the most momentous events in European and British History. Its role as a stage upon which history is enacted is one of the key elements which have contributed towards the Tower's status as an iconic structure. Arguably the most important building of the Norman Conquest, the White Tower symbolised the might and longevity of the new order. The imprisonments in the Tower, of Edward V and his younger brother in the 15th century, and then in the 16th century of four English queens, three of them executed on Tower Green – Anne Boleyn, Catherine Howard and Jane Grey – with only Elizabeth I escaping, shaped English history. The Tower also helped shape the Reformation in England, as both Catholic and Protestant prisoners (those that survived) recorded their experiences and helped define the Tower as a place of torture and execution.

These six qualities or attributes are those against which this study has based the assessment of the local setting. Each detailed location-specific analysis has taken the above definition of OUV as the primary criterion for assessment, resulting in the aims and objectives.

2.5 The Setting of the Tower

The setting of the Tower is identified in the WHS Management Plan (para 2.4.6, p38).

The concept of 'setting' relates primarily to the surroundings in which a place is seen, experienced and understood. The setting of the Tower includes its relationship to historic features visible in the urban landscape, and its evolving visual relationships to that landscape, insofar as they contribute to perceptions of its significance, and particularly, its OUV. The importance of setting is enhanced by its public accessibility and visibility.
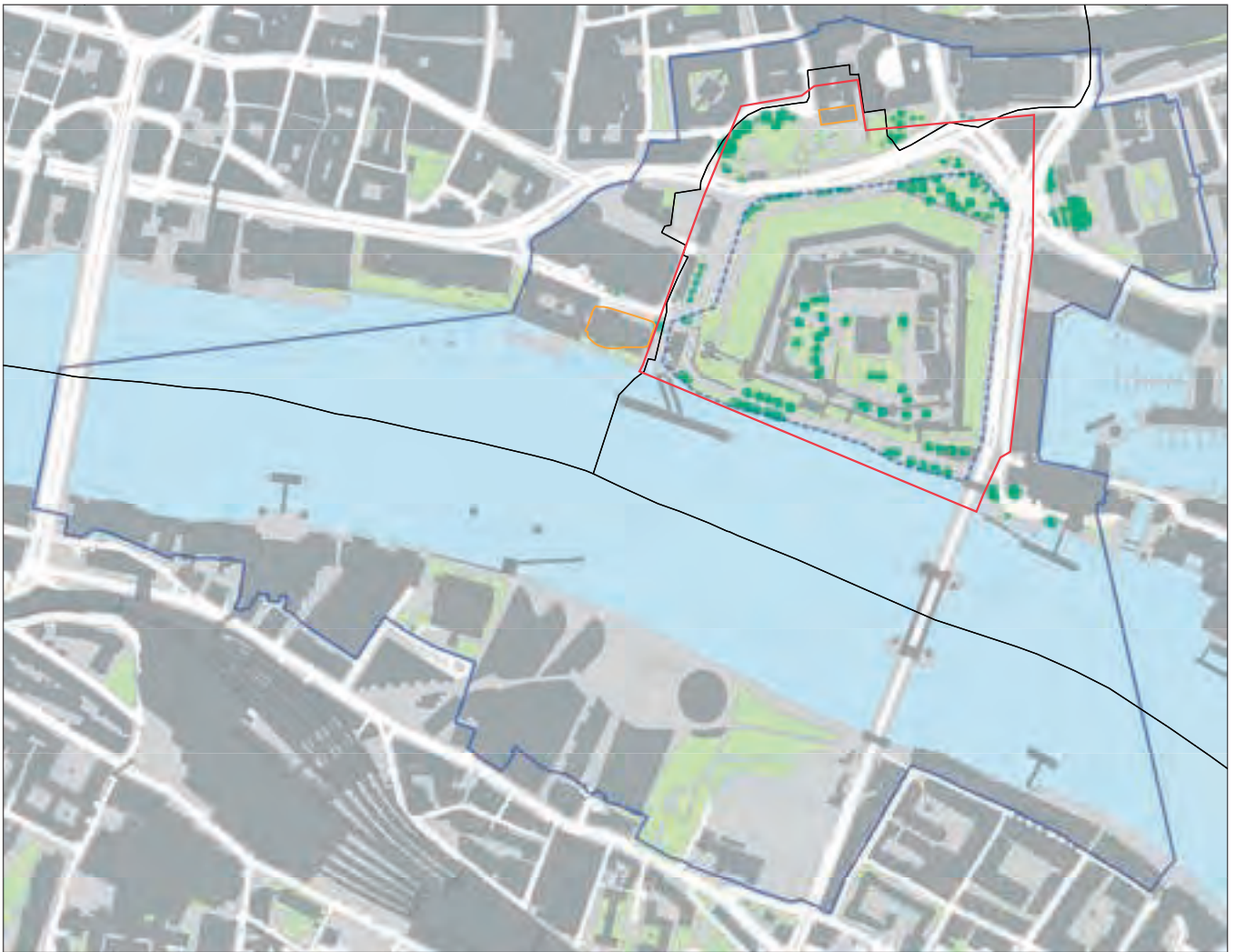
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Key

- - - WHS boundary

───── Local setting boundary

───── Local Authority boundaries

───── Approx. outline of The Liberties

☐ Current redevelopment sites

**Fig 1: The Local Setting
of the Tower of London
World Heritage Site**

The Plan identifies three levels of setting (paras 2.4.7 – 2.4.9, p38). This study relates to the local setting, defined in the plan as follows:

"The local setting of the Tower comprises the spaces from which it can be seen from street and river level, and the buildings that provide definition to those spaces."

2.6 Historical Evolution of the Local Setting

The Tower was specifically located to control and protect the City of London, making use of the raised topography of the north bank of the River Thames, which once provided strategic sightlines eastwards along the river corridor. The choice of site also made use of the south-eastern extent of the Roman wall, originally incorporating it as a defensive structure. As the layout and footprint of the Tower changed and expanded, the Roman wall was much reduced and disappeared entirely along the river edge.

The main entrance to the Tower has always been on the western side, linking with routes towards the City and London Bridge, with the current location established in the 13th century.

The area that immediately surrounds the Tower has, for most of its history, provided a clear defensive open space, known as the Liberties, over which the Tower had jurisdiction. Buildings have, at times, been in evidence within the Liberties. Prior to the 17th century, clusters of small-scale buildings encroached on the land, but were mostly cleared during the Great Fire of London to create a fire-break between the City and the Tower, which housed munitions and explosives. The 19th century saw larger buildings and a dense street pattern encroaching into the north and north-western parts of the Liberties. The building line did eventually retreat back to approximately the edge of the Liberties, primarily due to construction of Tower Bridge, the main roads and Tower Hill underground station. The Tower's control over the Liberties ceased at the end of the 19th century, when the powers were passed to the Metropolitan Borough of Stepney.

2.7 Planning Policy Context

National

Government policy on the protection of WHS is provided in CLG Circular 07/2009. This states that World Heritage Site status is a key material consideration in development planning. Local planning authorities must seek to protect the WHS and its setting, including any buffer zone, from inappropriate development. It is also important to protect WHS from the effect of changes which are relatively minor, but which on a cumulative basis could have a significant effect. The Circular defines the setting of a WHS as "…the area around it (including any buffer zone) in which change or development is capable of having an adverse impact on the World Heritage Site, including an impact on views to or from the Site." The Circular is now supported by Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 5: *Planning for the Historic Environment* (March 2010) that sets out the Government's planning policies on the conservation of the historic environment. The practice guidance supporting the implementation of PPS5, *Historic Environment Planning Practice*

Guide (English Heritage, March 2010), provides useful policy advice in paras 113 to 124 on understanding setting and its contribution to significance. In particular, the guidance notes that the perceived extent of setting may change as a heritage asset and its surroundings evolve, or as understanding of the asset improves. It is also important to note that the setting of a heritage asset can enhance [the asset's] significance, whether or not it was designed to do so.

Regional

Regional policy on WHS is set down in the London Plan. The extant London Plan (2008) contains policies relating to WHS. These include:

- Policy 4B.10 Large-Scale Buildings (supporting text to the policy notes that such development in and adjacent to WHS will be particularly sensitive and may require EIA. Where this is the case, the EIA must include visual modelling).

- Policy 4B.14 World Heritage Sites – refers to the need to agree and implement management plans for WHS. Furthermore, development plan documents and management plans should contain policies that protect the historic significance of WHS and safeguard and, where appropriate, enhance their settings.

A draft revised version of the London Plan was consulted upon between October 2009 and January 2010. A number of the proposed policies are directly relevant to WHS, as set out below:

- Policy 7.8: Heritage Assets and Archaeology.

- Policy 7.10: World Heritage Sites.

- Policy 7.11: London View Management Framework (this includes the identification and protection of aspects of views that contribute to a viewer's ability to recognise and appreciate the outstanding universal value of a WHS).

Other proposed policies which are important when considering WHS include:

- Policy 7.4: Local Character.

- Policy 7.5: Public Realm.

- Policy 7.6: Architecture.

- Policy 7.7: Location and design of tall and large buildings.

The London View Management Framework (July 2010) provides supplementary planning guidance to the London Plan when considering significant views in the city. The 'Protected Silhouette' of the WHS identified in the LVMF is particularly important in this respect. Para 48 states that "Where it is clear that any change to the silhouette of WHS (as seen from the Viewing Place) will damage their background setting, the Management Plan will specify that this silhouette be preserved".

Local

Locally, the Tower falls within the London Borough of Tower Hamlets and is adjoined by the City of London and London Borough of Southwark. Each local authority has an adopted development plan which contains specific policies relating to the Tower. Each local authority is preparing a Core Strategy (none is yet formally adopted), and each of the various draft documents has policies which relate to the Tower of London WHS.

Details of relevant policies have been summarised in Appendix B.

2.8 The Tower as a Visitor Attraction

The Tower receives over 2m visitors each year. Many more visitors, commuters and residents use the environs of the Tower every day. The way in which people experience the spaces through which they pass is a fundamental aspect of this study. Improving people's experience of the local setting will enhance their ability to appreciate the attributes that express the Tower's OUV.

The Tower is documented as a 'visitor attraction' as early as the reign of Elizabeth I, initially by invitation only, though by the late 17th century visitors would present themselves at the gate. Charges for visiting, and an official guide, were introduced in the 18th century. A ticket office was located at the western entrance in the mid 19th century and annual visitor numbers rose from 10,500 in 1837, to 80,000 (1839) and to over 500,000 by the end of the century. The Tower had around 2.13m visitors in 2008/09, with many more enjoying the local setting.

Today, visitors arrive at the Tower from several directions, with local bus stops, Tower Hill Underground station (the arrival point for more than half of Tower visitors), London Bridge Underground station, London Bridge and Fenchurch Street National Rail stations and Tower Gateway DLR stations nearby. Charter and scheduled river ferry services, which serve the nearby Tower Millennium pier, are attracting increasing numbers of passengers, who can appreciate the relationship between the Tower and the Thames, a key aspect of the Tower's OUV, both from the pier and the river.

Recent development and increased use of the South Bank for leisure and business activity has a created a thriving urban environment, with high volumes of pedestrian movement year-round. Many South Bank visitors now approach the Tower via Tower Bridge, which is itself a major visitor destination.

The areas north of the Tower generate some of the highest levels of pedestrian activity during the short commuter peaks, but a high volume of daily pedestrian movement is also created by visitors to the Tower walking to the main entrance at Tower Hill.

The methodology used and the structure of the assessments undertaken for this study relate to the extent of pedestrians' ability to appreciate the OUV of the Tower. This recognises where high volumes of pedestrians currently move through the local setting. However, it is also recognised that future developments and alterations to visitor (and commuter) arrival points are

likely to influence pedestrian flows over time. The study has, therefore, assessed representative areas equally across the setting and is not specifically driven by pedestrian volumes, either current or anticipated.

2.9 Change in the Built Environment

At the time of this study (early 2010), various development proposals within the local setting are known to have been granted planning permission, or are under construction. This includes the demolition and complete redevelopment of specific sites, changes in land use classes, and proposals for public realm improvements. The most comprehensive listing of these (and their status) is contained within the Tower Hill Gateway Interchange Study (Transport for London, June 2009).

It is recognised that many of these developments offer potentially significant change to the nature of the local setting and reference is made to specific proposals in the individual assessments where relevant.

The overall intention of the study is to develop a co-ordinated approach to enhancing the local setting of the Tower – one which can accommodate the anticipated change and evolution of the surrounding city, while seeking to ensure the OUV of the Tower is consistently reinforced as a primary focus.

3. ASSESSMENT, AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Introduction

The local setting of the Tower is a complex urban environment, with many overlying layers of history and land use. In this section, assessment of the area has considered the key aspects of the physical built environment that influence the pedestrian experience of, approach to and movement through the local setting and the visibility of the Tower. These aspects are then grouped under four headings, as follows;

- Built context and the public realm
- Approach and arrival routes
- Routes within the local setting
- Views to and from the Tower

3.2 Summary of General Principles

In each assessment, the basis for analysis is provided by reference to the six cultural qualities or attributes of the OUV as set out in the Statement of Significance in para 2.4, under the follow headings;

1) Landmark siting
2) Symbol of Norman power
3) Outstanding example of Norman military architecture
4) Model example of a medieval fortress palace
5) Association with State institutions
6) Setting for key historical events in European history

Each location is introduced with a general description, providing contextual information, followed by reference to the significance of local historical evolution. An overarching aim is then stated, providing a sense of the aspiration for maintaining or enhancing the specific location in relation to the WHS context. Key issues and objectives are defined, establishing an evidence base of apparent factors that currently influence appreciation of the OUV of the Tower. This includes assessment of the visibility of the Tower in its setting, the quality of surrounding buildings, pedestrian connectivity, surface materials and trees.

4. BUILT CONTEXT AND THE PUBLIC REALM

4.1 Introduction

The buildings that lie within the boundary of the local setting of the Tower influence the experience of the Tower by both defining the character of local spaces and forming the immediate back-drop to the Tower in views of the WHS across the local setting, from the Inner Ward, River Thames, South Bank and Tower Bridge. This assessment records in brief the character and quality of these buildings and the public realm they enclose, with reference to aspects that influence appreciation of the Tower's OUV such as building size, age and use, surface materials, trees and other vegetation, street furniture and signage where relevant. Key issues affecting the built context and public realm are then set out alongside objectives for future management.

The immediate setting of the Tower of London was historically open land, known as the Liberties, which provided a defensive space over which the Tower exercised regulation. At different points in its history, the Liberties contained buildings of various mass and scale - from clusters of smaller houses, mills and workshops in the 17th century, to a more significant street pattern which existed into the 20th century, encroaching to the north-east of East Smithfield and also creating a pinch-point at the Postern Gate.

Today, the area of the Liberties is broadly similar to the original extent, albeit with a number of buildings now being contained within the area, such as the Tower Hill visitor information and ticket facilities, the war memorials within Trinity Gardens and Tower Hill Underground station. The Boundary Liberty markers have recently been listed.

Although the Liberties once provided a more consistent character across the immediate setting, demands on land-use have increased over time, leaving a series of relatively distinct spaces that vary significantly in terms of character and quality. Clear views to and from the Tower remain in some places, but have been obscured elsewhere.

Architectural materials across the local setting reflect the age, style and use of individual buildings. This gives rise to a great variety in built context, but can also detract from the character and quality of specific locations and within views. In many cases, the selection and use of architectural materials does not appear to have considered the WHS context. This is noted within assessments where relevant.

Surface materials used across the local setting are often related to highway design and/or adjacent buildings and transport hubs, rather than the WHS context. This has also been noted within specific assessments where it detracts from or adds to the appreciation of the OUV of the Tower.

4.2 Approach to Assessment

For the purposes of assessment, the local setting has been divided into four sub-areas: north, south, east and west, with further sub-divisions being highlighted where appropriate. Each area has been assessed in terms of the character and quality of the built context and the public realm, and their contribution to, or detraction from, the OUV of the WHS.
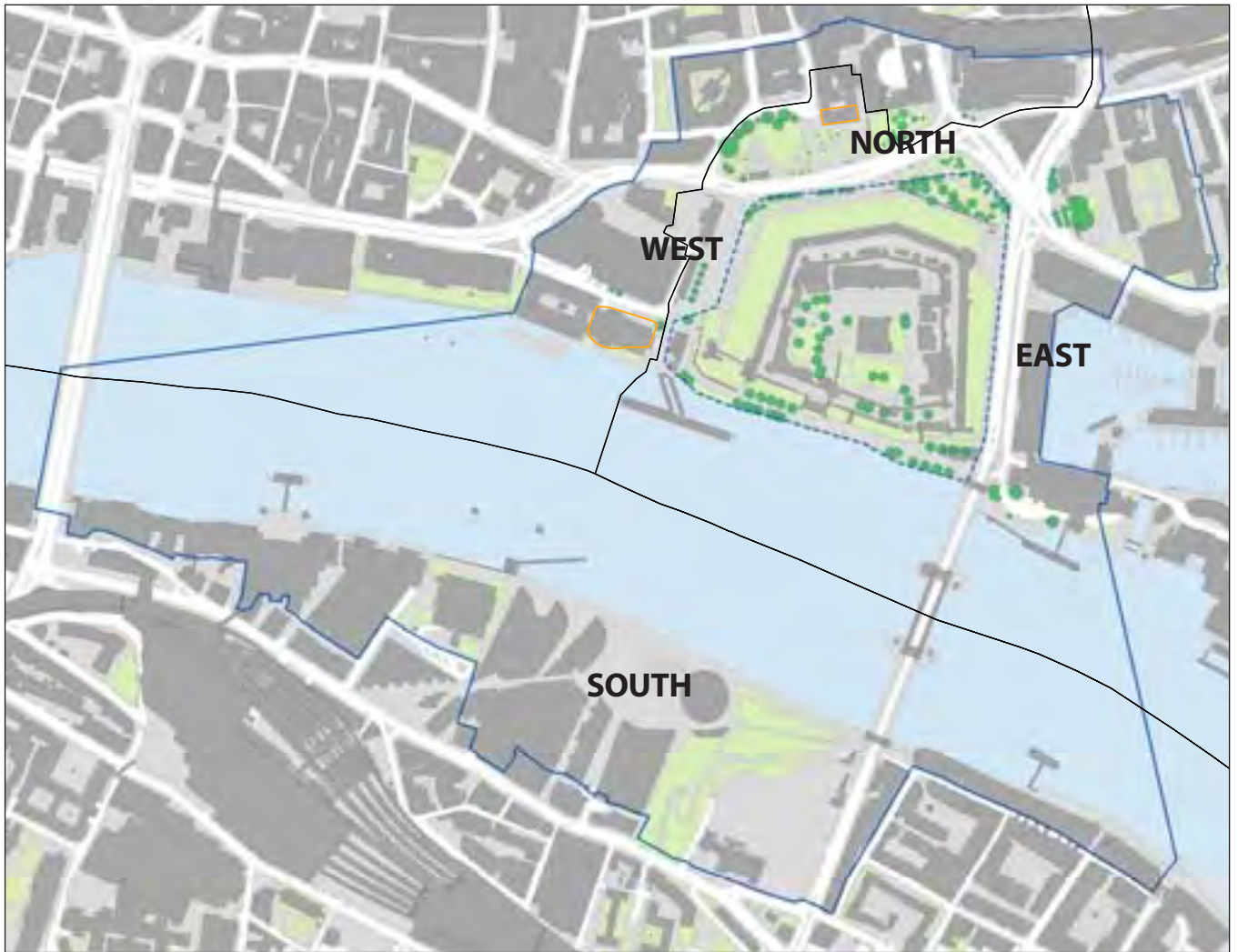
NORTH

WEST

EAST

SOUTH

Key

- - - WHS boundary

——— Local setting boundary

——— Local Authority boundaries

☐ Current redevelopment sites

**Fig 2: Built Context
and Public Realm**

AREA 1: WEST

General description

The buildings that form the western side of the local setting and provide enclosure to the public realm are a mixture of ages and styles. They broadly define the western limit of the Liberties, but do not follow a common building line or height. At the southern end, planning permission has been granted for a nine storey re-development of the site of the Three Quays Wharf building, with retail space at ground level and residential and apart-hotel units on the upper floors. Tower Place lies north of Lower Thames Street and is the most dominant of City buildings that front directly on to the edge of Tower Hill. Completed in 2002, the building contains flexible office space. North of Tower Place, All Hallows Church (listed at grade I) is the focus of the view from Tower Hill, with the raised Tower Hill terrace (the former Bonded Tea Warehouse) in the foreground, the vaults being listed grade II. Within Tower Hill itself, the Tower ticket offices lie east of Tower Hill Terrace. The buildings to the north of Byward Street are those that face south and east on to Byward Street itself and the Port of London Authority building (listed grade II*) that faces Trinity Gardens.

Significance

Tower Hill itself is contained within the western side of the Liberties, rising up from the riverside, and has provided the main entrance threshold to the Tower since its earliest history. The specific entrance points have changed, although the current entry to the Tower has existed since the 13th century. The shape and form of Tower Hill has evolved slightly over time, having once included the space now taken up by Trinity Gardens. The current extent runs from Tower Pier northwards to Byward Street, where the main road effectively provides a physical boundary with Trinity Gardens beyond. Buildings have existed within this space, clustering around the entrance to the Tower, but were cleared during the Great Fire of London in 1666 in order to create a fire-break between the City and the Tower. Tower Hill today is particularly well-used by visitors gathering before entering the Tower, with ticket offices and information centres located on the west side. The whole space was redesigned in 2004. The minimal street furniture and open panoramic views to the Tower and the river reveal much about the OUV of the Tower.

Aim

To maintain the perception of Tower Hill as an open space between the Tower and the City (reflecting the defensive open space of the Liberties), reinforcing the perception of the Tower in its strategic location.

Key Issues	Objectives
The buildings that define the western edge of Tower Hill provide a sense of the surrounding city abutting the defensive open space between it and the Tower. Tower Place and the proposed Three Quays building present frontages immediately on to the space, dominating the pedestrian realm as a solid 'wall' of modern architecture. Increasing the height of buildings in these locations has reduced the prominence of some buildings within the WHS,	The design of any future redevelopments on these sites should not further reduce the perceived scale of the Tower within the local setting. Buildings should respect the open space of Tower Hill and maintain the building line set back from the Tower at the edge of the Liberties.

Key Issues	Objectives
such as the Middle Tower, particularly as viewed from Tower Wharf.	
In contrast to Tower Place, All Hallows Church as viewed from Tower Hill, past the ticket offices and Tower Hill Terrace, presents a much more varied composition of heights, styles and materials.	Visual and physical connectivity to All Hallows Church, which has historical and ceremonial links to the Tower, is important and should be maintained.
Tower Hill Terrace itself (the former Bonded Tea Warehouse) has become 'lost' as it is hidden between the Tower ticket offices and All Hallows Church, although this does allow views of the Church.	Any potential developments within this space should respect the view corridor between Tower Hill and All Hallows Church. There should be a presumption against further upward extension that could harm the visual connection between All Hallows and the Tower.
The buildings facing Tower Hill offer limited active frontages, although the activity in and around the ticket offices and visitor information centres does counter this within the public realm.	Incorporation of active frontages should generally be encouraged, where specific proposals could help to animate a space (day and night) and increase people's ability to appreciate the OUV of the Tower, whilst retaining its character and quality.
The northern end of Tower Hill is truncated by the main road, with a small pedestrian crossing providing an uncomfortable route to Trinity Gardens.	Proposals to improve the pedestrian crossing (TfL Tower Gateway Transport Interchange Study) would significantly improve pedestrian connectivity, reducing the dominance of traffic in this location, and should be supported.
The elevated northern end of Tower Hill provides excellent panoramic views south to the river Thames and across many Tower buildings and features, including the Outer Curtain Wall, the Moat and the White Tower. The position of Legge's Mount is prominent as viewed across the Moat.	This vantage point facilitates appreciation of the strategic location of the Tower in relation to the river and should be maintained (see also views analysis section).
Views north from the top end of Tower Hill include the former Port of London Authority building, which rises over the mature Plane trees within Trinity Gardens. Views east are along the main road, with Tower Hill Underground station on the north side. Beyond this, the Roman wall is apparent, although only just perceivable due to the clutter of traffic and related street furniture.	Future road improvements and any redevelopment of the Underground station should seek to maintain and improve legibility of the public realm, enhancing the viewer's ability to appreciate the strategic location of the Tower in relationship to the Roman wall.
The materials of the public realm are currently consistent across the plaza area, providing a predominantly hard-surfaced space that offers clear views and an intuitive route to the main entrance of the Tower. Adjacent building materials vary, and the modern materials of Tower Place sit in contrast to the Tower.	These surface materials should be maintained to a high standard. Materials used in future developments should be appropriate to the context and not appear incongruous or too strident within the setting of the WHS.

Key

– – –	WHS boundary
——	Local setting boundary
——	Local Authority boundaries
☐	Current redevelopment sites

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AREA 2: NORTH

General description

The buildings that enclose the northern side of the public realm within the local setting embody a mixture of ages, styles, uses and heights. They broadly define the edge of the Liberties apart from Tower Hill underground station, which sits within the area that was once open defensive land between the Tower and the City. In the north-west corner, the former Port of London Authority building (listed grade II*) provides a dramatic focal point as seen from Trinity Gardens and Tower Hill. East of Savage Gardens is Trinity House (listed grade II). In the centre of the northern frontage, the site north of Tower Hill underground station is currently under redevelopment. The solid brick façade of an electricity sub-station sits north-east of the Roman wall. East of this is the five-storey London Metropolitan University Building, which is boarded at ground floor level. The Minories is a wide street, creating a gap in the enclosure of the local setting, but incorporating Tower Gateway station within it. To the north-east lies the eight storey SocGen building and the seven storey Sceptre Court, the latter constructed partly within the area of the Liberties.

Significance

The northern part of the Liberties has seen significant change over the centuries. As a result, three distinct areas, of different character and quality, exist; Trinity Gardens, Wakefield Gardens (Tower Hill underground station), and East Smithfield. The creation of the A100 as a major traffic through-route has dissected the site and had the effect of separating the Tower from the northern part of the Liberties.

Trinity Gardens

The site of the Tower scaffold was located in the north-western part of the Liberties, with the surrounding open land allowing the public to gather at major events and executions. Trinity Gardens was laid out in the 1790s: it now also incorporates a number of war memorials. It is of high amenity value and relatively peaceful, with the visual intrusion of the main road to the south partially screened by railings and a hedge. The main road (Byward Street/Tower Hill) was constructed in the mid 20th century which necessitated a revised footprint to Trinity Gardens.

Wakefield Gardens

This area of the Liberties, inside the Roman wall, once partly incorporated a walled garden (known as 'the Nine Gardens') in the 13th century. The outline of this remained embedded in the topography until the 1950s, although the built context had extended south towards the Postern Gate at the edge of the moat. The buildings and associated street pattern were eradicated with the construction of the main road in the mid 20th century. Tower Hill Underground station was constructed in the 1960s, switching from the previous station at Mark Lane (opposite All Hallows Church). The current station lies within the boundary of the Liberties, although its design incorporates rooftop planting and a series of different levels, partially disguising the fact that it is a building.

East Smithfield

Historically, the north eastern part of the Liberties lay outside the City as defined by the Roman wall. It provided a crossing point between routes heading north-south between Aldgate and the river, and east-west between the City and St Katherine's.

The space became enclosed by buildings and was known as East Smithfield, providing a relatively open field and a clear defensive space around the Tower. The routes that intersect at East Smithfield have grown in size and capacity, particularly since the opening of Tower Bridge and the construction of the Byward Street connection to London Bridge. Traffic now dominates the character of this area, with significant visual impact. Tower Gardens slopes down to the south towards the Tower moat and is incorporated in the Tower WHS. It is bounded by railings and contains many mature Plane trees. North of the main road lies an area of land (lawn and trees, currently being remodelled as a children's play area) which straddles the boundary of the Liberties. A semi-circular pavement of cobbles lies within the grass area and marks the location of the former Vine Street circus which once extended further south into the Liberties.

Aim

To create a character and quality that enhances appreciation of the OUV of the Tower and provides a coherent setting relevant to the WHS.

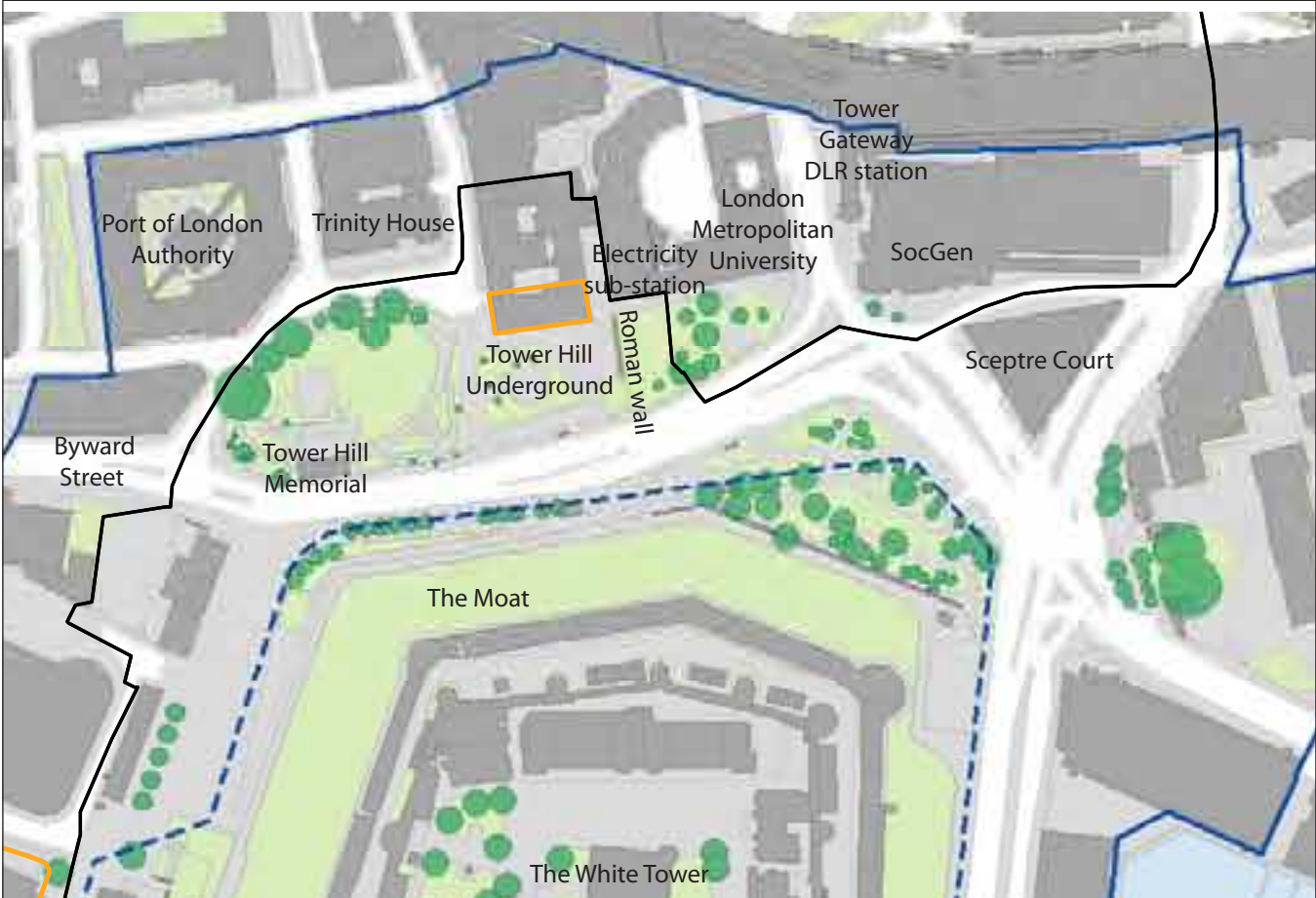| Key Issues	Objectives and Guidance
The buildings that enclose the northern part of the Liberties provide a sense of being on the edge of the City, although their age, style, use, character and quality varies significantly. The listed buildings to the north-west of the area (former PLA building, Trinity House) provide a fitting backdrop to the WHS. Moving east, the building quality reduces. The proposed eight storey Tower House will have an extensively glazed façade, increasing the sense of commercial architecture facing the Tower.	Opportunities for improving the quality of the built context and the adjacent public realm are particularly apparent in the north and north-eastern areas. For example, any redevelopment of the area should ensure that the blank wall of the electricity sub-station and the boarded-up ground floor of the London Metropolitan University, which currently present an unwelcoming appearance, are positively enhanced.
The collection of buildings north of the immediate setting is highly visible from the curtain walls of the Tower, with the taller City buildings further north and west being visible as a dramatic backdrop. The heights of buildings along the northern edge of the Liberties play an important role in ensuring that the perceived scale of the Tower within the local setting is protected.	Any new buildings along the northern edge of the Liberties should be designed so as not to diminish the perceived scale of the Tower within the local setting. The mass and scale of new developments, and materials used, will be particularly apparent from the Tower walls and should respect the setting of the Tower (see also views analysis section).
The area supports a range of different land uses, with varying styles and quality of buildings. The lack of a coherent overall character is apparent, recognising that Trinity Gardens has a particular amenity value in its own right.	The opportunity should be taken to develop a more coherent sense of place through development of a co-ordinated design strategy, in order to enhance and increase the legibility of the former defensive space between the Tower and the surrounding city.
The type, quality and level of maintenance of hard surfacing materials across the area varies considerably and is rarely designed with the proximity to the WHS as a driving factor.	A considered, consistent approach should be taken to the use of hard surfacing materials in relation to the WHS, which could help to increase appreciation of the strategic location of the Tower.
The Roman wall is an important feature and	Increasing visibility of the Roman wall, as

Key Issues	Objectives and Guidance
emphasises the strategic location of the Tower in its defence and protection of the City. The wall is currently prominent from ground level, although the adjacent materials are inappropriate and of poor quality.	well as its juxtaposition to the Tower, should be encouraged and would increase appreciation of the strategic location of the Tower. Localised improvements to materials and interpretation are desirable, in order to enhance appreciation of the wall's historical importance.
The Roman wall was once the defensive edge of the City, but became a gateway when buildings extended further south to the Postern Gate. The role as a gateway to the City has now been lost.	The role of the Roman wall as a marker identifying the edge of the City should be incorporated in future public realm proposals, celebrating the sense of the Tower's strategic location.
The A100 (Byward Street/Tower Hill) currently dissects the local setting of the Tower, creating a visual and physical barrier between the Tower and the northern part of the Liberties.	Opportunities for reducing the scale and impact of the A100 would provide a positive enhancement of the local setting, as well as the potential for significant improvement of the public realm, and should be pursued. Proposals to improve pedestrian connectivity across the main road and east towards the Royal Mint should be encouraged.
In the north west of the area, at East Smithfield, the character and quality of the local setting is dominated by the major road intersection and associated street furniture, such as street lights, CCTV cameras, traffic lights and bollards.	Future opportunities should be taken to reduce the scale and impact of the major road intersection, thus providing a positive enhancement to the local setting. Reduction and careful location of associated street furniture would enhance appreciation of the OUV of the Tower.
The paved area that lies between the main road and Tower Gardens is a relatively large space forming part of the wider pedestrian realm. Ground forms of earth banks with grass and trees rise out of the pavement, and provide a reasonable quality public realm. However, this pocket of land seems to be 'left-over' after road engineering of the major junction and does not cohere with other parts of the open space between the Tower and the city.	Any opportunity (such as a change in highway arrangements) should be taken to achieve a more integrated public realm solution for this area.
Visibility of the Tower and the ability to appreciate its OUV varies across the northern part of the local setting. In the north-west, the trees across the space and within Tower Gardens have a screening effect, although it is recognised that they provide an important backdrop to the Tower as viewed from the south.	Tree management across the north west part of the local setting would offer potential to open up new view corridors to and from the Tower, thereby enhancing appreciation of its OUV. The planting of new trees along the northern boundary of the Liberties (south of the London Metropolitan University) would be desirable and, over time, form a backdrop to the Liberties and provide connection with the trees within Tower Gardens.

Key

- – – – WHS boundary
- ───── Local setting boundary
- ───── Local Authority boundaries
- ▭ Current redevelopment sites

Port of London Authority

Trinity House

Tower Gateway DLR station

London Metropolitan University

Electricity sub-station

SocGen

Roman wall

Sceptre Court

Tower Hill Underground

Byward Street

Tower Hill Memorial

The Moat

The White Tower

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AREA 3: EAST

General description

The buildings that enclose the eastern side of the local setting front on to the eastern extent of the Liberties boundary as it existed for many centuries. The south-east corner of the Liberties is dominated by the Tower Hotel, sited adjacent to Tower Bridge. North of Tower Hotel is International House, an eight-storey former warehouse built as part of St Katherine's Dock in the 1820s. North of International House is the recently developed Tower Bridge House, completed in 2002. North of this, beyond East Smithfield, is the Royal Mint, which housed the production of coinage after its transfer from the Tower in 1810 until 1976. Sceptre Court lies beyond this, straddling the boundary of the Liberties.

Significance

Originally, the prominence of the Tower from the eastern side would have been significantly more apparent than it is today. The strategic location of the Tower enabled approaching ships to see it from a distance and vice versa. Buildings eventually began to enclose the eastern edge of the Liberties, but initially they would have been of relatively small scale, retaining sightlines eastwards from the raised elevation of the Tower. Larger buildings were constructed at St Katherine's Dock from the 1820s, interrupting the strategic views. The construction of Tower Bridge in the 1880s further eroded the ability to see the river and the sense of the open defensive space of the Liberties was much reduced. The physical connection between St Katherine's and the edge of the moat was also blocked. Today, Tower Bridge Approach dominates the character of the area in architectural terms as well as because of the high volumes of traffic that it carries across the Thames. The raised level of the footpath provides interesting views across the moat, but, conversely, it has created a dark narrow street at a lower level on the east side (St Katherine's Way).

Aim

To maintain and enhance oblique views between the river and the Inner Curtain Wall and to enhance the character and quality of the eastern part of the Liberties, reinforcing the ability to perceive the Tower in its strategic location.

Key Issues	Objectives and Guidance
The buildings that enclose the eastern part of the Liberties interrupt the defensive sightlines eastwards along the river corridor, with only glimpses of the river remaining from the Inner Curtain Wall at Tower Bridge and the Tower Hotel.	Any redevelopment on the site of the Tower Hotel should seek to maximise the potential to enhance appreciation of the strategic location of the Tower in relation to the river Thames.
Additional tall or bulky buildings immediately east of St Katherine's Dock would further enclose the Tower and erode the ability to understand the Tower's strategic location.	Any future developments immediately further east should not intrude into the historic defensive view corridor.
The character and quality of the public realm on the eastern side of the local setting is dominated by Tower Bridge Approach. The materials of the bridge itself are impressive,	Any public realm improvements to St Katherine's Way should seek to approach the space as an important part of the setting of the Tower and aim to unify it with other

Key Issues	Objectives and Guidance
although the surface treatments are of ordinary macadam. St Katherine's Way runs alongside Tower Bridge Approach, dropping down to the vehicle and pedestrian entrance at Tower Wharf. Although now blocked from the view of the Tower, this narrow street historically formed part of the Liberties until the 1890s.	parts of the local setting.

Key

- – – – WHS boundary
- —— Local setting boundary
- —— Local Authority boundaries
- ☐ Current redevelopment sites

Port of London
Authority

Trinity Gardens

Sceptre Court

East Smithfield

Tower Gardens

The Royal Mint

The Moat

Tower Hill

Tower Bridge House

The White Tower

Tower Bridge Approach

International House

St Katherine's Dock

Tower Hotel

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AREA 4: SOUTH

General description

The public realm of the South Bank is a busy, pedestrian-friendly environment, with many clear views across the river to the Tower. This includes the protected view corridor from outside City Hall towards the White Tower (LVMF viewpoint 25A).

Significance

The natural topography of the south bank of the river Thames would once have been low-lying marshy ground, with water inlets supporting small-scale agriculture and farmsteads. In its natural condition, the width of the river would have been greater, but the depth shallower. The original London Bridge was located slightly east of the current position and the proximity of this important connection to the City has driven the nature of built development in the southern part of the local setting ever since. Routes from the City to the south via London Bridge, such as Tooley Street and Bermondsey Street, have existed for many centuries. The built environment was, by Victorian times, dominated by warehouses, factories and workshops particularly in relation to the thriving shipping industry. The related street pattern was made up of largely narrow alleys and gated yards. The construction of Tower Bridge in the 1880s provided a new river crossing point and significantly altered the layout of the local street pattern – driving Tower Bridge Road through from the bridge to Tooley Street. The construction in the 1990s of City Hall and the associated More London development increased the amount of public open space facing the Thames, formalised the use of Potter's Fields as a public park, and incorporated pedestrian-only routes south to Tooley Street and London Bridge Station.

Aim

To create views in which the White Tower appears dominant in its setting as a recognisable landmark and symbol of national identity, is seen to lie at the edge of the City, not `lost' in the City, and the defences are visible as a symbol of the prominent medieval military heritage and an outstanding example of concentric castle design.
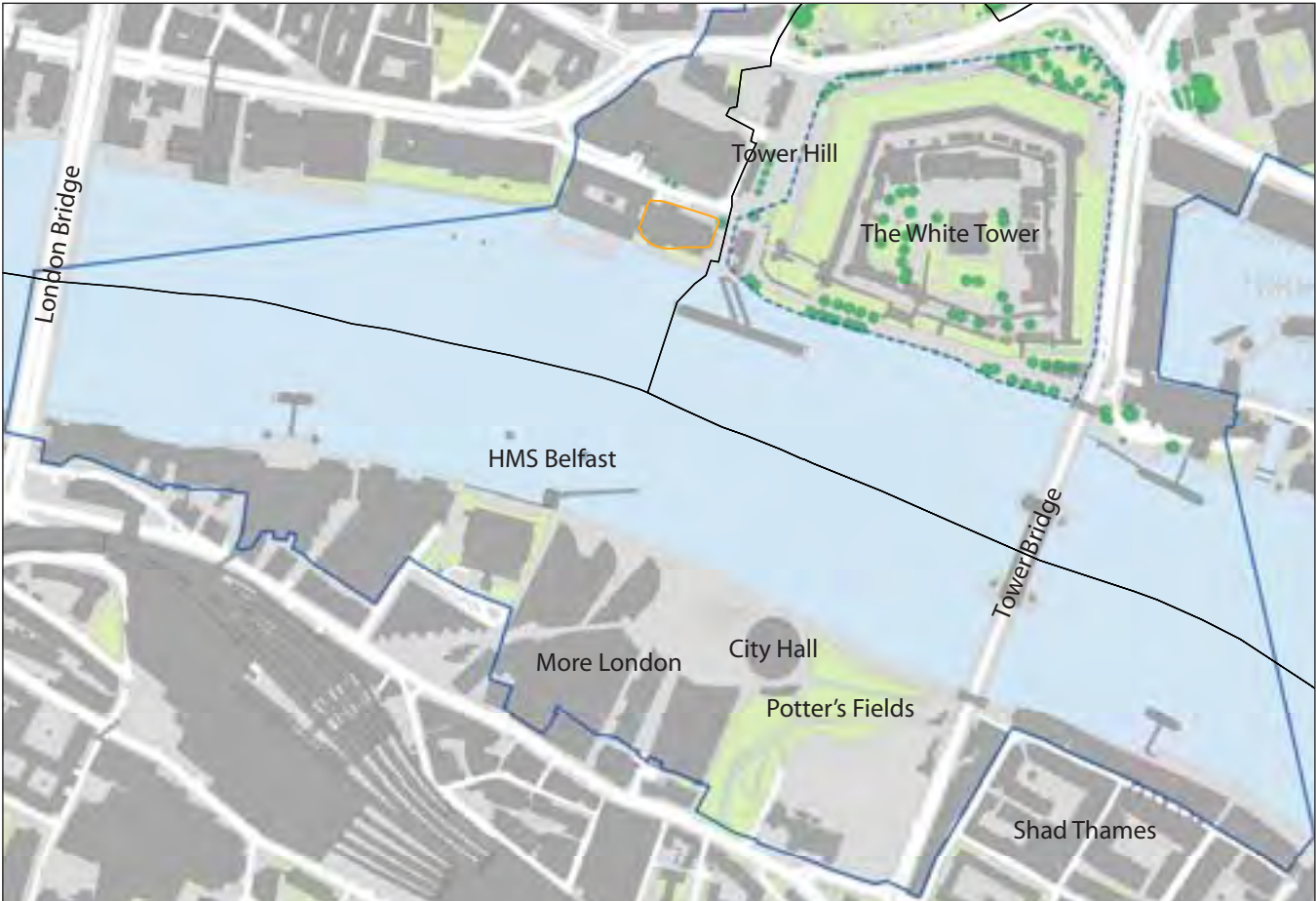
Key Issues	Objectives and Guidance
This area forms an important part of the local setting, although the separation between the WHS and the south bank afforded by the river provides its own distinctive sense of place. The built context and public realm play an important role as part of the setting and the prime focus of management in relation to the Tower is in the protection and enhancement of views to and from the Tower.	The Tower should continue to reveal its relationship with the City as a 'gateway' and not be allowed to become lost visually in the City. The prominence of the White Tower, particularly, 'towering' over its surroundings as a landmark and symbol of Norman power, should be protected and clear sightlines to it maintained from this vantage point.

Built Context and Public Realm
Area 4: South

Key

- - - - WHS boundary

―――― Local setting boundary

―――― Local Authority boundaries

☐ Current redevelopment sites

London Bridge

Tower Hill

The White Tower

HMS Belfast

Tower Bridge

More London

City Hall

Potter's Fields

Shad Thames

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5. APPROACHES AND ARRIVALS

5.1 Introduction

The aim of this series of assessments is to record the pedestrian experience of approaches to, and arrival within, the setting of the Tower and how the Tower's OUV is experienced along these approaches and at the arrival points. This identifies key issues affecting these approaches and arrivals, and sets out objectives for their future management.

5.2 Approach to Assessment

Fourteen approach routes have been selected for assessment on the basis of the main historic routes to and from the Tower and surrounding urban environment. Movement along these routes offers the potential for pedestrians to appreciate the OUV of the Tower from varying distances and provide intuitive legibility of the WHS.

Tower Pier and Tower Hill Underground station are the two key points where pedestrians enter the local setting directly and from where they first experience the WHS and its OUV. Other arrival points, for example, Tower Gateway and Fenchurch Street stations, are incorporated within the relevant approach route analysis.
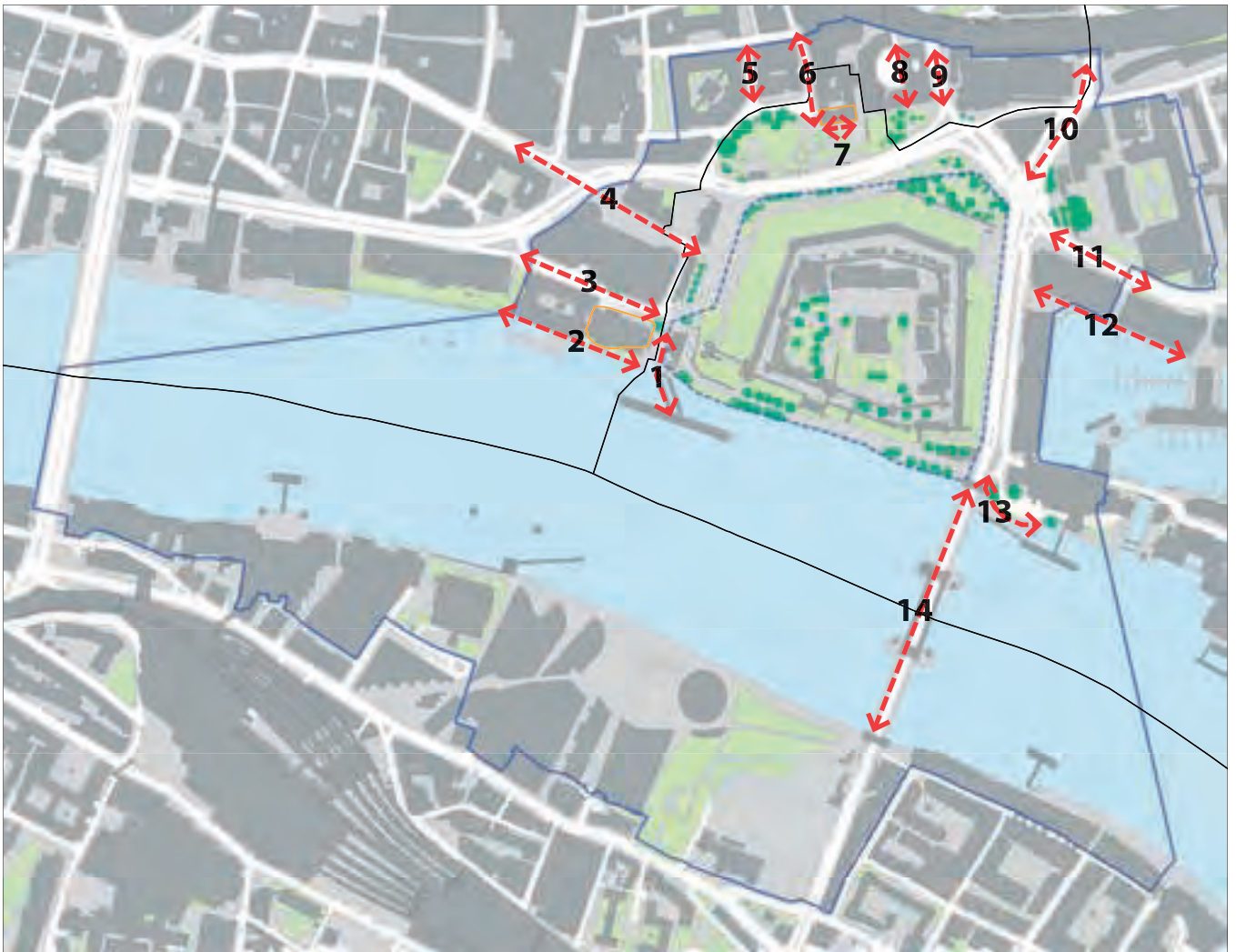
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Key

- - - WHS boundary

――― Local setting boundary

――― Local Authority boundaries

<-→ Approach / arrival routes

☐ Current redevelopment sites

Fig 3: Approach and Arrival Routes

ROUTE 1: TOWER PIER

General Description

Passengers disembarking from river boats arrive immediately adjacent to the WHS, within the area of the Liberties, and are directed along a short path behind the Tower Shop. This route then opens up onto Tower Hill, which is a long, sloping pedestrian plaza rising towards the north, with uninterrupted views of the western elevation of the Tower fortress. Tower Hill provides a gathering place for the numerous tourists visiting the site, and includes the Tower ticket office and shop, and several cafes and restaurants. A glass barrier demarks the edge of the plaza, while allowing views into the moat beyond. While the city skyline to the north and the Thames to the south attract attention, the clear focus is the Tower.

Significance

Piers and embarkation points have always existed alongside this part of the river bank and Tower Pier continues to provide a significant approach to the Tower, in which the landmark siting is clearly demonstrated by the proximity of the river, the Tower, Tower Hill and the City to the north. The White Tower is partially obscured by trees when viewed from this approach, but foot passengers can appreciate the Norman military architecture and medieval fortress by the visibility of the Inner and Outer Curtain Walls and the Beauchamp Tower.

Aim

To create an arrival point which enables passengers to appreciate immediately the significance of the WHS, including the relationship of the Tower to the river, its strategic location at the edge of the City, its Norman military architecture and its connection to Tower Hill and the Liberties.

Key Issues	Objectives and Guidance
The approach by river, delivering pedestrians into a clear traffic-free threshold at the entrance to the Tower and at the south end of Tower Hill, is potentially impressive. The experience is somewhat diluted by the sense of being routed to the back of the Tower shop.	The relationship of the Tower to the river should continue to be revealed when possible, thus reflecting its role as a 'gateway' to the City by maintaining or enhancing visual connectivity.
Walking north from the Pier, views open up once further on to Tower Hill, with wide panoramic views to the moat and western side of the Tower.	The visual relationship of Tower Hill to the City buildings to the north should be maintained, highlighting the Tower's role in the protection and control of the City of London.
	Clear sightlines to Tower Hill itself, a key site for public events associated with the Tower, should be maintained.
	The visibility of the Beauchamp Tower, the Outer Curtain Wall and the moat should be maintained to enable viewers to appreciate this medieval fortress palace and its innovative Norman military architecture.

Key Issues	Objectives and Guidance
Surface materials are currently consistent and form an appropriate threshold to Tower Hill, although the building site at Three Quays Wharf detracts from this.	Future adjacent developments or changes to Tower Pier itself should maintain consistency in the use of hard surface materials, street furniture and signage in relation to the WHS setting.

Approach Route 1: Tower Pier

Key

- - - WHS boundary
—— Local setting boundary
—— Local Authority boundaries
←-→ Arrival route
☐ Current redevelopment sites

Tower Hill

The Moat

Three Quays Wharf

Middle Tower

Byward Tower

Tower Wharf
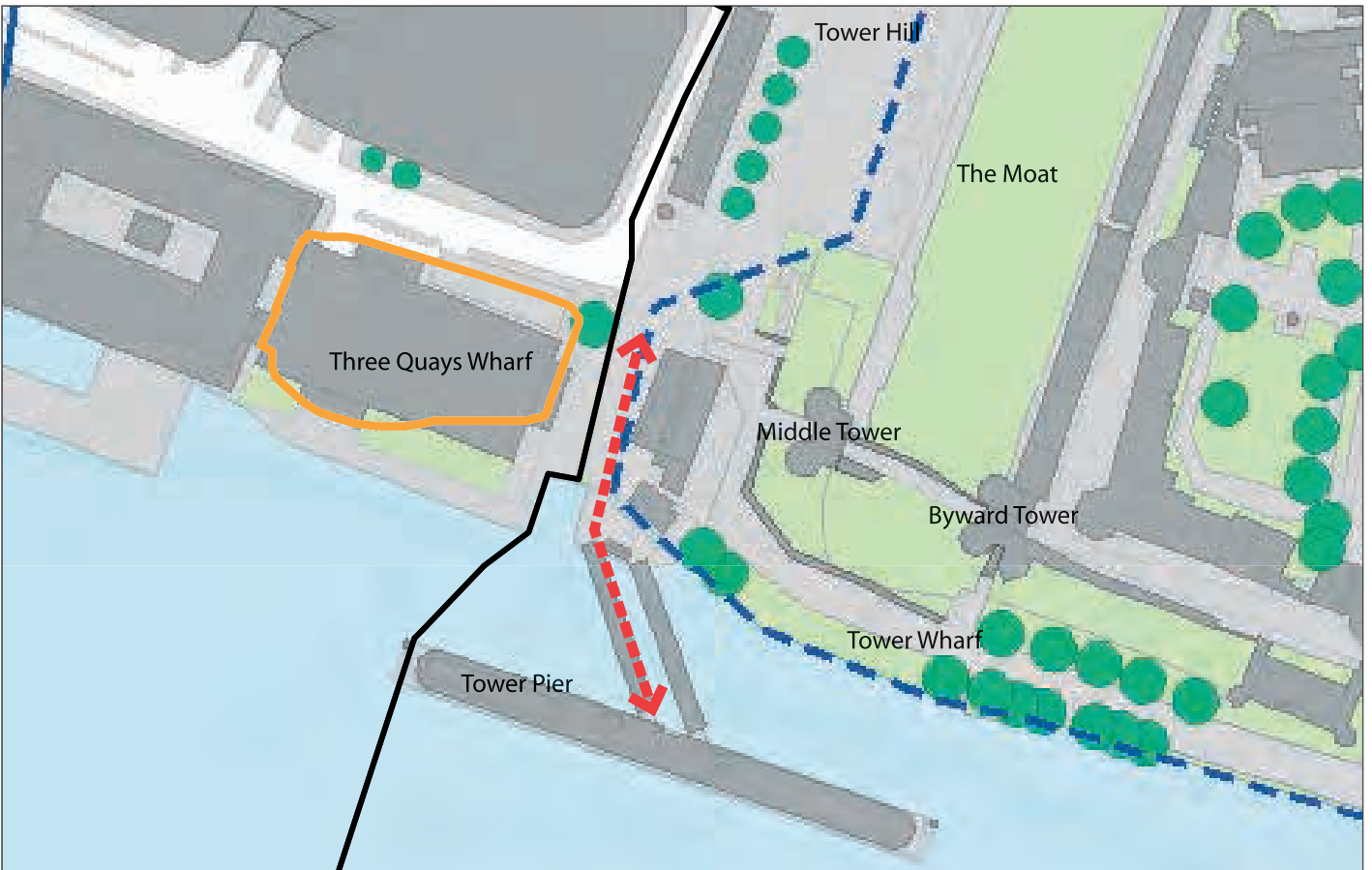
Tower Pier

ROUTE 2: THREE QUAYS WALK

General Description

This approach route is an important riverside pedestrian connection from London Bridge to Tower Pier and Tower Hill, forming a short section of the Thames Path. The route enters the local setting at the edge of Sugar Quay Wharf, entering the south west corner of the Liberties adjacent to Tower Pier. From here, pedestrians turn northwards towards Tower Hill, behind buildings that lie within the WHS, including the Tower shop. Adjacent buildings include Sugar Quay and Three Quays Wharf, the latter currently being demolished.

Significance

Public access to the riverside has not always been provided and the availability of this route is important in enabling appreciation of the OUV of the Tower. Panoramic views across the river and towards Tower Bridge exist, although the Tower's landmark siting is not immediately apparent from this approach as it, and Tower Wharf, are hidden from view behind Tower Pier and other buildings within the WHS. Tower Hill may be appreciated from the eastern end of the approach as it enters the WHS.

Aim

To create a high quality approach from which pedestrians can experience the significance of the Tower's relationship to the river to the south and the City to the north.

Key Issues	Objectives and Guidance
The landmark siting of the Tower is not apparent from this approach, as the relationship of the Tower to the river is obscured.	Opportunities to increase visual connectivity along the river bank towards Tower Wharf should be considered (particularly in any future pier proposals), to reveal the Tower's strategic location in relation to the bend in the river.
Poor quality surface materials and street furniture detract from the character and quality of the WHS.	High quality materials appropriate to the WHS context should be used wherever possible. Consistent use of such materials could help to unite this approach with others within the setting of the Tower. There is also potential to create a sense of a threshold, using surface materials and/or sensitive interpretation material that would indicate the transition between the City and Tower Hill.
The adjacent Three Quays building site detracts from the character and quality of this approach.	Consent has been granted for a nine storey redevelopment of this site. Pedestrian access to Sugar Quay Wharf should be retained.

Key

- - - WHS boundary

——— Local setting boundary

——— Local Authority boundaries

<-→ Arrival route

☐ Current redevelopment sites

Tower Hill

The Moat

Sugar Quay

Three Quays Wharf

Middle Tower

Byward Tower

Tower Wharf

Tower Pier

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ROUTE 3: LOWER THAMES STREET

General description

Lower Thames Street is used by vehicles and pedestrians, with a split level at the western end rising up to the main road, Byward Street. The route is a relatively narrow corridor dominated by seven storey buildings on either side – Tower Place to the north, Sugar Quay and Three Quays Wharf to the south. The view widens at the eastern end adjacent to Three Quays Wharf, which is set back from the road, opposite a taxi rank.

Significance

An historically important route between the Tower, London Bridge and beyond to Westminster. The route leads directly to the main entrance of the Tower and has done so since the construction of the Lion Gate in the 13th century. The Tower's strategic location is not immediately obvious along this approach, although upon arrival at Tower Hill, the defensive space that was incorporated within the Liberties becomes apparent. The White Tower is partially obscured by a single tree from this approach, although the concentric castle design is clearly visible at the end of the approach. The Moat, Inner and Outer Curtain Walls, and Beauchamp Tower are also clearly visible, enabling the users of this route to appreciate the medieval fortress. Middle Tower is also partly visible.

Aim

To create a high quality approach worthy of a WHS that allows pedestrians to appreciate the OUV of the Tower, especially its Norman military architecture and concentric castle design.
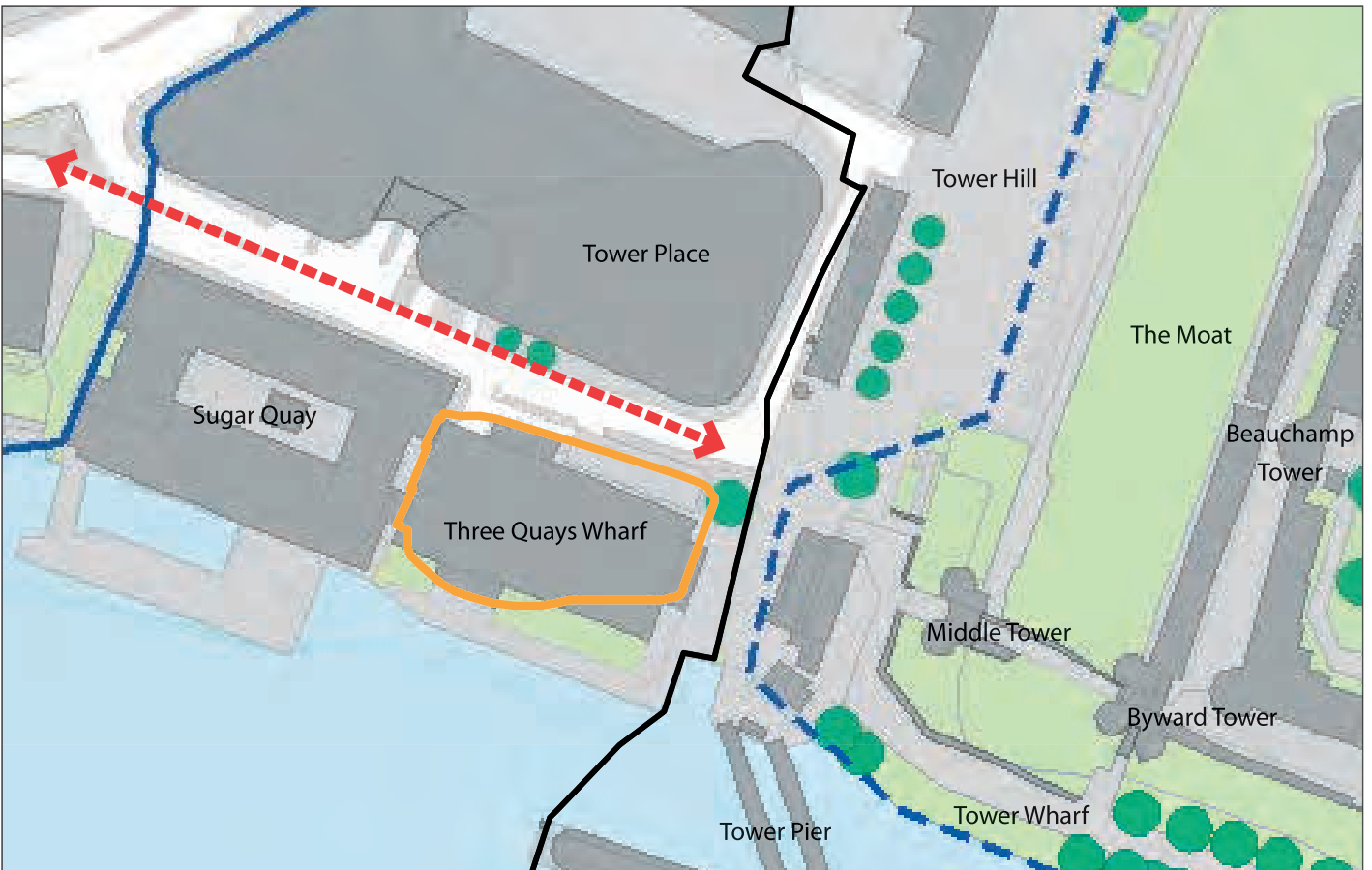
Key Issues	Objectives and Guidance
The historical significance of this connection to the Tower is underplayed, the approach having a sense of being a back route. Poor quality surface materials and street furniture detract from the character and quality of the WHS.	Opportunities for improved streetscape design could offer potential improvements to this approach and enhance appreciation of the Tower. A coherent layout and co-ordinated use of high quality materials along this route could reflect the WHS context and indicate arrival at the Tower's local setting.
The adjacent Three Quays building site detracts from the character and quality of the WHS.	Consent has been granted for a nine storey redevelopment of this site.

**Approach Route 3:
Lower Thames Street**

Key

- - - WHS boundary

—— Local setting boundary

—— Local Authority boundaries

<-> Arrival route

☐ Current redevelopment sites

Tower Hill

Tower Place

The Moat

Sugar Quay

Beauchamp Tower

Three Quays Wharf

Middle Tower

Byward Tower

Tower Pier

Tower Wharf

ROUTE 4: GREAT TOWER STREET

General Description

The Tower is visible from a significant distance along this route due to the rising topography and straight approach – offering the longest of the linear views from surrounding streets. First glimpses of the Tower are from some 430m away. This is interrupted by street furniture, trees and traffic, but the Tower remains evident in the view, beyond All Hallows Church. The road crossing at Byward Street further interrupts the pedestrian flow towards the Tower. The route becomes pedestrian-only at All Hallows church, itself an important historic building, sited here since Saxon times. On the south side is Tower Place, a modern six storey office building. The raised level allows direct views to the eastern side of the Tower, which are focused on the Outer Curtain Wall and Beauchamp Tower. The White Tower is evident, although largely obscured by trees.

Significance

An historically very important route directly connecting the City to Tower Hill and the Tower, revealing the defensive nature of the Tower and its strategic location. Many aspects of the OUV of the Tower are revealed, including the White Tower, symbolising Norman power, albeit partially obscured by trees, and the innovative Norman military architecture, represented by the visibility of the concentric castle design in the Inner and Outer Curtain Walls and Beauchamp Tower. The Middle Tower also becomes visible at the eastern end of this approach. The route terminates at the open space of Tower Hill itself, a key site for public events associated with the Tower.

Aim

To create an approach which reflects the significance of the relationship between the City and the Tower and maintains the open qualities of the threshold to Tower Hill, from where the Tower appears dominant in its setting as a recognisable landmark, and the defences are visible as a symbol of its military architecture.

Key Issues	Objectives and Guidance
The scale of Tower Place brings the City apparently closer to the Tower, and reduces the visual dominance of the Tower, although linear views from the raised vantage remain clearly focused on the Tower.	The excellent views of the Beauchamp Tower, the Outer Curtain Wall and the moat should be maintained to enable viewers to appreciate the medieval fortress palace. The unfolding views of Tower Hill, as a key site for public events and threshold to the Tower, are also important.
The pedestrian crossing at Byward Street interrupts the pedestrian flow towards the Tower and the dominance of fast moving traffic detracts from the OUV of the Tower.	Introduction of an enhanced pedestrian crossing would improve access via this approach. Such a scheme has been identified in the TfL Tower Gateway Interchange Study.
Temporary signs detract from views at ground level towards the Tower.	Development of an integrated strategy for signage, with an objective to reduce temporary signs, is required for this area.

Key

- – – WHS boundary
- ——— Local setting boundary
- ——— Local Authority boundaries
- <-→ Arrival route
- ▭ Current redevelopment sites

Trinity Gardens

Byward Street

All Hallows Church

Tower Hill terrace

The Moat

Tower Hill

Tower Place

Beauchamp Tower

Three Quays Wharf

Middle Tower

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ROUTE 5: SAVAGE GARDENS

General Description

This approach is enclosed by eight to ten storey buildings on both sides, with an open view at the end of the street toward Trinity Gardens. Savage Gardens is a well-used road, with a 'back-alley' feel, which is not particularly welcoming to pedestrians due to a forced close relationship with vehicles. Tower Bridge becomes visible upon approaching Trinity Gardens. Articulated stone work, recessed statues, and freshly painted iron railings at pedestrian height contribute to the local palette of high-quality materials. The White Tower becomes visible on approaching the southern end at Trinity Gardens, although the Outer Curtain Wall is obscured by the hedge and fence that enclose the gardens.

Significance

This route provides a historic connection from the north-west corner of the Liberties into the City and once ran adjacent to the Nine Gardens to the east, now Trinity House and the buildings on Cooper's Row. Trinity Gardens has, since the late 18th century, provided the foreground focus to the southern end of this route and continues to do so today. However, the high canopies of the mature Plane trees allow views through the gardens towards the Tower. The White Tower is visible and the Inner and Outer Curtain Walls and Beauchamp Towers are partially visible. Trinity Gardens itself contains the site of the scaffold, although this is not immediately apparent from Savage Gardens.

Aim

To create an approach that reflects the significance of the relationship between the Tower and the City and emphasises the threshold between the street within the local setting and the 'Liberties', retaining and enhancing views of the Tower.

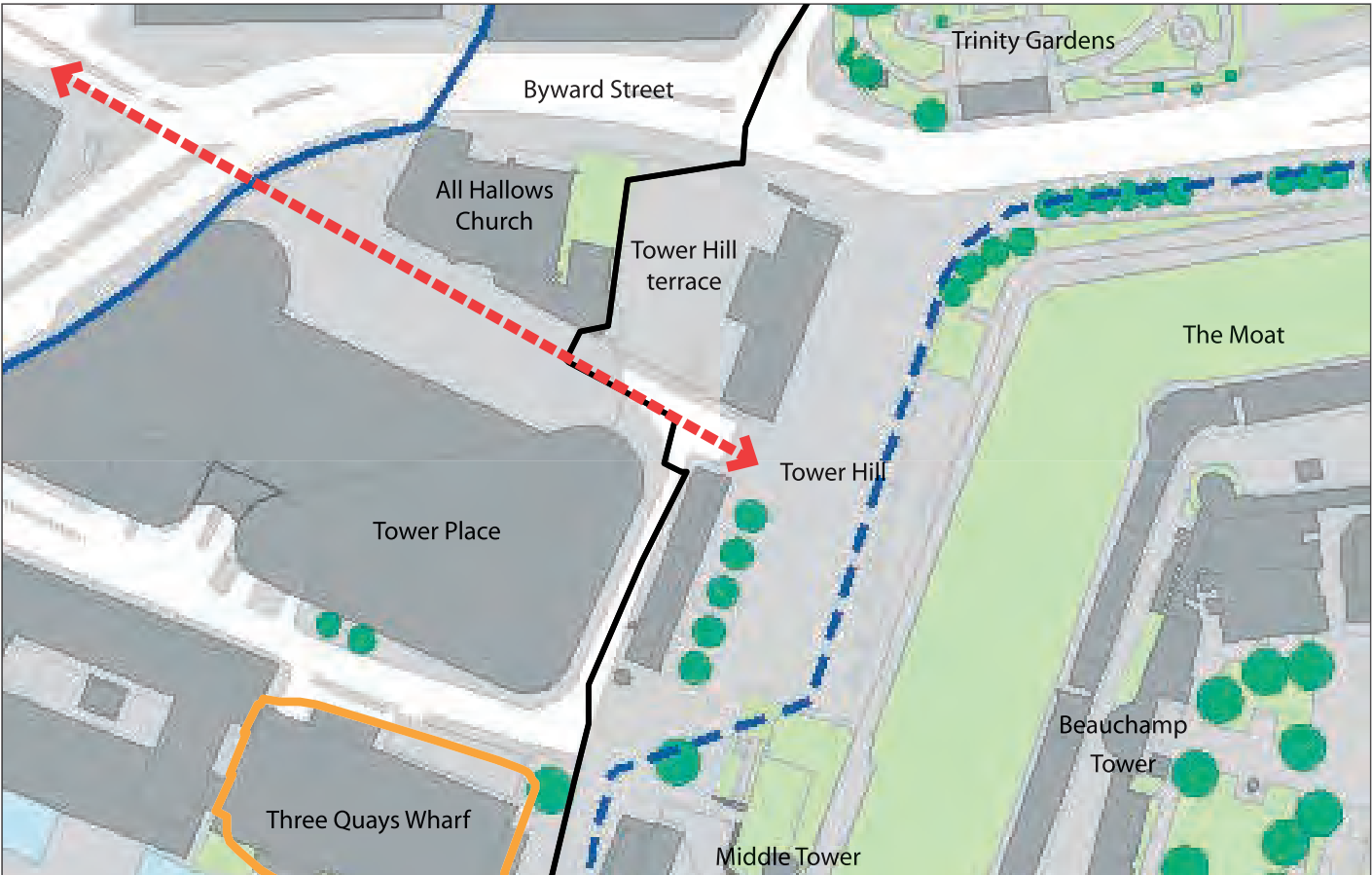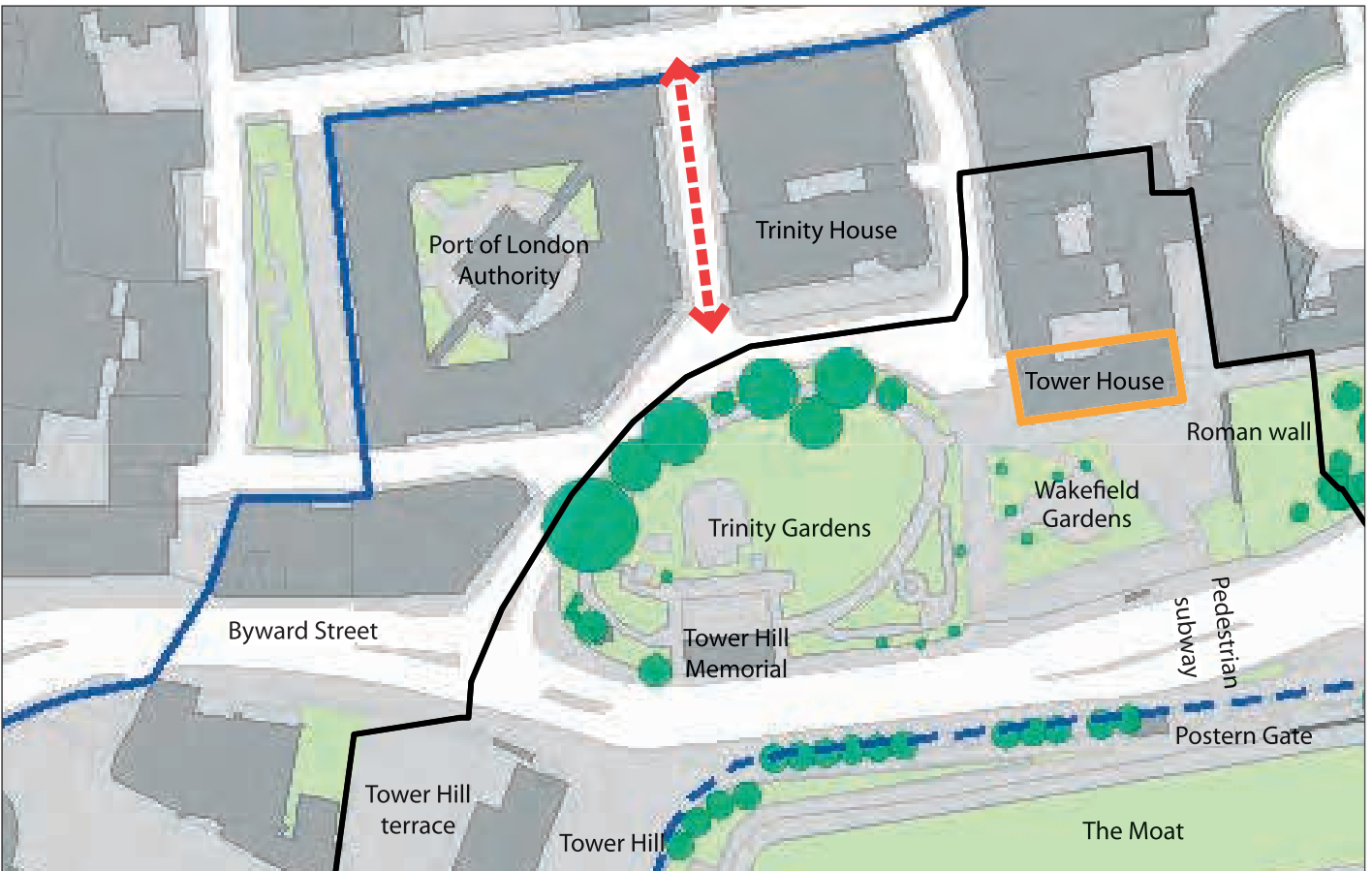| Key Issues	Objectives and Guidance
The scale of the Tower and its strategic location is reduced by the visual interruption of trees, street furniture and moving vehicles.	Trees within Trinity Gardens should be maintained with consideration of views towards the Tower, specifically of the Beauchamp Tower, the Outer Curtain Wall and the Moat. The mature trees should also continue to provide a backdrop to the Tower and Liberties as viewed from the south.
Hard surface materials are generally related to the street environment and parking space for cars, although this changes upon arrival within the northern part of the Liberties, with granite setts providing an appropriate transition.	Definition of the threshold between the surrounding streetscape and the area of the Liberties should be maintained.

Approach Route 5: Savage Gardens

Key

- - - WHS boundary
─── Local setting boundary
─── Local Authority boundaries
<-→ Arrival route
☐ Current redevelopment sites

Port of London Authority

Trinity House

Trinity Gardens

Tower House

Roman wall

Wakefield Gardens

Byward Street

Tower Hill Memorial

Pedestrian subway

Postern Gate

Tower Hill terrace

Tower Hill

The Moat

ROUTE 6: COOPER'S ROW

General Description

A busy, but relatively narrow, route used by many pedestrians arriving from Fenchurch Street Station via the steps that connect to the concourse level. The railway bridge above creates a dark section of street, opening up more towards the southern end at Trinity Gardens. The view from the southern end is focused on the Tower beyond a foreground that is interrupted by vehicles, vegetation, street furniture and a telephone kiosk.

Significance

Historically, Cooper's Row formed a connection between the northern edge of the Liberties and the City, running north-south on the inside of the Roman wall.
The approach ends at the northern edge of the Liberties and glimpses of the Roman wall are apparent at the rear of the hotel on the eastern side of the street. The four turrets of the White Tower are clearly visible, as are the Inner and Outer Curtain Walls. The Beauchamp Tower is also visible although obscured by vegetation.

Aim

To create an approach that reflects the significance of the relationship between the Tower and the City and celebrates the Tower as a main focus point.

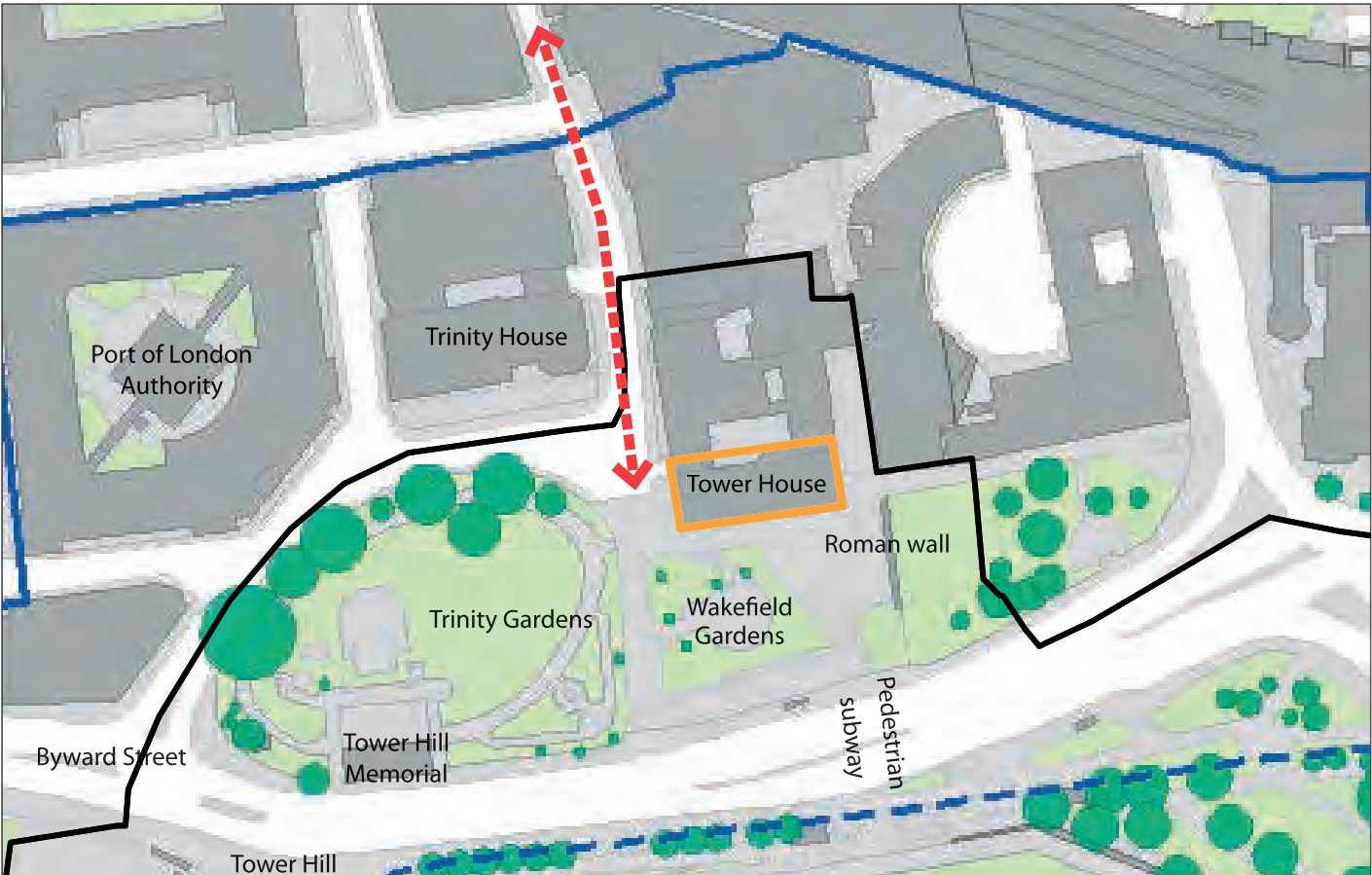| Key Issues	Objectives and Guidance
The Tower is a key focus of the linear view along Cooper's Row, although the potential panoramic view of the Tower is limited towards the southern end because of the proximity of Tower Hill underground station.	Views of the White Tower and the Outer Curtain Wall should be maintained and could be further enhanced at the southern end, adjacent to Tower Hill Underground station, revealing wider views of the medieval fortress palace and the concentric castle design.
The scale of the Tower and its strategic location is reduced by the visual interruption of vegetation, street furniture and vehicles.	Views should be opened up, by minimising street furniture and signage where possible.
Hard surface materials are generally related to the street environment, although this changes upon arrival within the northern part of the Liberties with granite setts providing an appropriate transition.	The differentiation between the surrounding streetscape and the area of the Liberties should be maintained and further enhanced through use of materials relevant to the WHS setting.

Key

– – –	WHS boundary
——	Local setting boundary
——	Local Authority boundaries
←–→	Arrival route
▭	Current redevelopment sites

Port of London
Authority

Trinity House

Tower House

Roman wall

Trinity Gardens

Wakefield
Gardens

Byward Street

Pedestrian
subway

Tower Hill
Memorial

Tower Hill

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ROUTE 7: TOWER HILL UNDERGROUND STATION

General Description

This arrival point is immediately within the Liberties. Exit from the station is onto a flat, narrow pedestrian-only paved corridor facing the raised platform of Wakefield Gardens – which, from the top, provides clear views of the Tower looking south over the main road (A100). Pedestrians naturally migrate east or west to more open spaces, or on to the viewing platform. The immediate view of the Tower is largely obscured by the viewing platform, but there are clear views south to the Tower adjacent to the Roman wall.

Significance

This location has undergone significant change over the centuries. It was originally part of the open defensive space within the Liberties at the edge of the Nine Gardens, but became part of the built context, with a narrow street pattern, that extended south to the Postern Gate at the edge of the Moat. The construction of the Underground station in the 1960s created a building that is partially disguised under Wakefield Gardens. Today, the strategic location of the Tower is apparent from the visible proximity to the Roman wall and glimpses of the River Thames. The White Tower is seen against a clear sky and the 11th century Norman military architecture is represented by views of the concentric castle design.

Aim

To provide an unobstructed, high quality view of the Tower, in which the White Tower is the most prominent element, allowing the Tower's military architecture to be appreciated.
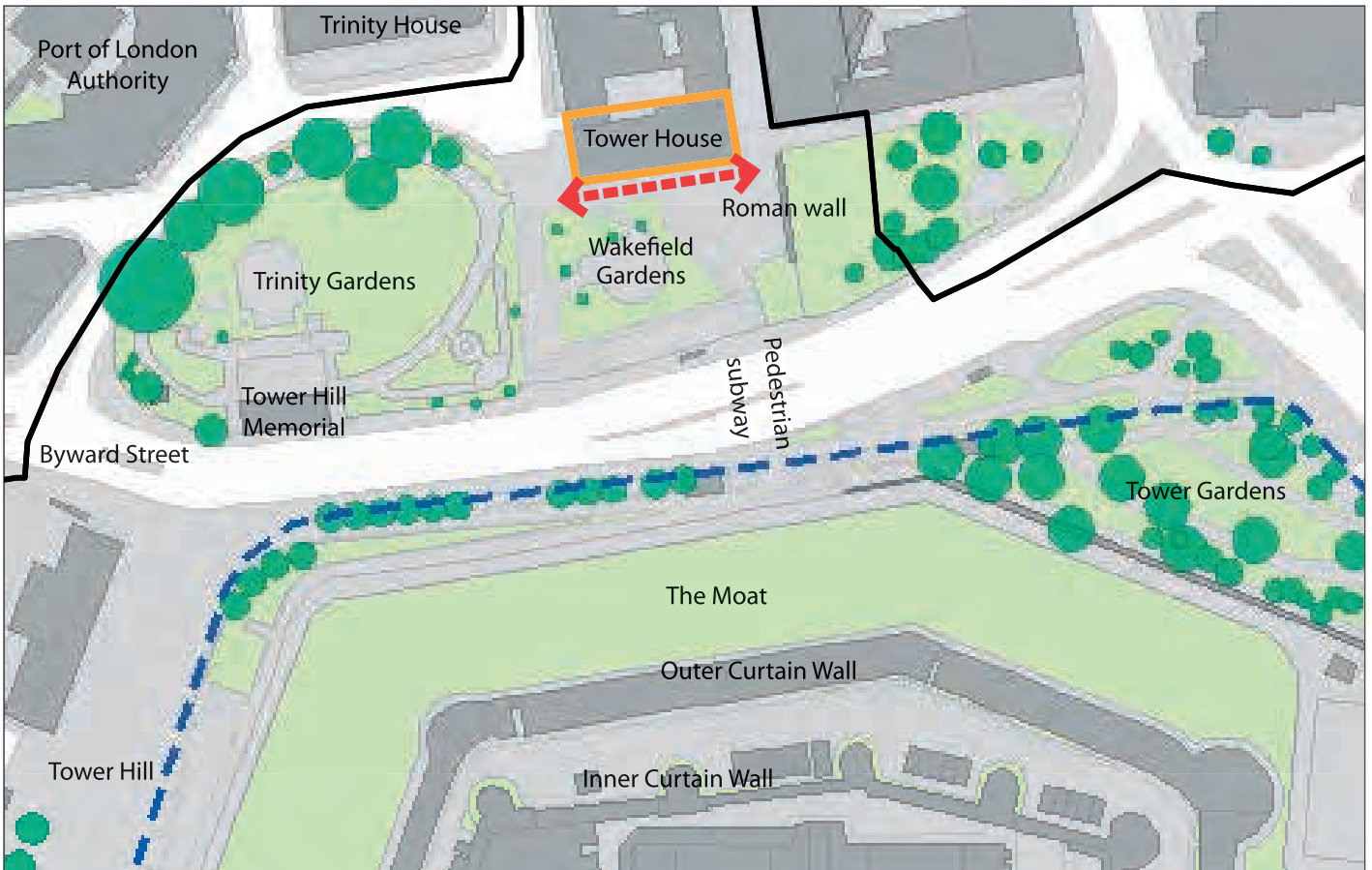
Key Issues	Objectives and Guidance
Views to the Tower are important from the east and west ends of this area, although Tower Hill Underground station blocks the view in the central area. Wakefield Gardens (on top of the Underground station) provides a raised vantage point and is assessed as one of the key viewpoints).	Views of the White Tower should be maintained and enhanced when possible in order to increase appreciation of the OUV of the Tower.
Where views do exist towards the Tower, the A100 and its heavy traffic intrude into the foreground of the view. Street lights, CCTV columns and railings protrude into the view, detracting from the OUV of the Tower.	The visual connection between the Roman wall and the Tower should be maintained and enhanced by reduction of street furniture associated with the main road.
The quality of surface materials is generally poor and related more to Tower Hill Underground station, than the adjacent WHS.	High quality, consistent surface materials that reflect the historic importance of the Tower and indicate arrival within the Tower's local setting, should be used wherever possible.

Key

- – – – WHS boundary
- ——— Local setting boundary
- ——— Local Authority boundaries
- ◄--► Arrival route
- ☐ Current redevelopment sites

Port of London
Authority

Trinity House

Tower House

Roman wall

Wakefield
Gardens

Trinity Gardens

Pedestrian
subway

Tower Hill
Memorial

Byward Street

Tower Gardens

The Moat

Outer Curtain Wall

Tower Hill

Inner Curtain Wall

ROUTE 8: VINE STREET

General Description

Currently, the OUV of the Tower cannot be recognised because the route is truncated by the London Metropolitan University building and no elements of the Tower are apparent.

Significance

This route was historically important in that it was created as part of the Vine Street Crescent, which originally extended further south. It formed a narrow street running north-south connecting the Liberties with the eastern side of the City (Aldgate) to the outside of the Roman wall.

Aim

To create views which facilitate people's appreciation of the Tower of London WHS.

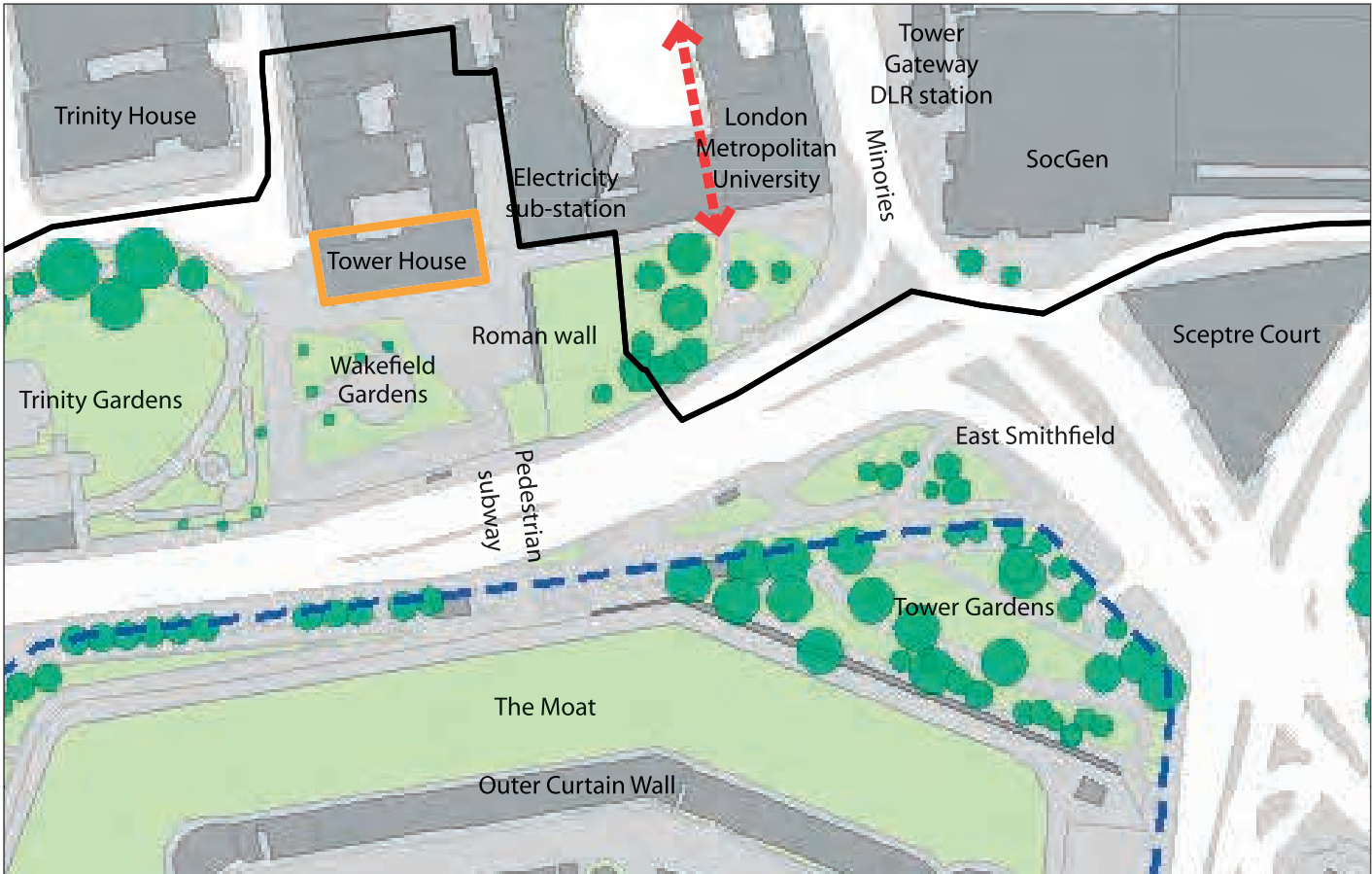| Key Issues	Objectives and Guidance
The route is currently truncated and no aspects of the Tower are visible.	Proposals for re-creation of this historic route should be encouraged. Opportunities for redevelopment and changes in the built context and public realm are apparent and should be considered within the context of the WHS setting.

Key

- – – – WHS boundary
- ——— Local setting boundary
- ——— Local Authority boundaries
- ←-→ Arrival route
- ☐ Current redevelopment sites

Trinity House

Tower
Gateway
DLR station

London
Metropolitan
University

Minories

SocGen

Electricity
sub-station

Tower House

Roman wall

Sceptre Court

Wakefield
Gardens

Trinity Gardens

East Smithfield

Pedestrian
subway

Tower Gardens

The Moat

Outer Curtain Wall

ROUTE 9: MINORIES

General Description

The railway bridge that carries trains into Fenchurch Street Station crosses the road and provides a visual barrier of the Tower from points further north. The route incorporates Tower Gateway DLR station, with passengers disembarking at high level and approaching the local setting of the Tower via escalators or steps.

Significance

Minories has historically provided access between Aldgate and East Smithfield, where routes to the east and River Thames converged. The Tower is visible along this approach, but is mostly obscured by the trees within Tower Gardens. From the southern end of the route, the Roman wall is visible looking west, although its relationship to the Tower is diminished by the proximity of the main road and trees.

Aim

To create an approach which celebrates the Tower as a main focus, revealing the prominent military architecture and outstanding example of concentric castle design.
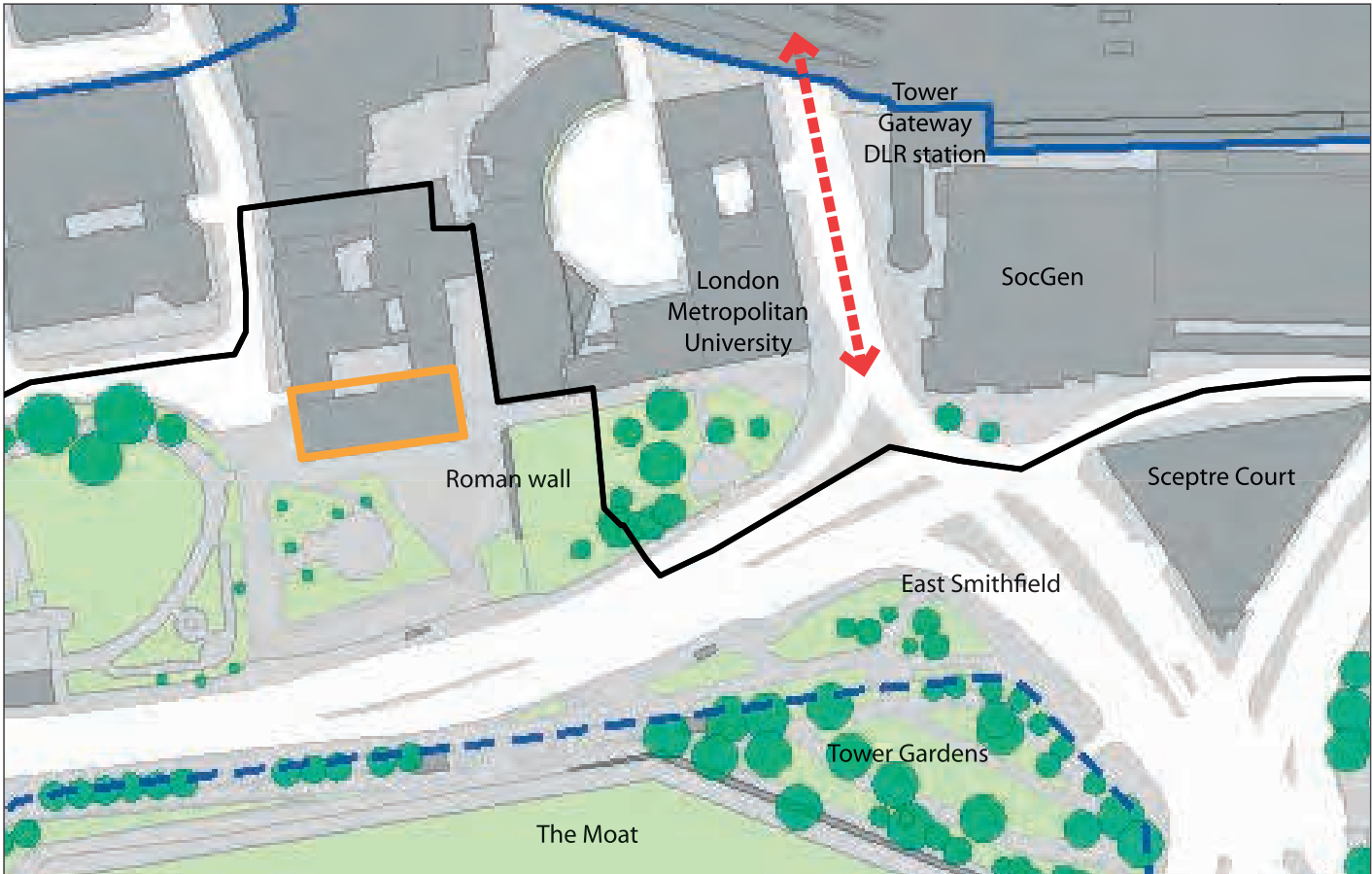
Key Issues	Objectives and Guidance
The A100 and its heavy traffic intrude into the foreground of the view.	Views of the Tower should be created to facilitate appreciation of the WHS. The visual connection between the Roman wall and the Tower should also be enhanced.
Signs, bollards, guard rails, lamp and CCTV columns protrude into the view from the southern end of this approach, interfering with views to the Tower.	The visual connection to the Tower and the Roman wall should be enhanced by reduction of street furniture associated with the main road and intersection wherever possible.
The variety and quality of surface materials is generally poor and does not relate to the adjacent WHS.	Materials used in buildings and paved areas should be sympathetic to the adjacent WHS.
The proximity of trees reduces the ability to appreciate the OUV of the Tower.	Tree management should seek to balance objectives stated in the Tower of London Tree Strategy with creating opportunities to view the Tower from this location.

Key

- - - WHS boundary
──── Local setting boundary
──── Local Authority boundaries
<-> Arrival route
▭   Current redevelopment sites

Tower Gateway DLR station

SocGen

London Metropolitan University

Sceptre Court

Roman wall

East Smithfield

Tower Gardens

The Moat

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ROUTE 10: MANSELL STREET

General Description

Mansell Street is a busy, six-lane road that was created to connect eastern routes to East Smithfield and Tower Bridge. It runs directly towards the north-eastern corner of the Tower, with views of the White Tower looking slightly westwards. The buildings that line the street are Sceptre Court on the west side and a high brick wall that forms the boundary of the Royal Mint buildings to the east. Neither side of the street offers much by way of active frontages. The view from the southern end of the route opens out into a wide panoramic view of the Tower, although its impact is reduced by the presence of the main road junction and associated street furniture.

Significance

The role of the Tower for protection and control of the City of London is revealed by the defensive architecture, which is apparent from the southern end of the route. There is also clear visibility of the White Tower and the rare ensemble of royal buildings, which evolved from the 11th to 16th centuries, including the Inner and Outer Curtain Walls with the Brass Mount at its north-eastern corner. The Salt Tower is also visible, if partially obscured by traffic. The association with State institutions is represented in this view by the presence of the White Tower and visual links to the Royal Mint. The roof and dormer windows of the New Armouries are also visible.

Aim

To create an approach which celebrates the Tower as a main focus, revealing the prominent military architecture and outstanding example of concentric castle design.
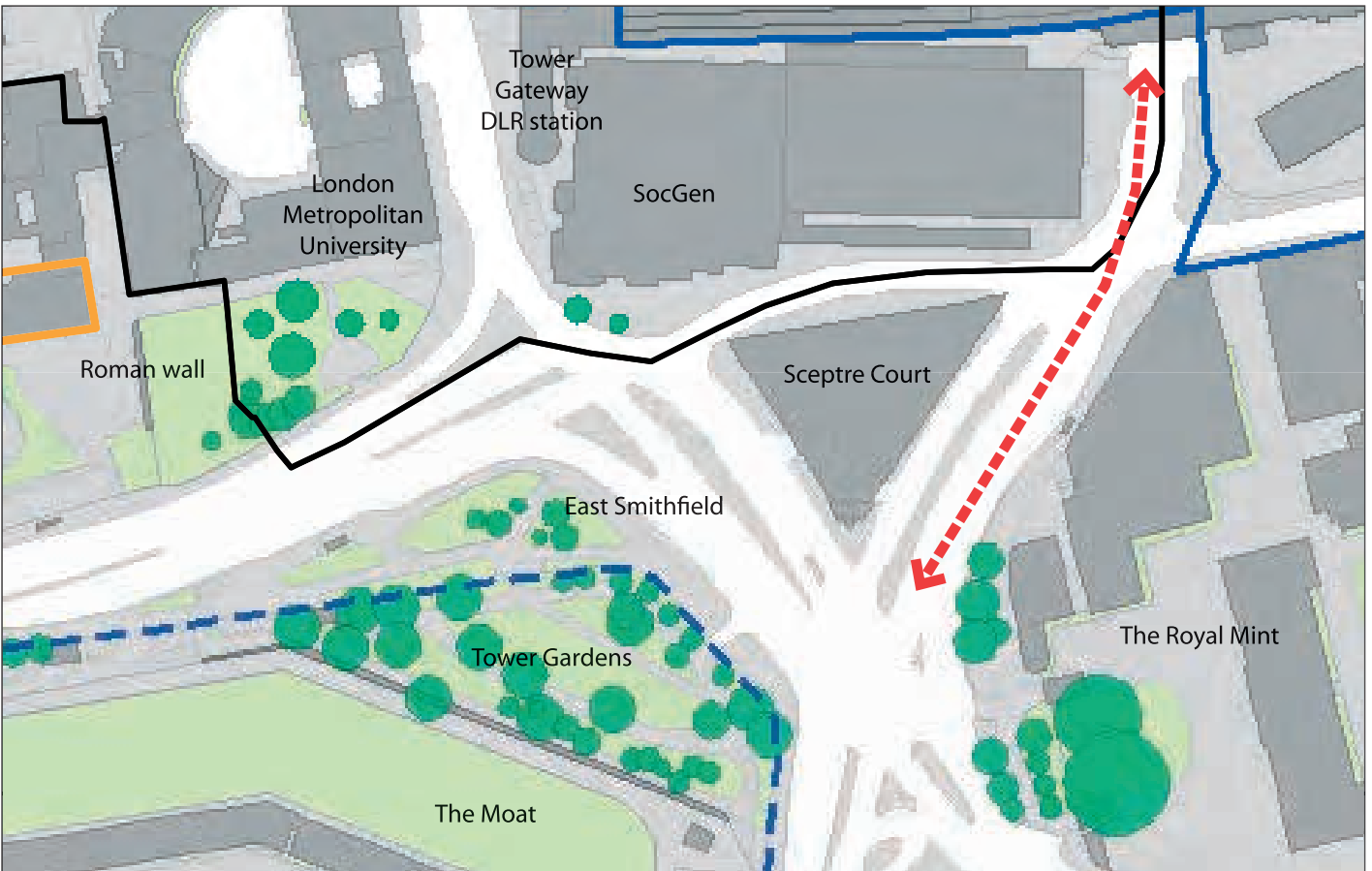
Key Issues	Objectives and Guidance
The approach route has significant untapped potential to conclude with a focus on the Tower, celebrating a positive historic element of the urban public realm.	Any future road layout improvements and/or street enhancements should take the opportunity to celebrate the impressive and unfolding view towards the Tower.
The adjacent Sceptre Court office building sits in contrast to the materials of the WHS.	Any future redevelopments should utilise materials that enhance appreciation of the Tower.
The poor quality foreground, especially the clutter of signage and street furniture along the roadside, detracts from appreciation of many of the Tower's cultural qualities.	Consistent, high quality surface materials and street furniture should be used and traffic signage minimised wherever possible, to reduce visual detraction.
Trees in Tower Gardens, which are located in the north-east corner of the WHS, obscure much of the view, diminishing appreciation of many of the cultural qualities of the site.	Whilst recognising their importance in forming a backdrop to the Tower when viewed from the south (as identified in the Tower of London Tree Strategy), management of the trees should seek to enhance appreciation of the White Tower and military architecture of the site.

Key

– – –	WHS boundary
——	Local setting boundary
——	Local Authority boundaries
◄--►	Arrival route
▭	Current redevelopment sites

Tower Gateway DLR station

London Metropolitan University

SocGen

Roman wall

Sceptre Court

East Smithfield

Tower Gardens

The Royal Mint

The Moat

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ROUTE 11: EAST SMITHFIELD

General Description

This approach takes its name from the open field that was called East Smithfield and formed part of the open defensive area within the Liberties. Today, it provides the main route east-west and connects to the major road intersection between the A100 and A3211. Buildings to the south form part of St Katherine's Dock, with Tower Bridge House added more recently. The orientation of the route is such that it heads towards the northern part of the WHS - Tower Gardens. The moat is only evident in the gap between the trees of Tower Gardens and the Outer Curtain Wall. The Tower is not revealed until the western threshold, where a deep view into the Tower is presented, albeit cluttered in the foreground by moving traffic, signs, and railings.

Significance

The topography and east-west alignment of this major traffic route are such that the defensive and concentric layout of the Tower would once have been more apparent on approach from the east. Today, the adjacent high buildings and clutter of street furniture reduce appreciation of these aspects of the Tower. The White Tower and the broader view of the ensemble of royal buildings are only visible beyond the end of the route. The route culminates in the major road intersection that was once a large part of the Liberties. The association with State institutions is apparent as the route runs adjacent to the site of the Royal Mint.

Aim

To create an approach in which the landmark siting of the Tower is recognisable on approaching the City, so that its prominence as a symbol of military architecture can be appreciated.
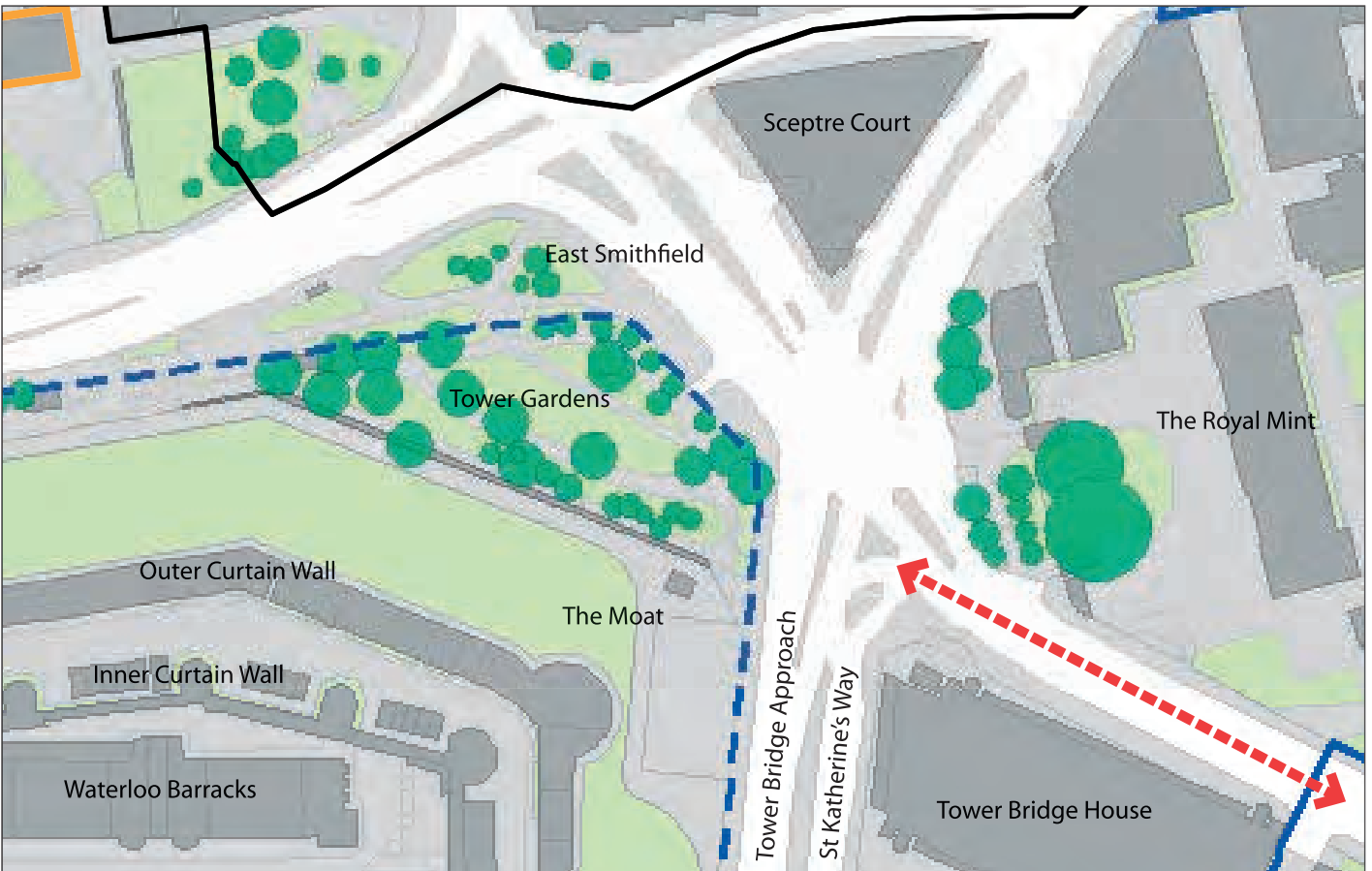
Key Issues	Objectives and Guidance
The route is dominated by heavy traffic and the prominent buildings on either side.	Future road layout improvements and/or street enhancements should seek to recognise the threshold between the surrounding built context and the open space of the Liberties, with potentially enhanced views to the Moat and Tower Gardens.
Trees in Tower Hill Gardens, which are located in the north-east corner of the WHS, provide the focus of the view, although the gap formed by the moat is apparent on the south of Tower Gardens.	Oblique views from the route across the northern elements of the Tower, including the Liberties, the Outer Curtain Wall, Tower Gardens and the moat, should be enhanced when the opportunity arises. Management of the trees should seek to enhance appreciation of the White Tower and military architecture of the site.

Key

- – – WHS boundary
- —— Local setting boundary
- —— Local Authority boundaries
- ←-→ Arrival route
- ☐ Current redevelopment sites

Sceptre Court

East Smithfield

Tower Gardens

The Royal Mint

Outer Curtain Wall

The Moat

Inner Curtain Wall

Tower Bridge Approach

St Katherine's Way

Waterloo Barracks

Tower Bridge House

ROUTE 12: COMMODITY QUAY

General Description

This peaceful pedestrian approach runs east-west alongside Commodity Quay and Tower Bridge House, within the enclosure of St Katherine's Dock. Towards the western end it is truncated by Tower Bridge Approach where pedestrians are forced to turn right towards East Smithfield or left towards the Thames.

Significance

Prior to construction of St Katherine's Dock, the area would have consisted of narrow streets between small scale buildings that lined the eastern extent of the Liberties. This route offers the best remaining opportunity to obtain views across Tower Bridge Approach from within St Katherine's Dock, revealing the Tower's Outer Curtain Wall and one turret of the White Tower - remnants of the imposing views towards the dominating Tower fortress that would have existed before Tower Bridge was constructed in the 1880s. The narrow view corridor does not specifically reveal the strategic location, although the Quay's waters indicate proximity to the river. The Inner Curtain Wall is clearly visible. However, all other significant features, including the Outer Curtain Wall, are obscured by the Tower Bridge Approach or Tower buildings. A small portion of the roof of the New Armouries is visible.

Aim

To create an approach that maintains the last remaining ground level view from the area immediately to the east.
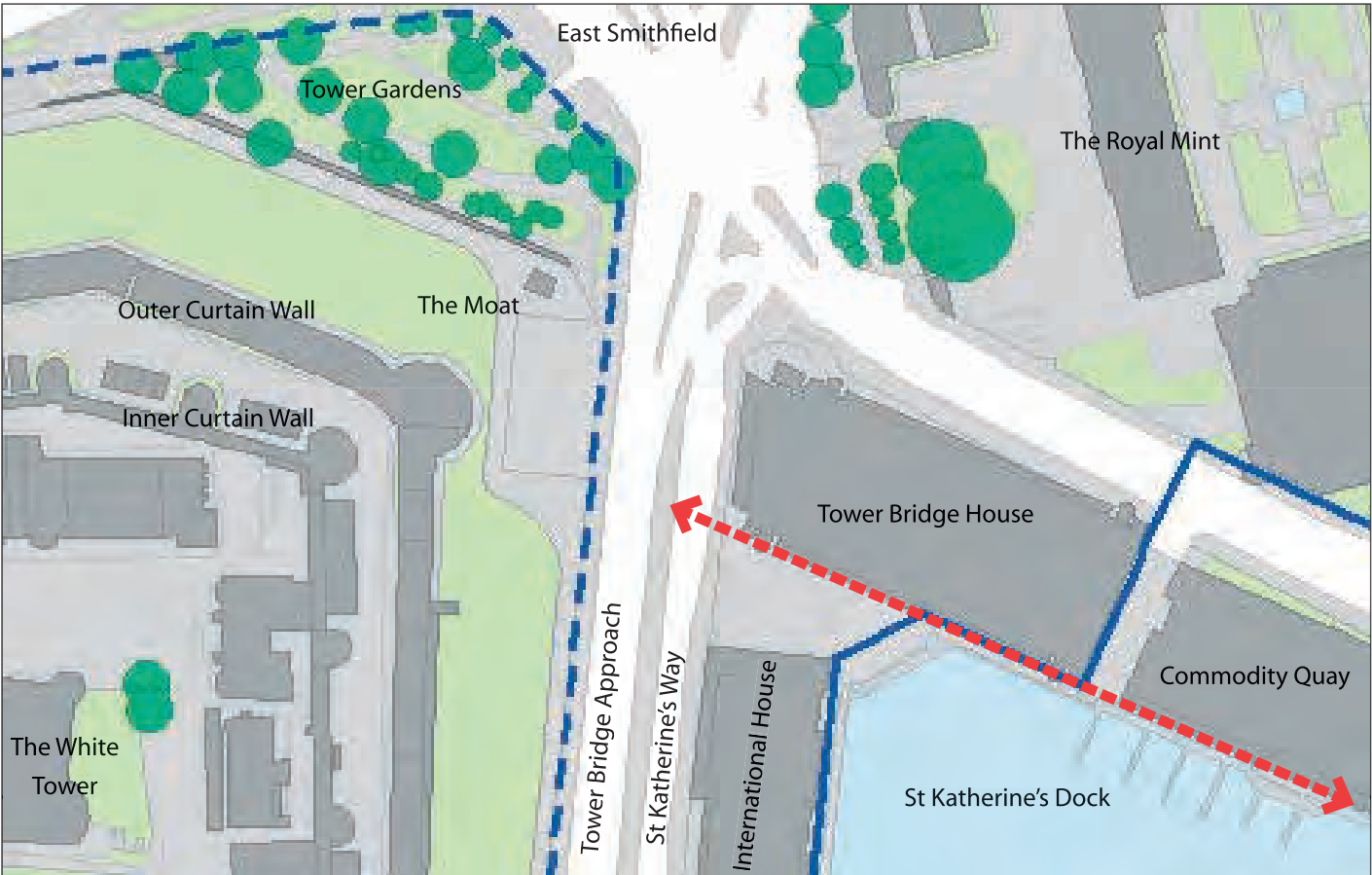
Key Issues	Objectives and Guidance
Tower Bridge Approach has severed the physical connection between St Katherine's Dock and the Tower, although views across Tower Bridge Approach are important.	Views from this route looking westwards across Tower Bridge Approach should be maintained, and enhanced as opportunity arises.

Key

- – – WHS boundary
- ——— Local setting boundary
- ——— Local Authority boundaries
- ←-→ Arrival route
- ▭ Current redevelopment sites

East Smithfield

Tower Gardens

The Royal Mint

Outer Curtain Wall

The Moat

Inner Curtain Wall

Tower Bridge House

Commodity Quay

Tower Bridge Approach

St Katherine's Way

International House

St Katherine's Dock

The White
Tower

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ROUTE 13: ST KATHERINES'S WHARF

General Description

This predominantly pedestrian approach provides a panoramic view across the Thames with Tower Bridge in the foreground. The Victorian Gothic towers of Tower Bridge dominate the westward view and obscure much of the Tower, although Tower Wharf is visible looking west underneath the bascules and road above.

Significance

This location once formed an important riverside access at the south-eastern corner of the Liberties. The Inner and Outer Curtain Walls are variously revealed and concealed by Tower Bridge along this approach toward the Tower. At the end of the route, a fine view of St. Thomas's Tower and the Outer Curtain Wall is presented. The Salt Tower is visible, partially obscured by the cables of Tower Bridge. Traitor's Gate is just visible, though largely obscured by parked cars and railings. The roof of the New Armouries is also visible. Wakefield Tower is obscured by the Bridge and by trees closer to the Tower.

Aim

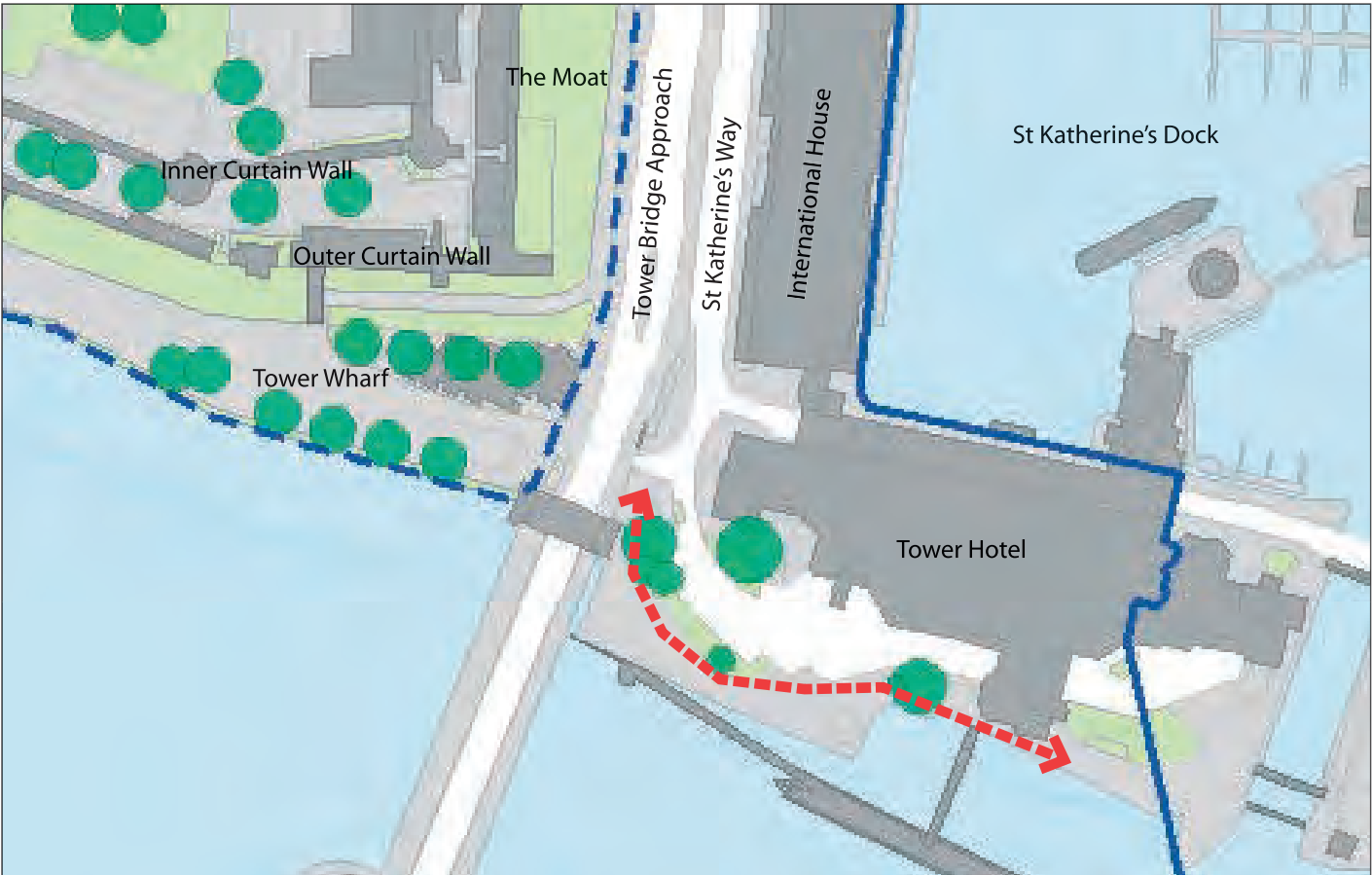*To create an approach in which the defensive open space of the Liberties can be recognised.*

Key Issues	Objectives and Guidance
The route is dominated by the adjacent Tower Hotel, precluding any appreciation of the former Liberties	High quality surfacing materials and street furniture should be used wherever possible and the opportunity taken to mark the threshold between the surrounding built environment and the Liberties.

Approach Route 13: St Katherine's Wharf

Key

- – – WHS boundary
- —— Local setting boundary
- —— Local Authority boundaries
- ←--→ Arrival route
- ▭ Current redevelopment sites

The Moat

Tower Bridge Approach

St Katherine's Way

International House

St Katherine's Dock

Inner Curtain Wall

Outer Curtain Wall

Tower Wharf

Tower Hotel

ROUTE 14: TOWER BRIDGE

General Description

This approach provides sweeping views across the Thames and of London's dramatic skyline. Although there is considerable vehicular and pedestrian traffic, the experience is dominated by the 360° views across the river and of the Bridge itself. While views approaching the Tower are intermittently obscured by the towers and cables of the Bridge, there are some open and impressive views of the Tower, in particular, of the White Tower in the context of the Inner and Outer Curtain Walls. The orientation of the Tower toward the river is evident.

Significance

Tower Bridge is in many ways a structure that reduces the prominence of the Tower in its setting due to its position, scale and the associated road traffic. However, the raised level and important views from the bridge enable viewers to have significant appreciation of the many of aspects of the OUV of the Tower along the route. The landmark siting of the Tower is represented by its position in relation to the river, its defensive location at the bend in the river, and its relationship to the City behind it. The southern and eastern extents of the Liberties are visible. Many other features that represent the OUV of the Tower are visible, including the White Tower, the concentric castle design, St. Thomas's Tower, Wakefield Tower, Traitor's Gate and Middle Tower. The Salt Tower and New Armouries become visible at the end of the approach (almost adjacent to the Tower). See also the key viewpoint from Tower Bridge (LVMF viewpoint 10).

Aim

To create views in which the Tower of London is perceived as a riverside gateway to the City, lying at the edge of the City rather than 'lost' in the City; in which the scale of the White Tower is perceived as more prominent than the buildings surrounding it; and in which the military architecture of the Tower and its defences can be appreciated.

Key Issues	Objectives and Guidance
From the southern end of the bridge, No.1 America Square protrudes above the skyline of the White Tower, detracting from the silhouette and diminishing its apparent prominence. On approaching the northern bastion of the bridge, the tall buildings on the city's skyline, particularly Tower 42, the Commercial Union Tower and the Swiss Re Headquarters, move close to the White Tower, where they 'tower' over it, reducing its apparent prominence and scale. Additional tall or bulky buildings around and in the backdrop of the White Tower could further diminish the perceived scale of the White Tower from this vantage point.	Views of the White Tower, Wakefield Tower, Traitor's Gate and St Thomas's Tower should be maintained. New buildings behind or close to the White Tower should not diminish its perceived scale from this vantage point. Lighting strategies should help to ensure the Tower remains the most prominent building in the view by night.
The variety of forms and shapes of buildings and colours of materials used in this view	Materials used in future developments should not appear incongruous or too

Key Issues	Objectives and Guidance
contributes to a great diversity of character and quality within the view, although the use of modern materials and finishes, particularly in bright colours, could detract from the largely traditional materials of the WHS, reducing the Tower's perceived prominence.	strident within the setting of the WHS.
Trees along the Wharf obscure the majority of the White Tower and Curtain Walls from view in summer, reducing viewers' ability to appreciate the military architecture of the site and the symbol of Norman power that it represents.	Management of the trees should enhance viewers' ability to appreciate the White Tower and the concentric castle design.
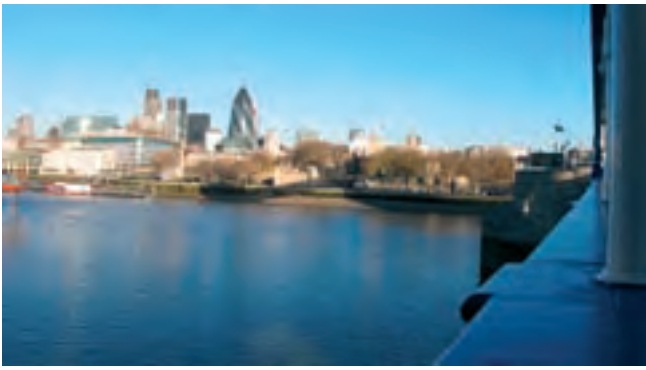
Key

- - - WHS boundary

——— Local setting boundary

——— Local Authority boundaries

<-‑> Arrival route

☐ Current redevelopment sites

Inner Curtain Wall

Outer Curtain Wall

Tower Wharf   The Moat

Tower Hotel

6. PEDESTRIAN EXPERIENCE WITHIN THE IMMEDIATE LOCAL SETTING (THE LIBERTIES)

6.1 Introduction

The aim of these assessments is to identify the main movements <u>through</u> the immediate setting of the Tower (the Liberties) as distinct from the approaches <u>to</u> the Tower in the previous section. This records pedestrians' ability to perceive the OUV of the Tower along the routes, identifies key issues that affect that perception, and develops objectives for the management of these routes to enhance pedestrians' experience.

6.2 Approach to Assessment

It is recognised that many varied routes may be taken by pedestrians within the local setting. The pedestrian routes selected for assessment here have been chosen as representative of the major flows within the current configuration of the public realm.
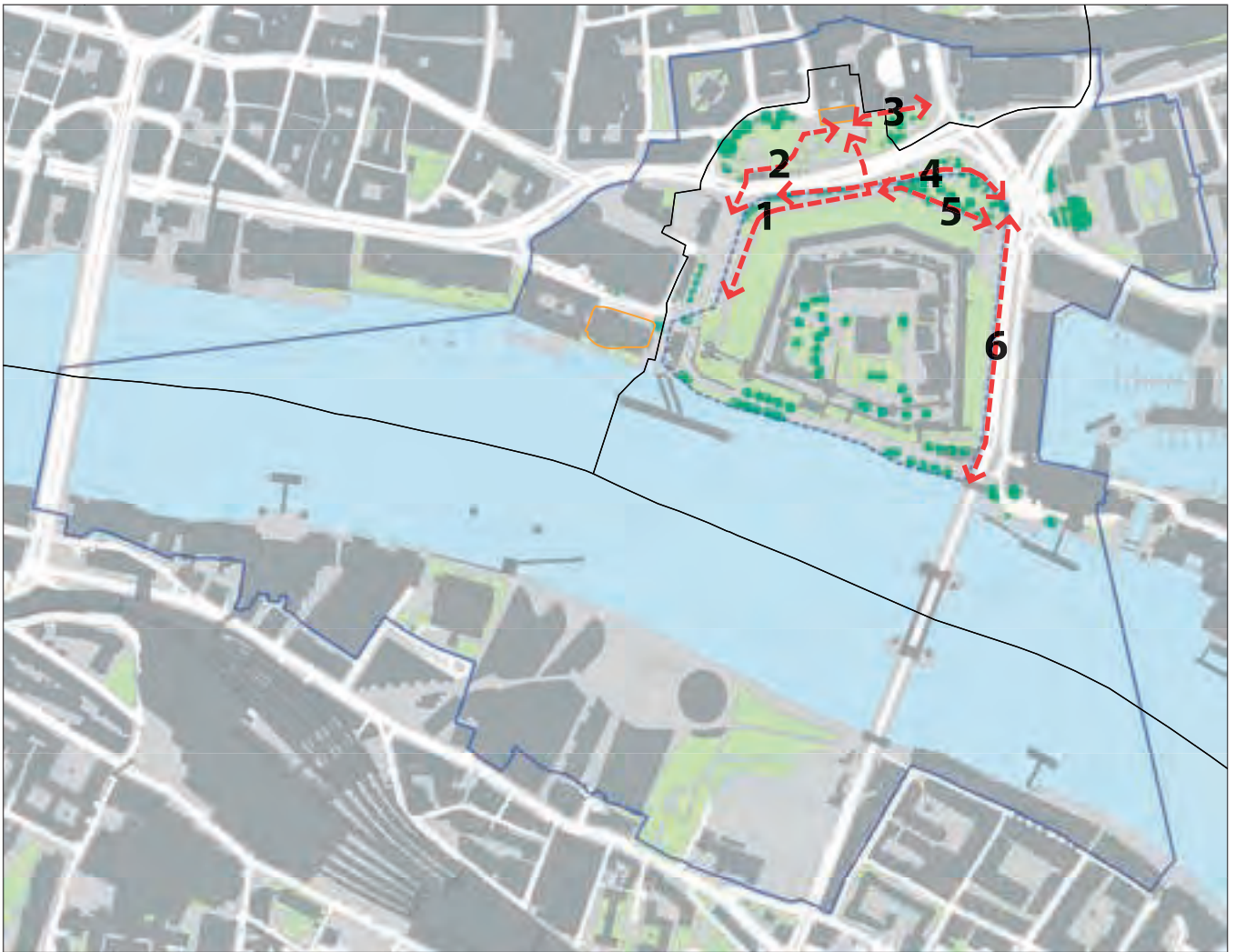
Key

- - -   WHS boundary

——   Local setting boundary

——   Local Authority boundaries

←-→   Local setting route

☐   Current redevelopment sites

Fig 4: Local Setting Routes

LOCAL SETTING ROUTE 1: TOWER HILL UNDERGROUND STATION TO TOWER HILL VIA PEDESTRIAN SUBWAY

General Description

This is one of the key routes for pedestrians emerging from Tower Hill underground station. The route begins with steep steps, descending to a pedestrian subway under the main road (A100). The interior of the subway is of a reasonable standard, with lit artwork panels lining the walls. At the southern end, ruins of the Postern Gate are sited at the level of the Moat, with glass barriers allowing clear views. The pedestrian path then runs east-west along the top of the moat wall, with planted banks sloping up towards the road above. The route follows the moat edge and turns south on the eastern edge of Tower Hill, providing a direct connection to the main entrance of the Tower.

Significance

This route broadly follows the Roman wall and the Moat to the south end of Tower Hill and Middle Tower. Such an impressive series of significant historic features should reveal much about the OUV of the Tower, but the initial experience from the station is disappointing due to the prominence of road traffic, the steep steps, the poor quality and inappropriate surface materials and the need to descend into the subway. However, after leaving the subway, the experience improves and the strategic position of the Tower is revealed by its relationship to the Roman wall / Postern Gate and the close and clear panoramic views of the White Tower and concentric castle across the Moat. Beauchamp Tower and St. Thomas's Tower are also visible and the route leads directly to Middle Tower, enabling pedestrians to appreciate the medieval fortress.

Aim

To create a high quality approach to the Tower's main entrance which enables pedestrians to appreciate the close views of the series of historic features related to the landmark siting, the military architecture and concentric castle design.

Key Issues	Objectives and Guidance
The multi-level pedestrian area at the exit from Tower Hill Underground station, and the steep steps and pedestrian subway, create visual and physical barriers, which reduces pedestrians' ability to appreciate the OUV of the Tower. First impressions are greatly diminished, although many visitors head for the viewing platform at Wakefield Gardens above the station. The disorientating series of steps and ramps reduces pedestrians' ability to appreciate the strategic position of the Tower.	The legibility of the strategic location of the Tower in relation to the Roman Wall and the Liberties could be celebrated from this location The visual relationship of the Tower to the river, reflecting its strategic location, should be maintained. The excellent close-up and wide views of the Beauchamp Tower, the Outer Curtain Wall and the Moat that enable viewers to appreciate this medieval fortress palace and Norman military architecture, should be maintained.
The busy road traffic detracts from views	Any opportunity to minimise the impacts of

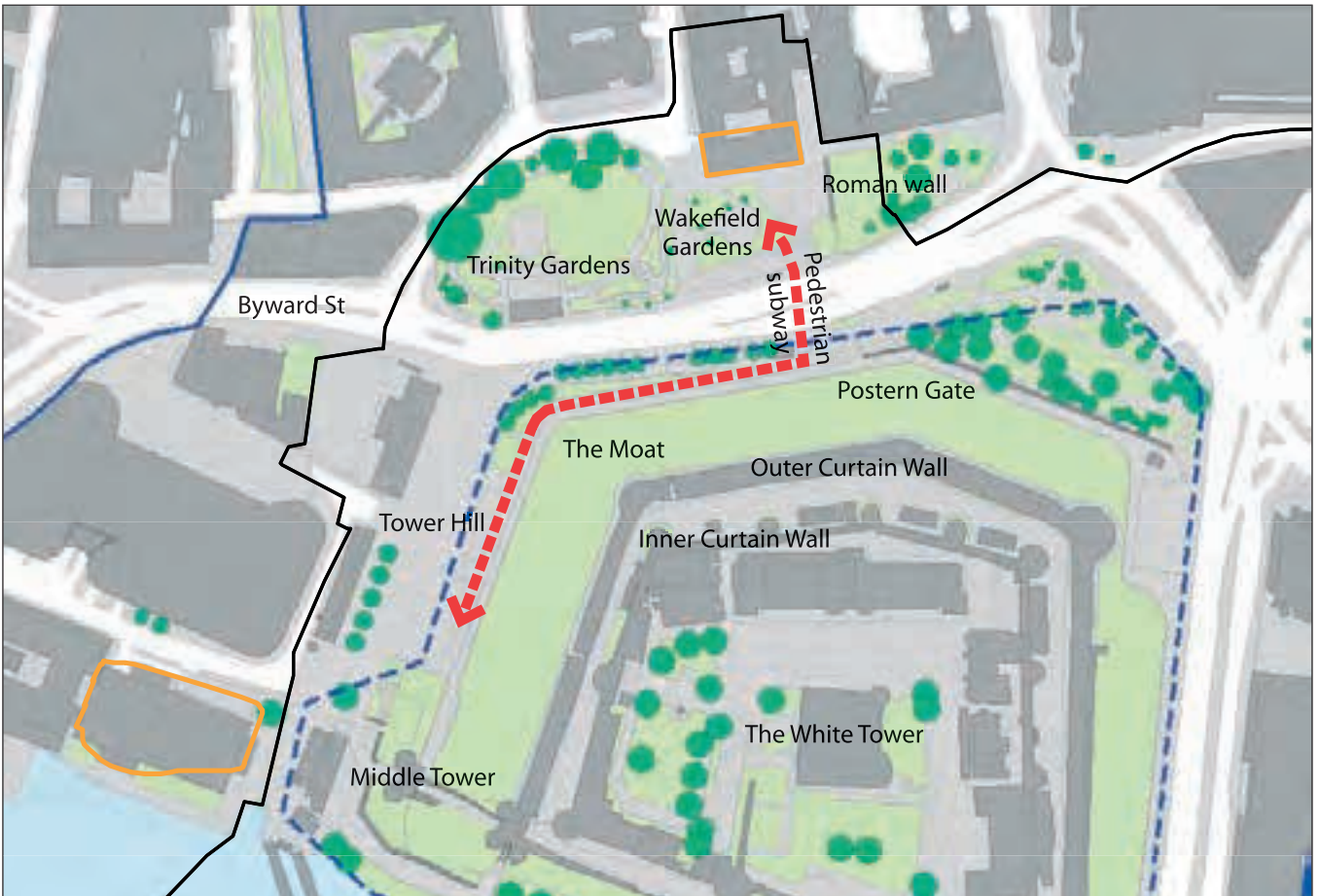| Key Issues	Objectives and Guidance
from the north and reduces the ability of viewers to appreciate the Tower in wide panoramic views.	the main road would greatly enhance pedestrians' ability to appreciate the Tower. This would need to be achieved through strategic level traffic volume reduction, as well as local streetscape improvements.
The quality of surface materials is generally poor around Tower Hill Underground station, although new high quality paving, planting and street furniture are a feature of the route south of the underpass.	Materials used in along this route should be consistent and of high quality, appropriate to the adjacent WHS and the location within the local setting.

Local Setting Route 1:
Tower Hill Underground Station to Tower Hill via pedestrian subway

Key

- - -	WHS boundary
——	Local setting boundary
——	Local Authority boundaries
←-→	Local setting route
▭	Current redevelopment sites

Roman wall

Wakefield Gardens

Trinity Gardens

Byward St

Pedestrian subway

Postern Gate

The Moat

Outer Curtain Wall

Inner Curtain Wall

Tower Hill

The White Tower

Middle Tower

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LOCAL SETTING ROUTE 2: TOWER HILL UNDERGROUND STATION TO TOWER HILL VIA TRINITY GARDENS

General Description

This route provides a direct connection between Tower Hill Underground station, Tower Hill and the main entrance of the Tower. The route passes through a series of distinct public spaces of varying character and quality. From the Underground station, pedestrians enter Trinity Gardens via a gate. Prior to this, an extension of Cooper's Row heads south, providing a direct view to the Tower although this is interrupted by moving vehicles on the main road. Trinity Gardens itself provides pedestrians with a clear view of the Outer Curtain Wall and the White Tower, as well as Tower Bridge beyond. The Gardens provide the opportunity to absorb the panoramic view of the Tower; a hedge in the foreground obscures part of the main road to the south, and traffic noise is muffled to an extent.

Significance

The strategic position of the Tower is apparent from this route, lying at the edge of the City, but set apart from it by the open defensive space of the Liberties, through which the route passes. The White Tower is clearly visible and the Norman military architecture and fortress palace may be also appreciated. The Inner and Outer Curtain Walls, the Moat, and Beauchamp and Middle Towers contribute positively to the pedestrians' experience. The route passes the scaffold site, now commemorated within Trinity Gardens, enabling pedestrians to appreciate this aspect of the Tower's OUV.

Aim

To create a high quality pedestrian route that enables pedestrians to appreciate the Tower, its defences, its strategic riverside siting and the historic character of the Liberties, through which this route passes.

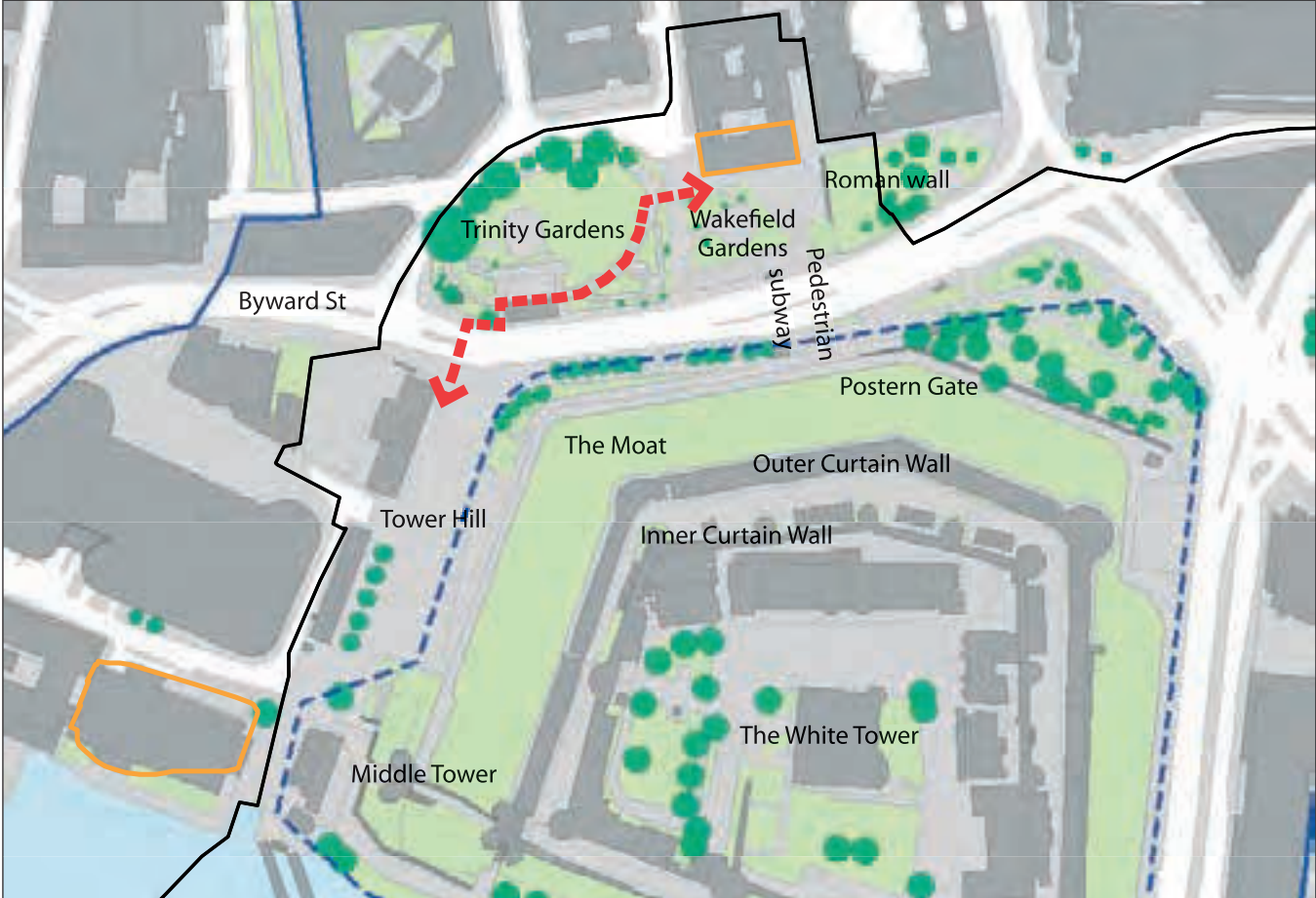| Key issues	Objectives and Guidance
Views to the Tower WHS are important along this route, and particularly clear from within Trinity Gardens.	The relationship of the Tower to the river and Tower Hill to the south should be further revealed where possible, and the panoramic and sequential views to the Tower from Trinity Gardens maintained.
The busy road reduces the viewer's ability to appreciate the Tower in wide panoramic views.	The impacts of the main road could be reduced by significantly improving the pedestrian crossing and by removal of barriers.
The route to Tower Hill from the Underground station is not particularly obvious as it passes into Trinity Gardens. The varying series of spaces, and the variety of materials, make the route incoherent and mask the historic unity of this area as part of the Liberties.	A key aim should be to unify the route and provide a sense of moving through the area of the Liberties, improving pedestrians' ability to appreciate this aspect of the Tower's history. Surfacing materials and signage should be coherent, whilst recognising that Trinity Gardens has an individual and distinct sense of place.

Key

- - -	WHS boundary
——	Local setting boundary
——	Local Authority boundaries
←-→	Local setting route
▭	Current redevelopment sites

Byward St

Trinity Gardens

Wakefield Gardens

Roman wall

Pedestrian subway

Postern Gate

The Moat

Outer Curtain Wall

Inner Curtain Wall

Tower Hill

The White Tower

Middle Tower

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LOCAL SETTING ROUTE 3: TOWER HILL UNDERGROUND STATION TO MINORIES

General Description

This is a well-used pedestrian route from Tower Hill Underground station to nearby office buildings, as well as a connecting route to Tower Gateway DLR station. It runs east-west alongside a grassed area, adjacent to the main road intersection at East Smithfield. Buildings to the north contribute little interest to the pedestrian realm, with solid brick walls and boarded frontages. Views south are dominated by the road and obscured by trees planted within the grassed area, as well as within Tower Gardens.

Significance

This route marks the northern boundary of the Liberties, crosses the line of the Roman wall and is at a higher level than the WHS. There is significant, if untapped, potential here to appreciate the strategic location of the Tower in relation to the city. The White Tower is partially visible along this route looking south, although it is obscured by trees. The concentric castle design and numerous significant features are also visible, including the Inner and Outer Curtain Walls and the Moat, revealing the Tower as a medieval fortress. The walled gateway around the Royal Mint is just visible to the east.

Aim

To create a route which reflects its significant potential to appreciate the Tower, its defences and its location within the Liberties.

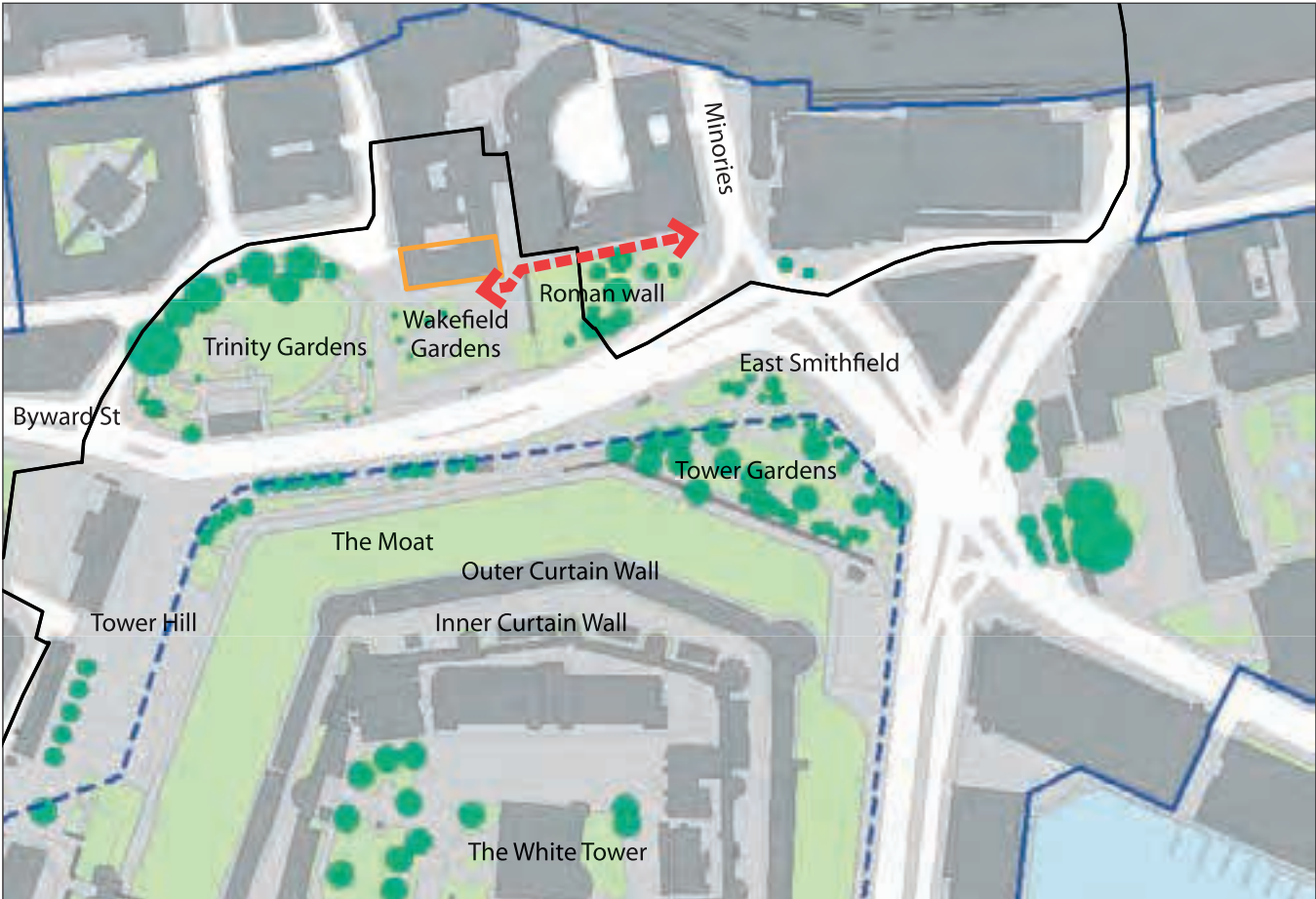| Key Issues	Objectives and Guidance
The proximity of the main road (A100), associated street furniture and heavy traffic reduces viewers' ability to appreciate the Tower in wide panoramic views.	Any opportunities to minimise the visual impacts of the main road would help to improve the legibility of the strategic location of the Tower in relation to the Liberties. The panoramic and sequential views to the Tower should be maintained and the visual connection between the Roman wall and the Tower enhanced where possible.
The poor quality of surface materials and street furniture along this route diminishes appreciation of its location within the local setting of the WHS at the boundary of the Liberties.	Surface materials and street furniture should be of high quality and appropriate to the context within the setting of the WHS.
Adjoining buildings (including the London Metropolitan University) present a blank wall along the pedestrian pathway, reducing the quality of the public realm within the local setting.	Active frontages and, where appropriate, use of the external area for activity, e.g. café tables and chairs, should be encouraged.

Local Setting Route 3:
Tower Hill Underground Station to Minories

Key

- - -   WHS boundary

———   Local setting boundary

———   Local Authority boundaries

<-→   Local setting route

☐   Current redevelopment sites

Minories

Roman wall

Wakefield Gardens

Trinity Gardens

East Smithfield

Byward St

Tower Gardens

The Moat

Outer Curtain Wall

Tower Hill

Inner Curtain Wall

The White Tower

LOCAL SETTING ROUTE 4: TOWER HILL UNDERGROUND TO EAST SMITHFIELD NORTH OF TOWER GARDENS

General Description

This route is representative of pedestrians' experience of the local setting using the pavements that run alongside the main road (A100). It runs immediately adjacent to the road, except where it diverges slightly into a wider space north of Tower Gardens. It is here that small islands of mounded earth with planted grass and trees are incorporated into the public realm. Adjacent to this area, bus stops are provided for tourist bus tours.

Significance

This route is entirely within the Liberties and the Roman wall is visible, though obscured intermittently by passing traffic. The White Tower is visible along this route looking south, although it is obscured by trees in Tower Gardens at the eastern extent. The Norman military architecture and the 11th century fortress palace are apparent through the visibility of the concentric castle design. The level of the route is higher than the WHS, providing a raised vantage point and views into the moat. The railings running alongside the southern side of the pavement partially obscure views to the Tower. The Salt Tower is also visible from the east of this route. The Royal Mint and the top of the roof of the New Armouries are visible from East Smithfield. Tower Hill is just visible from the pedestrian underpass, but largely obscured by the iron railings, which, from this oblique angle, appear to form an almost solid barrier.

Aim

To create a route that reflects its significant potential to reveal the Tower, its defences, its location within the Liberties and the strategic connection to the Roman wall.

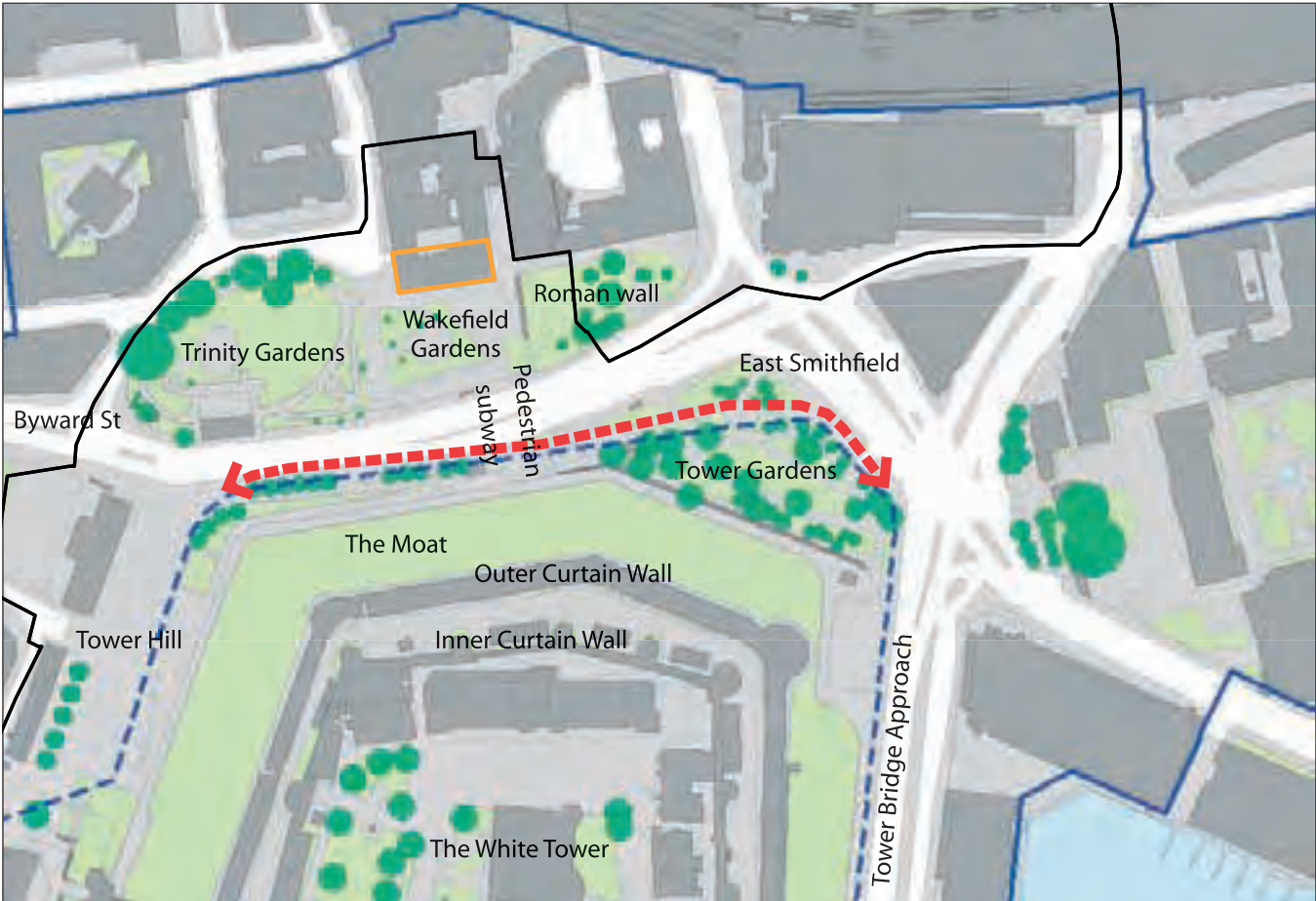| Key Issues	Objectives and Guidance
Traffic noise is prevalent along this route. The strategic connection between the Tower and the Roman wall is diminished by the dominance of the main road.	A reduction in traffic volume and noise should be promoted in future road improvement schemes. The visual connection between the Roman wall and the Tower should be enhanced and visual impacts of the main road minimised where possible.
Views to the Tower are partially obscured by the railings	The panoramic and sequential views to the Tower should be maintained. Options for improving visibility through or over the railings should be considered.
Surface materials and street furniture is of a reasonable quality and condition, although not specifically related to the WHS context, or adjacent public spaces.	Surface materials and street furniture used within the local setting should be of high quality and appropriate to the proximity of the WHS.

Local Setting Route 4:
Tower Hill to East Smithfield
north of Tower Gardens

Key

- - - WHS boundary

───── Local setting boundary

───── Local Authority boundaries

<-→ Local setting route

☐ Current redevelopment sites

Roman wall

Wakefield Gardens

Trinity Gardens

East Smithfield

Byward St

Pedestrian subway

Tower Gardens

The Moat

Outer Curtain Wall

Tower Hill

Inner Curtain Wall

Tower Bridge Approach

The White Tower

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LOCAL SETTING ROUTE 5: PEDESTRIAN SUBWAY TO EAST SMITHFIELD, SOUTH OF TOWER GARDENS

General Description

This route is a narrow pedestrian pathway adjacent to and above the moat, reached at its eastern end by a staircase from East Smithfield and from the pedestrian underpass. The route is below the level of the main road and buffered from traffic noise by Tower Gardens, creating a notably quieter experience than in surrounding areas. Access is also provided to Tower Gardens via stone steps. Views from within Tower Gardens towards the Tower are partially obscured by trees and vegetation.

Significance

The moat was originally wider with sloping banks, but a brick revetment was constructed in the 18th century, creating a higher level south-facing area that was converted to a garden and enclosed with iron railings in the 1830s. Today, this route provides an intimate view of the moat, although the river is not visible. The Roman wall is marked at the entrance to the pedestrian subway by the excavated remains of the Postern Gate. There are clear and long views of the White Tower, Inner and Outer Curtain Walls and the moat, as well as the Salt Tower. The roof of the New Armouries is also just visible. Tower Hill is visible looking west, particularly from the raised vantage points within Tower Gardens.

Aim

To create a route that reflects its significant potential to facilitate appreciation of the OUV of the Tower, particularly its defences, its location within the Liberties and the strategic connection to the Roman wall.

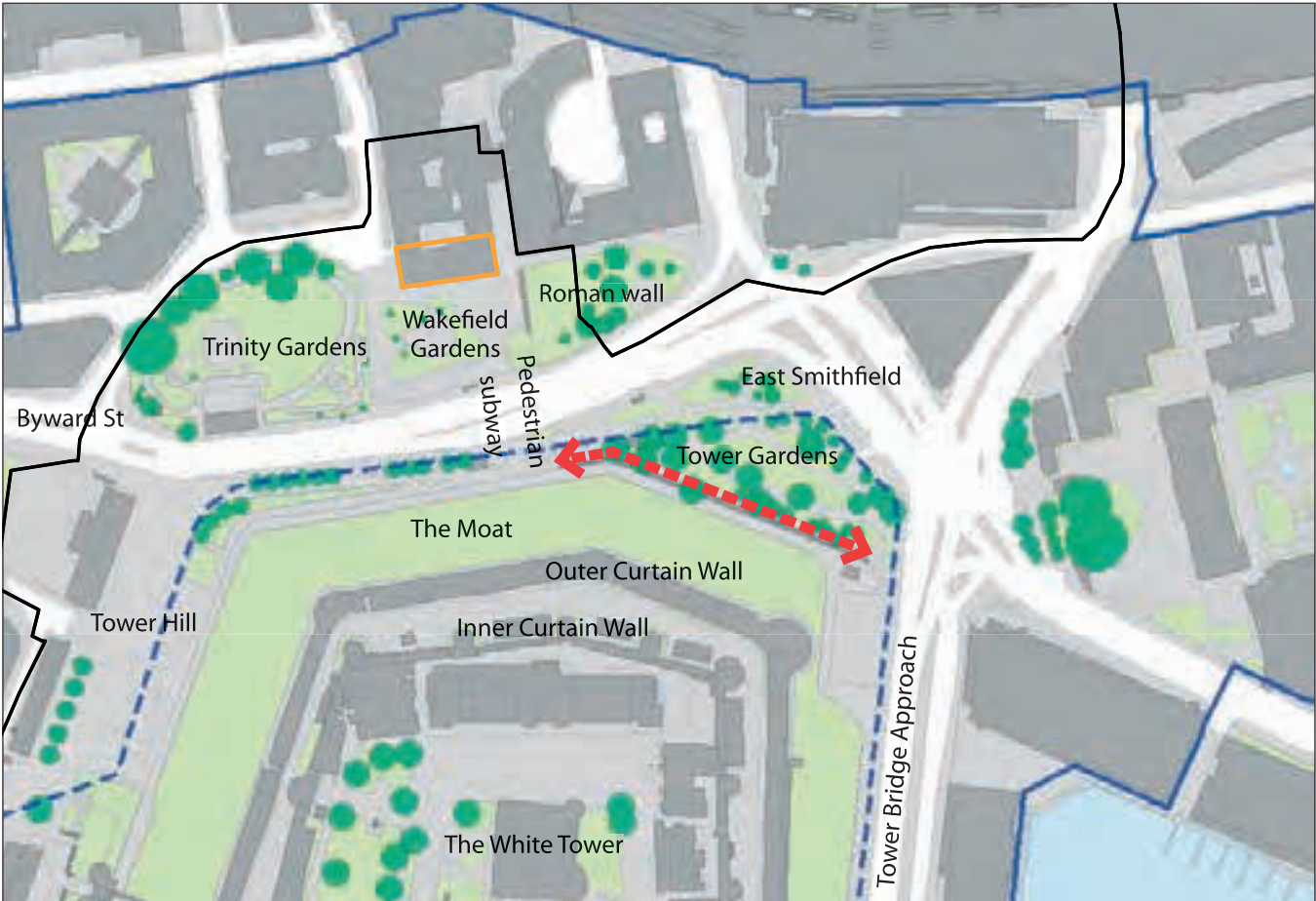| Key Issues	Objectives and Guidance
This route presents a strong context in which to appreciate the OUV of the Tower, although the paved and fenced storage area in the north-east corner of the moat detracts from this. Whilst the trees and vegetation within Tower Gardens present a backdrop to the Tower as viewed from the south, there may be opportunities to manage planting so as to create and improve views across the moat, whilst balancing the amenity value of Tower Gardens.	The panoramic and sequential views to the Tower should be maintained and enhanced where possible.

Key

- - - WHS boundary

――― Local setting boundary

――― Local Authority boundaries

<-→ Local setting route

☐ Current redevelopment sites

Roman wall

Wakefield Gardens

Trinity Gardens

East Smithfield

Byward St

Pedestrian subway

Tower Gardens

The Moat

Outer Curtain Wall

Inner Curtain Wall

Tower Hill

Tower Bridge Approach

The White Tower

LOCAL SETTING ROUTE 6: TOWER BRIDGE APPROACH

General Description

This route is part of the A100 road and is a major Thames crossing point for vehicles on the outside edge of the Congestion Charge Zone. For pedestrians, the route offers an elevated panoramic view of the river, the Tower, the Wharf and the moat.

Significance

Tower Bridge was constructed in the 1880s and the approach was built on a retaining structure immediately adjacent to the moat. Prior to this, the land provided a sloping access to the Thames and Tower Wharf, forming the eastern edge of the Liberties. Buildings on the east side have for many hundreds of years formed an enclosure to the Liberties. The construction of St Katherine's Wharf in the 1820s brought with it the taller warehouse buildings which blocked the defensive sightlines between the Tower and the river Thames. The dominant White Tower, symbolic of Norman power, is visible along the entire length of this route. The Norman military architecture and 11th century fortress palace is apparent by the visibility of the concentric castle design as well as the immediate view into the moat. The Salt Tower and the roof of the New Armouries are also visible. The Royal Mint is visible looking north east from the end of this route, although it is seen across the major road junction at East Smithfield.

Aim

To create a route that reflects its significant potential to facilitate appreciation of the OUV of the Tower, particularly its defences and its strategic riverside location.
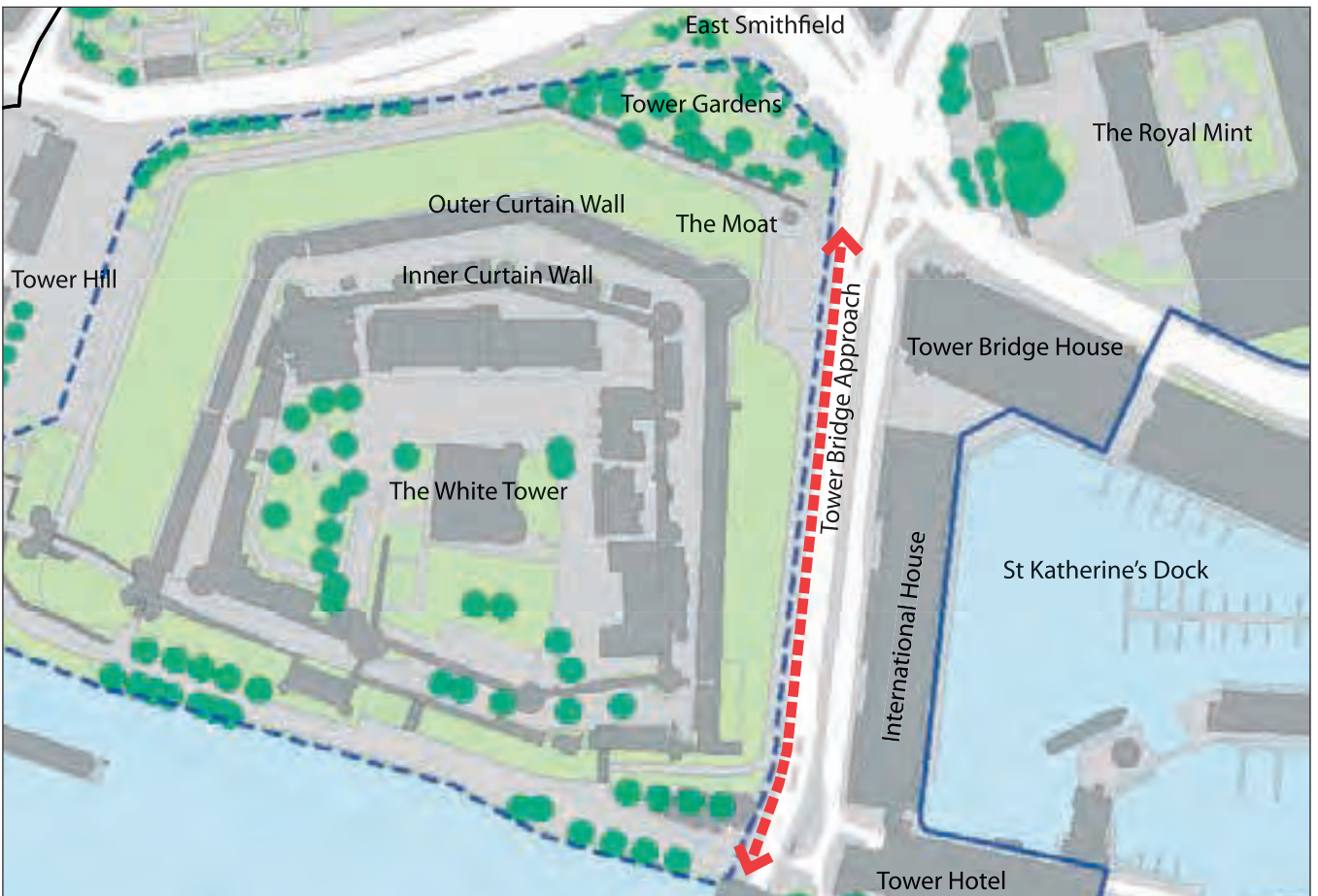
Key Issues	Objectives and Guidance
The route is dominated by traffic and associated noise.	The reduction of traffic volume and noise in future road improvement schemes should be supported, both at strategic and local levels.

Key

- - - WHS boundary
─── Local setting boundary
─── Local Authority boundaries
←-→ Local setting route
☐ Current redevelopment sites

East Smithfield

Tower Gardens

The Royal Mint

Outer Curtain Wall

The Moat

Inner Curtain Wall

Tower Hill

Tower Bridge House

Tower Bridge Approach

The White Tower

International House

St Katherine's Dock

Tower Hotel

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7. VIEWS TO AND FROM THE TOWER

7.1 Approach to Assessment

The aim of this assessment is to set out the character and significance of views to and from the Tower within the local setting and how the Tower's OUV is expressed within these views, and to identify key issues and propose objectives for their management. The analysis of these views may also provide a baseline against which potential changes can be assessed.

7.2 Methodology

The Nature of Views to and from the Tower

There are many areas within the Tower itself and its local setting from where the OUV of the Tower of London may be appreciated. These tend to coincide with publicly accessible parts of the Tower and its setting. Although there are some key view points where the Tower can be appreciated, often the Tower is seen from a series of points within an area.

View Selection

This section aims to identify views that exemplify the OUV of the Tower. The technical report *Towards a Strategy for Protecting the Setting of the Tower of London World Heritage Site* (produced by LUC for Historic Royal Palaces, August 2004) considered that views that reflected the OUV of the Tower of London needed to be protected and where possible enhanced. These views were identified in the report and some have been included here in the assessment which follows.

There is a significant amount of guidance on management of views in and around the local setting of the Tower, and beyond. The London View Management Framework SPG July 2010 sets out a number of important views of the Tower. Views relevant to this study are the river prospect: Tower Bridge, the river prospect: London Bridge and the townscape view: The Queen's Walk to the Tower of London. In addition, LB Tower Hamlets' Tower of London Conservation Area Character Appraisal also identifies a number of views that exhibit key qualities of the area.

Whilst visual management guidance and planning policy is relevant and has been referred to in this study, the views considered have been selected in response to the specific purpose of the study. Therefore, objectives and guidance stated here aim to be consistent with, but are not necessarily confined to, the views considered in other studies and planning policy documents.

The table below sets out the main views and/or viewpoints from where the OUV of the Tower of London can be perceived and/or appreciated.

Representative Viewpoint	Reason for Selection
1. Tower Green, Inner Ward	Illustrates the Tower's significance as the setting for key historical events in European history. It also illustrates the relationship and scale of the individually outstanding palace buildings of the Inner Ward. The representative viewpoint is at the tour guide stopping point close to the scaffold site.
2. Inner Curtain Wall (North)	Illustrates the Tower's landmark siting, particularly its relationship to the city. The representative viewpoint is from currently the only publicly accessible part of the northern wall.
3. Inner Curtain Wall (East)	Illustrates the Tower's landmark siting, particularly its historic relationship to the Thames. The representative viewpoint is from the covered walkway where people frequently stop.
4. Inner Curtain Wall (South)	Illustrates the outstanding example of concentric castle design, the prominence of the White Tower, and the Tower's relationship to the Thames to the south. The representative viewpoint is from a point where many visitors stop and look both north to the White Tower and south across the Thames.
5. Main entrance to the Tower	Illustrates the Tower's relationship to the Thames and the City, in which Salvin's restorations are evident. The representative viewpoint is a frequent stopping point for visitors.
6. Tower Hill	Illustrates the Tower's relationship to Tower Hill and to the river. The Tower's defences are visible as a symbol of its military architecture and an outstanding example of concentric castle design. The representative viewpoint is from the top of Tower Hill, a point selected in the Tower of London Conservation Area Character Appraisal as a view that exhibits key qualities of the area.
7. Wakefield Gardens (above Tower Hill underground station)	The Tower's defences are visible as a symbol of its prominent military architecture and an outstanding example of concentric castle design. The representative viewpoint is from the platform over Tower Hill tube, the first viewing point of the Tower for many visitors and a point selected in the Tower of London Conservation Area Character Appraisal as a view that exhibits key qualities of the area.
8. Outside the Royal Mint	The Tower's defences are visible as a symbol of its prominent military architecture and an outstanding example of concentric castle design. The view also reveals its role as a riverside gateway. It illustrates the relative dominance of the Tower in its local setting and provides opportunity to appreciate the Tower silhouetted against the skyline without backdrop intrusions. The representative viewpoint is from outside the Royal Mint – an area which once had strong connections to the Tower and with opportunities for improvement.
9. Tower Bridge (LVMF Viewing Location 10A)	Illustrates the Tower's aesthetic value as a recognisable landmark and symbol of national identity. More specifically, it demonstrates the scale and dominance of the Tower and its defences, illustrating the relationship of the Tower to both its landscape and local setting.

10. The Queen's Walk (LVMF Viewing Location 25A.1)	Illustrates the Tower's aesthetic value as a recognisable landmark and symbol of national identity. The Tower is seen to lie at the edge of the City, not `lost' in the City. Illustrates the Tower's relationship to its local setting, with the White Tower revealed as a foremost example of Norman architecture and an outstanding example of a fortress palace.
11. London Bridge (LVMF Viewing Location 11B.2)	Views from this location reinforce the landmark siting of the Tower on the Thames as a symbol of Norman power and as an example of a medieval fortress and concentric castle design. The defensive location of the Tower at the eastern end of the City is also apparent.

Note on View Assessments

Each view is assessed in terms of its character and quality, and which aspects of the Tower's OUV are exemplified within the view. The principles contained in English Heritage's draft report *Seeing the History in the View* (which is itself based on English Heritage's *Conservation Principles*) are drawn on in this analysis.[2]

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[2] The assessments refer to the need to maintain identified views. In line with the recently published Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 5 (April 2010), this should be understood also to include taking the opportunity to enhance the view where possible and appropriate.
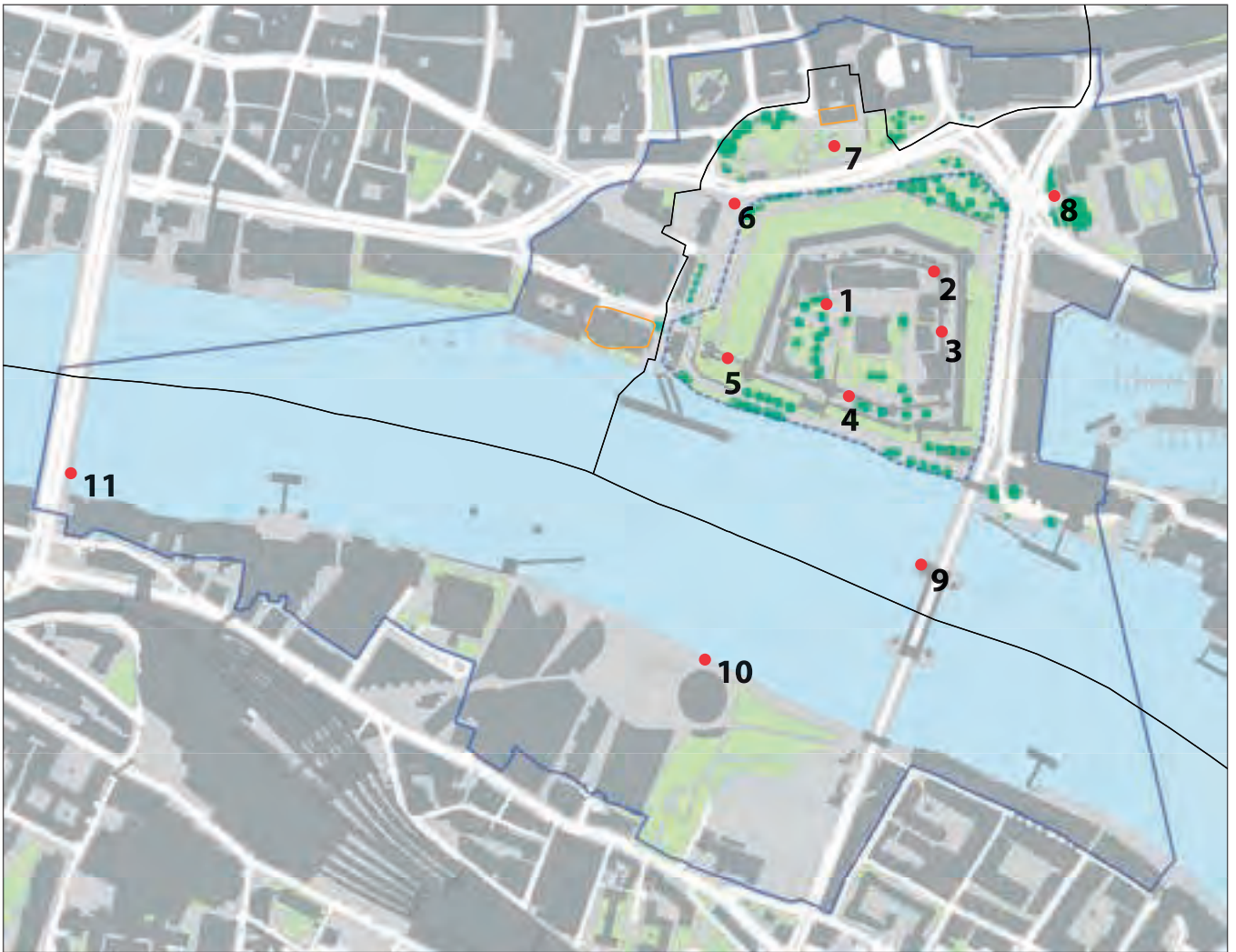
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Key

‑ ‑ ‑ WHS boundary

─── Local setting boundary

─── Local Authority boundaries

• Representative viewpoints

▭ Current redevelopment sites

Fig 5: Representative Viewpoints

VIEW 1: THE SCAFFOLD SITE, INNER WARD

General Description

There is a range of views from within the Inner Ward. The viewpoint chosen to represent these views is the tour stop by the former scaffold site, in the north-western corner of the Inner Ward, which is visited by a large number of people daily and is a natural stopping point on tours of the Tower. Tower Green, with its mature London Plane trees and the scaffold site, are in the foreground of the view. The middle ground is dominated by the White Tower and the high quality buildings that surround the Inner Ward - Waterloo Barracks, the Fusiliers' Museum, the Queen's House and the Chapel Royal of St Peter ad Vincula. Tower Bridge is clearly visible in the background, reminding the viewer of the Tower's riverside setting. At night, the various buildings of the Inner Ward are floodlit, with the White Tower being the most brightly lit, enhancing its prominence in this view.

Significance

Views from the Inner Ward illustrate the living tradition of the Tower, its rich ceremonial life and unique sense of place set apart from the modern City outside its walls. They also illustrate the relationship between and scale of the individually outstanding palace buildings of the Inner Ward, including the White Tower, the Bloody Tower, the Queen's House and the Fusiliers' Museum. Tower Green as the site of the execution of three English queens, Anne Boleyn, Catherine Howard and Jane Grey, is significant as a setting for key historical events in European history.

Aim

To maintain views which illustrate the living tradition of the Tower, its rich ceremonial life and unique sense of place apart from the modern city outside its walls, and in which the relationship between and scale of the individually outstanding palace buildings of the Inner Ward can be fully appreciated.

Key Issues	Objectives and Guidance
The mature London Plane trees partially mask some of the buildings of the Inner Ward, including the White Tower and Queen's House, restricting the ability of the viewer to appreciate these buildings in their entirety.	The White Tower should remain the most dominant building in views from the Inner Ward to enable viewers to appreciate this symbol of Norman power and the Tower's association with State institutions. Tree management in this area should be implemented in accordance with the Tower of London Tree Strategy.
Tall buildings outside the Curtain Wall could detract from the Tower's unique sense of place apart from the modern city outside its walls, or affect the scale of the individually outstanding palace buildings of the Inner Ward	Buildings outside the Curtain Wall should respect the sense of place of the Inner Ward and ensure the buildings surrounding the Inner Ward remain in the focus of the view.

View 1:
Tower Green, Inner Ward

VIEW 2: INNER CURTAIN WALL (NORTH)

General Description

The northern Inner Curtain Wall is not currently accessible to the public. However, there is a view from beside the Martin Tower and this has been chosen to represent views from this area and from the northern Curtain Wall. The wall walks are used by a large number of visitors to the Tower, from where the Tower's relationship to the City of London may be appreciated. Looking north, the view is composed of the buildings to the north of the Inner Curtain Wall. The Casemates, which are the chambers in the Outer Curtain Wall built as military stores in the 19th century and which now house Yeoman Warders, form the foreground of the view. An area of open space with mature trees, and the A100 (Tower Hill), both sit to the north of the Outer Curtain Wall and form the middle ground of the view. Buildings of the City, including Swiss Re, form the background of the view, which is framed on either side by the Martin and Brick Towers. The buildings of the city break the clear skyline of the Brick Tower at its edge. The 360° nature of this view enables the viewer to appreciate the relationship of the Tower to its setting, and demonstrates a clear contrast between the historic Tower and the modern city outside its walls. At night, the Tower is floodlit. Lights inside many of the City buildings are also visible, as is a constant stream of vehicle lights along Tower Hill.

Significance

Views from this area exemplify many of the cultural qualities that give the Tower its OUV, including its landmark siting (as demonstrated by the position of the Tower in relation to the City), views of the concentric castle design, visibility of the Inner and Outer Curtain Walls, the Martin and Brick Towers. The living tradition of the Tower, its rich ceremonial life, is represented in this view by the Casemates (home to the Yeoman Warders). Views across the Liberties of the Tower, north of the WHS, also reflect the military heritage.

Aim

To maintain views that reveal the relationship between the Tower and the City and in which the defences of the Tower can continue to be appreciated as an outstanding example of concentric castle design.

Key Issues	Objectives and Guidance
Currently, limited access to the northern Inner Curtain Wall restricts the ability of the viewer fully to appreciate views of the local setting to the north of the Tower.	A continuation of the public wall walk into the northern part of the curtain wall would enhance appreciation of the OUV of the Tower.
In the future, the addition of tall or bulky buildings to the local setting of the Tower, or encroachment of buildings closer to the Tower, could reduce the perceived prominence of the Tower in its setting.	The view should continue to reveal the historic relationship of the Tower to the City buildings to the north. Buildings within the local setting of the Tower should respect the defensive space of the 'Liberties' and the relative prominence of the Tower in its setting.

Key Issues	Objectives and Guidance
	Clear views of the concentric curtain walls should be maintained to ensure that the Norman military architecture and the evolution of the medieval fortress palace can continue to be appreciated, as well as views of the Casemates, reflecting the living tradition of the Tower.
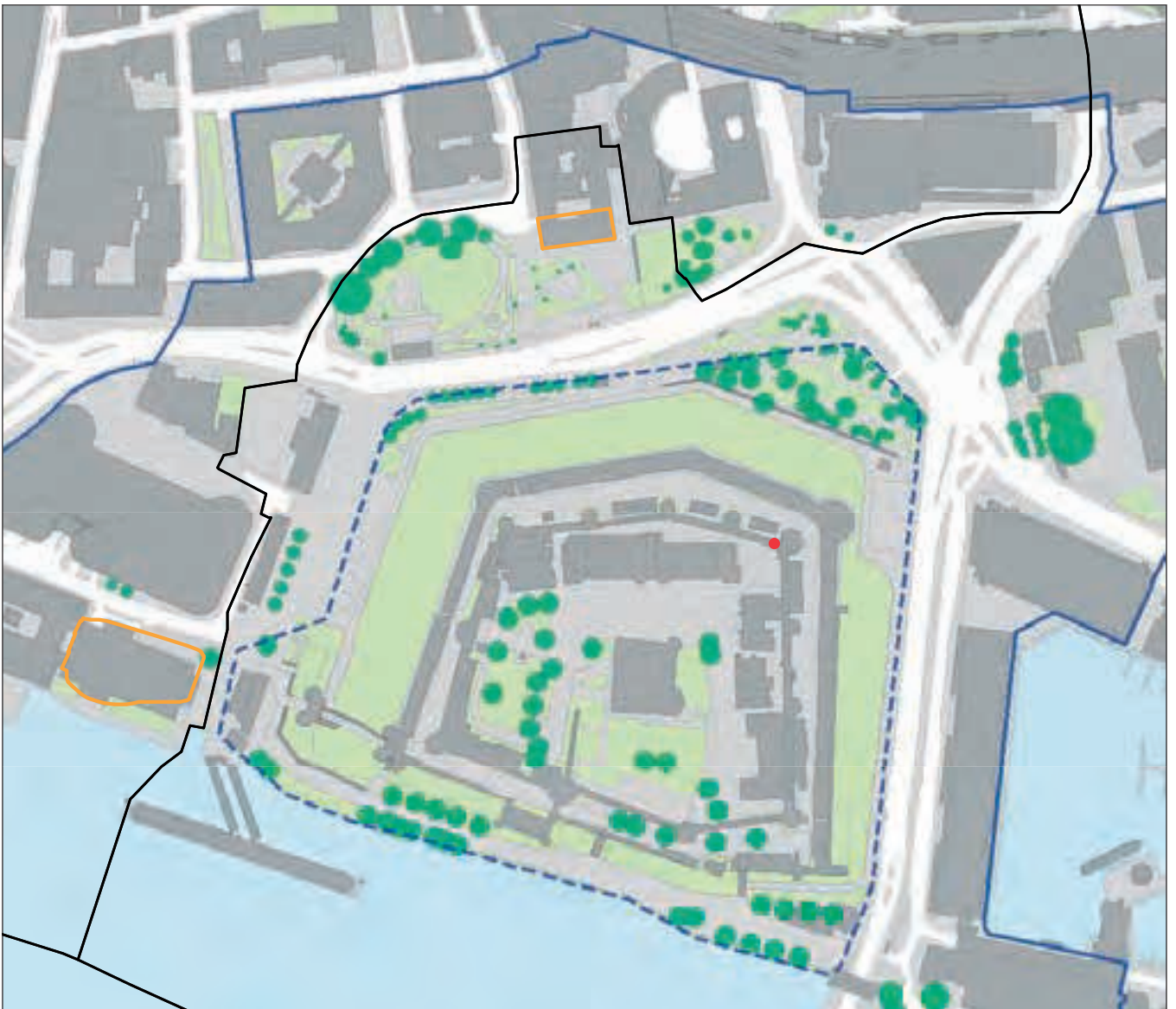
VIEW 3: INNER CURTAIN WALL (EAST)

General Description

There are elevated views from the eastern Inner Curtain Wall which provide an opportunity to appreciate the Tower in relation to its local setting to the east. The viewpoint chosen to represent views from this Curtain Wall is from the covered walkway, where visitors frequently stop to look east, between Constable Tower and Broad Arrow Tower. The view is composed of the buildings to the east of the Inner Curtain Wall, with the Casemates forming the foreground. Tower Bridge Approach bisects the middle ground. Looking from north to south, Sceptre Court, the Royal Mint, Tower Bridge House, International House and the Tower Hotel form the backdrop to the view, which is framed on either side by the Constable and Broad Arrow Towers. The composition of the view provides a clear contrast between the historic Tower and the modern city outside its walls. At night, Constable and Broad Arrow Towers are floodlit in the foreground of the view. Tower Bridge House is lit brightly from within and there is a continuous stream of vehicle lights on Tower Bridge Approach.

Significance

Views from this area exemplify many of the cultural qualities that give the Tower its OUV, including elevated views that reflect the defensive military nature and strategic siting of the Tower. The Inner and Outer Curtain Walls with their defensive towers and the Casemates are also visible. The Royal Mint is apparent to the north-east.

Aim

To maintain views in which the defences of the Tower can continue to be appreciated as an outstanding example of concentric castle design.

Key Issues	Objectives and Guidance
Tower Bridge Approach, the construction of which impinged upon the Tower's moat, has eroded the eastern defences and reduced the perceived scale of the Outer Curtain Wall.	The relative elevation of the viewpoint and openness of the view should be maintained. In the longer term, the opening up of views to the river could further reveal the Tower's siting in relation to the River Thames. Views of the Inner and Outer Curtain Walls and defensive towers should be maintained, as should views to the Royal Mint, to enable this historic link to be appreciated.
The presence of the bulky buildings close to the eastern side of the Tower reduces viewers' ability to appreciate the landmark and defensive siting of the Tower at a strategic bend in the Thames. In the future, further new buildings within the setting of the Tower could reduce its perceived prominence in this context, appear to 'enclose' the Tower and block the original sightlines along the river corridor.	Opportunities to enhance viewers' ability to appreciate the Tower's original sightlines along the river should be supported. Materials used in buildings and the public realm should respect the WHS context and seek to increase the prominence of the Tower in its setting.

VIEW 4: INNER CURTAIN WALL (SOUTH)

General Description

The 360° nature of this view enables the viewer to appreciate the relationship of the Tower to its local setting, and the River Thames in particular. Looking north, the foreground consists of the Inner Ward, with the White Tower dominating the middle ground. The background is characterised by the buildings which make up the Inner Ward, including the New Armouries to the east, Waterloo Barracks behind the White Tower and the Chapel Royal of St Peter ad Vincula in the north-west corner.

Looking south, the foreground is made up of the Outer Curtain Wall with Henry III's Watergate connecting the Inner and Outer Walls, and the Wharf running along the edge of the Thames. The middle ground is characterised by the Thames, with Tower Bridge to the east spanning from foreground to background, and the background consisting of the buildings on the south bank of the river, including City Hall and the adjacent office buildings of 'More London'. The modern buildings provide a clear contrast between the historic Tower and the contemporary city outside its walls. Looking south, the view is framed by trees to the east and St Thomas's Tower to the west. At night, the White Tower is floodlit, as is Tower Bridge, enhancing the prominence of these elements in the view. The largely glazed offices adjacent to City Hall are lit brightly from within. These modern buildings are the most prominent elements in the view.

Significance

The southern section of the Inner Curtain Wall provides a 360° view of the Tower of London and its riverside setting, from where the concentric castle design, the prominence of the White Tower, and the Tower's relationship to the Thames to the south can be appreciated. The viewpoint chosen to represent views from this area is from a point between Wakefield and Lanthorn Towers, where many visitors stop and look both north to the White Tower and south across the Thames. This view exemplifies many of the cultural qualities that give the Tower its OUV, including its role as a riverside gateway to the city, the concentric castle design, as a symbol of Norman power, the setting for key historical events and as an arsenal and prison.

Aim

Views in which the role of the Tower as a riverside gateway and the historic relationship between the Tower and the river can be appreciated should be maintained.

Key Issues	Objectives and Guidance
Large plane trees within the Inner Ward partly obscure the view to the White Tower, the New Armouries and the Beauchamp Tower, affecting appreciation of the military architecture of the site.	Views to the former scaffold site should be maintained. The White Tower should continue to be the key focus of the view to the north and should appear more dominant than any of the domestic-scale buildings in the Inner Ward, or buildings beyond the Tower's walls.

Key Issues	Objectives and Guidance
	Tree management in this area should be implemented in accordance with the Tower of London Tree Strategy. The evolution of the medieval fortress palace should continue to be appreciated in this view by preserving views to St Thomas's Tower on the riverside.
Trees on Tower Wharf obscure views upstream, affecting viewers' ability to appreciate the Tower's position in a defensive position at a bend in the River Thames.	Management of trees on Tower Wharf should allow the defensive position of the Tower at a strategic bend in the River Thames to be appreciated. The views to St Thomas's Tower and the Traitor's Gate on the riverside should be preserved, to enable the evolution of the medieval fortress palace to continue to be appreciated. Tree management in this area should be implemented in accordance with the Tower of London Tree Strategy.
In the future, changes to and/or the extension of Tower pier could affect the south-western sector of the view.	The view should continue to reveal the historic relationship of the Tower to the river to the south, thus reflecting its role as a gateway to the city.

View 4:
Inner Curtain Wall (South)

VIEW 5: MAIN ENTRANCE AND MOAT
(BRIDGE BETWEEN BYWARD TOWER AND MIDDLE TOWER)

General Description

The main entrance to the Tower is via the bridge between the Byward and Middle Towers. There are 360° views from this bridge which reveal the Tower's relationship to the River Thames and the City of London. The viewpoint chosen to represent views from this bridge is halfway between the Byward Tower and the Middle Tower.

Looking north, the view clearly illustrates the defences of the Tower, with the Outer Curtain Wall and the Moat dominating the view. At night, the Outer Curtain Wall and the brick revetment are lit, enhancing their prominence in the view. Buildings within the City (e.g. Swiss Re and Klienwort Benson), buildings around Fenchurch Street Station (e.g. One America Square and Grange City Hotel), and the grade II listed former Port of London Authority form the background of this view. The modern buildings to the west and north of the Tower provide a clear contrast between the historic Tower and the modern city outside its walls.

Looking south, the foreground consists of the south-west corner of the moat, the middle ground of the embankment of the River Thames, and the background of the buildings on the south side of the river, notably the 'More London' office buildings. The viewer is able to appreciate the riverside setting of the Tower. At night, the 'More London' buildings are brightly lit from within, providing a clear contrast between the historic Tower and the modern city buildings.

Significance

This is an important viewpoint from what has been the main entrance to the Tower since the 13th century. The dominance of the Tower's defences within this view also strongly reflects the military architecture of the 13th century, when the Outer Curtain Wall was built and the moat was expanded to 50m wide (the moat was subsequently lined with a brick revetment, drained and backfilled, creating the 37m wide moat that surrounds the Tower today).

Aim

To maintain views which reveal the relationship between the Tower, the river to the south and the City to the North and enhance appreciation of the medieval military architecture of the Tower.

Key Issues	Objectives and Guidance
The variety of forms and shapes of buildings and colours of materials used contributes to diversity in character and quality within the view. In the foreground, the scale of Tower Place brings the City apparently to the Tower, and reduces the perceived dominance of the Tower in its setting.	The view should continue to provide an uninterrupted view of the Beauchamp Tower, the Outer Curtain Wall and the moat to enable viewers to appreciate the medieval fortress palace and Norman military architecture. The Tower's defences should continue to appear dominant in this view. The existing lighting strategy should continue to enhance the prominence of these

Key Issues	Objectives and Guidance
	features in the view at night. The view should continue to reveal clear sightlines to Tower Hill, the relationship of the Tower to the City buildings to the north and the relationship of the Tower to the river to the south.
The area of the Liberties is apparent in the open public space afforded by Tower Hill, but this becomes diluted to the north at Byward Street.	Buildings within the local setting of the Tower should respect the 'Liberties' and the relative prominence of the Tower in its setting. Public realm improvements and related tree management could also provide opportunities to increase the perception of the defensive open space around the Tower from this vantage point.

View 5:
Main Entrance to the Tower

VIEW 6: TOWER HILL

General Description

Tower Hill provides a clear sequence of views of the Tower from the west side. The viewpoint chosen to represent views from this area is from the top of Tower Hill, a point selected in the Tower of London Conservation Area character appraisal as a view that exhibits key qualities of the area. The foreground reflects 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, including City Hall. Within this view is the Beauchamp Tower, which was restored to its medieval form in the 19th century by the architect Anthony Salvin. At night, the Tower WHS is floodlit, enhancing its prominence within this view. The 'More London' buildings on the south side of the river are brightly lit from within.

Significance

The view is significant because it makes explicit the relationship of the Tower to the river from the landward side. The Tower's defences are clearly visible as a symbol of prominent medieval military heritage of the nation and example of concentric castle design. Tower Hill is also frequented by the majority of visitors to the Tower.

Aim

To create views with a high quality foreground, within which the Tower's defences are clearly discernible and the concentric castle design may be appreciated; and views which reveal the relationship of the Tower to the River Thames.

Key Issues	Objectives and guidance
Tower Place is a bulky, large scale building that reduces the relative prominence of the White Tower in the setting. The 'More London' development, on the south bank, also contains large scale buildings that increase the general scale of buildings around the Tower. Additional tall or bulky buildings within the view could reduce the relative prominence of the Tower, thereby affecting some of its cultural qualities.	Buildings within the local setting should respect the scale of the Tower and be less prominent than the White Tower.
Use of new materials and finishes could potentially detract from the simple, largely traditional materials of the WHS.	New materials should be appropriate to the context and not appear incongruous or too strident within the setting of the WHS.
Trees obscure the White Tower from views from the top of Tower Hill.	Views to the White Tower should be maintained and enhanced to enable it to be appreciated as a recognisable landmark and symbol of national identity. Tree management in this area should be implemented in accordance with the Tower of London Tree Strategy.

View 6:
Tower Hill

VIEW 7: WAKEFIELD GARDENS
(ABOVE TOWER HILL UNDERGROUND STATION)

General Description

The viewing platform above Tower Hill Underground station provides the first sight of the Tower for many visitors, and is a point selected in the Tower of London Conservation Area character appraisal as a view that exhibits key qualities of the area. It is therefore experienced and valued by many. It represents a number of key views, including those adjacent to the Roman Wall, from the southern end of Cooper's Row and from within Trinity Gardens, although the raised elevation provides additional visibility of the Tower, which can be appreciated against the skyline without backdrop intrusions.

The foreground is formed by the viewing platform itself, the busy road (A100) and the moat. The middle ground consists of the layers of buildings which make up the WHS, moving from the Inner and Outer Curtain Walls, inwards towards the Waterloo Barracks and the White Tower, the latter dominating the centre of the site. To the west of the view is Tower Place, and to the east, International House and Tower Bridge House, which sit behind the Brass Mount and Martin Tower. The background is mostly hidden behind the Tower, but comes into view to the west of the Tower, where City Hall and the buildings of 'More London' are visible on the south bank of the Thames. At night, the White Tower, the Outer Curtain Wall and the Waterloo Barracks are floodlit, enhancing their prominence in the night-time view. In the background, the buildings of 'More London' are brightly lit from within, as is Tower Bridge House. The busy road in the foreground is characterised at night by a continuous stream of vehicle lights.

Significance

Wakefield Gardens attempts to disguise the built form of Tower Hill Underground station, the roof of which provides the raised viewing point across the busy main road towards the Tower. It is a very popular gathering space and allows panoramic views. The experience and viewers' ability to appreciate the OUV of the Tower is somewhat reduced by the visual and aural intrusion of the A100, its traffic and associated street furniture. The viewing platform has only existed since construction of Tower Hill station in the 1960s.

Aim

To create views which provide an unobstructed, high quality view of the Tower, in which the White Tower is the most prominent element and the Tower's military architecture can be appreciated.

Key Issues	Objectives and Guidance
The A100 and its heavy traffic intrude into the foreground of the view.	Future opportunities to reduce traffic volumes would be of benefit to this view. Redesigning the highway layout to reduce the clutter of street furniture, particularly lamp and CCTV columns, would also improve the nature of the view.
Additional tall buildings in the backdrop could affect the silhouette of the White	Views of the White Tower should be maintained to ensure its association with key

Key Issues	Objectives and Guidance
Tower, or diminish the perceived scale of the Tower from this vantage point.	historical events and State institutions continues to be represented in the views from this area. Additional buildings at the eastern extent of the WHS (around International House and Tower Bridge House) should not diminish the perceived scale of the Tower from this vantage point.

View 7:
Wakefield Gardens
(Above Tower Hill Underground
Station)

VIEW 8: THE ROYAL MINT

General Description

From East Smithfield, there are many views towards the Tower across the busy road junction, where the A3211, A1203 and A100 meet. The panoramic view is framed by trees and the foreground of the view is characterised by traffic and road signage. The middle ground contains the Tower which dominates the surrounding townscape. There are no background buildings visible, and the silhouette of the Tower can be appreciated against an open skyline (although the Shard may become visible in the distance). From this angle, the Tower appears as a solid artillery fortress and the viewer is able to appreciate the many 'layers' which make up the Tower site, from the Outer Curtain Wall, through to the White Tower at the centre. From outside the Sceptre Court building, Tower Bridge is also visible in the view, enabling the viewer to appreciate the relationship of the Tower to the Thames. At night, the White Tower is lit, enhancing its prominence in the view. The contrast between Tower and the surrounding city is more apparent at night, when the foreground is characterised by a continuous stream of traffic and vehicle lights.

Significance

The viewpoint chosen to represent views from this area is from outside the Royal Mint, which once had strong connections to the Tower. East Smithfield has long provided a crossing point for routes heading north, south, east and west, but the current configuration and high volumes of traffic dominate the area, reducing the viewer's ability to appreciate the OUV of the Tower. Despite the dominance of the main roads, the viewer can still appreciate the OUV of the Tower, particularly the layered defences and White Tower beyond.

Aim

To create views in which the Tower of London, the dominant feature of the view, stands within a high quality setting in order that the Tower's cultural value as a recognisable landmark and symbol of national identity, and its military architecture, can be fully appreciated.

Key issues	Objectives and guidance
The key issue for this view is the poor quality foreground, especially the clutter of signage and street furniture along the roadside. This detracts from the appreciation of many of the Tower's cultural qualities.	The foreground to this view should be of high quality materials appropriate to WHS context, with minimal street furniture and signage, so that the Tower's cultural qualities can be appreciated.
The area is dominated by the major road intersection and makes the eastern side of East Smithfield feel cut-off from the Tower, even though this is the eastern extent of the Liberties.	Improved road layouts and pedestrian crossings, use of appropriate surface materials, relevant street furniture and lighting and introduction of interpretative material could all play a part in re-linking this area to the Tower and incorporating it within the Liberties, as was historically the case.

Key issues	Objectives and guidance
Trees in Tower Gardens obscure much of the view of the Tower when standing outside Sceptre Court, diminishing the viewer's ability to appreciate the Tower's OUV.	Management of the trees within Tower Gardens could increase the perceived dominance of the Tower from the viewing area, potentially providing view corridors or glimpses of the Tower.

View 8:
The Royal Mint
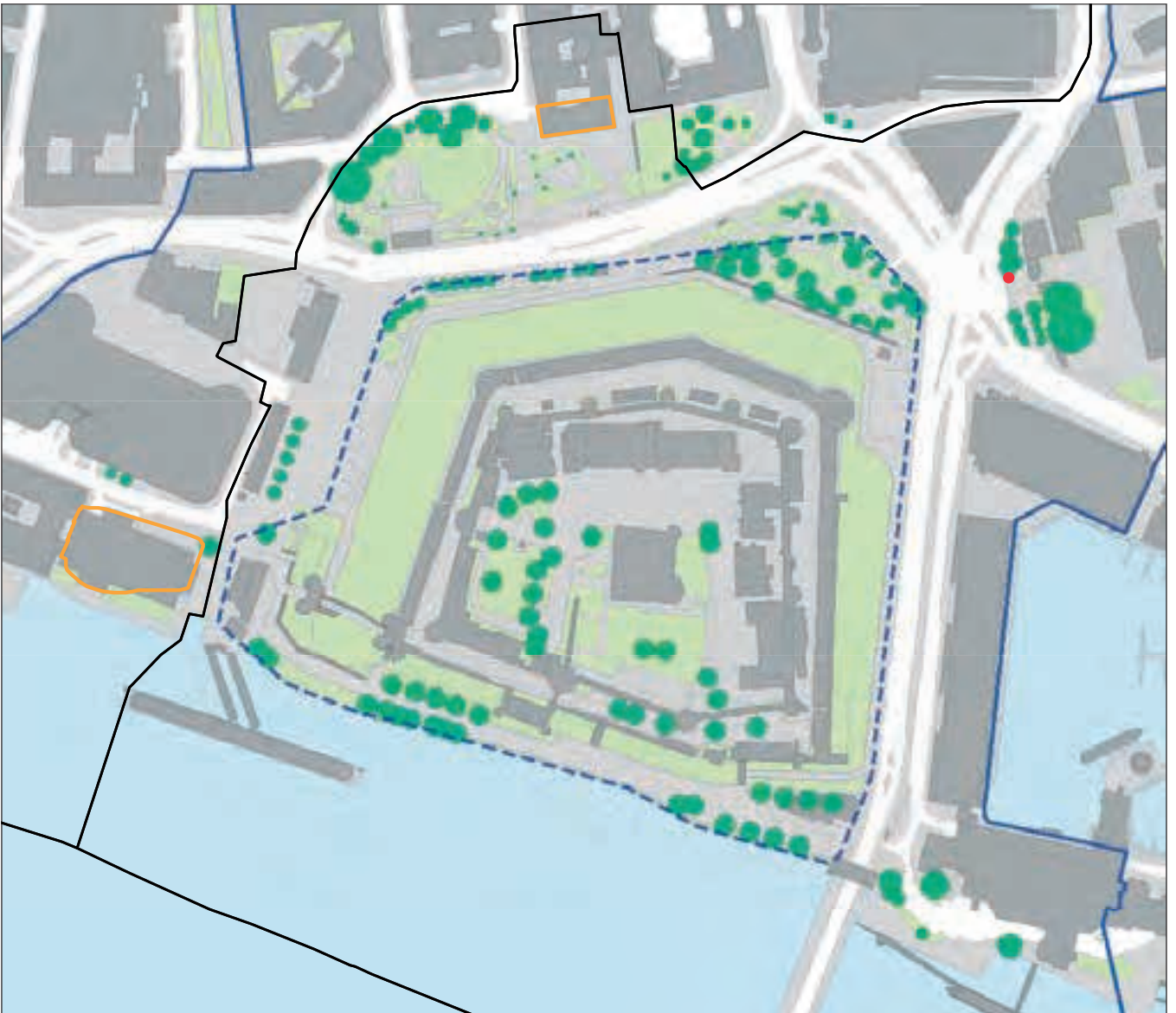
VIEW 9: FROM TOWER BRIDGE

General description

Walking across Tower Bridge, the viewer experiences a sequential view, with the river forming the foreground and an important setting for the middle ground. The middle ground is composed of buildings along the waterfront, with the Tower of London forming the most prominent element. The background is characterised by the tall buildings of the City of London, particularly Tower 42, the Commercial Union Tower and Swiss Re Tower, which change their position in relation to the Tower as the viewer crosses the bridge, moving behind the White Tower when, at the very northern end of the Bridge, St Paul's dome and The Monument also become important landmarks in the view. The trees along Tower Wharf and within the Tower screen some of the Tower buildings during summer months. However, the White Tower rises above the tree line, where its profile is clearly visible against the sky. In winter, more buildings in the backdrop are visible. At night, the Tower is floodlit, making it the most prominent element of the view. Looking from the northern end of the bridge, tall buildings with internal lighting appear behind the Tower on the city's skyline.

Significance

Many people (both pedestrians and motorists) who cross Tower Bridge every day, as well as visitors to the Bridge itself, value these views of the Tower of London and the City. The presence of a viewing plaque on the northern bastion of Tower Bridge encourages pedestrians crossing the bridge and visitors to the Tower Bridge Experience to stop and take in the view from here; this point has therefore been selected as the representative viewpoint for this area. The view is recognised in the LVMF as Viewing Location 10A.

Views from this area exemplify many of the cultural qualities that give the Tower its OUV, particularly its landmark siting alongside the River Thames and in relation to the City beyond, its representation of Norman power in the White Tower and its association with State institutions by the presence of the Wakefield Tower and Traitor's Gate.

Aim

To create views in which the Tower of London is perceived as a riverside gateway to the City, lying at the edge of the City, not 'lost' in the City; views in which the White Tower appears more prominent than the buildings surrounding it; and views in which the military architecture of the Tower and its defences can be appreciated.

Key issues	Objectives and guidance
On approaching the northern bastion of the bridge, the tall buildings on the City's skyline, particularly Tower 42, the Commercial Union Tower and Swiss Re, appear to move close to the White Tower, 'towering' over it and reducing its apparent prominence and scale.	The Tower should continue to reveal its relationship to the City as a 'gateway' to the City and should not become `lost' in the City. The White Tower should continue to dominate its surroundings in this view, as a landmark and symbol of Norman power. Clear sightlines to the White Tower should be maintained.

Key issues	Objectives and guidance
Additional tall or bulky buildings around and in the backdrop of the White Tower could further diminish its perceived scale from this point. The variety of forms and shapes of buildings, and colours of materials used in this view contribute to a great diversity of character and quality within the view.	Buildings behind or close to the White Tower should not diminish its perceived scale from this vantage point. Views to St Thomas's tower, the Wakefield Tower and Traitor's Gate on the riverside below should also be maintained. Lighting strategies should ensure the Tower remains the most prominent building in the view by night. New materials should be appropriate to the context and not appear incongruous or too strident within the setting of the WHS.
Trees along the Wharf obscure the majority of the White Tower and Curtain Walls from view in summer, reducing the viewer's ability to appreciate the military architecture of the site and the symbol of Norman power that it represents.	Management of the trees should aim to enhance appreciation of the White Tower and military architecture of the site. Tree management in this area should be implemented in accordance with the Tower of London Tree Strategy.

**View 9:
Tower Bridge**

VIEW 10: THE QUEEN'S WALK

General Description

An important sequence of views is available from the Queen's Walk looking across the Thames to the Tower. Many passers-by, including users of Queen's Walk, visitors to the Greater London Authority headquarters and More London, and visitors to Potter's Fields, experience this view of the Tower of London: it has been recorded in many photographs, engravings and paintings, including Holler's painting of 1660. These townscape views are represented by a single viewpoint, identified in the draft London Plan (October 2009) and the LVMF (viewing location 25A.1) which is located outside the entrance to City Hall.

The Queen's Walk and the river form the foreground of the view and an important setting for the middle ground. The middle ground is composed of buildings along the north waterfront, including Sugar Quay, Three Quays, the Tower of London, Tower Bridge and the Thistle Hotel. In views from the south, the Tower appears as a medieval castle as a consequence of Salvin's restorations. The background is characterised by the tall buildings of the City of London and cranes on the City's skyline. Much of the Tower is screened by trees in the summer, although the White Tower is prominent and framed by trees along much of the river front. As the viewer approaches Tower Bridge, however, trees begin to move in front of the White Tower. In winter, more buildings in the backdrop are visible. At night, the Tower and Tower Bridge are floodlit, making these the most prominent elements of the view.

Significance

Views from this location exemplify many of the cultural qualities that give the Tower its OUV, including its landmark siting on the River Thames, its role as a symbol of Norman power (represented in this view by the dominance of the White Tower), as an outstanding survival of Norman keep architecture in England and as the model example of a medieval fortress palace (including the Inner and Outer Curtain Walls and the Wakefield and St Thomas's Towers), and its association with State institutions by the presence of the White Tower, Wakefield Tower and Traitor's Gate.

Aim

To create views in which the White Tower appears dominant in its setting as a recognisable landmark and symbol of national identity; is seen to lie at the edge of the City, not `lost' in the City and as an outstanding example of concentric castle design; and whose defences are visible.

Key Issues	Objectives and Guidance
From the western end of the Queen's Walk, the bow of HMS Belfast obscures part of Tower Wharf in front of the Tower. In future, other large permanently moored boats on the Thames could obstruct sight lines to the Tower.	Permanently moored boats on the Thames should not obstruct sight lines to the Tower.

Key Issues	Objectives and Guidance
Tall or bulky buildings behind the White Tower detract from the silhouette of the White Tower and diminish its perceived scale from some vantage points. Additional tall or bulky buildings in the backdrop of the Tower WHS could further diminish the perceived scale of the White Tower from this vantage point.	The Tower should continue to reveal its relationship to the City as a 'gateway' to the City and should not become `lost' in the City. The White Tower should continue to 'tower' over its surroundings in this view as a landmark and a symbol of Norman power: clear sightlines to it should be maintained. Buildings behind or close to the White Tower should not detract from its silhouette or diminish its perceived scale from this vantage point. Visibility of the concentric castle design, representative of this outstanding example of late 11th century innovative Norman military architecture, should be maintained and enhanced, as should views to St Thomas's Tower and the Traitor's Gate.
Materials used in new developments have the potential to reduce the ability to appreciate the OUV of the Tower in views from the South Bank.	Use of building materials in developments that form part of the backdrop to this view should be fully assessed for their visual impact on the Tower OUV in early planning stages.
Trees obscure views of the Tower of London in the summer, reducing the ability to appreciate the military architecture of the site	Management of the trees should seek to enhance appreciation of the military architecture of the site. Tree management in this area should be implemented in accordance with the Tower of London Tree Strategy.

View 10:
The Queen's Walk
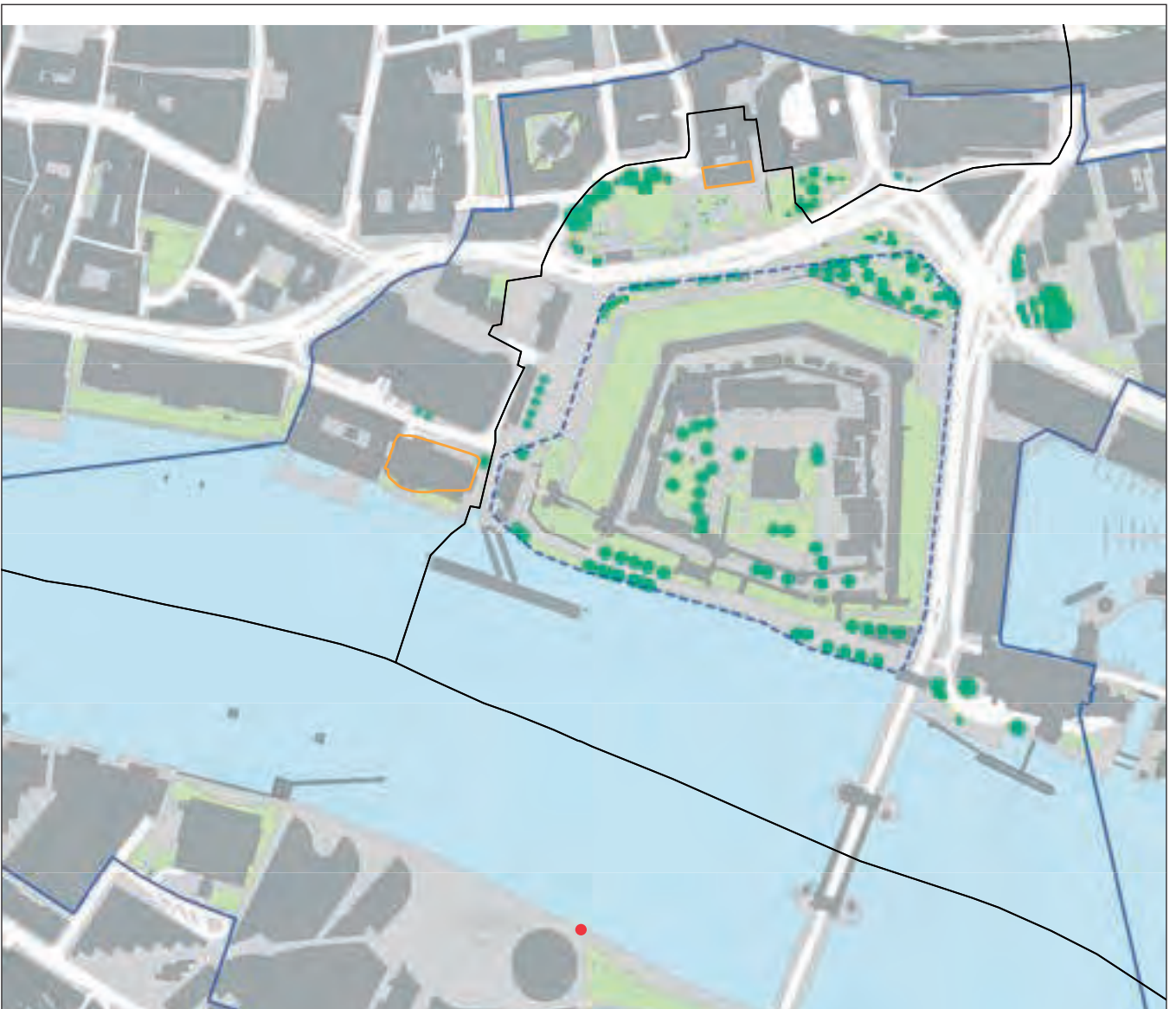
VIEW 11: LONDON BRIDGE

General Description

London Bridge provides open panoramic views downstream towards the Tower of London, which is set within the context of buildings on the north and south banks of the Thames and Tower Bridge spanning the river. The trees within the Tower WHS help to identify its location and extent against the urban setting, although they also hide some of the Tower buildings.

The river Thames itself forms the foreground of the view, with the various piers and HMS Belfast providing points of river activity. The background to the Tower is made up of those buildings immediately beyond the Tower (International House, Tower Hotel) and taller buildings in the distance, including the cluster around Canary Wharf.

The view changes sequentially on moving across London Bridge. The clearest views of the Tower are from the southern side, from where more of Tower Wharf is apparent and the turrets of the White Tower can be seen against clear sky. The views from London Bridge are represented in the LVMF as a River Prospect with two Assessment Points looking downstream from the east side (11B.1 and 11B.2). This study uses LVMF viewing location 11B.2 as the representative viewpoint.

At night, the Tower and Tower Bridge are floodlit, emphasising their presence within the surrounding built context.

Significance

London Bridge was the first river crossing point (originally slightly further east) and has long provided a strategic approach to the City and the Tower, with consequent views along the Thames corridor and towards the Tower. Tower Bridge has, since the 1880s, provided a more direct river crossing to the Tower, but London Bridge remains important as the western extent of the local setting as defined in the WHS Management Plan.

Views from this location reinforce the landmark siting of the Tower on the Thames as a symbol of Norman power (represented by the dominance of the White Tower) and as an example of a medieval fortress and concentric castle design. The defensive location of the Tower at the eastern extent of the City is also apparent.

Aim

To create views in which the White Tower appears dominant in its setting as a recognisable landmark, strategically located on the river Thames, and as an outstanding example of concentric castle design; and whose defences are visible.

Key Issues	Objectives and Guidance
Tall or bulky buildings behind the White Tower detract from its silhouette and diminish its perceived scale from some vantage points. Additional tall or bulky	The White Tower should continue to 'tower' over its surroundings in this view as a landmark and a symbol of Norman power: clear sightlines to it should be maintained.

Key Issues	Objectives and Guidance
buildings in the backdrop of the Tower WHS could further diminish the perceived scale of the White Tower in its setting from this vantage point.	Buildings behind or close to the White Tower should not detract from its silhouette, or further diminish its perceived scale from this vantage point. Visibility of the concentric castle design and Norman military architecture should be maintained and enhanced.
Materials used in new developments, if inappropriate to the context, have the potential to reduce appreciation of the OUV of the Tower in views from London Bridge.	Use of building materials in developments that form part of the backdrop or context to this view should be fully assessed for their visual impact on the Tower OUV in early planning stages.
The strategic location of the Tower on the river Thames is particularly apparent from London Bridge. This aspect should be maintained and protected, whilst recognising that activity on the river is a positive sign of a thriving city.	Permanently moored boats on the Thames should not obstruct sight lines to the Tower and particularly Tower Wharf.
Trees partially obscure views of the Tower of London in the summer, reducing the ability to appreciate the military architecture of the site.	Management of the trees should seek to enhance appreciation of the military architecture of the site. Tree management in this area should be implemented in accordance with the Tower of London Tree Strategy.

**View 11:
London Bridge**
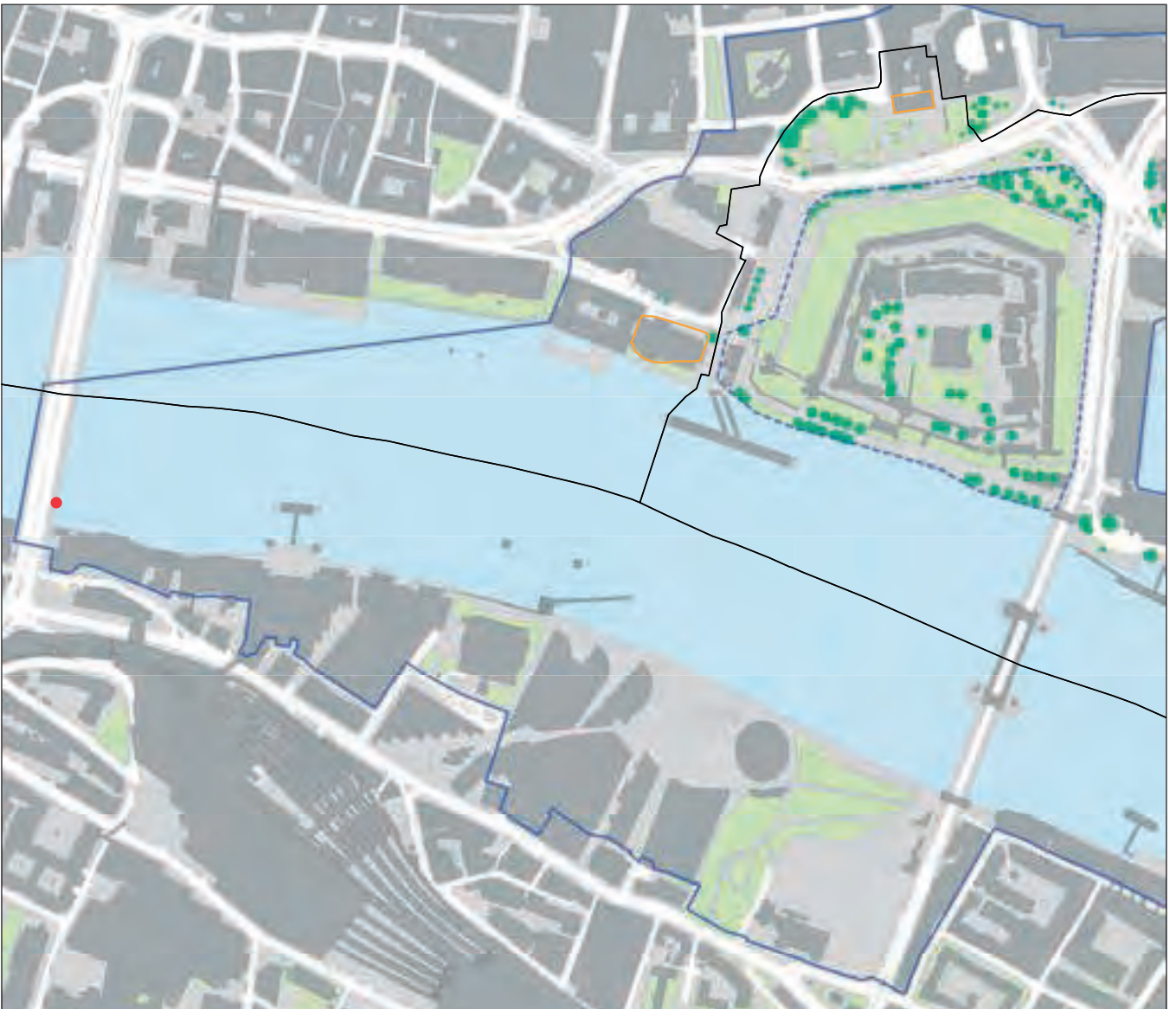
8. SUMMARY

8.1   Summary of Key Issues

The process of assessing the local setting of the WHS has brought into sharp focus the nature of the existing public realm, its character and quality, and the varying extent to which different experiences of it contributes to people's appreciation of the significance of the Tower. The location-specific assessments undertaken have provided the detail upon which a strategic overview can be based.

In providing a summary of key issues that emerge from the assessment, it should be noted that specific aspects of the assessment process affect different parts of the local setting in different ways. There are, however, also common influences across the local setting, which can be identified as follows;

Views: people's ability to appreciate the OUV of the Tower is mostly based on the proximity and visibility of built elements of the Tower and their juxtaposition in relation to the wider built context. This aspect is assessed directly from specific view areas, but it is also a key element in all the assessments in revealing the OUV of the Tower.

Roads: vehicular routes, particularly the main A100 and A3211, present significant influences on the way the public realm is designed and affects pedestrians' ability to appreciate the OUV of the Tower. It is generally noted that the A100 provides a major physical barrier between the northern part of the Liberties and the Tower. Stated short-term aims include improving key pedestrian crossings. It is recognised that longer-term traffic reduction and road layout improvements that could enhance the local setting are subject to wider strategic decisions and influences.

Built context: the assessments highlight where the perceived prominence of the Tower has been adversely affected by development in the past, in terms of mass, scale, height, position, active frontages and/or materials. Generally speaking, it is the larger, closer and more recent commercial developments that have begun to reduce appreciation of the OUV of the Tower.

Pedestrian realm: clear and intuitive pedestrian accessibility across the local setting is an important aspiration. The assessment process has recorded the character and quality of the public realm, particularly where it detracts from pedestrians' ability to appreciate the OUV. In many locations, the design of the public realm is related more to the buildings immediately adjacent to the area, rather than taking the location and proximity of the WHS as its starting point.

Trees: from numerous locations, the presence of trees reduces people's ability to see and appreciate the Tower. Where this occurs, it has been noted in the assessments. Long-term tree management measures may be appropriate in certain locations.

8.2 Overall Vision for the Local Setting

The overall vision for the local setting of the Tower is to create a coherent environment that enhances the quality of people's experience of it and their ability to appreciate the OUV of the WHS.

The process of evidence gathering and assessment has enabled a series of overall aims to be developed for achieving this vision. These are to:

1. Ensure that the Tower is the dominant building from within the local setting (night and day).
2. Encourage built development that respects the setting of the WHS and enhances appreciation of its OUV.
3. Protect, enhance and, where possible, recover lost and historic routes within the local setting.
4. Provide an intuitive and easily accessible environment for pedestrians within the local setting that is appropriate to the historic context.
5. Create a coherent identity for the local setting through consistency of materials, street furniture and signage.
6. Celebrate the history of the local setting by incorporating specific relevant interpretation.
7. Introduce visual 'thresholds' that reflect the historic transition between the local setting and surrounding city.

These objectives are incorporated into Figure 6, which illustrates the initial potential to improve the local setting immediately around the Tower.

More detailed aims and objectives are noted within the location-specific assessments.

Figure 6:
Illustrative opportunities for the
immediate local setting
(the Liberties)
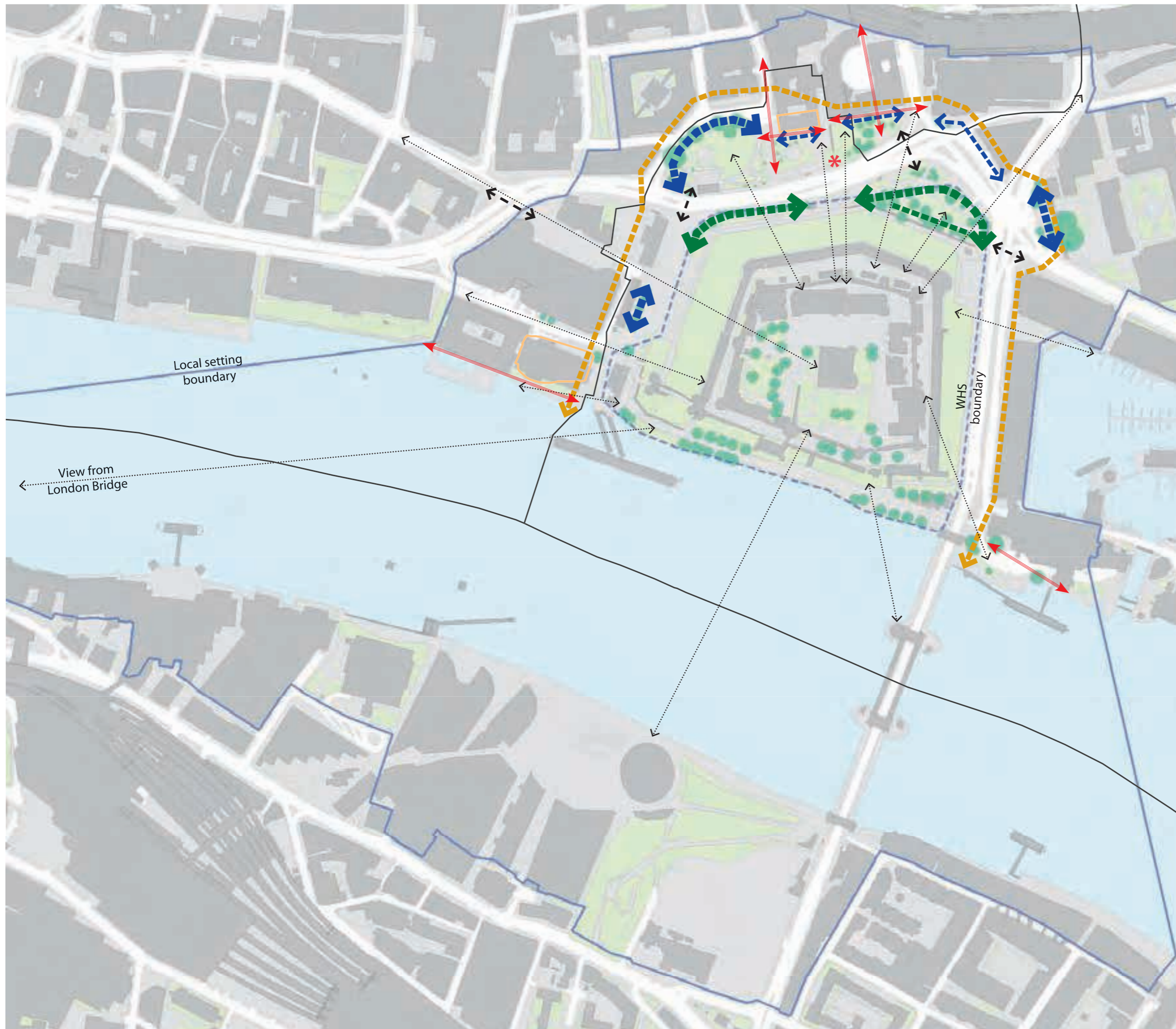
KEY

▪▪▪▪ Maintain existing immediate planted backdrop to the Tower

▪▪▪▪ Maintain existing planted 'backdrop' to the Liberties

▪ ▪ ▪ Encourage potential new planted 'backdrop' to the Liberties

◄--► Potential 'thresholds' to mark transition into Liberties

◄- -► Potential for improved, more direct pedestrian crossings (as identified in TfL Tower Gateway Interchange Study 2009)

◄══► Potential to create / enhance pedestrian approach / arrival routes

✳ Opportunity to celebrate and identify transition into the City, in relation to the Roman Wall

◄·······► Key opportunities to maintain, enhance and create views to and from the Tower

Note: this plan is intended to provide an overview of the potential opportunities within the local setting. More detailed comment is provided within the specific location assessments.

Local setting boundary

WHS boundary

View from London Bridge

Appendix A

World Heritage Site Statement of Significance

Statement of Significance

(Note: The inclusion of additional elements in the 'Statement of OUV' is currently under consideration and, it is hoped, will be approved by the World Heritage Committee in due course. A summary of the cultural qualities set out below is included in the SOUV).

The WHS Management Plan (Item 3.3 p70) describes the full statement of significance as follows:

"Landmark siting, for both protection and control of the City of London:
Over the centuries, the Tower's position has played a crucial role in many different guises. The Norman William the Conqueror exploited the qualities of the area at the south east corner of the Roman city walls next to the River Thames and built his great keep, the White Tower, in a location which would emphasise the strength of the fortress to incoming ships as they approached the City of London round the bend of the River Thames. As the gateway to the capital, the Tower has been in effect the Gateway to the Kingdom. It has been a crucial demarcation point between the power of the developing City of London, and the power of the monarchy. It has had the dual role of providing protection for the City through its defensive structure and the provision of a garrison, and of also controlling the citizens by the same means. The setting of the Tower at this geographical point has, alongside its usefulness from a military and political point of view, great importance as a landmark. The Tower literally 'towered' over its surroundings until the 19th century.

Nineteenth and 20th-century tall building construction in the City has eroded the impression of great height once held by the Tower. Nevertheless, its situation and the consequent visual appearance of the Tower of London on the edge of the River Thames is a key part of its significance. The Tower was sited on the gently-rising north bank of the Thames, in the south-east angle of the Roman city wall. This is the crucial relationship to the wider topography, still very clearly expressed in the modern setting of the Tower, particularly along Tower Wharf and from Queen's Walk on the south bank, and by the surviving sections of the city wall running northwards from the moat.

The Tower is the oldest feature on the skyline of East London, and complements that of Westminster Abbey in the West. The visual surprise afforded by seeing a huge medieval complex of buildings surviving right in the centre of a modern capital city environment encapsulates the palimpsest nature of the City of London itself – a city built upon, and incorporating layers of history side by side with modern development. The tableau presented by the Tower and Tower Bridge together is a vitally important ensemble which helps to define the historic character of London's skyline.

The role of the fortress and the White Tower as a landmark gateway to the kingdom and city is less clear because of the development of the north bank east of the Tower; but symbolically and visually, Tower Bridge still fulfils that role.

Symbol of Norman power
The White Tower is an outstanding survival of Norman keep architecture in England. Begun shortly after the Conquest, the building work was well underway by at least 1081, and was fit to house its first prisoner, the high status Bishop Flambard, by 1100. The solidity of the

Tower structure and the use of masonry rather than timber demonstrated to the subjugated English the wealth, power and longevity of the Normans. The White Tower had a tripartite role, to impress and dominate the unruly citizens of London and those arriving in the kingdom up the Thames, and to provide a formal residence for the king. The White Tower had a symbolic role to play as part of the Conqueror's gateway to the kingdom. It also represents more than any other structure the far-reaching impact of the Norman Conquest on fostering closer ties with Europe, on English language and culture and in creating one of the most powerful monarchies in Europe.

Outstanding example of late 11th century innovative Norman military architecture
The Tower is one of Britain and Europe's most important sites for understanding the growth and development of fortress palaces. It was among the principal royal sites in the realm throughout the medieval period. The site, its architects, military strategists and engineers were at the cutting edge of design and construction from 1077 onwards.

The Tower is a premier example of a Norman fortress palace of immensely sophisticated design. It is of a type initially developed in Normandy, and introduced into England after William the Conqueror's invasion. The White Tower is the most complete survival of an 11th-century fortress palace remaining in Europe. The residential elements, such as the garderobes, fireplaces, and the earliest surviving royal chapel of St John the Evangelist are amongst the finest and most complete examples of their kind. The latter is a nationally unique survival of an intact royal, 11th- century palace chapel.

Model example of a medieval fortress palace which evolved from the 11th to 16th centuries:
The Tower has played a significant role in the history of castle design. The White Tower is one of the key prototype buildings in the development of the Norman palace-keep. The additions of Henry III and Edward I made the Tower into one of the most innovative and influential castle sites in Europe in the 13th and early 14th centuries, and much of their work survives.

From his minority onwards, Henry III's reign (1216–72) had seen the repair of many earlier buildings, and the construction of the north, east and most of the south walls of what is now the inner curtain. These walls were heavily defended by a series of mural towers, and were surrounded by a moat. From 1275 onwards Edward (1272-1307) filled this in, thus creating an outer bailey, and encircled it with a lower curtain wall, reinforced externally by a larger moat. Edward added a formidable series of bastions, gatehouses, causeways, drawbridges and portcullis gates. Thus the Tower of London became an outstanding example of a concentric castle. Together with Edward I's and the Lord de Clare's concentric Welsh castles it represented the apogee of this type of sophisticated castle design. Developed at the same time as the Welsh castles, in the late 13th-century, the Tower belonged to a series of edifices which were at the cutting edge of military building technology internationally.

Henry III and Edward I were also highly innovative in their development of the palace within the fortress. Henry repaired and expanded the buildings within the inmost ward. He was a prolific castle builder, and the comparatively complete Wakefield Tower is now a nationally rare survival of his palace building. It is also a tantalizing example of the once extensive palatial building scheme begun by Henry. His Great Hall now only survives above ground in manuscript illumination depictions and on 16th-century plans. Edward I's St Thomas' Tower

was originally on the edge of the river, and is also a remarkable building. A chamber with wide high windows, garderobes and tiny oratories, this fine residential space was built over the impressive watergate of Edward's outer curtain wall. It echoed in principle the elaborate residential gatehouses of some of his Welsh concentric castles. Palace buildings were added to the royal complex right up until the 16th-century, although few now stand above ground. The survival of palace buildings at the Tower allows a rare glimpse into the life of a medieval monarch within their fortress walls.

The Tower of London is a rare survival of a continuously developing ensemble of royal buildings, evolving from the 11th to the 16th centuries, and as such has great significance nationally and internationally.

Association with State Institutions

The continuous use of the Tower by successive monarchs fostered the development of several major State Institutions; not least the coronation ceremonies which began here with the monarch's overnight stay. These incorporated such fundamental roles as the nation's defence, its records, and its coinage. The Office of Ordnance and the Office of Armouries oversaw the Tower's role as the principal Arsenal of the Kingdom. Under their auspices, the Tower became the nation's greatest store and manufacturer of military hardware. From the late 13th century, the Tower was a major repository for official documents. The records occupied various sites over the centuries, including the White Tower and the Wakefield Tower. The Tower records were eventually removed to the then new Public Record Office in Chancery Lane in 1858 and now are located predominantly in the purpose built National Archive at Kew. A branch of the Royal Mint was established at the Tower by Edward I.

This was consolidated by the installation of many different sites and buildings for the production of coinage within the Tower throughout the centuries. The Royal Mint was eventually transferred to the north east of the Tower, beyond its boundaries, in 1810, and finally to Wales in 1978. The royal menagerie served as the nucleus for the London Zoo and collections moved from the Tower to Regents Park in 1831. The Tower has significance therefore as the historical starting point for several State Institutions.

Setting for key historical events in European history:

The Tower has been the setting for some of the most momentous events in European and British History. Its role as a stage upon which history is enacted is one of the key elements which has contributed towards the Tower's status as an iconic structure. The murder of Edward V and his younger brother (the Two Princes made famous by Shakespeare) in the Tower has become the stuff of legend. Nevertheless, it is a matter of historical fact that the boys were imprisoned in the Tower, and disappeared without trace. This event is perhaps the most notorious from the Wars of the Roses, which saw many episodes played out within the walls of the Tower. The Tower's reputation took on its darkest hue in its associations with the Tudor dynasty, and the religious upheavals of the period. The turbulent years of the 16th century saw four English queens imprisoned, three of them executed on Tower Green – Anne Boleyn, Catherine Howard and Jane Grey. The only one to escape this bloody history of dynastic struggle and religious reformation and counter-reformation was the Princess Elizabeth, who survived her incarceration to be later crowned as Elizabeth I on the death of her sister, and gaoler, Mary I.

The Tower not only played a pivotal role in the historical events of this period, but helped shape the story of the Reformation in England, as both Catholic and Protestant prisoners

(those that survived) recorded their experiences and helped define the Tower as a place of torture and execution. The Tower retains an importance for both Protestant and Catholic communities because of this. The Tower is also now seen as an iconic building as presenting the last successful military invasion of England."

Appendix B

Planning Policy Context

Document Name	Key Points for Tower of London Setting
National Level	
CLG Circular 07/2009 – Circular on the Protection of World Heritage Sites	Refers to the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, 2008. Para. 12 '*Effective management of World Heritage Sites is therefore concerned with identification and promotion of change that will conserve and enhance their outstanding universal value, authenticity and integrity and with the modification or mitigation of changes that might changes those values*'. World Heritage Site status is a key material consideration and in developing [such] policies to protect and enhance World Heritage Sites, local planning authorities should aim to satisfy the following principles: Protecting the World Heritage Site and its setting, including any buffer zone, from inappropriate development. Striking a balance between the needs of conservation, biodiversity, access, the interests of the local community and the sustainable economic use of the World Heritage Site in its setting. Protecting a World Heritage Site from the effect of changes which are relatively minor but which, on a cumulative basis, could have a significant effect. Enhancing the World Heritage Site where appropriate and possible through positive management. Protecting World Heritage Sites from climate change, but ensuring that mitigation is not at the expense of authenticity or integrity. The setting of a World Heritage is the area around it (including any buffer zone as defined below) in which change or development is capable of having an adverse impact on the World Heritage Site, including an impact on views to or from the Site. A buffer zone is defined in the guidelines as an area, surrounding the World Heritage Site which has complementary legal restriction placed on its use and development to give an added layer of protection to the World Heritage Site. Appropriate policies on buffer zones must also be adopted by the planning authority. Planning authorities are required to consult the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government before approving any planning application made on or after 20th April 2009 to which English Heritage maintains an objection and which would have an adverse impact on the outstanding universal value, integrity, authenticity and significance of a World Heritage Site or its setting, including any buffer zone. On 1st October 2008, WHS were added to the types of land described as Article 1(5) land in the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995. The effect of such designation is to restrict permitted development rights for some types of minor development on the land. This change does not extend to incremental development in the buffer zone or wider setting of the WHS. WHS are 'sensitive areas' for the purposes of the EIA Regulations. This means that planning authorities must require EIA to be carried out for any development proposal in or partly in a WHS if they consider it is likely to have a significant effect on the environment.
Seeing the History in the View (English Heritage, 04/08) Consultation Draft	In considering the value of view, WHS should be afforded a 'High' value/level of importance if well represented in the view; 'Medium' if partially represented.

Document Name	Key Points for Tower of London Setting
PPG 15: *Planning and the Historic Environment.*	Cancelled by PPS5: *Planning for the Historic Environment* – see below
Planning Policy Statement (PPS)5: *Planning for the Historic Environment* (March 2010)	New PPS sets out the Government's planning policies on the conservation of the historic environment.

Policy HE7.5: Local planning authorities should take into account the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to the character and local distinctiveness of the historic environment. The consideration of design should include scale, height, massing, alignment, materials and use.

Policy HE9: Additional policy principles guiding the consideration of applications for consent relating to designated heritage assets.
HE9.1 - There should be a presumption in favour of the conservation of designated heritage assets and the more significant the designated heritage asset, the greater the presumption in favour of its conservation. Significance can be harmed by or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset, or development within its setting. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, including *inter alia* a WHS, should be wholly exceptional.
HE9.5 – Not all elements of a World Heritage Site or conservation area will necessarily contribute to its setting. The policies in HE9.1 to HE9.4 and HE10 apply to those elements that do contribute to significance. Local planning authorities (LPAs) should take into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the WHS as a whole. Where an element does not positively contribute to its significance, LPAs should take into account the desirability of enhancing or better revealing the significance of the WHS, including, where appropriate, through development of that element. This should be seen as part of the process of place-shaping

Policy HE10: Additional policy principles guiding the consideration of applications for development affecting the setting of a designated heritage asset.
HE10.1 – LPAs should treat favourably applications that preserve those elements of a setting that make a positive contribution to or better reveal the significance of the asset. Where the application does not do so, LPAs should weigh any harm against the potential wider benefits. The greater the negative impact on significance, the greater the benefits needed to justify approval.
HE10.2 – LPAs should identify opportunities for changes in the setting to enhance or better reveal the significance of a heritage asset. Taking such opportunities should be seen as a public benefit and part of the process of place-shaping. |
| PPS5: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide (English Heritage, March 2010). | Purpose of this guidance is to assist with the implementation of PPS5 and help in interpretation of its policies.

Policy HE4: Permitted development and Article 4 directions
49. The GPDO restricts some permitted development (PD) in and around some specific heritage assets, such as a WHS. LPAs will need to consider the negative impact of PD in individual cases.

Policy HE10: Additional policy principles guiding the consideration of applications for development affecting the setting of a heritage asset.
Understanding setting and its contribution to significance
113. Setting is described as the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Elements of it may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance, or may be neutral.

114. The extent and importance of setting is often expressed by reference to visual considerations. Although views of or from an asset will play an important part, the way in which we experience an asset in its setting is also influenced by other environmental factors, such as eg spatial associations. |

Document Name	Key Points for Tower of London Setting
	115. Setting will, therefore, generally be more extensive than curtilage and its perceived extent may change as an asset and its surroundings evolve, or as understanding of the asset improves.

116. The setting of a heritage asset can enhance its significance, whether or not it was designed to do so.

117. The contribution that setting makes to significance does not depend upon the public being able to experience that setting. Nevertheless, the effect of change within the setting of a heritage asset will usually need to consider the implications, if any, for public appreciation of its significance.

Assessing the implications of change affecting setting
118. Any development of change capable of affecting the significance of a heritage asset can be considered as falling within its setting. Reversal of compromising past changes within the setting may enhance the setting.

119. Understanding the significance of a heritage asset will enable the contribution made by its setting to be understood. This will be the starting point for any proper evaluation of the implication of development affecting setting.

120. LPAs may need to consider the effect of cumulative change when assessing any application for development within the setting of a heritage asset, and the fact that developments that materially detract from the asset's significance may also damage its economic viability.

121. The contribution of setting to the historic significance of a heritage asset can be sustained or enhanced if new buildings are carefully designed to respect their setting by virtue of their scale, proportion, height, massing, alignment and use of materials.

122. A proper assessment of the impact on setting will take into account, and be proportionate to, the significance of the asset and the degree to which proposed changes enhance or detract from it and the ability to appreciate it.

123. English Heritage is preparing detailed guidance on understanding the setting of historic assets and assessing the impact of any changes affecting them, and assessing heritage significance within views.

124. Transport proposals can affect the setting of heritage assets and transport authorities are advised to consult the LPA in such circumstances. |
| PPG 16: Archaeology and Planning | Cancelled by PPS5: *Planning for the Historic Environment* (March 2010) |
| **Regional** | |
| The London Plan – Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London – Consultation Draft Replacement Plan (October 2009) | Policy 7.4: Local Character – Development should have regard to the form, function and structure of an area, place or street and the scale, mass and orientation of surrounding buildings. It should improve an area's visual or physical connection with natural features. In areas of poor or ill-defined character, development should build on the positive elements that can contribute to establishing a character for the future function of the area.

Policy 7.5: Public Realm – London's public spaces should be secure, accessible, easy to understand and maintain, and incorporate the highest quality landscaping, planting, furniture and surfaces.

Policy 7.6: Architecture – Architecture should make a positive contribution to a coherent public realm, streetscape and wider cityscape. It should incorporate the highest quality |

materials and design appropriate to its context.

Policy 7.7: Location and design of tall and large buildings – (A) Tall and large buildings should be part of a strategic approach to changing or developing an area, and should not have an unacceptably harmful impact on their surroundings. (B) Planning decisions – applications for tall or large buildings should include an urban design analysis that demonstrates the proposal is part of a strategy that will meet a series of criteria (see policy for detailed criteria). Of particular note is part (D) which states that tall buildings should not be encouraged in areas that would be sensitive to their impact. This includes the setting of World Heritage Sites.

Policy 7.8: Heritage assets and archaeology – (A) London's historic environment, including natural landscapes, conservation areas, heritage assets, World Heritage Sites, scheduled ancient monuments and memorials should be identified, preserved and restored. Planning decisions – (C) – Development should preserve, refurbish and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate.   (D) – New development in the setting of heritage assets, and conservation areas should be sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail.

Policy 7.9: Heritage-led regeneration – (A) Regeneration schemes should make use of heritage assets and reinforce the qualities that make the heritage asset significant. This includes buildings, landscape features and views. (B) New development should repair, refurbish and re-use heritage assets including buildings at risk. It should be demonstrated that the proposed development would give adequate status to the heritage asset in the design of the proposal.

Policy 7.10: World Heritage Sites – (A) New development in the setting of a World Heritage Site should not have a negative impact on the Site's Outstanding Universal Values. The Mayor will work with relevant stakeholders to develop supplementary planning guidance to define the setting of World Heritage Sites. (B) A development proposal should not cause changes to the setting of a World Heritage Site if the change is likely to compromise a viewer's ability to appreciate the Outstanding Universal Values of the Site. In considering planning applications appropriate weight should be given to implementing the provisions of the World Heritage Site Management Plans. (C) LDFs should contain policies that protect the historic significance of the World Heritage Sites and safeguard, and where appropriate enhance, their settings.

Policy 7.11: London View Management Framework – (A) The Mayor has designated a list of strategic views (refer to Table 7.1 of the policy). These views are seen from places that are publicly accessible and well used. … Development will be assessed for its impact on the designated view if it falls within the foreground, middle ground or background of that view. … (D) The Mayor will also identify and protect aspects of views that contribute to a viewer's ability to recognise and to appreciate a World Heritage Site's Outstanding Universal Value. Policy also references the Mayor's Supplementary Planning Guidance on the management of the designated views as seen from specific assessment points within the Viewing Places.

Policy 7.12: Implementing the London View Management Framework – (A) New development should not harm, and where possible should make a positive contribution to, the characteristics and composition of the strategic views and their landmark elements. It should also, where possible, preserve viewer's ability to recognise and to appreciate Strategically Important Landmarks in these views and, where appropriate, protect the silhouette of landmark elements of the World Heritage Sites as seen from designated Viewing Places. …(C) Development proposals in the background of a view should give context to landmarks and not harm the composition of the view as a whole. Where a silhouette of a World Heritage Site is identified by the Mayor as prominent in a townscape or river prospect, and well preserved within its setting, it should not be altered by new development appearing in its background. ….(H) The Mayor will identify, in some designated

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	views, situations where the silhouette of a World Heritage Site, or part of a World Heritage Site, should be preserved. Designated views include #10 (Tower Bridge); #15(The South Bank).
London Plan (consolidated with Alterations since 2004); February 2008	Policy 4B.10 states that *"Where EIAs are required they must include AVRs. Areas in and around WHS will be particularly sensitive in these respects"* Policy 4B.14 World Heritage Sites – includes need to agree and implement management plans for WHS. DPDs and management plans should contain policies that protect their historic significance and safeguard and where appropriate enhance their settings. Management Plans should be given appropriate weight and taken account of. Current stage of Alterations to the London Plan will be in place for formal consultation towards the end of 2010.
Supplementary planning guidance to the plan	London View Management Framework SPG (July 2010) Includes guidance for World Heritage Sites Para 48 states that "*Where it is clear that any change to the silhouette of WHS (as seen from the Viewing Place) will damage their background setting, the Management Plan will specify that this silhouette be preserved*". Relevant views for the Tower of London WHS are: Townscape View: The Queen's Walk to Tower of London River Prospect: Tower Bridge River Prospect: London Bridge
The Mayor of London (Planning for a Better London); 2008	**To promote a well-designed environment that respects and makes the most of London's heritage** – early work has started with the government to enhance viewing corridors and to strengthen the protection of London's World Heritage Sites. We will alter the London Plan to increase the weight that should be given to local context and character in considering proposals for tall buildings, and will issue guidance on designing-out crime and anti-social behaviour. **To protect and enhance London's historic environment** – We will examine changes to the London Plan to ensure that the benefits of London's historic environment are taken into account of when planning decisions are made. **To support the use of the River Thames and other London waterways for transportation of people and goods** – Guidance may be produced on this issue.
Local	
Sustainable Community Strategies	Tower Hamlets Community Plan to 2020 (refreshed 2008). Based around 4 themes: A Great Place to Live; A Prosperous Community; A Safe and Supportive Community; and A Healthy Community. Southwark 2016: Sustainable Community Strategy. Set around 3 key objectives: Improving individual life choices; Making the borough a better place for people; and Delivering quality public services. City of London – The City Together Strategy: The Heart of a World Class City 2008 – 2014. The Vision for the Strategy is supported by 5 themes: 1) is competitive and promotes opportunity; 2) supports our communities; 3) protects, promotes and enhances our environment; 4) is vibrant and culturally rich; 5) is safer and stronger.
Tower Hamlets LDF	The most up-to-date plan for this authority is the UDP, 1998 (saved policies). This includes DEV 8: Protection of Local Views (development which adversely affect significant views will be resisted). Significant views include the ToL; DEV43: Protection of Archaeological Heritage; DEV44: Preservation of Archaeological Remains. The Core Strategy was submitted to the Secretary of State on 19th December 2009 Relevant policies include: - SP10: 1. Protect, manage and enhance the ToL WHS, its setting and surrounding area through (a) the WHS Management Plan and associated documents, 2. Identify, protect and enhance the following heritage assets and their settings (long list of heritage assets includes

Document Name	Key Points for Tower of London Setting
	WHS); - CON3: Development proposals that may have an effect on the integrity of a WHS or its setting should be subject to a full environmental appraisal. A consultation draft entitled Towards a Conservation Strategy for Tower Hamlets was circulated end of 2009. It contains some specific references to the setting of the ToL WHS. Para 4.2.1 summarises the OUV of the WHS; para 4.2.13 refers to the ToL as local landmark identified in the UDP; para 6.6.8 refers to provisions in Circular 07/09. Objective 6.4 (Increasing the protection for the setting of key heritage resources and views) is relevant, however, referring to the need for policies strengthening protection for the setting and key views of the WHS to be established as part of LBTH Development Management DPD.
City of London LDF	The most up-to-date development plan for the authority is the UDP, 2002. Policy Strat 10D aims to achieve an appropriate setting and backdrop to the Tower of London WHS. Policy ENV3: High Buildings – the setting of the ToL is identified as being an issue of particular consideration for high building proposals. Policy ENV24 – To preserve or enhance the setting of the ToL WHS. Para. 10.76 – City Buildings form the backdrop to many views of the Tower from the South and East. The area immediately surrounding the WHS within the Corporation Boundary is a conservation area. Consideration of the setting of the Tower is essential in this area. Consultation on "Further Preferred Options" entitled "City of London LDF Core Strategy: Delivering a World Class City" ran November – December 2009. The CS is currently being redrafted following this consultation and further consultation is expected on the publication version in September 2010, with a Public Examination anticipated at the end of 2010. Adoption is anticipated in Summer 2011. The "Further Preferred Options" version includes policies on Protected Views and Historic Environment that reference the Tower of London World Heritage Site (Historic Environment also refers to the local setting study). These policies and references are expected to remain in the final adopted City of London LDF Core Strategy.
Southwark Council LDF	Current local plan is the Southwark UDP, 2007. Key policies include: SP13: Design and Heritage – All developments should be of a high standard of design and where appropriate should preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the historic environment. Draft Core Strategy submitted to the Secretary of State on 26 March 2010. Relevant policies include: Strategic Policy 12: Design and Conservation – Development will achieve the highest possible standards of design for buildings and public spaces to help create attractive and distinctive places which are safe, easy to get around and a pleasure to be in. Includes making sure that the height and design of development protects and enhances strategic views and is appropriate to its context and important local views.
Tower Hamlets ToL Conservation Area Character Appraisal and Management Guidelines (adopted 2008).	Three strategic views are identified from the London Management Views Framework which are towards the conservation area. These are: * The River Prospect of the Tower of London from the north pier of Tower Bridge (an 'important' view). * The River Prospect from London Bridge towards Tower Bridge * The Townscape view of the Tower of London from City Hall Also identifies important local views around the Tower walls (refer to P. 14). Management Guidelines * In addition to usual statutory consents, conservation area consent also required to demolish an unlisted building. Applications for development in the conservation area must include a design statement; and a full environmental appraisal if they affect the integrity of the

Document Name	Key Points for Tower of London Setting
	WHS or its setting..
	Listed buildings – there are 5 grade I listed buildings associated with the ToL Conservation Area; 2 grade II* listed buildings; and a number of grade II listed buildings.
	The Tower Conservation Area contains several significant open spaces, including the River Thames, the Tower Environs and the spaces within the Tower of London itself. The Tower environs include several important public spaces, including Trinity Gardens and the new theatrical public space on the west side of the Tower. Trinity Gardens is designated as a 'London Square' in its own right and is protected by the London Squares Preservation Act of 1931. Reference is made to the paved area on the top of Tower Hill Vaults. This is a bleak and little used space seriously in need of enhancement and integration with the recent improvements to Tower Hill and Great Tower Street.
	The extension of high quality surfaces, street furniture and lighting in high quality landscaping schemes can bring coherence to the local setting of the Tower and differentiate it from the wider urban context in which it sits.
	Trees play an important role in almost every important view within the Tower Conservation Area. The old trees within the ToL itself and along the river frontage are a distinctive part of the view and contribute to the sense of the Tower as an island, separate from the City.
	The openness of the River Thames and the clear views to Tower Bridge and to the ToL are important parts of the conservation area character.
	No listed buildings are currently considered to be at risk in the conservation area. The most significant threat to the conservation area is the pressure for buildings of excessive height and bulk beyond its boundaries to the detriment of its character and appearance. In the case of the Tower, the setting and backdrop are critical to its character and must be protected.
	Reference is made to the Tower of London World Heritage Site Management Plan.

Appendix C

**Pedestrian Realm:
main walking routes to public transport**

Table C1: Walk distances from public transport

Station/Stop	Distance to ticket office (m)	Bus Routes	Roads Traversed
Fenchurch Street	340		Cooper's Row, around north side of Trinity Square
Tower Gateway	415		Minories, footpath towards Tower Hill station, subway under Tower Hill Terrace, footpath alongside Tower
Tower Hill	275		Subway under Tower Hill Terrace, footpath alongside Tower
Tower Hill v2	250		Around north side of Trinity Square
London Bridge to Tower Bridge southern steps	760		Tooley Street, through gardens by GLA
Tower Bridge southern steps to northern steps	290		
Footpath south of Tower (Bridge to ticket office)	320		
Tower northern steps to entrance to Gardens	245		
Footpath from entrance to gardens to ticket office	350		
Tower Hill Terrace from entrance to gardens round to ticket office	400		
London Bridge (overall) via southern Tower footpath	1370		
London Bridge (overall) via northern Tower footpath	1645		
London Bridge (overall) via Tower Hill Terrace	1695		
Bus routes			
TA (Tower Hill WB)	200	15	Tower Hill Terrace
TB (Tower Hill EB)	310	15, 25	Subway under Tower Hill Terrace, footpath alongside Tower
TH (Tower Bridge Approach NB)	425	42, 78	Via gardens and footpath on north side of Tower
TL (Tower Bridge Approach SB)	510	42, 78, RV1	Via gardens and footpath on north side of Tower
TC (Minories)	385	42, 78, 100	Minories, footpath towards Tower Hill station, subway under Tower Hill Terrace, footpath alongside Tower
TD (Minories)	420	RV1	Minories, footpath towards Tower Hill station, subway under Tower Hill Terrace, footpath alongside Tower
TE (Mansell St SB)	500	42, 78, 100, RV1	Along Tower Hill Terrace