



Guildford Local Plan: Settlement Hierarchy

August 2026



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Executive summary

The Settlement Hierarchy study is a key part of our evidence base for the new Local Plan. It will enable us to have a better understanding of the roles of each of our settlements. It does so by grouping together those settlements that have similar functions and characteristics. The purpose of the settlement hierarchy is to inform the development of the local plan by scoring and ranking each of the borough's settlements for sustainability.

The scoring is based on three factors: connectivity, presence of local services and facilities, and population.

We used the score to help categorise each settlement from those we consider the most sustainable, such as the urban areas, to small villages and groups of homes which we consider least sustainable. The document outlines the policy context behind producing a settlement hierarchy, followed by the methodology used to produce the Settlement Hierarchy for Guildford borough.

Appendices include further information on the scoring system, and the ranking of all the settlements by each of the different factors/variables.

However, if you have specific information about settlements in Guildford borough that would help us to update this hierarchy in the future, we would be interested to receive it. Please email us at planningpolicy@guildford.gov.uk.

1. Introduction

Purpose of the Settlement Hierarchy

- 1.1 The Settlement Hierarchy is a key piece of evidence that will be used to inform the preparation of the new Guildford Local Plan (GLP). It helps to define the role, function and sustainability of each settlement within the Guildford plan area.
- 1.2 The study identifies a total of 39 settlements. These include two Urban Areas and numerous villages and hamlets. There are also numerous clusters of homes throughout the countryside which are too small or loose knit to be considered settlements.
- 1.3 Guildford borough's settlements vary greatly in their size, character, function and form. Their placement within the settlement hierarchy is a key informant to the Local Plan's spatial strategy which determines the spatial pattern of development, the approach to site allocations, and whether or not settlement boundaries are required.
- 1.4 The Settlement Hierarchy is a way of categorising the settlements in the borough in order to understand their different roles. The hierarchy groups together the settlements that have similar characteristics and function.
- 1.5 It is important to note the settlement assessment process has led to the settlements being placed within a tier in a hierarchy, but any development proposals in settlements will still be considered against relevant development plan and national policies, and will be judged on a case by case basis. This includes any development in settlements washed over by Green Belt or National Landscape designations, which would be subject to complying with local and national policies relating to these designations. It is also the case that the measure of whether particular sites are sustainably located extends beyond consideration of their location within or around a particular settlement and its position in the settlement hierarchy. For instance, sites in the same settlement may vary significantly in terms the degree to which they are sustainably located due to their individual locational attributes.
- 1.6 An example of a Settlement Hierarchy is shown at Figure One below. At the top of the hierarchy are the larger settlements that fulfil the most functions, have the best infrastructure provision (facilities and services) and are the most accessible by sustainable forms of transport. The smaller settlements, with fewer functions, infrastructure and transport links are nearer to the bottom of the hierarchy. This categorisation will help the

Council determine which settlements are potentially the most suitable to accommodate, or could benefit from, additional growth.

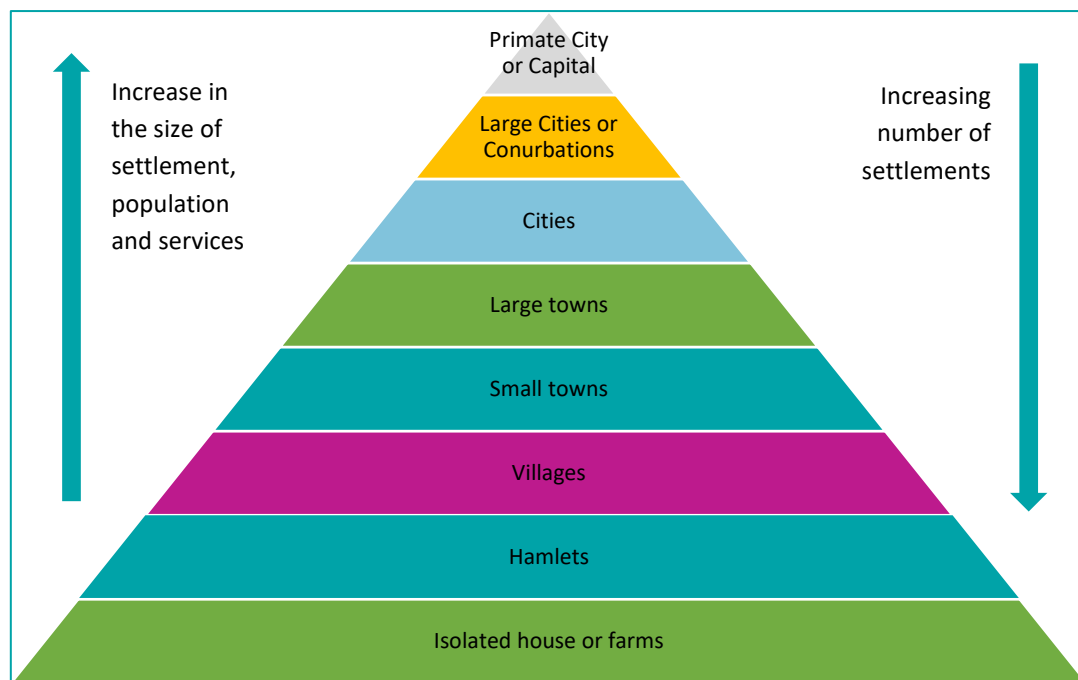


Figure One: The categories in a typical settlement hierarchy.

- 1.7 The purpose of this document is to outline the new Settlement Hierarchy for Guildford borough which will help to inform the new Local Plan. The Settlement Hierarchy does not predetermine decisions that will be made as part of the Local Plan process. It looks at a single factor, sustainability, to rank and classify the Borough's settlements into a hierarchy. The process of developing the Local Plan's spatial strategy will consider this piece of evidence alongside a number of other informants and evidence base documents to determine where growth should be directed.
- 1.8 This document:
- provides a brief overview of the national planning policy context,
 - describes the broad methodology used to develop the Hierarchy, and
 - outlines and justifies the classification of the borough's settlements.

2. Policy context

National planning policy

- 2.1 The main aim of national planning policy is achieving sustainable development. The Settlement Hierarchy plays a key role in ensuring development aligns with this objective. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2026 states that a series of land-use planning principles should be used when undertaking plan making and decision taking in order to achieve sustainable development. The key paragraphs are set out below.
- Section 2 sets out that “the preparation of development plans allows people to influence development in their area, including directing growth to the most appropriate and sustainable locations”.
 - The objective of the policies in Section 4 is to “meet development needs through sustainable patterns of development”, with Policy S2 detailing that “the development plan should set out a spatial strategy setting clear expectations for the location of development”.
 - Policy TR1 requires plans to locate proposed development where “it can support sustainable patterns of development and make use of existing or proposed transport infrastructure”.

3. Methodology

- 3.1 This section sets out the method the Council has used to appraise each settlement. The overall process is outlined in the flowchart below.

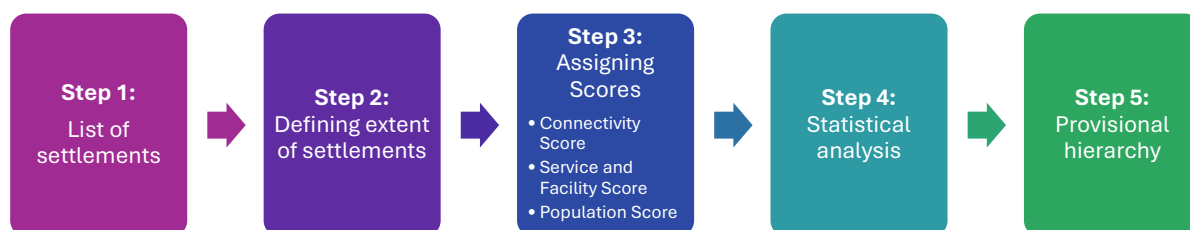


Figure Two: Flowchart setting out the 5-step methodology.

- 3.2 There is no guidance available at the national level with regards to establishing a settlement hierarchy. A variety of approaches have been used to create settlement hierarchies in support of local plans across the country that were subsequently found sound at examination. A review of these approaches found that the key factors considered in the studies include:

- connectivity, taking account of the preference for active travel and sustainable transport modes,
- the services/facilities present, split into sub-categories such as healthcare, retail, and education, and,
- the population size.

- 3.3 This study has used a combination of associated metrics to determine the sustainability of settlements relative to others in the Guildford plan area. These are the Department for Transport's connectivity score, service and facility score, and population size. These are set out in detail below.

Step 1: Creating a list of settlements

- 3.4 The LPSS defines two Urban Areas and 39 villages, these provided the starting point for identifying settlements in this settlement hierarchy.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| • Albury | • Eashing | • Gomshall |
| • Artington | • East Clandon | • Guildford Urban Area (inc TC) |
| • Ash and Tongham Urban Area | • East Horsley* | • Holmbury St Mary |
| • Ash Green | • Effingham | • Hurtmore |
| • Chilworth | • Fairlands | • Jacobs Well |
| • Compton | • Farley Green | • Normandy |
| | • Flexford | |
| | • Fox Corner | |

- | | | |
|-------------|----------------|-----------------|
| • Ockham | • Send | • Wanborough |
| • Peaslake | • Send Marsh / | • West Clandon |
| • Peasmarsh | Burntcommon | • West Horsley† |
| • Pirbright | • Shackleford | • Wisley |
| • Puttenham | • Shalford | • Wood Street |
| • Ripley | • Shere | Village |
| • Seale | • The Sands | • Worplesdon |

** East Horsley includes East Horsley and West Horsley North*

† West Horsley only includes West Horsley South

- 3.5 No additional settlements were identified through the work undertaken to produce this settlement hierarchy

Step 2: Defining the spatial extent of settlements

- 3.6 In order to more accurately determine the availability of services and facilities, population, and relative connectivity of each settlement, it was necessary to identify the extent of each settlement.
- 3.7 The previous Settlement Hierarchy (2014) used parish boundaries when determining the population of settlements and the services and facilities present in them. Typically, parish boundaries are significantly larger than their main settlement and contain large tracts of rural, undeveloped areas with some isolated areas of development. These areas do not form part of the settlement, and therefore the population and services and facilities within them are not considered appropriate to be taken into account within the study. Furthermore, some parishes contain more than one settlement, so considering the population and services at a parish level would not allow for differentiation between settlements located within a single parish.
- 3.8 The LPSS inset some of the borough's villages into the Green Belt (surrounding them with a Green Belt boundary) and identified settlement boundaries for many of the villages that remained washed over by the Green Belt. These Green Belt and settlement boundaries were used as a starting point for identifying settlement extents. The purpose of these boundaries is in relation to the application of Green Belt policy. They were not intended to represent the full extent of the settlement and so it would not be appropriate to use these for the purposes of this study.
- 3.9 Unique Property Reference Number (UPRN) point data was used to help identify the extent of the settlements because they show clearly the density of addresses in any given area (UPRNs are the unique identifiers for every addressable location in Great Britain). This data was overlaid along with the Green Belt and settlement boundaries onto an OS map and reviewed manually.

- 3.10 Some settlements had no Green Belt or identified settlement boundary, so their extents were established primarily by reviewing clusters of UPRNs, satellite imagery and OS maps.
- 3.11 LPSS P2 (2) (c) lists villages for which there is no clear centre and/or the built form was too loose knit to determine a settlement boundary. The extents of most of these were established for the purposes of the settlement hierarchy, but Artington, Eashing, and Hurtmore are considered to be too loose knit so have been excluded from the assessment and placed in the bottom tier of the settlement hierarchy.

Step 3 Assigning scores

Step 3.1: Assigning a score for connectivity

- 3.12 The Department for Transport has released the [Connectivity Tool](#), which provides a connectivity score for 100m² squares across the whole of England and Wales. The Connectivity Tool defines connectivity as “someone’s ability to get where they want to go” taking account of public transport and active travel modes. It measures the opportunity to travel sustainably to various destinations, weighted by people’s overall proclivity to take those options, and in doing so indicates whether locations are sustainably located. It aims to capture:
- the most common modes of travel and destination types,
 - the time required to reach these destinations, and
 - the value presented by the destinations and people’s travel preferences.
- 3.13 It does not show how many people take different routes, purely their opportunity to do so. Over 20 trillion calculations have informed the model, and the following datasets have been combined to produce a connectivity score:
- data for origin locations with data on destinations - data on shops, services, places of leisure, employment, student numbers and population;
 - network infrastructure between these locations - for driving, public transport and active travel; and,
 - willingness to travel - travel behaviour.
- 3.14 An area scoring 100 would represent the highest possible connectivity level in England and Wales.
- 3.15 It is important to acknowledge that the movement of people, in and around their communities, does not necessarily align with administrative boundaries. The Connectivity Tool is useful because it takes account of services and facilities outside but still accessible for any given settlement. Furthermore, it also factors in services and facilities that are located outside of the Guildford Local Plan area, for instance those located in neighbouring authorities such as Godalming, Bookham/Fetcham, and Woking. Consequently, it considers settlements that may be well connected to services and facilities in proximate settlements but have relatively few services of their own. This produces a more accurate and realistic

picture of how people access services and facilities compared to only assessing services and facilities within the settlement in question.

- 3.16 The GIS polygon for each settlement extent was uploaded to the Connectivity Tool which calculated the average score for the settlement, as well as highlighting the lowest and highest scoring square area within the settlement. The settlements were then ranked from highest to lowest, using the highest scoring square area in the settlement area. The maximum score was used rather than the mean score because it was considered that the highest connectivity score would most accurately reflect a settlement's position in the hierarchy. Variation within a settlement's score can be identified using the connectivity tool at the site selection and/or planning application process. Using the mean score, especially across larger settlements, was considered to artificially diminish that settlement's score and position in hierarchy because the grid squares often included open land or low density development on the periphery. The ranking of settlements by connectivity score is presented in Table 1 in Appendix B.
- 3.17 Across the borough as a whole, the built-up areas contain squares that tend to score higher in the Connectivity Tool. By contrast, the squares covering the smaller settlements in the less connected countryside areas score lower. This indicates that larger, more built-up settlements generally have better access to social and economic services.

Step 3.2: Assigning a score for services and facilities

- 3.18 Many services and facilities contribute towards the sustainability of a settlement by meeting the daily needs of residents, offering employment opportunities, and providing a variety of other services for a range of people.
- 3.19 We have used a number of economic and social indicators to assess the service score of each settlement. For the purposes of this study, these include:
- educational establishments e.g. primary schools, nurseries,
 - healthcare facilities e.g. hospitals, GP surgeries,
 - retail and employment services e.g. convenience stores, accountants,
 - hospitality facilities e.g. restaurants, hotels,
 - community facilities e.g. community halls, places of worship, and
 - open space e.g. public parks, allotments.
- 3.20 For this particular measure a 100m buffer was applied to the identified extent of the villages. This was to account for the fact that settlements outside the Urban Areas of Guildford and Ash and Tongham do not have definitive boundaries, so the buffer captured services and facilities that are in the close proximity to the settlement but outside the identified extent.
- 3.21 We used UPRN data to determine the number of each type of service and facility within each of the settlements and the aforesaid 100m buffer. Each UPRN point also has a Basic Land and Property Unit (BLPU) classification attached to it which is used to classify a building

or piece of land. For instance the BLPU for the Howard of Effingham School is CE04 which is a Secondary School, and the BLPU for Guildford Cathedral is ZW which is a Place of Worship.

- 3.22 It was noted some of BLPU data was out of date, for example businesses that have since moved elsewhere or ceased trading still appeared in the most recent BLPU dataset. Whilst not completely accurate, the dataset still provides a good indication of the quantum of services for each settlement, i.e. larger settlements typically have more out of date BPLU entries because economic activity and services agglomerate in these areas.
- 3.23 The settlements were scored according to the number of services and community infrastructure facilities in the area. The previous Settlement Hierarchy (2014) established a weighted approach for Guildford borough, where scoring differs between types of facility depending on their relative importance. The previous weighting was reviewed, alongside more recent settlement hierarchy studies from elsewhere in the country, to determine the scores to be used in this study.
- 3.24 We weighted the scores for some services and facilities to reflect the relative importance of each, because some services are more essential and used more frequently than others. For example, schools and supermarkets are important facilities and are accessed on a more frequent basis than certain other facilities. Their presence in a settlement can impact more heavily on reducing the need to travel elsewhere, often by car, alongside supporting the vitality of the local community. The presence of other facilities such as a village hall or a recreation ground is not weighted as heavily as, whilst important in supporting to a wider range of services and sustainable development, they generally do not contribute as significantly to serving a population's day to day needs or on reducing the need to travel. The scores used to assign value to the services and infrastructure facilities in each settlement are found in the appendix.
- 3.25 The weighted scores for all the services and facilities in the settlement were then summed to give a total score for each settlement. The settlements were then ranked from highest to lowest. The ranking of settlements by service and facility score is presented in Table 2 in Appendix B.

Step 3.3: Assigning a score for population size

- 3.26 To determine the approximate population figures for the Settlement Hierarchy, we used the Office for National Statistics (ONS) "Build a custom area profile" tool to estimate the current population of each settlement.
- 3.27 The GIS polygon for each settlement extent (excluding the 100m catchment) was uploaded to the ONS tool, where it creates a best-fit shape against the Output Area¹ boundaries i.e. the most relevant Output Areas are combined to match the uploaded shapefile as closely as

¹ **Output Areas** are small stable geographical units used for statistical purposes. They are designed to have a similar population size and are used to ensure consistency in data collection and analysis. The Output Areas have been used as at the 2024 mid-year population estimates.

possible, and the Output Area data is aggregated to produce an estimated settlement total population. An example for Guildford Urban Area is shown at Figure Three.

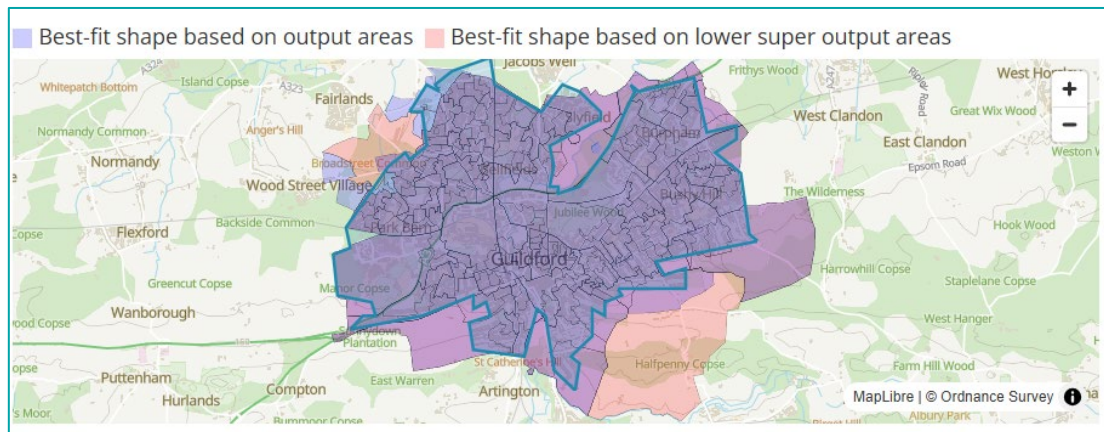
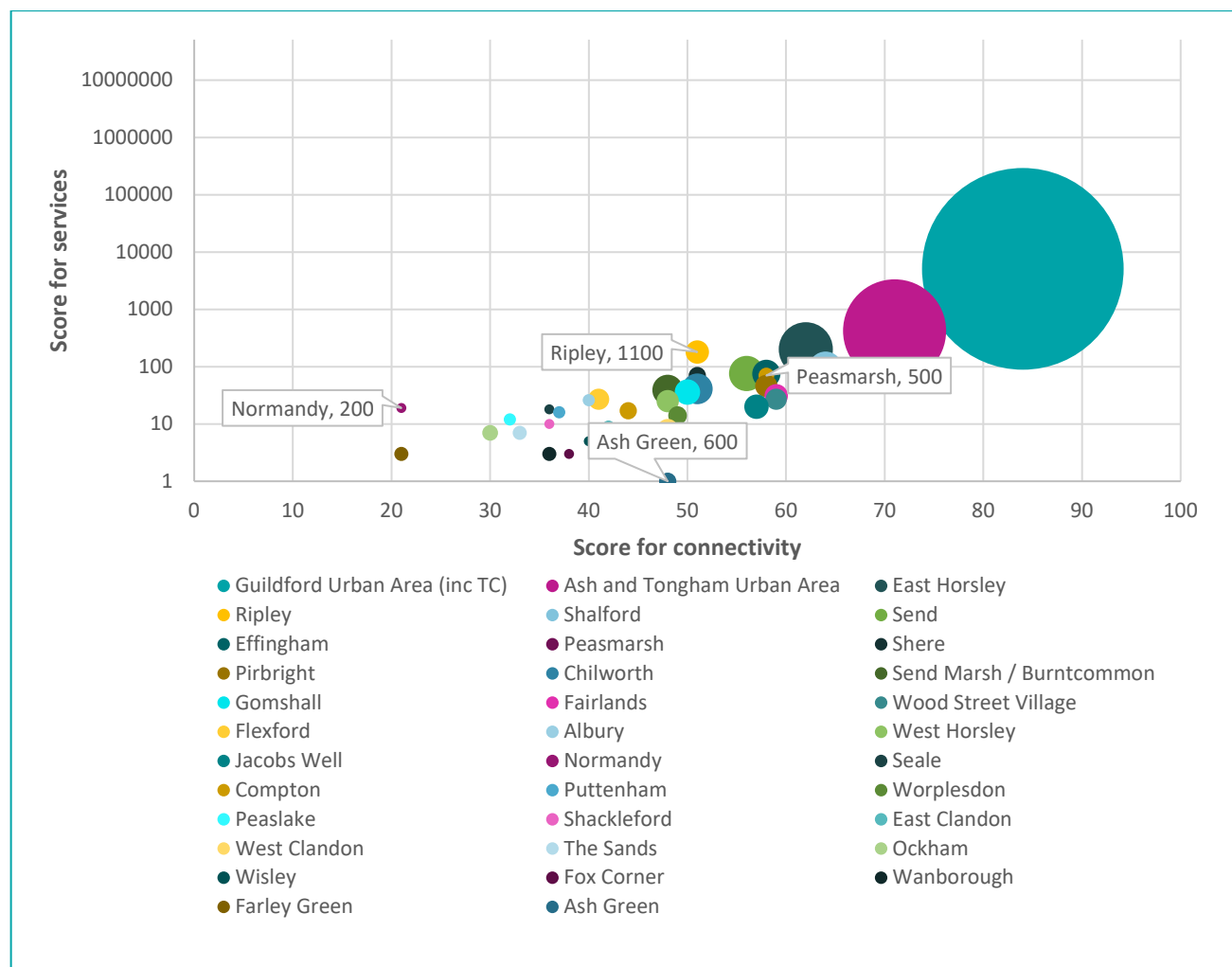


Figure Three: The ONS Tool has used the Output Areas shaded in blue to calculate the population for the Guildford Urban Area boundary (denoted by the light blue outline). The Tool also shows Lower Super Output Areas, but only Output Areas have been used.

- 3.28 The ONS 2024 mid-year population estimates have then been rounded to the nearest hundred. The settlements were then ranked from highest (largest population) to lowest (smallest population). The ranking of settlements by population size is presented in Table 3 in Appendix B.

Step 4: Statistical analysis

- 3.29 Before establishing the final hierarchy, it was important to understand the relationship between the different factors.
- 3.30 Figure Four shows this relationship visually via a bubble graph, for each settlement; the x-axis corresponds to the maximum connectivity score, the y-axis is the total service score, and the size of the bubble is proportionate to the population.
- 3.31 The graph shows a correlation between all three factors, with larger settlements generally having higher connectivity and service scores.
- 3.32 The bubble graph also highlights some outliers: the following anomalies are of note.
- Ash Green has a low service score relative to the population size and connectivity score of the settlement.
 - Normandy has a low connectivity score relative the population size and services score of the settlement.
 - Peasmarsh has a low population size relative to the connectivity score and services score of the settlement.
 - Ripley has a high service score relative to the population size and connectivity score of the settlement.



3.33

Figure Four: The relationship between the three factors on a bubble graph.

3.34 Figure Five shows the correlation matrix that was produced to measure the strength of the relationship between the variables. A score of one indicates a perfect positive linear relationship and zero indicates no linear relationship.

	Connectivity Score	Service and Facility Score	Population
Connectivity Score	1.00	0.52	0.57
Service and Facility Score	0.52	1.00	0.98
Population	0.57	0.98	1.00

Figure Five: The Pearson correlation coefficient between each of the three factors.

3.35 A Pearson correlation coefficient greater than 0.50 typically indicates a strong positive relationship. However, the matrix indicates the relationship between service and facility

score and population is stronger than between either service and facility score and population and the connectivity score.

- 3.36 The settlements were ranked from highest to lowest for all three factors: for example, Guildford Urban Area ranked number one for all three factors as it has the highest connectivity score, highest service score, and largest population. The overall rank for each settlement was determined by calculating the average ranking across the three factors. Each factor was given equal weighting in the calculation due to the strong positive correlation between all three factors.
- 3.37 While the connectivity score has a weaker correlation compared to the service score and population, as set out in paragraph 3.35, equal weighting was chosen because of the following.
- While the connectivity score has a weaker relationship than the relationship between the other two factors, it still has a strong positive correlation.
 - The connectivity score is derived from the Connectivity Tool. This is a more robust and quantitative metric that has been developed using data from a range of sources. Furthermore, where the Connectivity Tool has used weighting factors, these have been determined through focus groups and engagement with relevant stakeholders to ensure the weightings are fair and dependable.
 - The Connectivity Tool score takes account of accessible services and facilities that are located outside a settlement as well as those located outside of the borough boundary as set out in paragraph 3.20.

Step 5: Provisional hierarchy

- 3.38 Appendix B contains the results from the three metrics split into three tables:
- Table 1: Maximum Connectivity score of settlements and their rank
 - Table 2: Service and facility score of settlements and their rank
 - Table 3: Population of settlements and their rank
- 3.39 Averaging the rank from Tables 1, 2, and 3 from Appendix B for each settlement produced a mean ranking. For example, Send achieves a rank of 11 in Table 1 (connectivity), 6 in Table 2 (service and facility), and 4 in Table 3 (population) of which the mean rank is 7.
- 3.40 The mean ranking of each settlement could then be sorted from low to high to produce a provisional settlement hierarchy. Sorting by mean rank allowed natural breaks or gaps to be overserved which informed the number of tiers required in the settlement hierarchy. Figure Six on the following page shows the settlements and their mean rank.

Settlement	Mean rank
Guildford Urban Area (incl. TC)	1.0
Ash and Tongham Urban Area	2.0
East Horsley	3.3
Shalford	4.3
Send	7.0
Effingham	7.3
Ripley	9.0
Chilworth	9.7
Fairlands	10.0
Pirbright	10.0
Wood Street Village	11.7
Send Marsh / Burntcommon	12.0
Gomshall	12.7
Peasmarsh	12.7
Jacobs Well	13.0
Shere	13.0
West Horsley	16.3
Normandy	16.7
Flexford	18.0
Worplesdon	20.0
West Clandon	20.7
Compton	21.3
Albury	23.3
Ash Green	24.3
East Clandon	26.3
Puttenham	26.7
Seale	27.7
Ockham	29.0
Peaslake	29.0
The Sands	29.0
Wanborough	29.0
Holmbury St Mary	29.3
Shackleford	29.3
Wisley	29.7
Fox Corner	30.7
Farley Green	31.0
Artington	-
Eashing	-
Hurtmore	-

Figure Six: Settlements sorted from low to high using their mean rank.

4. Final Settlement Hierarchy

Defining tiers and classifying settlements

- 4.1 We considered that five categories best described the main types of settlements within the borough, ranking from the most sustainable (Principal Town) to the least sustainable settlements (Tier C Village).
- 4.2 Tiers were created by looking for natural breaks or gaps in the rankings. We also undertook several site visits to sense check the ranking and tier category. This was especially important for settlements on the cusp of two different tiers and for those that were identified as anomalies in the statistical analysis.
- 4.3 We kept the number of tiers to the minimum necessary to describe the data which resulted in a settlement hierarchy with four tiers. More tiers were not considered to be useful for plan-making as there needed to be enough difference to distinguish between each tier and adopt a policy response to that. The categories are defined as follows:

Principal Town

- 4.4 The county town with the majority of the population of the plan area. It is the focus of higher order services and facilities, including education, community, leisure, cultural, and health facilities with bus and rail access to the wider area.

Medium Urban Area

- 4.5 Contain a significant proportion the population of the plan area. Contains a good range of higher order services and facilities, including education, community, leisure facilities with rail access to the wider area.

Tier A Village

- 4.6 Tier A villages have the basic services needed to support the day-to-day needs of residents such as a primary school, early years provision, convenience food shop, a pub, village hall, a recreation area and healthcare provision. Key service centres provide a number of key services and facilities that meet the settlements' own needs, and the needs of other nearby smaller settlements.

Tier B Village

- 4.7 Tier B villages have a more limited range of services and facilities than local service centres but can still meet some of the day-to-day needs of their residents. Some villages have existing provision and opportunities for sustainable access to higher order settlements.

Tier C Village

- 4.8 These settlements have a very limited range of or no services and poor accessibility to public transport. It is likely that residents will rely on the private car to travel to meet their day-to-day needs.

Updated settlement hierarchy

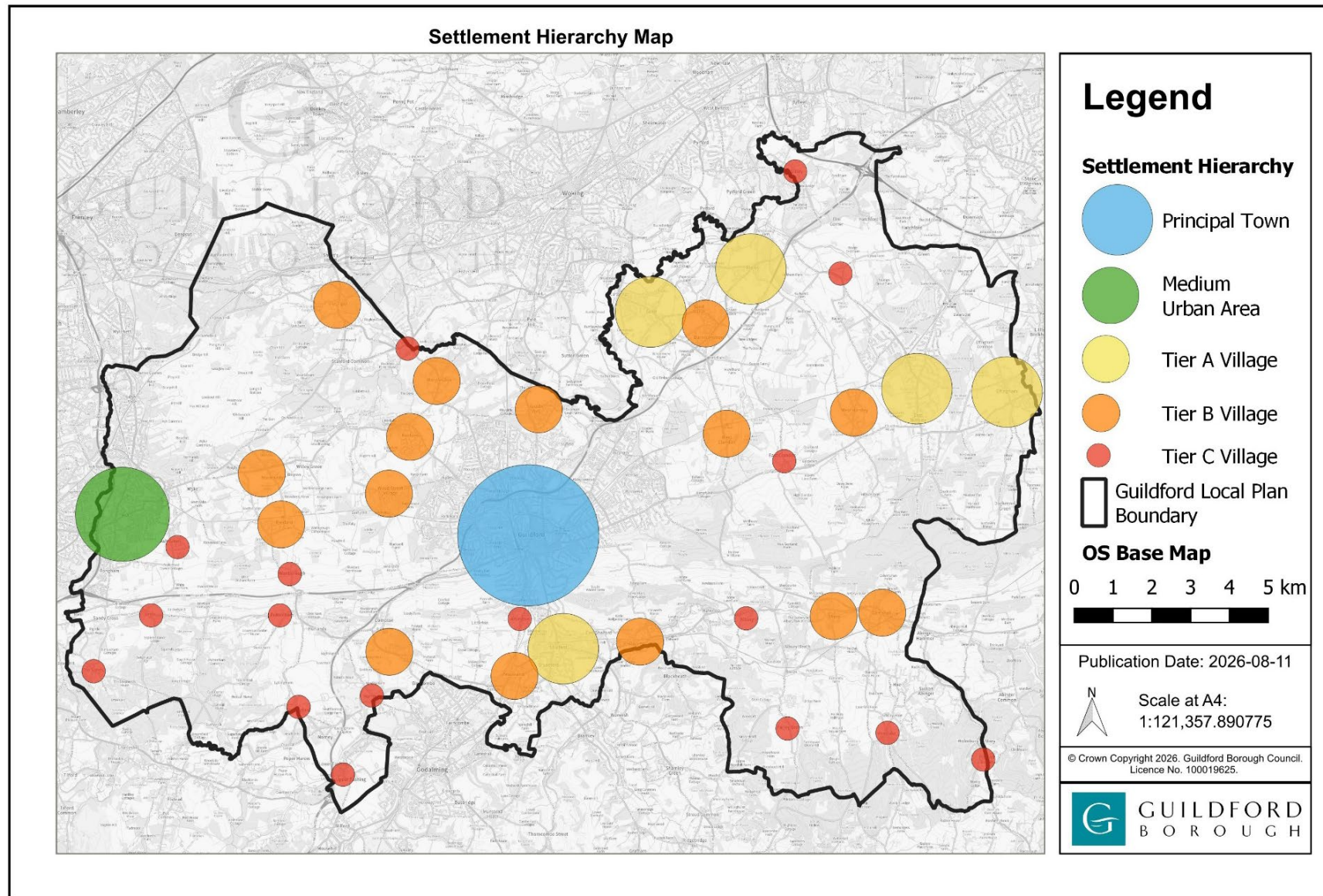
Category	Settlement	Commentary / Justification
Principal Town	Guildford Urban Area	
Medium Urban Area	Ash and Tongham Urban Area	
Tier A Village	East Horsley Shalford Send Effingham Ripley	
Tier B Village	Chilworth Fairlands Pirbright Wood Street Village Send Marsh / Burntcommon Gomshall Peasmarsh Jacobs Well Shere West Horsley Normandy Flexford Worplesdon West Clandon Compton	Despite a low population Peasmarsh sits here due to a good connectivity score.
Tier C Village	Albury Ash Green East Clandon Puttenham Seale Ockham Peaslake The Sands Wanborough Holmbury St Mary Shackleford Wisley Fox Corner Farley Green	

	Artington ² Eashing ² Hurtmore ²	
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Figure Seven: Finalised settlement hierarchy with settlements in four tiers.

² Artington, Eashing, and Hurtmore were excluded from the study and therefore did not receive a score for any of the metrics. This is due to the loose knit pattern of development making it difficult to define boundaries for the settlements for the purpose of this study.

Settlement Hierarchy Map



Appendix A: Scoring of Service and Facilities

Services / Facilities	Score
Education	
Primary School	3
Secondary School	4
Nursery / Creche / Further Education	2
Healthcare	
Hospital / GP surgery	4
Other health (dentist, optician, pharmacy, care home)	2
Shops / Consumer Services / Employment	
Superstore	3
Convenience / local store / post office	2
Other retail (e.g. bakery) / Office & Industrial / Bank	1
Hospitality	
Restaurants, pubs, cafes, takeaways	2
Hotel	1
Community Facilities	
Village or Community Hall / Place of Worship / sports club / entertainment facilities	1
Library	2
Leisure centre	3
Open Space / Outside Facilities	
Public park	2
Sports pitch / MUGA / Playground / Allotments / public car park	1

Appendix B: Scores and rank for each settlement

Table 1: Maximum Connectivity score of settlements and their rank

Settlement	Maximum Connectivity Score	Rank
Guildford Urban Area (inc TC)	84	1
Ash and Tongham Urban Area	71	2
Shalford	64	3
East Horsley	62	4
Fairlands	59	5
Wood Street Village	59	5
Effingham	58	7
Peasmarsh	58	7
Pirbright	58	7
Jacobs Well	57	10
Send	56	11
Chilworth	51	12
Normandy	51	12
Ripley	51	12
Shere	51	12
Gomshall	50	16
Worplesdon	40	17
Ash Green	48	18
Send Marsh / Burntcommon	48	18
West Clandon	48	18
West Horsley	48	18
Compton	44	22
East Clandon	42	23
Flexford	41	24
Albury	40	25
Wisley	40	25
Fox Corner	38	27
Puttenham	37	28
Seale	36	29
Shackleford	36	29
Wanborough	36	29
The Sands	33	32
Peaslake	32	33
Ockham	30	34
Farley Green	21	35
Holmbury St Mary	21	35
Artington	-	-
Eashing	-	-
Hurtmore	-	-

Table 2: Service and facility score of settlements and their rank

Settlement	Service and Facility Score	Rank
Guildford Urban Area (inc TC)	5090	1
Ash and Tongham Urban Area	421	2
East Horsley	201	3
Ripley	180	4
Shalford	93	5
Send	76	6
Effingham	75	7
Peasmarsh	70	8
Shere	70	8
Pirbright	46	10
Chilworth	41	11
Send Marsh / Burntcommon	39	12
Gomshall	36	13
Fairlands	31	14
Flexford	27	15
Wood Street Village	27	15
Albury	26	17
West Horsley	25	18
Jacobs Well	20	19
Normandy	20	19
Holmbury St Mary	19	21
Seale	18	22
Compton	17	23
Puttenham	16	24
Worplesdon	14	25
Peaslake	12	26
Shackleford	10	27
East Clandon	9	28
West Clandon	8	29
Ockham	7	30
The Sands	7	30
Wisley	5	32
Farley Green	3	33
Fox Corner	3	33
Wanborough	3	33
Ash Green	1	36
Artington	-	-
Eashing	-	-
Hurtmore	-	-

Table 3: Population of settlements and their rank

Settlement	Population (to nearest 100)	Rank
Guildford Urban Area (inc TC)	81900	1
Ash and Tongham Urban Area	21400	2
East Horsley	5900	3
Send	2500	4
Shalford	2300	5
Chilworth	1900	6
Send Marsh / Burntcommon	1900	6
Effingham	1600	8
Gomshall	1300	9
Jacobs Well	1200	10
Fairlands	1100	11
Ripley	1100	11
Pirbright	1000	13
West Horsley	1000	13
Flexford	900	15
West Clandon	900	15
Wood Street Village	900	15
Worplesdon	700	18
Ash Green	600	19
Compton	600	19
Normandy	600	19
Shere	600	19
Ockham	500	23
Peasmarsh	500	23
Farley Green	400	25
The Sands	400	25
Wanborough	400	25
Albury	300	28
East Clandon	300	28
Peaslake	300	28
Puttenham	300	28
Fox Corner	200	32
Holmbury St Mary	200	32
Seale	200	32
Shackleford	200	32
Wisley	200	32
Artington	-	-
Eashing	-	-
Hurtmore	-	-