

# Tower of London

## New Moat Access Ramp and Associated Landscape

Design & Access Statement | May 2025



1.0

## Introduction

# Introduction

## Summary of Site & Heritage Context

As one of the UK's most recognised landmarks at home and internationally, the Tower of London moat has had a long and varied history of usage, evolving significantly from its initial purpose as an intimidating form of defence to more modern uses in recent times. The evolution of the moat is briefly summarised below:

### A defensive barrier (Medieval Period)

The moat was originally created in the early 13<sup>th</sup> century during the reign of King John to serve as a defensive feature to ward off potential invaders. It surrounded the castle, filled with water from the River Thames, to deter attackers and protect the fortress.

### As a drain (Post-Medieval Period)

By the late 16<sup>th</sup> century, the moat's effectiveness as a defensive feature begun to decline. It began to suffer from poor drainage with the result that the water became stagnant, leading to health concerns. Repeated attempts were made to clean and maintain it, although these were often inadequate.

### Agricultural Use (18<sup>th</sup> Century)

In the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the moat was drained and converted into a grazing area for livestock. This was part of a broader trend of turning former defensive spaces into more practical, everyday uses.

### Victorian Era - Ornamental Gardens and Events

In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, under the direction of the Duke of Wellington, who was then Constable of the Tower, sections of the moat were turned into ornamental and productive gardens. It also became a venue for public events, such as military parades and displays.

### 20<sup>th</sup> Century to Present - Historic and Cultural Site

In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, particularly after World War II, the moat has been regularly transformed into a space for historical and cultural events. Notably, it has been used as the "Field of Remembrance" since 1928, an annual event commemorating fallen soldiers.

Consequently, to inform some of the visual qualities of the wider moat legacy scheme, the design team researched and investigated, through a number of sources, what the character of a defensive landscape might be, to understand what the Tower of London moat may have looked like and how it was used across different periods of time.

This involved synthesizing various sources of historical evidence, including:

- Historical Texts and Chronicles
- Reviewing Evidence of Archaeological Excavations
- Architectural Drawings
- Photographic Evidence
- Environmental and Geological Studies of the soil and water table around the Tower
- Artist Impressions and Drawings



Above, from top: Image of the east moat and south east moat corner, showing a foot and vehicular traffic worn surface c. 1870-1900; The Moat at the Tower of London by Ivan Lapper painted in the 20<sup>th</sup> century depicting the moat as it might have been prior to the moat being filled in the 1840s. All images supplied courtesy of HRP.



# Introduction

## Summary of Site & Heritage Context

In recent years, the moat has hosted a variety of public art installations, concerts, and exhibitions. Two notable examples were the “Blood Swept Lands and Seas of Red” in 2014, which filled the moat with ceramic poppies to commemorate the centenary of World War I, and more recently “Superbloom” in 2022, installed to celebrate the late Queen’s Platinum Jubilee.

The Tower of London moat has thus transitioned from a critical military defence feature to a multifunctional space, reflecting broader changes in society and the evolving role of the Tower itself.



Superbloom 2022 was a breathtaking planting display designed to celebrate biodiversity, seasonal beauty, and the Tower’s historic significance. Created as part of the Platinum Jubilee celebrations for the late Queen Elizabeth II in 2022, it transformed the moat into a vibrant wildflower meadow.

The scheme included over 20 million seeds from a carefully curated mix of native and exotic wildflowers. These species were chosen to create a succession of blooms throughout the seasons, ensuring continuous colour and texture.

The planting was designed with pollinators and wildlife in mind, providing a rich habitat for bees, butterflies, and birds, enhancing biodiversity in the heart of London.

Winding pathways were incorporated into the design, allowing visitors to immerse themselves in the blooms. The experience included sensory elements like movement, scent, and a soundscape by composer Erland Cooper.

The planting scheme reflected the historical context of the Tower while embracing modern sustainability principles.

Superbloom created a vibrant, immersive experience, with the moat becoming a sea of dynamic, shifting colours. The scheme was a striking contrast to the Tower’s ancient walls, symbolizing renewal and the coexistence of history and nature.



Clockwise from top left: July 1883 illustrates the unkempt nature of the moat during the late 19th century; a parched and worn landscape shown here in 1897; June 1921 an early aerial image showing different moat uses, note the tennis courts in the east moat; Superbloom 2022 ; Blood Swept Lands and Seas of Red installation of poppies in 2014. All images (other than Superbloom 2022, supplied courtesy of HR.



# Introduction

## A New Moat Landscape

Superbloom 2022 was granted planning consent on a temporary basis, ultimately to be replaced by a permanent legacy landscape, one that should reflect and enhance the enduring universal values of the Tower of London World Heritage Site.



Clockwise from top left: Superbloom 2022.

The Tower of London moat, post Superbloom event 2022, has continued to serve as part of the attraction of the Tower of London visit, albeit undergoing significant changes to the original Superbloom layout and design scheme, known as the Echo Phase.

The principal changes include:

- The removal of the entrance slide, associated stairs and exit ramp in the south east moat.
- The removal of some of the planted spaces around the base of the new west moat ramp.
- The installation of an island of planting that occupies the main orientation space which is used by tour groups led by the Yeoman Warders.
- Lowering of topographic features (mounds, nests , etc...) in response to the planning condition attached as part of the SMC (HE ref. S00241761) Granted by Historic England (HE)
- The construction and implementation of a Temporary Prototype Wetland currently in progress.

Much of the path infrastructure and raised topography implemented for the summer of 2022 event have been retained, though in accordance with the Superbloom planning consent the raised landforms must be lowered in the legacy landscape proposals.

Remedial works to the soils and planting have been undertaken as part of the Echo phase, these include decompacting areas of soil in the north and west moat and over seeding of the Superbloom swards with native grasses and forb mixes to infill areas of annuals and biennials that have receded since sowing in 2022.



Above: An illustrative plan of the moat in the current Echo Phase.

The proposed Legacy Landscape design responds first and foremost to the key design aspirations relating to the historical importance and narrative of the Tower.

It also responds to the dual threat of global climate emergency and biodiversity loss in several principal ways. By repurposing historic infrastructure to harvest rainwater and groundwater, and then by providing nature-based solutions to achieve a suitable water quality, it will deliver a new source of water for sustainable long-term efficient irrigation of key landscape components and the supply of key landscape elements in a warming climate. This approach greatly reduces any reliance on the use of mains water and associated environmental impacts and pressure on scarce water resources to greatly increase the long-term resilience of the new moat landscape.

The proposed scheme addresses on-going flooding issues associated with drainage capacity and combined sewer overflows currently affecting Bobby's Pen, which are predicted otherwise to increase with climate change. Furthermore, it will also deal with the flood risk to the Tower associated with rising sea levels which will affect the operation of the historic culvert system installed when the Moat was backfilled in the late 1840s.

The proposed scheme also squarely responds to the policy direction set by the UK Biodiversity Framework (2024) to address what is now widely understood to be a global, net loss of biodiversity. It achieves this by providing a radically diverse range of complimentary habitats, and a major increase in the diversity of both species and ecosystem processes. Superbloom and the subsequent Echo phase have been the primary instigators towards this biodiversity-related goal, which begin to unlock the moat's potential as a multi-functional visitor attraction.

In developing the proposed wider moat legacy landscape, design inspiration has been drawn from past manifestations of the moat landscape, especially in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century when it still held water as a defensive element but was in a transitional stage, somewhere between wet and dryland states. This varied landscape would have supported a rich assemblage of associated native flora and fauna characteristic of the Thames Basin and London Area. The result will be a landscape of notably higher value for native biodiversity value than Superbloom, and will play a key role in helping to articulate curated historic narratives relating to the changing roles of the Tower of London as a fortress, a palace and a prison over its almost 1,000 year history, and the role of the moat as a key defensive feature.

Interpretative elements will guide visitors around the moat. These will tell engaging stories of those that have lived and worked at the Tower over the centuries. In select places, interpretation elements will illustrate how the new engineering builds on that of the old to show how the new landscape works to safe guard the Tower of London against the threats of climate change and biodiversity loss.

The landscape treatment also embeds a range of flexible facilities to support educational and community programs. All of these are set within a unique landscape character of biodiverse habitats and water.

The proposed legacy landscape design should read as a mosaic of complementary habitats that read as a coherent single flowing landscape, wild rather than gardenesque in character, and one that reinforces and reminds visitors of the defensive characters and qualities of the moat.

The landscape design of the South-Eastern corner of the moat is an important piece of landscape that links in and completes the proposed wider moat legacy landscape design.

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## The Existing Moat

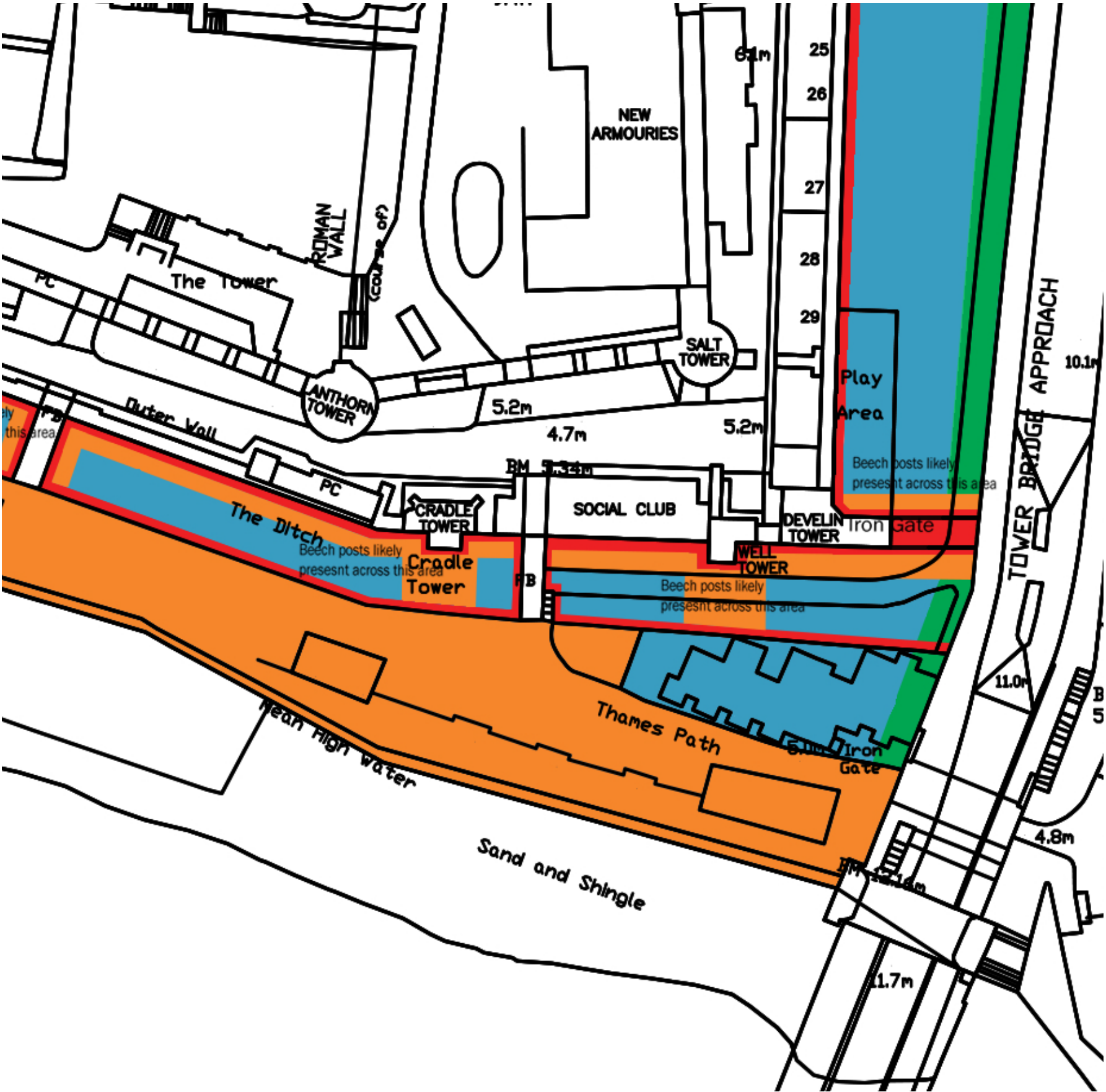
# Context

## Archaeology beneath the Moat

This diagram colour-codes areas in the moat on a sliding scale of archeological significance. It is understood that there sensitive areas of shallow lying archaeology beneath the existing lawns on the wharf and at the base of the moat wall. Great care will be taken to avoid impacts on buried heritage when implementing the landscape of new paths and planting to the new access ramp to the wharf and moat to mitigate against adversely affecting buried historic assets.



- Legend
- Possible extreme sensitivity
  - High sensitivity
  - Likely to be backfill, lower sensitivity
  - Strata likely to be damaged by modern works



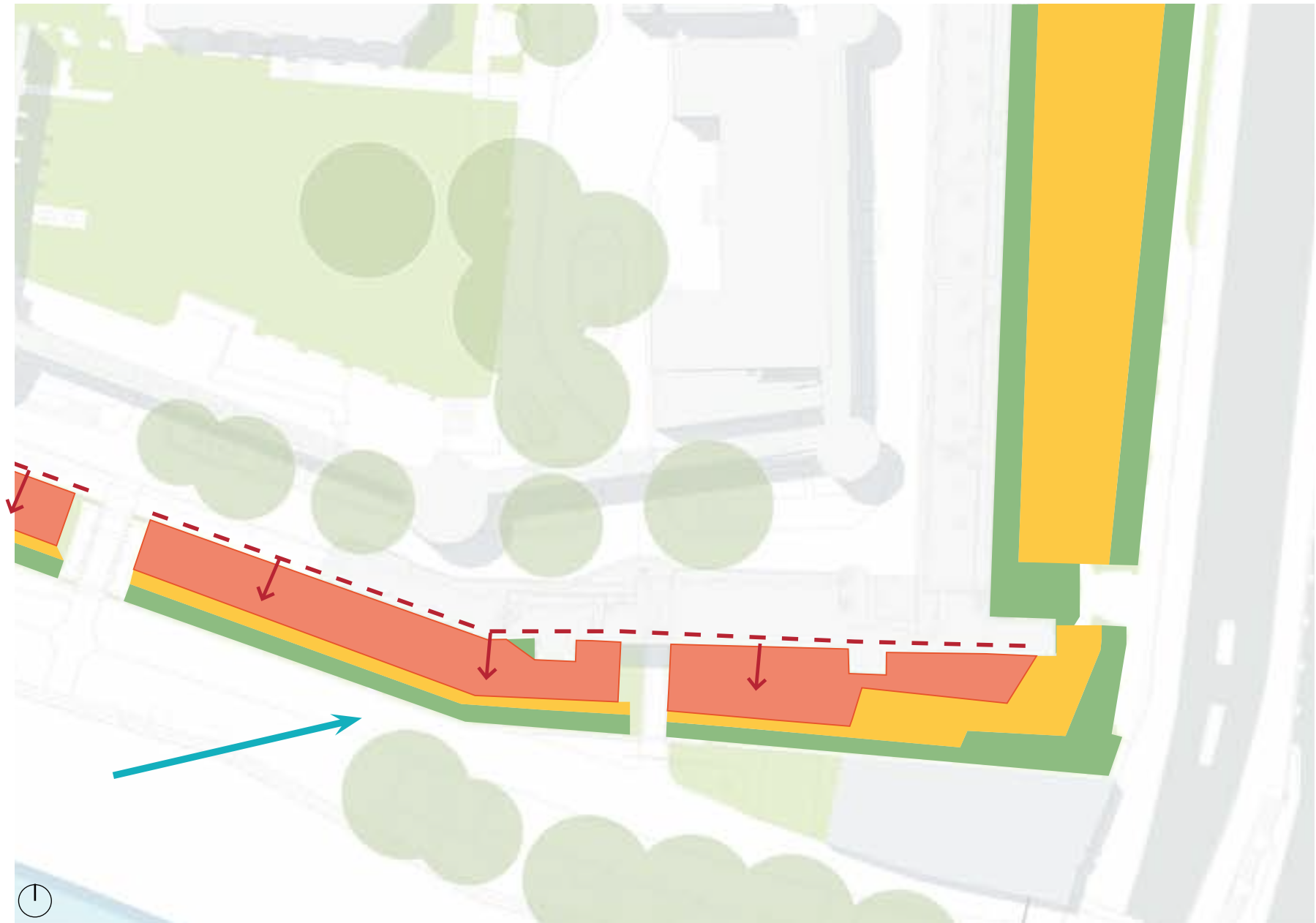
Above: illustrative diagrams indicating archaeological significance.

# Context

## A Response to microclimate

This diagram is a composite shadow overlay summary over spring (March), summer (June) and autumn (September). Whilst this is a somewhat simplistic representation, it does clearly illustrate how the south east moat is exposed to almost full sun with a transitional zone between the inner and outer conditions.

Planting and seeding proposals have been developed to tolerate these conditions.



Above: illustrative diagrams indicating a summary of microclimatic conditions.

- Legend
- Full shade
  - Partial sun/shade
  - Full sun
  - Revetment walls absorb heat during day and reflect and radiate back into moat
  - Prevailing southwesterly winds

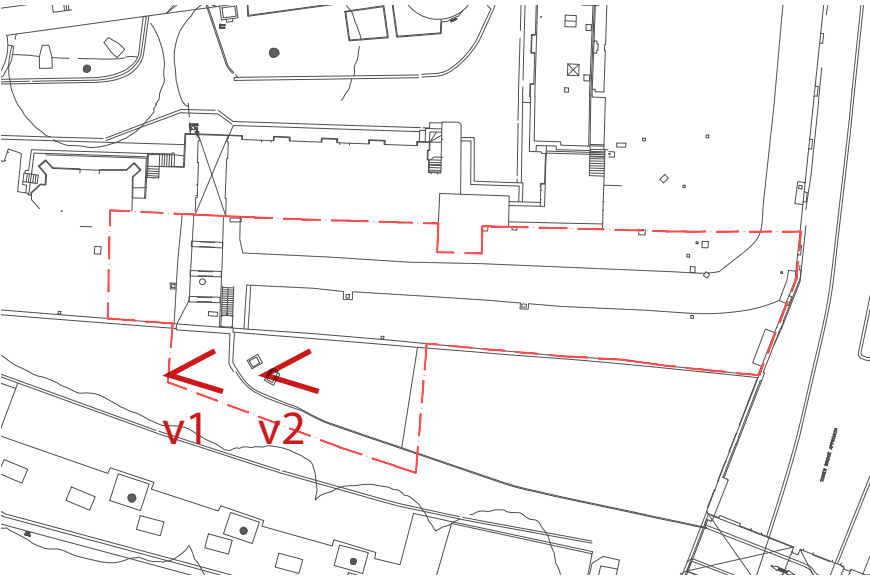


Context

Existing Site Photos

The following images, V1-V2 provide a visual representation of the area of amenity lawn just west of the Reveller building on The Wharf.

The existing landscape is primarily characterized by short-cut grass, offering an open, maintained appearance.





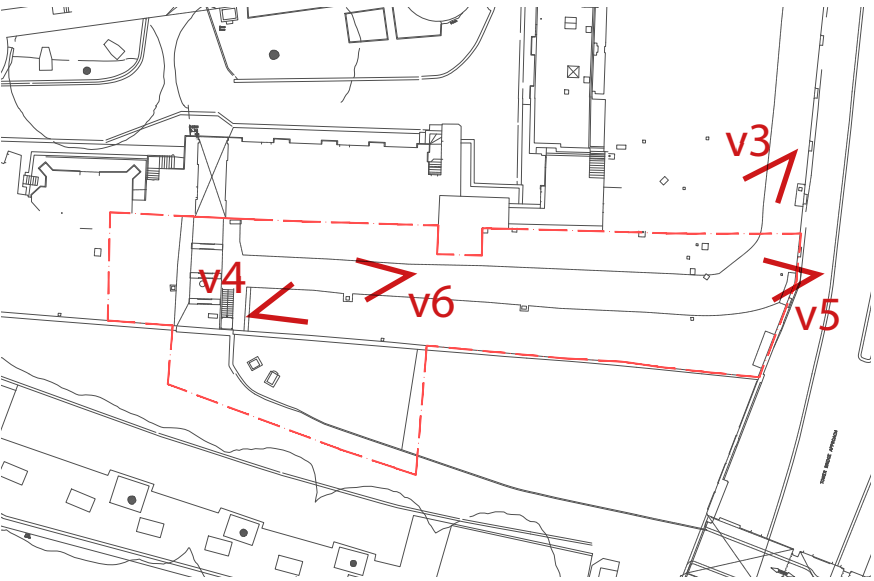
Context

Existing Site Photos

The following images, V3-V6 provide a visual representation of the eastern corner of the South Moat during the Superbloom installation, which involved accommodating a temporary access through this area.

As depicted, the South Moat is enclosed on all sides by the historic Tower of London walls and Revetment walls, creating a defined sunken sheltered space.

The existing landscape is primarily characterized by short-cut grass, offering an open, maintained appearance, while a gravel pathway runs through the area, facilitating pedestrian movement. Additionally, gravel is laid beneath the drawbridge.

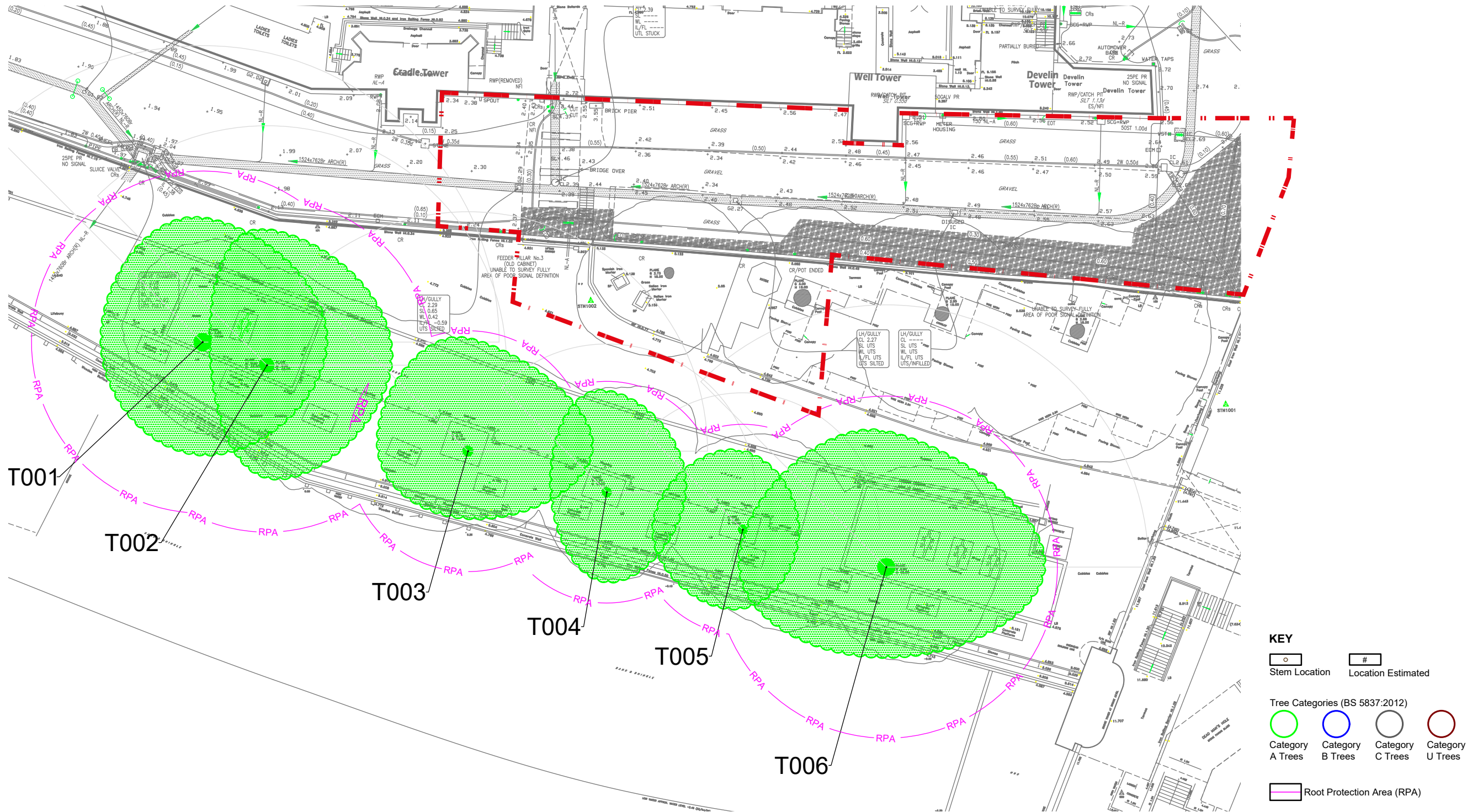




# Context

## South Wharf Existing Trees

The drawing below illustrates the existing Category A trees T001-T006, located along the South Wharf, along with their corresponding Root Protection Zones (RPZs). As clearly indicated, these RPZs are situated outside the boundary of the proposed application area. Consequently, none of the proposed works will encroach upon or impact these root protected zones.



Above: This plan identifies the existing Category A trees and their respective root protection area extents on the Wharf.

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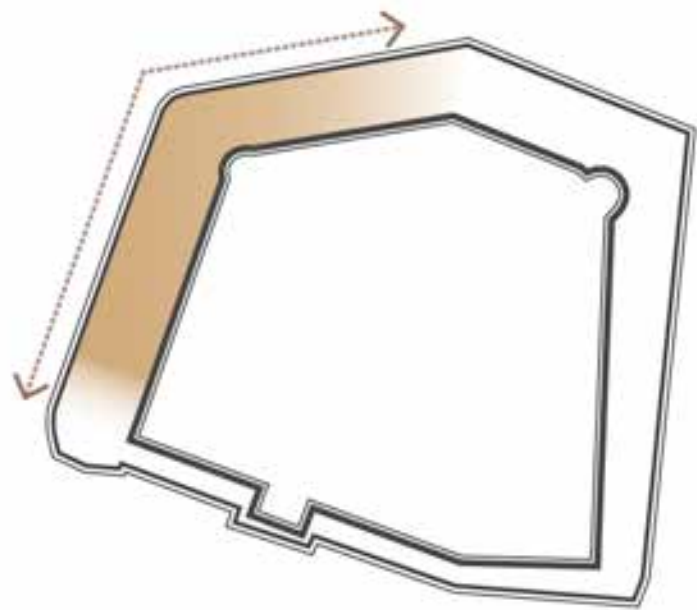


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## The Wider Moat Landscape Legacy Scheme

Concept Narrative
Moat Stories - Three clear identities for the legacy landscape

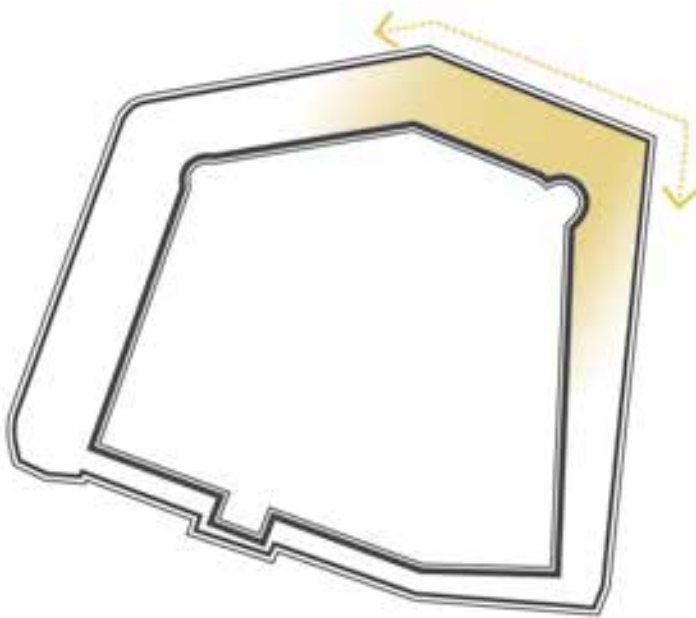
We have worked with the project team to establish three clear identities for the moat to which the landscape and interpretation design respond.



TOWER AS A FORTRESS

RESTRICTIVE & CONTROLLING vs PROTECTIVE & EMBRACING

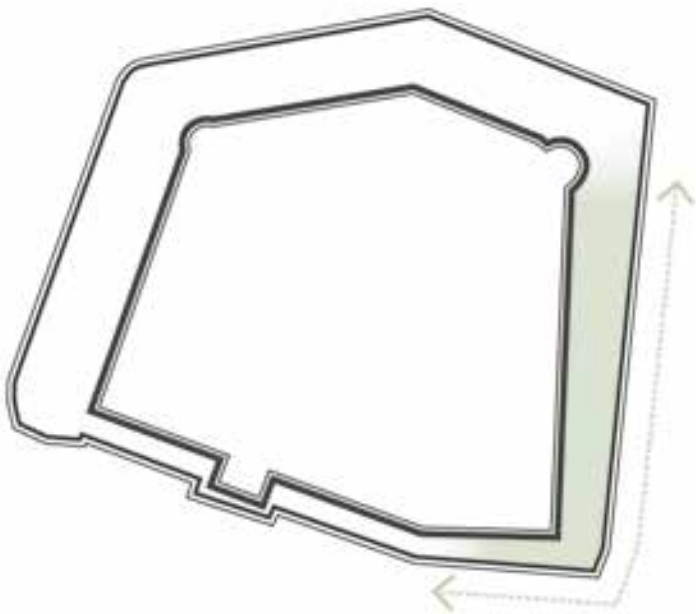
- A landscape defined by the presence and absence of water.
- A landscape that creates a barrier that is restrictive & controlling, but is also protective and embracing.



TOWER AT WAR

HETEROGENOUS & OPEN

- A heterogenous open landscape providing clear vistas along its length and width, offering no cover or shelter.
- A landscape that prioritises function over beauty, yet positively enhances the setting of the Tower.



LIFE AT THE TOWER

SUPPORTS LIFE

- A managed but not manicured landscape.
- A landscape that protects life and supports life, a productive landscape.
- A space where nature encroaches.
- A space for education and community.



# Concept Narrative

## Habitat Typologies

Four defining habitat typologies has been developed in dialogue with HRP and in consultation with HE to create a landscape narrative that speaks of addressing the dual crises of climate change and biodiversity loss, with the creative use of attenuating and resulting collected water as a unifying theme. Linked to this is the how these landscape connects with past history in the moat which will be told through different forms of interpretive media and artworks.

The following diagrams explore our thinking for the positioning of habitats in the moat that respond positively to microclimate, varying moisture conditions and the interrelationships between these habitats.

It is envisaged that the proposed species selection is in most instances low-level in height, non-shrubby, and would 'flow ' continuously around the moat, with the boundaries between different habitat types feathered so as to avoid abrupt changes of character or condition.

In the west moat: [Tower marsh](#)

- Is a return of aquatic nature to the moat born of a new resilient water management system. This is linked to a new biodiverse water storage pond in Bobby's Pen and the water treatment ponds.
- Perched wetland channels with slow moving water running from the north moat into the west.
- Flower-rich common fringes in the west moat to take advantage of the level space and the large open scale of the moat.
- Incorporates a semi-vegetated gravel area for temporary events
- Management of adjacent hay meadow areas could offer seasonal visitor interest e.g. the cutting and drying of the hay and locally focussed aftermath grazing.

[Tower meadow](#)

This is habitat that is redolent of old hay meadows, with abundant flowers and forage grasses in season.

- Borders the outer extents of the Tower marsh adjacent to the main perimeter pathway.

In the north moat: [Tower common](#)

- The grassland aims to mimic some of the most biodiversity-rich sites in the Thames Corridor.
- It will have a mosaic of habitats including grasslands typical of former developed land in the Thames Estuary, areas of ruderal and ephemeral habitat, and sparsely vegetated land with varying substrate chemistries.
- Incorporates bee mounds and splays of gravelly substrates for fossorial bees and other invertebrates, as well as other bespoke faunal refuges.

In the east moat and south-east moat: [The Tower provides](#)

- Has elements of The Tower Meadow and Tower Marsh threading through to create a sense of continuity.
- Has additional space for planting based on the concept of a productive landscape, showcasing edible or otherwise useful plants that featured in the history of the Tower, or which were found in London's Roman deposits, combined with areas where food can be grown to showcase current and possible future urban food crops as well as space dedicated to community growing.

Further details of the habitat and plant composition are provided in the Ecological Appraisal and Design Stage Biodiversity Net Gain Report.



Above: Superbloom flowers in early morning summer light at the Tower of London.



# Concept Narrative

## Planting Concept & Character

In the context of a moat, the term wild often refers to an untamed or natural state which may include overgrown vegetation, dense thickets, or areas of open water or wetland that have been left to grow without human intervention. Some characteristics of a moat might include:

**Uncontrolled Flora:** A wild moat would have natural aquatic plants thriving in its waters with a loose geometric form that emulates the appearance and ecological complexity of nature. The character of wild planting is defined by its natural spontaneity and the blend of plants that thrive together without rigid structure. Considerable management will be required to maintain the aquatic, emergent and marginal plant diversity and to prevent any one species becoming over-dominant.

**Diverse Fauna:** Wild moats often become home to a rich assemblage of fauna including many species of invertebrate, amphibian and bird.

**Natural Appearance:** Unlike carefully maintained landscapes, a wild moat exudes a rugged, unpolished charm. It might have irregular shapes to edges of water and exposed muddy banks.

In medieval times, it is likely that the moat was intentionally kept wild to add an extra layer of defence, as dense herbaceous vegetation and unpredictable terrain around the water could deter enemies.

The proposals for the Tower of London moat are both a reflection of nature reclaiming its space and the defensive nature of the moat in the castle design.



Tower marsh  
All native with cutting  
(some grazing), some  
weeding, no fertiliser

Tower common  
(and some marshland)  
Largely native (with non-native  
mixed in as occurs in the London  
Flora) but with occasional cut,  
occasional weeding, no fertiliser  
but occasional soil disturbance to  
maintain the open swards

- Tower marsh
- Tower meadow
- Tower common
- The Tower provides

The Tower provides  
Native/non-native mix, plants that  
show case their use in the past and  
future e.g. medicine and food which  
could be for harvest. Might be  
fertilised.



# Concept Narrative

## Climate change adaptation of the Tower of London Moat

The legacy landscape of the moat is to be centred around themes of historic interpretation. The legacy landscape project is also intended to enhance the habitats for native biodiversity above and beyond that already achieved by Superbloom and in so doing increase the long-term resilience of the landscape. We also see this response as setting a precedent for urban and/or historic sites all over the United Kingdom as a means of helping to mitigate against rising temperatures and the rapid and severe loss of our native flora and fauna. In addition to establishing a range of habitat types in the moat, the proposals also seek to address some of the on-going and future maintenance tasks within the moat that will require HRP to address in the not too distant future. These might include flooding and sewage ingress in Bobby's Pen, improving the condition and efficiency of the below ground Victorian culverts, mitigation of future flood risk by rising levels of the River Thames and future proofing the cycle of discharging water back into the Thames. It is therefore important to understand that in most cases the interventions proposed by the design team are about addressing and arguably improving the fabric of the Tower and its setting rather than adding to the burden of maintenance tasks undertaken daily by HRP.

As we know from the dry summer of 2022 and the challenges around keeping Superbloom in visual splendour, supporting an ecosystem reliant on more water (the creation of perched wetland habitats) will only add further stress to already scarce water resources. Wetland habitat creation will have the one of the greatest positive impacts on local biodiversity value of any potential interventions in the moat site but it will require investment in a creative and ambitious water story.

We believe that implementation of the proposals shown within the design team's reports will provide a sustainable water source for ongoing irrigation of all components of the Legacy landscape without the carbon and other environmental footprint of using mains water. In addition to this, the systems proposed will consitute an intergrated water strategy with multiple benefits including:

- Supporting the creation of perched wetland habitats with their associated high landscape and biodiversity value, enhancing amenity and experience for visitors and residents and showcasing an exemplar approach to water-sensitive urban design.
- Providing a sustainable water source to sustain all habitats of the legacy landscape, without the carbon footprint and environmental impacts of using mains water.
- Using nature-based principles to deal with pollutants and diffuse urban pollution, removing the need for chemical and mechanical treatment and high associated cost, environmental impact and operation burden.
- Achieving high levels of robustness and resilience of supply, whilst keeping the system simple and straightforward to operate and maintain.
- Addressing on-going drainage and flooding issues holistically and building resilience to climate change, in particular rising levels, increased rainfall intensities and increased temperatures.

The integrated water strategy also very carefully respects and safeguards the buried and visible heritage assets of the World Heritage Site.



Above from top:  
Legacy inspiration: the former William Curtis Ecological Park near Tower Bridge, opened in 1977 for the Queen's Jubilee; The Moat at the Tower of London 1841 by Ivan Lapper prior to the moat being filled

# Concept Narrative

## Materials Character

References to older materials and design elements can profoundly inform the creation of new spaces, offering a sense of continuity, authenticity, and inspiration.

The images on this page illustrate some key memories and vestiges of the moat's history from which we have drawn inspiration in the development of an approach to materials and their application to help embed the new space within a larger narrative, lending depth and character.

Materials with low embodied carbon such as stone, timber and cast metalwork can evoke specific historical periods or traditions and add a layer of authenticity to the design of furniture and other elements in the wharf and moat. These materials create a sense of permanence and respect for history with a timeless aesthetic appeal.



Clockwise from top left: Worn paths exposing bare earth and gravel in the north east corner of the moat; Hand forged metalwork; Existing wharf paving, Existing wharf raised edge, metalwork knee rail, mortar



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## Proposals

# New Moat Access Ramp and Associated Landscape

## Content & Character

Historical Narrative:	The Tower Sustains Life
Character:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Species selected that celebrate the resilience and adaptive properties of native habitats to respond to climate change and biodiversity loss</li></ul>
The Tower provides:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Wild food is the flowering edible-wild: making the connection between wild biodiversity and food over the ages - sustaining the occupants of the Tower</li><li>Topics around wild food segue to the Dig for Victory campaign in the south moat</li></ul>
Historic interpretative stories:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The garderobe</li><li>The presence of animals in the moat both for management and military purposes</li><li>Recreation such as sports</li><li>The fish trap</li><li>Archaeological finds and associated stories</li></ul>
Now and the future interpretive stories:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Water quality the simultaneous uses of the moat for both food and waste disposal - sanitation and why the moat was filled</li><li>Education and community</li><li>Choice of materials - gravels and different substrates that reference former military uses for the moat</li><li>Edible planting</li><li>New life attracted to the moat: birds, insects and plants</li><li>The recovery of the Thames fish populations and fisheries with water quality improvements in the tideway</li><li>Tactile map</li></ul>



Proso millet  
*Panicum miliaceum* adapts well to varied climatic conditions and is a food source



Flowering edible-wild plants



Dig for Victory



The garderobes



The fish trap



Archaeological discoveries



Edible planting



Wildlife



Education and community



# New Moat Access Ramp and Associated Landscape

## Concept Approach, Narrative & Character

The narrative established across the wider moat, centred on a naturalistic, wild approach, defined by untamed planting, rich biodiversity and a rugged organic character, will be continued into the South-East Moat and South-East Wharf planting areas. This approach reinforces the theme of nature reclaiming space while echoing the moat's historic role as a defensive barrier.

The following diagram illustrates how the two key habitat typologies, characterised as: The Tower Meadow and the Tower Provides connect to the wider moat by wrapping around the corner creating a seamless transition.

The proposed species palette will predominantly consist of low-growing, non-shrubby vegetation that flow continuously from one character area to another, to achieve a soft feathered transition and promoting a sense of ecological continuity and natural progression.

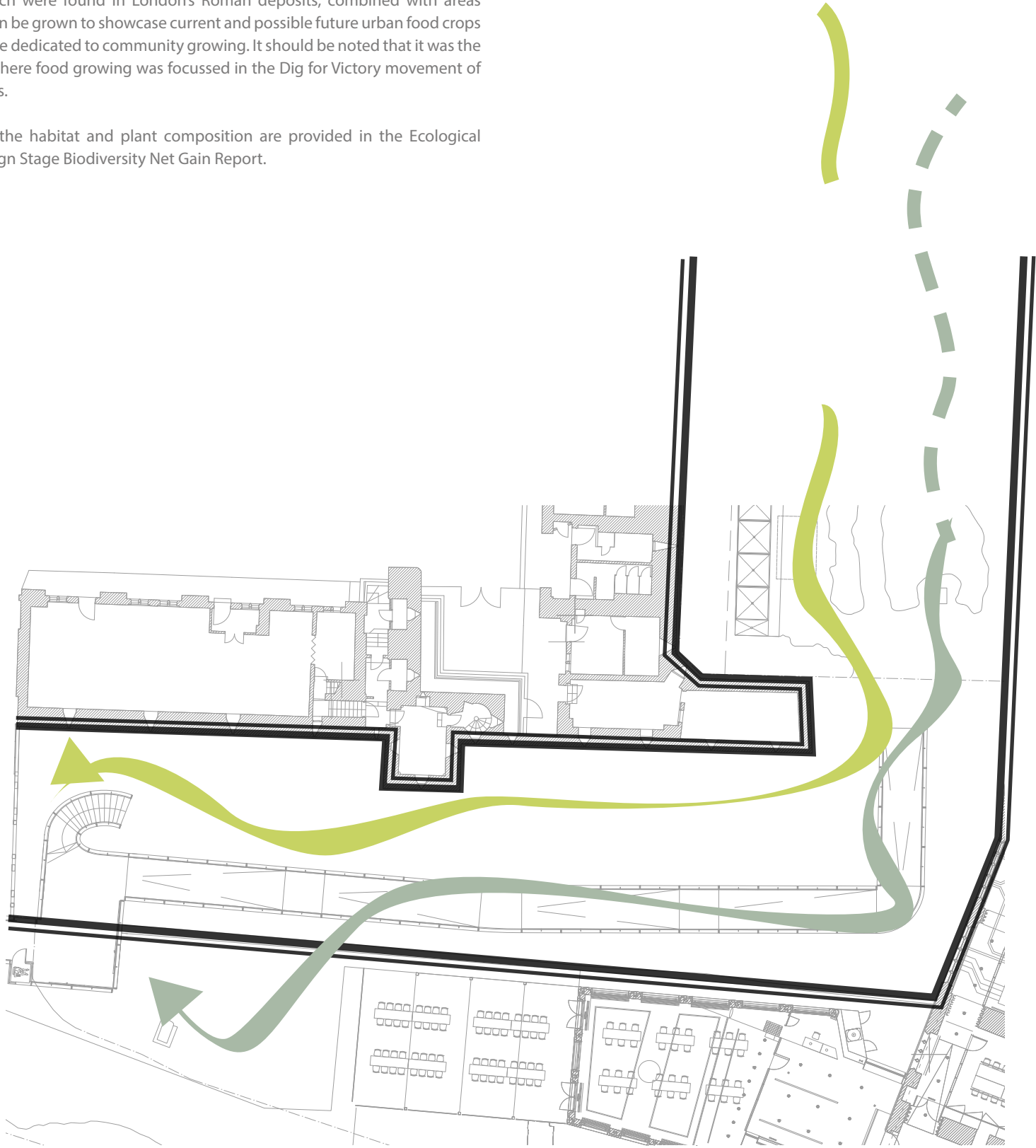
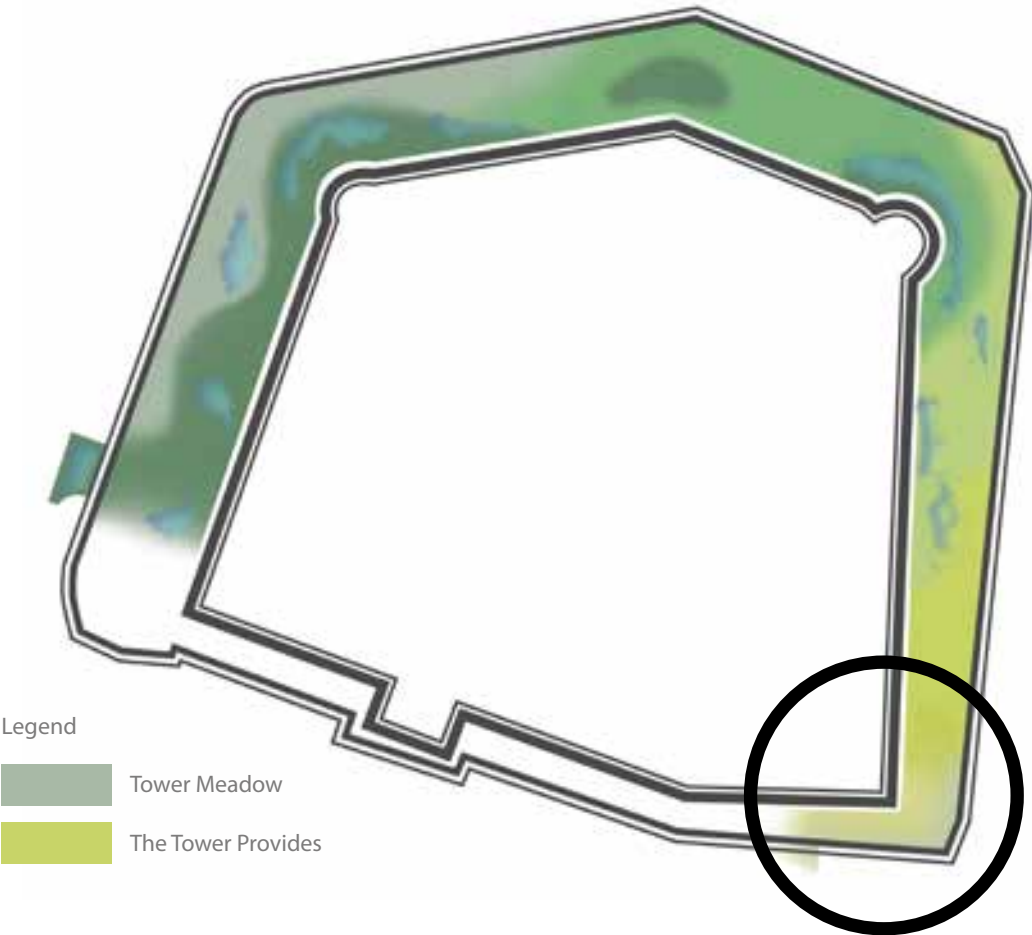
### Tower Meadow

- This is habitat that is redolent of old hay meadows, with abundant flowers and forage grasses in season.
- In this part of the moat due to the shade condition, however, there will be a local variant with characteristics of woodland fringe and glade.

### The Tower provides

- Is largely non-native planting based on the concept of a productive landscape, showcasing edible or otherwise useful plants that featured in the history of the Tower, or which were found in London's Roman deposits, combined with areas where food can be grown to showcase current and possible future urban food crops as well as space dedicated to community growing. It should be noted that it was the South moat where food growing was focussed in the Dig for Victory movement of the world wars.

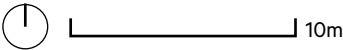
Further details of the habitat and plant composition are provided in the Ecological Appraisal and Design Stage Biodiversity Net Gain Report.



New Moat Access Ramp and Associated Landscape  
Illustrative Landscape Plan



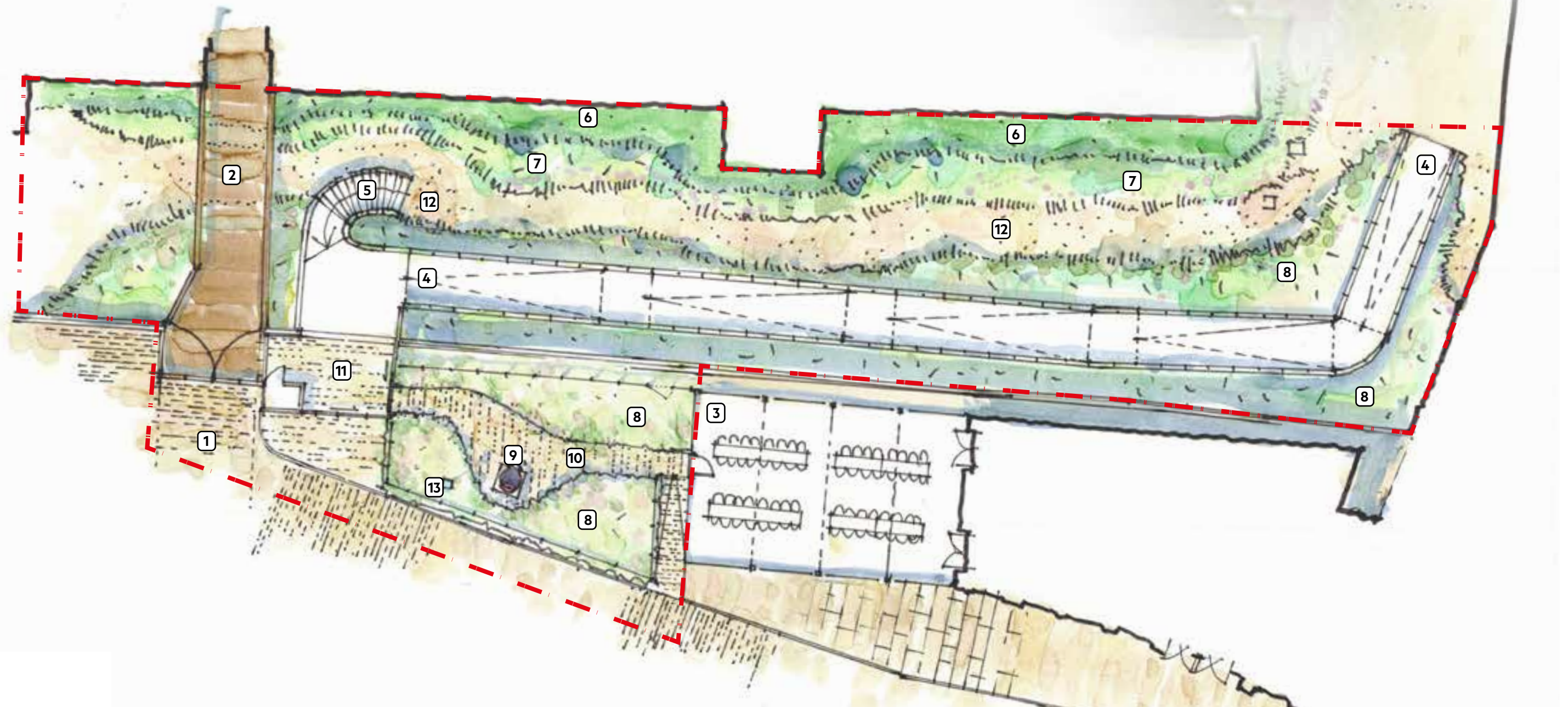
Above: Illustrative Plan





## New Moat Access Ramp and Associated Landscape Illustrative Plan

1. The Wharf
2. East Drawbridge
3. Education & Community facilities within The Reveller building.
4. Ramp Entry/Exit into the South Moat.
5. Stair Entry/Exit into the South Moat.
6. Maintenance zone around perimeter of inner walls on all sides of moat.
7. Created Moat Habitat: The Tower Provides.
8. Created Moat Habitat: Tower Meadow.
9. Relocated existing Mortar.
10. Access route from Reveller to South Moat Ramp/Stair Entry/Exit.
11. Access route from Tower Wharf to South-East Moat Ramp/Stair Entry/Exit.
12. Hard landscape finish in a buff colour to complement Tower walls.
13. Existing lamp column to be retained.



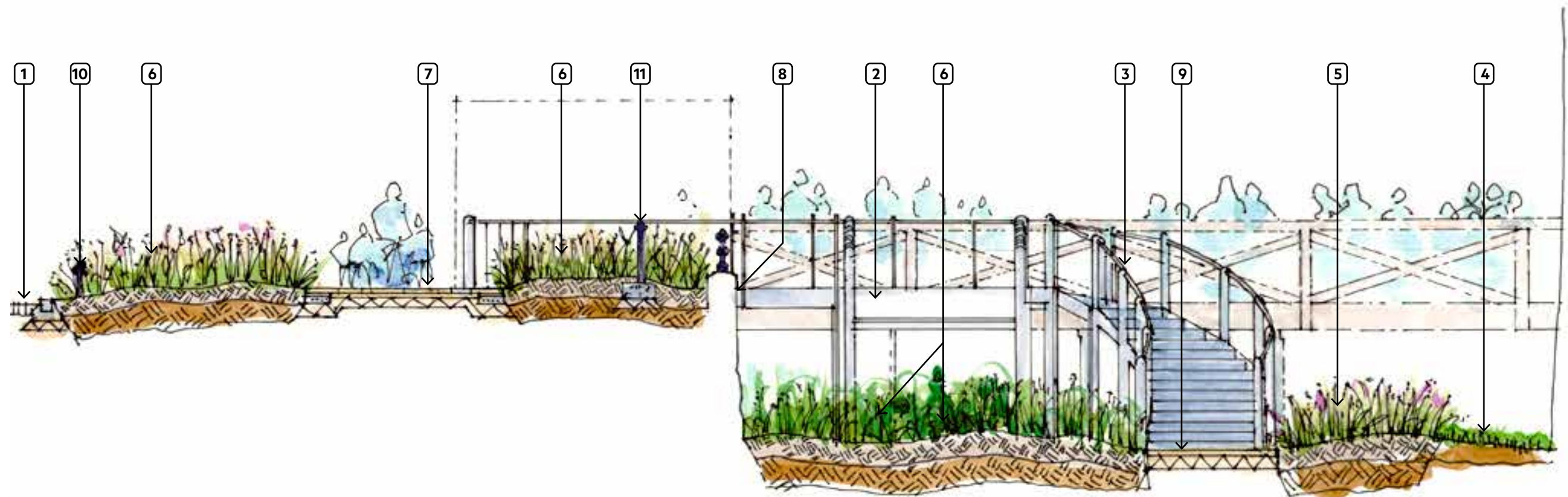
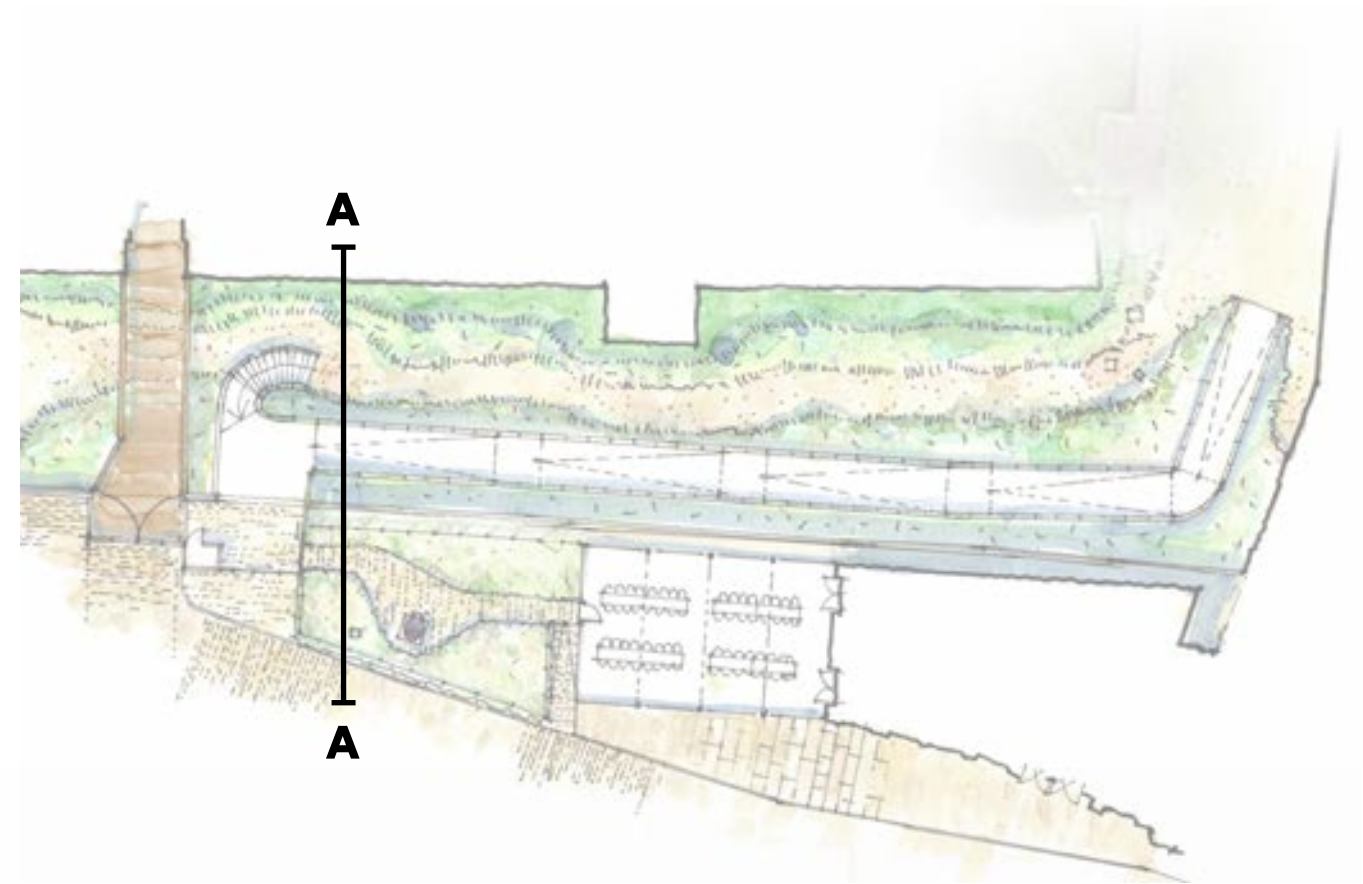
Above: Illustrative Plan





## New Moat Access Ramp and Associated Landscape Illustrative Section

1. The Wharf.
2. Ramp Entry/Exit into the South-East Moat.
3. Stair Entry/Exit into the South-East Moat.
4. Maintenance zone around perimeter of inner walls on all sides of moat.
5. Created Moat Habitat: The Tower Provides.
6. Created Moat/Wharf Habitat: Tower Meadow.
7. Access route from The Reveller to the South-East Moat Ramp/Stair Entry/Exit.
8. Existing revetment wall and handrail.
9. Hard landscape finish in a buff colour to complement Tower walls.
10. Knee Rail: Cast black metal knee rail to be retained, extended around planting perimeter.
11. Hand Rail: Black metal uprights to match existing wharf profile, with horizontal square section bar and stainless steel webnet mesh.

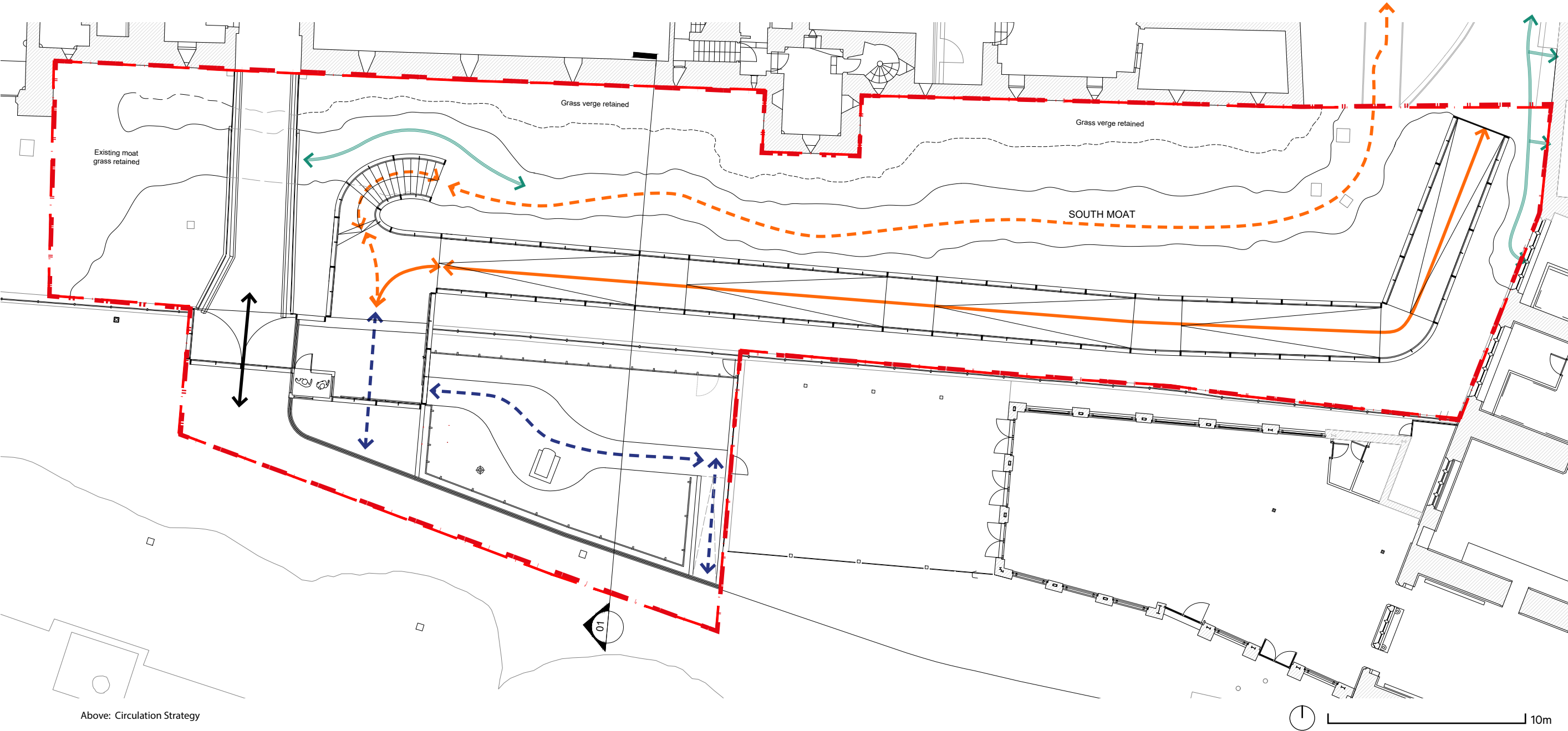


Above: Transverse Section AA through the South Moat



# New Moat Access Ramp and Associated Landscape Circulation Strategy

- Legend
- Controlled vehicular access
  - Access for Schools & Communities (Only school children and community groups)
  - Primary route via access ramp
  - Secondary route via staircase & pathway
  - Access/maintenance route



Above: Circulation Strategy

# New Moat Access Ramp and Associated Landscape Materiality Strategy

- Legend
- Hard landscape finish in a buff colour to complement Tower walls. Note: Extends beneath the proposed stairs
  - Loose gravel in colours to complement Tower walls
  - Natural stone, with unit size and visual appearance to complement existing Wharf paving
  - Natural stone paving slabs to define former wharf upstand edge
  - Existing handrail to be retained
  - Existing lamp column to be retained
  - Handrail: Black metal uprights with stainless steel webnet mesh, 1100mm high from ground level, with maintenance access gate
  - Knee Rail: Cast black metal knee rail to be retained, extended around planting perimeter, 500mm high from ground level



Hard landscape finish in a buff colour.



Gravel

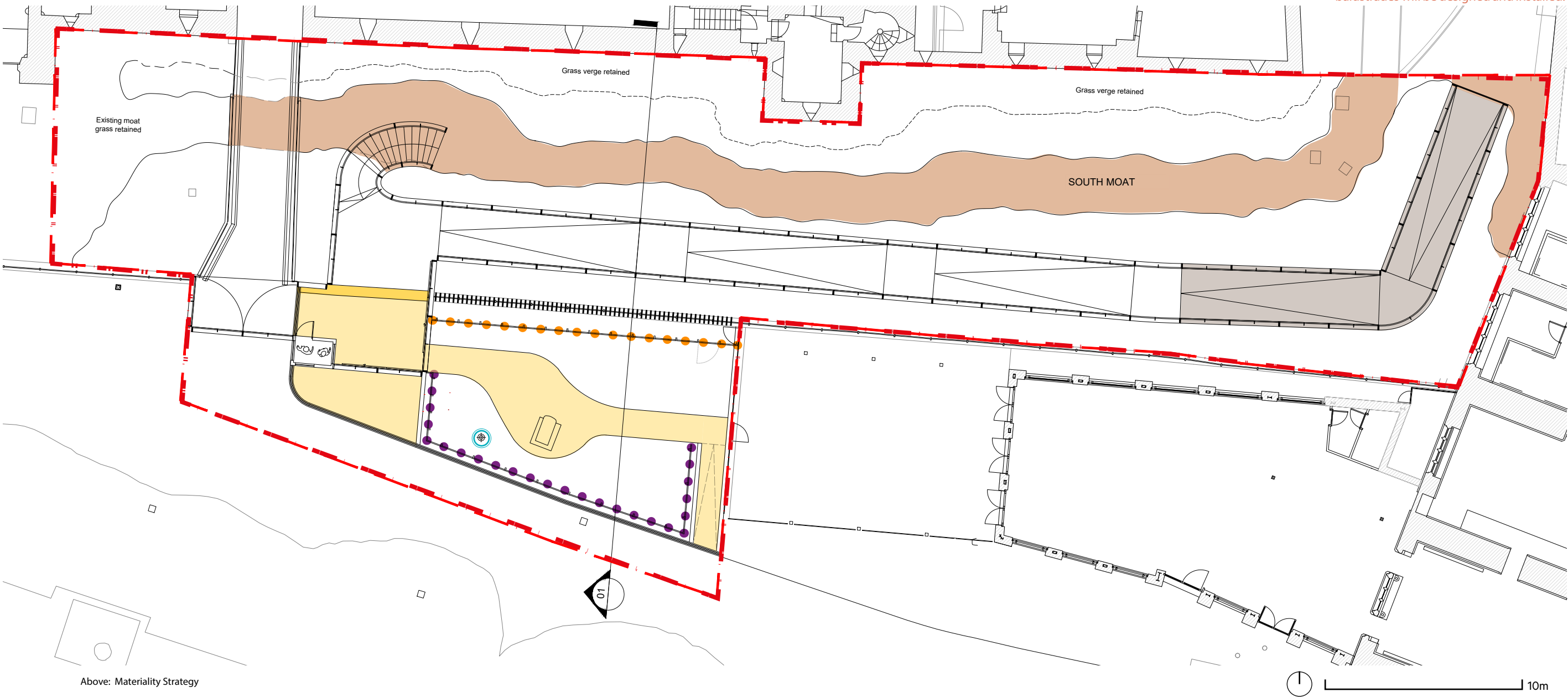


Natural stone to complement existing Wharf paving.

Image above: Sample of a paving trial pattern to complement the existing Wharf paving, soon to be undertaken.



Image above: Existing Wharf paving  
Note: There's likely to be shallow archaeology beneath the existing area of lawn on the Wharf which will require surveying to determine the strategy for how paving and the foundations to balustrades will be designed and installed.



Above: Materiality Strategy



# New Moat Access Ramp and Associated Landscape Planting Strategy

- Legend
- Tower Meadow (Mix 1)
  - Tower Meadow (Mix 2)
  - Tower Meadow (Mix 3)
  - TM Shade garden
  - Tower Provides (Mix 1)
  - TP Shade garden



Above: Planting Strategy



New Moat Access Ramp and Associated Landscape  
Habitat & Ecosystem Design Character - Planting Palette

TOWER MEADOW (Mix 1) (EM3 - EH1\* - EC1) Note: Supplemented with Yellow-rattle *Rhinanthus minor*



*Agrostis capillaris*  
Common Bent



*Festuca rubra*  
Red Fescue



*Ranunculus acris*  
Meadow Buttercup



*Deschampsia cespitosa*  
Tufted Hair-grass



*Dispacus fullonum*  
Wild Teasel



*Silene dioica*  
Red Campion



*Filipendula ulmaria*  
Meadowsweet



*Achillea millefolium*  
Yarrow



*Centaurea nigra*  
Common Knapweed



*Echium vulgare*  
Viper's-bugloss



*Malva moschata*  
Musk Mallow



*Primula veris*  
Cowslip



*Galium verum*  
Lady's Bedstraw



*Silene vulgaris*  
Bladder Campion



*Poa pratensis*  
Smooth-stalked Meadow-grass



*Leucanthemum vulgare*  
Oxeye Daisy



*Agrostemma githago*  
Corncockle



*Centaurea cyanus*  
Cornflower



*Rhinanthus minor*  
Yellow Rattle



*Glebionis segetum*  
Corn Marigold










*Papaver rhoeas*  
Common Poppy

Note: EH1\* = Bespoke Mix that excludes *Anthriscus sylvestris* Cow Parsley



# New Moat Access Ramp and Associated Landscape

## Habitat & Ecosystem Design Character - Planting Palette

TOWER MEADOW (M1)	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i> Common Bent												
<i>Festuca rubra</i> Red Fescue												
<i>Ranunculus acris</i> Meadow Buttercup												
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> Tufted Hair-grass												
<i>Dispacus fullonum</i> Wild Teasel												
<i>Silene dioica</i> Red Campion												
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> Meadowsweet												
<i>Achillea millefolium</i> Yarrow												
<i>Centaurea nigra</i> Common Knapweed												
<i>Echium vulgare</i> Viper's-bugloss												
<i>Malva moschata</i> Musk Mallow												
<i>Primula veris</i> Cowslip												
<i>Galium verum</i> Lady's Bedstraw												
<i>Silene vulgaris</i> Bladder Campion												
<i>Poa pratensis</i> Smooth-stalked Meadow-grass												
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> Oxeye Daisy												
<i>Agrostemma githago</i> Corncockle												
<i>Centaurea cyanus</i> Cornflower												
<i>Rhinanthus minor</i> Yellow Rattle												
<i>Glebionis segetum</i> Corn Marigold												
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i> Common Poppy												



New Moat Access Ramp and Associated Landscape  
Habitat & Ecosystem Design Character - Planting Palette

TOWER MEADOW (Mix 2) (EM3+EC1) Note: Supplemented with Yellow-rattle *Rhinanthus minor*



*Agrostis capillaris*  
Common Bent



*Agrimonia eupatoria*  
Agrimony



*Ranunculus acris*  
Meadow Buttercup



*Lotus corniculatus*  
Birds-foot Trefoil



*Prunella vulgaris*  
Selfheal



*Silene dioica*  
Red Campion



*Geranium pratense*  
Meadow Crane's-bill



*Achillea millefolium*  
Yarrow



*Centaurea nigra*  
Common Knapweed



*Echium vulgare*  
Viper's-bugloss



*Malva moschata*  
Musk Mallow



*Primula veris*  
Cowslip



*Galium verum*  
Lady's Bedstraw



*Silene vulgaris*  
Bladder Campion



*Poa pratensis*  
Smooth-stalked Meadow-grass



*Leucanthemum vulgare*  
Oxeye Daisy



*Agrostemma githago*  
Corncockle



*Centaurea cyanus*  
Cornflower



*Rhinanthus minor*  
Yellow Rattle



*Glebionis segetum*  
Corn Marigold























*Papaver rhoeas*  
Common Poppy



# New Moat Access Ramp and Associated Landscape

## Habitat & Ecosystem Design Character - Planting Palette

TOWER MEADOW (M2)	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i> Common Bent												
<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i> Agrimony												
<i>Ranunculus acris</i> Meadow Buttercup												
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i> Birds-foot Trefoil												
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i> Selfheal												
<i>Silene dioica</i> Red Campion												
<i>Geranium pratense</i> Meadow Crane's-bill												
<i>Achillea millefolium</i> Yarrow												
<i>Centaurea nigra</i> Common Knapweed												
<i>Echium vulgare</i> Viper's-bugloss												
<i>Malva moschata</i> Musk Mallow												
<i>Primula veris</i> Cowslip												
<i>Galium verum</i> Lady's Bedstraw												
<i>Silene vulgaris</i> Bladder Campion												
<i>Poa pratensis</i> Smooth-stalked Meadow-grass												
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> Oxeye Daisy												
<i>Agrostemma githago</i> Corncockle												
<i>Centaurea cyanus</i> Cornflower												
<i>Rhinanthus minor</i> Yellow Rattle												
<i>Glebionis segetum</i> Corn Marigold												
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i> Common Poppy												



# New Moat Access Ramp and Associated Landscape Habitat & Ecosystem Design Character - Planting Palette

## TOWER MEADOW (MIX 3) (EH1\*, with 10% EW1\*)



*Silene dioica*  
Red Campion



*Alliaria petiolata*  
Garlic Mustard



*Geranium pratense*  
Meadow Crane's-bill



*Leucanthemum vulgare*  
Oxeye Daisy



*Filipendula ulmaria*  
Meadowsweet



*Brachypodium sylvaticum*  
False-brome



*Deschampsia cespitosa*  
Tufted Hair-grass



*Centaurea nigra*  
Common Knapweed



*Agrostis capillaris*  
Common Bent



*Festuca rubra*  
Red Fescue



*Dispacus fullonum*  
Wild Teasel



*Silene vulgaris*  
Bladder Campion

## TM SHADE GARDEN (SG)



*Athyrium filix-femina*  
Lady-fern



*Dryopteris filix-mas*  
Male-fern



*Asplenium scolopendrium*  
Hart's-tongue



*Brachypodium sylvaticum*  
False-brome



*Stellaria holostea*  
Greater Stichwort















*Anemone nemoralis*  
Wood Anemone

Note: EH1\*& EW1\* = Bespoke Mixes that exclude *Anthriscus sylvestris* Cow Parsley



# New Moat Access Ramp and Associated Landscape

## Habitat & Ecosystem Design Character - Planting Palette

TOWER MEADOW (M3)	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
<i>Silene dioica</i> Red Campion												
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i> Garlic Mustard												
<i>Geranium pratense</i> Meadow Crane's-bill												
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> Oxeye Daisy												
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> Meadowsweet												
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i> False-brome												
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> Tufted Hair-grass												
<i>Centaurea nigra</i> Common Knapweed												
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i> Common Bent												
<i>Festuca rubra</i> Red Fescue												
<i>Dispacus fullonum</i> Wild Teasel												
<i>Silene vulgaris</i> Bladder Campion												

TM SG	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i> Lady-fern												
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i> Male-fern												
<i>Asplenium scolopendrium</i> Hart's-tongue												
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i> False-brome												
<i>Stellaria holostea</i> Greater Stichwort												
<i>Anemone nemoralis</i> Wood Anemone												



New Moat Access Ramp and Associated Landscape  
Habitat & Ecosystem Design Character - Planting Palette

TOWER PROVIDES (MIX 1)



*Carum carvi*  
Caraway



*Anethum graveolens*  
Dill



*Centaurea cyanus*  
Cornflower



*Agrostemma githago*  
Corncockle



*Foeniculum vulgare*  
Fennel



*Sinapsis alba*  
White Mustard



*Coriandrum sativum*  
Coriander



*Brassica nigra*  
Black Mustard



*Chenopodium murale*  
Nettle-leaved Goosefoot



*Panicum miliaceum*  
Proso Millet



*Linum usitatissimum*  
Common Flax



*Achillea millefolium*  
Yarrow

TP SHADE GARDEN (SG)



*Pteridium aquilinum*  
Bracken



*Dryopteris affinis*  
Scaly Male Fern






*Asplenium scolopendrium*  
Hart's-tongue



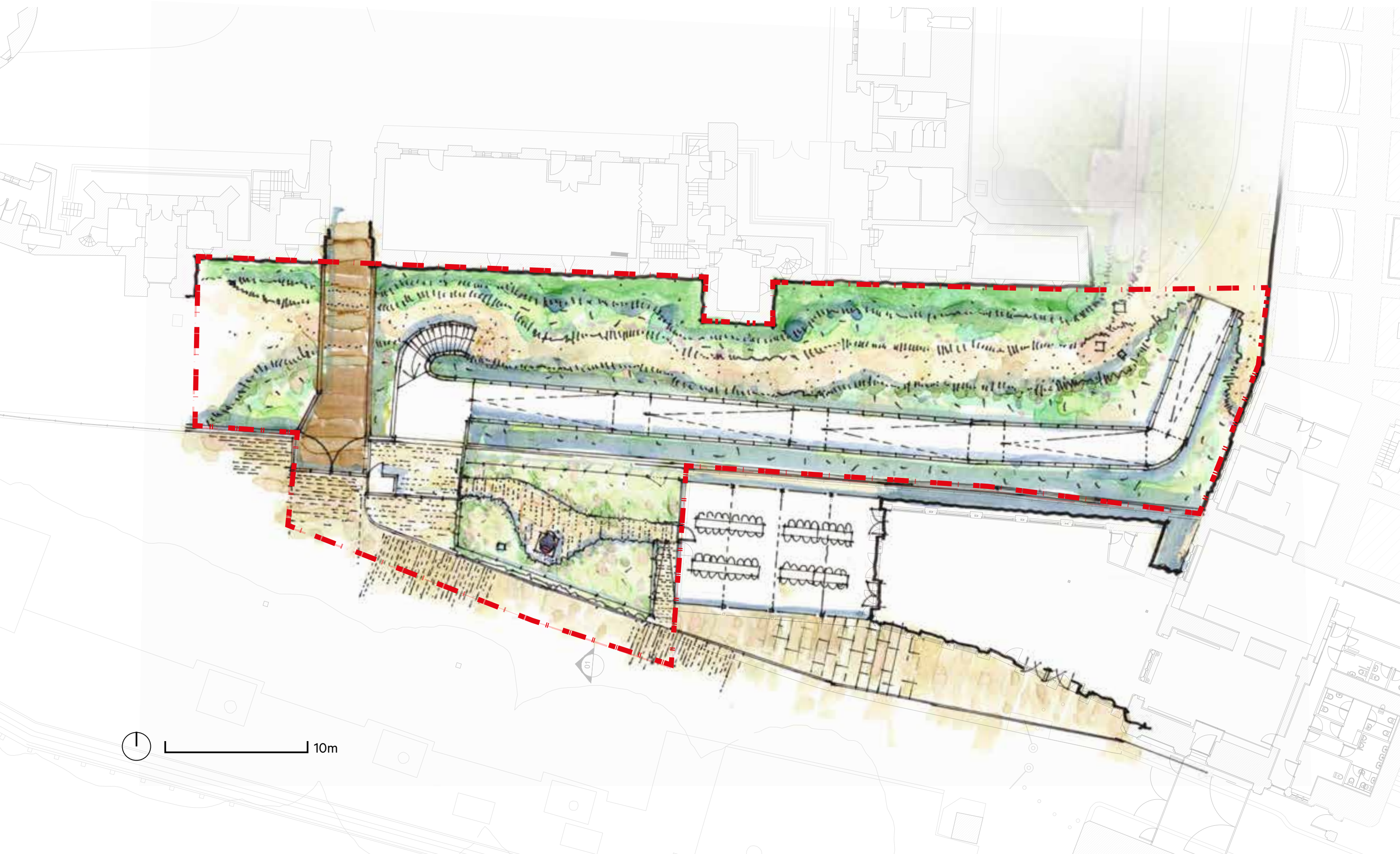
# New Moat Access Ramp and Associated Landscape

## Habitat & Ecosystem Design Character - Planting Palette

TOWER PROVIDES (M1)	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
<i>Carum carvi</i> Caraway												
<i>Anethum graveolens</i> Dill												
<i>Centaurea cyanus</i> Cornflower												
<i>Agrostemma githago</i> Corncockle												
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> Fennel												
<i>Sinapsis alba</i> White Mustard												
<i>Coriandrum sativum</i> Coriander												
<i>Brassica nigra</i> Black Mustard												
<i>Chenopodium murale</i> Nettle-leaved Goosefoot												
<i>Panicum miliaceum</i> Proso Millet												
<i>Linum usitatissimum</i> Common Flax												
<i>Achillea millefolium</i> Yarrow												

TP SG	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> Bracken												
<i>Dryopteris affinis</i> Scaly Male Fern												
<i>Asplenium scolopendrium</i> Hart's-tongue												





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