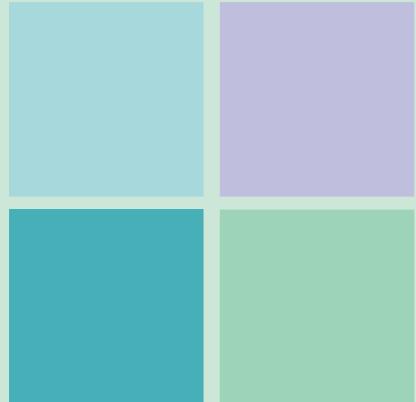


Borough Portrait



September 2007



Planning Policy, Environment & Regeneration
Andy Farrall, Strategic Director.

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1.0 Introduction

A Glossary is available at the end of the document to explain many of the references to technical terms and names of documents that readers may be unfamiliar with.

The Sustainable Community Strategy and the Local Development Framework

The Warrington Partnership and Warrington Borough Council have started work on two key strategies that will shape the future of Warrington over the next 15 to 20 years.

In 2003 the Warrington Partnership produced “Warrington Today”, which identified challenges to the continued success of Warrington and set the context for the first Community Strategy: “Warrington Towards Tomorrow”, published in 2005.

The challenge now set by Government is to turn the original strategy into a ‘Sustainable Community Strategy’ by developing a stronger focus on integrating social, economic and environmental issues and by tackling the longer-term and global impacts of communities.

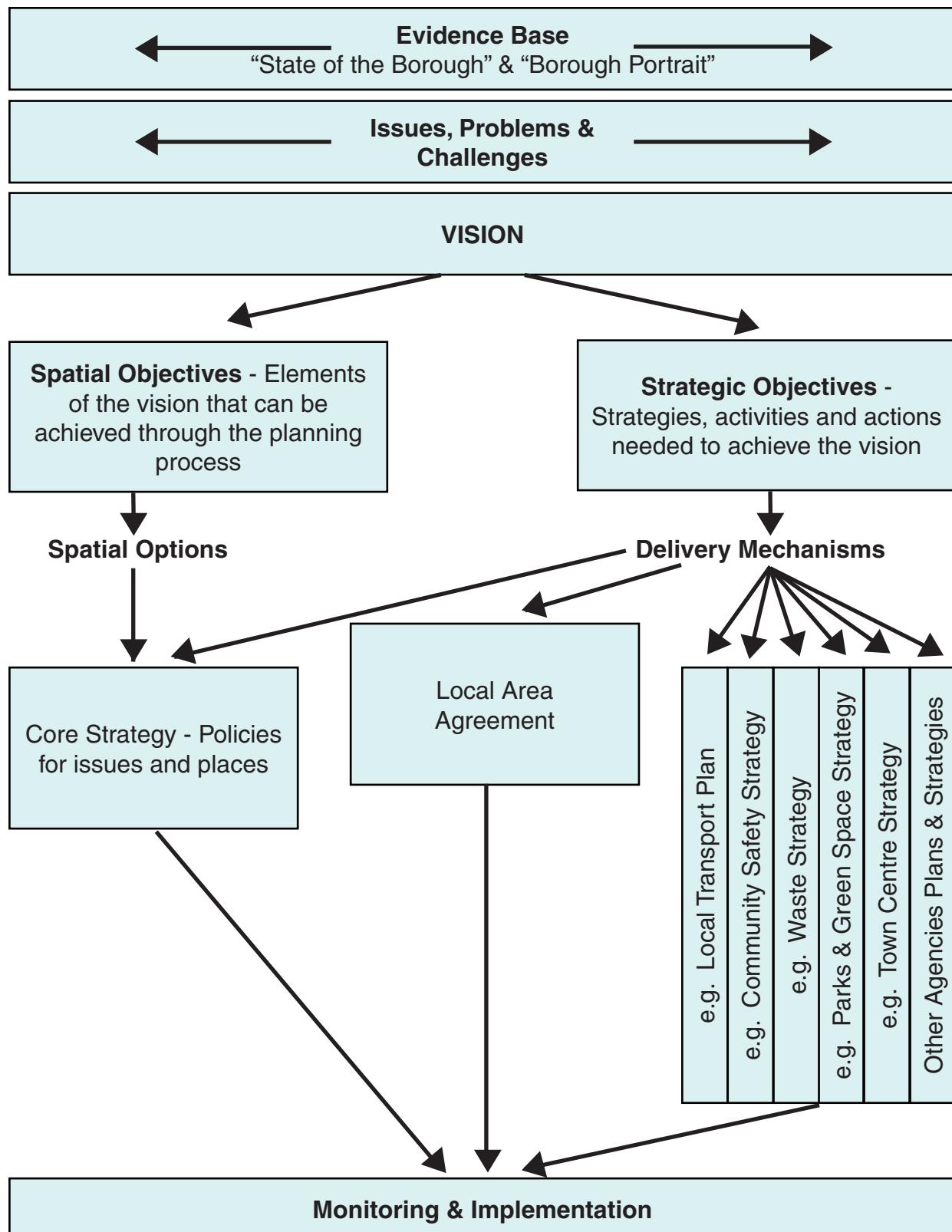
A new planning framework introduced in 2004 changed traditional land use plans into spatial plans, which are more focused on place-making and delivery rather than just controlling development. As part of this framework work has started on a Local Development Framework (LDF) which will eventually replace the Unitary Development Plan.

The LDF is a key part of the delivery of the Sustainable Community Strategy. Where possible, the development of both should be closely linked.

Common areas of work are set out on the diagram opposite. These include gathering evidence, identifying issues, problems and challenges and creating a shared vision for the borough.

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK CORE STRATEGY

SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY STRATEGY



The State of the Borough

An audit was undertaken earlier in 2007 which compares and benchmarks the performance of Warrington against comparator areas (Cheshire and Warrington, North West of England and the rest of Britain). The report gives a snapshot of Warrington's performance against a number of economic, social and environmental indicators. A summary is outlined below:

Warrington's **economic** performance is clearly its strength. Its large and enterprising economy, which includes a significant share of knowledge-driven employment, results in the borough sitting in the top quintile whether benchmarked by the local area of Cheshire and Warrington, the wider NW region, or nationally. This is impressive, given the local competition from the large economic hubs of Liverpool and Manchester, and their immediate surrounding areas. Worryingly, the resident skill levels are relatively low – the borough is in the bottom quintile relative to the local area of Cheshire and Warrington, and only average relative to the wider areas. This could have knock-on effects for the local economy and local prosperity.

Social conditions in the borough are much weaker when compared to the economic indicators. When benchmarked nationally, Warrington has an average performance: it is a reasonably prosperous borough that has attracted a good share of knowledge workers, thus reflecting its economic strengths. Nevertheless, its inequality score stands out, with the borough falling within the most unequal quintile of districts nationally; this is again reflected in its below-par performance with respect to health and crime. When compared to the NW of England, Warrington has a mixed performance. This benchmark highlights the pockets of deprivation within the borough, with a very prosperous population overall but also a very unequal one. One future test will therefore be to ensure that Warrington's favourable industrial structure fully translates into broader economic prosperity for its residents.

The **environmental** indicators used in this analysis give rise to an above average profile for Warrington. Housing is one of the most affordable in the country, and in the Cheshire and Warrington area, although it is about average for the NW region. Connectivity is its other main asset – rated very good or above average by the benchmarks. There are weaknesses in the borough's growth in commercial and industrial property, with the floorspace change indicator rated average at best. The borough has strong local competition with regard to access to services. However, the borough enjoys good access to amenities and a good quality of natural environment relative to its sub-region – these indicators are about average by regional and national standards.

The report gives valuable evidence of how Warrington is performing in a regional and national context. The Borough Portrait follows on from this by showing the relative performance of different areas of the borough, so that we can identify problems and plan in a truly "spatial" way by formulating plans and strategies appropriate to the different locations in the borough.

Warrington Borough Portrait

The overriding aim of both the Sustainable Community Strategy and the LDF is to create a sustainable community. The Government defines a sustainable community as being :

- Active, Inclusive and safe
- Environmentally sensitive
- Well designed and built
- Well connected
- Thriving
- Well served
- Well run and fair to everyone.

The portrait of the borough will attempt to illustrate how parts of Warrington are currently performing in each of these areas.

It is important that everyone can agree on the current situation, as presented on the following pages. Once we can agree on the key problems and issues facing the borough, we can identify different ways of addressing them (options) so that we can make the area better and make it into the kind of place described in our vision. By analysing the sustainability, acceptability and deliverability of each of these ways forward we can decide on the best way to improve the area and create policies and strategies.

Your Input

We need to know what issues you think should be addressed to make Warrington, and more particularly the area where you live or work, a better place.

For each of the sections set out, we would like you to answer the following questions:

1. Is there any information that is missing that would add to the current picture of the borough?
2. What are the main issues and problems that are revealed by the evidence presented?

We would also welcome your comments on where the borough should be aiming to be in 15-20 years time taking into account how we are currently performing. This will help us to create a vision for the area.

A separate response sheet is available for your comments, and should be used where possible. This response sheet is also available electronically. Please call (01925) 442839 or email ldf@warrington.gov.uk to request a copy.

This form should be returned to: The Planning Policy Team, Environment & Regeneration Directorate, New Town House, Buttermarket Street, warrington, WA1 2NH or email your response to ldf@warrington.gov.uk.

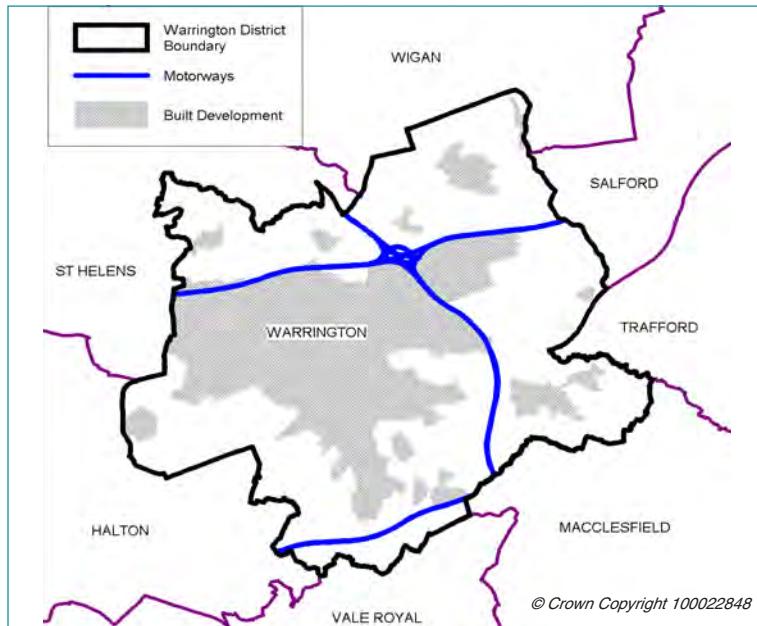
Please try and respond by 2 November 2007. We will, however, accept comments after this date.

2.0 Background

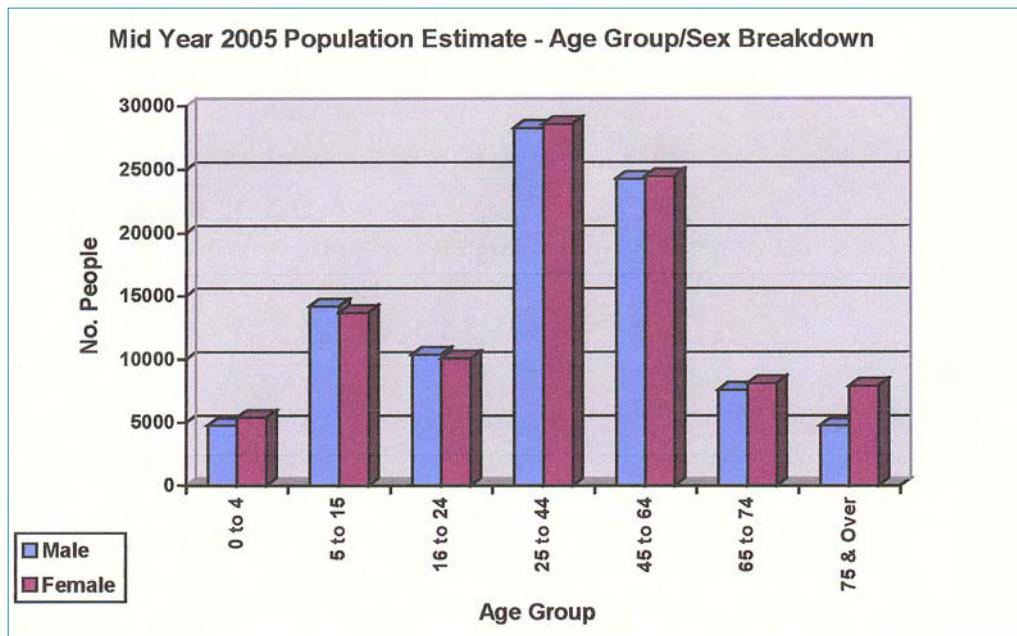
Warrington is the most northerly of eight local authorities in Cheshire. It shares boundaries with Halton, the four metropolitan boroughs of St. Helens, Wigan, Salford and Trafford and the Cheshire districts of Macclesfield and Vale Royal.

The borough of Warrington covers 176 square kilometres and, at midyear 2005, was estimated to have a population of 194,711 living in 81,460 households.

The town of Warrington is by far the largest settlement in the borough, having a population of over 160,000 and providing jobs for 80,000 people. This, in part, reflects over 20 years of planned growth following its designation as a New Town in 1968. The Warrington New Town Outline Plan, approved in 1973, set out a strategy to expand the town's population from about 120,000 to 200,000 by the year 2000. While the planned rate of growth has not been achieved and some of the supporting transport infrastructure is not in place, the growth that has taken place has markedly changed the status, profile and character of the town.

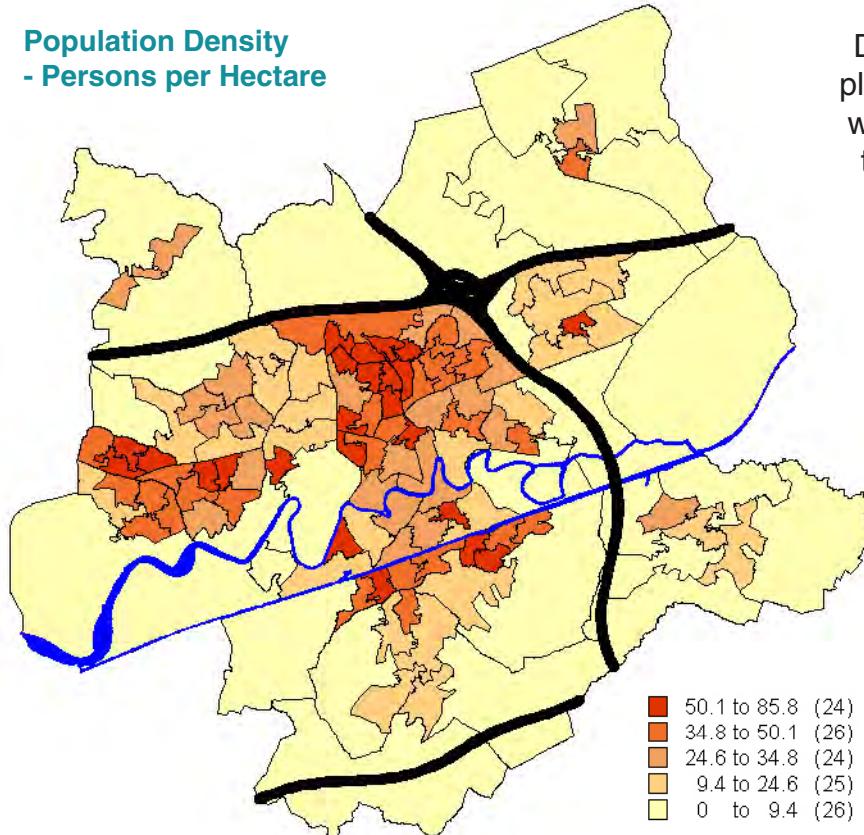


Warrington in relation to neighbouring authorities



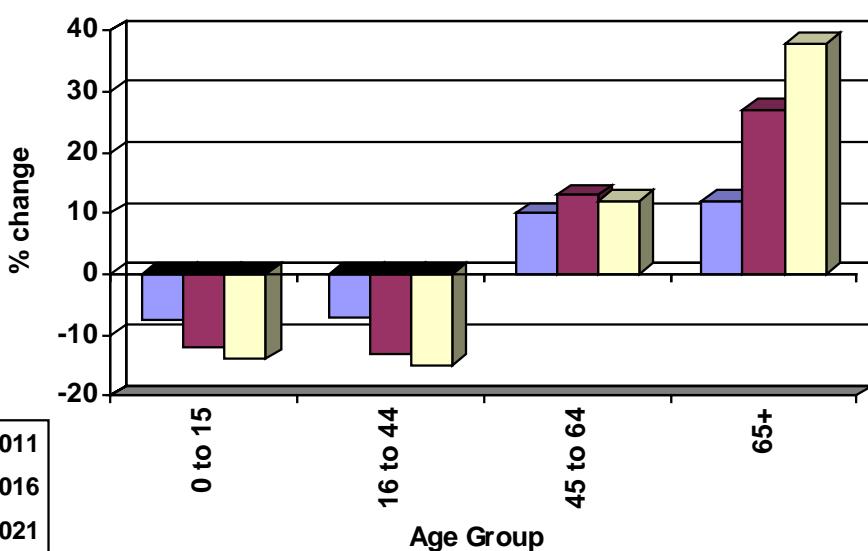
Source: Registrar General Mid Year Estimates, National Statistics, Crown Copyright

**Population Density
- Persons per Hectare**



During the new town era, planning policies of restraint were successfully applied to the villages and rural areas of the borough. The largest of the borough's outlying settlements are Lymm, Culcheth and Burtonwood. These play largely 'dormitory' roles but also provide a range of services to their surrounding areas. These, along with the smaller settlements of Appleton Thorn, Croft, Glazebury, Hollins Green, Oughtrington, Winwick and Grappenhall Heys, are treated as green belt inset villages in the UDP.

Warrington Borough Population Forecasts 2005 to 2021

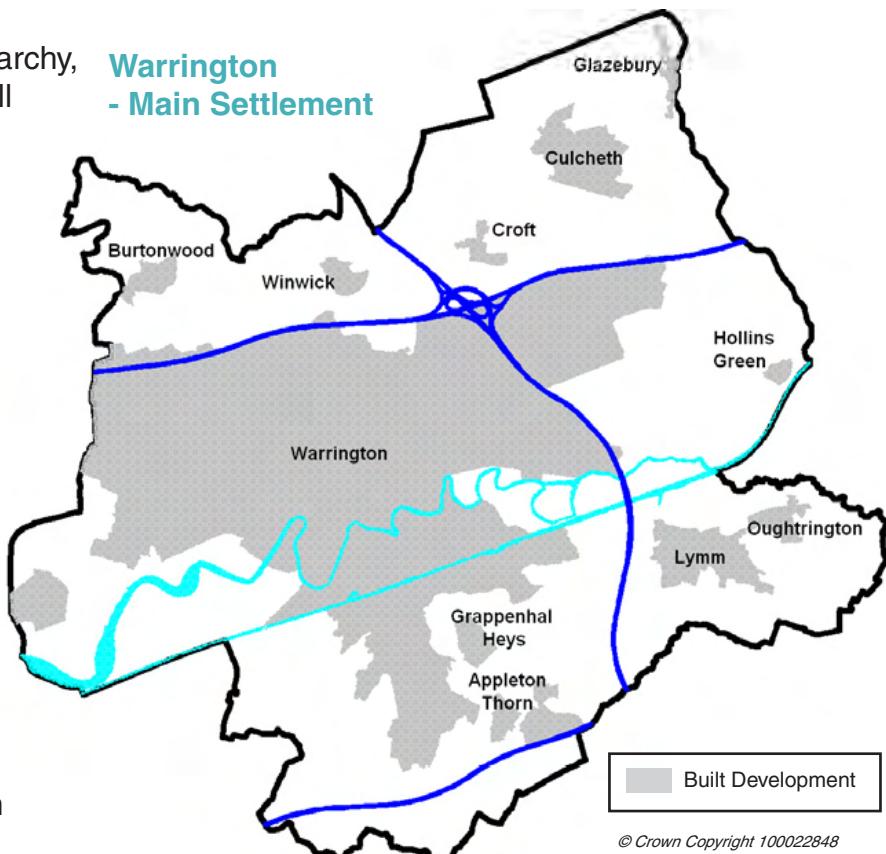


Sources - 2005 Registrar General Mid Year Estimate 2005, National Statistics, Crown Copyright.

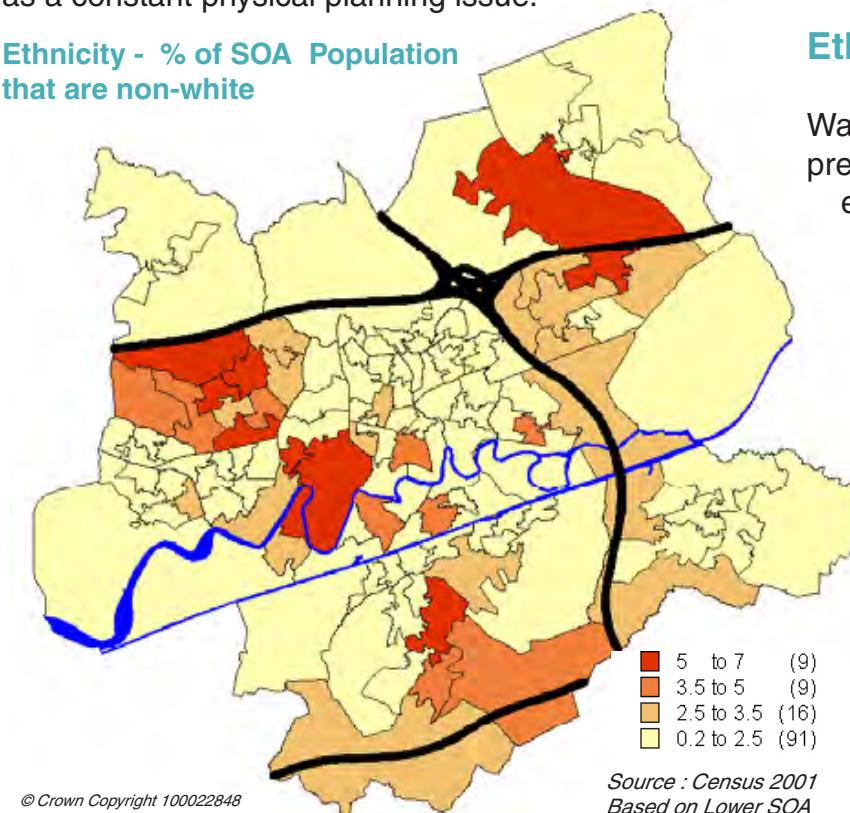
2006 onwards: Warrington Population Forecasts 2005 - 2021, Produced by Cheshire County under special democratic agreement.

At the next level in the hierarchy, there are a number of small settlements set in open countryside and 'washed over' by green belt. These vary greatly in character and include Broomedge, Collins Green, Cuerdley Cross, Glazebrook, Grappenhall, Hatton, Heatley/Heatley Heath, Higher Walton, Mee Brow/Fowley Common, Stretton, Thelwall, Weaste Lane and New Lane End.

Influential in Warrington's development to date, and undoubtedly in its future development, is its location at the hub of the region's communications network. This aspect will be looked into in greater depth in section 6 'Well Connected'. Two significant waterways dissect the main urban area; the River Mersey, which passes close to the town centre and, further south, the Manchester Ship Canal. This role as a crossing point of both river and canal provides an essential part of the town's character as well as a constant physical planning issue.



Ethnicity - % of SOA Population that are non-white



Ethnicity

Warrington consists of a predominantly 'White British' ethnic make up. The 2001 census identifies that only 2.1% of the resident population in Warrington are non-white compared to 5.6% in the North West and 8.7% in England and Wales.

The Asian/Asian British group accounts for the largest non-white ethnic group at 0.8%. 2004 estimates for the borough show that the percentage of non-white residents has risen to 2.8%

3.0 A Sustainable Community should be Active, Inclusive and Safe

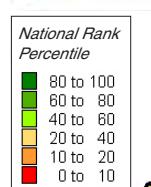
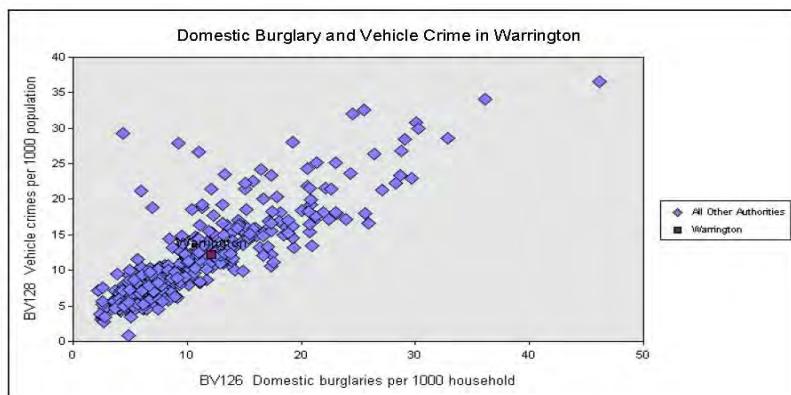
Activity

Figures from the Audit Commission show that Warrington's turnout at the last European election (41.38%) was slightly higher than the national mean average (39.35%). Turnouts in the General Elections in the Warrington South Constituency have consistently been above national averages since 1992. Turnout in Warrington North Constituency in both 2001 and 2005 was, however, well below the national figure (source: Electoral Commission).

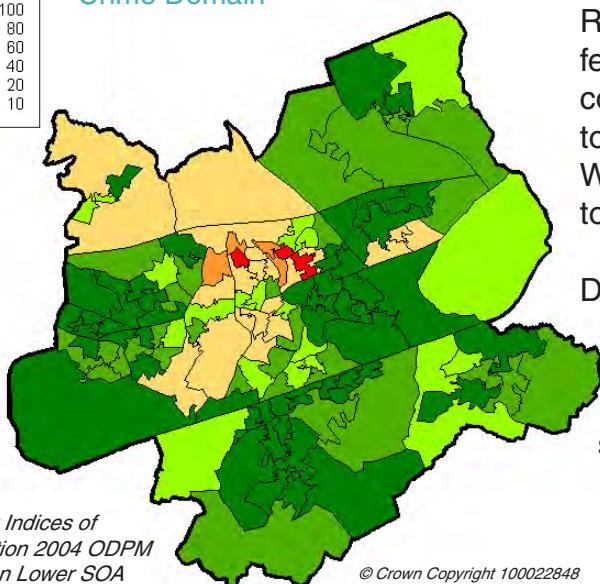
Warrington has a very active and well-supported voluntary and community sector with over 1,000 local organisations and more than 18,000 volunteers registered with them. Overall volunteering levels are likely to be higher and a more accurate picture is currently being sought. (*Ref. Page 22 WBC Corporate Assessment, Self Assessment June 2007*)

Crime

Warrington is a relatively low crime area compared with the North West, with 64 reported BCS comparator crimes per 1000 population in 05/06 compared to 72 in the North West. However crime levels are slightly above the national average of 62 crimes per 1000 population. Since 2005/06 domestic burglary has reduced by 14% and vehicle crime by 22%. Following an increase in previous years, violent crime has reduced by 5% in the last year (source: Cheshire Police: www.cheshire.police.uk).



Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004:
Crime Domain

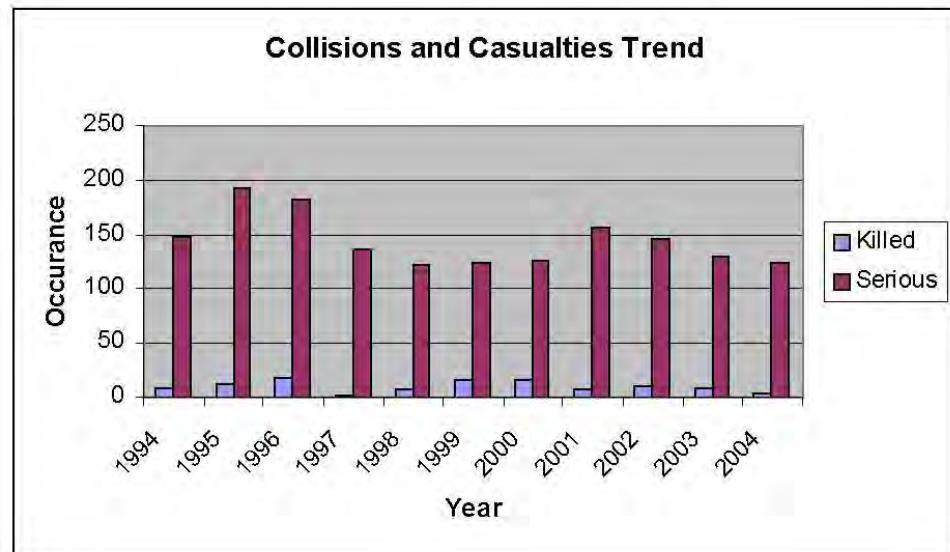


78% of people surveyed in the General Resident Survey in 2006 said that they felt safe in Warrington during the day compared to 82% in 2003. This falls to 33% of residents who feel safe in Warrington after dark in 2006 compared to 41% in 2003.

Despite the overall low crime rates, public perception of safety in the Borough remains similar to the national level, but there is a marked fall in the perception of safety at night time.

Road Safety

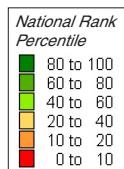
Safety on the roads has been improving in the borough, but there are still comparatively high numbers of people killed or seriously injured on our roads. The totals are slightly decreased when the effect of the motorways is deducted. (Source Local Transport Plan 2006-2011)



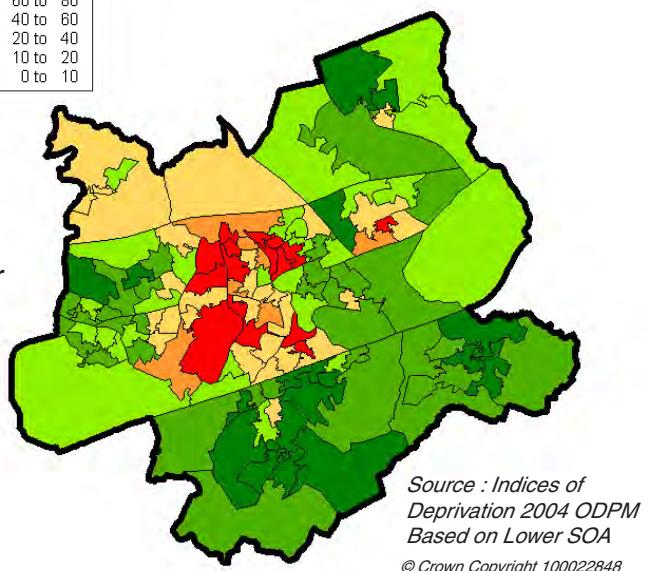
Neighbourhoods

Although the 2004 Indices of Multiple Deprivation show that 19 Super Output Areas are within the 20% most deprived in the Country (and 9 of these are within the 10% most deprived nationally), there is high satisfaction of neighbourhoods as a place to live.

76% of the borough's population are either very satisfied or fairly satisfied with their neighbourhoods with only 2% stating that they are very dissatisfied. (BV General Resident Survey 2006).



Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004



Health

The trend in Warrington is of improving health and although the rate of improvement is faster than England as a whole, deaths from all causes are currently 7% above the English average. The gap between Warrington and England averages is narrowing but there is still some way to go, particularly with the over 65s (Data Source: Health Profile of Warrington 2007).

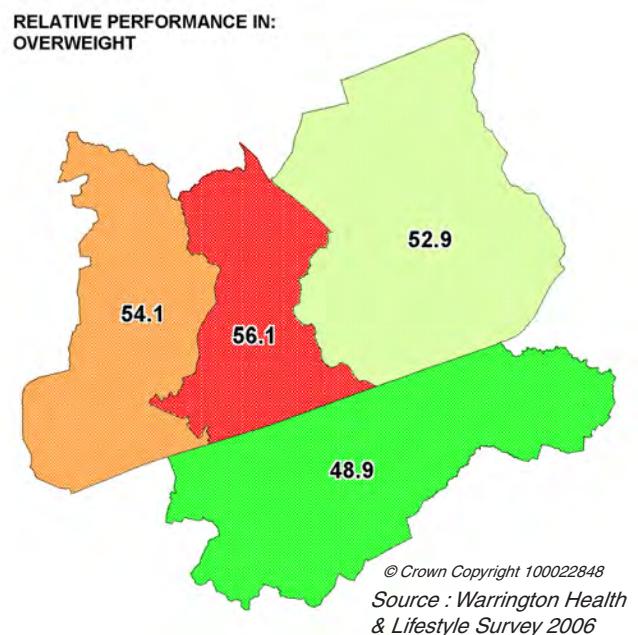
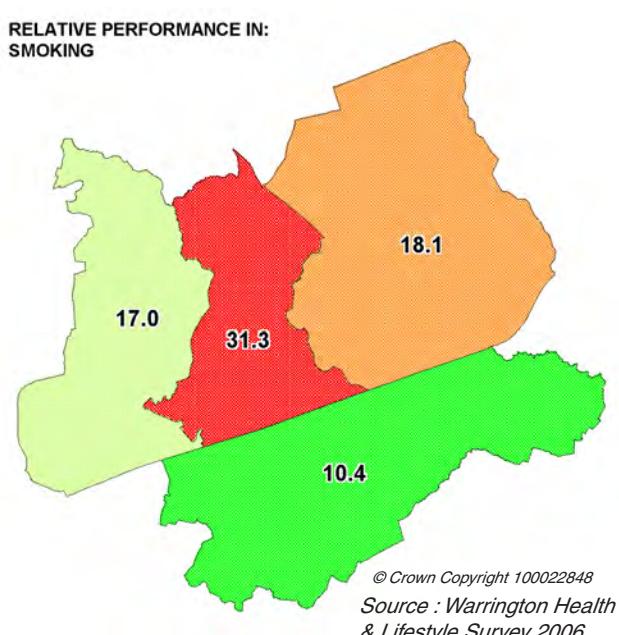
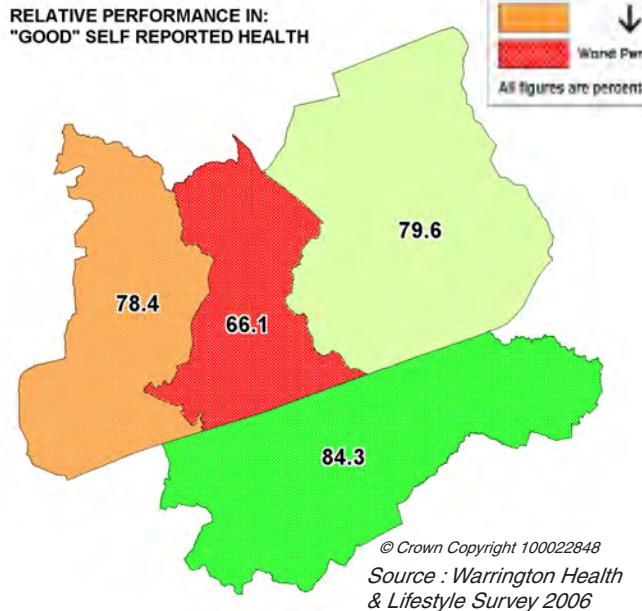
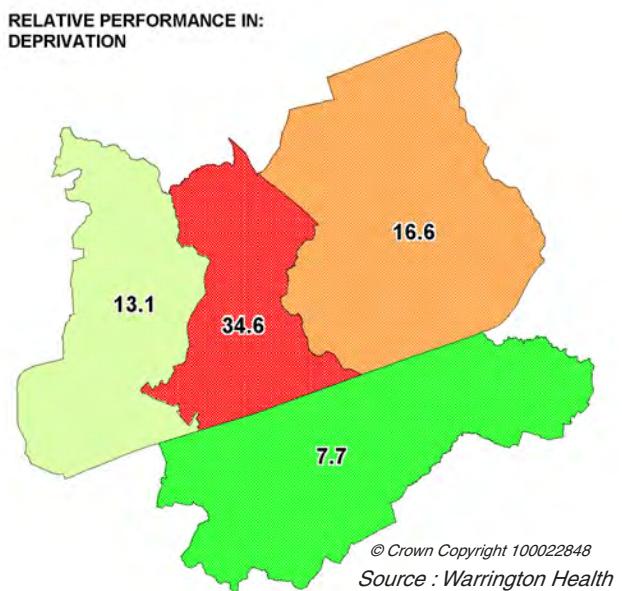
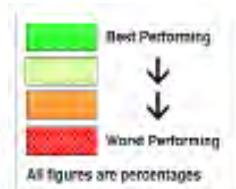
Increasing obesity and alcohol consumption as well as an ageing population could be fuelling a "time bomb" of future ill health. In addition, the gap between the rich and the poor is not closing.

Warrington has marked variations in affluence within the town. Areas of greater deprivation experience higher levels of ill health. There is a 22% difference in rates for all causes of death between inner and outer Warrington.

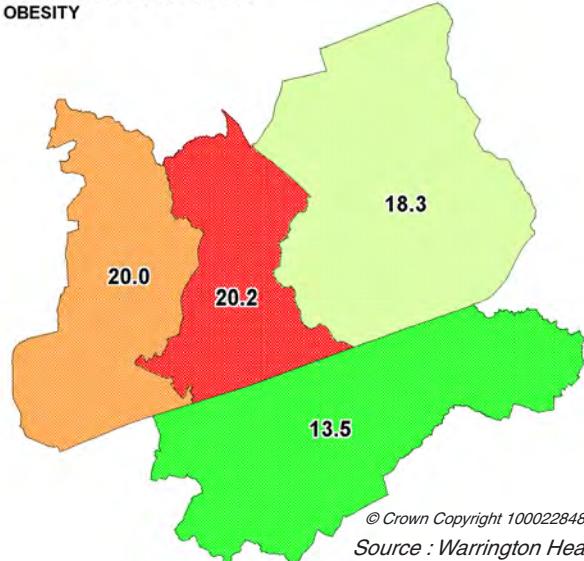
Lifestyle factors are also worse in areas of relative deprivation. Poor self reported health, sedentary lifestyle, smoking prevalence, poor diet behaviours and being overweight are all worse in the central area of town.

Information on lifestyle is not routinely collected through any standard data source. Information on lifestyle factors has been taken from the 2006 Health, Lifestyle and Community Survey commissioned to better understand local health need and health related behaviours within Warrington.

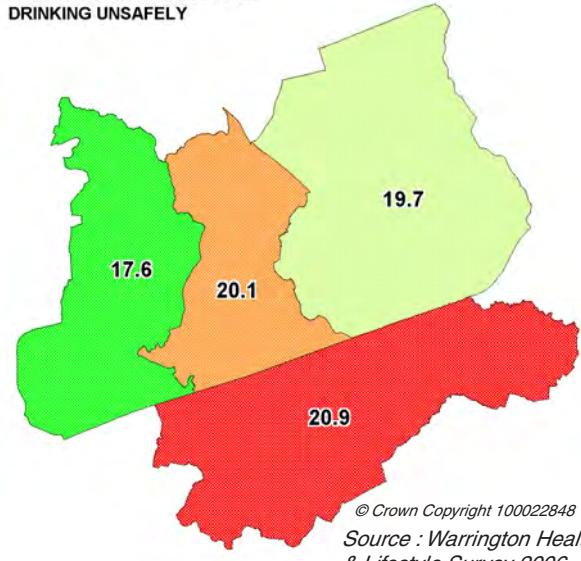
Health and Lifestyle Factor Results by Neighbourhood



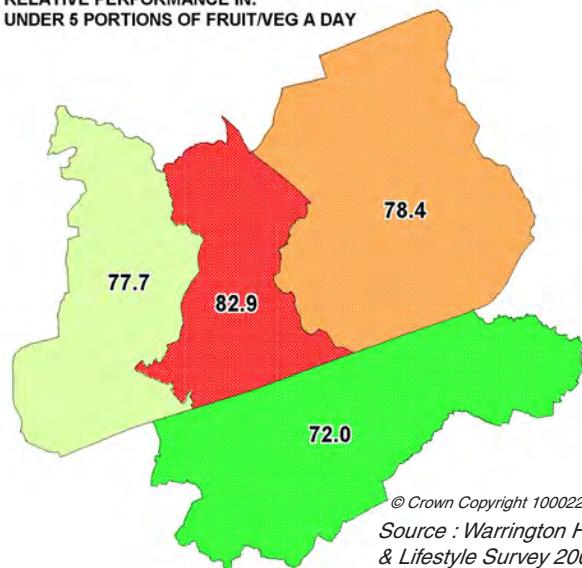
RELATIVE PERFORMANCE IN:
OBESITY



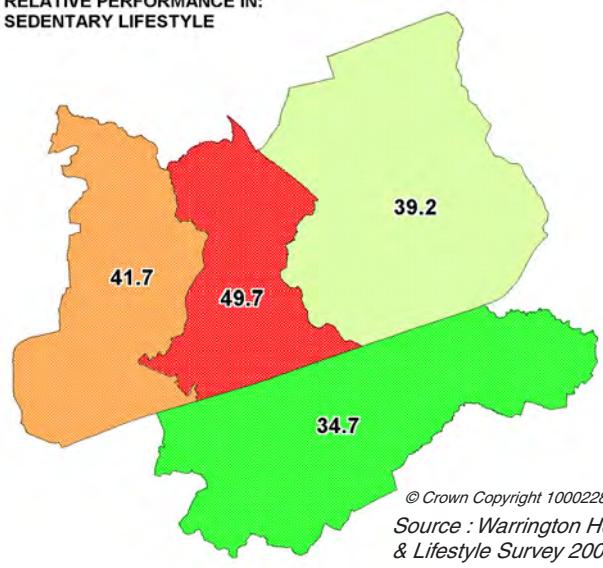
RELATIVE PERFORMANCE IN:
DRINKING UNSAFELY



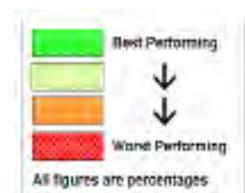
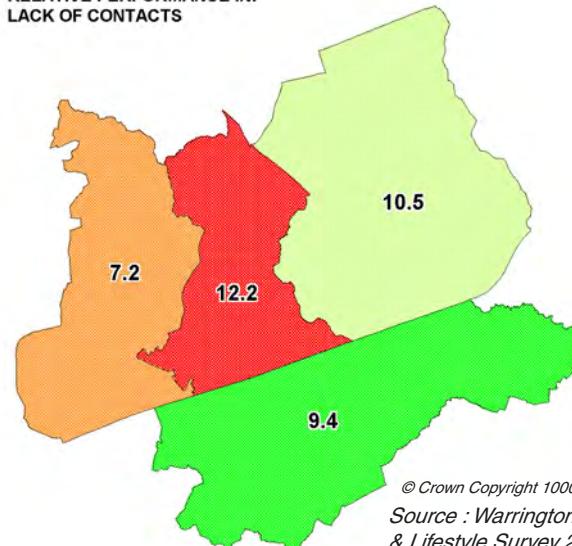
RELATIVE PERFORMANCE IN:
UNDER 5 PORTIONS OF FRUIT/VEG A DAY



RELATIVE PERFORMANCE IN:
SEDENTARY LIFESTYLE



RELATIVE PERFORMANCE IN:
LACK OF CONTACTS



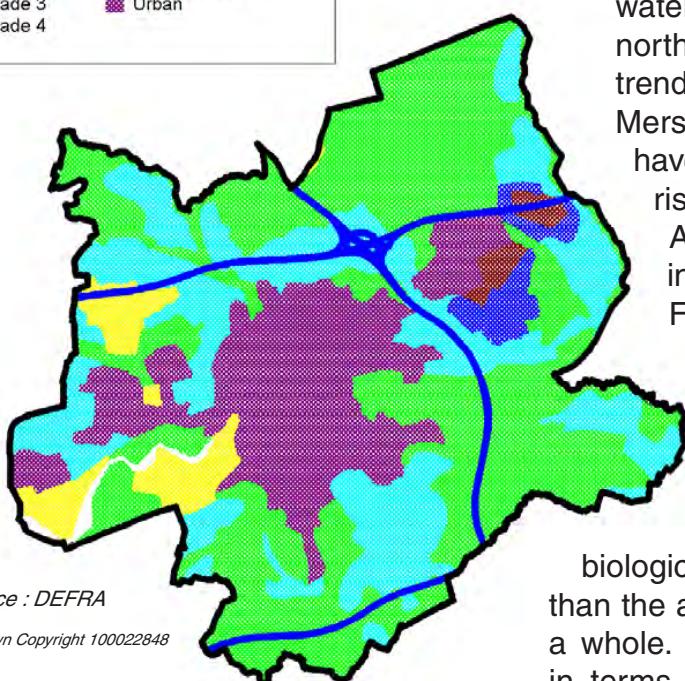
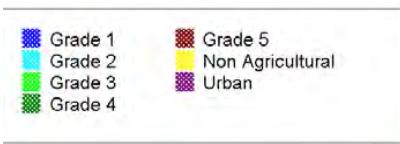
4.0 A Sustainable Community should be Environmentally Sensitive

The borough has extensive areas of high-grade agricultural land, a varied landscape character, and important areas of nature conservation, mostly within the relatively narrow gaps of open land separating Warrington from urban areas to the west, north and east. Areas of low-lying land within the Mersey flood plain act as a further constraint to development.

Evidence regarding the borough's landscape character and the County Historic Landscape Characterisation are awaited. These pieces of work will help to identify locally distinctive landscape and townscape character, and will be important in providing baseline information.

Warrington's grade 1 agricultural land lies on the eastern side of the borough at Rixton Moss, and around Woolston, Martinscroft, Holcroft and Glazebrook Mosses. There are significant tracts of grade 2 land around Warrington, notably around Burtonwood to the north, Penketh to the west, Higher Walton, Grappenhall and Appleton to the south and extending out to the borough's eastern fringes.

Agricultural Land Classification



Source : DEFRA

© Crown Copyright 100022848

Major aquifers underlie the majority of the borough and the groundwater within it is of significant importance for public water supply. Groundwater levels in the north of the borough are high and the trend is rising. Areas around the River Mersey and the Manchester Ship Canal have been identified as being areas at risk from flooding by the Environment Agency and are likely to be confirmed in the Council's forthcoming Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.

River quality within the borough (in terms of chemical and biological quality) is considered to be worse than the average found in the North West as a whole. No trend data has been identified in terms of biological quality and although

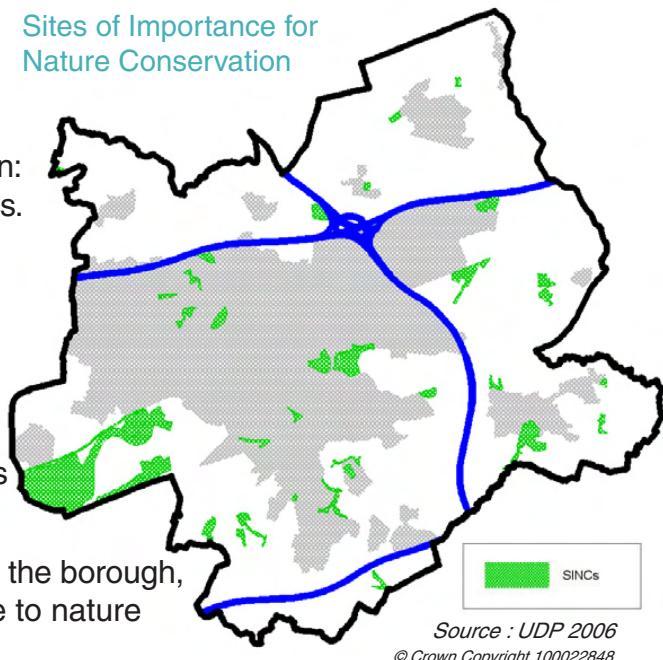
trends in chemical river quality show that the percentage of river length considered to be of "good" or "fair" quality continues to increase, a significant amount of river length previously considered to be of "poor" quality has deteriorated and is now considered to be "bad" (source: Environment Agency Chemical & Biological General Quality Assessment).

Nature Conservation

There are three sites within the borough that have been designated as being of international importance for nature conservation: Rixton Clay Pits, Risley Moss and Holcroft Moss. The same three sites are designated as being of national importance by being Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) alongside Woolston Eyes. A further 41 sites have been identified within and around the borough as being of local nature conservation importance including 2 Local Nature Reserves and 39 Sites of Nature Conservation.

6 UK key habitats have been identified within the borough, and a further 12 habitats of local importance to nature conservation have been identified.

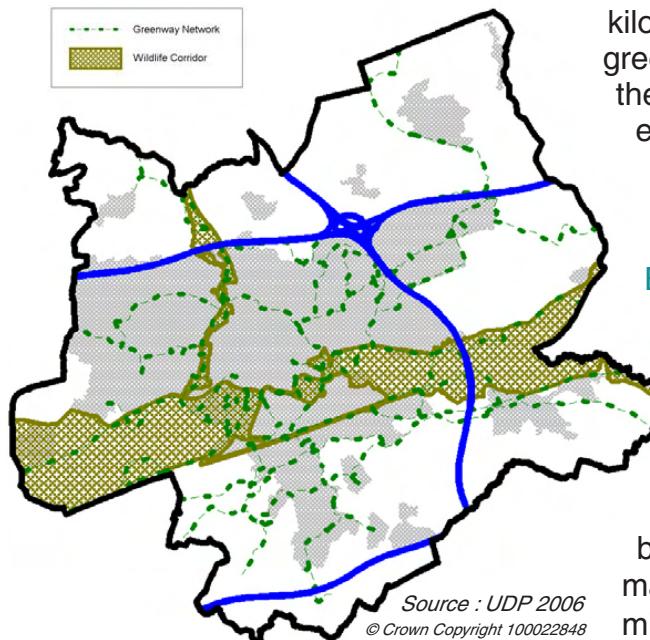
Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation



The council's Nature Conservation Strategy has identified the Mersey Valley Corridor and the Sankey Valley Park as major wildlife corridors

The Mersey Valley Corridor constitutes a wide tract of land (exceeding 2kms in places) extending across the borough from Fiddlers Ferry Power Station in the west, to Hollins Green and the flood plain of the River in the east. Its value lies in the mix of river valley habitats, notably wetlands, in the context of the Mersey Estuary as a whole - one of the largest estuaries in Europe and supporting internationally important numbers of birds.

Greenway Network & Wildlife Corridor



Sankey Valley Linear Park is an important corridor which runs north-south for over 6 kilometres through Warrington, linking the green belt to the north, to the River Mersey in the south. It is characterised by 'new town' ecology-led landscaping adjoining Sankey Brook and the St Helens Canal, and is important for flora and fauna.

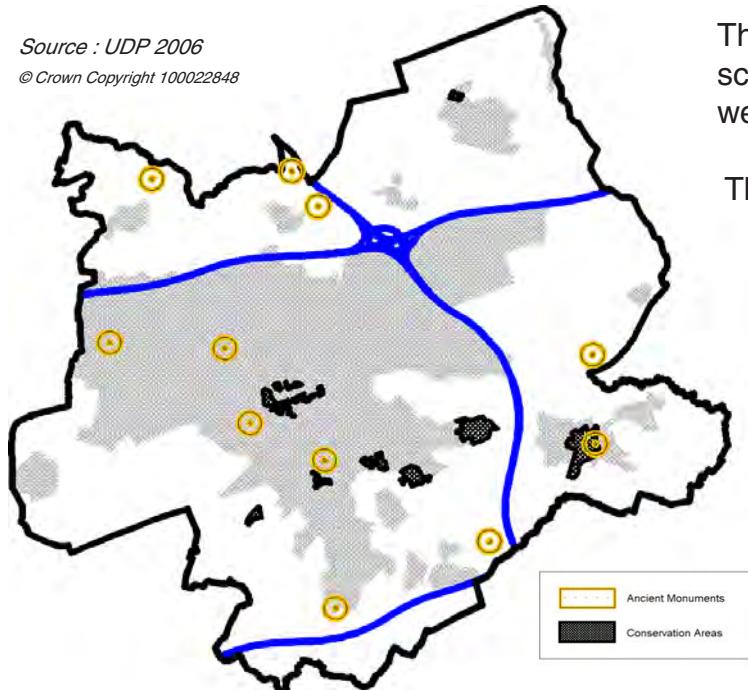
Built Heritage

There are 348 listed buildings and 16 conservation areas in the borough and other buildings and structures that are of interest and are included on a local list. They are finite and non-renewable resources and their future survival depends on how the buildings are used and managed, on appropriate maintenance and repair and on alterations that minimise the loss of the heritage asset.

While the majority of listed buildings are in good repair, a 'Buildings At Risk' register compiled in 2000 to English Heritage standards, identified that 18% of the stock is vulnerable and 4% is deteriorating. Action targeted at these buildings has already started, and needs to be continued.

Ancient Monuments & Conservation Areas

Source : UDP 2006
© Crown Copyright 100022848



The borough also contains 12 scheduled ancient monuments and a wealth of archaeological remains.

There are 397 entries in the Cheshire County Sites and Monuments Record relating to Warrington.

Air Quality

Air quality within the borough is generally very good. There are, however locations where it has been considered necessary to designate Air Quality Management Areas. The first area was designated in 2001 and constitutes a buffer of 50m around major motorways crossing the borough. The second, designated in 2005 is concentrated on an area around Parker Street to the North of Wilson Patten Street to the west of the town centre. An Air Quality Management Plan was produced in 2003 to improve air quality for the whole of Warrington, not just in the declared areas.

Minerals & Waste

There are currently five operational mineral sites in the borough including Southworth Quarry, Birchwood Lane and Rixton.

The borough makes a significant contribution to meeting regional and sub regional waste disposal needs and there are currently 8 operational landfill/landraise sites within the borough. The most significant are located at Arpley, Risley and Rixton where substantial volumes of municipal, commercial and industrial wastes are deposited.

The borough contains a Biological Treatment Facility for the clean-up of contaminated land based at the Risley landfill site. A green waste composting operation has been approved but is non operational at present. The borough operates three household waste recycling centres and there are four privately owned and operated waste transfer stations dealing with a variety of commercial and industrial waste arisings as well as the United Utilities waste water treatment works.

Energy

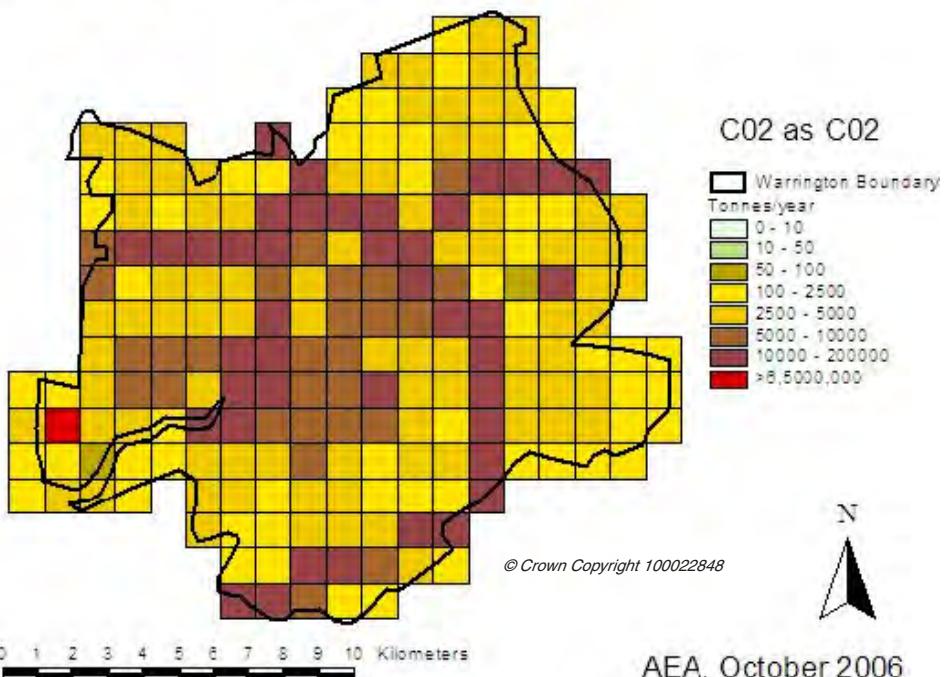
In terms of renewable energy approximately 20 Mega Watts of electricity is generated by the utilisation of landfill gas from the Arpley and Risley landfill sites. Fiddlers Ferry Power Station co-fires biomass with coal as a fuel source in response to the Governments objective to reduce CO₂ emissions. Waste issues will be developed further within a separate Waste Development Plan Document.

Climate Change

The council has recently signed the Nottingham Declaration on climate change and is committed to developing a strategy which will successfully comply with the objectives of the declaration. The council is also a partner of the Cheshire and Warrington Economic Alliance (CWEA) and is engaged with the Sub Group on Climate Change which has the task of developing a climate change strategy in accordance with the measures and objectives contained within the NWDA Climate Change Action Plan.

This map shows
the CO₂ emissions
within the borough
in 2004.

Total CO₂ Emissions 2004



AEA, October 2006

5.0 A Sustainable Community should be Well Designed & Built

Household size and composition

The 2001 Census identified that there were 79,980 household spaces in the borough, of which 78,030 were 'households' (i.e. occupied by residents). The number of households has increased 9.7% since 1991. Council tax records show a mid-2005 figure of 80,593 occupied households, slightly lower than the estimated figure of 81,460 which is based on the 2007 Census and Housing Land Monitoring.

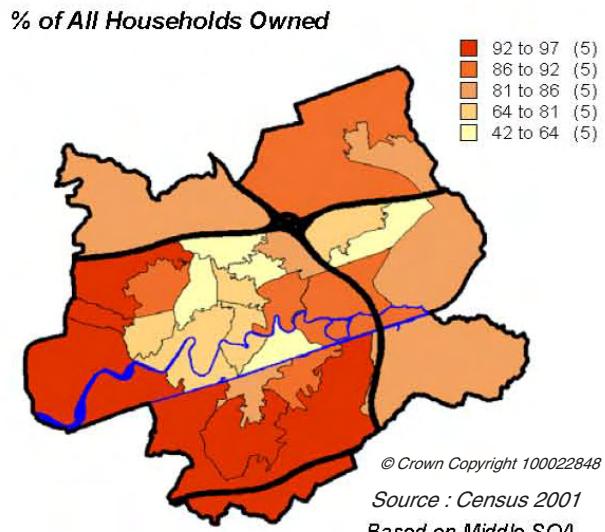
Average household size in 2001 for Warrington was 2.41 people. This compares to 2.35 in the North West and 2.36 nationally in England & Wales.

There is a lower percentage of single occupant households in Warrington (27.5%) than regionally (30.9%) or nationally (30%)

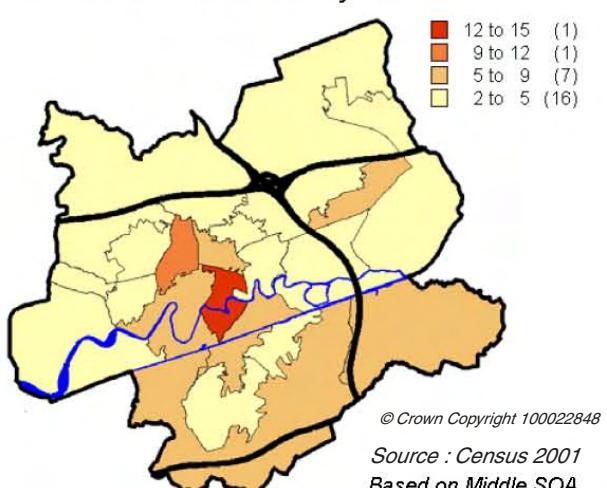
Housing Mix (Tenure)

Tenure	Warrington	North West	UK	% Change Since 1991 for Warrington
Owned	76	69.3	68.9	+13.3
Private Rented	4.2	7.7	8.7	+8
Social Rented	17.6	20.1	19.2	-12.9

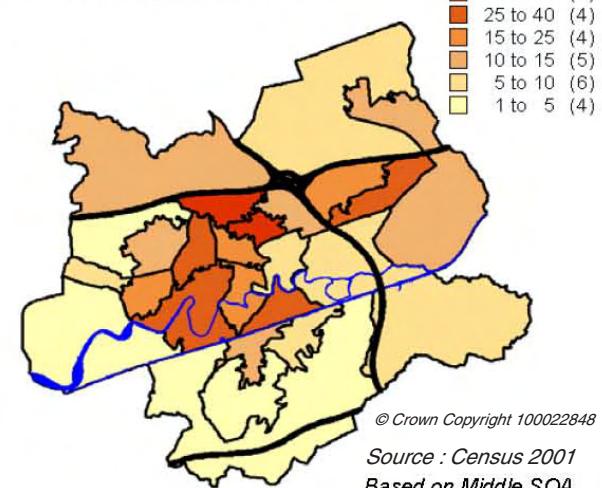
Housing Tenure as a % of all stock
(2001 Census)



% of All Households Privately Rented

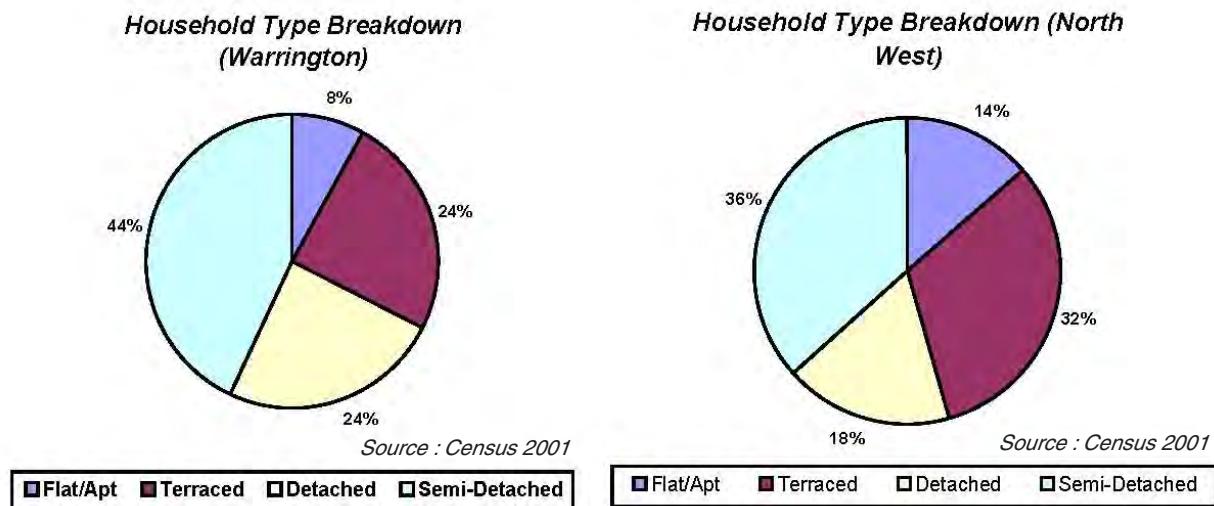


% of All Households Social Rented

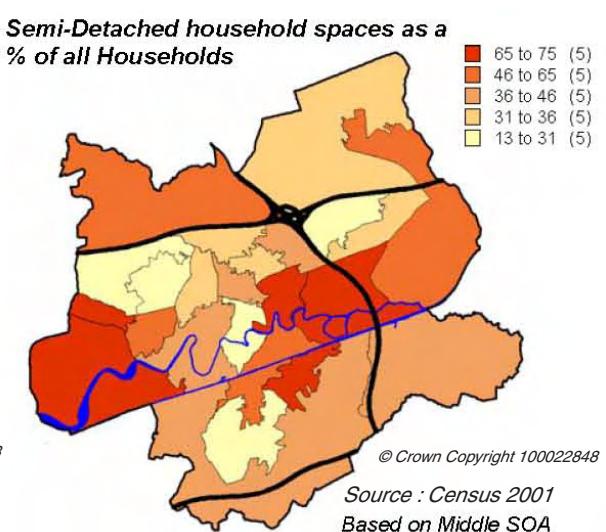
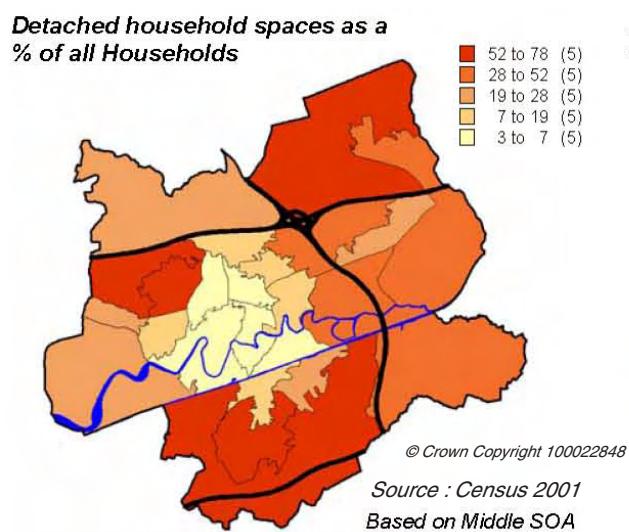
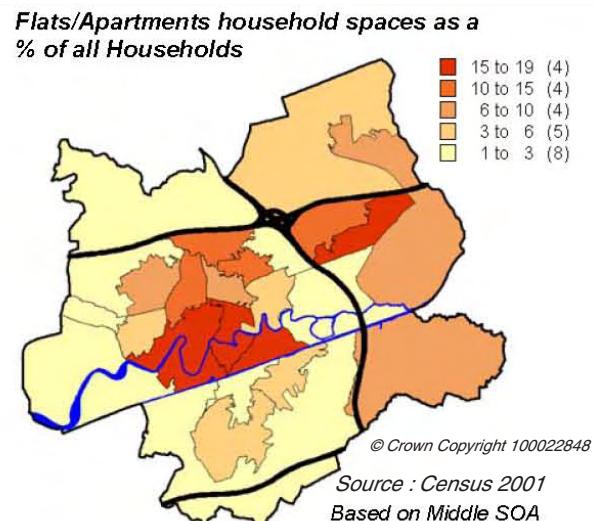
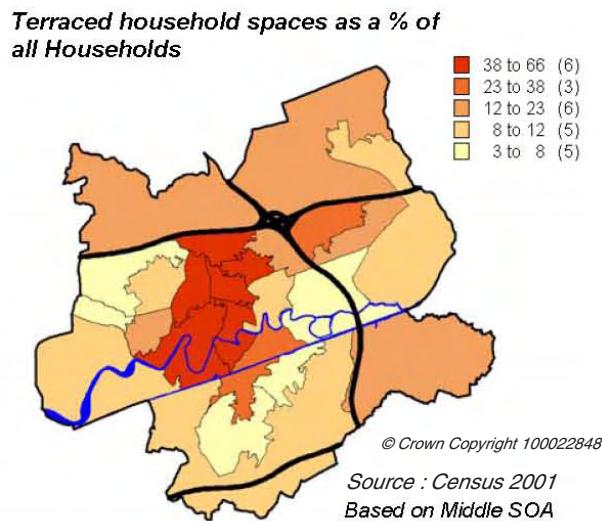


Housing Mix (Type)

The borough has less flats and terraced houses than are found generally in the North West, but higher numbers of detached and semi-detached houses.



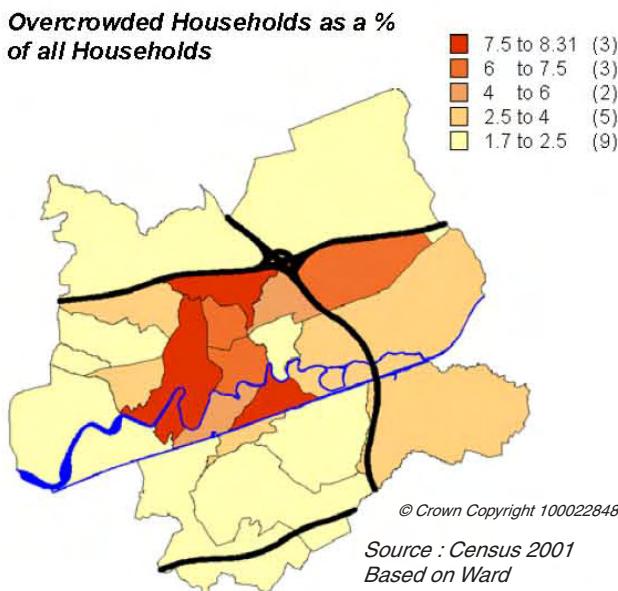
These maps show the distribution of these types of housing across the borough.



Household Occupation

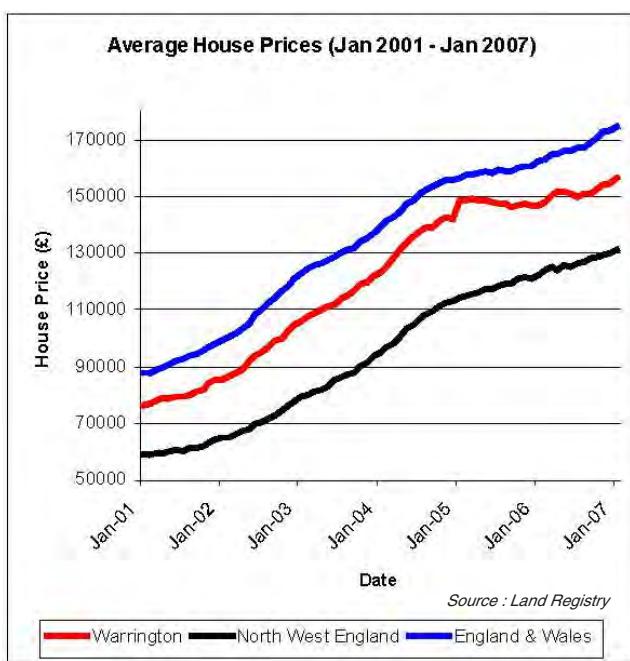
97.6% of household spaces in Warrington are occupied compared to 95.3% regionally and 96.1% nationally

Overcrowding

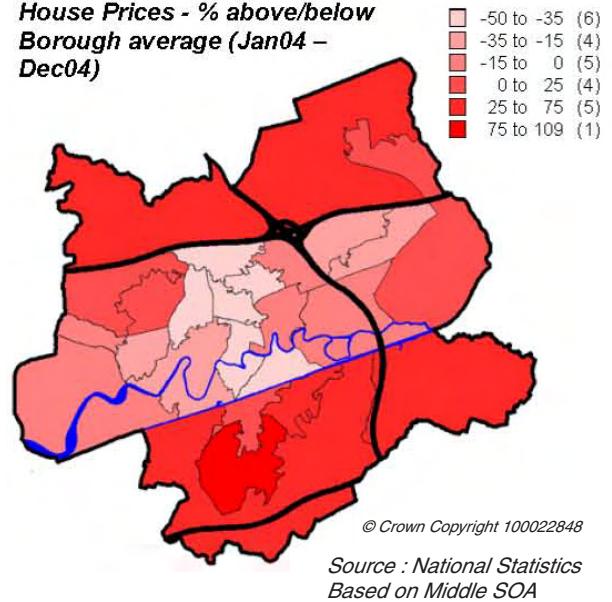


3,325 (4.3%) out of 78,030 households were considered over crowded in 2001. This is below the regional average of 5.4% and national average of 7.0%

House Prices



House Prices - % above/below Borough average (Jan04 – Dec04)



Average house prices in Warrington are rising in accordance with national trends. Prices are generally lower than England and Wales averages, but higher than the North West region. Generally the more expensive houses are found in the peripheral areas of the borough.

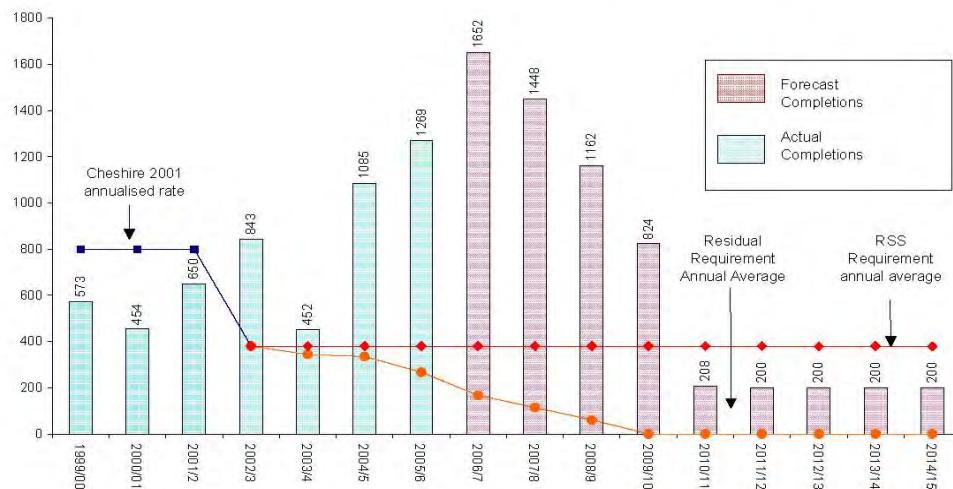
Affordability is an increasing problem within Warrington with house prices to income ratios increasing from 3.11 in 2003 to 6.7 in 2006 (source: Audit Commission & www.housing.org.uk).

A measure of difficulty of access to owner occupation has also risen between January 2004 and January 2006 from 45.15 to 60.76. This score is the modelled proportion of households unable to afford to enter owner occupation on the basis of their income. It should be noted that the indicator may not reflect actual observed rates of ownership within the area (www.statistics.gov.uk). A Strategic Housing Market Assessment is being undertaken and the findings of this study will help to inform future debate on affordability and other housing issues.

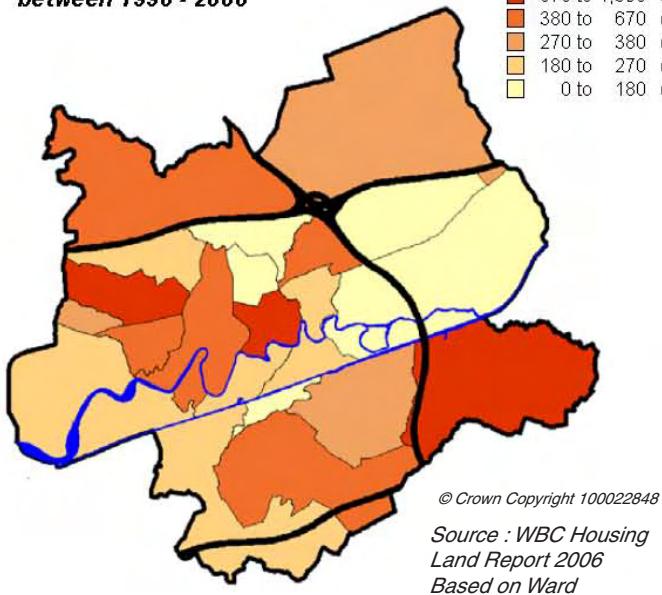
Housing Supply

The adopted Regional Spatial Strategy (RPG13) sets an annual average housing requirement for Warrington (net of clearance) of 380 dwellings per annum for the period 2002 - 2006 and advised the same rate should be used for purpose of longer term development planning (2016 for the UDP Housing requirement, 2026 for the durability of the UDP Green Belt).

Housing Trajectory @ 1st April 2006



Total Dwelling Completions between 1996 - 2006



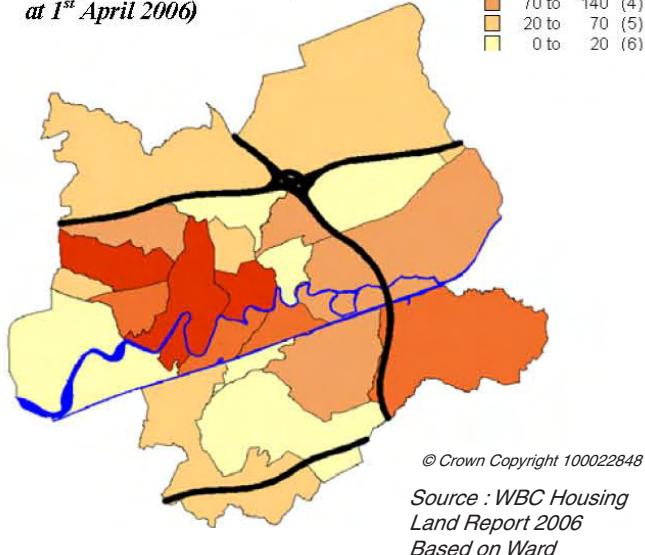
Over 2002 - 2006, 3649 dwellings were completed - substantially in excess of the RPG13 requirement of 1520.

The emerging Regional Spatial Strategy continues to propose an annual average housing requirement (net of clearance) of 380 dwellings per annum for the period 2003 - 2021.

Household Growth

The most recent DCLG household projections (2006) indicate that if past trends continue, the number of households in Warrington is projected to increase by around 11,000 over the next 15 years. This represents an average of about 730 per year.

Forecast Total Dwelling Completions 2006–2011 (as at 1st April 2006)



The council is managing the issue of further planning permissions for housing - the purpose being to make sure further developments outweigh the concerns of oversupply by contributing to the regeneration of older urban areas. Limited exceptions were also made for proposals that served a specific planning purpose e.g. preservation of a listed building. The percentage of new homes built on previously developed land has risen over the last 3 years from 83% in 2004/05 to 92% in 2005/06 and 93% in 2006/07.

Forecast dwelling completions are highest within 'Inner Warrington' wards (notably Bewsey & Whitecross, Fairfield & Howley, Latchford East, Latchford West) where regeneration has been specifically promoted by planning policies. Other areas with high forecast dwelling completions are Whittle Hall, owing to Chapelford Urban Village; and Lymm.

Designated Open Space

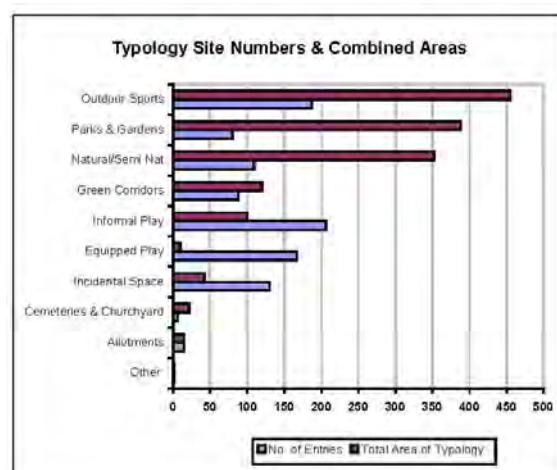
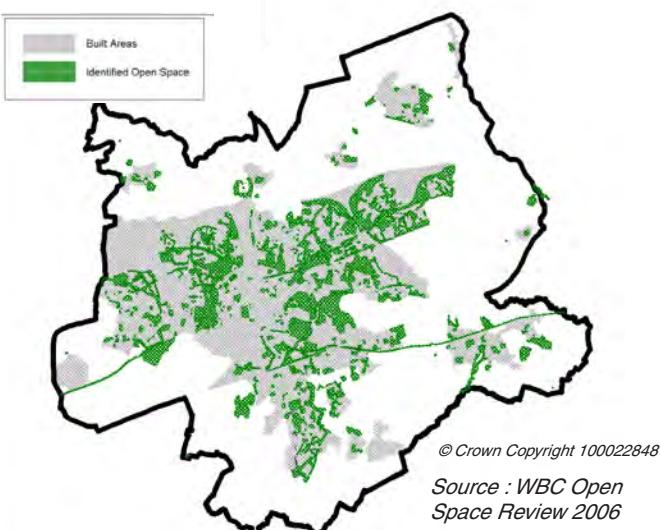
A comprehensive audit of open space undertaken as part of the Open Space Review in 2006 identified a total of 828 sites grouped into identified typologies. Quantitative assessments were undertaken for each identified neighbourhood in the borough.

The audit showed that against the council's adopted standards, there remains a widespread shortfall in equipped children's play provision with only a couple of neighbourhoods recording a surplus of provision.

Overall provision of children's informal play measures up quite well in quantitative terms with an overall over-provision in the borough. Although $\frac{2}{3}$ of neighbourhoods recorded a deficit of provision, in most cases this was minimal.

Most areas enjoy sufficient quantity of public open space. Those neighbourhoods least provided for are generally in suburban areas of the town and in larger villages. Seven neighbourhoods in these areas recorded no public open space at all.

Spatial Distribution of Designated Open Space



6.0 A Sustainable Community should be Well Connected

Warrington lies at the centre of the region's communications network. The M6, M56 and M62 motorways intersect within the borough, providing good access to all parts of the region and beyond. Warrington also lies on the region's main North-South (West Coast Main Line) and East-West (Trans-Pennine) rail routes. Manchester International and Liverpool John Lennon Airports both lie within easy reach. Two significant waterways dissect the main urban area; the River Mersey, which passes close to the town centre and, further south, the Manchester Ship Canal. This role as a crossing point of both river and canal provides an essential part of the town's character as well as a constant physical planning issue.

Warrington's Connectivity



Further strengthening of the town's regional transport 'focus' is now complete with the construction of the new Junction 8 on the M62.

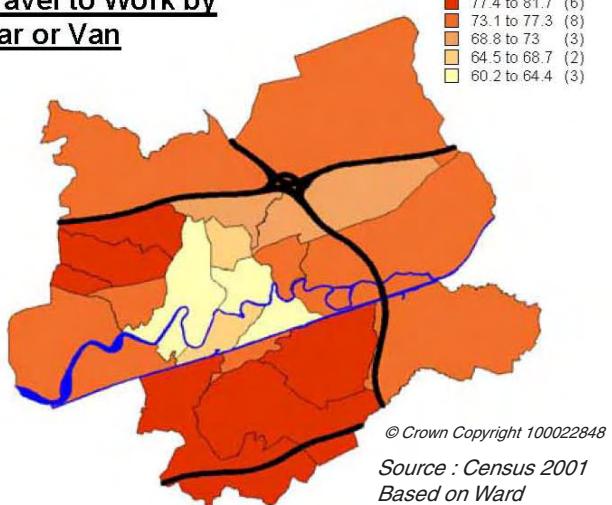
In terms of personal transport, car ownership is higher in Warrington than the rest of the North West with 36% of households having 2 or more cars or vans. In contrast, 21% of households in the borough have no car or van (2001 Census).

54% of residents surveyed in the BV General Residents survey 2006 considered that congestion within the borough was an issue that needed improving.

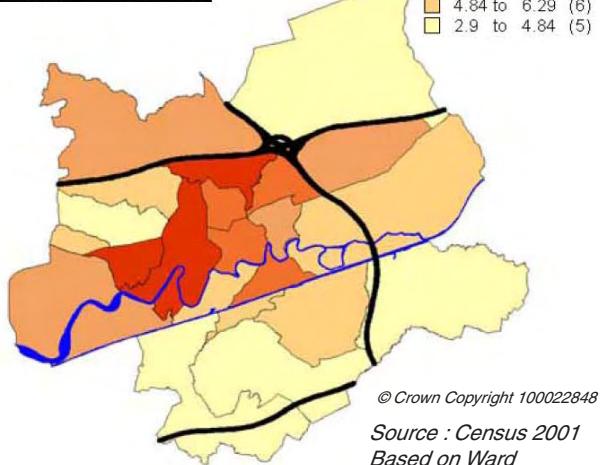
Travel to Work



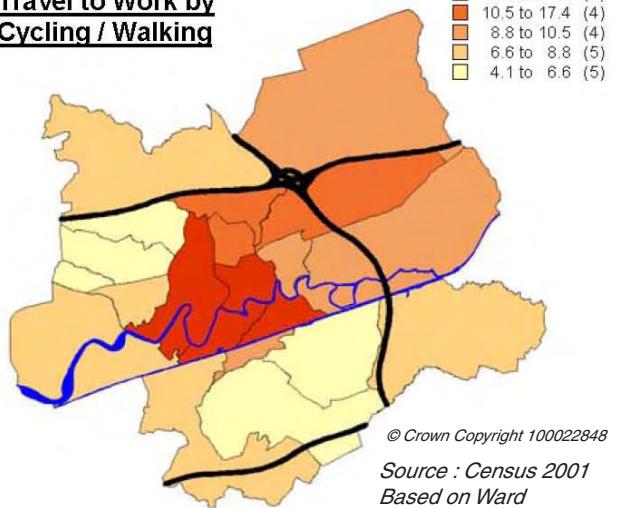
Travel to Work by Car or Van



Travel to Work by Public Transport



Travel to Work by Cycling / Walking



There are significant levels of commuting in and out of the Borough to access employment opportunities:

Travel to Work (From 2001 Census)

Flow (to/from)	Into Warrington	Out of Warrington	Net gain / loss
Halton	4,937	4,438	+499
Cheshire	5,144	3,677	+1,467
Gt. Manchester	13,303	12,773	+530
Merseyside	11,530	6,292	+5,238
Lancashire	1,770	887	+883
Other	932	2,571	-1,639
TOTAL	37,616	30,638	+6,978

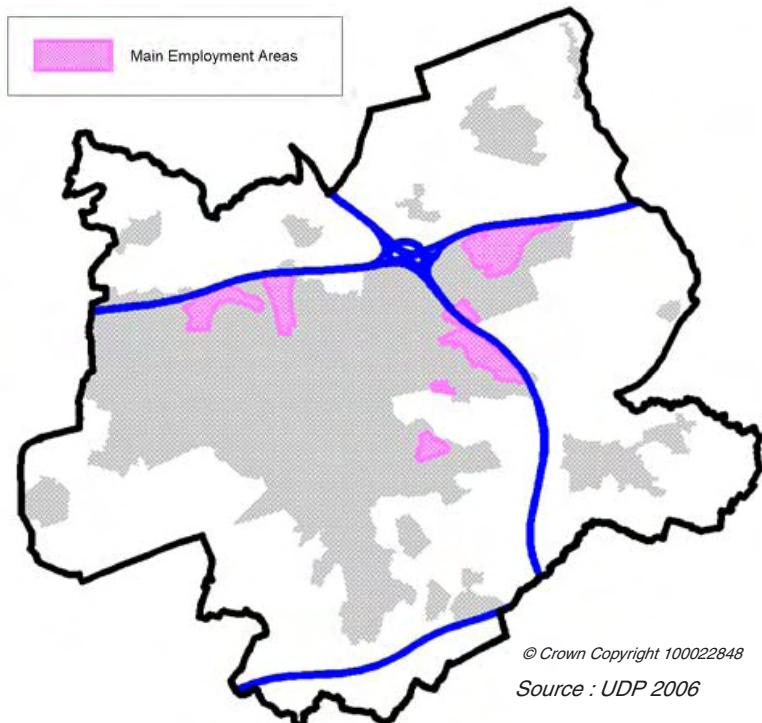
No. living & working entirely within Warrington: 60,479

The close proximity and accessibility of larger centres such as Manchester, Liverpool and Chester means that there is also leakage of retail and leisure expenditure (most notably comparison goods spending and cinema, theatre and bingo visits).

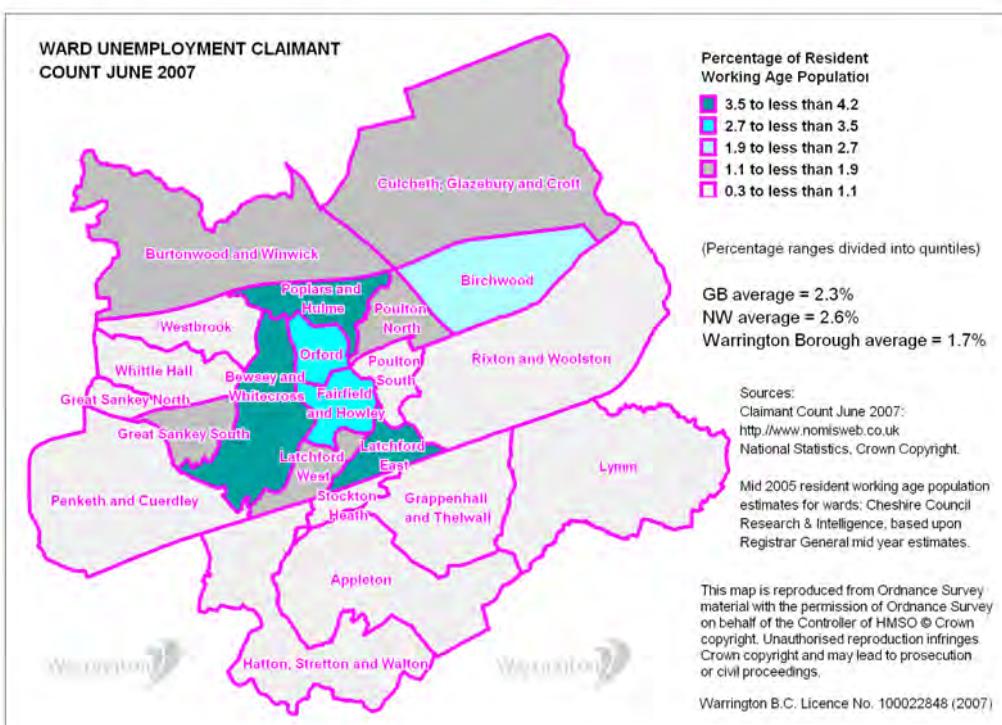
7.0 A Sustainable Community should have a Thriving Local Economy

Warrington has enjoyed a prolonged period of economic growth thanks to its natural advantages such as location in relation to the regional and national rail and motorway network, and the additional impetus provided by its status as a new town. Economic growth in Warrington (2.8% GVA) is higher than regionally (2% GVA) and nationally (2.3% GVA). 68.9% of people aged 16 to 74 in Warrington are economically active, higher than the regional figure of 63.9% and the national figure of 66.5% (2001 Census).

Main Employment Areas

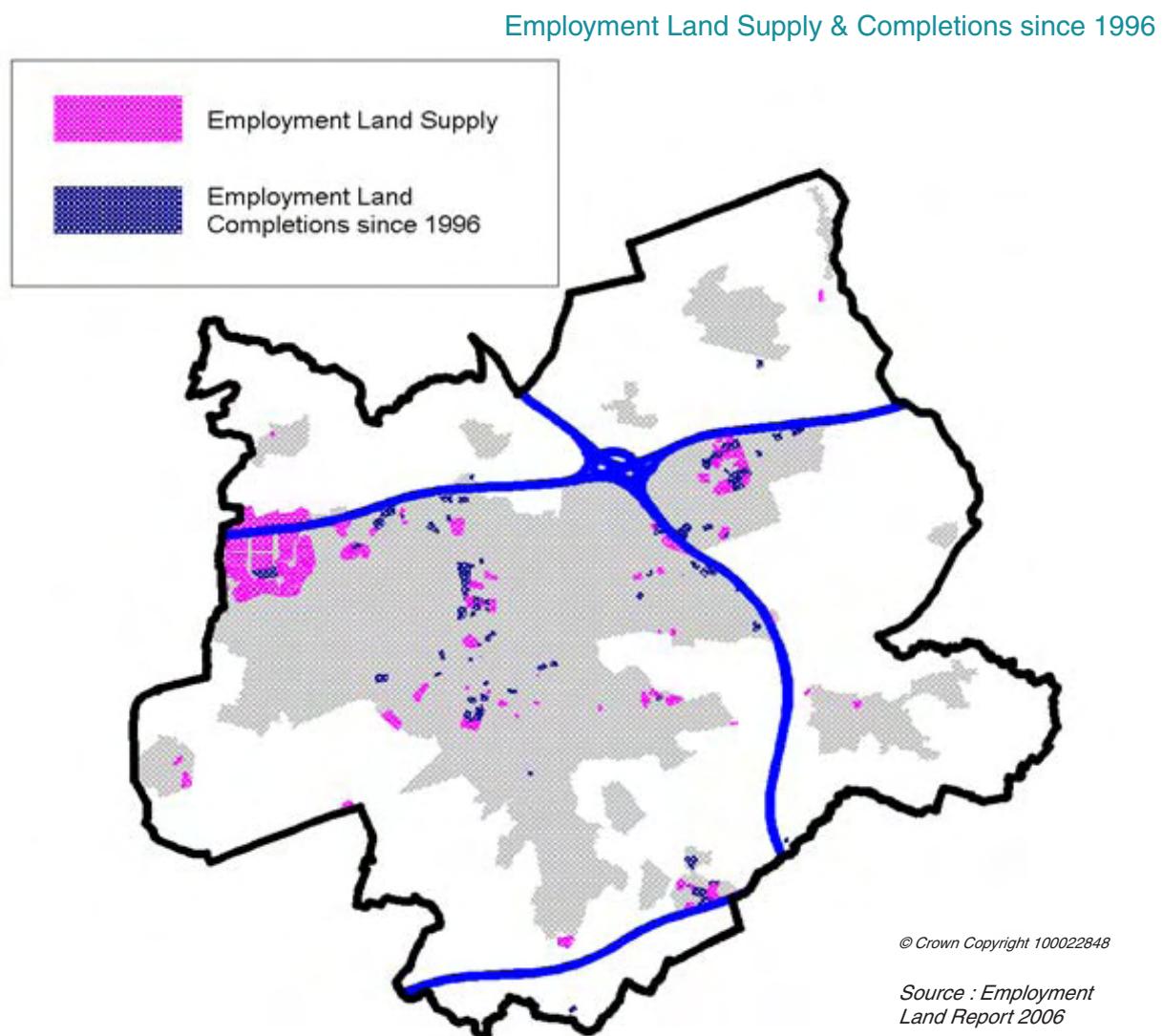


Unemployment in the borough is consistently lower than the national average with 2.0% of the resident working age population claiming unemployment benefits as at March 2007 compared to 2.8% regionally and 2.6% nationally (source: Claimant Count March 2007, National Statistics, Crown Copyright Reserved).



The average annual growth rate in employment is forecast to remain almost static in the period 2003 – 2018 for Warrington, the North West and the UK. Growth will be below one percent, with the rates being 0.5%, 0.6% and 0.6% respectively (source: Cheshire and Warrington Econometric Model, Sub-Regional Economic Research and Information Team, CWEA).

The development of the new town assembled an array of sites in a variety of locations on the periphery of the town. With the exception of the Omega site in north-west Warrington those sites have largely been developed. Over the period 1996-2006, the average annual take-up of land for industrial and business development was 11.71ha

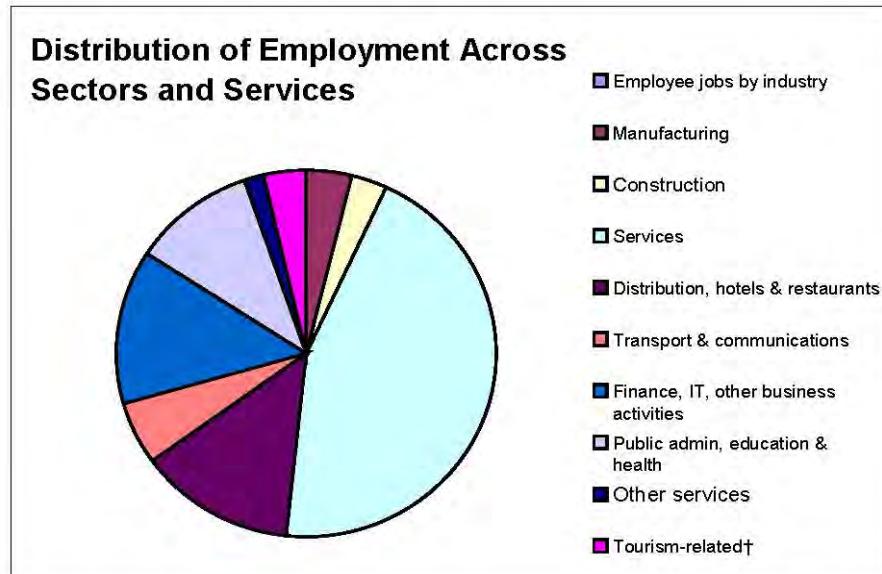


Employment development was located at edges of the borough as part of a strategic approach that was typical of its time in being car-led, and dependent on a high level of personal mobility. It was part of a land-use / transportation approach that pre-dated the privatisation of bus services. It deliberately set out to encourage cross-town movements via a grid of 'expressways' superimposed on the old radial structure of the town, linked directly to the surrounding motorway network and intended to deflect trips away from the congested town centre. While the land use pattern was established, the supporting transport infrastructure was not fully implemented.

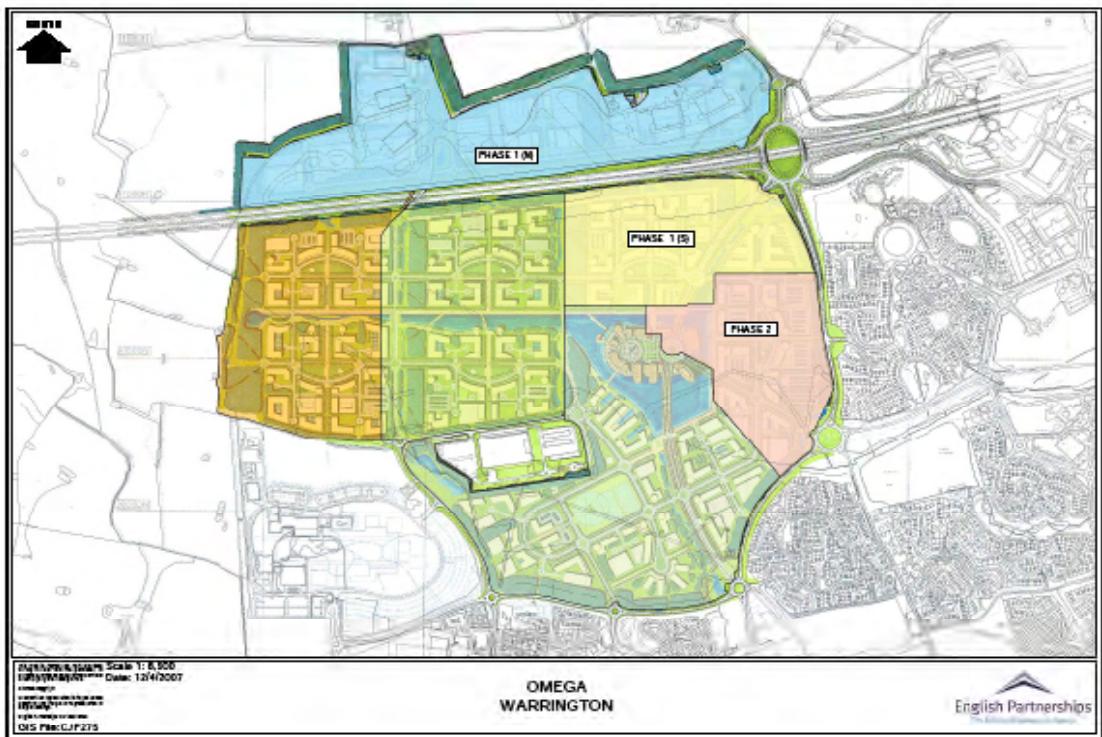
At the same time, the traditional industrial heart of the town, its brewing, tanning and wire related industries have all but disappeared from the inner areas to present regeneration challenges and opportunities. The 1980's period of a relaxed national planning regime saw many of these former industrial sites developed for out-of-centre retail parks, and this added to the dispersal of uses and services. More recently these sites have seen much house building activity as the emphasis on the re-use of previously developed land has had an increasing effect.

The effects of all this can be summed up as significant car dependency, increased travel distances, and disadvantage to those without access to a car. Matters relating to travel to work are dealt with in the 'Well-connected' section of the borough.

On the positive side, the traditional and declining industrial base of the town has been replaced by a more balanced range of new industries with growth potential. For example Warrington ranked in the top 25 index of local competitiveness in the UK and the index of local knowledge based business in the UK in 2002.



The range and quality of available development land is good. In addition to new developments, modernisation and refurbishment schemes within established areas such as Woolston Grange are emerging. The forward supply of quality sites includes the Omega development. Phases 1 & 2 have outline planning permission and are expected to generate 8000 jobs over the next 10 years. The balance of the Omega site comprises the strategic element of the site, reserved for development of regional significance.



The council works closely with partners to ensure that businesses and individuals have the skills they need. The standard of educational achievement is consistently high in the borough. Increasing access to learning for all sectors of the community and encouraging a culture of lifelong learning are key council and Warrington Partnership priorities.

Warrington performs strongly in terms of enterprise generation in comparison with the regional and national picture.

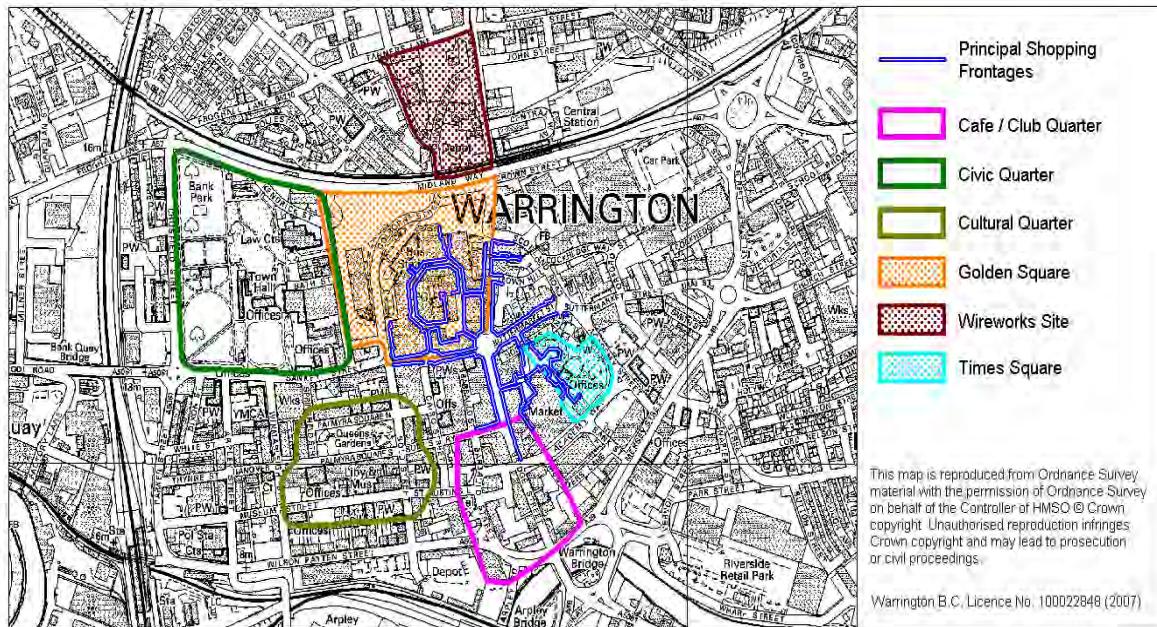
VAT registered businesses (2005)				
	Warrington (numbers)	Warrington (%)	North West (%)	Great Britain (%)
Registrations	580	10.9	9.9	9.7
Deregistrations	430	8.1	8.1	8.3
Stock (at end of year)	5,300	-	-	-

Source: DTI Small Business Service - vat registrations/deregistrations by industry
Note: % is a proportion of stock (at end of year)

Town Centre

The Town Centre is a major asset to the borough that performs well but needs to be protected, promoted and enhanced through the council's policies, the management of development and implementation of the Town Centre Strategy.

Warrington Town Centre



Source : UDP 2006 and Warrington Town Centre Strategy 2003

It displays strong indicators of retail vitality and viability; and compares favourably with competing centres; but lacks diversity in terms of other town centre uses.

"The main strength is Golden Square mall, as reflected in rental levels and yields, and town centre environment. The main weakness is the lack of diversity but this is likely to be addressed by new developments (Golden Square mall extension) and proposals (Wireworks and Time Square). The main opportunity in the short term is the three development sites (Golden Square, Wireworks and Time Square) and the possibility of a public transport interchange arising from the recent relocation of the bus station close to the Central railway station. The main threat is the continued development of town centre uses including offices, leisure and retail in peripheral locations in the borough."

"Warrington Retail and Leisure Study - MT Planning, July 2006".

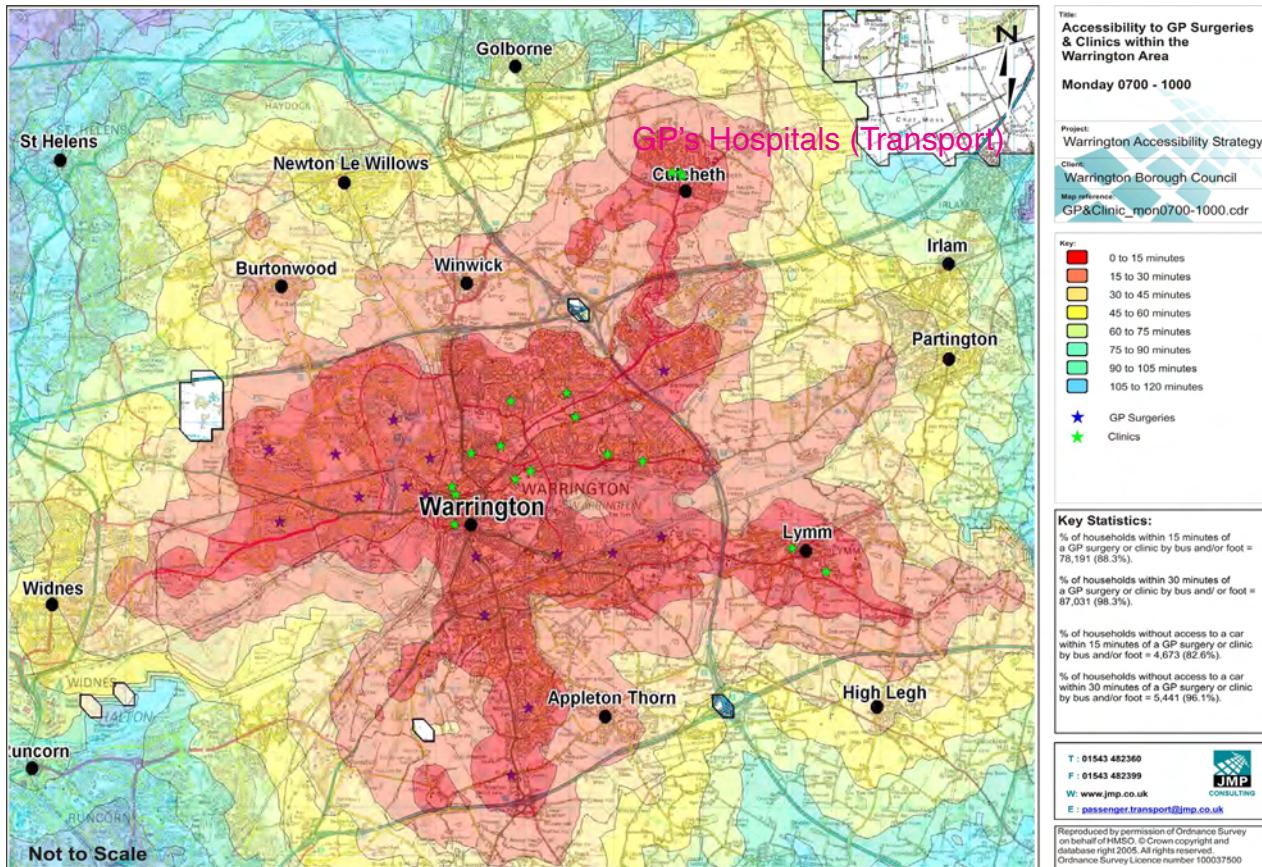
The recently opened Golden Square extension has added around 30,000 square metres gross of retail floorspace, which approximately doubles the size of the mall. The extension provides the towns first department store as well as an additional 54 units.

The main threat to the centre is the continued development of town centre uses in outlying locations. A recent trend is the growth of factory / trade sales in employment areas.

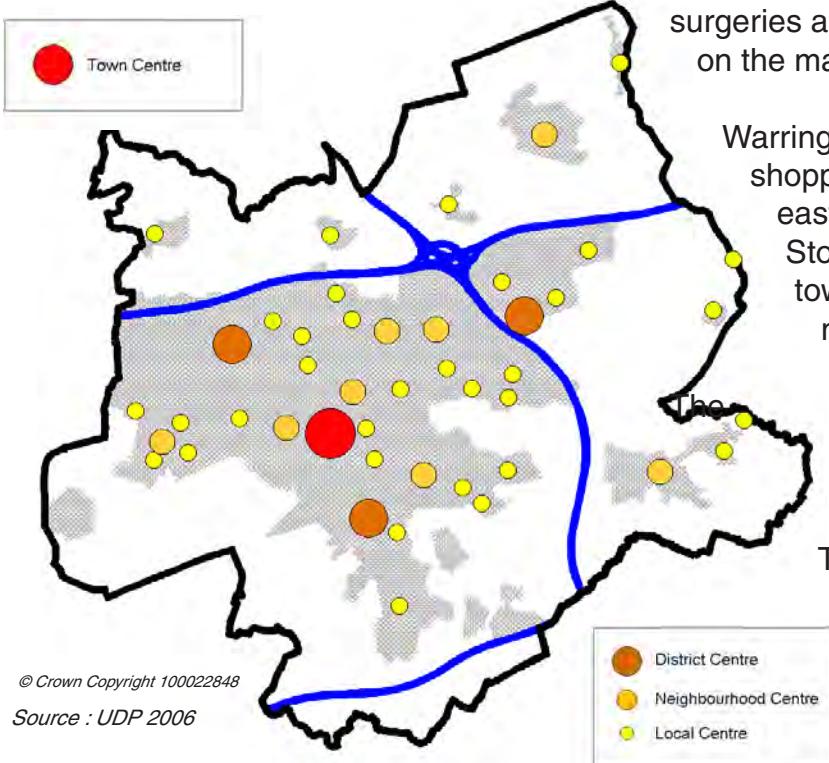
There is a clear hierarchy of shopping centres serving day-to-day needs in all areas of the borough at all levels, from local provision in small centres and the district centres of Westbrook, Birchwood, and Stockton Heath, and Warrington town centre.

8.0 A Sustainable Community should be Well Served

The borough has a good provision and distribution of local services to serve the community.



Hierarchy of Retail Centres



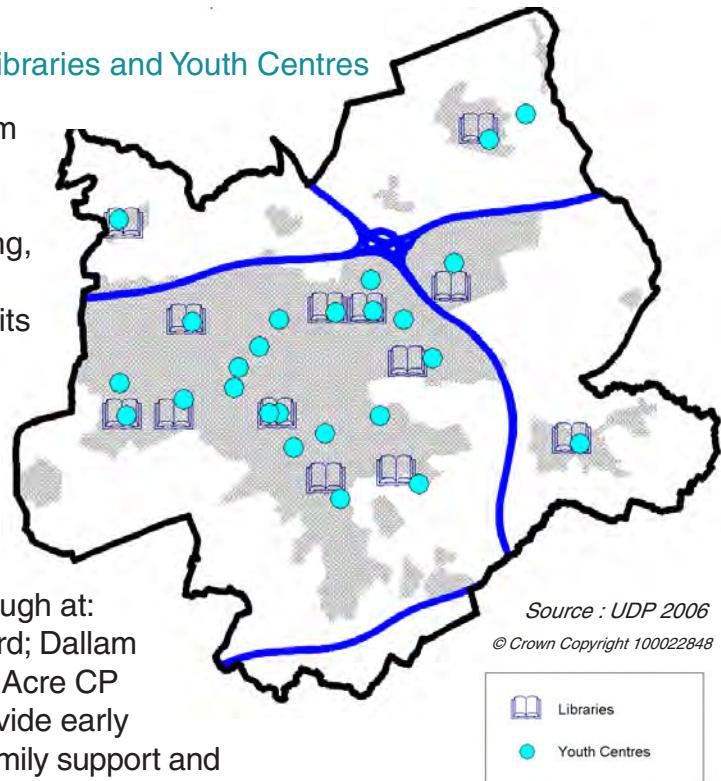
The location and accessibility of GPs, surgeries and clinics are shown on the map above.

Warrington has three district shopping centres. Birchwood to the east, Westbrook to the west and Stockton Heath to the south of the town. There are also 8 neighbourhood centres and 33 local centres within the town. The location of these are illustrated on this map.

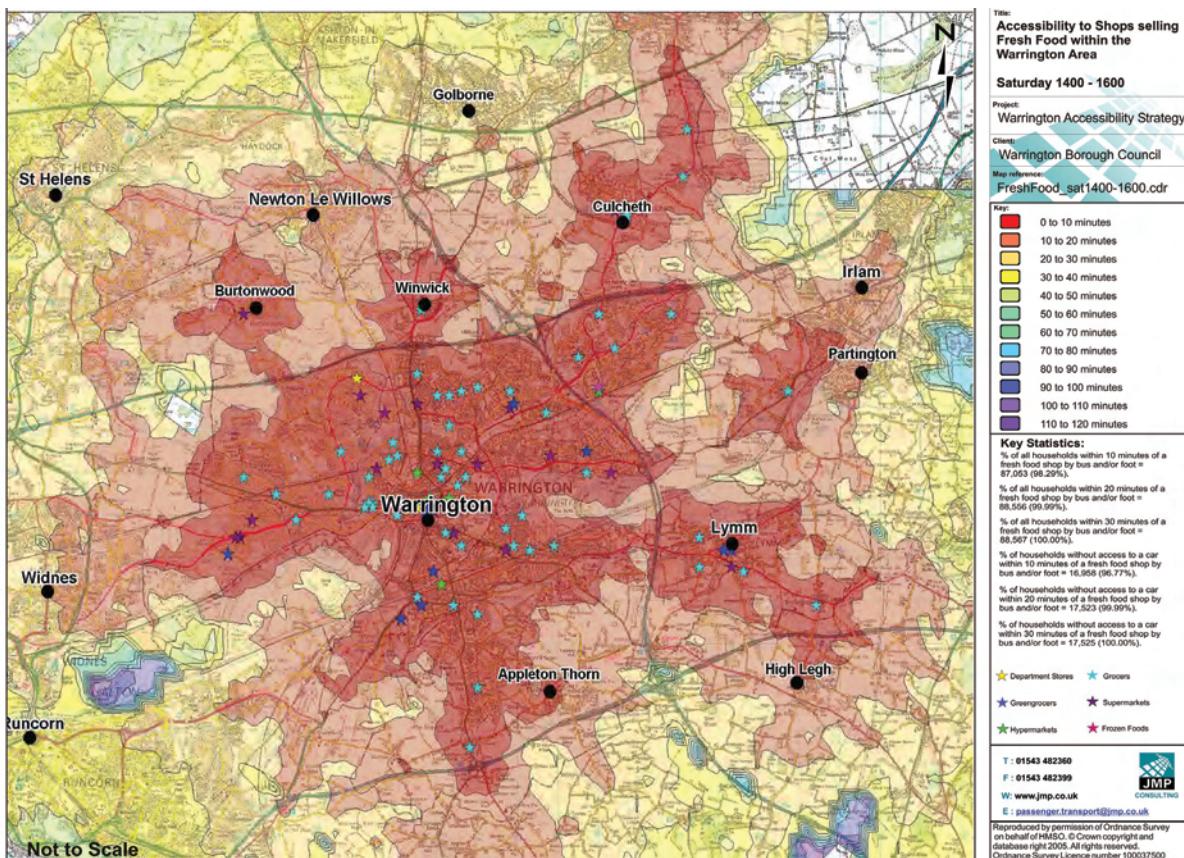
There are also 25 youth centres in the borough, the location of these is illustrated on the map over the page.

There are also 13 libraries in the town and 5 leisure centres as shown on the map. Warrington Library, Museum and Archives Service consists of a central Library at Museum Street, with Warrington Museum in the same building, 12 other branch libraries around the borough and a Mobile Library which visits outlying areas and Elderly Peoples Homes and Nursing Homes.

Libraries and Youth Centres



There are four existing or planned Sure Start Children's Centres across the borough at: Tinsley Street, Westy; Sandy Lane, Orford; Dallam CP School, Boulting Avenue; and Brook Acre CP School, Hilden Road. These centres provide early education, childcare, health services, family support and learning opportunities in some of the inner areas of the town.



Warrington has 72 Primary Schools which includes a mix of community and church aided, infant and junior schools 4 of which also provide additional support units for children with additional needs.

The proportion of pupils achieving Level 4 or above in Key Stage 2, the combined percentages for the three subjects of English, Maths and Science, place Warrington 5th highest in the country in 2005. In 2006, 61% of primary schools in Warrington achieved above the national average for Key Stage 2 attainment levels.

There are 12 secondary schools, 10 of which hold a specialist status in a specified curriculum area and 7 of which provide Sixth Form education. There is a Pupil Referral Unit which caters for excluded pupils, 2 Special Schools for children with additional needs and one residential special school for children with emotional & behavioural difficulties

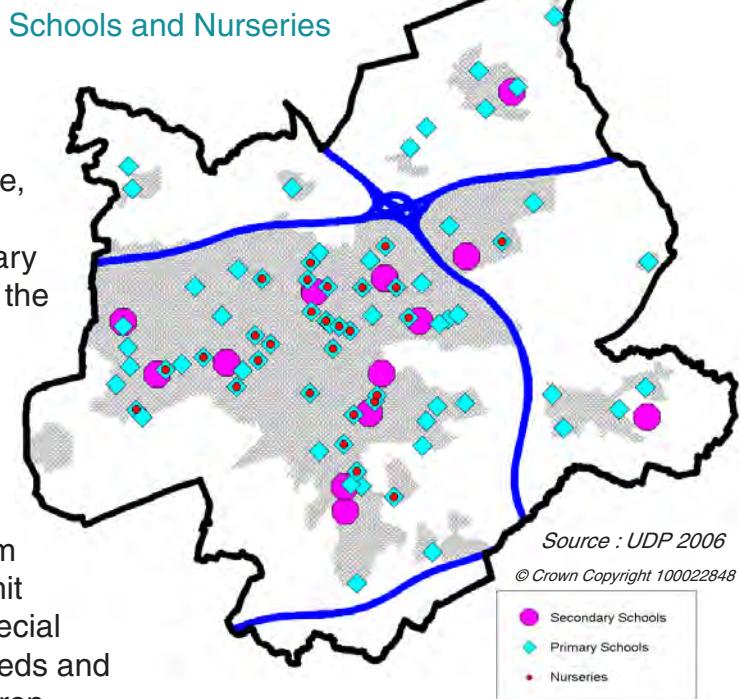
which cater for pupils aged 5 - 19. The proportion of pupils in Warrington achieving Level 5 or above at Key Stage 3 has increased between 2002 and 2005 and remains consistently higher than equivalent national averages for the three subjects of English, Maths and Science. In 2006, 5 out of the 14 secondary schools in Warrington achieved higher than the national average of the number of pupils who achieved 5 or more GCSE grades A*-C including English and Maths.

There are also good opportunities for further and higher education in the borough. The town has 9 further education schools and colleges, four of which have achieved higher than both the national and local authority average for A/As achievement.

Priestly College and Warrington Collegiate also provide adult education facilities offering a number of courses including HNCs HNDs, professional qualifications and apprenticeships.

Chester University has a higher education campus at Padgate which provides a range of degrees including, business, media and education.

Most local facilities are seen as easy to get to (source: Best Value General Residents Survey 2006). The most difficult facilities to access were considered to be: cultural facilities (42% say they are difficult to access), council or neighbourhood offices (26%) and the local hospital (25%).



9.0 A Sustainable Community should be Well Run and Fair to Everyone

Warrington is now classified as an “excellent” council that is “improving well” and has retained its “good” value for money rating from the Audit Commission. This puts the council in the top performing 30% of all councils in the country.

In 2006 the percentage of people satisfied with the overall service of the council was 53%, roughly the same as in 2003 (54%) (source: Best Value General Residents Survey 2006).

In 03/04 the percentage of complainants satisfied with the handling of their complaints was 25%, this has increased to 34% in 2006.

The number of people who feel they are kept informed by the council has decreased from 50% in 2003 to 39% in 2006. Respondents felt most satisfied with how they were informed about voting and paying bills. They felt less informed about how well the council performs. Two thirds of people surveyed felt that they cannot influence decisions. A quarter of people (24%) said that they would like to be involved in local council decisions and an additional 63% would be willing to be involved depending on the issue concerned.

The council has an Equality and Diversity Policy which promotes equality through the services the council provides, its influence as a community leader and as a good local employer. The council's policy aims to ensure that no one receives less favourable treatment for reasons relating to: race, ethnicity or national origin; gender; marital status; sexuality; disability; religion or belief; age; trade union activity or political belief; social class; and the rehabilitation of former offenders.

Issues of fairness in terms of accessibility are considered in earlier sections, notably section 3: “A Sustainable Community should be Active, Inclusive and Safe” and section 8: “A Sustainable Community should be Well Served”. It is these issues that can most usefully be addressed through the spatial planning process, and which will be subject to sustainability appraisal to ensure social inclusion issues are addressed.

Matters of the council's operation effectiveness will not be able to be addressed through this process.

10.0 Glossary

Agricultural Land Classification

A method for assessing the quality of farmland to enable informed choices to be made about its future use within the planning system. Land is classified from grade 1 to grade 5 with grades 1, 2 and 3 being the best quality.

Air Quality Management Area

A designation made by a local authority where an assessment of air quality results in the need to devise an action plan to improve the quality of air.

Aquifer

The special underground rock layers that hold groundwater, which are often an important source of water for public water supply, agriculture and industry.

Audit Commission

An independent public body responsible for ensuring that public money is spent economically, efficiently, and effectively in the areas of local government, housing, health, criminal justice and fire and rescue services.

Biomass

Living matter within an environmental area, for example plant material, vegetation, or agricultural waste used as a fuel or energy source.

Buildings at Risk

Grade I and II* listed buildings, and Scheduled Ancient Monuments (structures rather than earthworks), known to English Heritage to be 'at risk' through neglect and decay, or vulnerable to becoming so.

BV General Resident Survey

A questionnaire set by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) and the Audit Commission. In Warrington the survey was last carried out in 2003 and again in Autumn 2006 on behalf of the council by Ipsos MORI North.

BVPI – Best Value Performance Indicator

Part of local government's performance management framework. They are a framework of clear performance measures across the range of local government services.

Conservation Area

Areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.

Core Strategy

A Development Plan Document that sets out the long-term spatial vision for the local planning authority area, the spatial objectives and strategic policies to deliver that vision, having regard to the Community Strategy.

County Historic Landscape Characterisation

A project that produced a picture of the entire landscape of Cheshire, together with Halton, Warrington, and the Wirral, including that which is most recent. It presents a comprehensive view of the sequence of changes that have contributed to the character of the landscape.

CWEA

Cheshire and Warrington Economic Alliance - brings together leaders and influencers from both the public and private sector to work in partnership on a wide range of economic development issues in the sub-region to ensure a dynamic, high quality environment for both businesses and residents

DCLG

Department for Communities and Local Government - the successor department to the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM). It is an expanded central government department with a powerful new remit to promote community cohesion and equality, as well as responsibility for housing, urban regeneration, planning and local government

Development Plan Document (DPD)

Local Development Documents that have development plan status. The DPDs that local planning authorities must prepare include the Core Strategy, site-specific allocations of land and, where needed, Area Action Plans. All DPDs must be subject to rigorous procedures of community involvement, consultation and independent examination, and adopted after receipt of the inspector's binding report. Once adopted, development control decisions must be made in accordance with them unless material considerations indicate otherwise

Dormitory

A place that is primarily residential in character, with most of its residents commuting to a nearby town or city to earn their livelihood.

Finite

A limited amount of something that could be used up.

Flood Plain

Generally low-lying areas adjacent to a watercourse, tidal lengths of a river or the sea, where water flows in times of flood or would flow but for the presence of flood defences.

Flora and Fauna

Plants and animals

Green Belt

A designation for land around certain cities and large built-up areas, which aims to keep this land permanently open or largely undeveloped. The purposes of the green belt is to:

- check the unrestricted sprawl of large built up areas
- prevent neighbouring towns from merging
- safeguard the countryside from encroachment
- preserve the setting and special character of historic towns

- assist urban regeneration by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land

Green belts are defined in a local planning authority's development plan.

Health, Lifestyle and Community Survey

Survey commissioned in 2006 to better understand local health need and health related behaviours within Warrington.

Historic Landscape Character

A programme of assessment that provides a framework for broadening out understanding of how the landscape has evolved.

Index of Local Competitiveness

Benchmarks the 434 local authority and district areas in the UK. The indicators used relate to headline economic performance, the knowledge economy, the enterprise economy, trade competitiveness, education and the skills economy.

Indices of Multiple Deprivation

A rating of the relative level of social exclusion in an area. Looks individually at deprivation in relation to: income, employment, health and disability, education, skills and training, crime, barriers to housing and services, and the living environment. Also looks at a general rating taking all the issues into account.

Inset Village

A village that is 'inset' from the green belt or other countryside protection policies on the proposals map, sometimes allowing appropriate development.

Landfill

The permanent disposal of waste into the ground, by the filling of man-made voids or similar features, or the construction of landforms above ground level (land-raising).

Landscape Character

Identification of what makes a place unique. An assessment can provide a mechanism by which local communities and other stakeholders can contribute towards decisions that affect their local surroundings.

Land Use Plan

A written, comprehensive document compiled by a local government that includes goals and strategies for future development or preservation of land. In its projections, the plan specifies certain areas for residential growth, and others for agriculture, industry, business and conservation.

Listed Building

A building of special architectural or historic interest. Listed buildings are graded I, II* or II with grade I being the highest. Listing includes the interior as well as the exterior of the building, and any buildings or permanent structures (e.g. wells within its curtilage). English Heritage is responsible for designating buildings for listing in England.

Local Area Agreement

A three year agreement that sets the priorities for a local area, agreed between local and central government. The agreement sets challenging targets for the local area and how these will be delivered in partnership. Its aim is to improve the quality of life for local people.

Local Development Document

These include Development Plan Documents (which form part of the statutory development plan) and Supplementary Planning Documents (which do not form part of the statutory development plan). LDDs collectively deliver the spatial planning strategy for the local planning authority's area.

LDF - Local Development Framework

This is a non-statutory term used to describe a folder of documents, which includes all the local planning authority's Local Development Documents. An LDF is comprised of:

- Development Plan Documents (which form part of the statutory development plan)
- Supplementary Planning Documents

The local development framework will also comprise of:

- the Statement of Community Involvement
- the Local Development Scheme
- the Annual Monitoring Report

Local Development Scheme

The local planning authority's time-scaled programme for the preparation of Local Development Documents that must be agreed with Government and reviewed every year.

Local Transport Plan

A five-year integrated transport strategy, prepared by local authorities in partnership with the community, seeking funding to help provide local transport projects. The plan sets out the resources predicted for delivery of the targets identified in the strategy. Local transport plans should be consistent with the policies and priorities set out in the Regional Transport Strategy as an integral part of the Regional Spatial Strategy.

Non-renewable

A resource that is not replaced or is replaced only very slowly by natural processes.

NWDA

North West Development Agency

NWRA

North West Regional Assembly

NWRHB

North West Regional Housing Board

Nottingham Declaration

Councils can show their commitment to climate change issues by signing The Nottingham Declaration on climate change (2000). By signing, they pledge to actively tackle climate change in your area and work with others to reduce emissions country-wide.

Omega

A 226 ha site straddling the M62 which is intended to be a mixed-use development comprising offices, industrial space, leisure facilities and hotel and conference facilities. The development is expected take place over the next 25 years.

Outline Planning Permission

A general planning permission to establish that a development is acceptable in principle, subject to subsequent approval of detailed matters. Does not apply to changes of use.

Place Making

Ensuring that the most sustainable sites are used for development and that the design process, layout structure and form provide a development that is appropriate to the local context and supports a sustainable community.

Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004

“The Act” updates elements of the 1990 Town & Country Planning Act. It introduces:

- a statutory system for regional planning
- a new system for local planning
- reforms to the development control and compulsory purchase and compensation systems
- the removal of crown immunity from planning controls.

Quantitative

Involving the measurement of quantity or amount

Quintile

A proportion of a set of data that has been ranked and divided into five equal groups (or bands), where each group contains an equal number of data items.

Regional Planning Guidance

Regional planning policy and guidance issued for each region in England by the Secretary of State. As part of the reform process the existing RPG becomes the spatial strategy for the region until revised by a replacement Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS).

Regional Spatial Strategy

A strategy for how a region should look in 15 to 20 years time and possibly longer. The Regional Spatial Strategy identifies the scale and distribution of new housing in the region, indicates areas for regeneration, expansion or sub-regional planning and specifies priorities for the environment, transport, infrastructure, economic development, agriculture, minerals and waste treatment and disposal. Most former Regional Planning Guidance is now considered RSS and forms part of the development plan. Regional Spatial Strategies are prepared by Regional Planning Bodies.

Renewable Energy

Renewable energy is energy flows that occur naturally and repeatedly in the environment, for example from the wind, water flow, tides or the sun

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Nationally important monuments usually archaeological remains, that enjoy greater protection against inappropriate development through the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

Sedentary Lifestyle

a type of lifestyle common in modern (particularly Western) civilizations, which is characterized by sitting most of the day (for example, in an office or at home). It is believed to be a factor in obesity and other disorders.

Site of Special Scientific Interest

A site identified under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000) as an area of special interest by reason of any of its flora, fauna, geological or physiographical features (basically, plants, animals, and natural features relating to the Earth's structure).

Spatial Plan

This will include policies which can impact on land use by influencing the demands on, or needs for, development, but which are not capable of being delivered solely or mainly through the granting or refusal of planning permission and which may be implemented by other means.

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

A detailed assessment of the extent and nature of the risk of flooding in an area and its implications for land use planning. The document will provide the basis from which to apply the sequential test and exception test in the development allocation and development control process.

SOA – Super Output Area

A statistical area defined by the Office for National Statistics. There are 624 output areas in Warrington Borough each with an average population of 125 households or 300 people. These will replace Wards as the standard geographical areas used for the collection and distribution of small area statistics.

Sure Start

Sure Start is the government programme that brings together, early education, childcare, health and family support.

Sustainable Community Strategy

A strategy prepared by a Local Strategic Partnership that would include local authority representatives to help deliver local community aspirations, under the Local Government Act 2000.

Typologies

The classification of objects that have characteristics or traits in common.

UDP - Unitary Development Plan

An old-style development plan prepared by a Metropolitan District and some Unitary Local Authorities. These plans will continue to operate for a time after the commencement of the new development plan system introduced by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, by virtue of specific transitional provisions.

Warrington Partnership

A collection of organisations from across Warrington that come together to plan, develop and deliver services. Its members include a mix of over 60 public, voluntary and community and private sector organisations.

Warrington Today

Background document that provided the context for Warrington Towards Tomorrow.

Warrington Towards Tomorrow

The council's original Community Strategy document published in 2005.

Washed over

Villages within a designated green belt which are not subject to specific proposals to extend the village boundary for development.

Notes :

If you need help in communicating with us, require this document in Braille or large print or would like a summary of it in your language, please telephone or contact us at the address below.

إن تحتاج إلى المساعدة في المواصلة معنا أو تريد ملخصاً لهذه الوثيقة في لغتك، يرجى الاتصال بالهاتف المذكور أعلاه أو اتصالنا بهذا العنوان المذكور أعلاه / أدناه.

Arabic

আমাদের সঙ্গ যোগাযোগ করতে যদি আপনাদের অসুবিধা হয় অথবা আপনারা যদি এই ডকুমেন্টের সারসংক্ষেপ আপনাদের ভাষায় পেতে চান তবে আমাদের টেলিফোন নং'রে ফোন করুন বা উপরের নিচে মেওয়া ঠিকানায় যোগাযোগ করুন।

Bengali

如果您需要與我們溝通，
或者希望獲得您所用語言的該文概要，
請致電我們或者通過以下地址聯絡我們。

Cantonese

Pokud potřebujete pomoc při komunikaci s námi nebo potřebujete-li shrnutí tohoto dokumentu ve vašem jazyce, zatelefonujte nám, prosím, nebo nám napište na shora/nize uvedenou adresu.

Czech

અમારી સાથે સંપર્ક કરવા માટે આપને મદદ જોઈતી હોય અથવા આ દસ્તાવેજનો સારાંશ તમારી ભાષામાં જોઈતી હોય, તો મહેરભાઈ કરી ઉપર જલ્દીએ નંખર ૫૨ ટેલિફોન કરો અથવા ઉપરાંથી જણાવુલ સરનામે અમારો સંપર્ક કરો.

Gujarati

यदि आपको हमारे संपर्क करने में किसी तरह की मदद चाहिये या आप डस्ट्रीब्यूज़ का सारांश अपनी भाषा में चाहते हों, तो व्हया कॉफर वेबो गेये टेलीफोन नंबर पर या उपर/वीचे दिये गए पते पर हमसे संपर्क करें।

Hindi

如您在与我们进行交流的过程中需要帮助，
或希望得到以您的母语而印制的该文件的
摘要，请拨打上面的电话或按以上/以下的
地址来联系我们。

Mandarin

Jeśli potrzebujesz pomocy w porozumieniu się z nami lub chcesz otrzymać podsumowanie tego dokumentu w swoim języku, proszę o kontakt telefoniczny lub listowy na adres podany powyżej/poniżej.

Polish

ਜੇ ਮਾਰੇ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਪਰਕ ਕਰਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਸੱਤੇ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੋ ਜਾਂ ਜੇ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਇਸ ਦਸਤਾਵੇਜ਼ ਦਾ ਸਾਫ਼ੋਵ ਆਪਣੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹੋ, ਤਾਂ ਦਿਵਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਉਪਰ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਨੌਜਵਾਨ ਤੋਂ ਈਸੀਜ਼ੋਨ ਕਰੋ ਜਾਂ ਦਿਵ ਉਪਰ/ਹੋਣ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਪਤੇ ਤੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਪਰਕ ਕਰੋ।

Punjabi

ضرورت مولیاً اس دستاویزکی تلخیص اپنی زبان اگر آپ کو سام سے مسائلہ میں مدد کی دوچار بالا نمبر پر تبلیغوں کریں یا درج بالا ذیل میں حاصل کرنا چاہتے میں تو براچ مسربانی کے بھتے بڑھ سے رابطہ کریں۔

Urdu