

The Holford Rules

Guidelines on overhead line routeing were first formulated in 1959 by Sir William later Lord, Holford, who was a part-time member of the CEGB. National Grid has reviewed these guidelines, known as the 'Holford Rules', and concluded that they have stood the test of time. National Grid therefore intends to continue to employ them as a basis of the company's approach to overhead line routeing.

Since the formulation of the original Rules, formal requirements for environmental assessment have been introduced. Whilst environmental assessment for overhead lines addresses wider topics than the visual amenity issue on which the Rules concentrate, they remain a valuable tool in the selecting and assessing potential route options as part of the environmental assessment process. The original Rules and their added notes of clarification are set out below.

GUIDELINES FOR THE ROUTEING OF NEW HIGH VOLTAGE OVERHEAD TRANSMISSION LINES

Rule 1:

Avoid altogether, if possible, the major areas of highest amenity value, by so planning the general route of the first line in the first place, even if the total mileage is somewhat increased in consequence.

Note on Rule 1

Investigate the possibility of alternative routes, avoiding if possible the areas of the highest amenity value. The consideration of alternative routes must be an integral feature of environmental statements.

Areas of highest amenity value are:

Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty
National Parks
Heritage Coasts
World Heritage Sites

Rule 2:

Avoid smaller areas of high amenity value, or scientific interests by deviation; provided that this can be done without using too many angle towers, ie the more massive structures which are used when lines change direction.

Note on Rule 2

Some areas (e.g. Site of Special Scientific Interest) may require special consideration for potential effects on ecology (e.g. to their flora and fauna).

Where possible choose routes which minimise the effects on the setting of areas of architectural, historic and archaeological interest including Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Listed Parks and Gardens and Ancient Monuments.

Rule 3:

Other things being equal, choose the most direct line, with no sharp changes of direction and thus with fewer angle towers.

Note of Rule 3

Where possible choose inconspicuous locations for angle towers, terminal towers and sealing end compounds.

Rule 4:

Choose tree and hill backgrounds in preference to sky backgrounds wherever possible; and when the line has to cross a ridge, secure this opaque background as long as possible and cross obliquely when a dip in the ridge provides an opportunity. Where it does not, cross directly, preferably between belts of trees.

Rule 5:

Prefer moderately open valleys with woods where the apparent height of towers will be reduced, and views of the line will be broken by trees.

Note on Rules 4 & 5

Utilise background and foreground features to reduce the apparent height and domination of towers from pan viewpoints.

Minimise the exposure of numbers of towers on prominent ridges and skylines.

Where possible avoiding cutting extensive swathes through woodland blocks and consider opportunities for skirting edges of copses and woods.

Protecting existing vegetation, including woodland and hedgerows, and safeguard visual and ecological links with the surrounding landscape.

Rule 6:

In country which is flat and sparsely planted, keep the high voltage lines as far as possible independent of smaller lines, converging routes, distribution poles and other masts, wires and cables, so as to avoid a concentration or 'wirescape'.

Note on Rule 6:

In all locations minimise confusing appearance.

Arrange wherever practicable that parallel or closely related routes are planned with tower types, spans and conductors forming a coherent appearance; where routes need to diverge, allow where practicable sufficient separation to limit the effects on properties and features between the lines.

Rule 7:

Approach urban area through industrial zones, where they exist; and when pleasant residential and recreational land intervenes between the approach line and the substation, go carefully into the comparative costs of the undergrounding, for lines other than those of the highest voltage.

Note on Rule 7

When a line needs to pass through a development area, route it so as to minimise as far as possible the effect on development.

Alignments should be chosen after consideration of effects on the amenity of existing development and on proposals for new development.

When siting substations take account of the effects of the terminal towers and line connections that will need to be made and take advantage of screening features such as ground form and vegetation.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

Residential Areas

Avoid routing close to residential areas as far as possible on grounds of general amenity.

Designations of County, District and Local Value

Where possible choose routes which minimise the effect on Special Landscape Areas, areas of Great Landscape Value and other similar designations of County, District or Local value.

Alternative Tower Designs

In addition to adopting appropriate routing, evaluate where appropriate the use of alternative tower designs now available where these would be advantageous visually, and where the extra cost can be justified.