



CRIME IMPACT STATEMENT

Provision of a SEND school, creation of access,
landscaping and ancillary works

AT Land adjacent to the Heywood Sports Village,
West Starkey St, Heywood

FOR: Tilbury Douglas Construction Ltd

VERSION A: 10.08.23

2021/0621/CIS/02

Greater Manchester Police

design**for**security

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Development Supported

The proposed school has been well-designed from a crime prevention perspective and includes several features that will minimise the risk of criminals targeting the school, including:

- the inclusion of appropriately styled and tall perimeter fencing;
- restricting access into the school site to just two, prominent locations;
- internal boundary fencing to prevent unrestricted access around the grounds of the school;
- provision of a secure entrance lobby;
- inclusion of a circulation route, pupil drop-off space, and car and cycle parking on site; and,
- retention of mature trees and hedges in appropriate areas and adding native hedgerows to the more exposed boundaries to the north and east.

There are just a few issues, which are highlighted in the report, that should be addressed in order to enhance security at the site, they are:

- install access control systems to control entry into the school grounds, the building and particular rooms within the school;
- install security-rated, external doors and window frames, with glazed elements fitted with laminate glass;
- all elevations of the building, the entrance gates and the car park should be monitored by CCTV and illuminated from dusk-to-dawn;
- a monitored intruder alarm systems should be installed; and
- consider reducing the height of the hedge along the West Starkey Street boundary to promote passive surveillance over the site outside of school hours, in particular.

At the planning application stage, Greater Manchester Police will recommend that, should Rochdale Planning be minded to approve the application, a condition be included to require the school to be built in accordance with the recommendations set out in this report and to achieve Secured by Design accreditation.

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1 Visual Audit

The development site and its surroundings are shown on the plan and photographs below. The site, edged in red on the plan, is located on the north side of West Starkey Street about 250 metres north of Heywood town centre. West Starkey Street, appeared to be a moderately trafficked street that connects with Bamford Road, to the east, and George Street, to the east. Parking restrictions, in the form of double-yellow lines, restrict on-street parking on West Starkey Street in the immediately vicinity of the application site. Corcoran Close, a small development of social housing, a mixture of flats and bungalows set out in an open-plan layout is situated opposite the site, on the south side of West Starkey Street. Heywood Sports Village a multi-use, recreation centre with indoor and outdoor facilities, including swimming pools, gym, sports hall and artificial and grass outdoor pitches is situated immediately east of the site. The Sports Village is served by a large car park, which is situated between the centre building and West Starkey Street and includes two vehicle access points, both on West Starkey Street. Between the site and the western car park access, there is a sub-station and a compound for the storage of waste bins associated with the Sports Village. One of the Sports Village's grass pitches is situated north of the application site, slightly elevated above the site. A grassed embankment defines the northern edge of the site. To the west of the site, a 3-metre wide accessway separates the site from the rear garden boundary fences of terraced houses that face Cedar Avenue. Adjacent to the south-west corner of the site, there is a terrace of four bungalows.

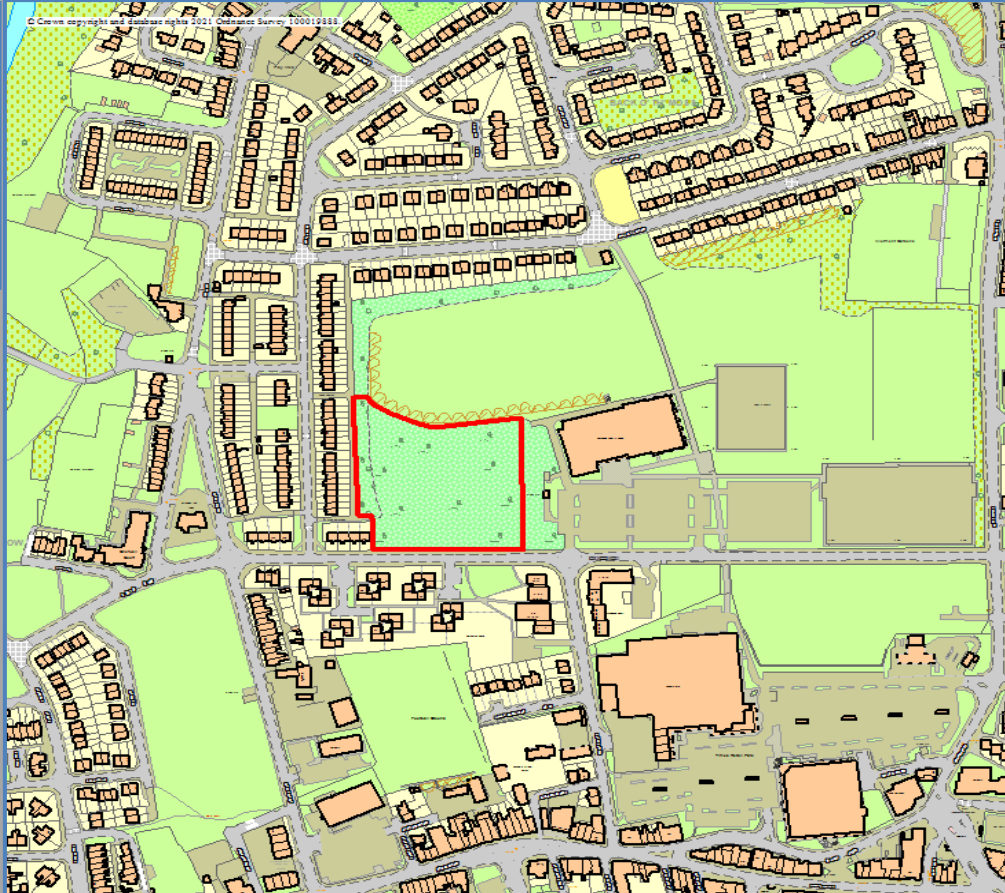
A view of Heywood Sports Village from West Starkey Street at the junction of the car park's western access



West Starkey Street with the trees and hedge that define the site's southern boundary on the right & the flats on Corcoran Close on the left



Looking west to east across the site towards the Sports Village building



The rear accessway at the rear of the houses that face Cedar Avenue west of the site



Looking south across the site from the embankment at the northern edge of the site



The substation & refuse compound next to the site's eastern boundary & boulders used to restrict vehicle access to the site



The site comprises a broadly rectangular-shaped, largely flat, expanse of rough grassland, with assorted ruderal plant species. The southern and western boundaries of the site are defined with dense hedges that include mature and semi-mature trees and shrubs. Several gaps in these hedges have been created to facilitate access to a range of informal pathways that cross the site in all directions. The site's northern boundary is defined by an embankment that separates the site from the grassed sports pitch that lies several metres above the level of the site. At the south-eastern corner of the site, large boulders have been deposited, presumably, to deter unauthorised vehicles from accessing the site. There is some evidence of fly-tipping on the site but not a significant amount.

2 Crime Statistics & Analysis

2.1 Crime in the neighbourhood

All data below is based on crimes recorded between 1st July 2022 to 30th June 2023.

Domestic Burglary	Non-Domestic Burglary	Criminal Damage	Crimes involving the use, or threat, of violence	Theft	Robbery	Drug offences	Theft from Motor Vehicle	Theft of Motor Vehicle	Bicycle Theft
51	7	65	485	278	15	16	20	19	7

2.1.1 There were 973 recorded crimes in the neighbourhood around the development site during the period analysed. This volume of crime is high but not untypical of a neighbourhood on the fringe of a town centre.

2.1.2 The most common crimes recorded were:

- the use, or threat, of violence - 50%
- theft (including robbery and bicycle theft) - 29%
- vehicle crime, i.e., theft of, theft from and criminal damage to a vehicle - 5%
- criminal damage - 7%
- burglary - 6%.

2.1.3 The places where crime was more common were:

- Dawson Street – 227 offences
- Market Street – 112 offences
- Peel Lane – 87 offences.

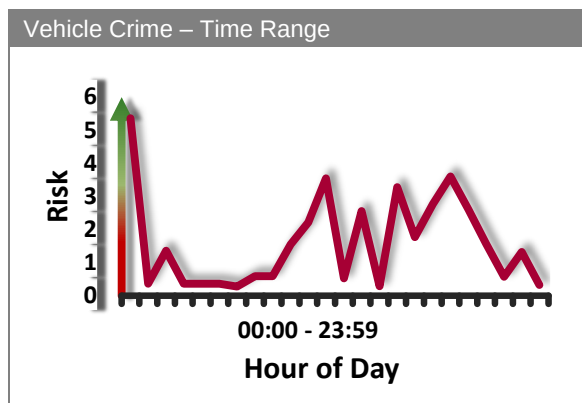
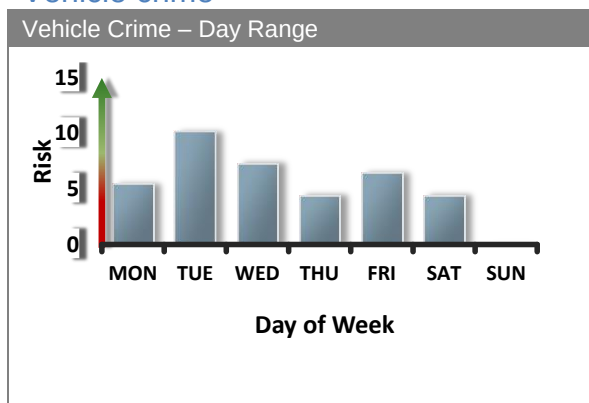
2.1.4 Crime recorded on the streets in the immediate vicinity of the site

- Cedar Avenue – 28 offences – mainly crimes involving the use or threat of violence.
- West Starkey Street – 28 offences - theft, vehicle crime, and criminal damage were most common, and a high proportion occurred at the Sports Village.
- Corcoran Close – 10 offences - mainly crimes involving the use or threat of violence.

2.1.5 The principal crime hotspots were retail premises, particularly on Dawson Street and Market Street, and to a lesser extent, George Street, where theft and violent crimes were dominant.

2.1.6 Incidents of theft have occurred to the south of the proposed site, just off West Starkey Street where a petrol station is located. Offenders have entered the forecourt, filled up their vehicle and made off without payment. Offences have also occurred around Clay Bank Street to the north of the site, with residential property stolen, with bins and personal property most commonly reported.

Vehicle crime



- 2.1.7 The risk of vehicle crime peaks on a Tuesday and Wednesday during the afternoon and into the evening (1pm – 9pm). Offenders often target vehicles in the afternoon as they are left unattended for long periods of time, often out of sight of the vehicle owner, creating a perceived low risk opportunity.

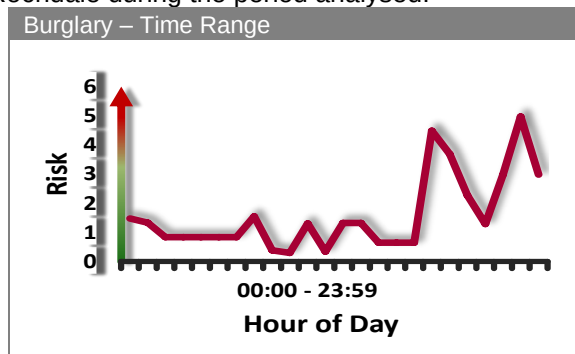
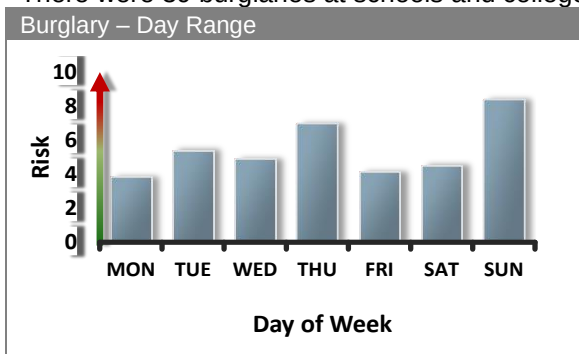
2.2 Crime at schools in Rochdale

The data below relates to crime committed at schools between 1st June 2018 to 31st May 2019.

- 2.2.1 A total of 341 crimes were recorded at schools across Rochdale in the period analysed. Crimes where violence is used, or threatened, is the most commonly recorded (56% of the total), followed by criminal damage (18%), theft (11%) and (11%) burglary.

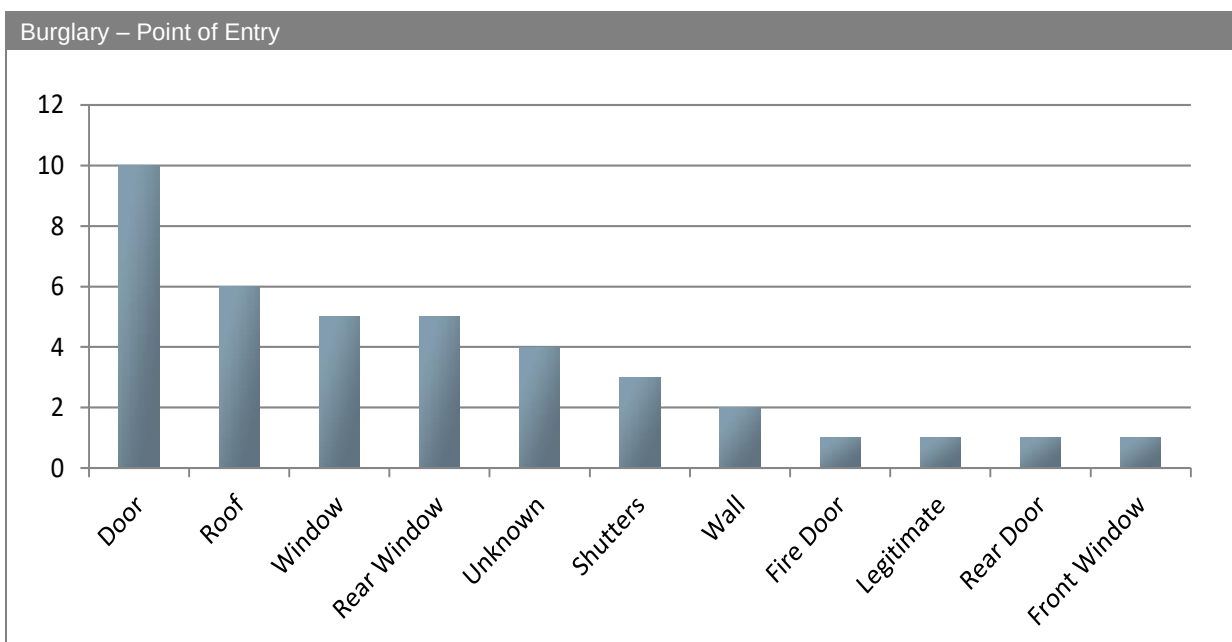
Burglary

There were 39 burglaries at schools and colleges in Rochdale during the period analysed.



- 2.2.2 The risk of burglary is moderate. Offences are more likely to be committed on a Thursday or a Sunday, and in the late afternoon or evening.

- 2.2.3



- 2.2.4 The most common method of breaking and entering into school buildings was by forcing a door (12 incidents) followed gaining entry via a window (11 incidents). Gaining entry via the roof was recorded 6 times, whilst forcing a roller shutter was recorded on three occasions and forcing an external wall twice. In cases where the point of entry in unknown, offenders have may have posed as a legitimate student or visitor and entered restricted areas via an unsecured door.

Theft

- 2.2.5 The risk of theft is quite low, just 39 incidents were recorded, and these were spread throughout the week, with more offences particularly on a Monday and Saturday.

2.3 Modus operandi used in committing crime at schools in Rochdale & measures to reduce vulnerabilities

2.3.1 Doors have been forced open with bodily pressure and tools

To minimise the risk of offenders forcing doors:

- prevent entry to the site by erecting suitably high perimeter fencing and gates;
- external doors should be certified to the PAS 24 or LPS 1175 security standard - such doors are exceedingly difficult to force open;
- all external doors should be illuminated with dusk-to-dawn light. Light suggests a presence of people and may deter offenders from targeting the building. Lighting will also support the CCTV system and highlight the actions of an offender, increasing the chance of a crime being detected; and,
- CCTV should be installed to record activity within and around exterior of the building, particularly around the entrance doors.

2.3.2 Theft of equipment, and of pupil and staff property

To minimise the risk of offenders stealing property from the premises:

- access control systems should be employed within the building to prevent unauthorised personnel from entering staff and storage rooms, where sensitive information, ICT or other expensive, portable equipment, or staff belongings may be stored;
- overt signage can also assist in deterring casual entry; and,
- include space for staff and pupils to store personal/valuable items securely e.g., small lockers or lockable drawers.

2.3.3 Offenders prised open windows or smashed glazing in windows and doors to gain access

In order to reduce the risk of damage to doors and windows, and breaking and entering:

- windows should be security certified and include tamper proof opening restrictors;
- glazing in doors and windows should include both laminate and toughened panes;
- lighting should illuminate all elevations of the building; and,
- landscaping should be managed in order to promote surveillance (natural and electronic) across the site.

2.3.4 Bikes were stolen by offenders using tools to break locks.

In order to reduce the risk of bicycle theft:

- install a secure shelter for staff and pupils to park their bikes;
- locate the shelter in a secure area within the grounds, one that benefits from regular supervision by staff and students; and, install a CCTV camera to monitor movements in and out of the shelter.

2.3.5 Offenders smashed glazing of buildings in acts of criminal damage.

In order to reduce the risk of criminal damage to glazing;

- glazing in doors and windows should include both laminate and toughened panes;
- install shutters or grilles to the most vulnerable openings; and,
- avoid glazed openings on the most secluded areas of the site, especially those that are visible from secluded pathways.

2.3.6 Theft of plant and machinery, and criminal damage during construction.

To minimise the risk of offenders targeting construction sites:

- a secure boundary should be erected around the site;
- access should be restricted to contractors and authorised visitors;
- security staff should patrol during non-working hours;
- lighting and CCTV should be installed to illuminate and record activity;
- at the end of the working day, plant and machinery should be arranged to prevent forced access onto the site; and,
- plant and machinery should be fitted with a tracking device.

2.4 Environmental features that might influence crime patterns

2.4.1 Features of the physical environment can influence patterns of criminal and anti-social behaviour. They affect potential offenders' perceptions about a possible crime site, their evaluations of the circumstances surrounding a potential crime site, and the availability and visibility of one or more witnesses, who might intervene, at or near a site. Offenders may decide whether or not to commit a crime in a location after they determine the following:

- How easy will it be to enter the area?
- How visible, attractive, or vulnerable do targets appear?
- What are the chances of being seen?
- If seen, will the people in the area do something about it?
- Is there a quick, direct route for leaving the location after the crime is committed?

2.4.2 Aspects of the local environment that might help to reduce the risk of crime and disorder on the site are as follows:

- although the site is located within an area with a high volume of recorded crime, crime analysis suggests that schools in the wider neighbourhood are rarely targeted by offenders outside of school hours;
- there is currently little on the site that might attract offenders;
- the town centre retail outlets appear to be the focus of criminal activity in this neighbourhood;
- trees, hedges, the embankment and boulders restrict access to the site by vehicles. These measures are likely to have contributed to the lack of fly-tipping on the site;
- the informal pathways through the site appear used by local people, including dog walkers. The presence of people on these pathways, particularly those with a vested interest in the site's maintenance, may help deter offenders;
- the West Starkey Road boundary of the site is overlooked by passers-by and by residents of the flats and bungalows directly opposite. Should they witness inappropriate activity, residents, passing pedestrians and drivers may be inclined to report it, and their presence may deter offenders;
- users of the Sports Village coming and going by car, on foot and bicycle provide additional passive supervision of the site throughout the day and at weekends; and,
- the local environment is of a reasonably good quality; residents of such areas tend to be less tolerant of crime and anti-social behaviour and more likely to report crime and anti-social behaviour.

2.4.3 There are also some features that might facilitate crime and disorder, and these include:

- the neighbourhood experiences a high volume of crime;
- the site has a very large boundary all of which is accessible from other public land;

- the site's boundaries are not secure, consequently, people are able enter and cross the site at a number of different locations;
- the length and height of the boundary hedges on the West Starkey Street and western boundaries impede views across the site from the south and west;
- the permeability of the neighbourhood presents would-be offenders with easy and convenient routes to and from the site; and,
- the presence of commercial premises in the town centre draws people to the area, some of whom may have criminal or anti-social intentions, who may target other places whilst in the vicinity.

3 Development Appraisal

3.1 The proposed development

3.1.1 The proposed development includes:

- erection of a SEND school to cater for children and young adults aged 11-19;
- hard and soft landscaping;
- construction of a pedestrian and vehicle access from West Starkey Street; and,
- provision for vehicle and cycle parking.

3.1.2 The proposed school building will have a gross floorspace of 2,399.7m² and be erected on the central part of the site, slightly towards the eastern boundary. It will be a mainly two-storey building but with a single-storey element on its south-eastern corner. The roof height of the two-storey building will be 7.2 metres above ground with a parapet around the edge raising the height of the elevation to a little over 8 metres. The height of the roof on the single-storey part of the building will be 3.6 metres but, again, a parapet will be constructed along the edge to raise the height of the relevant elevations to over 4 metres.

3.1.3 The proposed school will provide ten, general teaching, classrooms, specialist classrooms for food science, art, science and ICT. There will also be post-16, common room; a library; sensory, therapy and life skills rooms; administrative offices; staff rooms; a main hall (double-height) and a dining hall, with associated kitchen; changing rooms; a variety of storerooms including a server room; and, plant rooms.

3.1.4 The main entrance will be on the southern elevation facing West Starkey Street. There will be an entrance lobby overlooked by staff in the general office. A secondary entrance will be located within a secure area on the western elevation the set behind a 2000mm high fence and gates.

3.1.5 Internally, there will be two stair cores and a single lift. In addition to entrance doors off a circulation corridor, each of the ground floor classrooms on the northern side of the building will have an external door allowing access to an enclosed outdoor teaching space. Means of escape doors, service entrance and plant room doors will be located on all elevations. A pair of doors on the southern elevation will allow access from the dining hall to an outdoor dining space, which will be enclosed with a 2000mm high fence.

3.1.6 The whole site will be secured with a 2,400mm boundary fence. A vehicle and a separate pedestrian entrance will both be located on the West Starkey Street boundary, both also secured with 2400mm high gates. A 2,000mm high, fence and gates will prevent access from the front of the school to the grounds at the rear as well as securing the service/delivery yard between the eastern elevation of the building and the site's eastern boundary.

3.1.7 Between the West Starkey Road boundary and the school building there will be: a slightly raised footpath linking the pedestrian gate to the main entrance; a cycle parking shelter; refuse storage compound; staff and visitor parking; a circulation and drop-off route; and, peripheral landscaping, including grassed areas and retention of some of the trees and hedging along the southern and western boundaries.

3.1.8 At the rear of the school building, there will be a MUGA enclosed with a 3,000mm high ball-stop fence, a grassed kickabout area, tree and wildflower planning, a 'growing' area, and an area set aside for a forest school. There will be some thinning of the tress on the western boundary to enable the 2,400mm high, perimeter fence to be installed. Elsewhere along the northern and eastern boundaries native

hedgerows will be planted in order to preserve privacy of children within the rear grounds and to supplement security at the perimeter.

3.2 Positive aspects of the proposal

- 3.2.1 The school will be set entirely within a secure boundary.
- 3.2.2 Access to the site will be limited to just two entrance gates on West Starkey Street.
- 3.2.3 Staff and visitor parking, and car and mini-bus drop-off will be provided within the site.
- 3.2.4 Cycle parking is provided in a weatherproof shelter, a suitable distance from the entrance gates and in an area where there is likely to be regular supervision by staff.
- 3.2.5 Classroom, staff room and windows have oversight of the vehicle and pedestrian entrance gates, allowing staff to supervise visitors or pupils approaching or leaving the school.
- 3.2.6 The external areas designated for pupil use will be secured and kept entirely separate from the site entrances, car parking, and service areas.
- 3.2.7 The building will be mainly two-storeys high with a parapet, thus any trespassers/offenders seeking to gain access to the roof will find it very difficult. Where it will be only single storey, the addition of the parapet wall should thwart attempts at climbing onto the roof.
- 3.2.8 The location and arrangement of the general office and reception desk will allow staff to supervise the main entrance.
- 3.2.9 A secure lobby will be created at the entrance.
- 3.2.10 The internal layout of the proposed building is uncluttered, with straight corridors, simplifying surveillance and removing potential pinch points or secluded spaces.
- 3.2.11 The Landscape Masterplan suggests that hard and soft landscaping will be of a high quality, helping to guide visitors, staff, and pupils to the appropriate entrance, soften the appearance of the building and perimeter fencing, preserve privacy of pupils using the outdoor spaces, and prevent inappropriate parking. The range of fencing will prevent intruders gaining access to the site and the more private spaces at the rear as well as deterring pupils intent on leaving the site during the school day. Signage, way-marking, lighting, CCTV, hard-surfacing and landscaping should all be integral to the design of the building.

3.3 Recommendations to improve the security of the development

School perimeter fencing and gates

- 3.3.1 The perimeter fencing and peripheral landscaping, intended to complement and soften the appearance of the fence, should be installed at the beginning of the contract to construct the school. The fence will provide a secure boundary for contractors to work within and additional, perimeter landscaping will mature in advance of the school opening, providing a more secure boundary.
- 3.3.2 Consider reducing the height of the hedge on the West Starkey Street boundary to allow views in and out of the front of the site where appropriate.
- 3.3.3 The entrance and exit gates should be of a design that make them difficult to climb. Ideally, the gates will be automated and can be activated by a staff-held fob or released by staff remotely from the general office when a *bona fide* visitor requests entry or to leave.
- 3.3.4 The vehicle entrance and exit gates should be made secure at the start of the school day.
- 3.3.5 The pedestrian entrance gate should be fitted with an electronic lock and self-closing mechanism. It may be fixed open at the beginning and end of the school day but otherwise remain closed until access is required on request.

Access controls

- 3.3.6 An audio-visual unit should be fitted at the vehicle and pedestrian entrance gates, and to the main entrance, outer door, to allow visitors to communicate with staff in the general office prior to gaining entry.
- 3.3.7 Staff within the office should be capable of operating the locking mechanism of the vehicle and pedestrian gates, and the main entrance door, to allow *bona fide* visitors entry and when leaving.

- 3.3.8 Access controls should be fitted to the entrance door to the staff rooms.
- 3.3.9 To prevent children leaving the building, access controls should operate both to enter and leave the secure areas. Parents/carers and visitors should not be able to operate any of the access control doors or gates - either to enter or leave an area.

Door, window & glazing specification

- 3.3.10 All external doors and windows should be certified to a Secured by Design recognised security standard (PAS 24 or LPS 1175).
- 3.3.11 Laminate glass should be used in all external glazed doors, curtain walling, all windows and any roof lights.

Cycle shelter

- 3.3.12 The cycle shelters should be weatherproof and 'Sheffield' style stands that allow the cyclist to secure both wheels and the frame to the stand should be installed.

Lighting, CCTV & intruder alarm

- 3.3.13 All elevations of the building, the entrance lobby, the car park, and the site entrance gates should be monitored by CCTV. A complementary lighting system, comprising low-intensity, dusk to dawn, white light, capable of producing a consistent spread of light to illuminate the school and approaches to it.
- 3.3.14 A monitored intruder alarm should be fitted.

Signage

- 3.3.15 Signage should indicate the name of the school and out of hours contact details. Signs should inform passers-by that the site is monitored by CCTV (with a response capability), and that the school is fitted with a monitored, intruder alarm.

4 Physical Security

The following specification sets out the requirements for the school to achieve Secured by Design accreditation.

4.1 Doors

- ☐ All external doors (entrance, classroom, escape, plant, and other service doors - single and double leaf) should be compliant with, and certified to, BS PAS 24, STS202, or LPS 1175 SR2.
- ☐ All internal doors to classrooms, server room, offices, and the storerooms should have a solid core (minimum 44mm thick), with 3 hinges and a 5 lever, mortise, deadlock (to BS 3621/8621/EN 12209), so that the rooms can be secured when vacant.

4.2 Access controls and visitor management

- ☐ An audio link should be fitted to both entrance gates and the outer door at the main entrance to allow visitors to communicate with staff in the general office (or facilities management staff as appropriate).
- ☐ The outer and inner doors of the main entrance should be fitted with an electronic lock, which can be operated remotely from the office or staff with an appropriately programmed fob. Both doors should be self-closing and self-locking.
- ☐ The secondary entrance door should be fitted with an access control lock, and the door should be capable of self-closing and self-locking. Access through the door outside of pupil arrival and leaving times should be restricted to staff holding an appropriate fob.
- ☐ Contractors and visitors should continue to sign a visitor book on entering and leaving the school at the main entrance to the school.
- ☐ Visitors, contractors, and staff should be required to wear an ID card when on the school grounds.

4.3 Windows, roof access, roof lights and shutters

- ☐ Wherever possible all window frames should be compliant with, and certified to, PAS 24 or LPS 1175 SR2. All other new window designs/dimensions should take account of the requirements of PAS

24/LPS 1175 SR2. In addition, windows should be lockable with a key, and have fixed/lockable opening restrictors (not releasable from the outside) limited to 100mm.

- ☐ If any window grilles or shutters are to be installed, they should be tested and certified to LPS 1175 SR2 with shutter-boxes and guides should be built into the fabric of the building.

4.4 Glazing and building fabric

- ☐ All external glazing (curtain walling, windows, roof lights and door glazing) should incorporate at least one pane of glass with a 1.5mm PVB interlayer (e.g., 7.5mm laminated glass), or a glass rated as P4A under EN 356. The remaining pane in a double-glazed unit may be toughened glass.
- ☐ For reasons of security and durability, brick/blockwork external and internal walls are recommended, particularly the walls of the ICT and server rooms, and rooms/offices where valuable equipment or sensitive material is stored.

4.5 Intruder alarm

- ☐ A monitored intruder alarm system should be installed. It should cover all parts of the school, with alarm contacts on all external doors and PIR detectors in all rooms with windows on the ground floor as a minimum. The alarm signal should terminate at a security control room. The security control room should be able to deploy a patrol team to investigate any security issues outside of school hours.
- ☐ The alarm should have two secure signalling paths (one being GSM radio back-up), so that if either signalling path is tampered with by an intruder, or is faulty, the other continues to monitor for any further alarms and transmits them as 'confirmed activations' – extra confirmation that an intruder is on the premises and that the alarm isn't false.

4.6 Lighting

- ☐ Low intensity, dusk-to-dawn lights, operated by photoelectric cell/daylight sensor, should be installed to illuminate all building elevations, external doors, the car park, and all gates and pathways.

4.7 CCTV

- ☐ A CCTV system should be installed at the school. Suitable locations for cameras are all: elevations of the building, with particular focus on entrance doors; the vehicle and pedestrian entrance gates; the service yard; car and cycle parking; and, the entrance lobbies.
- ☐ The recording equipment should be securely housed in, for example, the Heads' office, or recorded and stored at a suitable off-site monitoring station.
- ☐ To allow staff to actively monitor the system, CCTV images should be displayed on monitors located in appropriate offices within the school, for example, the general office and the Head's office.

4.8 Boundary fencing

- ☐ The proposed boundary treatment arrangements are ideal and should be implemented in full. The perimeter boundary should be erected at the earliest opportunity in the construction contract.
- ☐ The vehicle gates should be automated and operated using a staff fob/proximity reader system (outside of school opening and closing times). There should be no centrally located horizontal bars to aid climbing.
- ☐ The pedestrian gate should be fitted with an electronic lock and be self-closing and self-locking.
- ☐ The height of the hedges on the West Starkey Street boundary should be managed so that views are allowed into the site where appropriate.

4.9 Landscaping

- ☐ Landscaping plans should, wherever possible, avoid plants and trees that might interfere with views to and from the site entrances, the approaches to the school building, or interfere with CCTV cameras field of vision.

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- ☐ Trees and shrubs, bollards, cycle stands, lighting columns and waste bins must be located in such a way that they will not aid climbing over perimeter or internal fences or on to the roof of the single-storey elements of the building.

4.10 Other

- ☐ All high-value equipment should be property marked and securely stored. A record should be kept of all such items.

5 Management & Maintenance

- ☐ A maintenance plan should be drawn up to address issues such as repairs to fencing, CCTV, lighting, access controls, signs, and landscape management.

6 Secured by Design

- ☐ Secured by Design focuses on crime prevention at the design, layout and construction stages of school buildings and promotes the use of security standards for a wide range of applications and products. To apply for Secured by Design certification for your development, visit our online application form at: <http://www.designforsecurity.org/secured-by-design/sbd-accreditation/>

A Contact Register

Date	Contact	Summary of Contact
13.06.23	Lucy Furber, Iceni Projects	Request for Crime Impact Statement
22.07.23		Site visited
10.08.23	Lucy Furber, Iceni Projects	Report issued

B CIS Version History

Version	Revision	Date
A		10.08.23