

Witness Statement of: Rebecca Ross
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Exhibits: 0
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GRENFELL TOWER INQUIRY

WITNESS STATEMENT OF REBECCA ROSS

This statement is a factual statement prepared for the Grenfell Tower Inquiry dealing with Modules 3 and 4 in Phase 2 only. It does not, and is not intended to set out my experiences on the night of the fire, or the impact that these events and the aftermath have had on me (and my family).

Signed 

I, **REBECCA ROSS**, will say as follows:

1. I was a resident of Grenfell Tower. I lived with my father Steven Power, who died on 14th June 2017. I am making this statement for the purposes of Phase 2 of the Grenfell Tower Public Inquiry.
2. I gave a witness statement to the police dated 25th April 2018, 13th February 2019, 19th January 2018, and 25th June 2018. I provided a further statement through my solicitor to the police (31st July 2018).
3. I made a statement in Phase 1 of the Grenfell Tower Public Inquiry (unique relativity number: IWS00001036), dated 22nd August 2018.
4. This Phase 2 statement addresses the issues within module 3 (fire safety within the Tower and communication with residents) and module 4 (aftermath) from the Inquiry's stated Phase 2 schedule. I deal with issues relating to module 3 in paragraphs 6-47, and module 4 in paragraphs 48-74.

Living in Grenfell Tower

5. I'm aware that my dad moved into Grenfell Tower in February 1985. He was a social housing tenant. I moved into Grenfell Tower in 2000 when I was six years old, into Flat 122 on the 15th floor of Grenfell Tower. The flat was originally on the 12th floor, but after the Refurbishment of Grenfell Tower, they added three more floors and so the 12th floor became the 15th floor. I have described the layout of the flat in my Phase 1 witness statement (IWS00001036) at paragraphs 8-9.

Module 3

Relationship with RBKC and the TMO

6. I understood that the council (RBKC) owned Grenfell Tower and my dad paid rent to them to live there. I knew at the time that Grenfell Tower was managed by the Tenant Management Organisation (TMO). I believed at the time that they were responsible for the communal areas of the Tower and fire safety within the building.
7. My dad was the main tenant and so he was the one who would speak with RBKC and the TMO if he needed to about the flat. If my dad wanted to make any changes to the flat to improve it or to fix something that had broken, he would need the permission of the TMO to do so. If something needed repairing (which he wasn't able to fix), then my dad would have to contact the TMO and RBKC about this and he would continually have to chase them to try and get them to do the works. I know that on occasions he got legal assistance from the North Kensington Law Centre to get RBKC and the TMO to make repairs to his flat. I know he had a caseworker at the Law Centre who would help him with getting the TMO to respond to repair requests that he had made but that the TMO hadn't responded to.
8. Before the refurbishment of Grenfell Tower (the Refurbishment), I don't recall the TMO or RBKC making any improvements to the interior of our flats beyond fixing things which had broken.
9. During the Refurbishment, when the TMO decided that something needed to be changed in the flat, they would simply send a letter to us, stating that works would be

done on a certain date and we needed to be in to give their workers, or Rydon workers, access to the flat.

10. We didn't get much say about whether we wanted these works. From speaking with other residents at the time, I didn't feel like we could refuse them coming in to our flats and making changes, even if we didn't want the works done. I have gone into more detail about this later on in this statement.

Complaints and Communication to RBKC and the TMO

11. To report an issue in our flat that needed repairing, my dad would usually go in person to the TMO office at the bottom of the Tower. Less than a year before the fire, that office was moved out of the Tower and over to beside the park downstairs, which was next to the Tower. I am not sure whether the procedure was that his complaint would then be directed to another person or department at the TMO, or whether the TMO were supposed to call the tenant back to arrange the repairs. However, a follow up call would usually never come and my dad would have to chase them by going back into the office again, and sometimes more than once.
12. Occasionally, after a period of inaction, my dad would write a letter to the TMO requesting that the repairs were carried out. I would sometimes help him or write the letter on his behalf, but I never called the TMO repair line myself as I was not the main tenant.
13. It was difficult for my dad to get the TMO to respond and I think that is why he ended up on occasions having to go to the North Kensington Law Centre to get help with this so that problems would be fixed in our flat. I would expect all of this to be in our housing files.
14. As far as I am aware, the TMO did not have any contact details for me, such as my mobile number, and I did not correspond directly with the TMO. However, they did know that I lived in the flat, as my dad had written to them to formally notify them that I was living with him in flat 122 when I moved in. I know that he also wrote to the TMO to request a key fob for me to have.

15. The lifts regularly went out of service in the Tower and sometimes both lifts would be out of service at the same time. I think my dad complained to the TMO when this happened but I can't be sure of this. This impacted on my dad's ability getting back into his flat (which I have explained in more detail below).
16. I know my dad would often advocate on behalf of other residents in the Tower to the TMO about complaints they wanted to make. Some residents didn't feel like they had a voice, so my dad would help them and speak for them so that their complaints to the TMO were heard.

My dad's health before the fire

17. My dad used to be fit and healthy for a long time, but within the last 5 years of him living in Grenfell Tower he became unwell. I have detailed in my Phase 1 statement how I believe that the Refurbishment made my dad's breathing difficulties worse. His health meant that he was reliant on the lifts to get to and from his flat. If both lifts were out of service and my dad needed to leave the flat, then he might leave by going down the stairs but he might decide not to leave the flat until the lifts were working again. If he came back to the Tower and the lifts were not working then he wouldn't be able to get into his flat because he wouldn't be able to climb to the 15th floor using the stairs. I know that on these occasions he would sometimes then go to a friends house and wait there until the lifts were working again. As I have said above, I think that on these occasions my dad complained to the TMO about his and I think he would have said something along the lines about him not being able to breathe properly so he can't use the stairs, although I can't be sure about this.
18. I believe that the TMO would have been aware of my dad's health conditions within the last five years of living of Grenfell Tower (when his health became worse).

The Refurbishment

19. Before the Refurbishment of Grenfell Tower, RBKC had built the Kensington Aldridge Academy and the Kensington Leisure Centre just next to the Tower, in around 2012. To make room for the school and the leisure centre, the football pitches and the car park beneath the Tower were removed. As I was growing up in the Tower, I would play on

the football pitches, that we called 'Green Pitch', with my brother and other kids from the area. It was free to play there, and it was always busy with kids from the estate. There was a large green area where people would watch the games going on, and waiting for a pitch to become free. There was a real community vibe. The car park next to Green Pitch was also convenient for visitors to the Tower to park there.

20. After the school and leisure centre were built, the area really changed. You wouldn't see kids from the Tower playing outside anymore because there wasn't really any space for them to play on. I'm not sure where they went instead. The old football pitches were free to play on so anyone could play there. That was a really good thing for the area and the children who lived there. The football pitches by the Westway Centre nearby were too expensive to play on, so we generally couldn't go there, and so we no longer had anywhere local to play. The leisure centre became a "Better Gym" and this was quite expensive to use so a lot of people from the Tower couldn't go there and didn't benefit from it. Building the school and leisure centre in the small space around the Tower meant that we lost the nice open green space. Changing the area of Grenfell Tower did have a real effect on the lives of people in Grenfell Tower and the rest of the area.

21. I was notified about the Refurbishment by a leaflet or a letter from the TMO which came through our front door. Most of the information I had about the refurbishment came through my dad and I remember that he showed me a leaflet that had been sent to us about the Refurbishment works that were happening. He was not really happy about this as he didn't want the block to change and we both didn't think that these works were being done in our interests, or that they would benefit us and improve our lives. We both thought that the works were being done were for the benefit of RBKC and the TMO.

22. I had heard before about RBKC's plan to demolish Grenfell Tower and the rest of the estate. I don't think it went ahead because the residents didn't want to move out but I can't be sure of this. I understood at the time that for some reason RBKC had decided instead of demolishing the Tower they would refurbish it. I thought for that reason RBKC decided to make the Tower look nicer from the outside so the building would be worth more money in the future.

23. I remember that the leaflet or letters we received from the TMO said that they were going to put panels (the cladding) on the outside of the Tower. From my point of view, it seemed to me that RBKC and the TMO wanted to modernise the Tower and make it look prettier from the outside, and also to match the new buildings around it, like the new school. That's all I understood about what the cladding panels were for. I did not feel that the new cladding panels would benefit us as residents, as the flats themselves were going to stay the same.
24. What RBKC and the TMO could have done instead is to invest in the flats themselves, to modernise them which would have improved the lives of the residents who lived there, like me. It wasn't as though how the Tower looked from the outside would have significantly improved living in the Tower. I wanted the lifts to stop breaking down so regularly and RBKC could have used the money to improve the lifts instead. We had asbestos in our flat, and I remember that I wanted to re-decorate my bedroom and I wanted to take down the wallpaper, but I decided to decorate over the top of the existing wallpaper because I thought it was too dangerous to take it down myself. I remember that my sister-in-law and her brother had informed me about the asbestos in our walls, as they both had experience with painting, decorating and general handiwork. I was also aware that other residents in the Tower knew they had asbestos in their flats as well. It would have improved our lives if money could have instead been spent on safely removing the asbestos because it would have reassured people about living in their flats. I would have felt safer.
25. I was aware at the time that as part of the Refurbishment, the heating and water system in the Tower would be replaced. This was not something I was aware that residents had asked for. During the time I lived in the Tower I didn't have a problem with the heating before the Refurbishment, so it wasn't something I thought needed changing. The flats felt warm and so did the rest of the Tower. I heard at the time that there were petitions started against the change to the heating and water system and RBKC and the TMO wanted to introduce a payment system for heating and water that was separate from the rent that was paid. Everyone would have to set up their own direct debit to pay for heating and water, whereas previously water was included in the rent, and the heating was on a pre-paid meter. People were worried that this would be more expensive than

what they were already paying and there was a feeling that the changes were being proposed so that RBKC could make more money from tenants.

26. Sometimes the water in our flat wouldn't work and the pressure was not great either before the Refurbishment but I don't recall these things improving after the Refurbishment.
27. I remember some residents started petitions and asked other residents to sign the petition against the planned Refurbishment. These were started by a group of residents who had investigated into the works that were planned to happen and so knew more information than what the TMO and RBKC had told the residents like me through the letters and leaflets. I remember signing at least one of these petitions after speaking to some other residents, although I can't remember exactly what it was for.
28. I remember that there were consultation meetings between the TMO and residents, but I did not attend them. I know that my dad did attend some of these meetings, but I did not talk to him in detail about what he understood to be the TMO's plans for the refurbishment. I know that he spoke to Ed Daffarn about the Refurbishments who also attended the consultations.
29. I have seen from correspondence contained in my housing file that the TMO described my flat as a "non-access property". I understand this to mean that my dad would often not let the TMO or their contractors into the flat to make the changes that they wanted as part of the Refurbishment. He was one of the original tenants in that block and he didn't want the flat to be changed and he didn't think it was going to improve the flat for him. He would therefore try and refuse the workers entering his flat. Some changes were in fact made and in my view it hadn't improved the flat, but had actually made things worse (which I have described below).
30. I don't remember if a new boiler was installed in the flat. My dad had spoken to a lot of other residents who were not happy with where the boiler was repositioned and complained to the TMO about it.
31. The new windows that were installed throughout the Tower during the Refurbishment were smaller than those that we had before. They had a thick white plastic casing around

them and had a wire lock on them that meant you could only open them so far. There were gaps around the new windows and I think my dad took a photograph of this. I didn't feel like the windows had been installed properly – it felt a bit of a botched job because of the gaps.

32. There were two problems in the flat which started in December 2015 and lasted for months because the TMO were so slow to respond to my dad's complaints which he made to them. On the 9th December 2015, Rydon workers attended the flat to install the new heating system. Their workmen were very inconsiderate and damaged the panels and tiles in the kitchen and living room as a result of installing new pipework. When my dad asked them about the damage they had caused, they assured him that someone would come back and clean it up but no one ever did. The kitchen was falling apart, and there were holes in the wall where the pipes entered the flat from the communal area. It looked horrible.

33. The TMO offered my dad a £50 voucher to re-decorate the kitchen after this damage. He refused this as it wouldn't be nearly enough. It was only after months of reporting the condition of the kitchen to the TMO that they agreed in July 2016 to re-decorate the kitchen.

34. The new pipes that fed into the flat from the communal area looked ugly. My dad said he didn't want this because the pipes were exposed and he was worried about how unsafe this was. He complained about this and he was told by someone that a casing could be put over the pipes, however this would take up more room in the flat and the pipes already made it feel smaller. I believe that the workers tried to paint over the pipes but it didn't make it look any better. I know that other residents were also really angry at the new pipes. I feel like this is an example of how the TMO and RBKC didn't care about what the Tower looked like inside, they only cared what it looked like from the outside, and they weren't concerned about improving our lives.

Fire Safety in Grenfell Tower

35. As stated above, my understanding was that the TMO had overall responsibility for fire safety within the Tower but I knew that RBKC owned the Tower and was the landlord.

36. I was not aware at the time that there was a Stay Put policy in place at Grenfell Tower. There may have been signs in the lift lobbies about this, but this was not something that I took notice of, so I didn't know we had this policy or what it meant.
37. I have never taken part in a fire drill at Grenfell Tower, so I didn't have any experience of what to do in case of a fire. In the time that I lived there, there were only a few small fires, which never spread out of the flat in which they started. If I had needed to evacuate the Tower, I wouldn't have known to go to a designated place outside.
38. I remember receiving a magazine called "Link" through my front door, however I wouldn't have known there was any information in there about fire safety. It mainly contained information about events going on in the community. I wouldn't have known to look in there for fire safety information.
39. At Grenfell Tower there is only one set of stairs. I didn't often use the stairs, unless I was going to my friend's house who lived on the 13th floor. Sometimes I would walk up to Yasin's house who lived on the 21st floor. I would also have to use them when both lifts went out of service.
40. I can't remember if the doors to the staircase would automatically shut and I don't recall there being any problems with these doors. There used to be numbers written on the walls of the stairwell, so you knew what floor you were on. I believe that during the Refurbishment the numbers in the stairwell were painted over, and so I could no longer see what floor I was on if I was using the stairs. This was probably done to make the stairwell look nicer but it didn't make it safer. If I walked up or down the stairs and I wanted to know what floor I was on, I either had to count as I went up or down, or I would have to walk into the lobby area and check the numbers of the front door and work it out. However, because they made three new residential floors, the numbering system had changed so the flat numbers didn't represent the floor numbers. So Flat 122 was on the 15th floor, Flat 132 the 16th floor, and so on.
41. The front door of my flat was replaced by the TMO, although I can't remember quite when this happened. The new door which they installed was very heavy and closed automatically. However I remember that later on it stopped closing on its own and from that point it generally only closed on its own if there was a draught.

42. On the night of the fire, when I left the flat, the door did not close behind me. I don't ever remember someone employed by the TMO checking our flat or front door for fire safety. I have seen the repairs data for my flat and I can see that it says on 11 April 2013 that "front door is not closing properly – installed by Masterdoor". Perhaps my dad reported a problem with the front door not closing as it should have, but I don't remember this and I don't recall what action was taken by the TMO or RBKC about this (if any).
43. I don't remember the fire brigade ever visiting our flat or proving us with any fire safety advice directly. I don't remember seeing them in the Tower before 14 June 2017.
44. I had never heard a fire alarm in the communal areas of our block, so I do not know whether there were fire alarms in the communal areas. I think there should have been fire alarms in these areas that would sound off if there was smoke. I think this would have made a real difference on the night of fire, as it would have alerted residents earlier to there being a fire. An alarm may have encouraged people to check and leave the Tower and it could have saved lives. I did not hear any alarms until the smoke came into our flat when I opened the flat door, and set off the fire alarms in our flat. If there had been fire alarms in the communal areas, then maybe my dad might have been alerted to there being a fire earlier on and that might have made a difference.
45. We had fire alarms in our flat; one in the kitchen and one by the front door. They regularly went off in the flat if the oven was on for a long time because it would get smoky, so I knew they worked. I don't remember anyone from the TMO or fire brigade checking these alarms.
46. There was never any tannoy system in the Tower as long as I lived there. There was an intercom where each flat had a buzzer that could be used on the ground floor, which allowed residents in flats to buzz someone into the Tower.
47. There were caretakers in the Tower who maintained the communal areas. They had an office underneath the block, located by the garages.

Module 4

Hospital

48. I referred to the medical assistance I received in my Phase 1 statement (IWS00001036) from paragraph 44 onwards. After evacuating from the Tower at 02:54, I was taken to the Royal Free Hospital in Hampstead by ambulance. My London Ambulance Service records show that I was treated in the ambulance at 04:15 and I arrived at A&E at 04:40. I was covered in ash and I was coughing up black phlegm. I was treated for smoke inhalation and given steroids and a nebuliser to breathe through every few hours to clear my lungs. I was given a Salbutamol inhaler to take every day to help with my breathing. I did not have asthma before the fire, so I think I was given the inhaler to help clear my airways to help me breathe.
49. For a number of days I had a sore throat and hoarse voice. I found it difficult to take a deep breath and I had headaches and nausea.
50. During my time in hospital, I was visited by the police about my dad, who they referred to as a missing person. I think they visited me on 16th June. They asked me for some details about my dad which I gave them. I still believed and hoped that he was alive.
51. I wasn't visited or contacted by anyone from RBKC or the TMO, and as far as I know they didn't come to the hospital at all.
52. A number of journalists had found out which hospitals survivors had been taken to and arrived there to try and get some information about us. Some started to harass people on the wards, asking for information about what had happened to them in the fire. This was an added stress, and I couldn't leave the hospital unless I was escorted by a security guard because of them.
53. During my time at hospital I wasn't given any information about what was going to happen when I was discharged, like where I was going to go and how I would be supported. I was discharged from hospital on 16 June. I spoke to my brother Bobby about where we were going to stay. He told me that his friend's mum had been ringing RBKC asking about a hotel for the two of us and he told me that we were both going to stay at the Copthorne Tara Hotel in Kensington.

Emergency Accommodation

54. I went from the hospital to the Copthorne Hotel. I went there by taxi though I can't now remember how I paid for this. I had lost everything in the fire apart from my phone, so I didn't have any clothes, bank cards or ID documents with me.
55. I had my own room in the hotel, which was on the fourth or fifth floor. I was not told by the hotel staff how long the room had been reserved for. At the time I was so upset about my dad being missing that I didn't really think about how long I needed to stay in the hotel for and I couldn't focus on anything else.
56. I was told by the hotel staff that RBKC had pre-paid for my meals there so I could eat at the hotel, which was just as well as I had no money to pay for food when I arrived.
57. Volunteers brought bags of clothes to the hotel to give to me and other survivors who were in the hotel. I didn't want to wear these clothes because I didn't feel comfortable wearing other people's clothes. My friend came to the hotel (during the first few days of me being in the hotel) and gave me some of clothes to wear and I felt more comfortable with this.
58. I was given an emergency financial payment within the first seven days of the fire of £500 which was to be shared with my brother Bobby, so we had £250 each. That was given to us in cash and I understood that it was from RBKC. I used this money to spend it on underwear and socks and I saved the rest in my room. In those first few days I didn't leave my room. I was just hoping my dad was still alive and this was all I was thinking about. I couldn't process what had happened. I was still in shock. All I did was eat food in the hotel and then go to bed. I needed to feel the air conditioning on all the time and so I would turn it up as high as it went so that I could feel the cold air.
59. Living in a hotel was strange and uncomfortable, particularly at the beginning. There were lots of survivors staying at that hotel and it was difficult to get away from the collective trauma. Some of the hotel staff were awkward with the residents, but after a while they got to know us. I often felt overwhelmed being in the hotel and I felt as though I had been neglected by RBKC.

60. Volunteers brought donations of things like clothes, food and other essentials directly to the hotel.
61. The NHS had support services based in the reception of the hotel. I met with someone every day for the first few days that I stayed there. They recommended that I have Cognitive Behavioural Therapy and counselling. Everything I had been through was a shock and I still hoped my dad was alive somewhere.

Rest Centres

62. The first rest centre that I went to was the Westway Centre and I went there a few days after the fire. I went there to get a replacement passport as someone had told me you could get one from there. I can't remember who had told me. It was very busy at the Westway, and there were lots of different organisations who had stands and were giving out information and advice to people. I believe that TMO staff were in the Westway Centre, as I remember seeing Janice Jones from the Estates Office. She was not wearing anything to identify herself as being from the TMO but I recognised her as I had interacted with her a number of times in the past. I did manage to get the documentation sorted at the Westway.
63. I also went to the Rugby Club to get financial support so I could start replacing some essential things I had lost. I was told to go there as they were distributing money from the London Emergency Trust fund to survivors of the fire. I went there and filled out a form with my details in and they provided me with some emergency money.
64. I felt like the community were much better at supporting residents than RBKC were. They were visible in the area whereas RBKC and the TMO were not. I saw volunteers rushing around trying to get people help for people, like clothes and food. I was told that in the days after the fire volunteers went around the hotels trying to find family members who were thought to be lost. As far as I was aware, donations came from individuals and charities, not from RBKC.
65. Two volunteers called Nadia and Remy came to the hotel and dropped off boxes for survivors which had donations in. They asked me and others what we needed and they

tried to get these things for us, which was really helpful because I felt quite embarrassed having to go to rest centres to collect things like toiletries. People came from all over the country to help out. People from the North of England came down to give donations to residents. Others from around the area took time of work to spend days helping out at the rest centres.

Support after the fire

66. I was allocated a Family Liaison Officer (FLO) by the Metropolitan Police a few days after the fire. There were two FLOs called Damien Ward and Natalie Broadley. They helped a lot. It was through the FLOs that I learned that my dad had died. They were supportive like a key worker. I don't know whether I would have taken it as well if it had come from someone else. I am grateful to them both for that. They also took DNA swabs from me and my siblings to try and identify my dad. This was done while I was staying the Copthorne Tara Hotel.
67. After a while, the FLOs changed and I never had the same connection with their replacements. I was told that my original FLOs were not from London so they were changed in order that they would be available more often. One of my FLOs was called Sally Daniels and after a while I became more comfortable with her and she would make time for me.
68. The first time I remember having direct contact someone from the council was when I was contacted by a housing officer on 20th June. She did an assessment of my housing needs over the phone with me. I told her that I could not live in a tower block again, and that I did not want to be rehoused in Kensington and Chelsea as I just wanted to get away from the area. At that stage, so soon after the fire, I was still very much in shock and going through trauma. I was not thinking about what I wanted in new accommodation.
69. In the first days and weeks after the fire, I was not contacted by anyone from RBKC or the TMO in my hotel to see how I was doing and to find out what I needed. I had to make trips to the local rest centres to get essential items and support. They didn't come

to me with help, like volunteers in the community had. I felt at the time that they had let me down.

70. I was allocated a key worker by the council around two months after the fire. It turned out that my key worker was one of the people who I had seen from the NHS Home Treatment Team for Mental Health in the hotel foyer in the week after the fire. He was confused about why he had been allocated as a key worker, as it was not his background. I didn't hear from him often. Communication with him wasn't good. In the end, I complained to RBKC about him and requested another key worker. I was then allocated another key worker, called Kelly Grant. It took me a while to get to know Kelly, but after a few months she was an amazing support. I never had to chase her, and she would check in on me often. It was Kelly who spoke to me about what I wanted to do to get my life back on track and how I was going to pursue the goals that I had before the 14th June 2017.

Aftermath beyond the first seven days

71. I think it was at some point in July that I was told by the police FLOs that my dad's remains had been found in our flat. They had identified him by matching his DNA to the DNA in the swabs they had taken from me and my siblings. His inquest opened on 12th July 2017 and his remains were released to the family on 4th December 2017. The remains of his dogs (Stevie, Diva and Jess) were cremated. My dad was buried on 16th December 2017.
72. My brother Wayne and I were responsible for organising my dad's funeral, which I found too overwhelming to do. The funeral was going to cost a lot of money and RBKC did not assist with paying for this. We had help from the Grenfell Muslim Response Unit who helped me and the family organise the funeral and the DWP had a fund for the bereaved to cover the costs of the funeral. It was really difficult coming to terms with what happened and organising the funeral when we had lost everything and I was still living in a hotel.
73. After a few months of living in the Copthorne Tara Hotel, I moved to the Holiday Inn in West London because I found being in the same room where I had stayed after being

discharged from hospital too distressing. It was bringing back flashbacks of how it was on the night of the fire and immediately afterwards and I needed to leave that hotel and the memories of it.

74. I don't want to go into detail in this public statement about the impact the fire has had on my health and any treatment I have had for this, other than to say it caused me to suffer anxiety, nightmares and flashbacks, and for a long time I wouldn't leave my hotel room because I was just in a state of shock and I couldn't think about anything other than my dad. I keep replaying the night over and over again in my head, thinking about how it could have ended differently. I imagine what must have happened to my dad that night, and think about what his remains would have looked like now that I know the police had to identify him through DNA.

Statement of Truth

I believe that the facts stated in this statement are true.

I am willing for this statement to form part of the evidence before the Inquiry and to be published on the Inquiry's website.

SIGNED:



DATE: 04.03.20