1	Wednesday, 12 December 2018	1	the extent to which experts have repeatedly referred to
2	(10.00 am)	2	their conclusions as being professional, the scope of
3	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Good morning, everyone. Welcome to	3	your findings will necessarily have to be limited at
4	today's hearing.	4	this stage. But there are important findings to be
5	In a moment I'm going to invite Ms Jarrett to make	5	made. As well as establishing the factual narrative of
6	a closing statement on behalf of the TMO, but before	6	what happened on the night, we hope you will consider
7	that, I think Mr Millett has something he wishes to say.	7	how the fire started and how it spread across the
8	MR MILLETT: Yes, Mr Chairman, thank you.	8	envelope of the building.
9	I just wanted to make it clear that there will be	9	In respect of the evidence you have heard, and in
10	a shortening of today's timetable for this reason: both	10	addition to our written submissions, we wish to make
11	PSB and Rydon have indicated to us at the end of	11	oral submissions on four topics.
12	yesterday and overnight that they do not now wish to	12	The building envelope.
13	make oral submissions, so they leave us only with their	13	Dr Lane, Professor Torero and Professor Bisby all
14	written closings. We'll have to arrange the timetable	14	conclude that the uPVC window surrounds provided a route
15	a little bit around that.	15	for the spread of fire into the external facade of the
16	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Yes. Well, thank you for letting us	16	building, and the combustible materials that made up the
17	know.	17	cladding system on the exterior of the tower was then
18	Now, Ms Jarrett, I invite you to make your statement	18	responsible for the spread of fire which rapidly took
19	on behalf of the TMO. Thank you.	19	hold of the building.
20	Closing submissions on behalf of the Kensington & Chelsea	20	Multiple catastrophic fire spread routes were
21	Tenant Management Organisation by MS JARRETT	21	created by the cladding materials, but also the
22	MS JARRETT: Thank you, sir, for giving us this opportunity	22	construction detailing, such as the 14 columns around
23	to address you on the evidence that has formed part of	23	the building and the architectural crown. Unchallenged
24	Phase 1. We hope that what we say will be both	24	by effective cavity barriers, they provided direct
25	appropriate and helpful to you at this stage.	25	pathways for flame spread, both vertically and
	Page 1		Page 3
1	The evidence we have heard from the bereaved,	1	horizontally around the building. The experts have also
		1 1	norizontally around the building. The experts have also
	survivors and residents, and from the men and women who	2	concluded that those composite materials used did in
2	survivors and residents, and from the men and women who	2 3	concluded that those composite materials used did in
3	attended on the night of the fire to try to save lives	3	fact propagate the spread of fire.
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1	2. The active and passive fire safety features. The failure of the materials and on the outside of	1 2	these specific fire safety features here, save to agree
2	The failure of the materials clad on the outside of	3	that they are not matters that the experts have yet concluded on and, therefore, will necessarily form part
3 4	Grenfell Tower to resist the spread of flame undermined the entire fire safety strategy.	4	of Phase 2, along with the assessment of the spread of
5	Multiple active and passive fire safety measures	5	fire and smoke within the building.
6	were in place at Grenfell Tower, as is set out in table	6	3. Evacuation.
7	2.3 of Dr Lane's report.	7	The performance of the single stairs on the night
8	There is no provision or statutory guidance for the	8	will of course be examined in more detail at Phase 2,
9	number or combination of active or passive safety	9	but it is significant that it managed to continue
10	systems that must be in place for any one single	10	supporting evacuations and firefighting activities
11	construction.	11	throughout the life of the fire.
12	At Grenfell Tower, Dr Lane has identified 16	12	Professor Purser made the calculation that it could
13	different passive systems and 11 different active	13	have taken 7 minutes to simultaneously evacuate 293
14	systems that were in situ, 27 different measures in	14	persons from the tower. Notwithstanding the issues of
15	total, designed to operate independently but in concert	15	communicating any such decision to evacuate and the
16	or layers to provide protection in the event of a fire.	16	particular concerns, of course, in relation to
17	The majority of these systems were formed as part of	17	vulnerable persons, the inquiry will want to consider
18	the original build, and some have been modified or	18	that the stairs at Grenfell Tower could have coped with
19	updated over time, including as part of the building	19	a full-building evacuation and, to what extent that is
20	refurbishment programme from 2012 to 2016.	20	relevant, to the LFB's decision-making and to saving
21	Professor Torero stated that at the backbone of the	21	life on the night.
22	fire safety strategy is the concept of no spread of fire	22	4. The involvement of the TMO and the RBKC's LALOs
23	and no external spread of fire. Dr Lane qualified the	23	on the night.
24	strategy by stating that once the fire broke into the	24	If you are minded to make findings in relation to
25	rainscreen system, the remaining active and passive fire	25	the TMO's involvement on the night, we invite you to
	Page 5		Page 7
1	protection measures within the tower were then required	1	consider the following.
2	to perform during an extraordinary event.	2	On 15 and 16 November, the inquiry heard evidence
3	According to Professor Torero, it is at 1.05 am that	3	from the two local authority liaison officers, the
4	he attributes compartmentation as failing. Therefore,	4	LALOs, Nickolas Layton and Mike Rumble, employees of
5	from the point of the start of the fire, 00.54, until	5	RBKC. They attended the incident as representatives of
6	1.05 am, some 12 minutes in total, that is the period of	6	the borough, and you also heard from the four TMO staff
7	time that represents the building operating as designed.	7	who were in attendance.
8	Dr Lane, in her evidence, was not prepared to	8	Nickolas Layton was the first to arrive at 2.47 am
9	attribute the failure of compartmentation until 1.13 am,	9	and he immediately determined this was a level 3 major
10	this being the point at which flames had not only	10	incident. He contacted David Kerry, the emergency
11	breached the window of flat 16, but had begun to impinge	11	planning manager at RBKC, and the RBKC contingency
12	on level 5 above. However, Dr Lane confirmed during	12	management plan, the CMP, was activated, and the BECC,
13	questioning that she saw evidence of fire being inside	13	the borough emergency command centre, which manages
14	the cladding as early as 1.08 am, and that once it was	14	requests for resources, was set up.
15	inside the cavity, the spread of fire was inevitable.	15	In these circumstances, the TMO emergency plan was
16	On any analysis, this is a short period of time in	16	properly not put into operation, because it had been
17	which to consider the fire systems' efficacy and the	17	superseded by the borough's CMP. It would have been
18	effect of compliance on performance.	18	inappropriate to have separate and different plans in
19	It is against this background, in due course, that	19	operation at the same time.
20	these safety systems, including systems such as the	20	As a consequence, the TMO had no formally defined
21	stairs and the flat doors, the lifts, the smoke	21	role in response to the emergency. The employees of the
22	ventilation systems and the risers, must be properly	22	TMO that attended on the night did so voluntarily and to
23	assessed.	23	offer assistance in whatever capacity they could.
24	We do not rehearse our own written submissions and	24	The TMO did understand, as did the LALO Nick Layton,
25	the submissions of many of the core participants on	25	that they would have a role in assisting with dealing
	Page 6		Page 8
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1	with displaced residents in the wake of the incident,	1	in a sense, more helpful than relying on data that isn't
2	and to assist RBKC and the Red Cross with managing rest	2	really telling you if someone is in a building on the
3	centres once they had been set up by the borough.	3	night." [Day 76, 16 November 2018, page 90]
4	Mr Layton stated, when he first spoke to Mr Black,	4	The point being the list of registered tenants
5	that he told him that they were setting up rest centres	5	would've been of limited value to firefighters as it did
6	and that he needed to get the staff there to assist.	6	not represent, of course, who was actually inside the
7	That was the only topic that was discussed with	7	building on the night.
8	Mr Black.	8	Plans.
9	I'd like to deal with two specific requests:	9	Mr Layton's evidence was that he had no recollection
10	firstly, the list of residents or survivors and,	10	of being asked for the plans prior to his departure at
11	secondly, that of plans.	11	7.00 am. He stated in evidence that if the LFB had been
12	Firstly, the list of residents or survivors.	12	asking for plans, they had not made those requests to
13	The inquiry heard from Teresa Brown, the TMO's	13	him. If they had, he said, "They weren't made to me."
14	director of housing. She mobilised her team and staff	14	There is no record of any request for plans in
15	from the TMO, who assisted in running the rest centres.	15	either the first, the second or the third TCM meetings
16	41 staff members attended in total to support the rest	16	according to the Roe log [MET00005404].
17	centres. She took the decision herself to organise	17	At 4.53 am there is the first note in the log in
18	a system at the rest centres to record a list of	18	relation to plans stating:
19	survivors and those missing in order to try to assist	19	"CU staff report building plans should be in fire
20	the LFB's rescue operation. Neither the LFB nor any	20	box in lobby." [page 4]
21	other organisation requested her to do this, and staff	21	Suggesting there had been no previous attempts to
22	were instructed to record in writing the names,	22	locate them. There was not, in fact, a premises
23	addresses and household information of persons both safe	23	information box at Grenfell Tower, and we heard
24	and missing. This information was then passed back to	24	Assistant Commissioner Roe giving evidence that he would
25	her, Teresa Brown, who passed it directly to the LFB via	25	not necessarily have expected there to be a premises
	Page 9		Page 11
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1	the command unit.	1	information box in a high-rise building.
2	Clearly this information was never going to provide	2	This was information that was recorded on the
3	a complete record, as not all the survivors attended the	3	operational response database, the ORD. The ORD was,
4	designated rest centres that had been set up. These	4	however, as we've heard over the course of the last few
5	documents were also not put to firefighters and there	5	days, incomplete. Plans that have been previously
6	has not been any exploration of the use, if any, that	6	supplied to the LFB had not been stored on the ORD.
7	was made of this information by the LFB.	7	The North Kensington fire station attended
8	The first recorded request for information regarding	8	Grenfell Tower regularly to carry out familiarisation
9	residents is made to the LALO Mike Rumble at the fourth	9	visits, and the TMO were proactive in facilitating these
10	tactical command meeting the TCM at 7.10 am. He was	10	visits. The LFB station diary shows that nine visits
11	asked to provide a copy of the the electoral register.	11	were carried out in 2016, although apparently not
12	Of course, this is something that the RBKC would've had	12	recording a further tenth visit in July 2016 when Watch
13	and was not in the TMO's possession. TMO staff did not	13	Manager Dowden attended with his watch specifically to
14	attend any of these meetings; they were not invited to.	14	familiarise themselves with the building after the
15	Teresa Brown confirmed that she was not asked and	15	refurbishment works were completed, and a further six
16	did not forward any list of residents to the LFB and, in	16	visits were recorded in 2017 prior to the fire.
16 17	did not forward any list of residents to the LFB and, in answer to rigorous questions by counsel to the inquiry,	16 17	visits were recorded in 2017 prior to the fire. At 06.13 in the Roe log there is a note:
16 17 18	did not forward any list of residents to the LFB and, in answer to rigorous questions by counsel to the inquiry, she stated that these lists were of limited use.	16 17 18	visits were recorded in 2017 prior to the fire. At 06.13 in the Roe log there is a note: "Will attempt to locate plans." [page 5]
16 17 18 19	did not forward any list of residents to the LFB and, in answer to rigorous questions by counsel to the inquiry, she stated that these lists were of limited use. She said this:	16 17 18 19	visits were recorded in 2017 prior to the fire. At 06.13 in the Roe log there is a note: "Will attempt to locate plans." [page 5] This is, in fact, the first direct evidence that
16 17 18 19 20	did not forward any list of residents to the LFB and, in answer to rigorous questions by counsel to the inquiry, she stated that these lists were of limited use. She said this: "Because this is data on our system for who is our	16 17 18 19 20	visits were recorded in 2017 prior to the fire. At 06.13 in the Roe log there is a note: "Will attempt to locate plans." [page 5] This is, in fact, the first direct evidence that a request for plans will be made.
16 17 18 19 20 21	did not forward any list of residents to the LFB and, in answer to rigorous questions by counsel to the inquiry, she stated that these lists were of limited use. She said this: "Because this is data on our system for who is our tenant at a moment in time, which I believe is as	16 17 18 19 20 21	visits were recorded in 2017 prior to the fire. At 06.13 in the Roe log there is a note: "Will attempt to locate plans." [page 5] This is, in fact, the first direct evidence that a request for plans will be made. Mr Black confirmed in evidence on more than one
16 17 18 19 20 21 22	did not forward any list of residents to the LFB and, in answer to rigorous questions by counsel to the inquiry, she stated that these lists were of limited use. She said this: "Because this is data on our system for who is our tenant at a moment in time, which I believe is as up-to-date as possible, but it wasn't giving us	16 17 18 19 20 21 22	visits were recorded in 2017 prior to the fire. At 06.13 in the Roe log there is a note: "Will attempt to locate plans." [page 5] This is, in fact, the first direct evidence that a request for plans will be made. Mr Black confirmed in evidence on more than one occasion that he has no recollection of being asked for
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1 1 you will wish to consider in greater detail at Phase 2. sent directly to the dangerous structure engineer, 2 2 However, sir, we support you making findings now at John Allen. The inquiry has not heard evidence from 3 3 the close of Phase 1 in relation to the issues of how Mr Allen, but we know that he was in attendance to 4 assess the structural integrity of the building. It 4 the fire started, where the fire started, and how it 5 5 spread from its seat to the exterior of the building, appears from TMO's investigation this e-mail was 6 6 together with the fire and rescue efforts and the forwarded to Mr Allen by Mr Black at 06.16, some 7 evacuations on the night. This is in the hope that 7 two minutes after it was received by him at 06.14. 8 8 recommendations can be made that may be of importance to The assortment of e-mails produced by the inquiry 9 9 show a number of discrepancies with time. TMO have the safety of residents now living in high-rise 10 assisted the inquiry by highlighting where e-mails are 10 accommodation around the UK. 11 Thank you, sir. 11 likely to record timings inaccurately, and have sought 12 SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Good, thank you very much. 12 the assistance of their specialist IT facilitator, ITG, 13 Next I'm going to invite Mr Seaward to make 13 in doing this. This information has been provided to 14 your inquiry team. Sir, you may feel that the timings 14 a closing statement on behalf of the FBU. 15 Take your time, Mr Seaward. I'm not going to rise 15 of when certain e-mails were sent or forwarded between 16 16 while you get organised. recipients at this time is not a matter you need to make 17 specific findings on. 17 Closing submissions on behalf of the Fire Brigades Union 18 by MR SEAWARD 18 Whether or not detailed plans of the building were 19 provided after a request as late as 06.13 you may think 19 MR SEAWARD: Thank you. 20 The FBU continues to support and encourage a full 20 is not of great significance to the firefighting and 21 rescue operation. By this time, we know that 21 and open inquiry. The bereaved, the survivors and the 22 22 relatives of the deceased, the BSRs, need to learn as firefighters had already acquired the basic details of 23 23 floor and flat layout inside the tower, which is what much as possible about the facts surrounding the deaths 24 they would've required from any plans that had been 24 of their 72 loved ones, and this inquiry should be 25 25 a turning point in fire safety and in the provision of provided. Page 13 Page 15 1 However, if this is required, you will need to 1 fire and rescue services. 2 examine the material that we have provided. The inquiry 2 Occupants of high-rise residential buildings should 3 3 have also notified us that Epiq, its document provider, not have to fear the risk of fire, but should be 4 is investigating this information and will report back 4 reassured that a layered approach to fire safety 5 on the matter in due course. You will need to consider 5 providing defence in depth has been and is being applied 6 these forensic investigations before making findings of 6 and enforced to their homes. 7 fact on these issues. 7 Likewise, firefighters and control room operators 8 8 It appears also that the inquiry has not been should never again be put in what we say is 9 9 provided with any e-mails from the LFB that deal with an impossible position such as faced them on the night. 10 10 correspondence to Firefighter Thomas Goodall, identified The construction industry, government departments 11 as the LFB's single point of contact for e-mails between 11 and the fire service nationally and locally all need to 12 LFB staff and council representatives on the night of 12 learn the right lessons from the tragedy. These are 13 the fire. 13 needed both to improve our national fire safety regime 14 14 Teresa Brown has identified two other firefighters and to provide the operational procedures, training and 15 with whom she had contact on the night that could be 15 resources which are needed for an effective emergency 16 explored if it is concluded that further details are 16 response that recognises both the fact that fire is 17 needed to establish this timeline of communications. 17 unpredictable and the risk that compartmentation might 18 For these reasons, we submit that it would not be 18 be breached. 19 safe to make findings in respect of any specific times 19 Meanwhile, the firefighters and control room staff 20 that information may have been provided at this stage. 20 who worked in appalling conditions on 14 June need 21 The TMO, sir, will continue to support and fully 21 protection from unwarranted criticism. Firefighters

Page 16

Grenfell Tower was rainscreen cladding, let alone that

were not aware that the building envelope of

it was combustible or that it created multiple

catastrophic fire spread routes.

4 (Pages 13 to 16)

engage with the work of the inquiry as it now approaches

Phase 2. How and where the smoke spread once it came

back inside the building, along with the compliance of

the active and passive fire measures, are matters that

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1	The EDIT heliance the CTI must as I was 1. I will st	1	findings of foot in what we call many the
1 2	The FBU believes the GTI must acknowledge that any	1 2	findings of fact in what we call proper perspective. There are several aspects to this.
2 3	firefighting is fraught with danger, and that entering a compartment to fight a fire is hazardous for those	2 3	We fully understand the BSRs' grief and their pain
4	tasked to undertake it. For their own safety and the	4	and their need to know facts, and their understandable
5	safety of the public, firefighters need set procedures	5	need to blame somebody for the loss of their loved ones.
6	and must follow those procedures or, as has happened too	6	But, as others have said, we ask you to assess the
7	often in the past, risks will end in injury and death.	7	response taking into account that the firefighters
8	Firefighters will train to procedures in order to	8	didn't have the benefit of hindsight.
9	best manage the risks and the uncertainties inherent in	9	Then there's the perspective of the unknown dangers
10	firefighting. They work collectively to execute set	10	that the firefighters were encountering. I won't read
11	procedures in a disciplined fashion.	11	out what I've put in the closing submissions about
12	The FBU considers that the fire and rescue service	12	Dr Lane's opinion because she's already been referred to
13	is a force for good in our society, with a culture of	13	so extensively, but I do support the request by
14	decency and a highly developed sense of duty and a	14	Stephanie Barwise QC for findings of fact in respect of
15	genuine respect and care for the victims of fire and	15	non-compliance of the rainscreen cladding system, and of
16	other disasters.	16	the refurbishments amounting to a material alteration,
17	As is clear from my submissions and what follows,	17	or, in fact, material alterations.
18	the FBU and the LFB don't agree on everything, but we do	18	Can I add to that the fire safety measures inside of
19	agree on a lot. The fact that I'm focusing, perhaps, in	19	Grenfell Tower that the FBU would it's obviously
20	these closing submissions on those areas in which we	20	a matter for you, but we would say there is no good
21	disagree shouldn't paint the false picture that the FBU	21	reason not to make findings of fact also in respect of
22	doesn't fully respect the LFB and the work it does.	22	there not being a working fire lift, there not being
23	Firefighters had no experience of a fire in	23	a wet riser and there not being an adequate smoke
24	a high-rise block that could not be extinguished before	24	extraction system.
25	Grenfell Tower, and no experience of requiring or moving	25	Moving, if I may, to the main thrust of the FBU's
	Page 17		Page 19
1	to an evacuation. Those were new concepts for all the	1	submission, and that is that we do, of course, accept
2	firefighters who attended.	2	that things could've been done better, but we accept
3	Those who attended tried to extinguish the fire and	3	that with the benefit of hindsight and knowing what
4	save lives. They did their duty professionally, bravely	4	should have gone on before, both by way of pre-fire
5	and to the best of their abilities in the face of	5	preparation and, most importantly, in terms of
6	an initially insidious and rapidly developing fire that	6	developing procedure for evacuation, and training
7	they didn't start or cause. They followed their	7	firefighters on that procedure, so that the incident
8	procedures and applied their training as much as the	8	commander would've had a workforce that was able to
9	extreme conditions allowed. Their procedures, training	9	implement a procedure and would've known what to do.
10	and experience did not prepare them for either the	10	That didn't exist.
11	cladding fire, with its potential for rapid fire spread,	11	I'm now at paragraph 10 of my submissions, sir, and
12	or a full or partial evacuation of a high-risk	12	the first point of importance is that the responsible
13	residential building, let alone, may I say, total	13	person, the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, had
14	building failure.	14 15	no evacuation plan for Grenfell Tower. Doubtless the Royal Borough would disagree and say it had a stay-put
15 16			KOVAL BOTOUGH WOULD DISAGTEE AND SAV II HAD A STAV-DILL
	You know, but may I repeat, that by starting with		
	a micro-analysis of the emergency response, the	16	strategy, but a stay-put strategy is not an evacuation
17	a micro-analysis of the emergency response, the GTI risks inflating the significance of anything the	16 17	strategy, but a stay-put strategy is not an evacuation plan.
17 18	a micro-analysis of the emergency response, the GTI risks inflating the significance of anything the emergency services might have done differently in the	16 17 18	strategy, but a stay-put strategy is not an evacuation plan. I've set out there a transcript of the fire action
17 18 19	a micro-analysis of the emergency response, the GTI risks inflating the significance of anything the emergency services might have done differently in the face of the unfolding disaster. It cannot explain how	16 17 18 19	strategy, but a stay-put strategy is not an evacuation plan. I've set out there a transcript of the fire action notice that was photographed and was posted by the lift
17 18 19 20	a micro-analysis of the emergency response, the GTI risks inflating the significance of anything the emergency services might have done differently in the face of the unfolding disaster. It cannot explain how the building became a highly combustible deathtrap, nor	16 17 18 19 20	strategy, but a stay-put strategy is not an evacuation plan. I've set out there a transcript of the fire action notice that was photographed and was posted by the lift on the ground and other floors. The reason I've done
17 18 19 20 21	a micro-analysis of the emergency response, the GTI risks inflating the significance of anything the emergency services might have done differently in the face of the unfolding disaster. It cannot explain how the building became a highly combustible deathtrap, nor why the deceased, BSRs and emergency services were put	16 17 18 19 20 21	strategy, but a stay-put strategy is not an evacuation plan. I've set out there a transcript of the fire action notice that was photographed and was posted by the lift on the ground and other floors. The reason I've done that is to make it legible because in the photograph
17 18 19 20	a micro-analysis of the emergency response, the GTI risks inflating the significance of anything the emergency services might have done differently in the face of the unfolding disaster. It cannot explain how the building became a highly combustible deathtrap, nor	16 17 18 19 20	strategy, but a stay-put strategy is not an evacuation plan. I've set out there a transcript of the fire action notice that was photographed and was posted by the lift on the ground and other floors. The reason I've done
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17 18 19 20 21 22 23	a micro-analysis of the emergency response, the GTI risks inflating the significance of anything the emergency services might have done differently in the face of the unfolding disaster. It cannot explain how the building became a highly combustible deathtrap, nor why the deceased, BSRs and emergency services were put in the awful, we say impossible position, given the procedures and training and experience they had, of	16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	strategy, but a stay-put strategy is not an evacuation plan. I've set out there a transcript of the fire action notice that was photographed and was posted by the lift on the ground and other floors. The reason I've done that is to make it legible because in the photograph it's actually quite difficult to read the text. But you see on page 6 of my submissions the words:
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	a micro-analysis of the emergency response, the GTI risks inflating the significance of anything the emergency services might have done differently in the face of the unfolding disaster. It cannot explain how the building became a highly combustible deathtrap, nor why the deceased, BSRs and emergency services were put in the awful, we say impossible position, given the procedures and training and experience they had, of dealing with the inferno that resulted.	16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	strategy, but a stay-put strategy is not an evacuation plan. I've set out there a transcript of the fire action notice that was photographed and was posted by the lift on the ground and other floors. The reason I've done that is to make it legible because in the photograph it's actually quite difficult to read the text. But you see on page 6 of my submissions the words: "On arrival the Fire Brigade will make an assessment

		,	
1	So there can be no doubt from Kensington and	1	a contingency plan for evacuation if compartmentation
2	Chelsea's point of view and from the TMO's point of	2	was breached. There was none.
3	view, there was in their minds an idea that there might	3	We invite you, sir, to conclude that neither the
4	be a requirement for an evacuation, and if there was,	5	Royal Borough nor the TMO had any procedure for the general evacuation of the whole building, relying
5	the Fire Brigade would make an assessment and assist with it.	6	instead on stay put and leaving it to the LFB to devise
6		7	one if appropriate.
7 8	Moving on to the legal duties, I cite there articles 14 and 15 of the Fire Safety Order, and it's	8	Properly understood, when read carefully, the
9	the FBU's contention that the responsible person the	9	stay-put evacuation strategy actually directs residents
10	building owner, in this case was required to ensure	10	to leave if affected by smoke, heat or fire, and so the
11	that relevant persons that includes residents and	11	label is misleading, and that may have contributed to
12	their visitors could evacuate the premises as quickly	12	a culture of stay put rather than leave or, as
13	and as safely as possible in the event of danger, and	13	Mike Mansfield said yesterday, to get out. We would
14	further required:	14	certainly support the need for a culture change to
15	"[15.(1)](a) establish and, where necessary, give	15	understand what has become known as "stay put" better as
16	effect to appropriate procedures, including safety	16	"if in doubt, get out or leave". But that's a matter
17	drills, to be followed in the event of serious and	17	for experts and we're not making that as a concrete
18	imminent danger to relevant persons;	18	proposal. It's a matter for experts to consider.
19	"(b) nominate a sufficient number of competent	19	We note that the Royal Borough of Kensington and
20	persons to implement those procedures"	20	Chelsea has changed the stay-put advice for some
21	Now, I do accept that, up and down the country,	21	properties which have been risk assessed as not reaching
22	high-rise residential buildings did not have evacuation	22	the high degree of compartmentation that would be
23	drills or safety drills. Residents were not treated in	23	necessary to support a stay-put strategy, and we welcome
24	Manchester, Liverpool or London in the way that office	24	that. It's clearly a move in the right direction and we
25	workers are treated or employees are treated in	25	hope other building owners will take the same line.
	Page 21		Page 23
		1	
1	a factory.	1	Whether the advice in the fire risk assessment that
1 2	a factory. One of the culture changes that the FBU asks you to	1 2	Whether the advice in the fire risk assessment that the fire service or the TMO employees would arrange for
	•		
2	One of the culture changes that the FBU asks you to	2	the fire service or the TMO employees would arrange for
2 3	One of the culture changes that the FBU asks you to consider encouraging is a culture change to treat	2 3	the fire service or the TMO employees would arrange for a general evacuation of the whole building, or that on
2 3 4	One of the culture changes that the FBU asks you to consider encouraging is a culture change to treat residents in high-rise blocks with the same respect for	2 3 4	the fire service or the TMO employees would arrange for a general evacuation of the whole building, or that on arrival the Fire Brigade would make an assessment and
2 3 4 5	One of the culture changes that the FBU asks you to consider encouraging is a culture change to treat residents in high-rise blocks with the same respect for their health and safety as employees in the workplace. The Royal Borough commissioned a fire risk assessment by Carl Stokes, and he also identified the	2 3 4 5	the fire service or the TMO employees would arrange for a general evacuation of the whole building, or that on arrival the Fire Brigade would make an assessment and assist with evacuation if needed, was brought to the
2 3 4 5 6	One of the culture changes that the FBU asks you to consider encouraging is a culture change to treat residents in high-rise blocks with the same respect for their health and safety as employees in the workplace. The Royal Borough commissioned a fire risk assessment by Carl Stokes, and he also identified the possibility of the need for an evacuation. Sir, his	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	the fire service or the TMO employees would arrange for a general evacuation of the whole building, or that on arrival the Fire Brigade would make an assessment and assist with evacuation if needed, was brought to the attention of anybody of the LFB would be a matter for
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	One of the culture changes that the FBU asks you to consider encouraging is a culture change to treat residents in high-rise blocks with the same respect for their health and safety as employees in the workplace. The Royal Borough commissioned a fire risk assessment by Carl Stokes, and he also identified the possibility of the need for an evacuation. Sir, his risk assessment said, I quote:	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	the fire service or the TMO employees would arrange for a general evacuation of the whole building, or that on arrival the Fire Brigade would make an assessment and assist with evacuation if needed, was brought to the attention of anybody of the LFB would be a matter for Phase 2. If so, it certainly hadn't filtered down to operational crews. Watch Manager Dowden was aware that the majority of high-rise residential blocks had
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1	record of being mooted. Since 1998 it was mooted in	1	resources, using other emergency personnel to assist and
2	what was then Generic Risk Assessment 3.2, although very	2	establishing separate attack and evacuation stairwells.
3	briefly, but it did nevertheless mention it, and in	3	These suggestions are of little or no value to the
4	successive editions it's been fleshed out slightly more,	4	incident commander at Grenfell; there's no point in
5	and so we now have the 2014 edition [LFB00001255], and	5	having more resources unless there's a plan they're
6	that is quite explicit in its aspiration, though not in	6	trained in to execute, it was unsafe for the police and
7	the practical detail of how to achieve it.	7	paramedics to enter the building, and there was only one
8	So the aspiration is that contingency plans should	8	stairwell. So the only advice that was given in the
9	cover:	9	policy was of no use to the incident commander.
10	"• an operational evacuation plan being required in	10	The LFB does now, to its credit, admit that PN633
11	the event the 'Stay Put' policy becomes untenable."	11	does not provide specific guidance on evacuation.
12	[internal page 17]	12	I cite paragraph 84 of their closing submissions. But
13	And that training, which will cover high-rise	13	it asserts that not every breach of compartmentation
14	incidents, must include:	14	leads to a full evacuation. The FBU accepts that, of
15	"• Evacuation and casualty removal tactics. Incident	15	course. But the point is that if there is a breach of
16	Commanders should understand when a partial or full	16	compartmentation, then the question arises: is there
17	evacuation strategy might become necessary in a	17	a real risk that it's going to be a widespread breach of
18	residential building where a 'Stay Put' policy is	18	compartmentation? And it's foreseeable that such
19	normally in place." [internal page 20]	19	a widespread breach could occur. I'll come on to that
20	The FBU's point is that neither GRA 3.2 nor any	20	in a minute. But if that should occur, then there would
21	other policy gave any guidance, then or in subsequent	21	be a need for an evacuation.
22	editions, on how to evacuate such a building involved in	22	The LFB assert that policy note 434 on sectorisation
23	fire, nor on the circumstances which should trigger	23	provides a means to partial evacuation for a localised
24	an evacuation.	24	breach of compartmentation, that's paragraph 27, and
25	The national guidance was incorporated into LFB's	25	assert it was practised at Shepherds Court, that is
	Page 25		Page 27
1	policy notes, PN633 and PN790, which we've been looking	1	paragraph 28.
2	at extensively over the course of these hearings, but	2	Well, the FBU disagrees with that. Having read
3	similarly without advising on how or in what	3	PN434 recently, it's wholly silent on evacuation and
4	circumstances to evacuate a high-rise involving fire,	4	provides no guidance or procedure for evacuation. It is
5	and once again leaving it to the incident commander to	5	a policy note on sectorisation, that's all. So it
6	develop a general evacuation strategy, if appropriate.	6	doesn't fill the gap. We're left with no procedure for
7	For example, sir, looking at paragraph 7.45 of PN633	7	evacuation.
8	[LFB00001256]:	8	If it was practised at Shepherds Court, if there was
9	"7.45. The IC should consider following the	9	a localised or a partial evacuation of the areas
10	evacuation plan devised as part of the occupier's fire	10	immediately affected by a localised breach of
11	risk assessment, unless the fire situation dictates	11	compartmentation, then that learning wasn't captured and
12	otherwise."	12	introduced as part of revised operational risk database
13	But, as we've seen, there was no evacuation plan	13	information available to an incident commander. So the
14	that the occupier had devised.	14	LFB may be right about that, but it was of no use to the
15	Paragraph 7.46 advised:	15	incident commander at Grenfell Tower.
16	"7.46. It may be necessary to undertake a partial	16	So we ask you to conclude, sir, that neither GRA 3.2
17	or full evacuation in a residential building where a	17	nor PN633, nor PN434, if you feel obliged to deal with
18	'Stay Put' policy is normally in place."	18	it, gave any practical guidance to incident commanders
19	But no guidance when or in what circumstances.	19	on how to evacuate a high-rise block involved in fire,
20	Paragraph 7.47 highlights some of the difficulties	20	nor on the circumstances which should trigger
21	an incident commander would face in such a situation,	21	an evacuation.
22	such as adverse effect on firefighting, which is obvious	22	There is as yet, so far as the FBU is aware, no fire
23	with crews going up and people coming down, and greater	23	and rescue service in the UK that has developed
24	assistance needed for disabled persons. But the only	24	a contingency evacuation plan. The FBU have conducted
25	practical suggestions were to consider additional	25	a survey. It's not completed yet, there's a few
	Page 26		Page 28

1	outstanding FRSs which haven't responded, but that's the	1	trained to execute it.
2	position so far, that there isn't a single fire and	2	He told the inquiry when asked:
3	rescue service that has developed a contingency plan.	3	"Question: And if you had decided to adopt a
4	So the LFB is, if you like, in good company.	4	strategy of full-scale evacuation, can you give me some
5	But we say this reflects the difficulty of the task.	5	kind of idea of what you would have needed in terms of
6	There's no task analysis of who does what, which we say	6	firefighters and equipment at that moment?
7	is a necessary step to ensure resources arriving early	7	"Answer: I can't comment on that because that's
8	enough to put evacuation into practice if circumstances	8	something I've not had experience of. It's a
9	require it.	9	hypothetical question and I really only want to talk
10	We hope in Phase 2 the inquiry will consider why	10	about my recollection of that night, what I did and my
11	neither responsible persons nor the fire and rescue	11	actions" [Day 11, 27 June 2018, page 32]
12	service nationally had developed contingency evacuation	12	We ask the chairman to conclude that the incident
13	plans in the event of a breach of compartmentation	13	commander was placed in an impossible position, without
14	rendering stay put unsustainable in a high-rise.	14	an evacuation procedure in place.
15	Going forward, we welcome the LFB's commitment to	15	Moving on to training.
16	review PN633 with evacuation in mind, but we're	16	It's very much the FBU's approach that there must be
17	disappointed that the Ministry of Housing, Communities	17	a procedure first, then you can have the training on the
18	and Local Government, MHCLG, is still silent on any	18	procedure and then you might be able to implement it.
19	national research and development for national guidance	19	In looking at training, that probably provides the
20	for an evacuation plan to be rolled out to local fire	20	answer. There are clear training gaps. The evidence is
21	and rescue services and for them to apply locally in	21	almost entirely consistent that there was very little or
22	their standard operating procedures or policy notes,	22	no training on evacuation or changing the stay-put
23	however they do it, and to be embedded with training.	23	strategy on widespread breach of compartmentation, on
24	We're 18 months after Grenfell. The need for an	24	cladding fires or on multiple FSGs, and without boring
25	evacuation plan is stark and, echoing	25	everybody with the details, I've set them out from
	Page 29		Page 31
		1	
1	Michael Mansfield's sentiment vesterday, the time is	1	naraoranh 23
1 2	Michael Mansfield's sentiment yesterday, the time is now	1 2	paragraph 23. SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Yes
2	now.	2	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Yes.
2 3	now. We do suggest this is paragraph 20, sir that	2 3	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Yes. MR SEAWARD: I trust that you'll take those into account.
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2 either training or experience with the idea that the alternative to stay pat is simultaneous evacuation. 3 Once its understood that there was no execution procedure and no training on it, this all becomes clear. 6 Of course, that's why there's no training. 7 If worth have escaped your notice, sir, that the fire from the production of the production of the fire from the production of the fire from the fire from the production manager, she was an assistant operations manager, she was an assistant operations manager, she was an assistant operation from any operations from the fire for experts, probably at mational level, to develop and the fire for experts, probably at mational level, to develop and the fire development, which literally overwhelmed and overtook the LFBs procedures. In this case, it's the procedure to make up to a more sentor management or command structure. 19 If the production of the training and invite you to read those paragraphs. 20 I work go into the specific details of that training and invite you to read those paragraphs. 21 What I should deal with, though, is with Watch and the first policy and the protection of the production of the produc				
allermative to stuy put is simultaneous evocuation Once it's understood that there was no evacuation procedure and no training on it, this all becomes clear. Of course, that's why there's no training. R wort have escaped your notice, sit, that the fire ground until 0.5001.57, and in control. Assistant operations manager —she was not a senior operations manager, she was an assistant operations manager, the same rath as some of the colleagues who were acting in a supervisory role in the control room, and she was in command there until 0.21.5. The FBU says that this reflects the rapidity and the speed of the fire development, which literally overwhelmed and overtook the LFB's procedures. In this case, it's the procedure to make up to a more senior management or command structure. I word't go into the specific details of that case, it's the procedure to make up to a more senior management or command structure. What I should deal with, though, is what Watch the manager Peter Johnson said —this is paragraphs. What I should deal with, though, is what Watch the major problems faced by the emergency services on the night. However, even recognising that, a lack of any practical contingency evacuation plan, and the training and invite you to read those paragraphs. What I should deal with, though, is what Watch the major problems faced by the emergency services could do. Eventually, when the fire had developed good work which the emergency services out do. Eventually, when the fire had developed good work which the emergency services could do. Eventually, when the fire had developed good work which the emergency services could do good work which the emergency evacuation plan, and the training and confidence to implement; it, limited the good work which the emergency services could do good on the control or management or command in the control or management or command to even	1		1	
5 procedure and no training on it, this all becomes clear. 6 Of coarse, that's why there's no training. 7 It wort have escaped your notice, sir, that relatively junior officers were left in charge both at relatively junior officers were left in charge both at the fire ground until 01.50/01.57, and in control. 7 Assistant operations manager – she was not a senior operations manager, the same rank as some of her colleagues who and severe acting in a supervisory role in the control room, and she was in command there until 02.15. 8 The FBU says that this reflects the rapidity and the speed of the fire development, which literally overwhemlend and overtook the LFBs procedures. In this case, if she procedure to make up to a more senior management or command structure. 9 I won't go into the specific details of that 21 training and invite you to read those paragraphs. 21 What I should deal with, though, is what Watch 22 What I should deal with, though, is what Watch 23 manager Peter Johnson said – this is paragraph 34. "34) WM Peter Johnson had identified that PMP90 did 25 not adequately take into account the potential for fire 24 manager Peter Johnson said – this is paragraph 34. "The training package for handing PSG calls He said 4 "The training package for handing PSG calls He said 4 "The training package for handing PSG calls He said 4 "The training package for handing PSG calls He said 4 "The training package for handing PSG calls He said 4 "The training package for handing PSG calls There being none, he devised a training mackage it designed demonstrated how different and the took it to Babecoeks: "The analytic package for handing PSG calls He said 4 "The training package for handing PSG calls He said 4 "The training package for handing PSG calls He said 4 "The training package for handing PSG calls He said 4 "The training package for handing PSG calls He said 4 "The training package for handing PSG calls He said 4 "The training hand	2		2	experience of FSG calls, which I won't repeat.
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25 in the control room for dealing with FSG calls, and 25 extinguish the fire. That was the experience of people				
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		Page 34		Page 36

1	in control. That's what they expected to happen.	1	arises: foreseeability by whom and of what?
2	Likewise, the same point applies on the fire ground.	2	I think what was foreseeable by the London Fire
3	When Assistant Commissioner Roe arrived on the incident	3	Brigade was probably different from what was foreseeable
4	ground, he independently and more or less immediately	4	by the firefighters on the fire ground. There's a clear
5	reached the same decision to change the stay-put advice	5	difference between the systemic institutional
6	at around 02.47. Until that point, the firefighters	6	information that was available to them and the
7	could only apply their experience and training, to	7	information that was available to the incident commander
8	summon more resources, to fight the flat fire, then to	8	and other firefighters on the ground.
9	attempt to fight further flat fires, to attempt to fight	9	Now, what was foreseeable?
10	or slow the fire externally, to preserve and pass on	10	The FBU would agree that total building failure of
11	carefully the FSG information they were given, to search	11	the kind that happened at Grenfell was probably
12	and try to rescue FSG callers, and to assist evacuees	12	unforeseeable. It was so beyond people's comprehension.
13	and rescue or recover casualties.	13	That so many fire safety measures could fail and that
14	Without a contingency evacuation procedure and the	14	the fire could spread so rapidly was probably
15	training to embed it, the firefighters and control room	15	unforeseeable.
16	staff were placed in an impossible position. As	16	But we say that's not what matters. What matters in
17	Mr Dowden told the inquiry when asked by Mr Millett	17	this context is: was it foreseeable that there could be
18	about the time at about 01.24, when the fire was rapidly	18	a widespread breach of compartmentation such that the
19	developing up the east elevation and he just made pumps	19	stay-put strategy become unsustainable so that
20	10, he said:	20	an evacuation became necessary?
21	"For me, at that moment in time, to facilitate and	21	We say that that was foreseeable. Clearly
22	change a stay-put policy to a full evacuation was	22	foreseeable to the LFB, albeit not foreseeable to those
23	impossible. I didn't have the resource at that time.	23	who were not privy to the "Tall building facades"
24	We're looking at 20 floors above the fire floor with	24	presentation and the information that was available.
25	just six fire engines in attendance, one central	25	For example, I think we were told that there was a local
	D 27		D 20
	Page 37		Page 39
1	staircase. It's something I've never experienced as an	1	newspaper picked up on the Shepherds Court fire. But
2	incident commander before. As I said, I was very, very,	2	otherwise, there was no widespread dissemination of the
3	very much out of my comfort zone, I just don't know how	3	learning of the Shepherds Court fire.
4	that could have been done with the resources we had in	4	So dealing just with the LFB as an institution,
5	attendance at that moment in time They're not	5	there was clearly knowledge that fire can break out, it
6	thoughts that I had at the time. That's a reflective	6	will break out, kitchen fires are relatively common,
7	thought that you know, I've had a lot of time to	7	that fire can spread over the exterior of buildings
8	think and process the event which I didn't have on that	8	so much is written about it, it's quite obviously
9	night. I didn't have the time for those reflective	9	foreseeable, and it's happened, and we have the examples
10	moments. I was reacting in a way that I thought was	10	of cladding fires spreading rapidly, and breach of
11	best with all my previous experience in something that	11	compartmentation. And we know that breach of
12	I'd never witnessed before, and you know. Yes."	12	compartmentation can be localised, as many firefighters
13	[Day 10, 26 June 2018, page 161]	13	spoke of, but it can also be unpredictable, and fire
14	When asked about the time a little bit later at	14	being unpredictable is one of the things that is known
15	01.29, when he made pumps 20 and fire rescue units two,	15	about fire.
16	Watch Manager Dowden said:	16	So putting all that together, we say it was
17	"I would say at that point I was still working to	17	foreseeable that the need for an evacuation plan could
18	the stay-put policy because of my previous experience,	18	arise and that it should've been in place.
19	and I've not been in a position before where I've ever	19	So turning, if I may, to pick out one or two issues.
20	had to make that decision or change that advice"	20	I'm not going to go through the whole of the closing
21	[Day 11, 27 June 2018, page 37]	21	submissions, they're there for you to read, but I feel
22	Sir, we say that that is the consequence of not	22	like it's important to deal with some allegations in
23	having an evacuation plan.	23	particular.
24	Sir, if I can just turn to a few issues.	24	My learned friend Mr Browne has written lengthy
25	First of all, foreseeability. The question	25	submissions in respect of the evidence of
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1	Mr Norman Harrison who, as you recall, went to CU8 and	1	a position they should never have been in, and had there
2	stood on the steps and declared his belief that the	2	been an evacuation procedure that could've been
3	stay-put policy should change. That you may find is of	3	executed, this situation wouldn't have arisen.
4	significance, you may find it's not of any significance.	4	Of course, we go back further than that and say that
5	It very much depends on the timing of that. Mr Browne's	5	if the building hadn't been handed over with a stay-put
6	analysis is very careful and we don't dispute his	6	strategy, it wouldn't have arisen either.
7	analysis of the timing. If, as he concludes, that	7	So going forward I see you looking at the clock,
8	episode on the steps of CU8, took place after 3 o'clock	8	and I've only got a few
9	in the morning, then you may conclude it's not something	9	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: I was looking at you, actually.
10	that you need to make a finding of fact about because,	10	MR SEAWARD: I do apologise, that's my eyesight!
11	by that stage, the stay-put advice had changed in both	11	I've only got a few other things to deal with.
12	control and on the fire ground. Otherwise it's	12	I want to touch on the predetermined attendance, the
13	a conflict of evidence and we will leave that to you.	13	PDA. You know what it was, obviously, it was four
14	Mr Herrera has been singled out for criticism. We	14	pumps, and they arrived as set out in paragraph 48.
15	ask that there be no findings of fact in respect of	15	Notably, it did not include an aerial appliance, any
16	Mr Herrera, for the reason that the evidence at the	16	fire escape hoods, any EDBA, an officer in or higher
17	moment is incomplete in that respect. But also for this	17	than the rank of station manager, nor a handheld Airwave
18	reason: although it would appear that there is	18	radio. Additionally, as can be seen in our little
19	a conflict of evidence as to what was said and let me	19	table, there were only ten firefighters available
20	be quite clear, the FBU does not suggest that	20	initially to implement PN633 and mount an attack on the
21	Omar Alhajali is lying, that this not any part of the	21	fire in flat 16. The front door of that was forced open
22	FBU's position. We accept entirely that he would not	22	at 01.07.
23	have knowingly said anything about his brother that	23	So the firefighters arrived, found a well-developed
24	would've led to him being left behind. But what we do	24	fire and attacked it in the way they were trained to do,
25	say is that these were dynamic, changing conditions,	25	and they extinguished it. You heard Watch Manager
	Page 41		Page 43
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1	that visibility was fluctuating and at times nil, and	1	O'Keeffe say that he was quite impressed; it was a good
2	certainly nil in the lobby, and that there was ample	2	job, extinguishing that fire.
3	scope for misunderstanding and mistakes to be made.	3	The five who ascended the tower to set up
4	Mr Herrera was speaking through a mask, and that is	4	a bridgehead and fight the fire were unaware of the
5	another good reason for a misunderstanding and	5	prospect of fire spread on the exterior. They went into
6	a mistake.	6	the building unaware of what was going to happen on the
7	So we ask that there be no findings in that regard	7	outside.
8	at this stage, but that if you do disagree and you feel	8	The LFB have since increased the PDA as an interim
9	it is necessary to make a finding, then to take into	9	measure, as the FBU requested, I should say.
10	account the really quite dramatic conditions. You've	10	On the night, all 20 firefighters were very busy
11	heard the residents in that flat speak of their growing	11	implementing PN633, and because they were so busy in the
12	fear, the increasing amount of smoke in the flat,	12	early stages, laying out hoses and all the other jobs
13	leading to the possibility of jumping out of the window.	13	they've got to do, there was no one to staff the radio
14	That was a highly charged atmosphere into which	14	on the IC pump, nobody to look out for breach of
15	a firefighter walked.	15	compartmentation on each face of the building,
16	There's also the issue of the door and the position	16	internally above and below the fire flat, and no one to
17	of the door in the bedroom, where the bed was, where	17	conduct a 360-degree recce, or to check the internal
18	several of the four who were left behind were situated.	18	fire safety measures.
19	It may be that the way that door opened into the room	19	So going forwards in future, the PDA must, we say,
20	obscured Mr Herrera's view of who was in that room.	20	be resourced sufficiently to carry out the tasks
21	So there's an awful lot to take into account in	21	required to implement both PN633 and an evacuation
22	reaching any conclusions about that episode, and the	22	procedure, if appropriate, on arrival at the scene.
23	whole approach of the FBU in this situation is to say:	23	More resources than are needed can arrive early. If
24	look, the residents were put in a position they should	24	they're not needed, they can go. The Fire Prinades Union believes it's legitimete to
25	never have been in, the firefighters were put in	25	The Fire Brigades Union believes it's legitimate to
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1	ask what difference an earlier arrival of a turntable	1	points there, including that there was a stay-put
2	ladder could've made. Assuming similar traffic	2	policy.
3	conditions, had the turntable ladder been mobilised at	3	There was no premises information box at
4	the time of the PDA, at 00.55, it could've been on the	4	Grenfell Tower. No concierge or representative of the
5	scene at 01.13. That was the same time that	5	responsible person was there to answer questions until
6	firefighters actually, in the events that transpired,	6	much later, when the LALO arrived, and Mr Layton didn't
7	asked for a higher platform, and then it was amended to	7	arrive until around 02.30.
8	an aerial at 01.14. But it's likely the turntable	8	The attending crews were thus given out of date and
9	ladder would've been more effective than the	9	inaccurate information, and the FBU considers that
10	firefighters at ground level directing a hose upward and	10	sufficient time and resources should be allowed to
11	the deployment of a ground monitor.	11	enable fire crews to conduct 7(2)(d) familiarisation
12	The FBU believes this question is valid in light of	12	visits in accordance with PN633, considering all the
13	the LFB's past practice and its subsequent decision	13	items listed in appendix 1 in a holistic fashion, and to
14	after Grenfell Tower. In the past, the LFB routinely	14	write them up properly afterwards so as to maintain the
15	sent aerial appliances to high-rise incidents until the	15	currency and usefulness of the operational risk
16	first safety plan in 2005. Since then, these vehicles	16	database.
17	have been on request, a consequence of cuts. The LFB's	17	It's important that you know, sir, that these
18	document action since the Grenfell Tower fire indicates	18	7(2)(d) inspections are done by crews who are on the
19	that since 22 June 2017, it's changed its interim PDA	19	run. They're available to be called to answer the call
20	for high-rise buildings to at least five fire engines	20	to a fire. And that's what does happen; they do get
21	and one aerial appliance, and this indicates that the	21	interrupted in the middle of section 7(2)(d)s, they are
22	previous PDA was insufficient.	22	disturbed in that task. So the FBU contends that this
23	Even if you, sir, conclude that an aerial would not	23	is serious business, it's important stuff, and there
24	have enabled firefighters to extinguish the external	24	should be a proper allocation of time to enable the job
25	cladding fire, which is entirely possible because, of	25	to be done properly.
	Page 45		Page 47
1	course, the rainscreen cladding would've made it	1	This is partly a resources issue. In the vicinity
2	difficult for an aerial, its failure to do so, ie its	2	of Grenfell Tower, there were several fire stations
3	failure to be effective on an external fire, may have	3	closed, Westminster, Knightsbridge and Belsize in 2014.
4	helped the incident commander's perception and	4	Several other stations lost a pump. So Kensington lost
5	understanding of the futility of firefighting. As it	5	a pump in 2005, went from a two-pump station to
6	was, he was awaiting the arrival of an aerial which he	6	a one-pump station, and Chelsea lost a pump in 2013,
7	was hoping was going to be able to make a difference to	7	likewise from a two-pump to a one-pump. So it's obvious
8	the fire. It didn't arrive until 01.32, or I think it	8	that there are now fewer firefighters spread over
9	was 01.32, and thereafter it had no effect. But the	9	a larger station ground to cover the fire safety work
10	incident commander had to wait for that to arrive before	10	that is allocated to operational crews. So fewer
11	he could see it would have no effect.	11	firefighters to do more work.
12	Moving on to the next issue is the operational risk	12	We say it's difficult enough to do a section 7(2)(d)
13	database and 7(2)(d)s.	13	properly, or a home fire safety visit, and really there
14	En route, Watch Manager Dowden was aware that this	14	should be proper ellocation of recourses so that they
15	En foute, watch Manager Dowden was aware that this	14	should be proper allocation of resources so that they
13	was a call to a fire with a dry riser in a high-rise,	15	can be done properly.
16		1	
	was a call to a fire with a dry riser in a high-rise,	15	can be done properly.
16	was a call to a fire with a dry riser in a high-rise, and from the mobile data terminal on his fire engine, he	15 16	can be done properly. Moving on to the issue of the covering jet.
16 17	was a call to a fire with a dry riser in a high-rise, and from the mobile data terminal on his fire engine, he printed off the tactical plan for Grenfell Tower, which	15 16 17	can be done properly. Moving on to the issue of the covering jet. Professor Bisby had thought about this issue and
16 17 18	was a call to a fire with a dry riser in a high-rise, and from the mobile data terminal on his fire engine, he printed off the tactical plan for Grenfell Tower, which was dated, as we all know, 30 October 2009, well out of	15 16 17 18	can be done properly. Moving on to the issue of the covering jet. Professor Bisby had thought about this issue and thought that the covering jet probably wasn't applied
16 17 18 19	was a call to a fire with a dry riser in a high-rise, and from the mobile data terminal on his fire engine, he printed off the tactical plan for Grenfell Tower, which was dated, as we all know, 30 October 2009, well out of date, from the LFB's operational risk database. This	15 16 17 18 19	can be done properly. Moving on to the issue of the covering jet. Professor Bisby had thought about this issue and thought that the covering jet probably wasn't applied until sometime soon before it's seen on video at 01.15.
16 17 18 19 20	was a call to a fire with a dry riser in a high-rise, and from the mobile data terminal on his fire engine, he printed off the tactical plan for Grenfell Tower, which was dated, as we all know, 30 October 2009, well out of date, from the LFB's operational risk database. This contained no warning that there was an external rainscreen cladding system or that there was a combustible building envelope, there was no	15 16 17 18 19 20	can be done properly. Moving on to the issue of the covering jet. Professor Bisby had thought about this issue and thought that the covering jet probably wasn't applied until sometime soon before it's seen on video at 01.15. The FBU argues that there's no good reason not to accept the evidence of the firefighters who said that it was applied earlier. Professor Bisby didn't actually
16 17 18 19 20 21	was a call to a fire with a dry riser in a high-rise, and from the mobile data terminal on his fire engine, he printed off the tactical plan for Grenfell Tower, which was dated, as we all know, 30 October 2009, well out of date, from the LFB's operational risk database. This contained no warning that there was an external rainscreen cladding system or that there was a combustible building envelope, there was no information about an evacuation plan and, of course, it	15 16 17 18 19 20 21	can be done properly. Moving on to the issue of the covering jet. Professor Bisby had thought about this issue and thought that the covering jet probably wasn't applied until sometime soon before it's seen on video at 01.15. The FBU argues that there's no good reason not to accept the evidence of the firefighters who said that it was applied earlier. Professor Bisby didn't actually mention the evidence of the firefighters and appears to
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16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	was a call to a fire with a dry riser in a high-rise, and from the mobile data terminal on his fire engine, he printed off the tactical plan for Grenfell Tower, which was dated, as we all know, 30 October 2009, well out of date, from the LFB's operational risk database. This contained no warning that there was an external rainscreen cladding system or that there was a combustible building envelope, there was no information about an evacuation plan and, of course, it had no plans. It wrongly described 20 floors when,	15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	can be done properly. Moving on to the issue of the covering jet. Professor Bisby had thought about this issue and thought that the covering jet probably wasn't applied until sometime soon before it's seen on video at 01.15. The FBU argues that there's no good reason not to accept the evidence of the firefighters who said that it was applied earlier. Professor Bisby didn't actually mention the evidence of the firefighters and appears to have arrived at his conclusion by reference to looking

1	I just want, therefore, to remind you, sir, of the	1	on how and when the fire spread occurred and I don't
2	evidence on that. It was Watch Manager Dowden who	2	seek to make any submissions in that regard. What I do,
3	explained that the puddle seen on the photograph could	3	however, want to say is that the spread of fire was
4	have come from the covering jet being either deployed or	4	insidious, in the sense that it's understandable how
5	being tested, so he's very fair about that, and we	5	somebody standing outside the building could look at it
6	submit, on the balance of probabilities, the firefighter	6	and not realise just how fast that fire was spreading.
7	evidence should be accepted.	7	So taking it in stages this is paragraph 65
8	Firefighter Abell recalled assisting his colleagues	8	spread out of the kitchen into the cladding. From as
9	to lay and deploy the covering jet above the kitchen	9	early as 01.05, the fire had progressed outside the
10	window of flat 16. Well, when we see the video Abell	10	kitchen of flat 16 into the external facade. However,
11	isn't there, it's Murphy and Cornelius. So if Abell did	11	it did so insidiously, in a manner that was unexpected
12	assist in deploying the covering jet above the kitchen	12	and with no visible flaming outside. It was creeping
13	window of flat 16, it was before Murphy and Cornelius.	13	into the facade, as Torero said, and as Dr Lane
14	Firefighter Archer said in his police statement:	14	explained, by the time there was a visible flame front,
15	"The dry riser was already being set in, I got a	15	there had already potentially been 10 minutes' worth of
16	45mm jet off North Kensington's ladder, rolled it out	16	localised heating of the materials on the outside of the
17	and got it to work, I was spraying it just above the	17	building, and I give the reference for that.
18	window where the flame was coming out which seemed to be	18	So it's out, and once it becomes visible that it's
19	helping with the fire." [MET00008001, page 3]	19	out and into the cladding, then the next stage: going up
20	He was soon thereafter told to rig in BA and	20	the east face initially.
21	deployed in the tower. He tallied out at 01.21. This	21	The insidious spread of fire then continues up the
22	fits with him having deployed the covering jet at about	22	east face. Although by this point there was visible
23	01.11, as estimated by the LFB in their operational	23	flaming on the exterior, as Dr Lane points out, Watch
24	response report.	24	Manager Dowden had no reason to believe that the fire
25	That's also consistent with Watch Manager Dowden's	25	was going to continue to race up to the top of the tower
	Page 49		Page 51
1	instruction to apply the covering jet above or below the	1	and across all faces. Even when the fire is as high as
2	window after his discussion with Crew Manager Secrett.	2	the 11th floor, it was still a localised fire that could
2 3	window after his discussion with Crew Manager Secrett. You'll remember the good reason why the covering jet	2 3	the 11th floor, it was still a localised fire that could be potentially mitigated.
2 3 4	window after his discussion with Crew Manager Secrett. You'll remember the good reason why the covering jet wouldn't be applied in through the window.	2 3 4	the 11th floor, it was still a localised fire that could be potentially mitigated. We now know that the catastrophic fire was
2 3 4 5	window after his discussion with Crew Manager Secrett. You'll remember the good reason why the covering jet wouldn't be applied in through the window. The effect of a covering jet on the exterior fire is	2 3 4 5	the 11th floor, it was still a localised fire that could be potentially mitigated. We now know that the catastrophic fire was inevitable as soon as the external facade became
2 3 4 5 6	window after his discussion with Crew Manager Secrett. You'll remember the good reason why the covering jet wouldn't be applied in through the window. The effect of a covering jet on the exterior fire is a different matter all together. Water from below may	2 3 4 5 6	the 11th floor, it was still a localised fire that could be potentially mitigated. We now know that the catastrophic fire was inevitable as soon as the external facade became involved, given the materials and construction.
2 3 4 5 6 7	window after his discussion with Crew Manager Secrett. You'll remember the good reason why the covering jet wouldn't be applied in through the window. The effect of a covering jet on the exterior fire is a different matter all together. Water from below may have been able to enter the cavity. Professor Bisby did	2 3 4 5 6 7	the 11th floor, it was still a localised fire that could be potentially mitigated. We now know that the catastrophic fire was inevitable as soon as the external facade became involved, given the materials and construction. However, Watch Manager Dowden was not in a position to
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	window after his discussion with Crew Manager Secrett. You'll remember the good reason why the covering jet wouldn't be applied in through the window. The effect of a covering jet on the exterior fire is a different matter all together. Water from below may have been able to enter the cavity. Professor Bisby did explain that interesting feature of the rainscreen cladding system, where water going up from underneath	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	the 11th floor, it was still a localised fire that could be potentially mitigated. We now know that the catastrophic fire was inevitable as soon as the external facade became involved, given the materials and construction. However, Watch Manager Dowden was not in a position to realise this until after the fire had developed much further. We say it was reasonable for him to go on
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	window after his discussion with Crew Manager Secrett. You'll remember the good reason why the covering jet wouldn't be applied in through the window. The effect of a covering jet on the exterior fire is a different matter all together. Water from below may have been able to enter the cavity. Professor Bisby did explain that interesting feature of the rainscreen cladding system, where water going up from underneath might get in whereas water coming from above wouldn't.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	the 11th floor, it was still a localised fire that could be potentially mitigated. We now know that the catastrophic fire was inevitable as soon as the external facade became involved, given the materials and construction. However, Watch Manager Dowden was not in a position to realise this until after the fire had developed much further. We say it was reasonable for him to go on thinking he could extinguish this fire, he could fight
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	window after his discussion with Crew Manager Secrett. You'll remember the good reason why the covering jet wouldn't be applied in through the window. The effect of a covering jet on the exterior fire is a different matter all together. Water from below may have been able to enter the cavity. Professor Bisby did explain that interesting feature of the rainscreen cladding system, where water going up from underneath might get in whereas water coming from above wouldn't. But we submit that, although it's possible that water	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	the 11th floor, it was still a localised fire that could be potentially mitigated. We now know that the catastrophic fire was inevitable as soon as the external facade became involved, given the materials and construction. However, Watch Manager Dowden was not in a position to realise this until after the fire had developed much further. We say it was reasonable for him to go on thinking he could extinguish this fire, he could fight it, and that was clearly his plan.
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1	to envelop the entire tower? Previous external facade	1	So he clearly conceived a plan, it might have been
2	fires have self-extinguished once they reach the top of	2	a good one, it might not have been, but it was
3	the building. I refer to Professor Torero's	3	extraordinary conditions he was observing and he
4	supplementary report at page 59, and his evidence on	4	conceived a plan to put water down the exterior of the
5	Day 77.	5	building from the roof, but by the time the resources
6	Lateral fire spread is usually limited due to the	6	arrived to enable him to implement that plan,
7	relative paucity of fuel, and this is again shown in	7	circumstances had changed and the roof was already
8	previous external fires. Again, I give the reference.	8	consumed with fire.
9	But Grenfell Tower had a bespoke architectural crown.	9	Similarly, what should be (c) but looks like (h), an
10	The crown's construction, design and materials provided	10	aerial did not arrive until 01.32 and, despite preparing
11	a pathway for the fire laterally to spread around the	11	the ground, water wasn't applied to the east face until
12	tower, and all the experts are agreed on that. This	12	01.47. By this time, the external fire had already
13	lateral mechanism of fire spread was, according to	13	spread up the east elevation, involved the crown and,
14	Professor Bisby, a unique situation, which was the	14	since 01.42, had been spreading down the north
15	consequence of the architectural features of	15	elevation. Internally, about 26 flats were affected by
16	Grenfell Tower.	16	fire. So he was always one step behind.
17	We submit that neither Watch Manager Dowden nor any	17	Finally, in terms of picking out incidents on the
18	of his colleagues could have anticipated the crown would	18	night, I want to talk about the early incident command
19	burn like a fuse, which I think is the expression that	19	decisions.
20	was used. We contend the time when it was clear that	20	At paragraph 58, we set out the requests for
21	the cladding fire could not be mitigated by firefighting	21	assistance, and it's clear that Watch Manager Dowden
22	was after it had failed to stop at the roof, ie sometime	22	made, sometimes on his own initiative, sometimes
23	between about 01.30 and 01.42. I appreciate that others	23	prompted by others, requests for additional resources.
24	have said it was much earlier, and it's a matter for	24	He makes pumps six at 01.12 and asks for a higher
25	you, sir.	25	platform, and then he changes that to an aerial at
	• /		
	Page 53		Page 55
1	Now, what was the consequence of this insidious fire	1	01.13. He knows it's calling for more senior officers
2	spread?	2	to attend and more resources. With the developing,
3	Watch Manager Dowden implemented a plan to fight the	3	deteriorating situation, he then make pumps up as is set
4	fire externally, as he had been trained, but the fire	4	out there. Those, we contend, are reasonable responses
5	spread was dynamic and, by the time he was able to		out there. Those, we contend, are reasonable responses
	spicau was dynamic and, by the time he was able to		to the developing fire in front of him
		5	to the developing fire in front of him.
6	implement a plan, it was too late, the fire had moved	6	But clearly there's a limit to what he can do
7	implement a plan, it was too late, the fire had moved on.	6 7	But clearly there's a limit to what he can do because these resources then take a while to arrive. So
7 8	implement a plan, it was too late, the fire had moved on. So, for example this is 66(a) he asked for	6 7 8	But clearly there's a limit to what he can do because these resources then take a while to arrive. So he doesn't get any additional resources until 01.25 and
7 8 9	implement a plan, it was too late, the fire had moved on. So, for example this is 66(a) he asked for a covering jet on the east face from about 01.06 as	6 7 8 9	But clearly there's a limit to what he can do because these resources then take a while to arrive. So he doesn't get any additional resources until 01.25 and 01.26, when the two extra pumps from the make pumps six
7 8 9 10	implement a plan, it was too late, the fire had moved on. So, for example this is 66(a) he asked for a covering jet on the east face from about 01.06 as a precaution in case the fire broke out of flat 16.	6 7 8 9 10	But clearly there's a limit to what he can do because these resources then take a while to arrive. So he doesn't get any additional resources until 01.25 and 01.26, when the two extra pumps from the make pumps six arrive. That's the first help he gets, is two other
7 8 9 10 11	implement a plan, it was too late, the fire had moved on. So, for example this is 66(a) he asked for a covering jet on the east face from about 01.06 as a precaution in case the fire broke out of flat 16. That, you might think, is very responsible and good	6 7 8 9 10 11	But clearly there's a limit to what he can do because these resources then take a while to arrive. So he doesn't get any additional resources until 01.25 and 01.26, when the two extra pumps from the make pumps six arrive. That's the first help he gets, is two other pumps arrive. When they arrive, they're immediately
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1	officer, approved Watch Manager Dowden's firefighting	1	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Well, it will be in the evidence,
2	plan. So he also accepted the logic that Mr Dowden had,	2	don't worry.
3	that he should continue to try and fight the fire.	3	MR SEAWARD: And the evidence hasn't really gone up it's
4	Secondly, it shows the seriousness and importance	4	quite clear that there was very little savable life, but
5	that firefighters attach to FSG information. At that	5	that they did carry on trying to save life right until
6	stage, only two FSG calls had been communicated by the	6	the end.
7	radio operator, Sharon Darby, to the incident ground,	7	As to the evacuation of residents, I've given you my
8	and those are set out at paragraph 64. Those two calls,	8	submissions.
9	it's clear that both Loft and Dowden were aware of them	9	So unless I can assist you any further, that's it.
10	in the course of their discussion, because they refer to	10	Thank you.
11	a couple of FSG calls.	11	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Thank you very much, Mr Seaward.
12	But this decision to put Mr Loft in charge of FSG	12	Well, at that point, I think we'll have a break
13	calls demonstrates the importance which FSG information	13	before I invite Mr Browne to make a statement on behalf
14	had to the firefighters. They realised: this is lives	14	of the Fire Officers Association.
15	at stake, people are trapped, they need to be rescued,	15	So I'm going to rise now and we'll resume at 11.45,
16	this is really important stuff, and they decide that	16	please. Thank you.
17	Mr Loft will take over responsibility for that.	17	(11.35 am)
18	Thereafter only two when they have their	18	(A short break)
19	discussion there's a rapid increase in the number of	19	(11.45 am)
20	FSG calls, and we know that they were overwhelmed in	20	Closing submissions on behalf of the Fire Officers
21	control and overwhelmed on the fire ground.	21	Association and Mr Richard Welch by MR BROWNE
22	If I can conclude by looking at the list of issues	22	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Now, Mr Browne, you're going to make
23	for Phase 1.	23	a statement for the Fire Officers Association.
24	The first issue is the existing fire safety and	24	MS BROWNE: I am, sir, thank you.
25	prevention measures at Grenfell Tower, and you've heard	25	Sir, at the outset, the Fire Officers Association
	Page 57		Page 59
1	enough about that and you know what the FBU wants.	1	and Richard Welch would once again wish to express their
2	Where and how the fire started.	2	sincere sympathy to the bereaved, survivors and
3	Now, the FBU has set this out at paragraphs 43 to	3	residents for their loss.
4	45, and we accept what Mr Rajiv Menon QC said on behalf	4	If we may respectfully say so, what has been
5	of Mr Kebede in that regard, and we agree with him that	5	a notable feature of the hearings in this phase is the
6	it's very hard to identify anything that Mr Kebede	6	considerable dignity shown by the BSRs who have attended
7	could've done better. We support his request for the	7	on a daily basis, often in the face of harrowing
8	findings of fact that he seeks and which he sets out in	8	evidence being heard.
9	his closing submissions.	9	In our closing submissions, we cover a wide range of
10	We don't agree with everything that he said. We	10	areas, including the position of Richard Welch as
11	don't agree that 01.26 is the time when the stay-put	11	incident commander, as fire sector commander, and the
12	strategy should have been abandoned and a move to	12	conflict of evidence between Mr Walsh and Watch Manager
13	evacuation made, but I think you have heard me enough on	13	Harrison. With your permission, I don't propose to
14	that. We say it's later than that.	14	repeat that.
15	We don't quite agree with him on unforeseeability,	15	I wish to focus on what we regard as the particular
16	but I don't think the difference between us is worth	16	salient features that the incident commanders and
17	mentioning. The essence is that the need for	17	firefighters on the ground had to deal with on the
18	an evacuation plan was foreseeable.	18	night, and although our closing submissions address that
19	How the fire and smoke spread from its original seat	19	under a number of separate subheadings, for example the
20	to other parts of the building, we leave that to the	20	condition of Grenfell Tower immediately before the fire,
21	experts.	21	the inadequacy of the active and passive firefighting
22	The chain of events before the decision was made	22	measures in the tower, the spread of fire and smoke over
1		23	time, and the stay-put strategy, the reality is all of
23			, and are say par survey, the reality is an or
23 24	that there was no further savable life in the building. Again I think that decision was made at 7.55, wasn't	24	these points have to be considered together, and that is
24	Again, I think that decision was made at 7.55, wasn't	24	these points have to be considered together, and that is
		24 25	these points have to be considered together, and that is because there is a single common denominator that unites
24	Again, I think that decision was made at 7.55, wasn't	1	

1 them all, and that common denominator is the wholesale 1 the building, which, and I quote, "created the 2 2 failure of Grenfell Tower to meet the purposes required conditions for a catastrophic fire event to occur". 3 of it. In that regard, we are in full agreement with 3 The single stair and the lobbies and the fire safety 4 the BSRs, the LFB and the FBU. I do not propose to 4 provisions were not ever designed to create a safe 5 repeat the detail of any of the submissions made by 5 escape route or a safe working environment in 6 those core participants. 6 a whole-building fire. The design approach of high-rise 7 7 residential buildings is based upon inhibiting that from Can I say, please, sir, initially, that we would 8 respectfully invite you to have regard to a number of 8 occurring 9 9 matters when considering the evidence of all LFB As Dr Lane herself pointed out, the design of 10 personnel, both those making command decisions and those 10 firefighting stairs in high-rise residential buildings 11 executing those decisions. Fairness requires that their 11 requires the provision of a smoke control system, 12 actions should not be assessed with the very 12 functioning fire resistant enclosures around the lobby 13 considerable benefit that hindsight allows. 13 and the stairs, including functioning fire doors to 14 Firefighters who entered the tower did so with the 14 flats and the stairs, any risers protected where they 15 sole aim of saving the lives of those who were trapped 15 pass through the lobby, and the system was intended to 16 in it. Many did so at risk to their own lives and, in 16 prevent smoke entering the stairs when two stair fire 17 doing so, they acted with bravery. Many attempted 17 doors are open, on the fire floor and the floor below. search and rescue on floors far above the fire floor 18 18 The net effect of this and what we set out in 19 without firefighting media. 19 paragraph 7 of our submissions is that those LFB 20 Those in LFB command positions inside and outside 20 personnel who were taking command decisions on the night 21 the tower were, we would ask you to find, motivated 21 had no prior opportunity to consider their firefighting 22 22 solely by taking decisions that would, in their honestly and rescue tactics, as well as any evacuation guidance 23 23 held view, facilitate the rescue of those trapped in the to the residents, having regard to how the fire was 24 tower. That they failed to save the lives of all those 24 likely to behave and spread once it was on the exterior 25 who were trapped was and remains a great source of 25 of the building. Page 61 Page 63 1 sadness and regret to them. 1 Turning, then, to some salient features of the 2 In considering the actions of all of the LFB 2 active and passive firefighting measures and their 3 3 personnel, it must at all times be borne in mind that inadequacy. 4 this tragedy was wholly unprecedented in its scale and 4 Of critical importance to the ability to effectively 5 complexity and the enormous challenges it posed. We 5 firefight and carry out search and rescue are the 6 know that you will bear in mind that none of the 6 following. 7 firefighters had any knowledge that Grenfell Tower was 7 The low bridgehead location and large fire sector 8 clad with such highly combustible rainscreen cladding. 8 reduced the time available to conduct rescue operations q 9 We agree with Mr Menon QC about the caution that at higher levels whilst wearing breathing apparatus. 10 should be exercised at this stage in making value 10 Above the bridgehead, the heat and smoke within the 11 judgments about the actions of any LFB personnel in the 11 lobbies either prevented or reduced access to the fire 12 absence of detailed evidence of the kind to which he 12 main, and prevented or reduced the ability to find and 13 referred. That is particularly so when one has regard 13 locate occupants. 14 to the small window of opportunity about which Dr Lane 14 The impossible scale and nature of the task facing 15 has opined, and we will return to that in due course. 15 both residents and firefighters that night is 16 Can I then, please, just select some features of 16 encapsulated by Dr Lane when she said this: 17 Dr Lane's evidence as relevant to the tower that are 17 "2.19.8. There were substantial signals of danger 18 18 particularly pertinent in highlighting the challenges to residents and to firefighters, this included large 19 that were faced by LFB personnel in fighting the fire 19 quantities of thick black smoke which impacted sight and 20 and in search and rescue. 20 breathing immediately outside flat entrance doors, 21 Dr Lane's overall conclusion was that there were 21 intense heat outside flat entrance doors, heat and smoke 22 multiple catastrophic fire routes created by the 22 in the stairs themselves, rapidly advancing fire and 23 construction form and construction detailing that was 23 smoke entering flats from the external wall, and 24 used. Once the fire was within the cladding, there was 24 ultimately horrific and rapidly increasing number of 25 25 nothing to impede the spread of fire and smoke around fires for the residents to attempt to escape away from Page 62 Page 64

1	within their own flats.	1	the firefighters' evidence, and clearly that will be
2	"2.19.9. It is my opinion that the conditions	2	critical to any analysis by him. But these points are,
3	created difficult, and at times life-threatening	3	in our respectful submission, also important.
4	conditions, for the LFB. The conditions greatly	4	Some of the residents in the tower were simply not
5	restricted their ability to implement their standard	5	able to self-evacuate by using the stairs because of,
6	processes and procedures, regarding firefighting once	6	for example, disability. Those who would've been
7	the fire spread beyond flat 16." [BLAS0000002, page 47]	7	physically able to use the stairs would, understandably,
8	Can I mention stay put briefly, please.	8	be likely terrified about the conditions they faced in
9	It is beyond question that high-rise residential	9	the lobby and on the stairs in deciding whether to use
10	buildings were handed over for occupation on the basis	10	the stairs as an escape route.
11	of a stay put defend in place strategy and without	11	Therefore, with all respect to Professor Purser, the
12	active or passive protection measures to support	12	likelihood of there being an orderly procession of
13	a change in that strategy. As a result, this is how the	13	
14		14	residents out of the building in the conditions they
15	Fire Brigade encounter buildings in the event of fire.		faced is one that must be viewed with a degree of
	So the understandable assertion that stay put should	15	caution.
16	have been changed sooner than it was must be considered	16	The stair capacity is simply that: it is a capacity
17	against that fundamental principle of building design.	17	check. It pays no regard to the realities of
18	Also, sir, in considering the ability to deliver any	18	evacuation.
19	plan which might have been formulated to evacuate	19	The following features are of course relevant: poor
20	residents within the window of opportunity identified by	20	visibility in the lobbies and stairs, reducing the speed
21	Dr Lane, the following are of, in our respectful	21	at which people could move; the effect of extreme
22	submission, critical importance.	22	temperatures in excess of 150 degrees C within all
23	By 01.57, there were already many reports of persons	23	lobbies, level 5 to levels 7 to 23; and the effect of
24	trapped on floors 10, 12, 14, 16, through to 18, 20, 22	24	toxic fumes and sensory irritants and gases in the
25	and 23, with smoke or flames reported as coming into	25	smoke-filled lobbies and stairs. In addition, there was
	Page 65		Page 67
1	their flats.	1	no viable means of communicating the need to
2	As early as 01.20, there was heavy smoke-logging on	2	self-evacuate. It was Dr Lane's opinion that intercom
	As early as 01.20, there was heavy smoke-logging on the 5th floor.	2 3	self-evacuate. It was Dr Lane's opinion that intercom and use of loud hailers was not viable.
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1	20 floors would need evacuating. A conservative	1	With the greatest of respect, we say that to suggest
2	assumption of a minimum of one BA crew per floor is four	2	that that is feasible is a judgement and an assessment
3	firefighters. Therefore, 20 floors requires 80 BA	3	with the wisdom of hindsight and, in our most respectful
4	wearers.	4	submissions, is not realistic.
5	Now, not all appliances would carry four	5	Dr Lane herself recognised in oral evidence that
6	firefighters who could actually access the interior to	6	a total evacuation would require firefighters to have
7	carry out the task. 80 firefighters would require eight	7	knocked on all doors. In addition to the number of
8	entry control boards and a number of supervisory staff.	8	firefighters that that would have required, it
9	According to telemetry data, just before 2.00 am, there	9	presupposes the flats and lobbies are not compromised by
10	were 14 BA crews that had been committed. That's 34	10	smoke, so the firefighters can access those floors,
11	firefighters.	11	residents are awoken by the knocks on their doors and
12	Many of the firefighters going up the tower at the	12	open their front doors, and residents do not have
13	early stage had to assist residents coming out. Other	13	mobility issues and are physically able to exit the
14	firefighters were outside the building dealing with	14	building via the staircase. If that were not so,
15	other matters, for example hose management, residents	15	additional firefighters would be required.
16	who were evacuating, aerial platforms, extinguishing	16	Then, please, just these final three matters, if
17	fires caused by falling debris and lookout for crews	17	I may, sir.
18	enter during and leaving the building.	18	After 01.30, when the conditions in the tower
19	You have heard about the significant communication	19	deteriorated, given the resources required at each floor
20	difficulties in the tower. Now, the highest number of	20	and the very poor conditions on those floors, in our
21	firefighters in the tower at any one time was 28 BA	21	respectful submission, at this stage it is possible to
22	wearers. We ask the question: even with better radios,	22	say that, tragically, it was simply never practicable to
23	with 80 firefighters in the tower, many of them seeking	23	have been able to achieve a full evacuation of all
24	to use channels to communicate, how would that be	24	residents from the tower within the window of
25	feasible if it was not feasible with 28?	25	opportunity for doing so.
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	Page 69		Page 71
1	We also highlight these additional features if we	1	Secondly, that some residents were able to
2	may, please.	2	self-evacuate later in the night can be attributed to
3	Four firefighters per floor may not have been	3	the rapidly changing conditions in the tower over time,
4	adequate in any event. That is because there may have	4	affording certain residents on certain floors a better
5	been conditions on one or more floors that required	5	opportunity to escape.
6	a greater number of firefighters. Some firefighters	6	Finally, this, sir: coming back to what I have
7	would be needed for firefighting and evacuation and	7	described as the common denominator, the condition of
8	rescue.	8	the tower, it was put this way by Group Manager Welch at
9	There is the issue of how long it would take to	9	the conclusion of his evidence: "We did not let you
10	commit that many firefighters into the building in terms	10	down, the building let us all down".
11	of briefing each crew, logging on to ECBs, communication	11	Thank you, sir.
12	checks.	12	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Thank you very much, Mr Browne.
13	There is the further issue of where the bridgehead	13	At this point I'm going to invite Mr Hockman to make
14	would be located. It would have to be located on the	14	a statement on behalf of Arconic.
15	ground floor; that would be the only area sufficiently	15	Closing submissions on behalf of Arconic by MR HOCKMAN
16	large to accommodate that number of crew coming in and	16	MR HOCKMAN: Thank you, sir.
17	leaving and supervisory staff.	17	As you know, we have submitted a lengthy and
18	We remind you of that which was just addressed by	18	detailed written closing to which we would invite the
19	Mr Seaward: at 01.26, there were only six pumps at the	19	inquiry to pay close attention.
20	tower. That would give a further 14 minutes to 01.40,	20	In this oral statement, I propose to summarise our
21	if that is taken as the endpoint of the window, to	21	written closing and, in the course of doing so, to
22	secure the requisite number of appliances, firefighters	22	respond, where necessary, to points made by other core
23	and equipment, and to deploy them into the tower, with	23	participants, whether in writing or orally.
24	all that entailed, to search and rescue on designated	24	In my oral opening, delivered to you several months
25	floors.	25	ago, I adopted the course of identifying ten key
	Dana 70		Daga 72
	Page 70		Page 72

1 points -- points, not commandments -- for your 1 you down too, or at least making your task a great deal 2 2 consideration. I hope it will be helpful if I adopt the harder. 3 3 same approach today. So I come to the first of my ten points, and this is 4 Before coming to the ten points, I would like to 4 to underline some of the information which you've 5 reiterate once again our sympathy for all those affected 5 received relating to the use of ACM PE cladding panels, by the fire at Grenfell Tower, including, of course, the 6 6 not just at Grenfell Tower but more generally 7 7 bereaved, the survivors and the residents, many of whom You now know that this kind of ACM panel has been in 8 have now given evidence to you. 8 widespread use for many years in the United Kingdom and 9 I would include in this expression of sympathy 9 abroad, even though we ourselves supply only a limited 10 an expression of respect for every individual 10 proportion of it. The recent statement by the ministry 11 firefighter and other first responder who was deployed 11 noted that, in the United Kingdom alone, advice has been 12 to the scene, as well as those in the control room. 12 given to the owners of 457 high-rise buildings relating 13 Again, you've heard evidence from many of these 13 to the use of ACM cladding panels. 14 individuals. 14 So it is clear that the use of such panels must have 15 A further preliminary comment that I would make is 15 received regulatory approval up and down the country on 16 this: we say in our written closing that it's already 16 many, many occasions. Only in recent days has the UK 17 apparent that this inquiry is, in many respects, making 17 government introduced regulations to control not the 18 history. In part, this is no doubt because of the scale 18 manufacture or sale of such panels, but their use above 19 of the tragedy which is being investigated, the number 19 a certain height, I think to come into force on 20 of persons affected and involved and the complexity of 20 21 December of this year. 21 some of the issues. 21 These obviously will be relevant matters when you 22 22 In addition, it's because of the conscious effort proceed in Phase 2 to analyse where responsibility lies 23 which has been made to enable the survivors, residents 23 for the tragedy which occurred at Grenfell Tower. 24 and other local people to play their full part, 24 However, these vital background matters also have 25 an effort which we unreservedly support and which has 25 a bearing on the approach you should adopt to Phase 1. Page 73 Page 75 already achieved what I think was described by one of 1 1 In particular, we respectfully submit that any comments 2 the advocates for the BSRs as representing the gold 2 about, say, materials which you may make in your Phase 1 3 standard. 3 report, let alone specific findings, if any, should be 4 Turning to the substantive points which I wish to 4 limited to the circumstances at Grenfell Tower, some of 5 make today, these fall under two main headings. Some of 5 which I shall now go on to emphasise. 6 my points relate to provisional evidential findings 6 So that was the first of my ten points. 7 which we suggest it may be open to the inquiry to make 7 The second point that I would like to make is that 8 even at this relatively early stage and in the context 8 you already know -- again, I appreciate this will be 9 9 of your Phase 1 report. Some of the points, however, to a matter for fuller exploration in Phase 2 -- that, as 10 which I will come in the later part of this statement, 10 Professor Torero has told us -- I think it was line 2275 11 are points relating to the proper scope and approach 11 in his report -- there have been many other cases of 12 applicable to your work at this stage. 12 fires in residential buildings, including high-rise 13 I make no apology -- and this is my final 13 buildings, involving ACM PE where there has been no loss 14 14 preliminary observation -- for selecting points which of life. It was only the use of ACM PE in combination 15 concern our clients. This is not because we fail to 15 with the other materials used in the refurbishment at 16 appreciate the breadth of the matters already covered by 16 Grenfell, together with the configuration of those 17 the evidence which you've heard, but because it is only 17 materials and the absence of other fire safety features 18 by seeing and taking fairly into account that evidence 18 in the building, that created the conditions for the 19 from the viewpoint of each and every one of the core 19 catastrophe. 20 participants that you can hope to arrive at a true and 20 Let me remind you, please, of what Professor Torero 21 just analysis of the material before you, which I know 21 stated in his oral evidence. These are quotations from 22 you will be determined to do. If we were to fail to 22 pages 177 and 179 of the PDF transcript. 23 present the specific perspective of AAP-SAS, or Arconic 23 24 as it's known in this room, then not only would we be 24 "Question: ... some very large international fires 25 25 letting our own clients down, but we would be letting with comparable fire spread have not resulted in Page 74 Page 76

1	penetration of smoke and flames into the lobby or	1	to the outcome. But in any event, the firefighters
2	stairs	2	themselves were in the flat not long after 01.05
3	"	3	01.07, I think and if the window surrounds had been
4	"Answer: So, in principle, compartmentation is	4	capable of maintaining compartmentation, as they ought
5	a very robust way of giving a very significant amount of	5	to have done, again, the course of subsequent events in
6	time for people to enter the stairs and be safe in the	6	terms of the fire reaching the cladding system as
7	stair for an even longer period of time." [Day 78, 20	7	a whole would have been very different.
8	November 2018, page 177 and 179 to 180]	8	Remember also, please this is a further point
9	Now, the point has been well made that one should	9	within the same theme that the use of PIR insulation
10	not attempt to draw easy comparisons with other fires in	10	immediately outside the window structure, a material
11	other buildings whose detailed components may well be	11	which has a low thermal inertia and, therefore, catches
12	presently unknown. But that is exactly the point that	12	fire relatively quickly, meant that not only did the
13	we seek to make. It is the use of ACM PE in combination	13	fire exit from the flat much more quickly than anyone
14	with other factors which has given rise to the problem,	14	would've expected, but it contributed to an increase in
15	and we ask you to bear this in mind throughout and to	15	temperature within the cladding system cavity, thereby
16	emphasise the point, please, in your Phase 1 report.	16	providing optimum conditions for the ACM PE panels to
17	I may add that no one could possibly suggest that	17	catch fire.
18	our clients had a decision-making role in relation to	18	This sequence of events was entirely avoidable if
19	any of these other factors in respect of Grenfell Tower.	19	a different approach to the refurbishment had been
20	My next and third submission is that if the	20	adopted, irrespective of the type of rainscreen
21	refurbishment of the interior window surrounds and the	21	panelling which was thereafter superimposed.
22	external envelope of the building had been carried out	22	Now, in that submission, again, we are supported by
23	in a different way, it would have been possible for the	23	the written closing statement of Mr Friedman, Ms Barwise
24	firefighters to extinguish the fire in flat 16 before	24	and their colleagues, who at their paragraph 2.46, and
25	the fire even reached the cladding system.	25	I quote, make the following point. It's exactly the
	Page 77		Page 79
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1	In different ways, all three of the inquiry's	1	point that I've just made:
2	relevant experts accept that the materials with which	2	"Had the insulation used been of limited
3	and the way in which the interior window surrounds and	3	combustibility, this would have reduced the speed with
4	the external envelope of the refurbished building were	4	which it burned, particularly at the outset"
5	constructed meant that an internal fire in one of the	5	And this is the key part of it:
6	apartments would penetrate rapidly into the cladding	6	" potentially enabling LFB to extinguish the fire
7	system. That is definitely the view of Dr Lane and of	7	before it took hold in the facade and/or enabling
8	Professor Torero. It is also the view of	8	occupants to evacuate in time."
9	Professor Bisby, insofar as he acknowledges that the	9	That point was confirmed orally by Ms Barwise on
10	window surrounds were, on any view, one of the routes by	10	Monday at page 72, line 7.
11	which the exit of the fire occurred, even though	11	If that point about the insulation is valid, as we
12	remander of the barre submitted in our remitten aloging be	12	
1.0	wrongly, as we have submitted in our written closing, he	12	submit that it is, then it must follow that the same
13	considers that flame exiting an open window may also be	13	submit that it is, then it must follow that the same point can equally correctly be made not only in relation
13 14			
	considers that flame exiting an open window may also be	13	point can equally correctly be made not only in relation
14	considers that flame exiting an open window may also be relevant.	13 14	point can equally correctly be made not only in relation to the insulation which was attached to the exterior of
14 15	considers that flame exiting an open window may also be relevant. We note that my learned friend Ms Barwise in her	13 14 15	point can equally correctly be made not only in relation to the insulation which was attached to the exterior of the building, but in relation to the components of the
14 15 16	considers that flame exiting an open window may also be relevant. We note that my learned friend Ms Barwise in her oral comments agreed that Professor Bisby is unlikely to	13 14 15 16	point can equally correctly be made not only in relation to the insulation which was attached to the exterior of the building, but in relation to the components of the window surrounds to which I referred a little earlier.
14 15 16 17	considers that flame exiting an open window may also be relevant. We note that my learned friend Ms Barwise in her oral comments agreed that Professor Bisby is unlikely to be right about this, and you will find that at page 56,	13 14 15 16 17	point can equally correctly be made not only in relation to the insulation which was attached to the exterior of the building, but in relation to the components of the window surrounds to which I referred a little earlier. This point in general, this third point, is
14 15 16 17 18	considers that flame exiting an open window may also be relevant. We note that my learned friend Ms Barwise in her oral comments agreed that Professor Bisby is unlikely to be right about this, and you will find that at page 56, line 6, of Monday's PDF transcript.	13 14 15 16 17 18	point can equally correctly be made not only in relation to the insulation which was attached to the exterior of the building, but in relation to the components of the window surrounds to which I referred a little earlier. This point in general, this third point, is consistent with point 2, which I made previously, namely
14 15 16 17 18 19	considers that flame exiting an open window may also be relevant. We note that my learned friend Ms Barwise in her oral comments agreed that Professor Bisby is unlikely to be right about this, and you will find that at page 56, line 6, of Monday's PDF transcript. Now, it's worth reminding ourselves at this point,	13 14 15 16 17 18 19	point can equally correctly be made not only in relation to the insulation which was attached to the exterior of the building, but in relation to the components of the window surrounds to which I referred a little earlier. This point in general, this third point, is consistent with point 2, which I made previously, namely that it was only the use of the ACM PE panels in
14 15 16 17 18 19 20	considers that flame exiting an open window may also be relevant. We note that my learned friend Ms Barwise in her oral comments agreed that Professor Bisby is unlikely to be right about this, and you will find that at page 56, line 6, of Monday's PDF transcript. Now, it's worth reminding ourselves at this point, as I develop this particular argument, of a couple of	13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	point can equally correctly be made not only in relation to the insulation which was attached to the exterior of the building, but in relation to the components of the window surrounds to which I referred a little earlier. This point in general, this third point, is consistent with point 2, which I made previously, namely that it was only the use of the ACM PE panels in combination with other components that gave rise to
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	considers that flame exiting an open window may also be relevant. We note that my learned friend Ms Barwise in her oral comments agreed that Professor Bisby is unlikely to be right about this, and you will find that at page 56, line 6, of Monday's PDF transcript. Now, it's worth reminding ourselves at this point, as I develop this particular argument, of a couple of matters of timing.	13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	point can equally correctly be made not only in relation to the insulation which was attached to the exterior of the building, but in relation to the components of the window surrounds to which I referred a little earlier. This point in general, this third point, is consistent with point 2, which I made previously, namely that it was only the use of the ACM PE panels in combination with other components that gave rise to a risk to health and safety. The point is obvious and,
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	considers that flame exiting an open window may also be relevant. We note that my learned friend Ms Barwise in her oral comments agreed that Professor Bisby is unlikely to be right about this, and you will find that at page 56, line 6, of Monday's PDF transcript. Now, it's worth reminding ourselves at this point, as I develop this particular argument, of a couple of matters of timing. Mr Kebede's first 999 call, if I'm right, was at	13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	point can equally correctly be made not only in relation to the insulation which was attached to the exterior of the building, but in relation to the components of the window surrounds to which I referred a little earlier. This point in general, this third point, is consistent with point 2, which I made previously, namely that it was only the use of the ACM PE panels in combination with other components that gave rise to a risk to health and safety. The point is obvious and, we submit, irrefutable.
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	considers that flame exiting an open window may also be relevant. We note that my learned friend Ms Barwise in her oral comments agreed that Professor Bisby is unlikely to be right about this, and you will find that at page 56, line 6, of Monday's PDF transcript. Now, it's worth reminding ourselves at this point, as I develop this particular argument, of a couple of matters of timing. Mr Kebede's first 999 call, if I'm right, was at around 00.54.	13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	point can equally correctly be made not only in relation to the insulation which was attached to the exterior of the building, but in relation to the components of the window surrounds to which I referred a little earlier. This point in general, this third point, is consistent with point 2, which I made previously, namely that it was only the use of the ACM PE panels in combination with other components that gave rise to a risk to health and safety. The point is obvious and, we submit, irrefutable. My next point, my fourth point, is that if certain
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	considers that flame exiting an open window may also be relevant. We note that my learned friend Ms Barwise in her oral comments agreed that Professor Bisby is unlikely to be right about this, and you will find that at page 56, line 6, of Monday's PDF transcript. Now, it's worth reminding ourselves at this point, as I develop this particular argument, of a couple of matters of timing. Mr Kebede's first 999 call, if I'm right, was at around 00.54. As Mr Mansfield pointed out, a simple fire	13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	point can equally correctly be made not only in relation to the insulation which was attached to the exterior of the building, but in relation to the components of the window surrounds to which I referred a little earlier. This point in general, this third point, is consistent with point 2, which I made previously, namely that it was only the use of the ACM PE panels in combination with other components that gave rise to a risk to health and safety. The point is obvious and, we submit, irrefutable. My next point, my fourth point, is that if certain internal features of the building had been differently

or a least much of the tragic loss of life would have been spared. By internal cutures of the building. I have in mind, among other factors, the nature of the ventilation system and the absence of sprinklers. Factors such as these had a key influence upon the penetration of the fire from each of the individual flats into other parts of the building. A comparable point could be made in relation once again to the design and construction of the window surrounds, which had a key influence on the speed with the external fire pretated back into the interior of the building. I have serice, as many of the experts have highlighted, there was a fundamental failure of compartmentation. In a low sassumption on which high-rise fire safety strategy is predicated. I move on to my fith point, which is to make a comment arising from the evidence of some of the fire fire service. I fire due from that evidence that the issue of compartmentation was one to which many if not all of the fire fire service. I fire due from that evidence that the issue of compartmentation was one to which many if not all of the fire fighlers attached the greatest importance. I have been entitled to assume, that the regulatory system would ensure that compartmentation to would be mantained, making it unlikely that a fire a farefully again in breach of compartmentation to be capected to penetrate back into the building, and in the plant of the compartmentation was one to which many if not all of the capected to penetrate back into the building and pread to considered that they were entitled to assume, that the plant as a particular partment would power trace to the outer factor due to the external free-people. They stressed that a fire a factor greatest importance are approached that, in the case of factoring the external envelope would a same, that the particular partment would power trace to the outer factor of the external envelope would as a fire and a five affecting the external to make a similar assumption as to expected to penetrate back th	1	nonotwoted the building much loss non-idly and thus all	1	portionlarly if offer such supply that supplier was
1	1	penetrated the building much less rapidly and thus all	1	particularly if, after such supply, that supplier was
these had a key influence upon the penetration of the system and the absence of sprinklers. Factors such as these had a key influence upon the penetration of the fire from each of the uniforal distribution of the graft of the building. A comparable point could be made in relation once again to the design and construction of the window again to the design and construction of the window the the external fire penetrated back into the interior of the building. I surrounds, which had a key influence on the speed with the external fire penetrated back into the interior of the building. I surrounds, which had a key influence on the speed with the external fire penetrated back into the interior of the building. I messence, as many of the experts have highlighted, there was a fundamental failure of compartmentation, a key assumption on which high-rise fire safety strategy is predicated. I move on to my fifth point, which is to make a comment arising from the evidence of some of the members of the fire service. I select from that evidence that the issue of compartmentation was one to which many if not all of the fireflighters attached the greatest importants of a particular apartment would penetrate to the outer a factor of the evidence given by the senior officers of the would be maintained, making it unlikely that a fire in factor of the external envelope. They stressed that they are entitled to assume, that a fire a factoring the external envelope. They stressed that a fire a factoring the external envelope. They stressed that they are entitled to assume, that a fire a factoring the external envelope. They stressed that they are entitled to assume, that a fire a factoring the external envelope. They stressed that they had assured also, and were entitled to assume, that a fire a factoring the external envelope. They stressed that they are entitled to assume, that a fire a factoring the external envelope. They stressed that they are entitled to assume, that a fire a factoring the external envelope. They stressed t				
5 purported fire doors, the nature of the ventilation 6 6 system and the absence of sprinklers. Factors such as 7 7 these had a key influence upon the penetration of the 1 8 fire from each of the individual flats into other parts of the building. 1 10 A comparable point could be made in relation once 10 again to the design and construction of the window 11 again to the design and construction of the window 12 surrounds, which had a key influence on the speed with 12 surrounds, which had a key influence on the speed with 13 which the external fire penetrated back into the 13 meters of the building. 14 the 13 meters of the building. 15 In essence, as many of the experts have highlighted, 16 there was a fundamental failure of compartmentation, a key assumption on which high-tise fire safety strategy 18 is predicated. 18 Imave on to my fifth point, which is to make 19 Alogaze panels, which were also capable of catching 19 Imave on to my fifth point, which is to make 19 Alogaze panels, which were also capable of catching 19 Alogaze panels, which were also capable of catching 19 Alogaze panels, which were also capable of catching 19 Alogaze panels, which were also capable of catching 19 Alogaze panels, which were also capable of catching 19 Alogaze panels, which were also capable of catching 19 Alogaze panels, which were also capable of catching 19 Alogaze panels, which were also capable of catching 19 Alogaze panels, which were also capable of catching 19 Alogaze panels, which were also capable of catching 19 Alogaze panels, which were also capable of catching 19 Alogaze panels, which were also capable of catching 19 Alogaze panels, which were also capable of catching 19 Alogaze panels, which were also capable of catching 19 Alogaze panels, which were also capable of catching 19 Alogaze panels, which were also capable of catching 19 Alogaze panels, which the fire could 20 Alogaze panels between the windows 21 Alogaze panels between the windows 22 Alogaze panels between the windows 23 Alogaze panels between the windo				
6 Firstly, the sixth point, just to identify or to solate and say a word or two about the insulation. 8 fire from each of the individual flats into other parts 9 of the building. 10 A comparable point could be made in relation once again to the design and construction of the window which the external free penetrated back into the micro of the building and micro of the building. 11 surrounds, which had a key influence on the speed with 12 surrounds, which had a key influence on the speed with 13 fire would spread on the whith the external free penetrated back into the micro of the building and micro of the building and their signite the ACM PE. The absence of breaks in the 13 fire would spread to new portions of the building and then ignite the ACM PE. The absence of breaks in the 14 comment arising from the evidence of some of the 21 move on to my fifth point, which is to make 22 a comment arising from the evidence of some of the 23 compartmentation was one to which many if not all of the 24 firefliptics statched the greatest importance 24 firefliptics statched the greatest importance 25 In the evidence given by the senior officers of the 25 a particular apartment would penetrate to the outer 3 a particular apartment would penetrate to the outer 4 a fire affecting the external envelope would 25 surely have been entitled to make a similar assumption, 25 the point in not, but the supplier of a component part - of one 24 single component part - of		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
these had a key influence upon the penetration of the fire from each of the individual flats into other parts of the building. A comparable point could be made in relation once against the surface of the building. A comparable point could be made in relation once against the design and construction of the window surrounds, which had a key influence on the speed with which the external fire penetrated back into the interior of the building. In essence, as many of the experts have highlighted, the there was a fundamental failure of compartmentation, a key assumption on which high-rise fire safety strategy is predicated. In the every as fundamental failure of compartmentation, a comment arising from the evidence of some of the members of the fire service. It's clear from that evidence that the issue of compartmentation was one to which many if not all of the fireflighters attached the greatest importance. In the evidence given by the senior officers of the aparticular apartment would penetrate to the outer a particular apartment would penetrate to the outer facated that they were entitled to assume, that the step language and synchron site of the external envelope. They stressed that they are certified to same, that the step of compartmentation is a fire affecting the external envelope would not be expected to penetrate back into the building and spread internally, had occurred, and that this was not only unforseeable, but was, indeed, a bigger is safely the respected of compartmentation. They clearly believed that, in the case of the step of the external envelope. Would not be expected to penetrate be done of compartmentation. The penetral point is the proposal panels which the fire spread of the external envelope would not be appropriately used, and, if so, to what the use of ACM when there is a lack of any or any sufficient protective members is that if the fireflighters were entitled and the same of the meant is respected to the external envelope. They stressed that the sector of compartmentation is sig				
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Page 82 Page 84	25	surery nave been entitled to make a similar assumption,	25	interrupted, either by non-PE panels or different design
		Page 82		Page 84

1 features, such that the continuity of the PE was broken, 1 Dr Lane in her paragraphs 10.8.20 and 10.8.21, and let 2 2 the fire would've been slowed or interrupted, although me quote briefly from those paragraphs. 3 the combustible insulation and perhaps the nonexistent 3 She says that the fire spread around the crown of 4 or ineffective cavity barriers, would've allowed the 4 the cladding system would've been supported by the 5 fire to propagate in any event. 5 presence of combustible cladding panels and insulation, 6 It's also possible that, had the white panels not 6 the insulation wrapping over the top of the roof edge. 7 7 been combustible, there would've been no vertical spread She says that the cladding fins had no combustible 8 8 between the spandrels, as there would've been neither insulation behind them, and they were not continuous, 9 9 combustible insulation nor combustible panels in the and therefore, in her view, it is currently unclear to 10 window line. 10 what extent the burning of the fins may have contributed 11 If a non-combustible band had also been present on 11 to fire spread at roof level. 12 the columns, it is likely that fire spread would've been 12 Those points, we suggest, do emerge clearly from the 13 dramatically slowed and possibly prevented. 13 evidence that you've heard, and which we've analysed, as 14 Now, similar points -- and I just need to develop 14 I say, in greater detail in our written closing, despite 15 this particular argument a little further -- can be made 15 some anxieties which we had to express in our written 16 in respect of the architectural crown. Again, a design 16 closing as to the way in which the matter was dealt with 17 choice by others which we accept may have some 17 in questioning. 18 significance, though in our written closing, as you've 18 Now, I come to my final two points, points 9 and 10. 19 seen, we've explained why the significance of the crown 19 As I foreshadowed earlier, these two points relate 20 in relation to fire spread may have been somewhat 20 not so much to the evidence that you've heard, but as to 21 overstated. Equally, the significance of the ACM PE 21 the approach which we respectfully suggest you might 22 22 panels forming part of the crown may itself have been wish to adopt. 23 overstated, given the extensive presence, once again, of 23 The first point concerns the scope of Phase 1 as we 24 combustible insulation. 24 have understood it, and we hope that, in preparing your 25 We would refer you, please, to paragraphs 85 to 92 25 Phase 1 report, you will throughout bear in mind the Page 85 Page 87 of our written closing, in which these points are 1 1 following. 2 covered in detail. 2 Firstly, in his statement at the procedural hearing 3 Let me summarise very briefly the points that we 3 on 11 December 2017, your counsel made clear that the 4 make in those paragraphs. 4 aim is that Phase 1 is a purely fact-finding exercise Firstly, as regards the structure of the crown, as 5 5 and he identified the relevant issues. That statement we know, this comprised a series of vertical ACM PE fins 6 6 was followed through in his description of the scope of 7 or louvres, and below these was aluminium coping with 7 the Phase 1 expert evidence. 8 a layer of insulation underneath, as Dr Lane's figure 8 In response, following that hearing, you stated that 9 10.47, with which we're all familiar, makes clear. 9 Phase 1 would concentrate on what happened on the night 10 We explained in paragraphs 86 and 88 of our closing 10 of 14 June 2017, and would seek to establish where and 11 that there is clear evidence -- and this, I think, is 11 how the fire occurred, how it spread so rapidly and how 12 a point that has not yet been sufficiently noted -- that 12 the interior of the building became progressively 13 some of these louvres were unaffected or, at any rate, 13 affected. You did, of course, stress the need for not fully affected by the fire. We submitted in our 14 14 a degree of flexibility in relation to scope. 15 written closing that this showed that the fire on those 15 At the procedural hearing in March 2018, it was said 16 panels was not self-sustaining without the heat 16 that Dr Lane might express a preliminary view about 17 retention of backing insulation, or in other words that 17 certain aspects of compliance, but would not investigate 18 it was the insulation which was significant in driving 18 how any instances of non-compliance came about, being 19 the spread of the fire. 19 matters that would be dealt with in Phase 2. 20 We argued and continue to argue that that is 20 As regards section 4 in the list of issues, in which 21 supported by some images produced by Professor Bisby 21 compliance is raised, at no stage has it been suggested 22 himself, which show undamaged ACM louvres, which he has 22 that Phase 1 would go beyond section 4(b), dealing 23 annotated, "Section of uninvolved architectural crown". 23 factually with the design, manufacture, composition and 24 Those are, I think, figures 142 and 139. 24 method of fixing of the cladding. 25 25 This approach is supported also by the evidence of Finally, in his statement to the inquiry on Page 86 Page 88

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1	4 June 2018, your counsel repeated that the focus of	1	of an ACM panel constitutes, in the technical term,
2	Phase 1 would be on the events of the night of	2	filler.
3	14 June 2017 and, in particular, the state of the	3	We will be submitting, however, in Phase 2 that the
4	building at the time of the fire.	4	inquiry would be wrong to find that ACM PE itself was
5	So we do feel entitled to submit, and do submit,	5	necessarily non-compliant with the regime. We've
6	that issues relating to compliance in relation to the	6	explained repeatedly in our Phase 1 written opening and
7	cladding system, as well as sub-issues, such as test	7	closing the four recognised routes to compliance in
8	results and certificates, are and should be matters for	8	Approved Document B, two of which Dr Lane has expressly
9	Phase 2, and that it would be inappropriate for the	9	decided not to consider for the purposes of Phase 1,
10	inquiry to draw conclusions, even provisional, in	10	including, importantly, the option of holistic fire
11	relation to these matters.	11	engineering assessment in accordance with industry
12	That submission, we suggest, is supported when you	12	practice.
13	look at the inquiry's letter to core participants dated	13	We respectfully note that counsel who criticised us
14	30 July 2018, in which it was expressly stated that	14	for inconsistency herself recognises for the first time
15	Dr Lane's appendix F dealing with testing and	15	in closing that these four routes exist.
16	certificates, and various compliance matters dealt with	16	Once this is acknowledged, it's impossible to argue
17	by Professor Torero, would be matters for Phase 2.	17	that ACM PE was itself necessarily non-compliant,
18	Perhaps it is for all these reasons that, as we	18	whatever that expression may mean. The position in any
19	understand it, the inquiry has not yet heard evidence as	19	individual case would depend on assessing the
20	to how compliance in relation to the refurbishment was	20	combination of materials and all other relevant
21	actually assessed during and following the refurbishment	21	considerations, as our opening statement showed.
22	by the relevant regulatory authorities, such as building	22	We do note that in her oral closing and it's in
23	control and other relevant parties.	23	the PDF transcript, [Day 87, Monday, 10 December]
24	In the absence of such information being explored,	24	page 66, line 19 that Ms Barwise told you that in
25	any conclusion as to compliance would plainly and on any	25	Phase 2 and please note that it was she who said "in
	Page 89		Page 91
1	view be premature. Moreover, it is to be recollected	1	Phase 2" she will submit that the core of the panels
2	that the inquiry has not yet heard from Colin Todd, who	2	should have been of limited combustibility.
3	was instructed to report and has reported specifically	3	The difficulty with that argument is that not only
4	on regulatory issues.	4	is there continuing debate as to whether the core was
5	Now, in the light of what I've been saying, we do	5	filler for the purpose of paragraph 12.7, a proposition
6	respectfully submit that it was not all together helpful	6	which Dr Lane, at least, rigorously disputes, but in any
7	for the suggestion to be made that, in asking the	7	event there are at least three other routes to
8	inquiry to consider compliance at the stage at which the	8	compliance. Any argument based on an isolated and
9	inquiry itself quite rightly, we say had promised	9	indisputably ambiguous element in the regulatory regime,
10	to do, that core participants were kicking the can down	10	a regime which, by common consent, is going to need
11	the road. There should be no criticism of anyone for	11	serious reform going forward, is surely, as we have
12	requesting that stated procedures should be adhered to	12	submitted, for Phase 2.
13	and not contravened.	13	So it is essentially for these reasons that we
14	These comments have particular relevance in the	14	consider that you were absolutely right to delineate the
15	context of one or two of the arguments that have been	15	scope of Phase 1 in the way that you did, and to declare
16	placed before you as to whether or not there was indeed	16	unambiguously that matters relating to the testing and
17	compliance with the regulatory regime. We were	17	certification of individual products simply do not arise
18	vigorously criticised for a change of position in	18	at this stage.
19	closing, and for failing to recognise the alleged	19	That, at slightly greater length, was my ninth
20	non-compliance of our product. This criticism, we say,	20	point, and I come finally to my tenth point, which is
21	was, to use I hope a moderate expression, misplaced.	21	shorter.
22	For the avoidance of doubt, we stand by the content	22	It echoes comments made by many other core
23	of our written and oral opening statements. Indeed, we	23	participants, in other words to stress what must, as we
24	invite your close attention to them, please. Like	24	submit, be the relatively provisional nature of such
25	others, we reserve our position as to whether the core	25	conclusions as you feel you can make in Phase 1.
	Page 90		Page 92

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As we said in opening, CS Stokes does not dispute the proposition, perhaps even more now reinforced after months of evidence, that the external walls of Grenfell Tower did not adequately resist the spread of fire, and that thus it was in breach of the functional requirement of the Building Regulations, and we have no objection to you addressing that issue directly in your Phase 1 report. However, if you do think it appropriate to go that far, may we invite you to say that no other issue of compliance should be determined at this stage.

By way of example only, a degree of evidence and comment is made about the front doors to the flats. Sir, we have already supplied specification for the 2011 and 2012 flat front door work, and relevant documents, by way of annex to disclosure and a witness statement, and we have referred to it in our witness statement. These documents identify the doors that were to be obtained, what they were to be fitted with and how it was to be done, including details of a survey done by a third party of those doors following the work that had been completed. It was apparent that Dr Lane had not seen that material. We're not sure why. But any discussion, we respectfully suggest, about compliance in relation to those doors ought to include consideration of that material at the very least.

it has continued to be that way ever since.

CS Stokes cannot presently date the notice that you were reminded of yesterday. It may be many years old. But more importantly, it may only relate to the common parts and to someone who discovers fire in those common parts, rather than to those otherwise in the building, not immediately affected. To that extent, it is consistent with that part of the stay-put strategy that existed

We can, however, say with certainty that for the residential parts of the building, stay put was the strategy in place since CS Stokes were involved in 2009, and in all likelihood, for the reasons that you've heard, ever since the building was constructed.

The second point I'd like to make about stay put is this: stay put is advice, it is not an order. However, it is important advice, desperately important advice, both to be given and received, because for anyone caught up in a fire, it may represent the answer to the key question: what do I do to keep safe?

The advice is leave if the flat is affected by fire, or, even if it is not, leave the flat if you want to.

Otherwise, the advice is to remain in your dwelling. However, insofar as it is relevant to firefighting

strategy, it is not a binary position; in other words,

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Some evidence was given about testing requirements of those flat doors that seems to us possibly out of step with what we suspect to be the relevant British Standard, and there may be an inconsistency between criticism of the lobby doors and performance on the night.

Further evaluation, sir, as you know, of the lift operation and ventilation system is also underway, so that, by conclusion, we have no difficulty with a compliance finding being made in relation to the cladding system if you think it appropriate, but would invite you to avoid making other findings in relation to compliance on the other issues.

Stay put.

Despite it still possibly being viewed as a misnomer by some, stay put is an evacuation strategy and is referred to as such in the local government guidance document that you've heard reference being made to on page 180. It is also described in that way in the London Fire Brigade's own materials.

If you will forgive me for saying so, contrary to what Mr Mansfield QC said yesterday, get out and stay out was not the policy in the tower prior to the refurbishment. CS Stokes was involved in the building as early as 2009, and at that stage it was stay put, and

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stay where you are or self-evacuate. For example, if the advice given were, "Wait where you are, you're going to be rescued", that does not, in our submission, represent an abandonment of the stay-put advice per se, in the sense that it is not inviting self-evacuation.

Conversely, abandoning stay put is or would be saying to someone requiring fire survival guidance, "Now you are best advised to self-evacuate."

So the key to understanding this distinction, in our respectful submission, is to understand that changing stay-put advice is to require or advise self-evacuation.

As others have already said, stay put is predicated on the basis that compartmentation is maintained, and that is supported by the Building Regulations as well as Approved Document B.

Whichever expert view of compartmentation and breach is to be taken, the LFB appeared to anticipate as foreseeable fire spreading to a compartment above the fire floor as a matter of practice. That's not because fire spread has been promoted by the external walls, as in this case, but because it may pass through a window to the flat above, sometimes referred to as the coanda

In practice, therefore, in the context of strategy, compartmentation breach is not cut and dried to the fire

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25 (Pages 97 to 100)

1	leaving one flat massessarily and autoning another	1	area. It arrows allows he can are assisted arrows at in a from sub-one
1	leaving one flat necessarily and entering another.	1	own. It would've been an assisted evacuation from where
2	Likewise, if a firefighter opens the main front door to	2	they were.
3	a flat just to fight a fire that's within it,	3	We invite you not to underestimate the fact that those changing the advice to self-evacuation would've
4	theoretically compartmentation is automatically	4	
5	breached, but not significantly so. The same might be	5	known that it carried profound risk to those being told
6	said of opening a lobby door so as to allow a hose	6 7	to evacuate for reasons that have been explored in
7	through for firefighting activity. Thus, it is the extent and the effect of the breach	8	evidence.
8 9		9	However, we still maintain that either stay put in or self-evacuation out was not the only binary choice,
10	of compartmentation which is important in the context of strategy, not whether a breach has occurred per se.	10	and if that strategy had been changed a little earlier,
11	May I repeat what others have said. On the night of	11	perhaps the emphasis on equipment might have been
12	the fire, the LFB were fighting a fire which they never	12	different, and by that I mean obtaining as much extended
13	anticipated having to fight and were giving FSG, fire	13	duration breathing apparatus as possible as an absolute
14	survival guidance, on an unprecedented scale. The	14	priority, establishing a means of communication might
15	tower's active and passive fire safety measures were	15	have been more appropriate, and to that end we do invite
16	being asked to address a fire they had never been	16	you to consider the intercom. This was raised not by
17	designed or installed to address.	17	CS Stokes because it was said to be an existing fire
18	We are, however, conscious that despite multiple	18	safety installation, but because at the very least it
19	criticisms of the firefighting tactics deployed on the	19	represented a chance for all of the flats to be
20	night, you are yet to year from Mr McGuirk, your	20	contacted, and that does not appear to have been
21	firefighting expert. So in our submission, it is	21	considered. Interestingly, you may also note that on
22	difficult to say that definitive conclusions on	22	page 49 of GRA 3.2, the question of an intercom as
23	firefighting would be anything other than premature.	23	a control measure is specifically referred to.
24	However, if the firefighting strategy did need to be	24	Next, GRA 3.2, which has been extensively referred
25	changed and this may be something that Mr McGuirk	25	to in evidence and submissions. It's a national policy
	changed and may be contenting that the tree can	20	to in creation and successfully. No a national policy
	Page 101		Page 103
1	needs to look at then that change could have been so	1	document from which local policy documents should, as we
1 2	needs to look at then that change could have been so as to increase the emphasis on a structured and assisted	1 2	document from which local policy documents should, as we understand it, be developed. Thus, it should feed into,
2	as to increase the emphasis on a structured and assisted	2	understand it, be developed. Thus, it should feed into,
2 3	as to increase the emphasis on a structured and assisted evacuation of the building that did not rely on a call	2 3	understand it, be developed. Thus, it should feed into, for example, LFB 633, LFB 800 and others, and then
2 3 4	as to increase the emphasis on a structured and assisted evacuation of the building that did not rely on a call being received from a particular flat, but effected	2 3 4	understand it, be developed. Thus, it should feed into, for example, LFB 633, LFB 800 and others, and then ultimately into the ORD document for each high-rise building operationally. As I perceive it, it is not disputed that the LFB
2 3 4 5 6 7	as to increase the emphasis on a structured and assisted evacuation of the building that did not rely on a call being received from a particular flat, but effected a structured and assisted evacuation of the building, floor by floor. In other words, whereas the plan appears to have	2 3 4 5 6 7	understand it, be developed. Thus, it should feed into, for example, LFB 633, LFB 800 and others, and then ultimately into the ORD document for each high-rise building operationally. As I perceive it, it is not disputed that the LFB was required to have an operational contingency plan in
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	as to increase the emphasis on a structured and assisted evacuation of the building that did not rely on a call being received from a particular flat, but effected a structured and assisted evacuation of the building, floor by floor. In other words, whereas the plan appears to have been rooted in reacting to FSG calls rather than	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	understand it, be developed. Thus, it should feed into, for example, LFB 633, LFB 800 and others, and then ultimately into the ORD document for each high-rise building operationally. As I perceive it, it is not disputed that the LFB was required to have an operational contingency plan in the event that stay put became untenable. The
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	as to increase the emphasis on a structured and assisted evacuation of the building that did not rely on a call being received from a particular flat, but effected a structured and assisted evacuation of the building, floor by floor. In other words, whereas the plan appears to have been rooted in reacting to FSG calls rather than proactively seeking the residents out, there may be some	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	understand it, be developed. Thus, it should feed into, for example, LFB 633, LFB 800 and others, and then ultimately into the ORD document for each high-rise building operationally. As I perceive it, it is not disputed that the LFB was required to have an operational contingency plan in the event that stay put became untenable. The contingency plan would have been one that took over,
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	as to increase the emphasis on a structured and assisted evacuation of the building that did not rely on a call being received from a particular flat, but effected a structured and assisted evacuation of the building, floor by floor. In other words, whereas the plan appears to have been rooted in reacting to FSG calls rather than proactively seeking the residents out, there may be some grounds for believing the latter should have been the	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	understand it, be developed. Thus, it should feed into, for example, LFB 633, LFB 800 and others, and then ultimately into the ORD document for each high-rise building operationally. As I perceive it, it is not disputed that the LFB was required to have an operational contingency plan in the event that stay put became untenable. The contingency plan would have been one that took over, essentially, strategically from stay put, and therefore
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	as to increase the emphasis on a structured and assisted evacuation of the building that did not rely on a call being received from a particular flat, but effected a structured and assisted evacuation of the building, floor by floor. In other words, whereas the plan appears to have been rooted in reacting to FSG calls rather than proactively seeking the residents out, there may be some grounds for believing the latter should have been the focus earlier. But, again, it may be too early to make	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	understand it, be developed. Thus, it should feed into, for example, LFB 633, LFB 800 and others, and then ultimately into the ORD document for each high-rise building operationally. As I perceive it, it is not disputed that the LFB was required to have an operational contingency plan in the event that stay put became untenable. The contingency plan would have been one that took over, essentially, strategically from stay put, and therefore needed to be developed in accordance with that document.
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1	is true to say that in his fire risk assessments for	1	with it if it had, and address the aftermath to the
2	2010, 2012, 2014 and both in 2016, all observed that the	2	extent they needed to.
3	fire service or TMO employees would arrange for	3	In all likelihood, sir, we say, relevant active and
4	a general evacuation of the building if appropriate.	4	passive fire measures present in the building would have
5	As was made clear in my opening, the FRAs were there	5	coped as intended with all fire and smoke generated by
6	for the TMO to provide to the LFB as they wished. We	6	the original fire by 01.21.
7	have absolutely no doubt, as Phase 2 disclosure will	7	As has been said by others, therefore, key to this
8	show, that the 2012 FRA was definitely supplied to the	8	whole process of spread is the ignition rather than
9	LFB, without any criticism or concern raised quite	9	resistance of the cladding system and not the failure of
10	the opposite and we are fairly confident that the	10	active and passive fire measures in the tower.
11	June 2016 one was as well, but no doubt we can return to	11	By way of conclusion, even if a contingency plan had
12	that in due course.	12	been formulated by the London Fire Brigade, we
13	Reference to general evacuation in the FRA, we	13	respectfully suggest that such a plan would never have
14	respectfully suggest, is entirely consistent with the	14	contemplated a need to evacuate the entire building with
15	requirement for a contingency plan in GRA 3.2 and in LFB	15	some urgency by 01.26, if that is a conclusion you come
16	policy 7.46.	16	to. They might have identified how it might have been
17	May I turn to some inferences of fact to be drawn	17	achieve in the longer term, but not within that
18	and, fortunately, looking at the time, there aren't very	18	timescale.
19	many of them.	19	Despite cladding being referred to in GRA 3.2 and
20	We have set some out in our written submission, and	20	despite evidence about previous high-rise fires, in the
21	they are profound but simple ones to be drawn from some	21	immediate aftermath of a refurbishment, involving
22	simple but important propositions of fact.	22	multiple expert contractors, a fire engineer and
23	Firstly, the first firefighters were in flat 16 at	23	approval from building control to which the London Fire
24	or about 01.07 on the night of the fire. Shortly	24	Brigade are party through their fire engineering
25	thereafter, fire escaped flat 16 through the fan vent,	25	department, the LFB, we venture to suggest, would never
	Page 105		Page 107
			C
1	an open window or via the uPVC surround and ignited the	1	have contemplated the fire spreading so quickly or so
2	cladding system. The cladding system did not just come	2	extensively for the reasons it did.
3	into contact with flame, as it might have done, and	3	If the LFB had contemplated such fire spread, and
4	resist fire spread, as it should've done, it ignited.	4	the only conclusion was the need to be able to effect
5	If it had not so ignited, it is blindingly obvious to	5	an all but immediate complete evacuation of the
6	state that the fire would not have spread in the way it	6	building, stay put as a policy is highly unlikely to
7	did. However, as has been emphasised this morning, most	7	have been in place at all, and the active and passive
8	importantly in this context, the original internal fire	8	fire safety measures in the building are unlikely to
9	in the kitchen was extinguished by or about 01.21 that	9	have been thought capable of supporting such a need.
10	morning.	10	This feeds in to Dr Lane's reasoning that the
11	The inferences to draw from those facts, we	11	building should not have been occupied or handed over in
12	respectfully suggest, can be these.	12	the conditions it was post-refurbishment. Her
13	Compartmentation would never have been compromised	13	conclusion was that, on the basis of that construction,
14	by the original fire in flat 16 with a properly	14	there were no active or passive fire safety measures
15	compliant cladding system. It would've resisted the	15	that could have addressed or reduced the risk of harm
16	spread of fire rather than ignited and promoted it.	16	posed by the cladding as constructed. As fire risk
17	There is no reason to suppose that if the cladding	17	assessor, we agree.
18	system had not ignited, stay put as a safety measure or	18	However, suffice it to say and we have said it in
19	strategy would have been compromised.	19	writing that if a building is passed as compliant by
20	There is no reason to suppose that if the cladding	20	building control, that should be capable of being taken
21	had not ignited, relevant active and/or passive fire	21	to mean that the functional requirements of B4 were
22	measures in the tower would've engaged at all, let alone	22	satisfied, that a route for compliance with Approved
23	compromised outside flat 16. The firefighters would	23	Document B had been properly achieved and, thus, that
24	have extinguished the fire in the way they described,	24	the cladding would not represent a risk to the health
25	ensured there was no spread to the flat above or deal	25	and safety of those that lived there.
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1	But those, sir, are matters for you to investigate	1	not including the many witness statements we've also
2	at Phase 2.	2	received. All those documents had to be checked for
3	Unless I can assist you further, those are my	3	relevance and to ensure that no personal data was
4	submissions.	4	inadvertently disclosed in contravention of the data
5	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Thank you very much indeed.	5	protection legislation.
6	Mr Millett, can I just check there's nothing you	6	Those documents which have been referred to in the
7	wish to say in response to any of those statements?	7	course of the hearings have been published on the
8	MR MILLETT: No, Mr Chairman, there isn't. Thank you.	8	inquiry's website, and we shall continue to publish
9	Closing remarks by THE CHAIRMAN	9	fresh documents in that way as appropriate after first
10	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Thank you very much.	10	informing the core participants of our intention to do
11	Well, that brings us to the end of the closing	11	SO.
12	statements and also to the end of these Phase 1	12	The inquiry has received 668 statements from
13	hearings.	13	firefighters. Most were from members of the London Fire
14	I hope I'll be forgiven for trespassing a little	14	Brigade, but some were from other regional fire and
15	further on your good nature and that of the transcribers	15	rescue services which provided assistance on the night
16	if I take this opportunity to close the proceedings with	16	in question. It has heard oral evidence from 88 of
17	a few remarks, because before we all leave, I think this	17	those witnesses, including firefighters, control room
18	is a good time to take stock for a moment or two of what	18	officers and officers of the London Fire Brigade,
19	the inquiry has done so far and what it will be doing	19	including the commissioner herself and other senior
20	over the coming months.	20	officers. Statements from 262 individual fire and
21	In Phase 1, we're seeking to establish in some	21	rescue personnel have been read into the record.
22	detail what happened at Grenfell Tower on 14 June 2017,	22	The inquiry has received 307 witness statements from
23	so that in Phase 2 we can focus our attention on the	23	a total of 275 bereaved, survivors and residents, for
24	critical circumstances and decisions which enabled such	24	which I'm particularly grateful, knowing how difficult
25	a devastating event to occur. I'm pleased to confirm	25	it must have been for many of them to describe their
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1	that work on Phase 2 has already been going on for	1	harrowing experiences. 35 bereaved, survivors and
2	several months.	2	residents gave oral evidence, often in very moving
3	Those who lost friends and relations, those who	3	terms. A total of 266 witness statements that's 47
4	lived in the tower and lost both their homes and	4	from bereaved, friends and relatives, 150 from survivors
5	everything they owned, and those who lived close to the	5	and residents of the tower, 68 from residents of the
6	tower and were directly affected by the fire, all want	6	walkways and one from a relative of someone who
7	to know how it was possible for a disaster of this kind	7	survived have been read into the record and form part
8	to occur.	8	of the evidence before the inquiry.
9	But before we can answer that question, we need to	10	The inquiry has also received statements from
10	understand in some detail the course of events that took	10	representatives of the Metropolitan Police Service, the
11	place, so that in Phase 2 we can ask the right questions	11	London Ambulance Service and others who were present on
12	of the right people. In the course of doing that, we	12	the night.
13	may also be able to confirm or dispel some of the	13	The inquiry has also had the benefit of hearing from
14	rumours and suspicions which have surrounded the events	14	many expert witnesses, all of whom are leading
15	of that night.	15	authorities in their fields. They have examined the
16	This inquiry is unlike any other in the number of	16	tower and the remains of some of the equipment found
17	core participants and, I would suggest, in the scope and	17	within it. They have provided the inquiry with detailed
18	complexity of the evidence it has considered and will	18	reports containing their findings and expert opinions
19	yet have to consider.	19	based on them. They have given evidence in person to
20	There are currently a total of 598 core	20	explain their opinions and have responded to questions
21	participants, of whom 568 are individuals, 10 are	21	directed to them.
22	governmental or institutional bodies of one kind or	22	Public hearings began in May this year with the
23	another, and 20 are commercial bodies.	23	commemoration hearings held at the Millennium Hotel,
24	Over the last 12 months, the inquiry team has	24	which brought those who died in the fire to the fore.
25	collected, sifted and disclosed over 20,000 documents,	25	Those hearings have ensured that they will never be lost
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1	from eight and amid the many issues of a technical	1	about that in a moment.
1 2	from sight and amid the many issues of a technical nature with which the inquiry inevitably has to grapple.	1 2	However, some of the bereaved, survivor and resident
3	The commemoration hearings were followed by several	3	core participants have expressed the view through their
4	weeks of hearings here at Holborn Bars which started at	4	counsel that, in the light of the evidence which the
5	the beginning of June and have continued with occasional	5	inquiry has already heard, it is clear that there are
6	breaks until today. As a result, the inquiry has sat to	6	some steps which can and should be taken immediately in
7	take evidence and to hear opening and closing statements	7	the interests of public safety, without the need to wait
8	for a total of nearly 100 days.	8	for further evidence or undertaking consultation of any
9	I am very grateful to all those who have given	9	kind, and without waiting for the publication even of
10	evidence to the inquiry, whether in the form of written	10	the Phase 1 report.
11	statements or in person at the hearings, despite the	11	When the matter was last raised, however, there did
12	difficulties many of them clearly experienced in doing	12	not appear to be agreement about what those steps might
13	so.	13	be, so I put in place a procedure for considering
14	It has not been possible to call all those who	14	proposals from those core participants who wish to put
15	provided statements to give their evidence in person,	15	them forward.
16	but all of them can be assured that their evidence is	16	The first step was to invite the five governmental
17	very valuable and will be taken into account when the	17	and institutional core participants who bear
18	report is drafted.	18	a particular responsibility for the safety of the
19	The next step of course for the inquiry is to	19	public, or perhaps a section of it, to tell the inquiry
20	examine the very significant body of evidence amassed by	20	what steps they had already taken in response to the
21	it and to produce a report describing in appropriate	21	fire or intended to take in the near future. Position
22	detail what happened. That report will be produced as	22	statements have now been provided by all those bodies,
23	soon as possible, having regard to the volume of	23	and have been published on the inquiry's website.
24	material that has to be digested.	24	The next step is for core participants and the
25	I have always made it clear that, in discharging the	25	inquiry itself to put forward suggestions of their own
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1	inquiry's terms of reference, it will seek to carry out,	1	and comment on those put forward by each other. The
2	as far as it properly can, an investigation into the	2	expert witnesses instructed by the inquiry will also be
3	deaths caused by the fire of a kind that will make it	3	asked for their views. Depending on the outcome of that
4	unnecessary for the coroner to pursue her own	4	process it may be desirable to hear argument about the
5	investigations. Much of the evidence required to enable	5	merits of some of those proposals before reaching
6	the necessary findings to be made is already available,	6	a final decision.
7	but it's possible that some may still be missing.	7	As I have said, I think it likely that I shall want
8	Piecing together the evidence relating to each person	8	to consider some recommendations in the light of the
9	who died is a complex task, and one in which	9	findings in the Phase 1 report. In general, however,
10	I understand that those who represent the bereaved would	10	I think that before doing so it would be wise to canvass
11	like to join.	11	the views of those who have relevant experience in order
12	I welcome their offer of assistance, and hope that,	12	to avoid unintended consequences of an undesirable kind.
13	insofar as they consider that the material available at	13	I shall consider how best to do that in the light of the
14	this stage is insufficient to enable me to make all the	14	proposals that come forward under the procedure that
15	findings needed to meet the coroner's requirements, they	15	I have outlined.
16	will help me to identify what further evidence they	16	Let me move on for a moment to deal with Phase 2.
17 18	think might be obtained within the scope of the inquiry's terms of reference. It may be desirable to	17 18	As I have said, work on Phase 2 has been underway for many months. I should like to start the Phase 2
19	hold further hearings for that purpose during the course	19	hearings as soon as possible because I know that people
20	of next year with a view to producing a supplemental	20	are eager to shine a light on the various actions and
21	report.	21	decisions that ultimately led to the disaster. However,
22	In the light of the conclusions reached in the	22	there is still much work to do.
23	Phase 1 report, it may be possible to make certain	23	Perhaps I may be forgiven for taking a moment or two
24	recommendations without waiting for the final report at	24	to explain why.
25	the end of Phase 2. I am going to say a little bit more	25	Phase 2 involves examining in some detail the design
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1	and execution of a substantial building project that	1	had hoped that we could find rooms in or at least nearer
2	took over four years to complete, as well as a range of	2	to North Kensington, but although we made many
3	related matters. Like all such projects, it generated	3	inquiries, we were unable to find anywhere that could
4	a huge number of documents. In one sense, that is good,	4	adequately accommodate our various needs. We have done
5	because much of the story will be told by the documents	5	our best to ensure that the rooms at Holborn Bars are as
6	themselves. But it also means that there are a very	6	useful and friendly as possible, and we're very grateful
7	large number of them to be reviewed, redacted where	7	to the staff of De Vere for their assistance in helping
8	necessary and digested.	8	us to do so, and their willingness to accommodate some
9	In addition, the inquiry will be examining the	9	of our more demanding requirements.
10	regulatory framework and the role of the relevant	10	At the same time, however, we have continued to look
11	authorities in relation to it, as well as the response	11	for somewhere suitable further west. We're conscious,
12	of various organs of central and local government to the	12	given the scale of Phase 2, that we shall require larger
13	disaster. Again, there will be a significant amount of	13	premises in order to accommodate the requirements both
14	material relating to these questions.	14	of legal representatives and of those from the local
15	The inquiry currently expects to disclose over	15	community and elsewhere who wish to attend the hearings.
16	200,000 documents to the core participants. It is about	16	I am pleased to tell you that we have found some
17	to start doing so, but the exercise is currently not	17	premises in west London which have recently become
18	expected to be completed until the autumn of next year.	18	available and which would provide us with what we need,
19	The inquiry will also be obtaining witness	19	including a larger hearing room. We have begun
20	statements from all those involved, in particular from	20	negotiations to enable us to take these premises and, if
21	those who are most closely involved in the refurbishment	21	all goes well, we should be able to move there in time
22	project. Again, that work has been underway for some	22	for the start of the Phase 2 hearings.
23	months, but there is still a lot to do, and new	23	Finally, I'd like to express my thanks to all those
24	questions that need to be put to potential witnesses are	24	who have been involved in these hearings for enabling
25	likely to emerge from the documents as they are	25	them to be conducted in a collaborative way, thereby
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1	examined.	1	helping to ensure that we've been able to obtain the
2	As the inquiry's lawyers become familiar with the	2	fullest possible picture of what happened during the
3	documents, they're likely to identify new questions to	3	course of the night when the fire raged through
4	put to potential witnesses.	4	Grenfell Tower.
5	Finally, in order to enable the inquiry to probe	5	They include many witnesses who have given evidence
6	deeply into the work of the council, the TMO and the	6	in person, difficult though that may have been at times,
7	various contractors, it will be necessary for its	7	counsel and solicitors representing the core
8	lawyers and the lawyers for the various core	8	participants, the members of the inquiry team, the press
9	participants to become thoroughly familiar with all the	9	who have been reporting our work on a daily basis and,
10	material to be sure that they have obtained everything	10	of course, all those who have supported the hearings,
11	that is relevant to our work.	11	whether as transcribers, document managers, ushers,
12	The investigation must be thorough and the work to	12	counsellors, members of the technical support team or
13	which I have referred inevitably takes time.	13	members of the staff at Holborn Bars.
14	Given the scale of the preparations that have to be	14	It would not have been possible to conduct these
15	carried out, I think it unlikely that it will be	15	hearings without your efforts and I'm very grateful to
16	possible to start Phase 2 hearings before the end of	16	you all.
17	next year.	17	Finally, can I wish you all a good break over
18	However, careful and detailed preparation which	18	Christmas, or whatever celebrations you are going to
19	enables us to focus on the aspects of the project that	19	have. I'm sure you all deserve it.
20	are of real significance should make it possible to	20	Thank you very much indeed.
20	ensure that the hearings, once begun, can be completed	20 21	Well, that concludes the Phase 1 hearings, and we
	within a reasonable time.	22	shall be in touch in due course to let you know when
22	I know there is a certain amount of dissatisfaction	22 23	we're going to sit again.
23		23	
24	with the rooms that the inquiry has been using for the Phase 1 hearings. We are well aware that many people	25	(1.25 pm) (The hearing concluded)
25	i hase i hearings. We are well aware that many people	43	(The hearing concluded)
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