

## Appendix A – Footway Hierarchy Criteria

Well Manged Highways Code of Practice guidance:

**Table 2 – Factors to Consider – Footways**

Category	Description
Prestige Walking Zones	Very busy areas of towns and cities with high public space and streetscene contribution.
Primary Walking Routes	Busy urban shopping and business areas and main pedestrian routes.
Secondary Walking Routes	Medium usage routes through local areas feeding into primary routes, local shopping centres etc.
Link Footways	Linking local access footways through urban areas and busy rural footways.
Local Access Footways	Footways associated with low usage, short estate roads to the main routes and cul-de-sacs.
Minor Footways	Little used rural footways serving very limited numbers of properties

### Prestige Walking Zones

The example given in the guidance was Oxford Street, London. Given the description, it was decided that there were no Prestige Walking Zones in Buckinghamshire.

### Category 1 – Primary Walking Routes

*Guidance Description – Busy Urban Shopping and Business Areas and Main Pedestrian Routes*

*Local Description – Busy Urban Shopping areas, large offices, transport hubs and amenities that generate significant footfall (or a combination)*

Examples:

*Main Shopping streets (Busy urban Shopping areas in the larger towns),  
E.g. Station Road, Beaconsfield (Grove Road to Post Office Lane)*

*Large/Multi Office areas in Town Centres  
E.g. –Queen Victoria Road, High Wycombe – area near Wycombe district council,  
Police and Magistrates Court complex.*

*Transport Hubs/shops (+5)  
E.g. Chalfont Station Road – Little Chalfont.*

*Car Park and +5 shops – route to High Street  
E.g. Station Road – Gerrards Cross*

### Category 2 – Secondary Walking Routes

*Guidance Description – Medium Usage routes through local areas feeding into primary routes, local shopping centres etc.*

*Local Description – Medium use routes feeding into Primary Routes.  
High streets in smaller towns and local shopping parades in larger towns (5+shops).  
Footways outside schools, amenities and transport hubs that generate moderate footfall.*

#### Examples:

*Town Centre Shopping streets (i.e. **not** High Streets in Large towns)  
E.g. – Maxwell Road, Beaconsfield (Station Road to Sainsbury's Entrance)  
E.g. Sycamore Road - Amersham*

*High Streets (in small towns)  
E.g. – Winslow High Street (Horn Street to Zebra crossing near Avenue Road)  
E.g. Chalfont St Giles – High Street*

*Parades of Shops in large Towns.  
E.g. Castle Street, High Wycombe  
E.g. Desborough Road, High Wycombe*

*Single/Small offices near Town Centres  
E.g. Esri on Walton Street Aylesbury  
E.g. – Gatehouse Road, Aylesbury*

*Large Single Amenities  
E.g. High Wycombe Hospital*

*Most schools (where Walking is the Norm and over 250 pupils)  
Nb - Footway o/s Schools feeding away into a lower Hierarchy – each school to be considered separately based on routes and entrances pupils use  
E.g. Turnfurlong, Aylesbury  
E.g. Little Marlow Road, Marlow (Great Marlow School route to Town Centre)*

*Train/Bus Stations  
EG – Thame Road, Haddenham*

*Town Centre Carparks to Main shopping streets (Large Towns)  
E.g. Cornwall Meadows – Buckingham  
E.g. Church Lane – Chalfont St Peter*

### **Category 3 – Link Footways**

*Guidance Description – Linking local access footways through urban areas and busy rural footways.*

*Local Description – Connecting footways through Urban Areas. Footways serving small amenities and single businesses/shops and busy rural footways*

## Examples

### *Link Routes*

*Routes joining secondary Hierarchy footways to residential areas.*

*E.g. Elmsfield Gate – Winslow*

*E.g. Dobbins Lane – Wendover*

### *Footways o/s Offices in Industrial/Retail Parks*

*E.g. Gatehouse Way – Aylesbury*

*E.g. Ashridge Road - Chesham*

### *Footways near single businesses/amenities*

*E.g. – footways o/s nisa store on Old Stoke Road, Aylesbury*

### *Village/Small town High streets with small single shops/Businesses.*

*E.g. Main Street – Grendon Underwood*

*E.g. Oxford Road/Wycombe Road - Stokenchurch*

## **Category 4 – Local Access Footway**

*Guidance Description: Footways associated with local usage, short estate roads to main routes and cul-de-sacs.*

*Local Description: Footways associated with low usage – Estate Roads and cul-de-sacs.*

## **Category 5 – Rural Footways**

*Guidance Description: Little used rural footways serving very limited number of properties*

*Local Description: Footways adjacent to rural/semi-rural roads where there are no significant property frontages.*

### Examples:

*Rural footways adjacent to roads*

*E.g. –Oxford Road – Gerrards Cross*

*E.g. Bicester Road – Waddesdon (Waddesdon to Westcott)*

## **Category 6 – Low Use Remote Footways**

*Local Description: Footways not adjacent to highways and some surfaced Public Rights of Way*

Most footways in estates which serve a few properties and most surfaced Public Rights of Way which serve a similar function to footways will be classified in this hierarchy.

## **School size**

It was decided that larger schools for this review would be classed as having 250+ students. Footways in the vicinity of the main entrance of schools, of that size, would be considered for promotion to a Cat 2. Other routes pupils choose to use around schools would also be considered on a school by school basis based on feedback from LAT and local knowledge.

## **Town Size Examples**

Large Towns Include:

- Aylesbury
- Chesham
- High Wycombe
- Buckingham
- Amersham
- Marlow
- Beaconsfield
- Gerrards Cross

Small Towns Include:

- Winslow
- Wendover
- Burnham
- Princess Risborough

Other towns considered

- Haddenham
- Bourne End
- Chalfont St Peter
- Chalfont St Giles
- Little Chalfont
- West Wycombe
- Whitchurch
- Iver
- Waddesdon
- Wing
- The Farnhams

Examples of Amenities

- Cinemas
- Libraries
- Hospitals
- Doctors surgeries
- Theatres
- Leisure Centres
- Health Club
- Pubs
- Restaurants