# OPUS 2 INTERNATIONAL 

Grenfell Tower Inquiry

Day 73

November 18, 2020

## Opus 2 International - Official Court Reporters

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(10.00 am)
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Good morning, everyone. Welcome to
today's hearing. Today we're going to continue hearing
evidence from Mr Evans, formerly employed by Celotex.
So could we have Mr Evans in, please.
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Good morning, Mr Evans.
THE WITNESS: Good morning.
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: All right, ready to carry on?
THE WITNESS: I am, thank you.
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Thank you very much.
Yes, Mr Millet.
Questions from COUNSEL TO THE INQUIRY (continued)
MR MILLETT: Good morning, Mr Chairman. Thank you.
Good morning, Mr Evans.
A. Good morning.
Q. Can I just revisit the topic we were on yesterday about
the 6 -millimetre magnesium oxide board.
Can I ask you, please, to go first to Mr Hayes'
witness statement at \{CELO0010154/20\}, and let's look
together at paragraph 61.
Now, I' ll show you this, and take it slowly:
"I therefore went to JR, RW and PE [that's
Jon Roper, Rob Warren and you] with a suggestion that we
also include an additional board of material behind the
cladding, just at the point of the fire barriers. This,
in conjunction with the thicker cladding would increase
the time it took for any fire to progress through the
cladding and consequently climb the rig.
board placed behind the cladding (the 'Additional
Material '). This would be used in conjunction with the
now 12 mm thick layer of the cladding. JR and PE agreed
to adopt this approach in principle with PE having the
final sign off."
what Mr Hayes is saying in paragraph 61 and in the part
of paragraph 62 I've just put to you?
A. I don't recall having a discussion with Jamie, Jon and
Rob with regards to additional material for the
fire barriers.
Q. No, you don't recall it, but can you deny -- even though
might not recall it, they recall it. Do you deny that
their recollection is correct?
A. As I said, I can't remember having any discussion about
that with those three people.
Q. No, you said that. What I'm really asking is whether
you deny that their recollection is correct, or whether
you're prepared to concede that their recollection might
MR PAUL EVANS (continued)
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"The board I suggested was a 6 mm magnesium oxide
I'm going to pause there and ask you: do you accept
be correct and your recollection is faulty?
(Pause)
A. On the basis of what I remember at the time and since, I would have to say that that meeting and that discussion didn't happen.
Q. Right.

Now, let's go back to where we were yesterday in the chronology, which was the 17 -slide slideshow that was presented to the MAG meeting on 13 and 14 May 2014.

Now, can we go, please, to Mr Roper's transcript of his evidence on \{Day71/111\}. I would like to go with you, please, Mr Evans, in his transcript ...
(Pause)
I'm not quite sure what is taking the time.
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: There we are, we have it now.
MR MILLETT: We have it, right, thank you.
Can we look at this page, please, page 111, at line 12. Here I'm putting to Jonathan Roper the email that he sent you with the presentation. I ask him at line 14 :
"Does that tell us that you didn't discuss these slides with Paul Evans at the meeting on 12 May that's referred to in your Outlook diary or at all before you sent them to him?"

Just to put this in context for you, Mr Evans, this
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email was of course the one at 10.45 in the morning --
A. Yes.
Q. -- of the meeting, when you were going to present at 11.30.

Then he says:
"I'd have definitely discussed those slides with him ... prior to me sending them. I mean, it looks like it's 45 minutes before his time slot of 11.30 , so it would be very unlikely for me to send a presentation 45 minutes before and say, 'Present that .'.

Now, is Mr Roper correct in his recollection that you discussed those slides with him before the meeting on 14 May?
A. My recollection is that Jon Roper came to a MAG meeting at some point. I can't $100 \%$ confirm it was that MAG meeting, but I know that there was a process that had taken place in the business where people from -- not on the MAG would be invited to the MAG meeting to present on projects. It's something I had seen before with other people. And, as I said yesterday, I don't believe, with how I conduct myself in terms of my planning, I would have taken the slides 45 minutes before, during a meeting, that they would have been sent to me. I would have been asking for those slides before the meeting, before I was going in. I was presenting at
a MAG meeting, I wouldn't have run the risk of not having the slides available to me before I went into the meeting. So I don't recall ever presenting slides of that level of detail to the MAG.
Q. Now, it was Mr Roper's recollection that it was you who would have presented those slides to the meeting, but you're telling us that -- is this right? -- if you were going to address those slides at the MAG meeting, then you would have wanted to discuss those first with Mr Roome, rather than presenting them cold at the meeting?
A. Mr Roome, sorry?
Q. Mr Roper, I do apologise.
A. Sorry, could you repeat the question?
Q. Yes. So if you were going to be presenting these slides at the meeting, if it were you --
A. Yes.
Q. -- do I take it from your answer that you would have wanted to be sure you understood the slides --
A. I would have wanted to understand the slides and I would have wanted to have the slides in my possession.
Q. Yes, exactly.

Equally, would you have simply left the preparation of these slides to Mr Roper --
A. I think --

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Q. -- not having seen them before the meeting started, and just let him come into the meeting and present them cold?
A. If it was myself who was wanting to present the content, I would have wanted to know what I was being asked or expected to present. If Jon Roper was coming in to present the slides, based on the level of detail he had about the project, I would have had trust for Jon to have come and presented that to the MAG and for him to put those together.
Q. Yes. Now, his recollection was that it was you who presented these at the meeting, not him, he wasn't at the meeting, and therefore it would follow that, if he is right about that, then you would have had a discussion with him prior to the meeting about the content of these slides?
A. As I say, my recollection is that Jon came to a MAG meeting to present a project, and I don't believe it was myself that would have presented at the MAG.
Q. Right. So are you saying that you were quite prepared to go into that meeting to present slides to that meeting yourself without seeing them any more than, as it turns out, by luck, 45 minutes before you were due to address the meeting?
A. I wouldn't have accepted that that was how I would have
gone into the meeting. I would have wanted the slides in my possession before the meeting if I was going to be going in to present the slides. I wouldn't have accepted somebody sending them to me 45 minutes before, whilst the meeting is in place.
Q. Now, if, looking at the other hypothesis, it was going to be Mr Roper who was presenting those slides at the meeting, surely you, as his boss, would have wanted to be well satisfied with the contents of those slides before he presented them to the MAG meeting?
A. Possibly, but I also had confidence that Jon was close to the project and was confident being able to discuss the project up until this point.
Q. And you wanted, surely, to ensure, as his line manager, before the meeting started, that you had seen and were satisfied with the slides, rather than leaving it to the chance of receiving them some 45 minutes before the part of the meeting which addressed RS5000 was to begin; no?
A. I don't believe so. The MAG meeting would have been -you know, it wouldn't have -- there would have been an opportunity for Jon to have got questions and to talk through the slides . So there wouldn't have been a definite need for me to have seen the slides, no.
Q. Was there a prior plan that Mr Roper would be there?
A. Yes, he wouldn't have been told on the day or the day

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## before, I believe.

Q. If that's the case, can you explain why his name doesn't appear on the agenda or the invitation as the invitee?
A. Yeah, quite possibly the agenda just wasn't updated. It might have been sent out before and Jon was asked to come and present that part, and we didn't re-issue an agenda. That wouldn't have been uncommon.
Q. Well, it's possible, but what do you remember?
A. I don't remember exactly.
Q. Is there a minute or note of the meeting? We've not seen one.
A. The only minutes that would come from MAG were generally the action points. There wasn't separate minutes kept in the business, I believe, I believe for MAG meetings.
Q. At any rate, as we saw yesterday, these slides made no secret, did they, of the addition of the 6-millimetre magnesium oxide at the two levels in the rig, so we can assume, can't we, from that, that at least so far as Mr Roper was concerned, he wasn't intending to keep that fact a secret from you?
A. No, he had included that detail in the slides.
Q. And it follows from that that he wasn't intending to keep that fact a secret from the MAG either.
A. No.
Q. Now, can we go to your statement at page 31

| \{CEL00010058/31\}, please, at paragraph 114. | 1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| You say there: | 2 |
| "I would like to make it clear that I was not aware | 3 |
| of any differences between the system described in the | 4 |
| BRE Test Report and the system tested in May 2014 at any | 5 |
| time until the possibility of it was drawn to my | 6 |
| attention in the course of Celotex's post fire | 7 |
| investigation into this issue." | 8 |
| Is that really true? | 9 |
| A. As I said yesterday, in terms of the recollection of the | 10 |
| system and how it had changed between test 1 and test 2, | 11 |
| the only recollection, until I was provided with copies | 12 |
| of documents that I've reviewed to make the statement, | 13 |
| is that it was the thickness of the cladding board that | 14 |
| was changed. | 15 |
| Q. Well, do you acknowledge that the slide presentation, | 16 |
| which we can have back up on the screen if we need to, | 17 |
| acknowledges the presence of the 6 millimetres of | 18 |
| magnesium oxide, but the BRE test report does not? | 19 |
| A. Yes, that's true. | 20 |
| Q. Therefore, given that you had seen the slide presented | 21 |
| to the MAG meeting which referred to the 6 millimetres | 22 |
| of magnesium oxide, you did know that that was there, | 23 |
| but the BRE test did not refer to it. So you were aware | 24 |
| of the difference in that respect, weren't you? | 25 |

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A. When I would have seen the slide at the MAG, I would have seen the slide, but not made the link, I don't know.
Q. Right. You say, "I was not aware of any differences ", and I have to suggest to you that you were aware of the differences because you'd seen the slide and knew the 6 millimetres of magnesium oxide was there in the test, and then later seen the test report and seen that it wasn't in that report, and therefore would have known the difference and seen it.
A. I don't think I would have been that close to all of that technical detail to have remembered one event and then seen how that went into a test report.
Q. Would you not?
A. No.
Q. We'll come on to the BRE test report in due course.

Can I take you to Mr Roper's statement. It's
\{CEL00010052/15\}, please, paragraph 6.4. He there describes a conversation he had with Louise Garlick and he says:
"Louise Garlick, the Customer Service Manager, who I believe had apparently been present for at least some of the Board meeting, spoke to me at around this time and told me that there had been a heated exchange between Rob Warren and Paul as to what to do. The
upshot, as I understood it from Ms Garlick, was that a decision had been taken (it was not entirely clear to me when or by whom) that there would be no reference to the first failed test, nor to the magnesium oxide board used in the second test."

Now, before I ask you a question, let me just show you what Mr Roper said in his evidence, which I think we looked at a little bit before. We've seen it, where he says that he discussed the slides with you before the meeting.

One way or the other, whether he did or he didn't, did this heated exchange take place, do you recall?
A. I think it's very strange that I was said to have had a heated exchange with Rob. I don't believe I've ever had a heated exchange with anybody at Celotex, and not at that MAG meeting. Just -- a heated exchange isn't in my style, so I was surprised when I saw that.
Q. All right. Leave aside the "heated". Had there been a disagreement, a discussion, an argument, if you like, between you and Mr Warren about what to do?
A. Not that I recall.
Q. Right.
A. And -- sorry, but looking at the agenda, I also saw that Rob Warren wasn't at the meeting, so that again made me also a little bit confused as to why that had happened.

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Q. Right. So you don't recall that?
A. I don't recall that, no, and as I said, a heated exchange wouldn't have happened. It's not something Rob and I ever had.
Q. Did you have any discussion with Rob Warren around the time of this meeting about whether or not the 6-millimetre magnesium oxide should be referred to in any of Celotex's documents?
A. I don't believe so, no.
Q. Was a decision taken at that meeting to conceal the presence of the additional magnesium oxide layer in the test rig?
A. I don't believe there was a decision made without -we've obviously seen the slides, but I don't know and I can't remember what the discussions were around the differences in the test and whether a decision was actually sought, or whether it was just explaining what had happened and whether there was any question about that.
Q. Can we look at the foot of the previous page of Mr Roper's statement, please, page 14 \{CEL00010052/14\}, and I would like to show you the beginning of paragraph 6.3. We looked at this a little bit yesterday, but let's go back to it. In the third line there, Mr Roper says:
"Following the Board meeting, Paul asked me to create another version of the Board presentation which did not refer to the February test or to the 6 mm Magnesium Oxide."

Just pausing there, it's right, isn't it, that in fact -- and we can look at it if we need to --
a shorter version of the slide deck was then produced by Mr Roper which ran to some 12 pages only, didn't refer to the first test, and didn't refer to the 6 millimetres of magnesium oxide in the second test?
A. Yes.
Q. So he's right that such a slide pack was created; his evidence, as you can see here, is that he did that on your instructions. Is that right?
A. Not that I can remember, no.
Q. That being so, can you explain why Mr Roper produced a truncated version of the 17-page slideshow shown to the MAG meeting if it wasn't at your direction?
A. I can't, no.
Q. Might it have been at the direction of the MAG?
A. Not that I can remember from the meeting and being asked to do that.
Q. Right. So you can't explain why he produced it unless it was at your direction; does that tell us that you accept that it was at your direction?

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A. No, it wasn't at my direction. I don't recall ever asking Jon to shorten that presentation down.
Q. So is your evidence to the Inquiry that he did it off his own bat?
A. He wasn't asked by me to do it. Whether he was asked by somebody else to do it, I don't remember.
Q. Did you notice when you saw the 12 -page slide version that it was shorter than the version that was presented to the meeting?
A. I don't remember when I would have next seen that presentation being presented.
Q. You do remember seeing one, don't you?
A. Only through my evidence. I don't remember at that time in May when that presentation would have been given to me again.
Q. Well, let's look at the shorter presentation,
\{CELO0000961\}, see if it triggers a recollection. There it is. It's in similar format, except that it's just got changes and omissions. As I say, it's now only 12 pages long and not 17 pages long. Take it from me that it doesn't mention the February failed test at all.
A. Okay.
Q. If you go to slide 9 \{CEL00000961/9\}, we can see the description of the second test build-up, and there we can see that it didn't refer to the 6 -millimetre
magnesium oxide in this slide.
Now, can you think of a reason why Mr Roper would have omitted the reference to the failed February test and deleted the previous reference on this slide to the 6 -millimetre magnesium oxide layer behind the fire barriers, unless he had been asked to do that?
A. No, I can't think of a reason why he would have done it.
Q. Wasn't the reason, regardless of who asked him to do that, to conceal the fact that Celotex had failed the February test?
A. I don't believe that was a -- I don't know why Jon has changed it, and I don't know what his rationale for doing it would have been.
Q. Well, he has given us the rationale in his evidence, and that was to prevent the market from knowing that there had been a first test which had failed.
A. I don't think we would have communicated to the market part of the development of the product anyway.
Q. And that the rationale for removing the reference to the 6-millimetre magnesium oxide is to create a record which would indicate that there was no such layer in the test rig, whereas in fact there was.
A. As I say, I don't know why he's done that.
Q. The reality, do you accept, as Mr Roper accepted candidly, is that this truncated slideshow or slide set

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is thoroughly misleading, because it omits the reference to the failed test and omits any reference to the 6 millimetres of magnesium oxide?
A. Yes, it doesn't represent the system that we -- that was designed or that was tested second time round with the magnesium oxide.
Q. And, as such, it is thoroughly misleading; yes?
A. Yes, it's not representative of what we tested.
Q. Yes. You said that, and I put to you that it's misleading. Do you accept that it was deliberately misleading?

## (Pause)

A. On the basis that it's come out, then, yes, that was done deliberately .
Q. Yes.

If we go back to Mr Roper's witness statement, please, at page 14 \{CELO0010052/14\}, the second part of paragraph 6.3, he says in his statement there that you asked him to create another version of the board presentation which did not refer to the February test or the 6 -millimetre magnesium oxide. He confirmed that when he gave evidence yesterday. Do you deny it?
A. Yes, I didn't ask -- I don't recall asking Jon to take out that information and create a second board presentation.
Q. You have got no explanation, as you told us, for him doing it off his own bat, have you?
A. No.
Q. So he would have done it on instructions from somebody, wouldn't he?
A. I don't know.
Q. Well --
A. Unless he's done it off of his own back.
Q. I'm just trying to get you to examine with me the rational possibilities, Mr Evans. The rational possibilities are either that he did it off his own bat or that he was asked to do it .

Now, do you accept that it's not very likely that he would have done it off his own bat, that he would have decided to truncate, in a thoroughly misleading way, a candid statement of the second test?
A. I don't know.
Q. You don't know. Well, let's try the second of those: he was asked to do it.
A. He wasn't asked to do it by me, and I don't know whether he was asked to do it by anybody else.
Q. If he wasn't asked to do it by you -- well, you were his line manager; weren't you the most likely person to give him instructions?
A. Generally, yes.

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Q. Why would there be an exception in this case?
A. I don't know, but I don't recall asking Jon to take out that information.
Q. You had worked very closely with Mr Roper on the above-18-metre project and, indeed, as we know, it was one of the matters throughout 2013 that was on his KPI list . You confirmed yesterday that you were closely involved in his work. Can you think of a single reason why you wouldn't have given him instructions to truncate the 17-page slideshow down to a 12-page slideshow on this occasion?
A. I just don't recall asking Jon to do that, and I don't know why I would have asked him to do it.
Q. Well, I can think of a reason why you would have asked him to do it, and it's the reason that Mr Roper gave, which was to create deliberately a dishonestly misleading set of slides. That's the reason. I'm going to suggest to you that you asked him to do it, as he said on oath.
A. I can't say that I asked him to do it, because I don't recall asking him to do it, so I can't say that I did.
Q. You say you can't recall asking him to do it, but I've shown you the document. Is it possible that your recollection is simply faulty on this, and that in fact, as he confirmed, you did ask him to do it?
A. I don't believe that my recollection on something like this would have ... would have been the case, no.
Q. So when he says that you asked him to create another version of the board presentation, you're saying he's lying?
A. I'm saying that that's not what I remember asking Jon to do. I don't have any recollection of asking Jon to change the slides after the MAG meeting.
Q. But you can't think of any other candidate for the giver of the instructions to him, can you?
A. No, I can't think of anybody that would do that, but that doesn't mean that someone didn't.
Q. I accept that it doesn't mean that someone didn't. As a matter of fact, though, who else customarily gave Mr Roper his day-to-day instructions apart from you?
A. I think, on the basis of this project, there was other people involved and had knowledge of the project, so that's slightly different to the day-to-day instructions because of the other people that were working on the project team.
Q. Can you think of a single reason why anybody else on the project team would have given Mr Roper these instructions to truncate the slideshow without your knowledge?

## (Pause)

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A. No, I can't.
Q. No.

Now, let's go to the BRE report, and let's, on that topic, stick for the moment with Mr Roper's witness statement at page 17 \{CEL00010052/17\}, please. I would like to go on that page with you to paragraph 7.13.

Now, this is a lengthy section of his statement, just to try and put you in the picture of what he's talking about, and he's talking here about the whiteboard that was created in your office on 19 June after the meeting that he'd had with the NHBC.
A. Yes.
Q. That's what he is talking about, and it comes here in this run of evidence in his statement. He says at page 17, paragraph 7.13:
"There was a short break in the meeting whilst I went to print off the draft test report received earlier that morning and brought it back to Paul Evans' office ."

Just pausing there, his evidence was that he'd received the first draft of the BRE full test report dated 2 June at about 10.30 on the morning of 19 June, very shortly before his meeting with the NHBC, and he hadn't had time to read it.
A. Okay.
Q. That was his evidence, and that's the background to that first sentence. He then goes on to say:
"Paul Evans, Paul Reid and I looked at it together and noted that it did not refer to the magnesium oxide board in the list of components. My perception was that the Board had a clear view as to how they wanted to market the product even before the test report was available."

Now, can we go over the page, please, and look and see what he says at paragraph 7.14 \{CELO0010052/18\}. He says:
"I did not know whether this was normal or not, but was told by Paul Evans that Kingspan were thought to be purposefully omitting information about their BS 8414 test from their sales literature ."

Do you remember you telling Jon Roper that?
A. No, and I don't believe I would have had knowledge that Kingspan were purposefully omitting information. The only information about their sales literature when we reviewed it was that it was not overly clear in that particular section what system had been -- you had to kind of look into the detail to see what system had been actually tested. I don't believe I had any knowledge that Kingspan were thought to be purposefully omitting information. I wouldn't have got that -- I don't know

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where I would have got that information from.
Q. Then he goes on to say:
"This was Celotex's intended approach."
Did you say that to him?
A. Not that I remember, no.
Q. Did you say words to the effect that you were going to follow the same kind of approach that Kingspan were adopting, namely presenting the information about their BS 8414 test in a way that wasn't crystal clear to the reader, if I can put it that way?
A. The way we were looking to approach the launch of the product and the marketing of the product was to make it a lot clearer than what Kingspan were doing as to the build-up of the system, and as I understood the system as it had been tested.
Q. That may, Mr Evans, have been your original approach prior to the failed February test in February 2014, but it wasn't now the approach that you were going to take after the May test, was it?
A. I don't believe the approach changed --
Q. Well --
A. -- between February and May in terms of what we were looking to do as a marketing communication.
Q. Then it goes on to say:
"Paul Evans and Paul Reid made it clear in this
discussion that Celotex would not correct the information in the BRE test report."

That's right, isn't it? That's what Mr Roper recalls. Is that your recollection?
A. No, I don't understand that recollection. I don't know what that conversation has been based on, other than the MAG on 14 May.
Q. During this conversation, was there no discussion of the fact that the BRE test report had made no mention of the 6-millimetre magnesium oxide, or the fact, indeed, that 8 millimetres of Marley Eternit Natura panel had been placed over it at two points on the rig?
A. All I can recall, obviously, the discussion that Jon and I had on the actual whiteboard information, but no, I don't believe that was the case.
Q. You see, this is all in the context of the decision made by somebody to remove from the slideshow reference to the first test and reference to the 6 millimetres of magnesium oxide.

Do you accept that the decision to remove that from Celotex's own internal documentation, the slideshow, is at least consistent with this discussion, namely that Celotex wouldn't correct the information in the BRE test report so as to make it identify the presence of the 6 -millimetre magnesium oxide?

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A. Based on the fact the presentation was altered, there seems to be a link, yes, between that approach and this approach.
Q. And that was what this discussion was about, according to Mr Roper. Do you accept that?
A. My understanding of the whiteboard discussion, which Jon is saying here that Paul Reid was part of, my recollection of that was more about the NHBC rather than the general testing that had been carried out.
Q. He goes on:
"Paul Reid asked whether anyone was likely to pick it up."

Do you remember that?
A. I don't -- as part of the whiteboard discussion, I don't $100 \%$ recall Paul Reid being at that discussion. I can't say he wasn't, but I don't recall him being there.
Q. Right.

Do you remember a discussion involving Mr Roper, involving the question whether anyone would pick up the incorrect information in the BRE test report, namely the absence, as could be seen from the draft -- and we'll come to it -- of the 6 -millimetre magnesium oxide?
A. No, I don't recall any conversation on that.
Q. Right. Do you deny it --

SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: I'm getting a bit confused about
this
What Mr Roper says is there was a break in the meeting, and he obtained or printed off a copy of the BRE report that he'd recently received, and that he brought it back and discussed it with you.
Now, first question: is he right about that? Was there some discussion about the BRE report between you and Mr Roper, and perhaps Mr Reid as well?
A. My understanding of the whiteboard discussion -- the discussion we had where I made notes on the whiteboard was that was to do with the NHBC, that had been to see us on 19 June.
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: That I understand, but what Mr Roper is saying is that, in the course of that meeting, he obtained a copy of the BRE report, which he discussed with you -- and he thinks Mr Reid, but let's leave Mr Reid out of it for the moment -- and you both realised that it did not contain any reference to the magnesium oxide board.
Now, is he right about that?
A. I don't remember the conversation being about the test report or it being printed out. I thought it was more of a general conversation about the meeting that they'd had with the NHBC and --
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: All right. But, again, I just want 25
to understand this. You do recall, do you, his bringing along a copy of the BRE test report?
A. I couldn't -- I can't say whether he brought a test report along or not.
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: You can't remember one way or the other?
A. Yes, no, I can't.
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Does it follow that you're telling us you can't remember any discussion about the BRE report at this time?
A. I don't remember the BRE report being part of that discussion when I was making notes on the whiteboard.
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: All right. Well, just to clarify that one, do you recall having that type of conversation with Mr Roper about the BRE report and it being drawn to your attention that it didn't refer to the magnesium oxide board?
A. No, I don't believe I did.
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Right, thank you very much.
Yes, Mr Millett.
MR MILLETT: Well, let's see if we can take that a little bit further.
Can we go to the draft BRE report. I said to you that it was the draft dated 2 June 2014. It's at \{CELO0001352\}, and, as I say, this document came into

Mr Roper's hands only on the morning of 19 June, so it was the morning of the meeting you had. It 's dated 2 June 2014, and it's issue 1. That's the first page. Do you recognise that document?
A. I recognise that as a BRE test report, yes.
Q. Do you recognise that as the thing, the report, that Mr Roper brought to the meeting with you in your office on 19 June?
A. If he did bring a test report with him, it would have been that test report, yes.
Q. Right.

Now, let's look at page 35 \{CELO0001352/35\}, please. This is figure 18, and it's a "Photograph showing the condition of the cladding system post-test (Insulation layer )", and it's a picture of the rig actually being dismantled.

Do you remember looking at this picture at that meeting?
A. No.
Q. It shows, on the right-hand side, a layer of white material on top of the insulation just above the level 2 thermocouples, doesn't it?
A. Yes.
Q. It also shows a white layer of material at the top of the rig running on the top and on the return. Do you

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see that?
A. Yes.
Q. If we compare that with figure 16 , I think two pages before it at page 33 \{CELO0001352/33\}, we can see there that in both of those locations the cladding is orange. Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. Mr Roper told us that the orange are panels which are Marley Eternit Natura 8-millimetre panels, as opposed to Marley Eternit Natura 12-millimetre panels, which are the white panels. Do you remember seeing that picture?
A. No.
Q. Do you remember seeing this picture at any point and noting that there were two different coloured panels?
A. No.
Q. You really don't?
A. No.
Q. Take it from me, at least on the basis of the evidence we've seen so far, that the white material is a layer of magnesium oxide and that the orange is the 8 -millimetre Eternit cladding.

If we go back to figure 18 , two pages on, page 35 \{CELO0001352/35\}, this is the photograph which Mr Roper says that you asked him to remove, or there was discussion about the removal of, during that meeting.
Is that right?
A. Yes.
Q. That is right? So at the meeting on 19 June, you and Mr Roper, possibly Mr Reid, discussed the removal of this photograph?
A. There was a discussion which was on that whiteboard note that I took which was one of the things that Jon had identified could be a challenge from the NHBC, from an NHBC approval, and Jon said an option was to take figure 18 out.
Q. Now, at line 17 of page 27 just this morning \{Day73/27:17\}, not long ago, when I asked you: do you remember looking at this picture at that meeting, you said no. But in fact it turns out that you did look at that picture at that meeting because you discussed its removal. Which is right?
A. I'm not sure I looked at the picture. I think there was a verbal conversation that Jon was having with me about different things. I don't recall looking at that as part of the discussion.
Q. So are you saying that you did have a discussion about the removal of the photograph at figure 18 with Mr Roper at the meeting, but didn't look at the photograph itself?
A. Yes.

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Q. Can you explain how you could possibly have had an informed discussion about the potential removal of a photograph from a BRE test report without looking at the photograph? It doesn't follow, does it?
A. What I remember from that meeting is that Jon was having a discussion with me about the NHBC meeting that had happened earlier that day, and I was compiling what he was telling me and making notes on the whiteboard as per the document. I don't believe we were -- I don't recall that we were reviewing this information as Jon was telling me that information.
Q. Now, while we're on the document, let's go -- well, let me finish off this point.

Did you actually tell Mr Roper to ask the BRE to remove the photograph?
A. I think from the conversation we were having, it was about if there was challenge from the NHBC. I don't know whether I gave him specific instruction to follow. The detail, as I understand it, of the whiteboard was around possibilities rather than actually saying yes, to go and do it.
Q. While we're on this document, you can see at the foot of figure 18 that there is a sticky note with a 1 next to it, can't you?
A. Yes.
Q. If we turn the page to page 36 \{CELO0001352/36\}, you can see what that represents. Mr Roper told us that it was his sticky note dated 1 July 2014, with a text underneath it:
"Can we change this image to the one I've attached with this email to show a close up of horizontal fire barrier and the insulation below and above the break."

Now, there's an email of 1 July, let me just show you that, \{CELO0001350\}, and it's an email from Jon Roper to Phil Clark at the BRE, it's at the foot of the page, and we can see that it's copied to you, Mr Evans, as well as to Jamie Hayes, subject: "Test Report Comments".

If we go to page 2 \{CELOOO01350/2\}, please, you can see that he says:
"As discussed, please find attached our first draft comments for our BR 135 test report. Annotations are highlighted throughout the document ..."

And then in the second paragraph:
"As previously discussed, could you also replace figure 18 with the attached photographs as we want to show a close up of the condition of our insulation below and above fire break with the intumescent fired off. If you feel you also have a suitable photograph, then

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please include."
So can we take it from that that you were fully au fait with the request to the BRE to remove the photograph at figure 18 and replace it?
A. Based on that email, which I was copied in to, then yes, but also with the reason for doing that based on the explanation that Jon had given me as to why it needed to be replaced.
Q. Well, we'll come to the whiteboard discussion in just a moment. I just want to establish the extent of your knowledge of what was going on.

You accept that you saw this email. I'm assuming that the request to replace figure 18 in this email, and as noted in the report that I've just shown you, did not come as a surprise, when Mr Roper asked Mr Clark to make the replacement on 1 July, because it had been the subject of discussion on 19 June; is that right?
A. It had been discussed on 19 June, yes.
Q. And this email here, as I've just shown you, reflects the instructions that you gave to Jon Roper to ask the BRE to remove figure 18.
A. I don't believe I gave Jon confirmation to go and do it, based on the discussion we had on 19 June.
Q. Can you think of a reason why Jon Roper would have gone ahead off his own bat and asked the BRE to remove
a photograph that they had seen fit to include in the report, unless that request was being made with your approval or under your instruction?
A. Jon was a lot closer to the project, the test report, the rig, et cetera, so there would have been examples where he may have gone and done things without instruction.
Q. Well, this isn't one of them, though, is it?
A. I don't recall asking Jon to email the BRE and say, "Go ahead and remove figure $18^{\prime \prime}$. Jon has spoken to me about that being something that the NHBC may have a concern with, but I don't recall giving him the go-ahead to go and make that decision, to go and do that.
Q. Can you think of a reason why he would have done it off his own bat rather than seeking instructions from you or approval from you beforehand?
A. Only that he felt that that was something that needed to be done as part of the project.
Q. Well, he says it was as a result of the discussion you had had with him on 19 June, and that you asked him to do that. Is he wrong about that?
A. I don't remember asking Jon to specifically email the BRE and say, "Remove figure 18 ".
Q. So are you saying that when you saw this email, as you were copied in on it, this request came as a surprise?

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A. I don't remember whether I was surprised or not.
Q. There isn't any record we've got in anybody's statements of you going back to Jon Roper and asking him why he wanted to replace figure 18. We don't have a record of that. Doesn't that tell us that in fact you knew, when you received this email, what he was going to do, namely to ask the BRE to remove the photograph at figure 18 and replace it with other photographs? No?
A. I don't know.
Q. You don't know.

I have to suggest to you, although we will look at the whiteboard conversation in a moment, that the reason that Jon Roper asked the BRE to remove the photograph at figure 18 was because it was the one thing in the BRE draft report that identified the presence of magnesium oxide at those two points on the rig.
A. Yes, that looks like the reason why it's been done.
Q. And you accept that that was the reason why it was done, do you?
A. Yes.
Q. And you knew at the time that that was the real reason why Mr Roper wanted to ask the BRE and did ask the BRE to remove figure 18 ?
A. No. The reason was because of what Jon was telling me, because at that point, as I said yesterday and earlier
today, I didn't know that we had done that work around the rig at level 2. I hadn't remembered that we'd done that work.
Q. You mean the magnesium oxide?
A. Yes.
Q. But it was in the slide we looked at, which was only a month before.
A. I haven't made the link between the presentation on the 14th and what Jon's asking to do here.
Q. Were you not curious now to make that link, either on 19 June itself or, at latest, on 1 July when Mr Roper made his request?
A. No. I don't know why. I know I was only back in the business after a couple of weeks on 19 June, so there would have been a lot going on after a two-week absence, but I don't know why that's happened.
Q. Very well.

Let's then go to the meeting itself and look a little more closely at what happened, following up on the Chairman's questions.

Mr Roper says that he'd had a meeting with the NHBC on the morning of the 19th.
A. Yes.
Q. And he describes the NHBC as having been not particularly impressed with the test, and also that he

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said that Dave White of the NHBC had not been friendly.
Do you recall him describing the NHBC's attitude in that way when he came to see you after the meeting?
A. I don't recall him saying that that had happened, but it might have done.
Q. Now, during the meeting on the 19th that you had with him, we know that notes were made on a whiteboard, weren't they?
A. Yes.
Q. And you took a photograph of that whiteboard on your telephone?
A. Yes.
Q. Let's look at that. It's \{CELO0002517\}.

Can you tell us why you decided to take a photograph of that whiteboard?
A. Generally, as part of my work, if I was working with a member of a team and we were making notes and not in notebooks, I would take a photo. It wasn't an uncommon thing for me to do. Lots of people at Celotex did the same and took pictures of things on flipcharts in meetings.
Q. If we go to the various columns at the top, we can see that this is in your handwriting, isn't it? That's what Mr Roper said. Is that right?
A. All bar the last point, point 6 .

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Q. Yes, I'm just looking at the top.
A. Oh, the top, yes.
Q. "NHBC concern/challenge","CX [Celotex's] response",
"Action required" and "Risk", and I think you just
confirmed that the entirety of the rest of the writing
is yours, except against item 6.
A. Yes.
Q. Now, let's look at item 6. Under the column "NHBC
concern/challenge", we can see that Jon Roper has
written "Calcium silicate at level 2". Now, he wrote
that, not you.
A. Yes.
Q. Does that tell us that he was the one essentially giving
the explanation at that stage?
A. I don't know why the -- why Jon would have started
writing that and not me, having done the first five
points.
Q. In fact, calcium silicate is another way of describing magnesium oxide, isn't it?
A. I don't know the technical differences between calcium silicate and magnesium oxide, but I know that they're both that type of product.
Q. Yes.
A. Similar products.
Q. Just enlighten us, they are products or compounds, if
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you like, which are not only non-combustible but don't conduct heat?
A. Yeah, I know they're non-combustible, I know they're used as kind of high-impact boards as well, or have been used as high-impact boards.
Q. Under "[Celotex] response", Jon Roper noted, "Confidence in fire barriers to expand". So did you understand that he was setting out the purported justification that would be given to the NHBC had they found out about the presence of the 6 millimetres of magnesium oxide?
A. Jon was telling me that if that was a challenge that came from the NHBC, then that would be the response that Celotex could give, yes.
Q. Yes.

Under "Action required", it says, "Remove last image of test report". Now, we've seen the test report, and the last image is indeed figure 18 , which we've looked at now.

So that tells us, doesn't it, that there was discussion at this meeting in your office between you and Jon Roper about the removal of figure 18, doesn't it?
A. Yes.
Q. Yes.

Can we look at paragraph 130 of your witness
statement. You will find that on page 36 \{CEL00010058/36\}. You say there:
"I do not recall this e-mail [which is the email of 1 July ], nor do I recall any discussion relating to the request in Mr Roper's e-mail to replace Figure 18 in the draft test report. I relied on Mr Roper in relation to matters such as the detail on finalising the test report."

Having looked at your whiteboard photograph and the whiteboard of that meeting, do you accept that in fact there was a discussion relating to the request in Mr Roper's email to replace figure 18 in the draft test report, because we can see it in the third column on the whiteboard?
A. The only time I recall the conversation that happened with the NHBC was when I, by chance, found that photo on my phone after the fire.
Q. All right. So you now do recall the discussion? You didn't when you did your statement -- is that right? -but you did when you --
A. I recalled the discussion as soon as I found the photo on my phone.
Q. But did you not have the photograph of the whiteboard when you did your statement?
A. Yes.

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Q. Did that not prompt a recollection of the discussion about the request by Mr Roper to remove figure 18 ? (Pause)
A. I can't remember exactly the flow of the -- of my knowledge, sorry.
Q. Let me put it a different way, see if I can help. You say:
"I do not recall this e-mail, nor do I recall any discussion relating to the request in Mr Roper's e-mail to replace Figure 18 in the draft test report."

Are you saying in your statement that even though you have seen the photograph of the whiteboard made on 19 June at the meeting in your office, that still doesn't trigger any recollection in your mind of the discussion on that day?
A. The only discussion -- as soon as I saw and found the photo, and saw what the content of the photo was,
I recalled that Jon and I had had that meeting, but I didn't necessary -- unless I was looking at that, I didn't recall that we'd asked them to replace figure 18.
Q. I'm not sure I understand. Let me try a third time.

When you saw the photograph of the whiteboard from the 19 June meeting, did it trigger a recollection of the discussion about the removal of figure 18 or did it
not?
A. I think it must have done because I was reading the detail that that was an option that was possible. I don't know whether I'd remembered that we'd actually sent the email.
Q. Given that you refer to the whiteboard in your statement, why do you say, "nor do I recall any discussion relating to the request to replace Figure 18 in the draft test report"? Can you explain?
(Pause)
A. No, I can't, sorry.
Q. Do you accept that in fact, Mr Evans, you and Mr Roper discussed the potential request to the BRE to remove figure 18 from the draft test report at this meeting?
A. What I was discussing -- my understanding of what I was discussing with Jon at the time was that the NHBC may have some concerns about the system that was tested, and Jon was giving me the information that what these responses could be if we were challenged on that.
Q. Yes, and one of the responses would be: take the picture out.
A. Yes.
Q. And, as we can see from the email of 1 July, and Mr Roper's own comment in the draft, going back to the BRE, that is precisely what he then proceeded to do,

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didn't he?
A. Yes, he did, yeah.
Q. With your knowledge?
A. Only because I was copied in to the email. I don't remember saying to Jon, "We've talked about this, you now need to go and do that ".
Q. No, Mr Evans, with your knowledge and approval, which arose at the 19 June meeting.
A. No.
Q. The reason you instructed him, as I would suggest to you, based on what Mr Roper told us, to remove figure 18, was because it was the only indication in the draft test report that showed the presence of the magnesium oxide layer in two places in the test rig, and that's right, isn't it?
A. That's not, because I didn't know or recall that we'd done what we'd done around the magnesium oxide, then no, I wasn't asking Jon to deliberately go and do that. I don't recall asking Jon to go and send that email.
Q. I'm going to suggest to you that you instructed Jon Roper to ask the BRE to remove figure 18 for that reason, consistently with your instruction to him to remove the reference to the magnesium oxide in the truncated slide pack that we saw earlier?
A. No, that's not my recollection.
Q. It's certainly his. Do you say his recollection is faulty and yours is better?
A. I just think I would have remembered doing things like that.
Q. Well, he does remember doing things like that, and are you saying his recollection is faulty and yours is better?
A. Based on what I remember and how I've -- all of the recollections at the time and since, I don't recall asking Jon to -- I don't recall the discussion around the magnesium oxide or the -- giving Jon instruction to take those out of the test report.
Q. Can we go back to the slides ( sic ), please, at \{CEL00002517\}. There is one more thing I just want to ask you about, and that's the last column, where you can see that Jon Roper, under the column headed "Risk", wrote "Medium". What was that about?
(Pause)
A. I believe the risk was to do with NHBC accepting Celotex for use on their projects.
Q. Well, that's clearly the case very broadly. What was the precise risk that you or he, or both of you perhaps, were gauging as a medium risk in relation to item 6 specifically, which is where we see it?
A. I don't know what we'd have meant by medium risk.

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Q. Was it a medium risk that the NHBC would pick up the fact that magnesium oxide had been used in the test and challenge the test on that basis?
A. I don't know.
Q. Or was it the risk that the NHBC might somehow discover the fact that the BRE test report without the reference, without figure 18 in it, was misleading?
A. As I say, I don't know.
Q. I would like to turn, then, to the topic of marketing, marketing the RS5000.

Now, we start, I think, on 1 July 2014 with \{CELO0001213\}. This is Mr Roper's email to you on that date, emailing you a marketing action plan:
"As discussed folder J. Roper under M Drive has everything to do with RS in.
"Thanks."
Rather a pithy and perhaps not particularly communicative message, but let's look at the attachment. It's at \{CELO0001214\}, and this is a document entitled "Marketing action plan" which Mr Roper created, "Launch date: 5th August", and there are the contents.

Do you remember seeing this document?
A. We would have had a marketing action plan for RS5000. They were common for all products that we launched.
Q. Do you remember seeing this document?

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A. Yes.
Q. If we go to page 2 {CELO0001214/2}, please, it lists
under the third bullet point under "Objectives":
"Present RS5000 as Celotex's primary rainscreen
application offering to compete directly with Kingspan
K15 & Rockwool Duo-Slab."
That was not only one of the motivations for developing RS5000 but also one of its selling points, wasn't it?
A. Sorry, in -- selling points in relation to?
Q. It was a selling point that it was a primary rainscreen application which would compete directly with Kingspan K15?
A. Yes, the product was marketed as being specific for rainscreen cladding.
Q. Yes. Indeed, we looked yesterday at the slideshow which said, "Give us an alternative to Kingspan K15 and we'll buy it ". That's what that links with, is it not?
A. No, I think what this links with is that Celotex at that time, as part of its strategy, was moving to have specific applications. A lot of their products could be used in multiple applications, definitely the 4000 range, and one of the things the company wanted to do as we moved into the ownership from Saint-Gobain is start having more specific products for applications and
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marketing them that way.
Q. Under "Concept", it says:
"Proposition
." The first PIR insulation board tested and approved to BR 135 and therefore acceptable for use in buildings above 18 m in height."

Do you remember who came up with that wording?
A. I think the wording was a combination of two or three different people's attention.
Q. Mr Roper told us that he had not in fact come up with that wording, but had lifted it pretty much verbatim from Kingspan's March 2011 Kingspan Kooltherm K15 datasheet. Did you know that?
A. No.
Q. Do you accept that that wording would suggest that because RS5000 had been tested and approved to BR 135, it was for that reason acceptable for use on all buildings over 18 metres?
A. No, that wasn't the discussion that we'd been having previously, but even before July in the business about how we would market the product, we weren't saying it could be used in buildings above -- or in all buildings above 18 metres.
Q. I'm asking you about the words. Do you accept that the words "and therefore acceptable for use in buildings
above 18 m in height" would suggest that because RS5000 had been tested and approved and met the BR 135 criteria, it was for that reason acceptable for use on all buildings over 18 metres? I'm focusing on the language.
A. Yes, I think at the time that would have been the business's understanding of being able to be used on buildings above 18 metres, was that you had passed a test which therefore complied with the requirements of BR 135.
Q. Well, that's correct, isn't it? An accurate statement would be that RS5000 could be used on all buildings over 18 metres, provided it was used in exactly the same system, with exactly the same components, and exactly the same configurations, as tested. That's right, isn't it?
A. Yes, and that is what we looked to do when we started to launch the additional marketing materials that went with the product.
Q. And given that an accurate statement would have been set out in that way, the statement "and therefore acceptable for use in buildings above 18 m in height" was thoroughly misleading, wasn't it, if it was used?
A. At the time we weren't -- we didn't see that as being misleading, no.

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Q. Well, Mr Roper did. He told us that. Did you not?
A. We didn't have a discussion about those words and how -that they'd been lifted from Kingspan and whether they were misleading in ...
Q. When you got this document from Mr Roper on 1 July, did you read it?
A. I'm pretty sure I would have read it, yes.
Q. Did you not then pick up the wording under "Proposition"? Did you read that specifically?
A. No.
Q. You didn't?
A. I would have read the whole document, but I wouldn't have picked up that there was something wrong with that, no.
Q. Right. So do I take it that you would have read the language there next to "Proposition", but not thought that the words "and therefore accept for use in buildings above 18 m in height" was thoroughly misleading? You didn't see it that way; is that right?
A. No.
Q. So did you think that it was right to present RS5000 as acceptable for use in buildings above 18 metres in height? Take those words on their own. Do you think they're accurate?
A. When presented with the additional information that we
attempted to put in lots of the other marketing material, that was a decision that the business was aware of how we were going to market the product across lots of different parts of Celotex and Saint-Gobain, and they seemed -- they appeared to have been locked down as the main words.
Q. Do you accept that it would be thoroughly misleading to present RS5000 as acceptable for use in buildings above 18 metres in height?
A. If used as a standalone statement without any additional information to be available or in the same statement, then yes, but that wasn't what we were trying to do.
Q. I understand the qualification you want to put on your answer, but I just want to see how far you are prepared to accept what Mr Roper was prepared to accept, which is that those words in that proposition are thoroughly misleading because they suggest, as they stand, that because RS5000 had passed the test, it could be used on buildings above 18 metres in height without qualification.
A. Without qualification, I can see how somebody that would -- could see those words as being misleading, but that wasn't the intention from the marketing plan.
Q. Let's then move to the marketing literature . You say it wasn't the intention from the marketing plan; let's

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explore that in some detail.
Can we go, please, to your statement at page 39 \{CEL00010058/39\}. I want to start off with this because it's what you say is your recollection.

At the foot of page 39 you see paragraph 141, and you say:
"The marketing proposition for RS5000 was quite simple. We saw K15 as the benchmark and were moving into the rainscreen cladding market for both below and above 18 m applications in competition to Kingspan. Importantly and recognising that the testing of RS5000 to BR135 and to BS8414-2 had involved the product being tested as part of an overall system we were keen to make it absolutely clear in the marketing literature that the product approval to the two standards had occurred as part of a system so the product was not approved in isolation for use in any application or system."

Now, that's what you say there.
Let's look at the marketing literature closely. We will start with the compliance guide at \{CELO000012/2\}, please.

I'm going to take it that you're familiar with each of these pieces of marketing literature for RS5000 unless you tell me otherwise, Mr Evans.
A. Okay.
Q. If you go to page 2, it says:
"This document provides guidance on complying with Approved Document B2 (AD B2) for external wall cladding systems fixed to steel frame or masonry constructions. It provides a step by step guide to an alternative route to compliance for AD B2 through meeting the performance criteria set out in BR 135 through testing to BS 8414-1:2002 or BS 8414-2:2005."

In fact, it 's right, isn't it, that actually RS5000 had never been tested under BS 8414-1, had it?
A. No.
Q. So to the extent that this document suggests that it had, it was misleading; no?
A. I think what's happened here or potentially happened here is the fact that we are marketing the product for above and below rainscreen cladding as well.
Q. Ah, all right.

SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Well, you are actually showing a picture of a masonry substrate, aren't you?
A. Yes.

SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: And that hadn't been tested.
A. No, that hadn't been tested, and I think this is where -- why we changed the product from AE to rainscreen. We were looking to get a specific product for the rainscreen market because K15 could be used

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below 18 metres and above 18 metres. There was a time delay between the launch of FR5000 and RS5000, and FR5000 was suitable for use below 18 metres, so the longer term plan for the business was to have a solution for both, one product that could be used above and below 18 metres, so that might be why that's happened there.
MR MILLETT: Well, just explain how that works.
It's right, isn't it, that you wouldn't need to satisfy the criteria in BR 135 through a BS 8414-1 or 2 test for any building if you were going to use it below 18 metres, would you?
A. No, that's true.
Q. So what was the purpose of telling readers that this was a step-by-step guide to an alternative route to compliance through meeting the performance criteria set out in BR 135 through testing to BS 8414-1, when it hadn't?
(Pause)
A. I don't know how that's happened.
Q. It 's misleading, isn't it, in that respect?
(Pause)
A. It's certainly not showing the test that we did.
Q. And to be fair to you, it does come on to that. But just as a standalone statement, first page, first thing that anybody reads, would suggest that RS5000 had been
tested under both parts of BS 8414; no?
A. It could be read that way, yes.
Q. Yes. And if it were read that way, it would be
thoroughly misleading, wouldn't it?
(Pause)
A. Yes, it wouldn't cover the only system we'd passed. MR MILLETT: Yes.

Mr Chairman, I'm conscious I'm going to take some
time on these documents. It may be a convenient moment.
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Yes, all right.
Well, we'll have a short break at this point,
Mr Evans. We will come back at 11.30, please.
While you're out, please don't talk to anyone about your evidence. Thank you very much.
(Pause)
11.30, then, please. Thank you.
(11.16 am)
(A short break)
(11.30 am)

SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Right, Mr Evans, shall we carry on? THE WITNESS: Yes, please.
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Yes, Mr Millett.
MR MILLETT: Can I ask you to stay in this document, please, which we were on, \{CELO0000012/3\}. This is entitled
"BR 135 " in the top left -hand corner, and you can see,
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if you cast your eye across the page to the three little pink triangle bullet points there, there is some text underneath that.

Now, before I show you that, can I just ask you a general question about BR 135.

I think you had been sent the third edition of BR 135 in May 2013 by Mr Roper; do you remember that?
A. Based on, I think, what I saw yesterday, then yes, it was sent to me.
Q. If we look at the passage under the three pink bullet points, it says:
"The classification applies only to the system as tested and detailed in the classification report. The classification report can only cover the details of the system as tested. It cannot state what is not covered. When specifying or checking a system it is important to check that the classification documents cover the end-use application."

Now, that reflected the language in annex B of BR 135 more or less. Do you remember that that was the case?
A. No, I don't think I ever read BR 135.
Q. Right.

When you saw this document, did you read that text there?
A. I would have read the materials, yes, but would have relied on others to have determined which text needed to be included in the documents.
Q. Maybe, but when they made that determination, did it come to you for final approval?
A. I'm not sure whether it was final approval, but they would have come to me -- we would have shared the documents and people would have been invited to comment, but I don't think it had final approval from me, certainly on technical content.
Q. Did you read it?
A. I believe I read this document, yes.
Q. Did you have any doubts about what that passage meant?
A. I don't remember specifically thinking anything when

I read that particular paragraph.
Q. Was it clear to you that the BR 135 criteria and the BS 8414 test was for a full-scale test of a system, not for a product in application?
A. My understanding was what we were doing was testing a system and then marketing the product as part of the system.
Q. Part of the system?
A. Part of a system.
Q. Part of the same system as tested?
A. Yes.

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Q. Did you think that there was any wiggle room, any ambiguity for any interpretation of this language which might suggest that a building designer could use RS5000 with any component in a system other than that which was tested and still be covered by the classification report?
A. No, I think our understanding was that we tested the system and the product -- our product formed part of the overall system, and that if people wanted to change that, they needed to seek separate advice on whether that was permissible.
Q. Now, we've seen this statement in all the other marketing literature used by Celotex to market RS5000. Does your answer there apply to those statements as well?
A. Sorry, in terms of this final paragraph?
Q. In terms of this language, yes.
A. Yes, I think the language would have been used across different literature.
Q. Therefore, did you understand that it was absolutely critical, as a result of this language, for anybody reading this statement to be sure that the details of the system as tested, to use the words there, as tested, were correctly and fully described in the marketing literature?

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A. Yes.
Q. And indeed in the classification report itself?
A. Yes.
Q. Now, if you look at page 4 {CELO0000012/4}, we can see
the middle column sets out the system that this document
states was tested. Under "Celotex RS5000", middle
column, there is a bold heading which says:
"The system tested was as follows:
-" 12 mm Fibre Cement Panels
-" Supporting aluminium brackets and vertical rails
-" 100 mm Celotex RS5000
-" 12 mm Non-combustible sheathing board
-" 100 mm SFS System
-" 2 x 12.5 mm plasterboard."
There's no mention in that list there of the layer of 6 -millimetre magnesium oxide, is there?
A. No.
Q. Nor of the fact that in some places, two places in fact, on the test rig the fibre cement panels were not 12 millimetres but 8 millimetres.
A. No.
Q. If we look at the diagram below, diagram 4, figure 4, you can see that the list is then set out in pictorial form, can't you?
A. Yes.
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Q. And similarly there, do you accept that that doesn't show the layer of 6 -millimetre magnesium oxide at the level 2 thermocouples and the top of the rig, or the presence of the 8 millimetres of Marley Eternit Natura?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you accept that those omissions make the statement and the drawing thoroughly misleading?
A. On the basis of what we tested and what we know now, what I know now, versus that, then yes, it's not a reflection of what was tested.
Q. So the answer to my question is: yes, you accept that this marketing literature here, when describing the test, was thoroughly misleading?
A. Yes.
Q. Yes. So any designer looking to follow your words of warning that we saw on the previous page, and to try to replicate exactly the cladding system that you were describing as having passed the test, would in fact be designing a cladding system that had not passed the test.
A. Yes.
Q. Those omissions and misdescriptions were not an accident, were they, they were quite deliberate?
A. On my part, the system that we put into the marketing materials was the system that I at the time believed
that we had tested. I ...
Q. Well, do you think they were accidental omissions?
A. Based on what I knew and what I had recalled and their -- my understanding was that what we were doing was what we had tested.
Q. Do you accept that if you had faithfully described the test components as actually used, namely including the 6-millimetre magnesium oxide and the 8-millimetre Marley Eternit Natura at those two locations, that would have given the game away as to how the test had been passed?
A. I don't know whether it was about giving the game away. I don't know why or how that's happened.
Q. You don't know how what's happened?
A. I don't know how the -- based on my knowledge at the time of putting the information into the marketing material and the feedback that was in the business and what people in the business were doing, my understanding was that was what we had tested.
Q. That's not true, is it?
A. Not from what I've seen now, no.
Q. It's not true that your understanding at the time was that that was what you had tested. That's not true, is it?
A. Based on materials I had seen but not ... I think being unaware of kind of what I was aware of I think is the

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problem there.
Q. I don't understand that answer.
A. There's materials that were presented and decisions have been made, and we've ended up putting a -- marketing a system that wasn't as I thought we had tested.
Q. You knew by 19 June that the system as tested included a magnesium oxide layer of 6 millimetres, and two orange 8 -millimetre panels of Marley Eternit. You knew that because you had seen the report, and you had discussed it at the 19 June meeting. Indeed, you had seen the previous slideshow in its 17-page form which identified the 6 millimetres.

Those two pieces of information, I would suggest to you, led you to know very well that the list of components set out in the description of the test we see here was materially inaccurate and misleading?
A. Based on the information that -- and I know I've seen things and seen documents, but the detail that I was aware of and what I was being told was okay to go to market was what we put in there.
Q. Can you account for how this, what I would suggest is a thoroughly dishonest and misleading document, could go out to the market on your watch as head of marketing, Mr Evans?
A. Only by relying on other people to give information, and
decisions have been made and things have been moved on which has led to us promoting the system this way.
Q. Is it really right that you would have delegated to other people and not checked their work when identifying the build-up of the test, given the very clear warning or disclaimer or caveat we see on the page before?
A. Based on what people were giving -- the information people were giving me and what decisions seemed to have been made and things that seemed to have been done, that -- based on what I was launching and how we launched the product, that is what I was led to believe we were marketing.
Q. You were led to believe you were marketing? Who led you to believe that?
A. That was -- well, the business. There was no one coming to me saying, "This is -- we shouldn't be launching this ", et cetera.
Q. You are not suggesting, are you, that Mr Roper or anybody else involved in the RS5000 project deliberately kept the presence of the 6 millimetres of magnesium oxide and the 8 millimetres of Marley Eternit from you as a secret, are you?
A. No, because it's been shared --
Q. Yes.
A. -- in the business, and --

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Q. Yes.

I'm going to suggest to you that this document, in the respects I've identified, is a dishonest and deliberately misleading document, and you knew it was.
A. All I can say is when we were launching the product to the sales team and the marketing material was going, there was not anything in me that was thinking that what we were doing was taking that approach.
Q. And you had to market it without those references in there because you knew very well at the time, as would have been obvious, not only that the test had included those two features, but telling the market that those two features were there would have meant that you had tested a thoroughly unrepresentative system.
A. Yes, there seems to be decisions made to remove the -those two aspects.
Q. Yes, and that the rationale for removing those two aspects was because, if you had mentioned them, you would have revealed to the market that you had tested a system which was thoroughly unrepresentative of systems being used in the market.
A. Yes.
Q. Yes, thank you.

Can we go to the specification guide, \{CELO0000013/3\}. I think I can take this quite quickly.

On that page, you can see that it says, under the heading "Building above 18 metres" -- I don't think you can quite see the heading there. It 's under the "Introduction", in fact, but it says in the fourth paragraph:
"Celotex RS5000 is uniquely positioned to help meet these goals. Celotex RS5000 is a premium performance PIR solution for use in rainscreen cladding applications and suitable for use in building above 18 metres in height."

Again, do you accept that that sentence I've just read to you, particularly with the conclusion at the end of it, "and suitable for use in building above 18 metres in height", is thoroughly misleading, for the reasons we discussed before?
A. This is an example of where we were looking to put the system in as part of the material. So we would have introductory information, but then the document would also take you to the system that had been tested
Q. If we go to page 5 \{CEL00000013/5\}, please, it says in the top left -hand corner:
"Celotex RS5000 has been successfully tested to BS 8414-2:2005 ..."

Then under the heading "Building above 18 metres" in bold, it says the same thing. Then it says, six lines

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down or so, after the reference in brackets to BS 8414-2:2005:
"... meets the criteria set out in BR 135 and is therefore acceptable for use in buildings above 18 metres in height."

Same point again, Mr Evans: thoroughly misleading, for the reasons we discussed before; do you accept that?
A. Those words have -- are being replicated in multiple documents.
Q. Then on the right-hand side, again -- and it's the same point -- it says under the italics, third paragraph down:
"The fire performance and classification report for Celotex RS5000 only relates to the components detailed above. Any changes to the components listed will need to be considered by the building designer."

Again, any ambiguity you see in that? It's pretty clear, isn't it?
A. Yes, that's what we're saying, yes.
Q. Yes, "only relates to the components detailed above".

Now, we can see the components detailed above if you go to the left -hand column at the bottom:
"The system tested to BS 8414-2:2005 was as follows ..."

And there again is the six-item list . Again, it

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doesn't include the 6 millimetres of magnesium oxide,
does it?
A. No.
Q. And again, do you accept that, contrary to the disclaimer given in this document, the classification report didn't in fact cover the system as described here?
A. No, it doesn't.
Q. Because this was not in fact the tested configuration, was it?
A. No.
Q. And, again, I would suggest to you that this is deliberately and dishonestly misleading and you knew it.
A. I didn't know -- the information that I had and how I've remembered it or recalled it, I wouldn't have sent that product to market with -- doing that.
Q. Well, you would have, I suggest, because you did. You don't agree?
A. I just think the information that I was given has been kind of removed from ... I wasn't thinking about those when I was looking and signing these documents off.
Q. Again, no reference here to the 8 -millimetre
Marley Eternit Natura board there, is there?
A. No.
Q. So, again, a deliberately dishonest and misleading
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omission from that list?
A. Yes, it 's not representing the system that was tested.
Q. No, and I'm going to be firm here: that was a deliberate decision dishonestly to make that omission and you knew it .
A. There seems to be decisions being made and I'm aware of the information, but I haven't put that information together when looking at these documents.
Q. Do you remember I showed you the test report, at least in the first draft version, which showed two orange layers?
A. Yes.
Q. Were you never curious to know what they were?
A. No, I don't think I was.
Q. Did you never say to Jon Roper or Jamie Hayes, who was at the test, or who knew about the test at any rate, "Why are there two different colours on the May rig?"
A. No.
Q. You were that incurious; is that right?
A. I don't really remember spending that much time on the document or looking at that.
Q. Even though it was the subject of a discussion that led to a whiteboard, which we've seen, on 19 June, when Jon Roper received that for the first time and brought it for discussion with you, you don't remember noticing
that there were two different colours on the rig?
A. I don't remember, when we did the whiteboard annotations, looking at the test report at the same time.
Q. Do you remember after 19 June but before 1 July, when Mr Roper went back, to your knowledge, to the BRE, looking at the test report?
A. No.
Q. I'm having trouble understanding that, because this was the second attempt at a test for which you had had to get a fresh budget in relation to an extremely important marketing strategy, breaking into a new market for the first time. Was this test report not of absolutely critical importance to you?
A. Yes, and I was relying on people -- other people in the business and in the team to support me in that.
Q. I'm sure you were, Mr Evans, but you were Mr Roper's line manager and you were head of marketing, and therefore you were responsible for this sphere of activity within Celotex. Here comes a draft report in relation to a second test, having failed the first test, which I have to suggest to you would have been of immense importance to you personally; no?
A. It was important to me, but I don't -- as I say, I don't know why, but I haven't studied that information in more

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detail.
Q. Well, I'm suggesting to you that because of the importance of the project, and because of your role, you did study it carefully.
A. No, I didn't study it carefully .
Q. Well, that would have been a dereliction of your duties, wouldn't it?
A. I was relying on people within the project team to support me.
Q. No, but you can't pass the buck to people in the project team to support you. Your role was to supervise Mr Roper. He was a young graduate, fresh out of university in his first job, who you had given a big project, and you were his line manager; it would have been a dereliction, an abandonment of your obligations to Celotex, not to keep a very close eye on his work, but critically, not to read that report very closely. Do you not accept that?
A. No, I think there was other people in the business who would have read that report, and also the fact that anything that was coming in to meI was also feeding in to other departments and in to senior management in Celotex.
Q. Why would senior management have had any greater interest in reading the test report than you?
A. I didn't just mean the test report, I meant the project generally.
Q. I'm talking about the test report specifically, Mr Evans. Why would anybody in senior management have had a greater interest in understanding every page of that test report than you?
A. Senior management not on the test report, but on the project as a whole. But on the test report I was relying on other people in the project team to come to me with their level of detail and knowledge, which was above mine.
Q. I've got to suggest to you that this is not credible, is it, Mr Evans? You were in charge of this project. This was a vitally important test report, second time around, for a vitally important marketing effort. You read that document very thoroughly.
A. Which document, sorry?
Q. The test report.
A. I didn't read the test report thoroughly.
Q. So was this a one-off lapse from your duties as head of marketing?
A. No, I wouldn't say it was a lapse of duties. I was -there would have been people that I trusted in the team to be taking that level of technical detail, which I didn't have, and be responsible for that.

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Q. Right.

Can we look at the datasheet for RS5000, \{CEL00007961\}, please.

Now, this is the shortest, I think -- is this right? -- of the documents comprising the suite of marketing documents, because it only runs to three pages.
A. Yes, a product datasheet would have generally been two to three pages.
Q. Yes. On every one of the three pages there is a pink banner running across the top, which says in it:
"Celotex RS5000.
"Premium Rainscreen Cladding Board.
"( suitable for buildings above 18 metres in height )."

Just to make that good, that's page 1, let me show you the top of page 2, there it is again, and the top of page 3, there it is again. You see that.

Now, it doesn't matter which we pick, but there is no qualification, is there, of that three times repeated statement; it's just stated baldly "suitable for buildings above 18 metres in height".

Now, that was simply misleading, wasn't it, as a standalone statement?
A. It wasn't intended to be used as a standalone statement
on those documents, because the documents were making reference to the tested system.
Q. Yes, we will see that, but I am just asking you about the statement itself, and really what I'm addressing with you is the presentation of this document.

On each of the three pages, you get a standalone statement "suitable for buildings above 18 metres in height". Now, as a statement, that was inaccurate, wasn't it?
A. As a standalone statement, yes, but it 's being -- the intention there, and what we had discussed as a business, was about making sure that that was supported by reference to the tested system.
Q. What was the purpose of putting those words in the banner at the top of the page, on every page?
A. I believe there was a request, and having reviewed again my bundle of documents, that there was a request from Craig Chambers to have an 18-metre -- to have 18 a little bit more prominent on things. I'm not saying that was the reason for that, but I know there was an email that I've seen. So maybe it was to do with having "above 18 metres" in a little bit more detail, rather than it just being positioned as a rainscreen cladding board.
Q. There isn't even an indication in any of these three

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pages that you should look to page 3 and find a caveat or disclaimer, is there?
A. No, there's not.
Q. And why is that?
A. Part of the reason for that is that we would have been marketing this to people that -- to an audience of people that we felt would have read the documents, been knowledgeable about this particular application, and want to read more information, rather than needing to take them there. We deliberately looked to keep the amount of information that we had in these documents small. We didn't want to create mass pages of documents. We wanted to have three or four pages, why the compliance guide was only three or four pages and the rainscreen cladding guide and this; it was about having a short number of pages.
Q. Was the real purpose here on each page to draw the eye of the reader to the message you wanted to get across, "suitable for buildings above 18 metres in height", but not to draw the eye to the disclaimer, the small print, if you like?
A. No, that was never a discussion.
Q. Well, then, can you explain why there is a bald statement on each of these three pages which is inaccurate and which doesn't draw the reader's eye to
the disclaimer on page 3 ?
A. No, I can't explain why we've put it on all three pages rather than the first. I can only assume it was because there was a discussion around having the 18 metres message a little bit more prominent.
Q. You say a little bit more prominent; it's a lot more prominent, isn't it? It's the message.
A. I think, again, going back to the market that we were launching this into, we wouldn't have seen that at the time as being a long document for people to read or to actually understand the system.
Q. No, indeed. People don't have time, they want a short document they can understand, and anybody picking this up would have looked at it and thought: Celotex RS5000 is suitable for buildings above 18 metres in height.
A. No, that wasn't the plan, and I know that I made a specific -- because, again, I've seen an email, where I was making sure that we weren't using "above 18 metres" as a standalone statement in too many places.
Q. Well, you say that wasn't the plan; before we get to the plan, that was the effect.
A. That wasn't ever our intention. That wasn't a discussion that we were going to have, to take people in that direction. We wanted people to have information because we felt that our main competitor in that market

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wasn't making this as prominent, and that we could make it more prominent across the majority of the information that we provided.
Q. But not all of it, because if we go to page 1 on the introduction section, in the main body of the paragraph there, it says -- and this is now becoming familiar, Mr Evans, but I make no apology for it -- in the last-but-one line, after the reference to meeting the test, it says:
"... and therefore is acceptable for use in buildings above 18 metres in height."

That's repeated in the second bullet point down, just a bit lower down the page, if you look at that, isn't it?

Again, do you accept that this wording is potentially thoroughly misleading?
A. What we were trying to do with the marketing materials is we were using those words, and it was about making sure that we then gave the information on the system or where people could go and get information -- more information on that.
Q. Then on page 3 \{CELO0007961/3\} it sets out the system tested, and again it says, as you can see underneath the list :
"The fire performance and classification report
issued only relates to the components detailed above. Any changes to the components listed will need to be considered by the building designer."

Then above that is the system tested.
Why is that on page 3 and not on page 1 ?
A. I don't know. I think generally we had a template of application and product datasheet, so maybe it's just followed that process and it's just gone into that area. I don't think there was a deliberate decision to put it on the last page.
Q. On the last page we see, just above those words, "The system tested was as follows", and again we have the six stated ingredients of the system, but again, no mention of the 6 -millimetre magnesium oxide panels or any reference to the 8 -millimetre Marley Eternit panels either.
A. No.
Q. Again, even had the scrupulously careful designer read the small print here on page 3, the small print itself was misleading because of those omissions, wasn't it?
A. Based on what was tested, then yes.
Q. And it was not an accident, quite deliberate, and a dishonest document as a result; do you accept that?
A. From my side, when I launched -- when we launched the product, I wasn't looking at that being dishonest of

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how -- what's happened. Between the second test and this happening, that information has managed to happen, and it wasn't my intention to have a misleading document, but that's how it's come about.
Q. The only explanation for you allowing what are now three misleading documents sent out to the market on your watch is that you yourself knew and approved these dishonest and misleading statements, Mr Evans; do you not accept that?
A. I would have approved the documents based on the knowledge that I had when I was doing that and I don't -- that knowledge didn't include -- I hadn't gone back to include that knowledge that I had, and that wasn't deliberate at all, no.
Q. Can we go to \{CEL00000407\}, please. This is a press release prepared for the launch of Celotex RS5000 that Mr Roper didn't, I think, prepare, but certainly told us he approved.

Were you involved in preparing this document?
A. I can't recall whether I was involved or not.
Q. Did you see this document before RS5000 was launched?
A. I saw a lot of documents, so I can't say yes, I did, but I would imagine I did see this document.
Q. Yes. As head of marketing, and given that this was the launch of a new product entering an important market for
the first time, can we take it that you would have done, even though you can't recall it specifically?
A. I think you can take it that I would have read it, yes.
Q. Thank you.

Let's look at the first paragraph. It says in the second line:
"... a new premium performance PIR solution specifically designed for rainscreen cladding applications."

That was untrue, wasn't it, because RS5000 was simply FR5000 re-branded and launched? It wasn't specifically designed at all, was it?
A. The products, no, but putting it into the testing process that we put it through would I imagine be the background as to why we used those words.
Q. Well, on the face of the document, do you accept -- and you read it -- that in fact it's telling the reader that RS5000 isn't an old product re-branded and relaunched with a test attached to it, but specifically designed for rainscreen cladding applications? That's not true, is it?
A. No, there was no change to the physical product.
Q. In the next paragraph it says:
"The latest addition to the '5000' series product range ..."

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Again, that suggests that it's a new product being added to your existing range, doesn't it?
A. Yes, and from our side, because we were calling it RS5000 and it was -- we were marketing that into a rainscreen cladding market, that's why we would have said that it was a new addition, the latest addition.
Q. That's not true though, is it? It was the old FR5000 re-branded, wasn't it?
A. Yes, from a technical perspective, but from our side we were looking at getting it into a new application, which is why we would have said it was a new product, because it meant that we went from having however many 5000 products we had to having one more.
Q. Indeed, and you, for marketing reasons, were presenting something as new because that was better from a marketing perspective, whereas in fact it was old.
A. Yeah, that wasn't the thinking at the time. The thinking at the time was about broadening the 5000 range in line with the company strategy to have solutions for more applications.
Q. Why not simply say, "This is FR5000, which we have had for many years, which has now passed the BR 135 criteria and a BS 8414 test"? Why not say that?
A. We did talk about whether we wanted to do that, and there was some reasons why we didn't. I can't
necessarily remember all of them, but I can remember a couple.

FR5000 was already in the market, and was already being stocked in distribution, and what we wanted to avoid is people going in to a distribution outlet and ordering FR5000 and putting it into an application which wasn't in line with the way that our system was being marketed.
Q. No. I mean, was the thinking that you had to present RS5000 as a new product in order properly to attack Kingspan's K15 market share?
A. No, I don't think so. I think if the plan was to attack Kingspan's market share, we could have done what was suggested there, which is just to say that FR5000 can now be used above 18 metres.
Q. It wouldn't have had the same impact, though, would it?
A. I can't say whether it would or it wouldn't, but I don't think, from the market that I knew, that that would have been a problem, people knowing that FR5000 could then be used -- FR5000 was multipurpose. It could be used in pitched roofs, in floors.
Q. On this point finally, the top of page 2 of this document \{CELO0000407/2\}, please, again it says:
"With the addition of Celotex RS5000 to an unrivalled PIR insulation product range, Celotex

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products achieve better U-values with thinner solutions."

Again, that is suggesting -- in fact, it's stating in terms -- that RS5000 is an addition to an existing product range, but it wasn't, was it?
A. When comparing the two products, no, but in terms of putting the product into a new application, then that's the thinking behind what we were doing there.
Q. Now, if we can go back a page, please, to the second paragraph \{CEL00000407/1\}, we can see there that it says, in the second part of it, after the reference to BR 135:
"... and therefore is acceptable for use in buildings above 18 metres in height."

Again, that was misleading as a statement, wasn't it?
A. As a standalone statement, then yes.
Q. Yes. Well, it is a standalone statement --
A. Yes.
Q. -- isn't it, here?
A. Yes.
Q. And it was misleading, therefore, wasn't it?
A. It's made its way into this press release without the substantiation of the system.
Q. Yes, and it makes the press release misleading, doesn't
it?
(Pause)
A. It's misleading to say that the product could be used in buildings above 18 metres in height, but again, that wasn't our intention. It was more about telling the market with a press release what we had and then looking for people to get more information, go to the website, et cetera.
Q. I suggest to you that, yet again, this is I think perhaps the fifth time we've seen that mantra, it was not only misleading, but deliberately and dishonestly so, and you knew that.
A. Again, that wasn't what -- that wasn't what I was looking to do when I was launching the material, that wasn't on my mind.
Q. You were not involved in the drafting here. Were you involved in the drafting of the specification guide and the compliance guide and the datasheet, or any of those, that we have looked at?
A. No, generally, that would have been -- the role of that would have been product management with technical input as well.
Q. As head of marketing, you would have hardly let those into the marketplace unless you had reviewed them and were happy with them, though, would you?
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A. I would have reviewed them, read them, and based on the information that I had in my mind at the time, I would have said they were okay, yes. We did also seek guidance as well from Saint-Gobain.
Q. I was going to ask you that. How high up did approval of these documents go within Saint-Gobain?
A. Sorry, I'm ... because of privilege, I'm not sure how to answer that.
Q. Well, I'm not interested in asking you anything about legal advice. I just want to know at an executive level who within Saint-Gobain approved the marketing material we have been looking at?
A. The materials, and I don't know how many of them, but
they went to the Saint-Gobain legal team.
Q. Did they go to anybody on the executive side of Saint-Gobain's business?
A. I don't know.
Q. Right.
A. I don't know who -- I know the people who I think looked at the documents or who managed that for us, but I don't know what roles they had within Saint-Gobain at board level.
Q. Now, can I go to \{CEL00002108\}, please, and I would like to go to the bottom of the page, where you can see an email from Bex Hartlebury.

She was the marketing communications manager at the time, wasn't she, or one of them?
A. Bex was our only marketing communications manager. She left the business in early August, so ...
Q. Early August 2014?
A. 2014. She would have been in her notice period at this point, yes.
Q. Now, we see this email to you on 7 July, and she says in big red bold letters :
"This needs to include BS 8414 [and] BR135 can you add in to the clause as not sure where it should go.
"Thanks."
Then she sets it out:
"Specification Clause.
"Celotex RS5000."
Can you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. It says what it says there:
"The rainscreen cladding insulation shall be Celotex RS5000 ..."

If we look halfway through the third line, it's a bit difficult to tell, but you can just about see it, there's some additional text which says:
"RS5000 has been successfully tested to BS 8414-2 and meets the performance criteria of BR 135."

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If we look at the top of that page, we can see that you have responded to her on the same day, and put:
"As below. Again, JR can confirm this is technically accurate. I have taken the wording from the Technical Bulletin that is at draft stage."

So you had inserted -- is this right? -- the blue words there; yes?
A. There does look to be a difference in colour in that, and I have said "As below", so I would imagine I have copied -- cut my wording into that for Jon to approve.
Q. Well, for Jon to approve, you say that, for Jon to confirm that it's technically accurate, but you were putting the wording in, subject to that; yes?
A. Yes.
Q. You refer to a technical bulletin that is at draft stage; what was that document?
A. I don't recall whether -- I don't think we'd launched a technical bulletin.
Q. Right.
A. Technical bulletin sounds like -- we used to do some internal documents into -- communications into parts of the business, I can't remember if they were called technical bulletins, but it's not something I remember as being a marketing -- a market-facing document.
Q. I see.
Can we go to \{CEL00009674\}, please. This is another email from Ms Hartlebury to you a few days later at the bottom of the page, and the title or subject is "RS5000 Press Lunch". She is looking to book a restaurant in London called the Duck and Waffle. You can see that.
You reply on 15 July 2014 at the top of the page, and you say in the second paragraph:
"Craig's view was that the above 18 m part was not always prominent enough and we can look at this on the spec guide, technical guide and datasheets. We always need to be careful how we validate the +18 m message. We can't have it in too many places as a stand alone statement. I'd be concerned we would need to get too techy with the press media and end up causing confusion."
Now, by "validate" there, did you mean caveat or qualify?
A. Yes, this is the point I was making a few minutes ago, where we needed to make sure that we validated/caveated the message.
Q. Yes. So we can take it from this that, at the time, not only were you involved in the drafting of these documents, but were clearly concerned that you shouldn't have that statement, "above 18 metres", in too many places as a standalone statement; that's what you

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were --
A. Yes.
Q. -- communicating to --
A. Yes.
Q. That was because, unless it was qualified, it would have the potential to mislead people into thinking that RS5000 was generally acceptable for use in buildings above 18 metres, as opposed to use only in the system as tested.
A. Yes.
Q. Why didn't you tell Bex Hartlebury that, as a standalone statement, it shouldn't be anywhere, rather than in "not too many places"?

## (Pause)

A. I think at the time there was materials that would only have -- you know, wouldn't have the ability to have all of that technical information, so that would be why.
Q. Was Celotex trying, were you trying, Mr Chambers, from what you could tell, trying to tread the finest of lines between the big sales banner, " suitable for use above 18 metres", and the small print?
A. No.
Q. The qualification.
A. No.
Q. It looks as if you were, because you were saying, "We
can't have it in too many places as a stand alone statement", so that would require a judgement to be made, wouldn't it, about how often you made the standalone statement and where?
A. Yes.
Q. Therefore that judgement was a fine one, wasn't it? It was a matter of gauging it, working out the risk.
A. I don't remember it going into that much -- that much level of thought. I think it was just making sure -what I'm trying to do there is communicate a comment that's come to me from Craig, and giving Bex an understanding that we need to be careful about having "above 18 metres" as a general message, which I think is linked to the email below, which is talking about the press launch.
Q. Let's move on in time, then, to January 2015, \{CEL00003457\}, please. This is an email in which, at the bottom of page 1 , we can see, if we go to it, you email Debbie Berger, forwarding her a document, and the document, if you go over the page \{CELO0003457/2\}, is a request that Jonathan Roome had received in a phone call he had had on 7 January with one of the façade engineers from Buro Happold. He says to Debbie Berger, who was by then the product manager in place of Jon Roper:

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"I have just come off the phone with one of the Façade Engineers from Buro Happold.
"She would like us to comment on the suitability of the use of RS5000 in the environment above 18 m .
"Please can you consider and get an answer back to me by the end of the week."

If we go up to page 1 \{CELO0003457/1\}, you ask
Ms Berger -- she sends this to you:
"What is your view on this system?"
Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. If we go to the email at the top of the page, her email to you on 13 January:
"Hi Paul
"I spoke briefly to Jonathan about this at Conference. I mentioned the drawing is very different to the build-up of our system test and the design is [as] such unsuitable for RS5000.
"Ultimately we are not in a position to give compliance. All we can do is refer people to the details of our compliance guide and if required our copy of BR135 which details our system.
"They should discuss with Building Control their design before ordering materials or work starts on site.
"Those are my thoughts.
"Would you like a set of words that gives that message in a friendly way?"
Now, the approach that she's taking in that email there is or was clearly correct, wasn't it?
A. Yes.
Q. You didn't go back to her, did you, and tell her that RS5000 could be used in a much wider range of applications than the system itself?
A. No.
Q. And that's because you knew it couldn't be?
A. Unless that decision was made by somebody else who had reviewed the system in line with their own building.
Q. There were no tenable arguments you could come up with in favour of using RS5000 in a wider application than the system as tested, particularly where you were dealing with specialist façade engineers such as Buro Happold.
A. No.
Q. If we go to \{CELO0003607\}. This is an email from you to Richard John on 31 March 2015. You can see that now on the screen. "RS5000" is the subject. "Hi Jonno", is your greeting. It relates to -- I don't think I need to show you the whole of the email string behind it -a rainscreen opportunity in Scotland. Do you remember that?
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A. No, I don't remember this email.
Q. Let's look at page 2 \{CEL00003607/2\} and see if we can trigger a recollection of what this was about.
If you look at page 2, you can see that there's an email on 26 March 2015 from Andrew Jennings at SIG to Richard John, which has a query in red:
"When they say it was tested with 12 mm Fibre Cement Panels are they talking about something like an Eternit Rainscreen Panel? And is this the only type of panel that the board is certified for use with?"
That question gets passed to you by Richard John, as we can see from the top of page 2. Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. "Paul
"Please see below question ..."
If we go back to page 1 \{CEL00003607/1\}, you reply to him.
So that's the context, and you're answering his question of 27 March on 31 March, and you say:
"Hi Jonno,
"With regard to your question below, the compliance guide we have put together for RS5000 states (page 4) that the external cladding panel is 12 mm Marley Eternit Natura panel. Whilst the panel does not need to be specifically a Marley panel, it must be one that
performs to the same level of specification and performance as this. Having looked at the datasheet for this panel the Fire Resistance is quoted as A2-s1,d0 when tested in accordance with EN13501-1. Would be worth validating the specification / performance of the Marley rainscreen panel."

Now, you must have realised when telling
Richard John that that that wasn't correct. When I say
"that", you say it must be one that performs to the same
level of specification and performance. That wasn't right, was it?
A. No, I think what I'm doing there is saying to Jonno that if he wants to have a conversation with -- you know, this is the information, if he wants to -- if he wants SIG or their client to have a conversation, he needs to be doing that with somebody else, but I'm making him aware of the performance of the Marley panel.
Q. Well, what you say in the second sentence there is:
"... the panel does not need to be specifically a Marley panel, it must be one that performs to the same level of specification and performance as this."

But that's not correct, is it, because that's not what BR 135 says, and indeed it's not what your marketing literature says?
A. No, this is an email I don't recall seeing and is

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different to the approach that I've taken with other emails that I have seen.
Q. Well, why did you take that approach when responding to Richard John's query?
A. I don't know.
Q. I want to ask you some questions about the full test report.

Can we go to \{CEL00003335\}, please. This is an email from you to Ian Lathbury on 3 October 2014 in relation to a Keepmoat project. You're responding to a question that had come up from Luke Cresswell at Simco, where I think he had wanted the complete test report, and you say to him:
"Hi Ian,
"As discussed, can you please confirm the exact information they are after and we can look to assist. We are not able to issue the full test report as this is proprietary and confidential information to Celotex and the RS5000 launch."

Why were you not prepared to show Mr Cresswell of Simco the full report?
A. The approach to test reports in Celotex from the day I joined was always not to issue test reports. So it's a policy that the company had, which is why I've said for this that it's not to be issued.
Q. Was this something to do with any reluctance connected to the presence of figure 18 and the fact that magnesium oxide could be seen there?
A. No, I wouldn't have been thinking about that at the time. As I said, this is all about a behaviour that's been embedded and regardless of the -- what the test report was, Celotex was always reluctant to send out details of test reports to the market.
Q. What was specifically proprietary and confidential about the RS5000 BRE test report?
A. Again, I don't think I would have been thinking about the specific content of the test report; it was just a request for the full test report, which would always be met with a no.
Q. Did you ask anybody higher up the management chain about whether or not on this occasion you might be able to let the person asking for the test report see it, perhaps under a non-disclosure agreement? Did you pursue it?
A. I don't remember.
Q. Was this just a knee-jerk reaction based on habit?
A. I wouldn't say it was knee jerk, but it was certainly based out of a policy that the company had, which I had learnt after I joined, which was about test reports being sent out to clients.
Q. Right. So this was, as I say, an automatic reaction,

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a blanket reaction, if you don't like knee-jerk; you never send out full test reports as a matter of practice?
A. I wouldn't say we never did, but I don't believe our policy was that we would do it.
Q. If it wasn't a policy with that exception, on what occasions would you exceptionally send a test report to people who asked for it?
A. For example, we would have sent them to people when there was desktop studies done for RS5000.
Q. By this time, October 2014, was there a desktop study done for RS5000?
A. I don't know.
Q. \{CEL00003784\}, please. This is an email from you to Richard John on 15 August 2014, and this is the second email down, where you send him, although we can't see it from the email, a copy of the full BRE test report. You say:
"As discussed. Strictly for your eyes only please ...!"

And he responds with an X , which I take it is simply an acknowledgement.

You say "As discussed"; can you remember what you discussed with Mr John?
A. No, not based on that email or that timing.
Q. Given that Mr John was part of Celotex, why was it strictly for his eyes only?
A. I don't know. Without knowing the background or the context as to why we sent that out, I don't know.
Q. Can we look at Knauf and the prospective partnership with them next, please, as a topic.
\{CEL00003360/3\}, please. This is an email from Paul Reid to Debbie Berger on 24 October 2014. It's quite a long string. I'm going to start with page 3.

This is an email, as I say, from Paul Reid to Debbie Berger, 24 October 2014, and we can see you were copied in on that.
A. Yes.
Q. It related to "Knauf \& Celotex - New Products". It was about carrying out a BS 8414 test on their own system, and she was being asked to advise on the difference between that and the tested system and the possibility of it passing.

Do you remember that background?
A. I remember Knauf speaking to us about a potential supply of our product for them to have a PIR solution in their own above-18-metre system.
Q. Yes. If you go to the foot of page 2 \{CELO0003360/2\}, we will see the email that Debbie Berger sends to you -or maybe it's Paul Reid. Perhaps you can tell me.

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I think it's Paul Reid, in fact, but she says:

## "Hi Paul,

"To confirm the drawing attached is not [too]
different from the system we tested. Points to discuss would be ..."

Then if we go to page 3 \{CELO0003360/3\}, she sets out her view, and you can see it there.

Then in the second paragraph, under all the bullet points, she says:
"These are my initial observations if you like. The harder question of whether this is suitable to be used above 18 m would need to discussed further perhaps with Paul Evans."

Is that because you had been managing Jon Roper through the 8414 test period and had a good understanding of the above-18-metre requirements?
A. I think it's because Jon Roper left the marketing team to go and join sales and Debbie joined, and Paul's given that to Debbie in her role as taking over above-18-metre market, and Debbie has defaulted to myself to become involved.
Q. You respond on the same day. If we go to page 2
\{CELO0003360/2\}, you say:
"Debbie,
"Thanks for coming back quickly on this. My
understanding is that Knauf will perform their own BS8414 test to include RS5000 but it was useful to get sight of their planned system so we can provide guidance on how this compares to how we tested."

You see that?
A. Yes.
Q. Then she responds to you at the bottom of page 1
\{CELO0003360/1\} and over to page 2 on 25 October 2014.
We can see the email at the bottom of page 1 timed at 11.13:
"I understand Paul's question now.
"There are other details which I've not fed back to Paul regarding our Pass for RS5000. I wasn't sure how much detail to go into but design considerations included orientation of the board, the base board below the cladding that separates the fire chamber from the structure and also the thickness of the A2 cladding, we used a 12 mm board."

Then she goes on, over the page at page 2
\{CEL00003360/2\}:
"The idea behind these little design tweaks was to delay the fire entering the cavity and contacting RS5000 for as along as possible. It's thought the design contributed to the flames taking 20 mins of the 30 min test to enter the cavity and contact Celotex thus 97
minimising fire propagation."
Now, you, of course, I think, were already aware of that, weren't you? You were already aware of those little design tweaks that she's referred to.
A. Yeah, I don't recall at the time linking what Debbie was saying to anything pre-launch or during the testing process, but that is what she seems to be saying there, yes.
Q. Well, the little design tweaks she's identifying, thickening the boards for example, were tweaks that you were aware of.
A. They were tweaks that I had been -- I had seen slides, et cetera, but I wouldn't have been thinking about that when I was looking at this email.
Q. Now, one of those little tweaks which she doesn't refer to, of course, is the existence of the 6-millimetre magnesium oxide under an 8-millimetre Marley Eternit board, which she doesn't identify .

Was that one of the details that she knew about but hadn't fed back to Paul Reid, do you know?
A. I don't know.
Q. Did you know that she wasn't aware of that herself, or whether she was by that time?
A. I don't know whether Debbie would have been aware of the testing process that Celotex had been through.
Q. Right.

Then you respond to her, if we go to the email at the top of page 1 \{CEL00003360/1\}, please. You say in the second paragraph there:
"Subject to all of this detail being in the summary report we have provided for projects before then we can just wait and follow this detail up with any other meetings. I have not met with Knauf on this . Just Paul R and Jonathan Roome a couple of weeks ago for a kick off meeting."

You must have realised that the summary report would not have contained any detail about the 6 -millimetre magnesium oxide or the 8 -millimetre Marley Eternit boards, because it wasn't in the full classification report or indeed in the full test report?
A. Again, that detail isn't in my mind when I'm talking about this to Debbie.
Q. Can we move on to a different topic: LABC certificates .

Do you remember that LABC gave a first approval certificate, a drawing registration document, in August 2014, very shortly after launch?
A. I believe we got an LABC certificate, yes, in or around launch.
Q. And Mr Roper was initially leading on that initiative , wasn't he, I think?

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A. I believe so.
Q. And you were his line manager and therefore knew all about it?
A. I knew we were getting an LABC approval; whether I knew all about it, I don't know.
Q. Right. You were aware of what he was doing, though, in relation to obtaining the LABC certificate, I think, weren't you?
A. I was aware he was getting an LABC, yes.
Q. Let's look at \{CELO0001017\}. This is an email from Jon Roper, if we look at the foot of the page, dated 29 August 2014, to all the sales teams and marketing and tech department:
"LABC Registered Detail Approval - Celotex RS5000.
" All,
"Please find attached our LABC registered detail certificates for Celotex RS5000."

He sent those around, and then if you look at the top of page 1, you can see that you respond.
A. Yes.
Q. You say:
"Outstanding. Well done.
"Now just the NHBC please!!"
Were you pleased because having LABC approval was valuable to Celotex, and particularly its ability to
market RS5000?
A. From memory, and from what I understood of the project, having an LABC certificate was, yes, important to have with the product.
Q. If you look at the certificate, we can see what was issued. \{CELO0000009\}, please. This is the LABC registered details drawing and document list which was issued. Under the first box you can see it says, "RS5000 PIR insulation board", and then there is a long list of supporting documentation reference numbers. You see that? It includes the BRE Global test report number 295255, issue 2, dated 11 August 2014, there at the bottom of that box.
A. Yes.
Q. Then there is a box which says "Limitations of use", and it says:
"For use in rainscreen wall construction including above 18 metres height. The required thickness of board for a particular construction must be established with the use of the Celotex online calculator ."
Now, the limitation on use there is not the limitation on use which bears any resemblance to the caveats in your marketing literature.
A. No.
Q. The statement "For use in rainscreen wall construction

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including above 18 metres height" was so general as to be thoroughly misleading itself, wasn't it?
A. Yes, I don't know who has put that wording in.
Q. Well, we'll come to that, but do you accept, on its face, it is a thoroughly misleading statement?
A. On its own as one sentence, then yes, unless that certificate is supported with other information.
Q. Then let's go down to "Advice Notes":
"Celotex RS5000 can be used with a variety of cladding systems (including masonry or rainscreen systems) and can be fixed back to a structural steel frame with a sheathing board or direct back to masonry."
Now, first of all, the statement that RS5000 can be used with a variety of cladding systems was manifestly incorrect, wasn't it?
A. It wasn't correct, no.
Q. And, again, thoroughly misleading as a result; yes?
A. Yes.
Q. And the suggestion that it could be used for masonry was misleading in the sense that it suggested that it had passed a specific test for masonry, namely part 1 of BS 8414, when it hadn't.
A. Yes. Again, I don't know where those words have come from.
Q. Then it goes on:
"Celotex RS5000 has successfully tested to BS 8414:2 2005, meets the criteria set out in BR 135 ..."

Then we see again the now mantric words:
"... and therefore is acceptable for use in buildings with storeys above 18 m in height ( subject to the board being fixed to a non-combustible substrate ) alternative compliance to ADB."

Now, that sentence there was misleading because it was suggesting that RS5000 was acceptable for use in buildings with storeys above 18 metres in height with only one qualification, and the qualification related only to the board being fixed to a non-combustible substrate.
A. Yes, that's what it says.
Q. Well, it's misleading, isn't it?
A. Yes.
Q. And to be clear, it 's thoroughly misleading because the qualification was not simply subject to the board being fixed to a non-combustible substrate, but subject to the use of RS5000 being in exactly the same system as tested. That's right, isn't it?
A. Yes.
Q. Now, you asked about where this wording comes from. Let's see.

Can we leave that up on the screen, and go, please,
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to another document, \{CELO0001995\}. We will have two on the screen at the same time.
(Pause)
Yes, thank you.
What I want to compare is the advice notes in the LABC certificate with Mr Roper's email of 17 June 2014 to Tim Bartlett at West Suffolk, LABC West Suffolk, and also copied to David Ewing at LABC. That's the email on 17 June on the right-hand side of the screen.

If you look at the advice notes on the left -hand side:
"Celotex RS5000 can be used with a variety of cladding systems (including masonry or rainscreen systems) and can be fixed back to a structural steel frame with a sheathing board or direct back to masonry."

If you cast your eye to the right-hand side of the screen, you can see that that is word for word the same as Mr Roper's first bullet point in his email, can't you?
A. Yes.
Q. If you then go to the third bullet point down, we will read back the other way. This is the email:
"Celotex RS5000 has successfully tested to BS 8414:2 2005, meets the criteria set out in BR 135 and therefore is acceptable for use in buildings with storeys above

18 m in height ([and note the gap before the word 'subject'] subject to the board being fixed to a non-combustible substrate ) alternative compliance to AD B."

Now cast your eye to the left and see in the advice notes halfway down the block of text, it says exactly the same thing, including even the gap after the first bracket and before the second bracket around the parentheses "subject to the board being fixed to a non-combustible substrate". Do you see?
A. Yes.
Q. Now, Mr Roper told us yesterday that the text that he had sent to the LABC on 17 June was, so far as he could see, cut and pasted into the certificate there. Do you accept that?
A. It's cut -- yes, it's like-for-like.
Q. Yes, indeed, down to the way in which the lettering is set out. Therefore, the what you have accepted are misleading statements originated with Mr Roper's email. (Pause)
A. I think certainly the third bullet's been copied from text we're using in other marketing materials and something else has been added about the board being fixed to a non-combustible substrate. That's not language that I've seen us use or know that we were

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using.
Q. You, as Mr Roper's line manager, were responsible for him sending this email to the LABC, weren't you?
A. I wasn't responsible for -- I knew we were going for LABC approval, but I wasn't aware of what Jon was going to say until the certificate has been published.
Q. When you saw the certificate, as we've seen you did when Mr Roper sent it to you, and you responded "Well done" -- I'm paraphrasing it -- didn't you notice that it contained a series of fundamentally misleading statements?
A. No, I didn't, on the basis that the LABC had sent it to us.
Q. Did you read it?
A. I don't recall whether I read it or how much detail I read it in.
Q. Mr Roper's email was deliberately worded the way it was in order to mislead any reader of the certificate and -we will have to explore this with the LABC -- the LABC cut and pasted his words into their certificate.

Now, on the face of it, that looks like what's happened. Do you accept that?
A. Certainly looks like we've asked them to put -- consider something in their certificate and they've just accepted it, yes.
Q. And that the certificate has come back to you, and did you know that your sales team was sending those certificates out to buyers of RS5000?
A. I knew we had LABC certification. I don't know how many times we would have sent it out.
Q. Did you know that this misleading certificate , the wording of which originated with Mr Roper, the man for whom you were responsible, was sent to Daniel Anketell-Jones at Harley for the Grenfell Tower project?
A. I didn't know that, no.
Q. Given that this certificate was sent to the marketing teams, it's hardly surprising that the marketing teams were quick on the uptake to get it out to their potential customers for RS5000 as soon as possible.
A. I don't know how that process of sending it out would have worked. I don't know whether it was -- it wouldn't have been sent out en masse, I don't think.
Q. Do you know why Mr Roper sent it to the marketing teams without you checking it first?
A. No, I don't.
Q. You were happy that he had done?
A. Sent it out?
Q. Well, you can see --
A. Or issued it, sorry?

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Q. We can go back to the email if you like. You can see that he had sent it out to the marketing teams and also to the technical teams, and your response wasn't, "Why have you done this without my approval?" Your response was, "Outstanding. Well done."

Do we take it from that that you hadn't read it before it had gone out?
A. I don't believe I read this before it went out, no.
Q. Why is that?
A. I don't know, just the -- Jon was working on the LABC approval and he was given -- you know, as part of the project, that's something he was doing.
Q. If you had read it when you received it and seen anything you didn't like about it, you would have gone back to Mr Roper and said, "Could you please withdraw this document from the marketing teams, it's a thoroughly misleading certificate "? You would have done that, wouldn't you, if you had --
A. If I'd -- yeah, if I'd known it was -- if I'd read it and seen that it was misleading, I would've asked Jon why it was saying what it was saying.
Q. Well, let's take it in stages. Did you read it? I think you said you did.
A. On the basis that I've replied to his email to say, "Well done", then I would have looked at it. Whether

I've read it in detail, I don't know.
Q. Well, it's not a very long document, and most of it is just technical detail. The only bits that are worth reading, really, are "Limitations of use" and "Advice Notes". It wouldn't have taken you very long to read this document, would it?
A. No.
Q. As some of the slides we saw yesterday suggest, launch with an LABC certificate would have been much better than launch without one; yes?
A. I think there was a ... I can't think of the word, sorry, but there was a focus on getting LABC approval at some point. I don't think it would have stopped the launch.
Q. You would have, having received this document, wanted to, if you were being honest, have read it, studied it, understood it and made sure you were happy with it, given its importance in the marketing effort. Is that wrong?
A. No, that's not wrong.
Q. Therefore, if we proceed on the basis that you did read it and wanted to approve it, can we take it that you saw and realised that the statements that I've pointed out to you and you have accepted are misleading, you saw and realised were misleading at the time?

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A. I don't believe I would have -- if I'd have thought they were misleading at the time, I would have done something about it.
Q. Well, you say that now. We know that you didn't go back to Mr Roper and say, "This document is thoroughly misleading in a number of different respects, please withdraw it immediately from the marketing teams", did you? On the contrary, you congratulated him.
A. Yes.
Q. And that is because, despite the fact that you knew, as you must have done because you had read this document, I would suggest, that it was thoroughly misleading, nonetheless it was of immense assistance in marketing RS5000 to as wide a customer base as possible.
A. I don't know whether that was my thinking at the time. I don't know.
Q. I'm suggesting to you that it was, and I would like your comment on it.
A. From getting the LABC registered detail, I don't ever remember thinking that this was going to give us lots of access to new projects without following what we were trying to do in our previous marketing efforts, which was about the literature and the system.
Q. Mr Evans, this LABC document was thoroughly misleading. You knew it was. You deliberately allowed it to go into
the marketplace, with the intention of misleading people who read it.
A. No. Again, from the time and from what I recall at the time, that's not what I was doing.
Q. And it went to Harley on the Grenfell Tower project. You didn't know that?
A. I didn't know that, no.
Q. As I put to you before, it's hardly surprising that it would have done, given the importance to the marketing team of having this document to give to their customers.
That was the point of it, wasn't it?
A. If someone wanted an LABC registered detail, then that would have been what we issued, yes.
Q. Now, it's right to say that there was later in the year some discussion about changing the LABC certificate we can see here on the screen for a later one.

Mr Roper said in his evidence that the LABC were in the process of changing their certificates, and that is indeed what happened. But briefly, there was a process behind that.

Can we go to \{CELO0001017/2\}. I'm sorry, that's my fault, we're in the same document, but if we go to page 2 , it says at the top:
"LABC are currently in the process of changing the format of their certificates and these are likely to be

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issued to us in the next couple of weeks. In the meantime, please use the existing certificates .
I recommend using the LABC Drawing \& Document List RD491 to issue to customers and specifiers as this contains more detail around the subject matter but both certificates can be issued and will be live on LABC's website within the next two weeks."

I just want to be clear with you that it's right that there was a process ongoing of changing the format, but Mr Roper was very keen to get the message across to the marketing department that the document we've been looking at, RD491, should go out to customers and specifiers, and you could see that from the email that you received and on which you congratulated him; yes?
A. Yes.
Q. Yes.

Now, going to that little bit of later history, and to be fair to you and to the LABC, can we go to \{CEL00002021\}, please. This is an email string of 6 November 2014, and it's an email to Sam Li at LABC from Debbie Berger, copying Jon Roper and you, if we look at the top of the page. The subject is :
"Important Changes to Your LABC Registration EW491 ..."

That's the topic.

If we go to page 2 \{CELO0002021/2\} of that document,
I think it's the best place to find it, this is an email from Sam Li on 3 November 2014 to Jon Roper, not copied to anybody, about the recent improvements LABC has made to the registered detail scheme. He says that new registration certificates have been created, et cetera.

If we go to the next email up from that, that document is the one that goes from Jon Roper to Debbie Berger on 3 November, foot of page 1
\{CELO0002021/1\}, and he says:
"Debs
"For you.
"Please go back to LABC and ask to take out any references that RS5000 is the same product as FR5000."

You're not copied in on that, but if we go to the top of page 1, as we saw before, you were copied in on Debbie Berger's response to Sam Li, and she says:
"Hi Sam
"Please find attached some paragraphs of text as suggestions for use in your LABC certificates and fact sheets for RS5000
"1. To replace 'description of product' in both certificates ."

And then some other changes.
Why did you think Mr Roper asked Debbie Berger to

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ask Sam Li to remove reference to the fact that RS5000 was the same product as FR5000?
A. I don't know why he would have asked that, other than maybe looking to have RS5000 as our only solution in that market.
Q. Yes. Maybe looking to have; you mean maybe looking to present RS5000 as your only solution, in other words as a new product when in fact it was an old one?
A. The product was the same but we were looking to make sure that RS5000 could be the rainscreen cladding product for that particular application.
Q. Then if we go to \{CELO0008691\}, please, we need the bottom of page 1 of that email run for the date stamp. Debbie Berger, 6 November, to Sam Li. Then if we go over the page \{CELO0008691/2\}, she says -- this is the same day as the previous message:
"Hi Sam
"I've just noticed the website is live with the certificate and fact sheet.
"Is ... it possible to limit visibility or better remove these until we have sorted out the wording?"

If we go back to page 1 \{CELO0008691/1\}, we can see the LABC response.

Now, I should just have picked this up with you, that her email to Sam Li was copied to you. Just go
back to the bottom of page 1 , just pick that up.
Debbie Berger's email to Sam Li, copied to Jon Roper and to you, Mr Evans. You see that. So you could see her message to Sam Li.

Then Sam Li's response at the top of page 1 comes back to Debbie Berger and is also copied to you:
"Hi Debbie,
"Sorry for the delay in getting round to your emails. No problem at all. I will check with my colleague who deals with the website if we can make your landing page not visible to members of the public.
"I will check with my Manager to see if we can make the suggested changes in your attachment on the certificates and website."

Now, was it your understanding, looking at that email chain at the time, that although new form certificates had been issued, they weren't generally available until the wording was to be sorted out?
A. I don't recall this particular situation, but it would suggest that we're asking the LABC not to publish something on their website until we're happy with the wording.
Q. And we know that -- well, you tell me: were the LABC certificates that had been issued in August 2014 withdrawn at this point?
A. I don't know.
Q. If we look at \{LABC0000312\}, this is the actual certificate, EW491, and we can see that it says in the box on the left, under "Description of Product":
"This is an assessment of a PIR insulation board by Celotex designed for use within rain screen construction. RS5000 is a textured aluminium foil faced PIR board that comes in thicknesses of between 50 mm and 150 mm ..."

## Then it says:

"... and goes through the same manufacturing process as the Celotex FR5000 product, the difference being it has been assessed by the BRE and complies with BR135:2013 for use in rain screen applications above 18 metres in height, see conditions of certificate for more information."

You see that?
A. Yes.
Q. If you go to page 2 \{LABC0000312/2\}, these are the conditions of the certificate, and you can see in the second paragraph it says:
"The required thickness of board for a particular construction must be established with the use of the Celotex online calculator ."

Then it goes on to say:

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"Celotex RS5000 can be used with a variety of cladding systems (including masonry or rainscreen systems) and can be fixed back to a structural steel frame with a sheathing board or direct back to masonry."
Again, that was wrong, wasn't it?
A. If talking about the above 18 metres. What I'm not clear on is whether this LABC certificate is also trying to cover below 18 metres.
Q. Right. It does go on to say in the middle of the paragraph:
"For use on buildings with a floor more than 18 m above ground level, Celotex RS5000 has been successfully tested ..."
And then it says:
"This classification is only valid for the system specification and detailing outlined in section 2 of the BRE fire test report 295255 including the associated details found in section 4 test reports as an alternative compliance to AD B. A full copy of the report should be made available by Celotex ..."
Now, you were telling us earlier that it was Celotex's rarely departed from practice not to make full test reports available.
A. Yes.
Q. So how can you account for the fact that the LABC
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certificate that you're relying on to market this product told buyers or people who studied this certificate properly that they could get a copy of the test report from you, when in fact your practice was that you would refuse them if they asked?
A. Only the fact that I didn't know that that was a condition of the LABC certificate.
Q. Well, I' \(m\) asking you because you were in charge of this marketing effort, Mr Evans. Can you explain how you were, on the one hand, marketing this product on the back of this certificate which told potential buyers to ask you for the test report, but equally pursuing a policy of refusing requests for a test report when it came? How does that work out?
A. I think the policy which had been inherited during my time didn't consider things -- you know, LABC certification .
MR MILLETT: Mr Chairman, is that a convenient moment? SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Yes, I think it is, thank you very much.
MR MILLETT: I'm making reasonable progress. I will finish , I hope, at some point before the end of the afternoon to be able to get on to our next witness.
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Yes, we do have another witness waiting.
MR MILLETT: We do, and I will go and see him after this and
just make him aware of what we're doing.
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Well, Mr Evans, we will take a break
at this point so we can all get some lunch. We will
come back at 2.05 today, please.
THE WITNESS: Okay.
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: And please don't talk to anyone
about your evidence or anything relating to it.
THE WITNESS: Thank you.
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: All right? Thank you very much.
Thank you. 2.05, please. Thank you.
(1.05 pm)
(2.05 pm)
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Right, Mr Evans, ready to carry on?
THE WITNESS: I am, thank you.
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Good, thank you.
Yes, Mr Millett.
MR MILLETT: Thank you, Mr Chairman.
Mr Evans, can I ask you to be shown \{CEL00003121\},
please. This is an email on 16 May 2014 from you to
Jon Roper, subject "Above 18m". Just putting it in its
chronological context, this is two days after the second
day of the MAG meeting, all right? You start the email

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\section*{by saying:}
"Another one for my 4 and a bit hour journey home (if I'm lucky !!!). Absolutely agree with all these points. I will give my view on some of this when we speak."

Just so you know, what he was sending to you was a long detailed email about the marketing of RS5000. Then you say:
"Please add the meeting with Jonathan Cheeseman with SG Legal to your list. I think Craig was looking at Friday 30th (late afternoon) once the bus event is over."

Pausing there, what's the bus event? Is that the business event?
A. No, the bus event is the three-month tour of the UK that Celotex undertook between March and May.
Q. Oh, I see. So bus means bus?
A. Yes, bus means bus.
Q. Right:
"Can you please this afternoon speak with Catherine to ask her to approach Jonathan to arrange the meeting. Content wise, your MAG presentation can provide all the background we need to explain our approach.
"Please also check with Carol on PR availability to visit NHBC with you. Ideally we need all these items

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completed by month end."
The MAG presentation that you're referring to there, that's clearly a document, isn't it?
A. Yes.
Q. What was the MAG presentation? Was it the long 17-page one we know he sent you during the meeting on 14 May, or was it the shorter version?
A. I wouldn't recall which one of those two I meant.
Q. Right.

Looking at the purpose of your reference to it there, was it the document that you were planning to send to Jonathan Cheeseman at SG Legal?
A. I don't know whether we were sending the document to Jonathan or that was just for the present -- the meeting for Jonathan on the 30th.
Q. Right. Can we take it, though, from this that when you said "Content wise, your MAG presentation can provide all the background we need to explain our approach", we know you saw the 17-page version by this stage, can we take it that you had looked at and satisfied yourself that the full content of the MAG presentation was something which could form the background to what you were going to explain to the legal department?
A. I believe the MAG presentation, I don't know which one of those two, would have provided the detail that we

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wanted to use for that meeting, yes.
Q. And you were sufficiently familiar with the contents of that presentation to be able to form the opinion that it was something which could be used to explain the background?
A. On the basis of the date of the email and that it was only just after that MAG meeting, then yes.
Q. Thank you.

Now, can I go to the topic of NHBC.
We've already discussed together the meeting that Mr Roper had with you in your office on 19 June about NHBC and their potential concerns. I want to look at the period post-launch.

Can we go to \{CEL00001020\}, please. This is an email from Jon Roper to you on 5 September 2014, and it relates to ongoing problems with the NHBC accepting the test. It's a long email, but that's the topic of it.

Do you remember reading this email at the time?
A. I can't say now whether I recall reading it.
Q. It's addressed to "All", and he explained that that's because this was a draft email that he wanted to send to people. Do you remember that?
A. Not specifically, no.
Q. He was asking you to sign it off.
A. Okay.
Q. Now, in the fourth paragraph there, he refers to competition with Kingspan. He says:
"I have also been told of a number of occasions now that Kingspan K15 has successfully tested to BS 8414-2:2005 onto steel frame (Metsec). This has apparently only happened recently and has not been included in their BBA certificate. To support any potential challenges we may face with the NHBC on the way we have tested (i.e thickness and choice of cladding panel, sheathing board etc.), it is imperative we understand how K15 that seemingly is accepted by NHBC has tested to 8414-2:2005. I am told that the system used a cement particle board rather than a non-combustible sheathing board and a combustible cladding panel. The details in particular around what type of panel was used for the exterior of this system are crucial and would hugely aid our argumentation."

Were Celotex adopting a strategy of seeking to put pressure on the NHBC into accepting your BR 135 classification by pointing out to them that they'd accepted Kingspan's?
A. I don't think we were putting pressure on the NHBC. I think there would have been a question asked within the business, which is: why is Kingspan K15 able to be 123
used on NHBC projects and Celotex's isn't?
Q. Putting the question a slightly different way, was the strategy to seek to persuade NHBC that because they had previously accepted Kingspan’s BR 135 and BS 8414 test, then they should do the same with yours?
A. I think we would want to understand if we could and, if not, why we couldn't.
Q. In the penultimate paragraph you(sic) say:
"Having led the way in being transparent of the tested system that complied with BR 135, we hope that contractors will challenge our competitors to provide the same information to have a true understanding of what has been tested."

It's simply not true, is it, that Celotex had been transparent about the system which complied with BR 135, is it?
A. Based on the information that I now have, then it wasn't -- the system marketed wasn't the same as the system tested.
Q. Celotex had not been transparent about the system tested, had it?
A. No, it hadn't.
Q. No, and you knew that?
A. Again, when I was launching the product, that information that I had been made aware of wasn't in my
thinking what we signed the marketing and launch off .
Q. We have been through that.

Now, can we go to \{CELO0001022\}, please. This is an email at the bottom of page 1 and on to the top of page 2, if we can just look at that, from NHBC, Jon Behan, of 22 September 2014.

If we start at the bottom of page 1 , we can see that message, and we will come to that in a minute. But just to show you, you saw this, if we scroll up page 1.
Jon Roper receives that email from Michael Healey, and then if we scroll up page 1 a little bit more, we get to Jon Roper sending that to you, "FYI". So you saw this email chain, at least according to this email run.

If we go to Jon Behan's email at the bottom of page 1 and on to page 2 , what he says there, and let's look at the top of page 2 \{CELOO001022/2\}, is:
"As stated, NHBC has issues with the test certification recently achieved. Celotex technical department are fully aware of the issues raised."

If you look a little bit lower down the same page, page 2, you can see towards the bottom of page 2 an email from Jon Behan to Michael Healey which says:
"At present Celotex holds no relevant testing certification for the insulation to be used above 18 m . This has been discussed between technical departments of

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both NHBC and Celotex."
When you saw this email run, did you understand that Jon Behan was saying that, as far as NHBC was concerned, it would not accept RS5000 above 18 metres on any project?
A. Yes, that's my understanding.
Q. Yes.

Can we go to \{CEL00003445\}, please. This takes us to January 2015. If we look at the email you get at the top of the page from Nigel Waring, it's sent to Jon Roper, copied you, "For your [information]", and what you get is an email from Nigel Shields of Durkan to Nigel Waring of Celotex, also on 7 January, where Nigel Shields of Durkan says:
"Morning Nigel."
So this is a Nigel to Nigel email:
"Having discussed the use of insulation with the NHBC yesterday and what they are looking for in terms of third part assurance, they are looking for BBA accreditation, they would not accept the fire test certification you have at present as in their words it does not represent [a] true test of the product in all of its applications. They are claiming that it does burn as does the Kingspan K15 product and are very nervous of it being used in high rise buildings, they
are currently consulting with the Fire brigade on the use of these materials."

Did you ever hear anything further about this consultation with the Fire Brigade?
A. Not that I can remember, no.
Q. Did the NHBC ever raise these concerns that they expressed in this email to Nigel Waring with you?
A. I don't believe so.
Q. When you saw Nigel Shields' message to Nigel Waring which I've just read to you, did that not come as a bit of a shock to you?
A. I don't recall how I felt when I saw the email. I think we knew after launch that there would be -- we might not be allowed on NHBC projects, and that we would carry on having a dialogue with the NHBC to understand what we needed to do to be allowed.
Q. Did you regard yourself as on notice now that the NHBC regarded your BS 8414 test as unrepresentative, and RS5000 as dangerous, at least if used in applications other than that specifically tested?
A. I understood that NHBC wouldn't accept our product on those projects, then we wouldn't be accepted.
Q. It's not just a question of acceptance, is it? It's also the fact that they now regarded the use of your product on or in cladding systems other than exactly

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that which had been tested under your BS 8414 test as dangerous?
A. Yes, that's what they're saying.
Q. Yes, and that must have come as something of a shock to you; no? Or was it something you always knew?
A. I wouldn't say it was something we always knew, I think we just knew that the NHBC at that point wanted more information from Celotex on the next stage maybe for the product.
Q. We don't see you going to your marketing department or asking either Jon Roper, who I think had left and gone into sales by this point, or Debbie Berger, we don't see you saying to them, "You must tell all the salespeople to reinforce the message that RS5000 can only be used in a system which is exactly the same as that tested". Now, leave aside the magnesium oxide. We don't see you doing that, do we?
A. I think -- and I can't remember the dates, but there's been projects and emails I've seen of projects where I've said that it has to be in line with the system as we tested, so I don't think it changed my approach to what we were saying on projects.
Q. But this is the NHBC coming to you and telling you that your certification is unacceptable because the product burns, and that it's not representative of a true test
of the product in all of its applications.
My question really is: why didn't that spur you to reinforce the message that was already in the marketing literature and get it out there into the market that, actually, in reality, RS5000 shouldn't be used at all unless it was part of a system exactly as tested?
A. I don't know why we didn't reinforce the message.
Q. Can I suggest why: it suited you commercially to keep selling RS5000 for as long as you could. That's the reason, isn't it?
A. I don't believe that was the strategy. I think the strategy that we'd had from launch going forward, which was: here's the marketing material, here's how we've tested the product, and it was for others to decide whether they felt that the product could be used in alternative systems.
Q. Is that really a fair summary of the strategy, Mr Evans? From all the documents we've seen, wouldn't a fairer summary of the strategy be: here is the product, here are some marketing materials which have a big banner telling you that it's usable above 18 metres and some small print with a qualification, and hope that some people won't pick up the qualification and buy it for use in systems other than that which exactly was tested?
A. Certainly from my side, by making the system noticeable
on the specification literature and other things we put in place on, like, the U-value calculator as a warning box before people selected the RS application, I don't believe that was what I was thinking we should be doing.
Q. And worse than that, even the most scrupulous of specialists in the market, reading your marketing literature, would never know that in fact even the system as described wasn't in fact as tested.
A. No.
Q. And that was also part of your marketing strategy, to get this product away into the market, compete with Kingspan, and make as much money from it as possible in order to satisfy Saint-Gobain's commercial ambitions for it .
A. That wasn't part of the marketing strategy that I had discussed at the time, that we had done a system test, and that the system was going to be marketed clearly about it being a system, and marketed to those guidelines.
Q. Can we look at \{CELO0003660/7\}, please. This is a very long email chain. What we will find is an email from Mark Wakeling at Berkeley Group on 5 March 2015 at 9.53 to Jonathan Roome, copied to Richard John.

If we look up the chain in this email chain, we see you're copied in on it. If we scroll up, I think, to
the bottom of page 5 \{CELO0003660/5\}, over to page 6,
Jonathan Roome sends this to you on 1 May. So it comes to your attention, copied to Richard John, and the subject is "RE: Celotex RS5000 \& the NHBC":
"Hi Paul,
"We are being chased on a response regarding the RS claim by the SFS manufacturer to Berkeley Group/St Edward.
"Please can you let me have an official response to the claim."

So that's how it comes to your attention with a request.

If we look back, please, to Mr Wakeling's email at page 7 \{CEL00003660/7\}, I want to ask you about that. This is Mr Wakeling of Berkeley Group, 5 March. He says:
"Jonathan,
"I have had two recent meetings with two different NHBC Special Project Surveyors. Whilst nothing has been officially issued by NHBC both advised NHBC would no longer approve the use of PIR or Phenolic insulation in buildings taller than 18 m . As it stands they will only accept the approach outlined by BCA (as attached):
"1. Material of limited combustibility e.g. Rockwool
"2. Evidence based approval from BRE or similar for

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the precise wall construction
"3. Actual fire test data
"The above impacts on both our 190 Strand and Ph8a Stanmore projects.
"I am advised a major UK SFS company (I would prefer not to state their name) conducted a fire test with RS5000 (Option 3 of BCA Guidance) and they had to abandon the test as the insulation caught on fire 'very quickly '."

Now, when you received this email chain, did you read Mr Wakeling's email some way down the chain, towards the foot?
A. I don't recall. I think I understand the last paragraph of there, because I recall where we took that conversation. Now, whether that came from that email or a separate follow-up from this email which I didn't read, I don't know.
Q. Right.

The reality is that options 1,2 and 3 of those three options, you had pursued 2, which was the BS 8414 test, hadn't you?
A. Yes.
Q. And 3, actual fire test data, you didn't have, if that's what is meant by desktop.

What was your reaction to this email, do you
remember?
A. I don't recall any reaction I had to it. As I said, I can remember the work we then did with the major SFS company, which I think we -- well, which I think is related to that point, but I don't know whether that came, as I said, from a different conversation or email that came to me.
Q. Now, Mr Roome had forwarded this email to you asking for an official response to the claim. Had he done that because, although Mr Roper and Debbie Berger were the project managers for RS5000, in reality you were the senior person overseeing it and always had been?
A. I think Jonathan would have sent it to me, yes, because of the role I had in the business, and probably knowing that there would need to -- some words would need to be put together.
Q. If we scroll up in the email chain, please, to page 4 \{CELO0003660/4\}, we can see that at the bottom of page 4 and over on to page 5, Richard John comes back to Jonathan Roome and to you and says:

\section*{"Both}
"I feel that we need to respond to Mark with a lot of thought. As you both know, this has been hanging around now for a few months, and we have to make sure that our response [alludes] to the fact that we have

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been very active over this time period."
Now, that's right, isn't it, this has been hanging around for a few months? In other words, the concern that NHBC had had with Celotex's 8414 test and the question about whether it was properly representative of systems being commonly used in the market at the time, was one which had been hanging around, in fact, since the middle of June 2014?
A. Yes, certainly from those emails, and after the launch we had an email chain from the September.
Q. And really the time had now come for Celotex to decide what its position was and formulate it properly; is that right?
A. Yes, that would be right.
Q. We can see that your reaction to this is to set up a call. There's talk about a call in Richard John's email. In the middle of the page on page 4, you say:
"Are you both available now? I can send some conference call details and we can get 10 mins on this now."

Do you think ten minutes was really going to cover it? This was a complex subject on a delicate issue in relation to a major new project. Do you think it could be just covered in ten minutes, or did it require a lot of thought, as Richard John had suggested?
A. I don't think I'm saying that it's only ten minutes to finish -- to start it and finish it. I think that's maybe just an introductory call to kick things off.
Q. I see.

If we look up to page 3 \{CELO0003660/3\}, we can see
there's some rather standard discussion about arranging
a call. Richard John says:
"No, but can do first thing Tuesday morning on a CC."

And you go back:
"Cool. Will arrange now. Jonathan will call later this afternoon to explain my views having gone through this again."

Did you go through that again with Jonathan Roome?
A. I don't know.
Q. Or Jonathan Roper, if it's a different Jonathan.
A. I don't know.
Q. Did you have a discussion on that day -- it's 1 May -with either Jonathan Roome or Jonathan Roper to explain your views?
A. If I said there was going to be a call, I can't see why we wouldn't have had that call.
Q. Right. Do you remember what your views were that you explained, if you did have that call?
A. I believe my views would have been consistent with what

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we were saying at that time, which was around the system has been tested, and, until we have other testing or desktop studies or other options, then that's what we need to carry on with.
Q. If we look up the chain, I think we might be able to time the call more precisely. If we go to page 2 \{CELO0003660/2\}, there is an email string which one normally sees when people are on the phone or setting up a meeting. The long and short of it is that a meeting on 5 May was arranged and people were dialling into it, if you scroll up page 2 and into page 1 \{CELO0003660/1\}. For example, on page 1 at the foot, you see that Jonathan Roome says to you and Richard John, "I'm on waiting", and then so is Richard John, if we can see the top email.

So it looks like there was a call to discuss this very topic on 5 May, if not earlier . Do you remember that?
A. I don't remember the call, but it looks like there was a call being made.
Q. Do you remember what the upshot was?
A. I don't remember, no.
Q. So that's 5 May.

We can turn on to 6 May, next day, \{CEL00002037\}.
This is an email from Jonathan Roome forwarding you
an email chain from Squire and Partners, as we can see from the bottom of page 1 now on the screen, and there's a bit of a history to this from pages 2 and 3 , and I' ll summarise it for you, I think.

If we go to page 2 \{CELO0002037/2\} and over to page 3, we can see that Squire and Partners, who were architects -- at the bottom of page 2 we can see NHBC were communicating with Matthew Colledge, who was at Squire and Partners, an architect, about the use of phenolic insulation in high-rise buildings.

If you go to the top of page 3 \{CEL00002037/3\}, you can see what the issue is. It says in the second line there:
"The issue remains in that for sites started before end December 2013 Kingspan should have been consulted on buildings over 18 m and they should have confirmed that the façade has been assessed by them and is fine for use that particular building. This is as per the requirements of the BBA certification ... The BBA certificate has since been amended to include a wall type which has been tested (terracotta rainscreen) and if the construction is exactly as this BBA cert then that would be acceptable. But this is the only test Kingspan have had approved but are undergoing further tests on differing wall types at the moment to try and 137
demonstrate suitability.
"So, to answer the question, unless the wall make up is exactly as described in the Celotex BBA certificate which I understand used a large Eternit rainscreen board, you will have to demonstrate compliance using the guidance shown in the enclosed BCA document.
"If you decide to revert back to the Kingspan product, then confirmation should be sought from Kingspan that K15 is acceptable for your build up (assuming you haven't already got this )."

Now, you obviously weren't in on this email, and there isn't a BBA certificate for RS5000, as we know, so that I think must be a reference to something else. But that's the background to it.

If we go up, then, please, to page 2
\{CELOO002037/2\}, we can see the way this comes about.
Matthew Colledge writes to Jonathan Roome and says: "Jonathan,
"Please see below, I will call to discuss."
Then Jonathan Roome, bottom of page 1
\{CEL0002037/1\}, sends this to you:
"Paul,
" Interesting information from Squire \(\mathcal{E}\) Partners (Architects) regarding conversations with NHBC. Non-committal and claims that Kingspan have a new BBA
encompassing the testing of a terracotta build-up (Although I cannot find any BBA newer than December 2013)."

Then you go back to him:
"Jonathan.
"thanks for sending through. Clearly shows the change in NHBC approach from around February on this area. We are aware of Kingspan's testing on Terracotta but as you say yet to see this transfer into a new BBA. However, looking at the BBA website just now the K15 certificate is a more recent version [than] the one you attached. This new Issue 2 is dated December 2013 but looking at the fire section still references Part 1 of BS 8414 and no reference to terracotta cladding as the panel."

Now, in your reference there to "shows the change in NHBC approach from around February on this area", what did you mean by that, looking at the full email chain that we've looked at? What was the change?
A. I think February was around the time where Celotex were made aware of a project on -- I can't remember the exact name of the project, where the contractor had complained to Celotex about RS5000 being used and when we investigated it, and I don't know how long later, it transpired that the NHBC had actually signed off the

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building or were okay for the project to carry on. So I think my comment there is that we were seeing that the NHBC had signed an NHBC project off with Celotex being used on it .
Q. Is that the Octavius Street project, Ardmore?
A. Ardmore, that's right.
Q. We will come to some more detailed questions on that shortly. But you think that in February NHBC's position changed, did you? Just tell us in a nutshell what the change you detected was.
A. That they had said that they had looked to approve or had said -- approved Celotex's product on that particular project.
Q. Well --
A. Which I believe is --
Q. That's not a general change in approach. That's maybe a change on a project. It looks from this as if you're saying that this particular exchange "shows the change in NHBC approach from around February on this area". It doesn't look like you mean on this particular project, but on the applicability of BS 8414 system tests to a wider set of applications than the test itself. Is that what you're referring to?
A. I think the fact that it's dated February, the evidence that I've seen, that was an example of where we saw
something in the NHBC change in February insofar as allowing a Celotex product to be used on an NHBC project.
Q. Right. So your evidence is that, before February 2015, you thought that NHBC would allow your BR 135 and BS 8414 test results to be used on a wider set of systems than that which was tested?
A. I think the market intelligence we were getting from the launch was that the NHBC were saying you can't use Celotex, and then from this event in the February, they had said that it could be used, albeit on one particular project.
Q. Right.

Now, given those concerns, it's clear, isn't it, that the NHBC were not, at least by this time, prepared to approve RS5000 on the basis of only one test?
A. That they were?
Q. They were not.
A. Sorry, can you say that again, please? Sorry.
Q. It's clear by this time, isn't it, that at this point or by this point, the NHBC were not prepared to approve the use of RS5000 based only on the single test that you had achieved?
A. No, they weren't.
Q. Mr Roome in his witness statement says that he raised

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the need for further testing a number of times and continued to push Celotex management to commit further investment in testing or in desktop studies.

Can you tell us why no further BS 8414 tests were carried out so as to be able to satisfy the NHBC?
A. I think there was always a plan to do more testing.

I think that process took a longer amount of time than Jonathan Roome wanted it to, but I know that there was then the evolution into desktop studies, and the BCA document which Celotex -- or certainly I don't believe myself and the project team were aware of when we launched the product then came into the business I think around March/April of that year, and therefore there was a route to compliance through the BCA route.
Q. You say the BCA route; do you mean desktop studies?
A. I think desktop studies was one option on that document.
Q. Well, the desktop studies was first mentioned in a BCA document in issue 0 of its Technical Guidance Note 18, which had been issued in June 2014. Did you know that?
A. As I said, we didn't know that in June 2014, that that document existed.
Q. So when did you come to learn about the possibility of desktop studies?
A. I believe around -- desktop studies in line with the BCA document, around -- I can't remember exactly when,
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\]

March/April 2015, because that's when it was sent into the product marketing team.
Q. Did Celotex actually ever get a desktop study for RS5000 that would safely show that it could be used on systems other than that which had been tested under the BS 8414 test?
A. We certainly sent our test report to a third party and started commissioning desktop studies, yes.
Q. Did you ever get any?
A. I thought we did.
Q. When?
A. They were -- I can't remember the exact date without seeing the evidence.
Q. Right. Does the gradual arrival of desktop studies explain why there was no further BS 8414 test?
A. Yes, that would be a -- that would be the main reason.
Q. Did the NHBC, looking at it in general terms, come to accept Celotex's desktop studies when giving approval for projects which were different from the project which had been the subject of the BS 8414 test?
A. I don't know how many of those projects which we got desktop studies for were NHBC projects, so I don't know.
Q. Let's look at paragraph 169 of your statement. You say there, at page 49 \{CELO0010058/49\}, that you believe you were not aware of the BCA guidance note, which is

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Technical Guidance Note 18, until around March 2015.
You say a little bit lower down the paragraph, four lines up from the bottom:
"Had I been aware of it sooner, I believe that the contents of the Guidance Note would not only have been reflected in the marketing materials but would have focused attention much earlier on the possibility of desk top studies being a route to achieve a wider field of application."

Can we then go to \{CELO0001075\}. This is an email from March 2015 between RMA Architects and Celotex. This particular email is an email from Jonathan Roome to you, Mr Evans, copied to Debbie Berger, but the context of this is a request for a desktop study.

Can we go to pages 5 and 6 \{CEL00001075/6\} where we see that. We have to work up from the bottom, I'm afraid, at page 6, just to trace the context of this long email chain.

At the bottom of page 5 , top of page 6 , we can see this is an email from James Kirkman to Jonathan Roome, and James Kirkman is an architect at RMA Architects. This is 27 February 2015. That's the bottom of page 5.

Top of page 6 , second paragraph:
"I have attached our typical wall build up drawings. Could you confirm, if we were to replace the current
rigid insulation spec with the Celotex RS5000, if the build-up has been assessed according the assessment criteria in BR125-Fire Performance of External Insulation for Walls of Multi-storey buildings. If so, could you provide the certification to that effect?
" If not, then are Celotex able to have a desktop study report from a suitable independent UKAS accredited testing body (BRE, Chiltern Fire or Warrington Fire) stating whether, in their opinion, BR135 criteria would be met with the proposed system."

That's the background.
If we go up then to page 5 \{CELO0001075/5\}, we can see that Jonathan Roome sends a response to
James Kirkman and says that Celotex has been successfully tested to BS 8414-2 "and so can be considered for use in buildings above 18 m ", so thoroughly misleading, as we've discussed before; yes?
A. Yes, without the additional information that should have been sent with it .
Q. Yes:
"Please find attached a copy of our Rainscreen Cladding Compliance Guide which gives details of our fire test and some background to the building regulations requirements."

So he does provide the cladding compliance guide

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which does contain the caveat, as we know, so his misleading statement has to be qualified by the fact that he does send the compliance guide with it, and also attaches "a copy of our BRE classification report".

Then at the end he says:
"Currently we are not able to provide a desktop study."

Then if you go to page 4 \{CELO0001075/4\}, the architect, we can see, comes back, this is now
Sam Handscombe of RMA, and says:
"I think we are nearly there with NHBC and Ardmore are very tempted to switch from Kingspan to Celotex.
"Are you able to have a desktop study done by BRE, Warrington Fire or Chiltern Fire to confirm in their opinion, BR135 criteria would be met with our exact proposed systems."

So that's his question.
If we go to the bottom of page 3 \{CELO0001075/3\}, top of page 4, we can see Jonathan Roome's response to Sam Handscombe, which is basically no:
"Hi Sam,
"Currently we are unable to have a desktop study completed at the moment although we are investigating for the future.
"We are only able to provide you with the current
test data as already supplied for now.
"Apologies for not being able to support you further at this time."

Then if we go to the bottom of page 2
\{CEL00001075/2\} -- and I'm sorry to take so long over this lengthy email string, but it's right that I should put it out there and show it to you -- Jonathan Roome writes to you on 16 March and says:
"Sam thinks that the client may even pay for a desktop study to be completed."

At the top of page 2, bottom of page 1, you say:
"Hi Jonathan
"As discussed, we need to fully understand the process and requirements of the desktop study. Debbie is looking at this in more detail. When we have further information we will let you know."

Now, what did you need to understand about the processes and requirements of a desktop study?
A. I don't know, other than understanding who did them, how they worked, what the costs were, just it's a new way for Celotex products to be used in buildings above 18 metres, and I would have asked Debbie to have done that to understand in a little bit more detail.
Q. You do go on to say that Debbie is looking at this in detail. What was the upshot of that, do you remember?

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A. My understanding of that is that we then moved to some discussions with the NHBC around some build-ups that they suggested to Debbie and we commissioned some desktop studies to be done.
Q. That may explain then the next string of emails, but it may not.

You say you commissioned some desktop studies to be done. Did you commission them specifically for this project, the Limehouse Basin project?
A. I don't believe so, no.
Q. So what happened with the Limehouse Basin project? Did the client keep with K15 or did they --
A. I don't know.
Q. -- go over to Celotex? You don't know?
A. I don't know.
Q. At this stage, did you wonder how any of these professionals were going to be able to do a desktop study if you only gave them the BRE test report and the classification report?
A. No, because if we're talking about the likes of the BRE and Warrington and Chiltern, to go with that we would have sent the full details of the test report.
Q. When you say the full details of the test report, would that have included the fact that in the test itself there was the presence of 6 millimetres of magnesium
oxide at two places on the rig, overtopped with 8 millimetres of Marley Eternit?
A. No, we wouldn't have sent -- we would have sent the test report which we were given for the launch of the product.
Q. So is this right: even if you were commissioning a desktop study in response to the market's requirement for one, the instructions for the desktop study would have been as misleading as the test report and the classification report?
A. Based on what we've covered since the launch and the documents I've seen, then yes.
Q. So the product, a desktop study which came out of that process, would be similarly misleading, wouldn't it?
A. If the information, which it wasn't, wasn't available to the person doing the desktop study, then yes.
Q. Was there ever any intention to come clean with the likes of BRE, Exova Warrington, whoever it was who would have done the desktop studies, and show them exactly what the test build-up really was, as opposed to the way it had been presented in your marketing literature and in the test and classification reports?
A. From my side, again, that information wasn't in my mind when we launched the product. Therefore, there wouldn't have been any reason to go back to that because I didn't 149
know what we had done, I didn't know what we were -what we had done was just -- had moved on. So I wouldn't have gone back to those pre-launch details because I wasn't aware of them and they weren't front of mind.
Q. Let's move on then with the same topic and see where that particular issue comes out.
\{CELO0003589\}, please. This is an email chain -and I'm sorry, Mr Evans, that these chains are quite long -- from Debbie Berger to Frans Paap of Exova, copied to you, on 18 March 2015. She sends Frans Paap a copy of the 32 -page test report for BS 8414-2 and some examples of four build-ups.

Now, is this what you meant in your earlier email when you said that Debbie Berger was looking into a desktop study?
A. Yes.
Q. Right. Okay.

If we look at this page -- and we can see you saw it -- she lists the four systems that she wanted configured.

Now, let's just look at them a little bit closely. She says:
"Please find also some examples of 4 build-ups which we commonly see presented to us at design stage:
." Design 1: Inside to out."
And they're all inside to out, I should say. You have:
"2x 12.5 mm Plasterboard.
" 100 mm SFS
" 12 mm Calcium Silicate Board - A1
"100mm Celotex RS5000
"Unventilated Cavity
"103mm Brickwork Façade
"Stainless Steel Ties."
That's design 1.
If you look down, the next three designs, designs 2,
3 and 4, are all the same in that they are all for ventilated cavities -- same as each other, different from 1 -- as opposed to unventilated cavities, they've all got brackets and rails, and the only thing that's different between them is the cladding. In design 2 you've got terracotta cladding, design 3 you've got cladding laminates, and design 4 you've got aluminium class 0 . I think I'm right in saying that the rest of them are the same as between the three of them, and altogether different, or at least substantially different, from design 1.

Have I summarised it accurately, do you think?
A. Yes.

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Q. She goes on to say:
"I think these best represent what's commonly specified and in particular what NHBC commonly see. The analysis will hopefully help us to better understand the risky parts of cladding systems.
"It will also provide us with some insights on RS5000 fire behaviour and contribution to this risk."

Now, first, had you been involved with Debbie Berger about discussions about what system Celotex was going to seek a report for?
A. From memory, Debbie had agreed -- had said she was going to speak to the NHBC to get some guidance on the different types of build-ups.
Q. So you think she got these from the NHBC, do you, not from in-house expertise?
A. I don't know, but the fact that she said "and in particular what NHBC commonly see", and I know that she did speak to someone at the NHBC , I saw that in some previous evidence.
Q. What was the reason for seeking to obtain this report? Was it because there had been customer pressure such as we've seen before?
A. I think there was feedback -- there was feedback from the market about the product being used in different applications, with different cladding systems, sorry,
and therefore the BCA guidance which we'd only just been made aware of, gave an option for us to start this desktop study route.
Q. She says, as I've shown you, at the bottom of the page:
"It will also provide us with some insights on RS5000 fire behaviour and contribution to this risk."
Do you agree that that was one of the purposes of seeking a desktop study from Mr Paap, Exova?
A. My understanding was that we were looking at different systems and how they could be assessed as a desktop study.
Q. Now, we saw I think yesterday that you had known since June 2013 that RS5000 was very unlikely to pass with an aluminium cladding, because we saw that from the notes of the Sotech meeting that Mr Roper had attended in June 2013 and again in October 2013. We saw that.
A. Yes.
Q. So you already knew, didn't you, that the combination of RS5000 and cladding aluminium class 0 , which was design 4, was a risky combination?
A. I don't know whether I knew about all of the different types of aluminium cladding to have been able to say yes or no to that.
Q. Now, we can see what it is that Debbie Berger sent to Frans Paap, and it's a copy of the full test report, the

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32-page test report, BS 8414-2. She says it's 32 pages. Did you notice that it was not the full 35-page version?
A. No.
Q. Did you notice that, whatever it was she was sending,
she didn't indicate to Frans Paap what was not in the report, namely that the test build-up, the rig build-up as tested, included 6 millimetres of magnesium oxide in two places on the rig and 8 millimetres of Marley Eternit as cladding at those points?
A. No.
Q. You didn't notice that?
A. I don't think I would have looked at the test report. This is the test report we had in the business at that time, and my understanding at the time was that that was the test report that needed to be used.
Q. But you knew at the time that the test report omitted those two critical elements of the test rig as described, didn't you?
A. Based on what I've seen since, but not at the time, that's not where my thinking was.
Q. As you accept, I think, any desktop study done by Mr Paap based on that test report would have been incomplete and misleading and wholly unreliable because Mr Paap would not have been informed of the true test build-up; that's right, isn't it?
A. Based on what I've seen since, yes.
Q. I would suggest to you, given what I've put to you earlier, that you did know that and that you deliberately and intentionally did not correct Ms Berger and ensure that Mr Paap got the full information.
A. No, that's not what -- where I was with my understanding and thinking of this launch.
Q. Can we then turn to the Octavius Street project which you referred to just a moment ago in your evidence. \{CELO0002193\}. This is a lengthy letter of complaint from Ardmore Construction Limited to Paul Reid, and it says:
"Dear Paul,
"Please be advised that your Celotex RS 5000 insulation product has been deemed unacceptable for use by the NHBC at our Octavius Street project, a mixed-use development of some 121 apartments and commercial space. The NHBC have stated that your products are flammable and are therefore not to be incorporated into buildings over 18 m in height, of which Octavius Street is one such; we enclose here their refusal notice for your comment.
"We are well on with the build process, see attached site pics, and this refusal notice on the part of the NHBC has very serious implications in both cost and

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programme to the project with of course further consequential costs for the delay incurred directly resultant from the non compliance of your products.
"Your available Product Literature \& Data sheets for this product does not state that it is not suitable for use as rainscreen insulant in buildings over 18 m , your company has been well aware of this project and full knowledge of the respective detailing. We had been in contact via email \& telephone with Jeremy Suttle (Celotex Technical Services Officer).
"Clearly you are an international supplier and manufacturer of some repute and we are amazed that you send products to market that are not suitable for their intended use. You must have test data for these products, which you appear to be reluctant to share with use, is there some technical reason for your reluctance?
"Currently we are faced with total removal of your product and substitution with a compliant material, which is clearly a huge issue in both time and money to us. This action is extreme to say the least and we look to you to immediately provide unequivocal laboratory supported evidence that your products have been fire tested to prove beyond doubt that they meet the requirements of surface spread of flame and general combustibility for buildings over 18 m in height. It
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would seem unimaginable that a company with the market size of yours and technical expertise cannot provide such evidence; we require receipt of same by return.
"In the unlikely event that you have no such evidence then we would suggest you notify all of the national Building Control Warranty bodies together with the wider construction industry advising that your products are not for use over 18 m .
"Furthermore please notify your insurers accordingly of your failure to provide products suitable for their intended use; we will be seeking full recompense for all of our costs, both direct and indirect incurred as an absolute consequence of your failures .
"We trust you recognize this lamentable state of affairs we have here and treat this matter with the upmost attention it deserves from the most senior people in your business within the shortest possible time frame.
"Yours Faithfully
"Richard Hunt
"Technical Director."
Now, there is not a lot in that letter which could possibly be misunderstood, is there?
A. No.
Q. It doesn't appear to have been copied to you on

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23 March 2015, but you became aware of the dispute a little bit later.

This was a clear allegation, as I suggest you must have realised when you saw this letter, that the Celotex product literature was, to put it at its lowest,
insufficiently clear. You must have realised that was at least the point they were making, to put it at its lowest?
A. Yes, that's what they were saying, that it was not in line with the literature.
Q. Yes, and they were calling you out on your refusal to issue full test data.
A. Yes.
Q. So that's the letter. Let's look at the correspondence around it.

If we go to \{CELO0002193/3\}, please. We need the bottom of page 3 , top of page 4 . This is what starts it off . Here is Dave White of NHBC writing to Ben Whitaker, copied to various people but including Richard Hunt, the signatory of the letter of 23 March we've just seen, and in fact if you go to the top of page 3, we can see that there is the email of 23 March which sends this on. But I want to focus with you on the email from Dave White to Ben Whitaker into which Mr Hunt had been copied of 11 March.

Now, Dave White was the self-same Dave White whom Mr Roper had met at Hadleigh, Celotex's premises, on 19 June 2014, along with his colleague Mr Perrior.
A. Yes.
Q. So he was known to Celotex. He says:
"Hello Ben,
"Ref. Octavia( sic) Street Ardmore Deptford Project Development - Fire Performance of Phenolic Insulation (Celotex RS 5000)."

I don't want to read it all out to you, but I can pick out the salient points.

Under paragraph 1 he is dealing with the masonry outer leaf façade, and under (d) there, he says:
"The 50 mm [thick] Phenolic type rigid insulation board product (Celotex RS5000) is not fully resistant to fire and will burn in fire."

Then under paragraph 2 he says under (d), and this is in relation to the terraced balcony areas of the building:
"The 80 mm [thick] Phenolic type rigid insulation board product (Celotex RS5000) is not fully resistant to fire and will burn in fire ."

Then if we turn the page, please \{CELO0002193/4\}, he says under paragraph 4:
"Other insulated parts of the building envelope,
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e.g. curtain walling panel types on lower level façade zones, are not referred to in the BWC report. Also, in this report the continuous rainscreen facades that extend the full height of the building are not fully assessed in terms of fire performance and level of safety / risk e.g. relating to the mechanism of fire spread within the concealed cavity where combustible insulation is installed behind an aluminium rainscreen façade. To my knowledge this specific type of rainscreen has never been tested by Celotex under the BR135 requirements."

And that's correct, isn't it, it hadn't?
A. No, it hadn't.
Q. Paragraph 5:
"It is apparent from reading your report that access to the full final version of the BRE fire test report 295255 for Celotex RS5000 was, unfortunately, not possible. Therefore, I feel that some of the assumptions made in your report on likely fire performance of this facade in comparison with what actually occurred during the testing are not strictly accurate."

Now, this seems to have been the basis on which Richard Hunt of Ardmore concluded that some of the assumptions that Ardmore had made were not accurate.

Was this an indication to you when you saw this that the refusal to issue the full test report was leading to difficulties ?
A. I can recall from the letter that we received from Ardmore that that was something that I then made sure that we had a discussion on. I remember Craig Chambers, myself and I think Rob and maybe Paul Reid having a discussion in the boardroom at Hadleigh about this, because it was the first time we'd had our product being used and this level of correspondence coming from it.
Q. You say this level of correspondence, you mean this level of complaint?
A. Yes.
Q. \{CEL00001080\}, please. Here is an email of 24 March 2015, so the day after, it appears, Richard Hunt had sent the Ardmore letter in to Celotex. It comes to you, copied to Debbie Berger and Louise Garlick, "Timeline on enquiries from Ardmore to Celotex":

\section*{"Paul}
"Please see attached for the timeline of events as best as we can piece them together (there were a number of CTC people involved and not all interactions would have been recorded on Salesforce ). It includes telephone conversations we have had with Ardmore.

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"It should help to form a response to the letter .
"At the moment we have other NHBC project enquiries in the technical inbox and we are holding off responding otherwise we are in danger of ending up in the same boat as the Ardmore enquiry. My view on NHBC projects is that we turn them away and say we are not suitable up front until we have evidence to the contrary."

Why had that not been the position anyway, even before the Ardmore complaint letter?
A. I don't know.
Q. Well, because you were riding your luck is one possible reason; is that wrong?
A. I don't think -- certainly didn't ... my understanding is that we weren't riding our luck. There were projects that came back to us from NHBC from the launch, and some of those projects we weren't -- or all of those projects we weren't able to supply our material for, then we accepted that we couldn't supply our material for
Q. Now, Mr Warren attaches a timeline of events, or at least a document which shows the timeline, and it seems to be the document at \{CELO0001081\}, if we can just have that up, please. It runs over two pages. It looks to be a sort of chronological document and it's not that straightforward, but it seems to start on 6 January 2014, which can't be right, so that must be

2015, with information about U-values
One can run down the page. There are different dates, different enquiries and different answers, most of which come from either Jeremy Suttle -- well, all of which come from Jeremy Suttle, actually, the technical officer, and then if you look at the bottom of the page, 11 February 2015, Damien McMahon, who is on Ardmore, who's already made two requests for information in December 2014 and January 2015, as you can see above, and in fact twice in that month, says at the bottom of the page:
"Telephone conversation between Debbie Berger (Product Manager) and Damien explaining that RS5000 is compliant to a specific system as is made clear in our Rainscreen Cladding Guide. If the system proposed is not in line with that guide then an alternative product such as Rockwool should be considered. Also explained that the full fire test is a proprietary document and we would not be able to issue this document."

Now, this advice as encapsulated by that summary of that discussion doesn't seem to tally with the advice that Ardmore felt that they had received as set out in Mr Hunt's letter of 23 March, does it?
A. No.
Q. Can we look at \{CELO0003637\}, please. This is an email

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from you to Rob Warren, also on the Octavius/Celotex non-compliance issues topic, and in the second main paragraph you say:
"My view is that we make the email back to him cover the following points."

And then there is a long list of them, and you can see what they are. The first point is you say:
"We successfully passed BS 8414-Part 2 last year and launched RS5000 in August 2014. Through our literature and technical guidance we have made it clear of the components that make up the system and in the case of Octavia Street gave guidance to Ardmore that if their wall system differed from our tested build up then our advice would be to gain approval from the relevant bodies for this or use an alternative solution."

Now, that's not accurate, is it? When you say there "Through our literature and technical guidance we have made it clear of the components that make up the system", that's just incorrect, isn't it, because we know that the literature and technical guidance made no reference to the true components which were tested?
A. Yes, but based on, again, what I've said previously, in that that's not in my -- I haven't -- that's not even in my mind when I'm writing this, because of my understanding of what we'd done when we launched the
product.
Q. So you say, yes, I understand that.

One way or the other, the concern that Ardmore had expressed didn't prompt you to suggest to your internal team that the product literature should be reviewed to see if it could be made clearer, to see if the caveat in it could be made clearer. We don't see any evidence of that.
A. No.
Q. Is that right? So that really prompts the question why this was so complicated. If Ardmore had read and understood the caveat in your RS5000 marketing literature, then, Mr Evans, all you had to do was simply answer his complaint by saying, "Well, we don't know why you're making such a fuss, read our marketing literature, it says quite clearly in there that the BS 8414 test is only for exactly the same system as the test ". Why didn't you do that? It would have been a very simple answer, rather than all this hand-wringing.
A. I don't know why we didn't do that.
Q. You don't know. Let me again suggest a reason: because at the time you knew very well that the marketing literature was, at its most generous, sailing close to the wind, where a preference had been made to trumpet 165
the availability of RS5000 for use on all buildings over 18 metres and put the caveat in the small print?
A. No, that wasn't what I was intending to do with the launch of the product.
Q. Did it occur to you at the time that Mr Hunt's complaint was a try-on?
A. Was a ...?
Q. A try-on. Wasn't really a genuine compliant, but was just a bit of commercial positioning --
A. I think it came -- when it came in to us, we -- as I say, Craig, myself, maybe Paul met, and I think our approach would have been, well, he clearly hasn't -they clearly haven't read the literature. I think there was then this BWC desktop study that we weren't aware of, which I later saw in the evidence, and then in that Ardmore case, I think what made it more confusing for us is that we then found out that the complaint almost had gone because the NHBC signed off on the use of the product.
Q. Just looking at the complaint, your reaction to it at the time wasn't, "Well, this is a try-on, they've read our marketing literature "; you took this complaint extremely seriously and you treated it as genuine, didn't you?
A. Yes, we did.
Q. That's because I'm suggesting to you that it was genuine, and the reason it was genuine was because Ardmore had failed to grasp the point that you had tucked away in the marketing literature, the qualification, caveat, that is to be found --
A. Yeah, maybe they hadn't read the literature or hadn't read the details of the system.
Q. Did that not concern you, that your marketing literature was not sufficiently clear to big market players like Ardmore?
A. I don't believe so at the time. I think they've obviously used the product thinking they can use it, and then they were turning it back to the manufacturer on the basis that we hadn't made it clear, whereas in our view we had made it clear.
Q. Why didn't you go back to them simply with a three-line letter saying, "Dear Mr Hunt, I enclose a copy of each of the pieces of our marketing literature, you will see the caveat on page 3 [or whatever it would be] in each of them, I trust this answers your query"? It would have been very easy to do that; why didn't you?
A. The discussions that I think we had with the other people from the business, we wanted to investigate it and then go back with a full answer.
Q. The reason I suggest that it needed all this internal

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investigation and further thought was precisely because you knew very well that the marketing literature, regardless of whether it accurately identified the true build-up of the test, was in and of itself misleading, or at least apt to mislead, and on this occasion had misled?
A. It wasn't -- as I've said, it wasn't my intention with the literature to mislead. We had a system that we tested, and when we launched it, that was my understanding of how we were going to launch the system.
Q. I would suggest to you that the honest businessman's approach to a complaint like that, if you had taken the complaint genuinely, which it seems that you did -- and I'm not suggesting that it wasn't, so as to be clear -would have been to have started an internal discussion about how to improve the literature so as to make it absolutely crystal clear to the likes of Ardmore that RS5000 should not be used above 18 metres in any system unless it was exactly the same as the system as tested. That would have been the honest thing to do, wouldn't it?
A. Which is my view on what we had done based on what I knew at the time of launching the product.
Q. That can't be right, because at the time of launching the product, you launched the product literature on
which Ardmore were relying, hence their complaint. So you can't go back to the original launch.

I will put the question one more time: on the basis that Ardmore's complaint was a real and genuine complaint, wasn't the honest approach to have had an internal discussion about how to improve the marketing literature so that people like Ardmore didn't make the same mistake again?
A. That is something we could have done, yes.
Q. And you didn't do it?
A. We did look to improve the literature in the future off the back of other work that we were doing, but we didn't do it off the back of this, no.
Q. And that's because you were quite content to keep peddling RS5000 into an unsuspecting market and take the risk that some people might complain, but others might not.
A. Again, that wasn't how I saw the product being launched.

MR MILLETT: Let's turn to the topic of further NHBC contacts in 2015.

Mr Chairman, this might be an appropriate moment for a break.
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Yes, I was just wondering that. You are going to a new topic, are you?
MR MILLETT: I am going to go to a new topic.

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SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: All right. Well, I think we will take a break at this stage.

We're going to have a short break again now, Mr Evans. We will come back at 3.35, and see if there are some more questions for you then. Well, there will be.
THE WITNESS: Thank you.
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: So please don't talk to anyone about your evidence while you're out of the room. Thank you.
(Pause)
Right, 3.35, please. Thank you.
( 3.17 pm )
(A short break)
( 3.35 pm )
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Right, Mr Evans, ready to carry on? THE WITNESS: I am.
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Yes, thank you.
Yes, Mr Millett.
MR MILLETT: Mr Evans, some more questions about NHBC.
Can we go, please, to \{CELO0001088\}. This is an NHBC letter to Rob Warren of 21 April 2015. Do you think you might have seen this at the time?

The title of it is "The use of combustible materials within the external wall construction of buildings over 18 m in height", if that helps your recollection.
A. Well, I know we went to meet with the NHBC in May of 2015, so this is possibly the letter that instigated that, so I believe I would have seen it, yes.
Q. It's an update to the writer's letter of 9 February 2015, as you can see from the first line. Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. It goes on to say in the "Background" part:
"We are aware that some builders are specifying combustible components within the external wall construction of buildings with a floor level 18 m or more above ground level."

It goes on to set out, in both summary and detailed terms, the Building Regulations requirement.

If we go to page 2 \{CELOO001088/2\}, it says:
"What do the NHBC Standards require?
"NHBC Standards require compliance with Building Regulations and also that materials provide satisfactory performance. In addition, paragraph D8(c) of Chapter 6.9 'Curtain walling and cladding' of the NHBC Standards advises that reference should be made to BR 135."

Did that tell you anything you didn't already know, assuming you saw this letter at the time?
A. I wasn't as close to the actual NHBC standards as the

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technical team, but I don't believe that's anything different that the business didn't know.
Q. Right.

Similarly, under "Demonstrating compliance", Mr Perrior, who is the writer, sets out guidance on three possible methods of demonstrating compliance: limited combustibility, BR 135 or desktop study.

Again, did that, by that stage, tell you anything or tell the business anything that it didn't already know?
A. By that stage we knew about BCA guidance from a month or so previous.
Q. Can you explain why or how come it was only nine months or so after the technical guidance note which had been published by the BCA in the June of 2014 that you came to know about it?
A. No, I can't explain, other than the business and the team at the time in launching the product, there's other projects, lots of things, this wasn't the only thing we were trying to focus our time on, and it's ... we didn't know about it when we were launching the product.
Q. Now, can we go to \{CELO0001087\}. This is the email to you from Rob Warren which sent this letter to you, which I should have shown you before showing you the letter, but it doesn't matter.

He says in the second sentence:

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"Very interesting as it now states that a desktop study is acceptable as a means of compliance."

Does that tell us that it wasn't until then that it was clear to the business that NHBC were prepared to accept a desktop study?
A. That's my understanding, yes.
Q. I see.

Your response to this email is at \{CELO0003640\}, and you say:
"Useful to get official confirmation from them though given the intel from Ardmore today it makes it very difficult with the NHBC to be able to say a definitive yes or no given there could be specific detail changes in the design that we are not aware of." What was that a reference to?
A. My understanding is that the Ardmore project was given the go-ahead because there was something technical around the balconies or terracing on the building, and that's why the NHBC allowed it.
Q. Then you say in the third paragraph:
"Are you ok to suggest some dates to Graham [Perrior, the writer of the letter ]. I'd rather have a face to face meeting on this then just respond in a letter. I think they need to be aware of the challenges we as a manufacturer now face on

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communicating where RS5000 can and can't be used. We need to start working closer with them and can update them on where we are with our overall message on RS as well as progress on desktop studies."

Why would you want to have a face-to-face meeting with them rather than setting out your simple position in a letter?
A. I think it was just the style of how Celotex operated.

There was always face-to-face meetings, and that was generally the preferred way of working.
Q. I see.

You say, as I've shown you, that they need to be aware of the challenges that Celotex as a manufacturer now faces. What challenges did you have in mind?
A. Linked to paragraph 1 with the Ardmore letter, and then the acceptance of our product being allowed on that scheme.
Q. Can we go to \{CELO0003342\}, please. This is the 2015 budget, and it seems to have been a presentation for Les Miroirs for 14 October 2014.

Just help me, Les Miroirs, was that Saint-Gobain's glass-clad head office in Paris?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you go to that meeting?
A. I believe so.
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Q. The date of 14 October 2014, did you go to that meeting on that date?
A. That's the date of the meeting to present the budget for the next year, starting in January 2015. That was the general timeline that you had to present your budget in.
Q. Who presented this slideshow at Les Miroirs?
A. I can't remember everybody that would have gone to the budget, but there was a number of people from the Celotex MAG team would have gone, so it was a -multiple people.
Q. You went, as you told us. Did you do the presentation?
A. I would have done some of the marketing slides, yes.
Q. I see.

Can we go to slide 21 , please, on page 21 \{CELO0003342/21\}. This is a slide addressing "2015 Actions - New Build Housing", and you can see under " Initiative ", third item down:
"NHBC 'buy-in' for above 18 m applications."
Timing, 2014 Q1. That probably ought to be Q1 2015, shouldn't it?
A. Yes.
Q. Budget, \(£ 20,000\).

Now, what does "NHBC buy-in" mean or refer to?
A. I think that's a set of words which basically means NHBC approvals for above-18-metre applications.

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Q. And the budget of \(£ 20,000\), what would that be spent on?
A. Based on where we were, I think desktop studies, or additional testing that the NHBC might need us to do.
Q. Well, wait a moment. You just told us that it wasn't until March, possibly April 2015 that you were aware that the NHBC would accept desktop studies. Indeed, I think you said earlier that it wasn't until March 2015 that you knew that the BCA guidance which had been issued in the June of 2014 contained an option of desktop studies by way of compliance.

How could the \(£ 20,000\) be allocated possibly to desktop studies as early as October 2014, Mr Evans? How does that work?
A. It may have been for additional testing. I used desktop studies, but it could have been for additional testing that we might need.
Q. Right. I see. So the \(£ 20,000\), you say, could have been for additional testing. You don't sound terribly sure.
A. No, I don't recollect totally why that was in there.
Q. Might it be a sum allocable for lobbying or making presentations to the NHBC to obtain what you call their buy-in?
A. No.
Q. What form would NHBC buy-in take as was contemplated at this time, do you think?
A. I think it was just RS5000 being able to be used on some NHBC projects.
Q. What had led you, mid-October 2014, to think that NHBC buy-in was required and sufficiently difficult to warrant a budget of \(£ 20,000\) being allocated to it?
A. Based on what I've seen today, I can only look at the feedback that we were getting from the market on NHBC projects.
Q. So this would be feedback between the beginning of

August 2014, when RS5000 was launched, and the middle of October 2014?
A. Based on those timings, yes.
Q. So did you anticipate at this point or by this point that, even though you had your 8414 test, the NHBC would not simply accept it and give you an endorsement for RS5000, you had to go further and spend \(£ 20,000\) on getting their buy-in?
A. I think we were accepting that we might need to do additional testing.
Q. Right. So the \(£ 20,000\) is additional testing in order to get buy-in, and you told us earlier there was no additional testing.

What happened, so far as the NHBC buy-in was concerned, between the middle of October 2014, when you were considering spending that money on further testing,

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and March 2015, when you discovered the existence of the BCA Technical Guidance Note 18 which referred to desktop studies?
A. I don't believe anything in terms of additional testing.
Q. No. So what was it? It was a limbo period. You didn't know about desktop studies, but you weren't doing any testing
A. No.
Q. So what was happening? How were you going about getting NHBC buy-in during that period.
A. Well, we're not. We're not being used on those projects.
Q. But this is about six months that goes by, isn't it? Mid-October to mid-March. Maybe five and a half months or something like that. Why were you prepared to allow so long to go by without NHBC buy-in in the absence of further tests or any desktop initiatives ?
A. I don't know, just timings of other activities possibly. Things that are listed on that slide, so --
Q. Again, were you proposing simply to ride your luck until the NHBC came clear about what it was they wanted to do?
A. I don't think we were riding our luck. I think there was lots of other things happening in the business, not just RS5000, and most of them are on that -- a lot of them are on that slide there, which are big projects in
terms of other development.
Q. Going back to the Ardmore complaint of 23 March 2015, to give it its date, can we look at \{CELO0003595/4\}, please. We will come back to page 1 in due course, but page 4 is an email of 25 March 2015, and it starts at the bottom of page 3 \{CELOO003595/3\}, as is typical. You can see that he is sending you and Rob Warren and Louise Garlick some wording, being:
"... a draft position for the specification of RS5000 and a set of words for both LABC and NHBC projects.
"Please be aware that we have NHBC project enquiries where customers are awaiting a response."

Then he sets out a set of drafts .
If we go to page 4 \{CELO0003595/4\}, we can see the NHBC section of this email, a third of the way down the page:
"Where projects are subject to NHBC requirement we will identify the given construction and unless it exactly matches the specification given in our literature we will advise that the use of Celotex is not supported.
" If customers ask for an official position then they can be sent the set of words below."

That was what Jamie Hayes was proposing. That's

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very different, isn't it, from the marketing literature which had been approved in August 2014 and launched?
A. Yes, this is different wording.
Q. This is basically now telling the market that they shouldn't be using RS5000 unless it exactly matches the specification given in the literature.
A. Yes.
Q. Then the set of words, as you can see below:
"Thank you for your enquiry."
The second sentence still contains the weasel words:
"... and so can be considered for use in buildings above 18 m ."

Then the last paragraph is where one gets the rather stiffer caveat:
"Where the proposed design differs from the tested system as outlined in our compliance guide we would not recommend the use of Celotex RS5000."

Now, you saw that at the time.
If we go up the page, then, and look at the bottom of page 1 \{CELO0003595/1\}, and over to page 2 , bottom of page 1 , he says:
"Thanks Rob.
"I have identified some awkward questions that we could be asked that we need some guidance on. I meant to send these earlier .
-" How do we handle projects for NHBC where calculations have already been provided?"
Then over to page 2 \{CELO0003595/2\}:
-" Where customers have had calculations for previous NHBC projects and now find our position has changed, how do we answer them?"
Just going to the first of those points, at the bottom of page 1, he describes that question as an awkward one:
"How do we handle projects for NHBC where calculations have already been provided?"
Why were those questions, or why was that an awkward question?
A. I think from Jamie's perspective, being -- answering enquiries from clients, customers, the position and the wording has changed, therefore that's why he's seeing that as a potential awkward question that could come from previously -- previous enquiries.
Q. It was awkward, wasn't it, as was obvious, I would suggest, because the marketing literature on the basis of which RS5000 had been launched had not set out the qualification or the caveat, as I would call it, in clear terms, and had it done, you wouldn't have had customers lining up to ask these awkward questions?
A. I just think we've launched a product, and the -- we've

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learnt as we've launched the product and been given feedback from the market based on our launch, and therefore we've needed to come up with additional statements such as this to -- for the company.
Q. Can you turn the page again, please, to page 2:
"Where customers have had calculations for previous NHBC projects and now find our position has changed, how do we answer them?"

Is the change in position that he's referring to there the change in position to make it clearer that RS5000 should not be used above 18 metres unless the system in which it was to be used exactly conformed with the system as tested?
A. Yes, I think it's just the fact that we were saying something -- we're now saying something new that we hadn't said previously.
Q. So market pressure and awkward questions from potential customers was now driving management into changing the way it presented RS5000; is that a fair summary?
A. As we learnt more from the market, we had to change some of the responses to enquiries, yes.
Q. Yes. And really this was just the coming home to roost of something that you had already really predicted at the time of the launch.
(Pause)
A. I just think we learnt as -- after the product was launched, there was more information coming in to us that maybe we didn't know at other times.
Q. It can't have come as a surprise to you, could it, that all these players in the market were lining up with awkward questions such as those which Mr Hayes has set out?
A. I think we always knew there would be questions that came from RS5000 because of the nature and how different it was as a product launch for us.
Q. Again I make the point: why was any of this awkward? Why couldn't you just point each and every one of these customers to your marketing literature which had been generated in the summer of 2014 and say, "Our marketing literature is perfectly clear, our caveat is in there if you read it properly"? That doesn't seem to have been a choice you ever made. Why is that?
A. I think we did say that, and I think it's just the fact that we've learnt more, there's more projects, people are coming to us, that we've needed to adjust what we're saying.
Q. Well, I would suggest that it was really just that you knew very well that the marketing literature was misleading in the way in which we've established and wasn't crystal clear about the caveats, and when people

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started complaining about it, this was entirely a foreseeable result of that.
A. That's not how I thought the market was going to go, but I can see why people would think that.
Q. Can we go, then, to \{CEL00003599/3\}, please. We can see your response to Mr Hayes' original email about the suggested wording for responses:
"Jamie
"I am ok with these words to be used for projects currently in the Salesforce pipeline where we need to get back to people quickly.
"Following this, we should be looking to wrap a communication around NHBC and RS5000 into a consistent message that is then communicated into marketing, sales and technical as well as the wider market.
"Please let me know of any other market feedback you get on RS5000."

When you say "wrap a communication around NHBC and RS5000 that is then communicated into marketing", what did that mean?
A. I think summarise, have a -- one communication.
Q. Right.

Now, Mr Roper also responded the following day on 26 March, \{CELO003599/1\}, if we just look up to that. You can see his email there. It's a long email, I'm

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certainly not going to read it out to you at this hour, but in the third paragraph he says:
"The note below also assumes that LABC and private building inspectors equally do not have the same reservations over AD B compliance as NHBC but the recent publication from the BCA would indicate that it is only a matter of time before they are brought up to speed with the issues surrounding combustible insulation. We could therefore be in a similar position with buildings that are warranted by somebody other than NHBC."

Does this mean that, in other words, Celotex knew that RS5000 was being specified on some projects where NHBC was not involved, but that might change for the worse once the BCA was, to use Mr Roper's words, brought up to speed?
A. Yes, I think that's what Jon is saying.
Q. So you were taking advantage for the time being of the BCA not being up to speed and were concerned that that advantage might come to an end?
A. I don't recall thinking like that at the time, I think -- but I can see why -- that's how that could be interpreted.
Q. That's because that was what was happening, I would suggest. No? You were taking advantage of BCA's leaden-footedness for the time being.

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A. I think we were only aware of the BCA document at this time, so ...
Q. \{CEL00003600\}, please. Email from Jamie Hayes to the various teams, tech department, copied to Louise Garlick and you, Mr Evans, 27 March 2015:
"Good morning!
"With regards to RS5000 enquiries for buildings above 18 m , it is important that any changes to our policy in dealing with these enquiries is rolled out in a consistent way to our customers, sales team and to the market in general.
"To that end the advice we give to customers is to be reviewed by Paul Evans and the management team."

If there was a need for consistency, were you not concerned that previous messaging had been inconsistent?
A. I'm not sure inconsistent, I just think there -- we're just needing to find a different way or different ways of communicating to clients as we have been in the market for longer.
Q. I'm not sure that's right, is it? He, Mr Hayes, is saying to you that it's important that changes to your policy in dealing with enquiries that were coming in about RS5000 were "rolled out in a consistent way to our customers, sales team and to the market in general", and to the reader, that does raise the question whether or
not previous messages were inconsistent.
A. Yes, that could be implied. I would say that might be because Jamie's team are on the phone or answering emails, and maybe they don't have that consistent set of language to all say the same thing.
Q. What could be inconsistent? Why wouldn't they all have the same language to say the same thing?
A. I don't know. That's --
Q. Might it be that there was some lack of consistency about whether or not they should be pushing the use of RS5000 above 18 metres and not pointing up the qualification in order to get sales, on the one hand, for some people, but other people might be pointing up the qualification on the other hand and foregoing sales? Might that be the inconsistency to which Mr Hayes is referring?
A. Maybe, I don't know.
Q. Did you not enquire? Did you not investigate what messages the marketing team, who were of course under your supervision, were giving customers?
A. The marketing team were under my supervision. This --
Q. Yes.
A. Sorry, I thought this was to do with the technical team's message.
Q. Well, it's changes -- well, it's the advice given to

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customers, that's the point that Mr Hayes is dealing with here.
A. Yes.
Q. And how advice given to customers, whether it's by the technical team, sales team or marketing team, it doesn't matter, his concern was there was a need for consistency in the messaging.

My question to you is: did his identification of a need for a consistent message not concern you, or not alert you to the fact that there were inconsistent messages at that point, or up to that point?
A. Not that I can remember, and also that I'm working with Jamie and Rob to make a set of words that can all be used.
Q. If we go to \{CELO0003641/2\}, please. This is an email of 13 March 2015 at 10.50. A few days on from what we've just seen, Jamie Hayes sends an email which is a change to a standard wording being added to emails where a calculation was requested for buildings. It's a long email.

If we go to the bottom of page 2 and over to page 3, you can see again there's that mantra at the bottom of page 2 that, because of the test, Celotex RS5000 "can be considered for use in buildings above 18 metres". Again, we have been round that hoop a number of times.

If we go to the top of page 3 , this is the wording that he's now suggesting:
"Please find attached a copy of our Rainscreen
Cladding Compliance Guide which gives details of our
fire test and some background to the
Building Regulations ..."
Then:
"It will be the responsibility of the building control body to judge compliance on a project by project basis. We would recommend showing them the compliance guide and the details of your proposed system and have a discussion with them as early in the design process as possible.
"Our tested system comprised an external rainscreen façade ..."

And then in the last line:
"It is critical that compliance is agreed before the design is finalised or work commences on site."

This is a very different message from the message conveyed in the original marketing literature, isn't it?
A. Yes.
Q. Does that tell us that these changes were because of a concern in management that that message, the message that is now in that draft, had not been uniformly conveyed until now?
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A. Yes, I think there was -- as we've had more feedback from the market, we've needed to have more -- different wording, clearer wording.
Q. It's not really surprising, is it, that you had all these awkward questions leading to this wholesale change in the wording of the literature, given statements in the literature such as the pink banner on each of the three pages at the top of the datasheet, " suitable for use on buildings above 18 metres"?
A. It might have been because of those headline messages. That was never the intention.
Q. No, but didn't you ask yourself why it was that all these customers were coming in and asking all these questions?
A. Not at a time that I can recall, no.
Q. \{CELOO001279\}, to finish this line off. It's an email following the adoption of these wordings, and after the Ardmore situation appears to have been resolved, and this is 23 April 2015, an email from you to Rob Warren and Debbie Berger and Craig Chambers. In that email, you go on to say, three paragraphs up from the bottom:
"Given NHBC have now written to us with their position on Above 18 m and also the fact that façade systems which we would assume are not compliant are now being accepted due to building design details that we
would struggle to be made aware of, we do need to respond to NHBC with our position on what we are telling the market.
"Whilst informing that RS may not be suitable for use on certain projects, I believe we need to revisit our wording here as it could be that specific design details are incorporated into projects that we are not aware of and could be turning down projects by only having limited information."

I show you that, but it's clear that,
notwithstanding the difficulties that you had encountered with the NHBC and Ardmore, would you say that you were still concerned with ensuring the maximisation of sales of RS5000?

\section*{(Pause)}
A. There would obviously be a commercial consideration to be had in what we're doing, but my position from the start on this is that we -- if there was projects which we can't be used for compliance reasons, then they're projects that we wouldn't be used on.
Q. Was your position that Celotex shouldn't be adopting a line so cautious that it might result in the loss of sales?
A. I don't ever remember thinking about the sales impact on what we were doing, no.

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Q. I mean, that's certainly the effect or the impression given by the second of the two paragraphs I've read to you from that email, that you needed to revisit the wording because you might be turning down projects because you have got limited information.
A. Yeah, I think that comes down again to this Ardmore situation, where we've not always got all of the information to know whether the project -- we can be used on the project or not.
Q. You wouldn't need information, would you? It's not about you needing information at all. You just need to get the message across that whatever the system is that they're going to use the RS5000 in, it has to be the same as the system tested. Why was that a problem?
A. That wasn't a problem, if --
Q. Well, it was a problem if you were going to lose sales as a result of it, and that was something that it 's quite clear from that paragraph you didn't want.
A. I just think it became -- we were getting more information again and there was confusion and -- on certain projects.
Q. Now, do you remember a meeting in May 2015 with the NHBC?
A. Yes.
Q. Can we go to \{CELO0003682\}, please. This is an agenda

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for that meeting on 9 May. Do you know who prepared this agenda?
A. I don't recall, no.
Q. We can see who was there from the NHBC, Graham Perrior and Dave White, and from Celotex, Debbie Berger, you and Rob Warren.

You can see the agenda. After the introductions, "Review of Celotex RS5000" and then "NHBC Compliance Requirements".

Now, you say in your statement -- we don't need to go to it, it's paragraph 180 \{CEL00010058/52\} -- that Mr White was at one point quite rude to you at the meeting, interrupting you while you were speaking and suggesting that some aspect of Celotex's position on RS5000 was stupid. That's what you have recorded in your statement.
A. Yes.
Q. But you don't remember what it was that he was talking about.

Can you recall what Celotex's position on RS5000 actually was at that meeting?
A. At that point, it would have followed the position that we had in the business around the new wording that Jamie had put together and the compliance literature that we had.
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Q. Right. So when you say the wording Jamie had put together, that's in the last email I showed you?
A. Yes, I think it would have evolved into that wording as well.
Q. I see.

Then we can look at the May 2015 update,
\{CEL00003710\}, please. Was this prepared by you or by Mr Warren? I think you say it was Mr Warren who prepared that.
A. Yes.
Q. Was that prepared for the MAG?
A. That was prepared for the MAG, yes.
Q. If we go to page 8 \{CELO0003710/8\}, please, we can see a heading, "Robust Argumentations".
A. Yes, that would be a section Rob would have --
Q. Right.
A. -- populated.
Q. "Fire.
"Celotex meeting with NHBC was quite heated (every pun intended) with Dave White of NHBC being very vocal and in our view unprofessional in the manner in which he dealt with the points discussed."

Is that a reference to the part of your evidence where he said that aspects of Celotex's position on RS5000 was stupid?
A. Yes.
Q. Is it a reference to anything else?
A. The main part of Dave White's behaviour at that meeting was around that point I made in my statement. I can't quite remember the rest of his demeanour for the remainder of the meeting.
Q. Four lines down:
"The NHBC's issue is that in their view our fire test was not sufficiently representative of a typical Rainscreen system."

Pausing there, that had been the view expressed to you by Dave White, perhaps in slightly more polite terms, and Graham Perrior at the 19 June 2014 meeting almost a year before, isn't it?
A. Yes.
Q. So nothing had changed, had it, then, in NHBC's attitude to your fire test?
A. Generally I don't believe so, no.
Q. Did it not concern you that the NHBC thought that your position was stupid? I know it may be rude and unprofessional, but didn't it concern you?
A. I think it concerned us, but I think there was a focus for the business to work with the NHBC to understand what we needed to do to be used on certain NHBC projects.

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Q. Then you go on:
"At some point we will have to consider another test to broaden the scope of RS5000."

It looks as if testing had now come back on to the radar. What had happened to desktop studies?
A. I don't know, I think testing and desktop studies were always two options.
Q. Well, yes, but we don't see any reference in there to doing a desktop study, other than the reference in the third line that the NHBC would look at the desktop study that you had carried out with Exova. So that is there.
A. Yes.
Q. But it doesn't seem that the contemplated strategy from there on in was to keep doing desktop studies to broaden the application; it was another test, wasn't it?
A. That's what Rob is suggesting there.
Q. Yes, and then it says:
"Until that time [that's the time of a new test] we will continue to maximise the potential of RS5000 in non-NHBC jobs and the occasional NHBC job where the specific design of the building (due to balconies acting as fire breaks for example) allows RS5000 to be included."

So, again, given that you were now looking at doing another test, can you explain why one wasn't done?
A. No, I can't
Q. Is it because you knew it would fail?
A. No, I don't believe that would have been a reason why we were thinking we wouldn't test.
Q. Is it because you knew that, without the 6 millimetres of magnesium oxide round the thermocouples in two places on the rig, and the 8 millimetres of Marley Eternit that had been present on the rig in the May 2014 test, there was a very real risk that it would fail?
A. No, that wasn't in our thinking.
Q. And with a failed test, you would be absolutely nowhere, wouldn't you?
A. Yes, we would be, but that wasn't part of the reason why we hadn't tested.
Q. What was the thinking in not doing another test?
A. As I say, I don't know the specific reason, other than other things happening in the department, in the business, that maybe just meant that that wasn't able to happen, for whatever reason.
Q. But in the meantime, it seems that you were content to continue to sell RS5000 into non-NHBC jobs. Did that mean that even if the cladding system was different from the cladding system tested, if the customer didn't pick it up, you would be happy to make a sale?
A. We would be expecting the client to be aware of our
guidance and also their understanding of that market.
Q. Yes, so you were prepared to go on marketing with the new wording into RS5000, knowing very well not only the fact that the NHBC weren't prepared to endorse it but the reasons why?
A. We would have carried on selling RS5000, yes.
Q. Indeed.

Just before I leave this document, I' ll just pick up with you the point I've mentioned. In the second and third lines you can see it says:
"On the positive side, the NHBC will look at the desk top study work that we have carried out with Exova to see if they accept the findings."

So that, to be fair to you, was the position in May 2015

We can see how that turned out. \{CELO0002241/2\}, please. We can see that on 8 June 2015, Graham Perrior of NHBC writes to you, Mr Evans, as well as Dave White within NHBC, and he is coming back with his initial views about the Exova report, the desktop.

If you cast your eye down to the fifth paragraph down -- one can read the detail, if you want to, of the first three paragraphs, I'm not going to read them aloud, but there are certainly questions that are studied throughout those paragraphs -- he says:
"Therefore it appears that the basis for Exova's analysis does not reflect either a true model of a ventilated rainscreen façade or take fully into account the fact that a large part of the Marley 'rainscreen' caught fire ."

Is it safe to say that, when you saw that, you realised that the NHBC were not persuaded that the Exova desktop study done thus far could be relied on?
A. We took those comments from the NHBC and relayed them to Exova for their response.
Q. And how did that end up?
A. I believe there was a -- responses between Debbie and Frans, and he assessed those and came up with answers.
Q. Did you go back to NHBC with those answers?
A. I thought we did, from evidence --
Q. What was the NHBC's judgment on that?
A. I can't recall.
Q. Did you ever get the NHBC's sign-off on a desktop study?
A. I can't say for sure, but I don't think so.
Q. No.

We can see that they were extremely sceptical about the desktop study for the reasons they have set out, and that is even without knowing of the presence of the 6 -millimetre magnesium oxide in two places on the rig and the 8 -millimetre Marley rainscreen at those points,

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isn't it?
A. Yes.
Q. Would it be fair to say that, had the NHBC known about those aspects of the test, they would have been even less impressed with Exova's work?
A. Yes, I think that's fair to say.
Q. Can I just ask you one or two questions about the NHBC 2016 guidance.

At \{CELOO003783\} is a note. It's dated
18 August 2015, and it's drafted by Tom Elwell of Celotex.
A. Yes.
Q. Which department was he in?
A. He worked in the Celotex technical centre.
Q. It's entitled "NHBC \& RS5000". Three options, and we can see them there, and then:
"NHBC continue to offer resistance to using RS5000 in rainscreen cladding applications. Why? Do they insure fire damage? Would they be liable for deaths? Part of the issue seems to be that they have allowed Kingspan to 'get away with it' for a number of years and they [now] feel that they have to tighten up."

Was that your impression?
A. I think during this time, it was difficult for our business to understand why Kingspan were being allowed
to do what we were being told they were to do, and other manufacturers --
Q. Right.
A. -- weren't.
Q. Now, it's right, isn't it, that less than a year after this the NHBC published guidance entitled " Acceptability of common wall constructions"? Do you know that?
A. I know that now.
Q. Let's see. It was June 2016. Let's look at it : \{CEL00001169\}. I think you had left Celotex by this time.
A. No, I was still at Celotex.
Q. Did you look at this document at the time? It's dated actually July 2016, if one looks at the very bottom of the page, July 2016.
A. I can't \(100 \%\) recall, but it 's something that -- if it 'd come into the business then it would have been something that would have been circulated, so ...
Q. Yes. Can you look at the bottom right-hand corner, "Common wall and facade types accepted by NHBC":
"The following common wall and facade constructions are acceptable to NHBC without the need to provide an Option 3 assessment providing that the design specification and installation meets the minimum specifications set in the following appendices."

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Appendix 3, you can see, aluminium composite panels.
A. Yes.
Q. In your statement at paragraph 201 \{CEL00010058/59\} you say that you regarded this guidance as:
"... a positive development for Celotex, albeit not that surprising, given that RS5000 was being used in the market, and to Celotex's knowledge being approved via desktop studies for use in a variety of build-ups."

Were you not surprised by this apparent volte face, this change of position, about-face, from the NHBC within less than a year?
A. It did seem surprising at the time, yes.
Q. Was that change as a result of the lobbying of the NHBC by players in the market -- I'm not necessarily including Celotex in that -- to achieve NHBC buy-in?
A. I don't know what other organisations or companies were doing. All I know is that we had met with the NHBC on a few occasions to talk about specific matters.
Q. Do you know how this change in position within a year of the position as seen before came to happen?
A. No.
Q. Had this guidance, when it came out, taken you by surprise?
A. I can't remember exactly how -- what I remember at the time, but it does -- it did seem strange that we'd been
from where we were to where we are now with being instantly approved.
Q. What was your reaction when you saw it, do you remember?
A. I can't remember, no.
Q. Just briefly, do you remember that in 2017, before the fire at Grenfell Tower, Celotex decided to test RS5000 to BS 476?
A. Yes.
Q. Why was that?
A. We were being asked for copies of the class 0 report for FR5000, and Rob and I made a decision that we felt it would be better to re-test the product as RS5000 so that we could send a test report out that stated RS5000, not FR5000.
Q. Can we go to \{CELOO000543\}, please. This is an email from Dr Dane, Sarah Dane, to you, bottom of page 1, "Dear Paul". Do you see that?
"Please see the results below from the Class 0 testing, sent out in April. It shows a failure to achieve Class 0 on all of the products tested; the FR results are from trial formulations. I will go through the results today to see if I can determine at what point in time the test failed."
A. Yes.
Q. That's August 2017, so that's after the fire --

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A. Yes.
Q. -- at Grenfell Tower.

Then at the top of the page, Dr Dane goes to Joe Mahoney and you and says:
"Dear Paul, Joe,
"Please find attached the I values for the tests.
"Everything failed in the first 3 minutes of testing. The 100 and 160 products also failed during 4-10 minutes."

That must have come as something of a shock?
A. It did, yes.
Q. Do you know why they failed?
A. No, I don't.
Q. I think you forwarded those results to Dean O'Sullivan, didn't you?
A. Yes, this was a -- I remember this day, because I was at a colleague's wedding as well as Joe Mahoney.
Q. Do you remember what you discussed with Mr O'Sullivan about these results?
A. I called Dean once I had sent those results to him and asked whether I needed to do anything that morning, and he said no, and it was picked up as part of the -picked up within the business that day and going forward.
Q. It's also right, isn't it, that in November 2017,
\begin{tabular}{llr} 
further testing was carried out? Were you aware of & 1 \\
that? & 2 \\
A. I know that there was some work done on -- there was & 3 \\
work being done on class 0 investigations during that & 4 \\
period between August and November. I don't know too & 5 \\
much of the detail. & 6 \\
Q. Right. Can we look at \{CEL00009429\}, please. We can & 7 \\
see here that this is a letter from Exova from a T Mort & 8 \\
to Joe Mahoney, and in the fourth paragraph it says: & 9 \\
"The tests were deemed invalid, as specified in & 10 \\
Clause 9.2 of the Standard, due to deformation of the & 11 \\
specimens blocking the burner ports of the gas burner of & 12 \\
the test apparatus, such that the required gas input & 13 \\
could not be maintained." & 14 \\
Did you discover that the November test had failed & 15 \\
in that way? Did Mr Mahoney discuss these with you? & 16 \\
A. I can't remember. & 17 \\
Q. Right. Were you aware that the subsequent tests in 2018 & 18 \\
had passed? & 19 \\
A. No. & 19 \\
Q. You didn't know anything about that, right. & 20 \\
I think it 's right that, shortly after these tests, & 21 \\
you were then subject to disciplinary procedures, & 23 \\
A. Yes. & 24 \\
weren't you? & 25 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

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Q. They were in relation to your involvement in Celotex's practice around calculating its declared lambda.
A. Yes.
Q. And then you resigned as a result, I think, in December 2017.
A. I did.
Q. Can I just ask you one question. If you go to your second witness statement where you deal with your disciplinary procedures, \{CEL00012233/7\}, paragraph 31. You say in paragraph 31 on page 7:
"It is for others to assess whether the disciplinary processes were also orchestrated to remove senior members of the business out of Celotex before the Grenfell Inquiry commenced."

What do you mean by that?
A. I mean that I feel there was an opportunity for Celotex, having understood how lambda was being calculated in the business, and had been as a process, something that was done for a long time, I think they -- with a lot of people from the previous ownership, and as well as many members of the first Saint-Gobain MAG moving on, I think it only left two or three people that would have been aware of the lambda regime, purely because we had been in the business a long time, and my view is that Celotex used that as an opportunity to remove those people from

\section*{Q. Are you saying that that was unjustified?}
A. I feel that it was based on that process for lambda, which was a decision made many years before and by statutory directors of the company, and how that just became integrated as part of an ongoing process in our business, I felt that was -- yes, I felt that was unfair.

MR MILLETT: Mr Evans, I have no further questions for you, thank you very much. There may be some questions which come from somewhere else, but, Mr Chairman, I note the time. It's 4.30.

SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: We had better deal with them now, hadn't we?

MR MILLETT: We had better deal with them now. We ought to take the usual break just to make sure that I have no further questions as well.
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Yes.
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Mr Evans, although Mr Millett's finished the questions that he thinks he needs to ask, we always have a short break at this point to give counsel time to check there is nothing he has overlooked, and also to take into account questions that may have been submitted by people who are not in the room but following the proceedings quite closely.

So we will take a break now.
Ten minutes enough, Mr Millett?
MR MILLETT: Should be, Mr Chairman, yes.
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: I will say ten minutes, which means we'll be back here at 4.40. Sometimes it takes a little longer, and if so, I'm afraid we will all be held up. THE WITNESS: That's fine, I understand.

SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: But we'll try and get back at 4.40, and as before, please don't discuss your evidence or anything to do with it with anyone else while you're out of the room.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Thank you very much. Would you like to go with the usher, please.
(Pause)
Right, Mr Millett, we will say 4.40, but of course, as usual, if further time is actually required, then you can let us know.
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MR MILLETT: That would be helpful. Thank you, Mr Chairman.
(4.31 pm)
(A short break)
(4.40 pm)
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Right, Mr Evans, we will see if
Mr Millett has found some more questions for you.
THE WITNESS: Okay.
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Have you found some more questions,
Mr Millett?
MR MILLETT: I have one or two, Mr Chairman, but really one
or two.
Mr Evans, can I ask you please to go to
{CELO0001042}. This is an email from Jonathan Roome on
28 November 2014, second email down on the page, to you
and to Debbie Berger, subject: "celotex RS5000-BRE
Testing - 190 Strand":
"Hi Paul/Debbie,
"I have spoken to Total Façade Solutions about
potentially giving us guidance as how to move forward
with RS5000 (Testing etc.)
"We would need to employ them directly.
"Andy Jones is one of the most knowledgeable people
in the façade industry and advises the likes of the
Berkeley Group as to what products comply.
"Please let me know if you would be willing to
2 0 9
employ them as a consultant, even if it is only for
one day."
You went back to him on 1 December and said:
"Let's discuss as part of our plans for 2015 when we
meet on the 19th."
Which I think would have been 19 December.
Did you discuss Mr Roome's proposal to engage
Andy Jones when you met him?
A. I don't believe so. I don't think there was any
follow-up on that point, or we discussed it in that
meeting.
Q. No. Indeed, Mr Roome confirmed in his evidence that
Celotex never did engage Total Façade Solutions, and his
evidence was -- and this is {Day69/149:5} to
{Day69/150:5} -- he said:
"... it must be that I was told no, that option
wasn't available or wasn't going to be considered."
Do you remember telling Mr Roome that you weren't
going to take his proposal forward?
A. I don't remember that, no.
Q. Can you explain otherwise why that proposal was not
taken forward?
A. No, I can't explain why we didn't take it forward,
either, just --
Q. Are you saying that he's wrong, that you didn't tell him

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no, or ...?
A. I can't remember telling him no.
Q. What was the reason why it was never taken forward, do you know?
A. No, I don't know.
Q. It would have been sensible, wouldn't it, looking back on it?
A. On reflection, yes.
Q. That takes me to the last question, Mr Evans.

We have been through a lot of evidence over the last day and a half or so, and given your position within Celotex at the time, looking back on that evidence and looking back on the experiences up to and including the day of the fire, is there anything that you, looking back on it, would have done differently?
A. I think everything I've seen, and during the evidence I've given and preparing for it, is that it was a totally different type of project for our business, for the size of business and for the experience that the people in the business had, and it needed a lot more attention, focus, investment, time, not all of the other things that were part of working for Celotex, and I believe if we'd have had some of those or all of that in place, and the business had have understood that more, different decisions would have been made and

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ultimately we wouldn't have launched the product.
MR MILLETT: Thank you very much, Mr Evans.
It only remains for me to thank you very much for coming here and assisting us with your evidence. We are extremely grateful. Thank you very much.
THE WITNESS: Thank you.
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Mr Evans, I would like to thank you on behalf of the panel for coming to give your evidence. It has taken a lot of your time, I understand that, but your evidence has been very useful to us, and we are very grateful to you for coming to give it.
THE WITNESS: Thank you.
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Thank you very much.
Now you are free to go. So if you would like to go with the usher, she will look after you.
THE WITNESS: Thank you.
(The witness withdrew)
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Thank you, Mr Millett. That must be it for the day.
MR MILLETT: It is it for the day, I'm glad to say. Mr Chairman, I'm grateful for your sitting late, the entire panel.

Tomorrow we have Mr Jamie Hayes, who is going to come to give evidence. He will last most, if not all, of the day. That means unfortunately there has to be
an amendment to the scheduled programme, which is that
Debbie Berger now won't be coming to give evidence
tomorrow, but we are making arrangements with her to
come during the course of next week, late next week, and
we will be updating all core participants and members of
the public accordingly as soon as we can.
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Thank you very much.
Good. Well, then, we will finish there for the day and resume tomorrow at 10 o'clock, please.
MR MILLETT: Thank you.
( 4.50 pm )
(The hearing adjourned until 10 am on Thursday, 19 November 2020)

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