Report for Neighbourhood Development Areas

Indicative housing requirements
Tattenhall

Mav 2026

Cheshire West and Chester

Report for Neighbourhood Development Areas

Indicative Housing Requirements

1 Background

1.1 Changes to the national planning policy framework (NPPF) and the standard methodology for calculating local housing need will have major impacts on the borough. The requirement of 1,100 new homes a year for the twenty-year period between 2010 to 2030 established through the Local Plan (Part One) (LP1) has now effectively been replaced by the Government's standard method for calculating local housing need. At the time of preparing the data that sits behind this report local housing need was 1,928 dwellings[1] per annum. This national change means the Council can no longer demonstrate a five-year supply of deliverable housing. Several communities concerned about an unplanned approach to development have asked the Council to provide an indicative housing requirement for their neighbourhood plan areas.

1.2 The NPPF states where local planning authorities cannot demonstrate a five-year supply then the presumption in favour of sustainable development will apply. Effectively this means that policies in the local plan and neighbourhood plans are given reduced weight in determining planning applications. However, NPPF (paragraph 14) does set out that where the presumption applies to applications involving the provision of housing, the adverse impact of allowing development that conflicts with the neighbourhood plan is likely to significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, provided the following apply:

a) the neighbourhood plan became part of the development plan five years or less before the date on which the decision is made; and

b) the neighbourhood plan contains policies and allocations to meet its identified housing requirement.

1.3 The only area that currently would have protection under paragraph 14 of NPPF is the Frodsham Neighbourhood Plan that was made on 25 November 2024 and allocated sites to meet the requirement set out in the LP1.

1.4 Due to the national policy changes and subsequently no longer being able to demonstrate a five-year land supply the borough is now subject to increased number of planning applications being submitted on a speculative basis. This will lead to an unplanned approach to development across the borough. Local communities have expressed concerns that unlimited and unplanned new housing could cause significant adverse impacts on their communities and

[1] At May 2026 the local housing need figure had reduced to 1,914 dwellings but potentially will increase again this year due to changes in dwelling stock.

have expressed an interest in preparing or reviewing Neighbourhood Plans to address these concerns. Some communities are therefore asking for the Council to provide an indicative housing requirement figure to use when preparing their neighbourhood plan.

1.5 This report sets out how the Council intends to ensure a consistent approach towards the provision of indicative housing requirements. It should be noted that the requirements in this paper are only to be used for the purposes of preparing Neighbourhood Plans and it is for communities undertaking this who can choose to use (request) an indicative requirement. It should be further noted that indicative requirements take no account of policy or other constraints that may restrict the level of housebuilding that can be accommodated.

1.6 The borough has forty-three designated neighbourhood areas with plans at various stages of progress including reviews (see Appendix B for map). There are twenty-nine made neighbourhood plans of varying scales including the Winsford Neighbourhood Plan that has significant housing allocations. The Council has two designated neighbourhood forums in Chester plus there are many Parish areas that have been incorporated into the wider urban areas of Chester and Northwich. Other rural Parish areas can have identified settlements (local service centres) whilst also adjoining or incorporating parts of main urban areas.

2 National Policy

2.1 Extracts from NPPF and Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) are set out in Appendix A. The Council is required to set out in their strategic policies a housing requirement for designated neighbourhood areas which reflects the overall strategy for the pattern and scale of development and any relevant allocations. Where it is not possible to provide a requirement figure for a neighbourhood area (prompted in this case due to strategic housing policies being out of date) the local planning authority should provide an indicative figure if requested to do so by the neighbourhood planning body. The figure should take account of factors such as the latest evidence of local housing need, the population of the neighbourhood area and the most recent planning strategy of the local planning authority.

2.2 PPG provides further information on other potential considerations in establishing neighbourhood plan requirements. The guidance also sets out how communities can establish a requirement figure if the local planning authority does not provide one.

2.3 Although the NPPF and PPG outline that indicative numbers can be provided it provides little guidance especially where a Local Planning Authority (LPA) is at such an early stage of plan making. It is accepted that where a Council knows the strategy it wants to pursue and has made significant progress on the plan then indicative numbers could be provided that are less at risk of

having to change. Whilst it is understandable that local communities wish to use neighbourhood planning to control and shape development in their areas, there is a risk that housing requirements provided in advance of the local plan will change.

2.4 NPPF also recognises LPAs may not always be able to provide indicative requirements– '*However, if a local planning authority is unable to do this, then the neighbourhood planning body may exceptionally need to determine a housing requirement figure themselves, taking account of relevant policies, the existing and emerging spatial strategy, and characteristics of the neighbourhood area. The neighbourhood planning toolkit on housing needs assessment may be used for this purpose.*'

3 Calculation of Indicative Need Broad Principles

3.1 The provision of an indicative requirement is for a neighbourhood area rather than an individual settlement however any requirement should reflect the strategy of the existing local plan. The basis for any indicative requirement will centre on identified settlements in the local plan rather than wider neighbourhood areas. Where relevant, dwelling numbers for settlements rather than population of a neighbourhood area will be considered.

3.2 Neighbourhood plans used to be required to be in general conformity with strategic policies of the local plan however sections 98 and 99 of the Levelling Up and Regeneration Act remove this requirement. These changes came into force in March 2026, and they may give neighbourhood plans more flexibility as to where to meet housing need in their neighbourhood area. The changes to legislation now include the basic condition that a neighbourhood plan must not result in less housing being delivered in the local authority area than would be delivered without the neighbourhood plan.

3.3 There are additional challenges for providing indicative requirements for some neighbourhood areas that are part of, or adjoin, the urban areas of Chester, Northwich and Winsford. It would be very challenging to identify the proportion of a housing requirement for a neighbourhood area that formed part of a wider urban area. It is proposed that for areas within Northwich, Winsford and Chester, as defined in the local plan, no indicative requirements are provided in this paper. Communities in those areas should seek further discussion with the Council if they wish to pursue a Neighbourhood Plan with housing allocations.

4 Most recently available Local Plan Strategy

4.1 The strategic policies of Local Plan (Part One) (LP1) and detailed policies of Local Plan (Part Two) (LP2) were tested at examination in terms of soundness including being consistent with national policy. There was detailed discussion about the spatial strategy including the approach to settlements in the rural area and how differences between urban and rural areas, including transport accessibility, should be dealt with including the approach of levels and location

of new developments. The spatial strategy was found sound and represents the most appropriate and sustainable strategy for new housing development in the borough. This remains the case despite the Council no longer being able to demonstrate a five-year supply of housing land due to the national changes.

4.2 The strategy of the current plan is to focus most housing development in the four main urban areas of Chester, Ellesmere Port, Winsford and Northwich (17,800 dwellings or 80.9%) as this would represent the most sustainable pattern of development. Housing development in the rural area was planned to be more limited (4,200 dwellings) and requirements and allocations focused in ten key service centres[2] (2,300 dwellings). The requirements for the key service centres ranged from 200 dwellings to 300 dwellings that reflected constraints such as Green Belt and ensuring development should be appropriate in scale and design to conserve each settlement's character and setting.

4.3 The balance of 1,900 dwellings in the wider rural area would consist of conversions of buildings, redevelopment of buildings / sites, rural exception sites, infill development and rural workers dwellings. Some of this development would be within or adjacent to local service centres identified in LP2 but also within the countryside.

4.4 The approach in the local plan to development in the rural area aims to strike a balance between allowing for the managed growth of rural towns and key rural settlements whilst taking account of the Plan strategy to concentrate most new development in the borough's four urban areas. Local plan policy STRAT 8 seeks to ensure that the scale and design of development is appropriate to conserve each settlement's character and setting. The LP2 (para 6.2) identifies local service centres offer the opportunity for small scale development reflective of the scale of the settlement. The level of development in a local service centre must also reflect the scale and character of the settlement and the availability of services, facilities and public transport.

4.5 Although the plan identifies local service centres, no individual housing requirements were set for these settlements due their limited services and facilities and therefore reduced level of sustainability. These locations are not considered suitable for significant new development under the current strategy. As set out in paragraph 6.8 of the LP2 development may take place in local service centres that is very limited in scale, meets a rural or other local housing need, or is identified in a neighbourhood plan. Accordingly for neighbourhood plan areas with just local service centres and other rural settlements there is no specific housing requirement to be met through a neighbourhood plan.

4.6 The current plan only sought Green Belt release around Chester due to exceptional circumstances only existing in this area to justify release. For other settlements the housing requirement was constrained to that which could be accommodated without Green Belt release. Therefore, for some of the larger rural settlements such as Neston and Frodsham the housing requirement as a % of existing dwellings is relatively low.

[2] Neston, Frodsham, Helsby, Tarvin, Kelsall, Cuddington and Sandiway, Tattenhall, Tarporley, Malpas, Farndon.

5 Emerging Local Plan

5.1 The Council has decided to switch to the new system of plan preparation having previously made some progress under the old system. The Council will set out a revised timetable for plan preparation and Parish and Town councils will be informed of this.

6 Methodology

6.1 The local plan will need to have a minimum 15-year plan requirement from adoption, and it is logical to apply the same period for indicative neighbourhood plan requirements. However, the base date and end date have not yet been set, and the current local plan has a 20-year plan period. For providing indicative requirements, a 20-year plan period will be used initially rather than a 15-year period. The indicative requirement split will be based on the spatial strategy of the local plan that seeks to ensure new housing development takes place in the most sustainable locations.

6.2 As discussed previously no indicative requirements will be provided for urban areas that are part of Chester, Northwich or Winsford. The paper does not take account of pipeline supply that can count towards meeting an indicative requirement or constraints that may limit the ability to meet the requirement.

6.3 **Key Service Centres** - The requests for indicative requirements, to date, have also come from areas with a key service centre within the neighbourhood area.

6.4 **Local Service Centres** – It is recognised that there are neighbourhood plan areas with local service centres where indicative requirements may also be requested. Local service centres vary considerably in size and role and the level of development in these settlements would need to be relatively small scale in line with local plan strategy.

6.5 **Other settlements** - It is not proposed to provide indicative requirements for other rural settlements. This can be reassessed when the new local plan has progressed to a more advanced stage.

6.6 **Option 1 Key service centres – Increase requirements proportionally over 20 years based on Local Housing Need of 1,928 dwellings. Figures for Tattenhall.**

Key Service Centre	LP1 Requirement	LHN adjusted requirement	20% buffer
Tattenhall	250	438	526

6.7 Option 1 is based on the current local plan distribution of 2,300 dwellings in key service centres adjusted to reflect the local housing need of 1,928 dwellings under the standard method. The application of a 20% buffer as well

as a twenty-year plan period would provide a level of headroom for neighbourhood plans.

6.8 The key issue with this method is that the LP1 was based on no exceptional circumstances to release Green Belt other that in Chester, therefore requirements in Green Belt settlements were constrained to reflect capacity without Green Belt release.

6.9 **Option 2 – Redistributes increase in Key Service Centres based on dwellings (LLPG) with or without 20% buffer over 20 years.**

Key Service Centre	Dwellings LLPG	LHN adjusted requirement	20% buffer
Tattenhall	1089	193	231

6.10 The number of dwellings in a settlement is taken from the Local Land and Property Gazetteer (LLPG). This method would see a higher indicative requirement in settlements surrounded by Green Belt where the current plan had restricted development levels in key service centres. The new local plan could possibly pursue a strategy of no Green Belt release and there could be a tension between local plan strategy and neighbourhood plans in these areas. Currently the need for amendments to Green Belt boundaries should be established through strategic policies in the local plan.

6.11 For neighbourhood areas the **highest of the two options** presented should be used.

6.12 **Local Service Centres (LSCs)** – providing indicative requirements for LSCs is more challenging as the local plan did not set housing requirements for these settlements**.** Small scale development such as rural exception sites was envisaged reflecting their role and function although some local service centres have more dwellings than key service centres. As a general principle indicative requirements should not exceed requirements for key service centres.

6.13 In the rural area outside of key service centres the balance of new dwellings to be found is 1,900 units. If this was amended to reflect the uplift from local housing need this would equate to 3,330 dwellings. In terms of recorded completions 24% have been in LSCs and 76% in the rest of the rural area**.** In terms of number of dwellings around 60% are in LSCs with 40% in the wider rural area excluding key service centres. It is considered that using the proportion of existing housing stock as the basis for indicative need, rather than past completions, would better align with the current strategy and provides a higher indicative requirement.

6.14 Therefore around 2,035 dwellings would be indicatively needed over a 20-year period distributed by % of existing dwelling stock in each LSC.

6.15 For some areas the indicative requirements set out are relatively high given the role of LSCs. These settlements also vary considerably in terms of size, level of key services and public transport accessibility. Communities could choose to wait for the new local plan strategy to progress to await clarity on the future role and requirements of LSCs and smaller settlements. Although Neighbourhood Plans no longer need to be in conformity with strategic policies in the local plan, they are still required to have regard to national policy and contribute to achieving sustainable development.

7 Status of indicative numbers and emerging neighbourhood plans

7.1 The Council has taken legal advice in relation to providing indicative requirements and whether the 'prematurity' argument could be used to refuse applications on alternative sites not allocated in emerging neighbourhood plans. The NPPF states that refusal of planning permission on grounds of prematurity will seldom be justified before the end of the local planning authority publicity period on the draft plan (Regulation 16 Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012. A refusal of a planning application on prematurity will need to demonstrate how granting permission would prejudice the outcome of the plan-making process.

7.2 The advice recognises that it is possible indicative figures may be 'wrong' but whilst regrettable the NPPF allows this situation by allowing indicative figures to be provided. It cannot be expected that such figures would always be exact as they are provided at a time when the Council does not have an up-to-date plan. Whilst prematurity arguments can be nuanced the advice is clear that Neighbourhood plans should seek to allocate to meet their indicative requirement in full to have the best chance.

7.3 Providing an indicative figure could offer some level of protection for communities during the period of getting a local plan in place, especially if there were significant delays to adoption. If the requirement for a neighbourhood area was higher than the indicative requirement the balance would potentially be made up through a local plan allocation. This would secure a plan-led approach rather than speculative development although the indicative requirement and neighbourhood plan could be subject to challenge. There is also the risk that applications would continue to be made, and the approach challenged through appeal.

7.4 There are challenges with providing indicative requirements whilst also ensuring Neighbourhood Plans can meet the statutory requirements to be made. There are potentially changes to national policy to come but the current situation is for neighbourhood plans to meet the basic conditions, they must have regard to current national policies. There is a potential tension with neighbourhood plans not being able to alter Green Belt boundaries unless enabled through a local plan, and whether sites can be allocated on Green Belt land. Where areas in Green Belt wish to pursue a Neighbourhood Plan with allocations it is advised they speak to officers to discuss these issues.

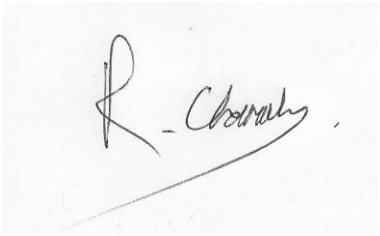
8 Conclusions

8.1 It would be legitimate for the Council to not provide indicative requirements until the new local plan had reached a more advanced stage. The requirements are caveated in that ultimately the new local plan may have significantly higher or lower requirements depending on future strategy and constraints in and around settlements.

8.2 Depending on how much weight emerging and made neighbourhood plans are given, the use of indicative requirements may lead to a planned approach to development through a neighbourhood plan and / or the local plan. If Neighbourhood Plans make allocations this would assist meeting housing requirements for the borough and assist local plan preparation. On this basis the Council will make available the indicative requirements set out in this paper where groups want to progress a neighbourhood plan. As identified in the report neighbourhood plan groups will need to decide if they wish to allocate to meet indicative requirements or await the local plan. It should be noted that final housing requirements by area will only be known when the local plan has reached an advanced stage and until the Council can demonstrate a five-year housing land supply speculative applications may still be made.

8.3 As set out in the report there are challenges of making neighbourhood plans ahead of substantial progress on the new local plan. Indicative requirements will potentially work best for key service centres given these are the most sustainable areas for development outside of the main urban areas. For some local service centres, the level of the indicative requirement does not sit comfortably with the current strategy of the plan in relation to sustainable development. It has also been noted that there are potential issues for areas that want to allocate sites within the Green Belt and the Council is seeking further advice on this.

Signed:



Name: Robert Charnley
Position: Head of Planning and Place Making

Date: 12 May 2026

Appendix A National Policy

NPPF (Dec 2024)

12. The presumption in favour of sustainable development does not change the statutory status of the development plan as the starting point for decision-making. Where a planning application conflicts with an up-to-date development plan (including any neighbourhood plans that form part of the development plan), permission should not usually be granted. Local planning authorities may take decisions that depart from an up-to-date development plan, but only if material considerations in a particular case indicate that the plan should not be followed.

13. The application of the presumption has implications for the way communities engage in neighbourhood planning. Neighbourhood plans should support the delivery of strategic policies contained in local plans or spatial development strategies; and should shape and direct development that is outside of these strategic policies.

14. In situations where the presumption (at paragraph 11d) applies to applications involving the provision of housing, the adverse impact of allowing development that conflicts with the neighbourhood plan is likely to significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, provided the following apply:

    a) the neighbourhood plan became part of the development plan five years or less before the date on which the decision is made; and

    b) the neighbourhood plan contains policies and allocations to meet its identified housing requirement (see paragraphs 69-70).

50. However, in the context of the Framework – and in particular the presumption in favour of sustainable development – arguments that an application is premature are unlikely to justify a refusal of planning permission other than in the limited circumstances where both:

a) the development proposed is so substantial, or its cumulative effect would be so significant, that to grant permission would undermine the plan-making process by predetermining decisions about the scale, location or phasing of new development that are central to an emerging plan; and
b) the emerging plan is at an advanced stage but is not yet formally part of the development plan for the area.

51. Refusal of planning permission on grounds of prematurity will seldom be justified where a draft plan has yet to be submitted for examination; or – in the case of a neighbourhood plan – before the end of the local planning authority publicity period on the draft plan. Where planning permission is refused on grounds of prematurity, the local planning authority will need to indicate clearly how granting permission for the development concerned would prejudice the outcome of the plan-making process.

69.Strategic policy-making authorities should establish a housing requirement figure for their whole area, which shows the extent to which their identified housing need (and any needs that cannot be met within neighbouring areas) can be met over the plan period. The requirement may be higher than the identified housing need if, for example, it includes provision for neighbouring areas, or reflects growth ambitions linked to economic development or infrastructure investment. Within this overall requirement, strategic policies should also set out a housing requirement for designated neighbourhood areas which reflects the overall strategy for the pattern and scale of development and any relevant allocations[32]. Once the strategic policies have been adopted, these figures should not need re-testing at the neighbourhood plan examination, unless there has been a significant change in circumstances that affects the requirement.

70.Where it is not possible to provide a requirement figure for a neighbourhood area [33]), the local planning authority should provide an indicative figure, if requested to do so by the neighbourhood planning body. This figure should take into account factors such as the latest evidence of local housing need, the population of the neighbourhood area and the most recently available planning strategy of the local planning authority.

Footnote 33 Because a neighbourhood area is designated at a late stage in the strategic policy-making process, or after strategic policies have been adopted; or in instances where strategic policies for housing are out of date.

Planning Practice Guidance (please note sections have not been updated since changes to NPPF)

How should a housing requirement figure be set for designated neighbourhood areas?
The National Planning Policy Framework expects most strategic policy-making authorities to set housing requirement figures for designated neighbourhood areas as part of their strategic policies. While there is no set method for doing this, the general policy making process already undertaken by local authorities can continue to be used to direct development requirements and balance needs and protections by taking into consideration relevant policies such as the spatial strategy, evidence such as the Housing and economic land availability assessment, and the characteristics of the neighbourhood area, including its population and role in providing services. In setting requirements for housing in designated neighbourhood areas, plan-making authorities should consider the areas or assets of particular importance (as set out in paragraph 11, footnote 6), which may restrict the scale, type or distribution of development in a neighbourhood plan area.
Within the administrative area of a National Park, the Broads Authority or a Development Corporation (where planning powers are conferred), each local planning authority should set a housing requirement figure for the proportion of the designated neighbourhood area which is covered by their administration.
Paragraph: 101 Reference ID: 41-101-20190509
Revision date: 09 05 2019

How should local planning authorities identify indicative housing requirement figures for designated neighbourhood areas, when these are needed?
Where an indicative housing requirement figure is requested by a neighbourhood planning body, the local planning authority can follow a similar process to that for providing a housing requirement figure. They can use the authority's local housing need as a starting point, taking into consideration relevant policies such as an existing or emerging spatial strategy, alongside the characteristics of the neighbourhood plan area.
Proactive engagement with neighbourhood plan-making bodies is important as part of this process, in order for them to understand how the figures are reached. This is important to avoid disagreements at neighbourhood plan or local plan examinations, and minimise the risk of neighbourhood plan figures being superseded when new strategic policies are adopted.
Paragraph: 102 Reference ID: 41-102-20190509
Revision date: 09 05 2019

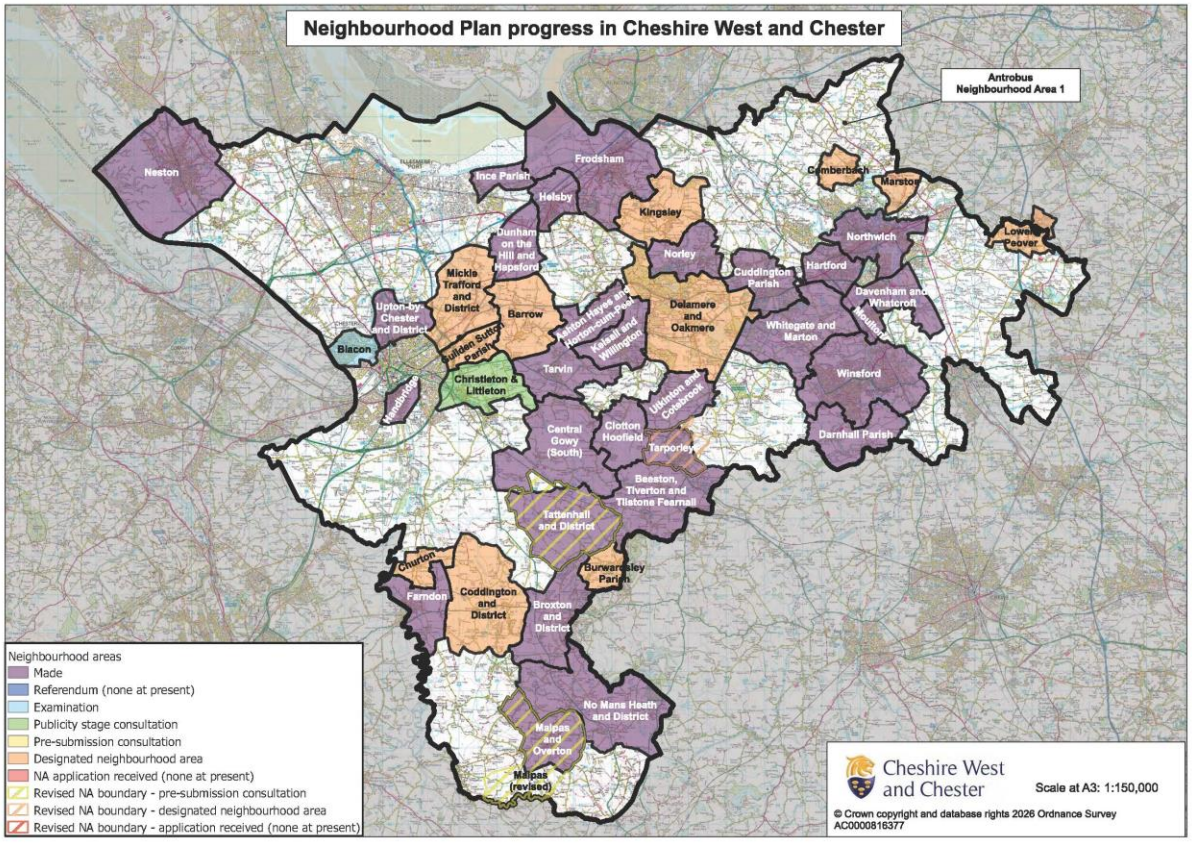
How should neighbourhood planning bodies use a housing requirement figure that has been provided to them?
Where neighbourhood planning bodies have decided to make provision for housing in their plan, the housing requirement figure and its origin are expected to be set out in the neighbourhood plan as a basis for their housing policies and any allocations that they wish to make.

Neighbourhood planning bodies are encouraged to plan to meet their housing requirement, and where possible to exceed it. A sustainable choice of sites to accommodate housing will provide flexibility if circumstances change, and allows plans to remain up to date over a longer time scale. Where neighbourhood planning bodies intend to exceed their housing requirement figure, proactive engagement with their local planning authority can help to assess whether the scale of additional housing numbers is considered to be in general conformity with the strategic policies. For example, whether the scale of proposed increase has a detrimental impact on the strategic spatial strategy, or whether sufficient infrastructure is proposed to support the scale of development and whether it has a realistic prospect of being delivered in accordance with development plan policies on viability. Any neighbourhood plan policies on the size or type of housing required will need to be informed by the evidence prepared to support relevant strategic policies, supplemented where necessary by locally-produced information.
When strategic housing policies are being updated, neighbourhood planning bodies may wish to consider whether it is an appropriate time to review and update their neighbourhood plan as well. This should be in light of the local planning authority's reasons for updating, and any up-to-date evidence that has become available which may affect the continuing relevance of the policies set out in the neighbourhood plan.
Paragraph: 103 Reference ID: 41-103-20190509
Revision date: 09 05 2019

Are housing requirement figures for neighbourhood areas binding?
The scope of neighbourhood plans is up to the neighbourhood planning body. Where strategic policies set out a housing requirement figure for a designated neighbourhood area, the neighbourhood planning body does not have to make specific provision for housing, or seek to allocate sites to accommodate the requirement (which may have already been done through the strategic policies or through non-strategic policies produced by the local planning authority). The strategic policies will, however, have established the scale of housing expected to take place in the neighbourhood area.
Housing requirement figures for neighbourhood plan areas are not binding as neighbourhood planning groups are not required to plan for housing. However, there is an expectation that housing requirement figures will be set in strategic policies, or an indicative figure provided on request.
Where the figure is set in strategic policies, this figure will not need retesting at examination of the neighbourhood plan. Where it is set as an indicative figure, it will need to be tested at examination.
Paragraph: 104 Reference ID: 41-104-20190509
Revision date: 09 05 2019

What happens if the local planning authority does not provide a housing requirement figure for a designated neighbourhood area that wishes to plan for housing?
Where strategic policies do not already set out a requirement figure, the National Planning Policy Framework expects an indicative figure to be provided to neighbourhood planning bodies on request. However, if a local planning authority is unable to do this, then the neighbourhood planning body may exceptionally need to determine a housing requirement figure themselves, taking account of relevant policies, the existing and emerging spatial strategy, and characteristics of the neighbourhood area. The neighbourhood planning toolkit on housing needs assessment may be used for this purpose. Neighbourhood planning bodies will need to work proactively with the local planning authority through this process, and the figure will need to be tested at examination of the neighbourhood plan, as neighbourhood plans must be in general conformity with strategic policies of the development plan to meet the 'basic conditions'.
Paragraph: 105 Reference ID: 41-105-20190509
Revision date: 09 05 2019

Appendix B Status of Neighbourhood Plans in Cheshire West and Chester.



Accessing Cheshire West and Chester Council information and services

Council information is also available in audio, Braille, large print or other formats. If you would like information in another format or language, including British Sign Language, please email us at:

equalities@cheshirewestandchester.gov.uk

إذا أردت المعلومات بلغة أخرى أو بطريقة أخرى، نرجو أن تطلب ذلك منّا.

যদি আপনি এই ডকুমেন্ট অন্য ভাষায় বা ফরমেটে চান, তাহলে দয়া করে আমাদেরকে বলুন।

Pokud byste požadovali informace v jiném jazyce nebo formátu, kontaktujte nás

Jeżeli chcieliby Państwo uzyskać informacje w innym języku lub w innym formacie, prosimy dać nam znać.

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如欲索取以另一語文印製或另一格式製作的資料，請與我們聯絡。

Türkçe bilgi almak istiyorsanız, bize başvurabilirsiniz.

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