PW Data Systems Build Access Comparative White Paper

The February 2026 Publication Release and the Current Stable Build

Prepared for publication
Subject: Comparative assessment of the 17 February 2026 PW Data Systems publication release against the current stable build, with specific reference to IOPC / PSD Norfolk access via OneDrive.
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Executive Finding

The 17 February 2026 PW Data Systems publication release was already an operational navigational and analytical build. It was not a placeholder, a concept note, a future-intention shell, or a static bundle of unsupported assertions. It contained the publication shell, chronology surface, chronology jump-builder logic, cross-reference navigation, search surfaces, appendices, claims matrix, heads of claim, record views, and print support.

The current stable build is a later refactor and expansion of that already operational system. It introduces a more mature architecture: chrono-core data crates, shared rendering logic, target-panel navigation, clone-safe year-tabbed and contiguous chronology views, interleaved localStorage indexing, explicit CHIP/ID and tri-axial seed structures, additional analytical surfaces, and platform route/cache instrumentation.

The forensic distinction is therefore precise:

> IOPC / PSD Norfolk did not have access in February 2026 to every feature now present in the current stable build. They did, however, have access from 17 February 2026 to a functioning navigable forensic publication system containing the chronology, shell navigation model, cross-reference logic, search surfaces, appendices, claims matrix, heads of claim, and record views. The later current stable build improves, modularises, extends, and indexes that system. It does not create the first reviewable evidential architecture.

That distinction matters because later technical maturation cannot retrospectively justify earlier institutional non-engagement with an already accessible forensic record.

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1. Purpose of This Paper

This paper compares two PW Data Systems build artefacts:

1. **17 February 2026 publication release, v5.4.2 logic-only, no corpus**
   File: `17-02-2026-Publication-Release-Version-v5.4.2-logic-only-no-corpus.zip`

2. **Current stable build**
   File: `Current-Stable-Build.zip`

The comparison is made from a specific evidential perspective: the earlier build is the version to which IOPC / PSD Norfolk had access via OneDrive from the relevant date. The question is not whether the February build was identical to the current stable build. It plainly was not. The question is whether the February build was already sufficiently operational, navigable, and structurally legible to put an institutional reviewer on notice of the chronology, evidential architecture, and analytical surfaces then available.

The answer is yes.

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2. Source Artefact Summary

Metric	17 February 2026 v5.4.2 publication release	Current stable build
ZIP size	1,599,393 bytes	2,491,006 bytes
File count	37	63
Total uncompressed file size	2,712,307 bytes	4,930,393 bytes
Unchanged files	10	10
Changed common files	23	23
Added in current stable	30	30
Removed / superseded from earlier build	4	4

The current stable build is larger, more modular, and more analytically developed. That is expected. It is a later build.

The material point is that the earlier build already contained the functional publication architecture necessary for review.

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3. What the February 2026 Build Already Contained

The February 2026 v5.4.2 publication release contained the core navigational publication surfaces:

Capability	Present in February 2026 build	Current stable position
Publication shell	Yes	Expanded and instrumented
Chronology page	Yes	Refactored through chrono-core
Cross-reference jump logic	Yes	Rebuilt and expanded
Chronology search hub	Yes	Refactored
Appendices	Yes	Refactored into data-backed architecture
Claims matrix	Yes	Refactored
Heads of claim	Yes	Refactored
Record pages	Yes	Expanded and data-backed
Print support	Yes	Retained
Hash navigation / target highlighting	Yes	Clone-aware and panel-based
CHIP/ID / chain grammar layer	Earlier grammar present	Explicitly expanded into tri-axial layer
3D graph / analytics dashboard	No	Added later
Data-system / shell-cache instrumentation	No	Added later

This establishes that the February build was already a functioning forensic publication build. It was capable of presenting a chronology, allowing reviewer movement through the system, exposing cross-reference navigation, displaying analytical annexes, and linking record categories.

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4. Principal Architectural Difference

The major difference between the February build and the current stable build is the transition from **page-contained authored material** to **modular data crates and shared rendering logic**.

In the February build, substantial authored content was embedded directly into HTML pages. The chronology and search surfaces were large because they carried much of their own rendered material.

In the current stable build, that content has been externalised into structured backup files under a `chrono-core` architecture. The current build separates data, rendering logic, navigation logic, guide material, and record surfaces more cleanly.

File	February 2026 size	Current stable size	Interpretation
`html/chronology.html`	approximately 328 KB	approximately 37 KB	Current build externalises chronology data and uses chrono-core rendering
`html/search.html`	approximately 328 KB	approximately 49 KB	Current build separates search/render logic from raw data
`html/appendices.html`	approximately 148 KB	approximately 9 KB	Current build moves appendix data into backup crate architecture
`html/claimheads.html`	approximately 74 KB	approximately 9 KB	Current build modularises claim-head data
`html/cad-records.html`	approximately 81 KB	approximately 5 KB	Current build uses record backup data

The reduction in page size in the current build is not evidence that the current build is smaller in capability. It is evidence of refactoring. The authored record has moved from page-embedded form into structured data files and shared rendering surfaces.

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5. The Chrono-Core Refactor

The current stable build adds a dedicated chrono-core structure, including:

```
html/chrono-core/data/chronology-backup.js
html/chrono-core/data/appendices-backup.js
html/chrono-core/data/cad-records-backup.js
html/chrono-core/data/claimheads-backup.js
html/chrono-core/data/claims-matrix-backup.js
html/chrono-core/data/gp-records-backup.js
html/chrono-core/data/hospital-records-backup.js
html/chrono-core/data/nhs-healthcare-backup.js
html/chrono-core/data/tri-axial-data.js
html/chrono-core/js/chrono-core.js
html/chrono-core/js/chrono-jump-builder.js
html/chrono-core/js/records-core.js
```

This is the largest architectural step between the two builds. The February version provided a publication and navigation build. The current stable version turns that build into a more systematic data-backed platform.

The distinction is functional and forensic:

- The February build was sufficient to review and navigate the record.
- The current stable build is better suited to repeatability, indexing, multi-surface rendering, stable data separation, and analytical extension.

The later build improves the architecture. It does not erase the earlier availability of the record.

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6. Navigation and Reviewer Access

6.1 February 2026 Navigation

The February build used:

```
js/chrono-jump-builder.js
<select id="strong-jump-select">
```

It built jump navigation from the rendered chronology DOM, supported hash navigation, and highlighted targets. It also contained cross-reference notices indicating that jumps were indicative rather than exhaustive. That is significant. The February build did not merely display text. It presented the chronology as a navigable structure.

A reviewer with access to the February build could therefore:

- open the publication shell;
- access the chronology;
- use cross-reference navigation;
- move through chronology targets;
- access search surfaces;
- consult appendices;
- inspect claims matrix and heads of claim pages;
- access record category pages;
- print or preserve relevant surfaces.

That was sufficient to place the reviewer on notice of the system’s structure and content.

6.2 Current Stable Navigation

The current stable build moves and expands the navigation layer into:

```
html/chrono-core/js/chrono-jump-builder.js
html/chrono-core/js/chrono-core.js
```

It adds:

- target-panel navigation rather than only select-menu navigation;
- year-tabbed chronology panes;
- contiguous timeline support;
- clone-safe rendering;
- source-ID tracking;
- localStorage chronology state;
- generated indexes for entries, documents, and jumps;
- marker extraction;

- `data-chains` parsing for domain/class/seed grammar;
- distinct internal and external hash-navigation behaviour;
- 24-hour stale-data heartbeat;
- elapsed-time counter seeded to 4 November 2005.

These are substantial improvements. They make the current stable build more mature and more robust. But they are improvements to a system already navigable in February 2026.

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7. Logic and Indexing Development

The February build already generated a jumpable chronology from the rendered DOM. That made the evidential sequence reviewable.

The current stable build adds a deeper indexing layer. It constructs localStorage-backed state and generated payloads, including:

- chronology state;
- entry index;
- document index;
- jump index;
- timestamps;
- source URL;
- version information;
- marker extraction;
- chain/domain parsing;
- clone resolution for duplicated chronology views.

This is a major reliability and analysis enhancement. It changes the system from a navigable publication build into a more structured forensic data platform. But it does not change the historical fact that the earlier publication release had already exposed the chronology, navigation, and analytical pages.

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8. CHIP/ID and Tri-Axial Grammar

The February build contained the earlier marker and chronology grammar and used cross-reference logic. The current stable build makes the CHIP/ID and tri-axial grammar more explicit and more systematised.

The current stable build adds, among other elements:

```
html/chrono-core/data/tri-axial-data.js
```

It also adds an explicit guide layer for the CHIP/ID system and more developed field-state concepts, including contamination persistence and reality contact.

This is important for publication framing. The current stable build should not be misdescribed as merely cosmetic. It adds a stronger explanatory and analytical layer. The current build is the better expression of the methodology.

But the February build was already enough to disclose the existence of the chronology, the navigation logic, the evidential cross-reference model, and the associated analytical surfaces. The later tri-axial layer strengthens and clarifies the grammar; it does not create the first evidential publication.

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9. Added Analytical Surfaces in the Current Stable Build

The current stable build adds analytical and visualisation surfaces that were not present in the February release, including:

```
html/3d-graph.html
html/analytics-dashboard.html
html/chrono-core/js/3d-force-graph.min.js
```

These additions matter. They show the platform's movement from navigable forensic publication toward analytical infrastructure.

However, they should be framed accurately:

- The February build gave access to the record and its navigational logic.
- The current stable build adds later analytical visualisation.
- The absence of the later graph and dashboard in February does not mean that the February build was non-operational.

A reviewer cannot reasonably treat the February build as unavailable or unintelligible merely because later analytical tools were subsequently added.

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10. Shell, Cache, and Data-System Instrumentation

The current stable build adds the following platform instrumentation:

```
js/data-cache.js
js/data-system.js
js/shell-cache.js
```

These scripts extend the platform's ability to store and route shell-derived information, build local data-system state, and support route/index behaviour. They were absent from the February release.

This is a later platform-stability and instrumentation layer. It is relevant to the current build's maturity, but not to the question of whether the February build gave IOPC / PSD Norfolk access to a functioning record.

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11. Added, Removed, and Changed Files

11.1 Added in Current Stable Build

The current stable build adds the following files:

```
css/Tri-Axis_Grammatical_Lexicography.jpg
css/chronology.jpg
css/lanzhou.jpg
html/3d-graph.html
html/analytics-dashboard.html
html/chrono-core/css/chrono-common.css
html/chrono-core/css/chrono-search.css
html/chrono-core/css/chrono-shell.css
html/chrono-core/css/pw-drawers.css
html/chrono-core/css/research.jpg
html/chrono-core/css/spacer.png
html/chrono-core/data/appendices-backup.js
html/chrono-core/data/cad-records-backup.js
html/chrono-core/data/chronology-backup.js
html/chrono-core/data/claimheads-backup.js
html/chrono-core/data/claims-matrix-backup.js
html/chrono-core/data/gp-records-backup.js
html/chrono-core/data/hospital-records-backup.js
html/chrono-core/data/nhs-healthcare-backup.js
html/chrono-core/data/tri-axial-data.js
html/chrono-core/js/3d-force-graph.min.js
html/chrono-core/js/chrono-core.js
html/chrono-core/js/chrono-jump-builder.js
html/chrono-core/js/clear-storage.js
html/chrono-core/js/legend.js
html/chrono-core/js/records-core.js
html/chrono-core/js/search-legend.js
js/data-cache.js
js/data-system.js
js/shell-cache.js
```

11.2 Removed or Superseded from Earlier Build

The following earlier files were removed or superseded:

```
css/research.jpg
html/old-appendices.html
html/tier-two.html
js/chrono-jump-builder.js
```

The movement of `js/chrono-jump-builder.js` into `html/chrono-core/js/chrono-jump-builder.js` is especially significant. It indicates refactoring and relocation, not abandonment of navigation logic.

11.3 Changed Common Files

The following files are present in both builds but changed:

```
css/styles.css
html/append-search.html
html/appendices.html
html/cad-records.html
html/chronology.html
html/claimheads.html
html/claims-matrix.html
html/codebase.html
html/concept.html
html/facebook-mpeafree.html
html/gp-records.html
html/hospital-records.html
html/index.html
html/manifest.html
html/nhs-healthcare.html
html/notepad.html
html/remediation.html
html/search.html
html/suffolk-constabulary.html
html/tier-one.html
index.html
js/core.js
js/shell-route.js
```

The current stable build is therefore not a wholly separate system. It is a continuation and development of the February build line.

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12. Institutional Access Implication

The central publication point is this:

> The February 2026 OneDrive-accessible build was sufficient to provide IOPC / PSD Norfolk with access to the core forensic publication system. It disclosed the existence of the chronology, navigation architecture, cross-reference logic, search pages, appendices, claims matrix, heads of claim, and record views. The current stable build makes the system more technically mature, but it does not create the first opportunity for meaningful engagement.

That distinction prevents a false institutional defence.

An institution may accurately say that it did not have the current stable build in February 2026. That is true.

It cannot accurately say, on that basis alone, that it had no access to a functioning navigable forensic record. The earlier build already provided one.

The later additions do not convert February non-engagement into reasonable conduct. They only demonstrate subsequent platform development.

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13. Suggested Evidential Formulation

For correspondence, publication, or formal submission, the most defensible formulation is:

> The version available to IOPC / PSD Norfolk from 17 February 2026 was an operational publication release containing the shell, chronology, cross-reference navigation, search surfaces, appendices, claims matrix, heads of claim, record views, print support, and chronology jump-builder logic. The current stable build is a subsequent refactor and expansion: it externalises authored data into chrono-core backup crates, adds a shared chrono-core rendering engine, introduces target-panel navigation, clone-safe tab/contiguous views, localStorage index payloads, CHIP/ID guide and tri-axial seed data, platform route indexing, and additional analytical surfaces. The later build improves the system; it does not create the first navigable evidential architecture.

A shorter version is:

> IOPC / PSD Norfolk had access from February 2026 to a working navigable forensic publication. The current stable build is a later matured implementation, not the first moment at which the record became reviewable.

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14. Public-Accessed Resource Check

A review of the build files separates two categories that should not be conflated.

First, both builds contain public URLs inside chronology or record content. These are evidential links or public-reference links, such as Goodreads, Amazon, GOV.UK, archive links, YouTube links, `parrotwisdom.co.uk`, or other public source references. These do not by themselves make the platform dependent on those sites. They are links in the record. They are accessed only if a reviewer chooses to open them.

Second, a smaller number of files contain remote resources that may be fetched automatically by the browser when the page is opened. These are the only items that should be described as public-accessed resources.

In the 17 February 2026 publication release, the identified automatic public resource is:

```
index.html
https://www.googletagmanager.com/gtag/js?id=G-GKR3GGQ8JE
```

In the current stable build, the identified automatic public resources are:

```
index.html
https://www.googletagmanager.com/gtag/js?id=G-GKR3GGQ8JE

html/index.html
https://www.googletagmanager.com/gtag/js?id=G-GKR3GGQ8JE

html/chronology.html
https://www.googletagmanager.com/gtag/js?id=G-GKR3GGQ8JE
```

The current stable build also contains JSON-LD structured metadata in `html/index.html` and `html/chronology.html`, including references to:

```
https://schema.org
https://parrotwisdom.co.uk/case/html/chronology.html
https://parrotwisdom.co.uk/case/css/Tri-Axis_Grammatical_Lexicography.jpg
```

Those JSON-LD references describe the public web page and image for search/structured-data purposes. They should be distinguished from local platform dependencies. The local page uses local scripts and local stylesheets for the forensic chronology core.

The most precise formulation is therefore:

> The core forensic chronology/data architecture is locally packaged and does not depend on public web resources to render its chronology, navigation, record surfaces, or data crates. The publication wrapper contains Google Tag Manager in identified HTML pages, and the current public-facing pages include JSON-LD metadata pointing to the public chronology URL and public tri-axis image. Those items are publication/instrumentation metadata, not dependencies of the forensic core.

If a strictly offline/no-public-call build is required, the remediation is simple: remove the Google Tag Manager script blocks and, if required, remove or localise the JSON-LD public URL/image references. The evidential/navigation architecture would remain intact.

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15. Conclusion

The February 2026 publication release and the current stable build are not identical. The current stable build is plainly more advanced. It has a stronger modular architecture, a clearer data separation model, expanded chronology rendering, explicit tri-axial grammar support, additional analytical surfaces, and deeper platform instrumentation.

But the February build was already operational. It contained the publication shell, chronology, navigation logic, search surfaces, appendices, claims matrix, heads of claim, record pages, and print support. It was capable of being opened, navigated, reviewed, and used to understand the structure of the forensic record.

The current stable build therefore proves development, not first availability.

The institutional consequence is direct:

> Later technical maturation cannot retrospectively excuse earlier failure to engage with an already accessible navigable forensic record.

That is the comparative difference that matters.