1	Tuesday, 19 June 2018	1	European Network of Forensic Science Institutes working
2	(10.00 am)	2	group on fire and explosion investigation.
3	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Good morning, everybody. I'm going	3	PROFESSOR NIC DAEID: That's correct.
4	to invite Mr Kinnier to take matters up from here.	4	MR KINNIER: And you are the deputy chair of the scientific
5	MR KINNIER: Thank you, sir.	5	advisory board of the International Criminal Court?
6	Before I start, there's a housekeeping announcement.	6	PROFESSOR NIC DAEID: Yes, I am.
7	There is no planned fire alarm today. If the fire alarm	7	MR KINNIER: You are also a fellow of the Royal Society of
8	sounds, trained fire wardens on the second floor will	8	Edinburgh?
9	direct everyone to evacuate. There are two fire exits	9	PROFESSOR NIC DAEID: Correct.
10	within this room on the right-hand side facing the	10	MR KINNIER: The Royal Society of Chemistry, the Institute
11	chairman. Holborn Bars staff and the inquiry team will	11	of Chemistry of Ireland?
12	ensure that everyone is evacuated first before they	12	PROFESSOR NIC DAEID: Yes.
13	evacuate the building.	13	MR KINNIER: You are a fellow of the Royal Statistical
14	Finally, may I ask everyone to turn their phones off	14	Society?
15	or to silent during the course of the hearings.	15	PROFESSOR NIC DAEID: Correct.
16	Sir, turning to today, we have a presentation from	16	MR KINNIER: And, finally, you're a fellow of the Chartered
17	Professor Niamh Nic Daeid, which will cover three	17	Society of Forensic Science?
18	essential topics: first of all, the basic science of	18	PROFESSOR NIC DAEID: That's correct.
19	fire; secondly, the elements of fire investigation; and,	19	MR KINNIER: It's right that you provided the inquiry with
20	finally, a summary of Professor Nic Daeid's preliminary	20	a preliminary report dated March of this year?
21	views on the cause and origin of the initial fire within	21	PROFESSOR NIC DAEID: Yes, I did.
22	flat 16.	22	MR KINNIER: And you've provided the report in the same way
23	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Thank you.	23	as you would provide a report as if you are in court?
24	MR KINNIER: Before I call Professor Nic Daeid, I should	24	PROFESSOR NIC DAEID: Yes, I did.
25	repeat yesterday's warning regarding the content of the	25	MR KINNIER: And as to the factual matters set out in the
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	Page 1		Page 3
1	presentation. It contains not only photographs of	1	report, they are true to the best of your knowledge and
2	flat 16, ie the burnt-out compartment, but also video	2	belief?
3	images which show the early development of the fire, as	3	PROFESSOR NIC DAEID: They are.
4	well as thermal images of the firefighting within	4	MR KINNIER: Finally, does your report accurately set out
5	flat 16 itself. Also, there will be a playing of	5	your opinion on matters relevant to the inquiry?
6	Mr Kebede's 999 call during the course of the	6	PROFESSOR NIC DAEID: Yes, it does.
7	presentation. The images and audio may, therefore, be	7	MR KINNIER: Professor Nic Daeid, with that, may I invite
8	distressing.	8	you now to give your presentation.
9	With that, sir, may I now call Professor Nic Daeid.	9	PROFESSOR NIC DAEID: Thank you.
10	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Yes, thank you.	10	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Thank you.
11	PROFESSOR NIAMH NIC DAEID (affirmed)	11	PROFESSOR NIC DAEID: Good morning.
12	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Thank you.	12	By way of an initial introduction, I have been
13	MR KINNIER: Thank you. Would you prefer to stand or sit?	13	tasked specifically to address matters relating to the
14	PROFESSOR NIC DAEID: I prefer to stand, thank you.	14	determination of where within Grenfell Tower on
15	MR KINNIER: First of all, what is your name?	15	14 June 2017 the fire started, and how the fire started
16	PROFESSOR NIC DAEID: My name is Niamh Nic Daeid.	16	within this location. This is known as an origin and
17	MR KINNIER: You are professor of forensic science in the	17	cause determination within the fire investigation
18	University of Dundee?	18	process, and it is one of the primary objectives of the
19	PROFESSOR NIC DAEID: That is correct.	19	examination of a fire scene by fire investigators.
20	MR KINNIER: You are director for the Leverhulme Research	20	As an expert witness for the Grenfell Tower public
21	Centre for Forensic Science?	21	inquiry, it is my responsibility to provide, to the best
22	PROFESSOR NIC DAEID: That's correct.	22	of my ability, my impartial, honest and unbiased opinion
23	MR KINNIER: You're a chartered chemist?	23	based on known and verifiable information relating to
24	PROFESSOR NIC DAEID: Yes, I am.	24	the events which occurred in the early hours of
25	MR KINNIER: You are the immediate past chair of the	25	14 June 2017.
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1 1 on a split screen, side-by-side, so that the activities My presentation will be in four parts. 2 2 Firstly, I will provide a brief introduction about of the firefighters are put into context with the 3 3 development of the fire. my terms of reference, and then some information about 4 how I went about fulfilling these terms of reference as 4 I will provide a warning prior to playing the audio 5 my part of Phase 1 of the public inquiry. 5 of the 999 call and also to showing the photographs and 6 Secondly, I will provide an overview of what is 6 the video. 7 7 fire, how a fire starts and how a fire develops in I was instructed as an expert witness to the 8 8 Grenfell Tower public inquiry on 6 November 2017. As a room. My reason for providing this information is to 9 9 try to ensure that everyone can understand what is an expert witness in this context, it is my 10 needed in terms of both the physical evidence and the 10 responsibility to provide an opinion relating to the questions asked of me within my terms of reference, and 11 information obtained from witnesses in order to provide 11 12 a reliable determination of the area of origin, that is 12 to do so impartially and objectively based upon the 13 13 the place where a fire started, and also to understand information made available to me by the public inquiry 14 the sequence of events that have to be demonstrated 14 team. In this role, I have an obligation and a duty to 15 scientifically in order to have confidence in the 15 provide assistance to the public inquiry in relation to 16 16 issues which have been asked of me and which are determination of the cause of a fire. 17 17 specifically within my areas of expertise. Next, I will provide an introduction to fire scene 18 18 My terms of reference cover two specific questions. investigation and to how that process is undertaken. 19 This will help in understanding the purpose of a fire 19 Firstly, I was asked to review where in 20 20 Grenfell Tower the fire started and what the cause of investigation, the actions of the fire investigators and 21 the potential limitations of their conclusions. I will 21 the fire was within that area of origin. 22 22 explain how a fire investigation is usually undertaken, Secondly, I was asked to review how the fire spread 23 and what fire investigators will do in practice and how 23 through the compartment of origin and through the flat 24 they reach their conclusions. 24 of origin. 25 25 At the time of preparation of this presentation and Finally, I will provide my preliminary Page 5 Page 7 1 of my Phase 1 provisional report, the police 1 interpretation of the available evidence relating to the 2 origin and the cause of the fire that occurred in 2 investigations relating to the fire at Grenfell Tower 3 3 Grenfell Tower on 14 June 2017. This is based on the are still ongoing. As such, the conclusions I express 4 4 at this stage can only be provisional and I will update information presented in the materials that I have 5 received in my role as an expert witness for the 5 my report as new information is made available to me. 6 6 Grenfell Tower public inquiry. Where the evidence that has been made available to 7 7 me has allowed, then my opinions have been made on the Experts will often use words that are full of jargon 8 8 and, while these may be understood by other experts, balance of probabilities; that is where something is 9 9 they may leave non-experts and members of the general more likely than not to have happened. 10 public feeling that they do not understand what is being 10 If I cannot reach a reliable conclusion based on the 11 said to them. I am going to use as little jargon as 11 information provided to me at the point of preparation 12 12 of my Phase 1 provisional report, then I have made this possible, and I will try to explain the concepts clearly 13 and in straightforward language so that everybody can 13 clear within the report. 14 14 I undertook two visits to Grenfell Tower as part of follow what I'm saying. 15 During the final part of my presentation, I will be 15 my work. These visits were facilitated by the 16 16 speaking about the early stages of the fire in Metropolitan Police Service, to whom I am very grateful. 17 17 Grenfell Tower which occurred on 14 June 2017. I will The first visit was on 9 October 2017. On this 18 play part of the initial 999 call made by Mr Kebede and 18 occasion, I visited Grenfell Tower with some of the 19 I will be showing pictures of the fire and its aftermath 19 other experts to the public inquiry and some of the 20 within flat 16. 20 public inquiry legal team. I went into many of the 21 21 flats within Grenfell Tower and I gained a strong I will also be showing some of the thermal imaging 22 video footage taken by the first firefighters who 22 perspective of the building and of the level of damage 23 23 and destruction within the flats on different floors of entered flat 16, as well as some videos of the incident 24 from the outside of the building during these early 24 the building. I went from the ground floor of the 25 25 stages of the fire's development. These will be shown building to the top floor of the building and out onto Page 6 Page 8

the rooftop of the tower. 1 observations and how they undertook their investigation 1 2 2 During this visit, I had an opportunity to visit are recorded in their investigator notes. These are 3 flat 16 specifically and spend some time in the remains 3 called contemporaneous notes, which means that they were 4 of that flat. 4 made at the time of or shortly after the time that the 5 My second visit to Grenfell Tower was on 5 activities occurred. They are often handwritten notes, 9 November 2017. On this occasion, I spent time in each 6 6 as well as photographs and sometimes video materials. 7 7 of the flats on the fourth floor of Grenfell Tower and, In the second part of my presentation, I will 8 in particular, within the remains of flat 16. 8 provide some background information about what a fire 9 At the time of both of these visits, much of the 9 is, about how things burn and what needs to be in place 10 furnishings and the debris remaining after the fire 10 in order for that burning to occur. This will include 11 within flat 16 had either been removed or had been 11 the steps needed so that a fire can start and how, once 12 placed in bags awaiting removal. All of the electrical 12 started, a fire develops within a contained space such 13 appliances and some of the electrical wiring had also 13 as a room in a flat. 14 been removed by this time. 14 Understanding how fires start and how they develop 15 As a consequence, little of the items visible in the 15 is underpinned by robust chemical, physical and 16 photographs that I have used in my Phase 1 provisional 16 engineering principles, and there is much peer reviewed 17 report were present in flat 16 at the time of my two 17 scientific literature and engineering literature, 18 visits to the property. As a consequence of this, the 18 textbooks and other materials that are devoted to this 19 photographs and the notes made by the fire investigators 19 topic. 20 who undertook the initial scene investigation became my 20 This provides an accepted rigour and confidence in 21 primary source of information. 21 the understanding of the conditions that are required 22 22 These initial investigators were members of the for materials to ignite and for any resultant fire to 23 London Fire Brigade investigation team, who were the 23 develop and to spread. Such processes are well-accepted 24 first team on site. They were subsequently joined by 24 and considered reliable across the experts in the field 25 fire investigators from Bureau Veritas, which is 25 and are described generally as fire dynamics. Page 9 Page 11 1 a company which supplies scientific support to the 1 My explanation of these processes will be very 2 London Fire Brigade, and they were also accompanied by 2 general so as to simply provide an overview. Some of my 3 3 fire investigators from Key Forensic Services Limited, fellow experts may explain some of the concepts that 4 4 which is a private company which supplies forensic I introduce to you in greater depth and detail during 5 science services to police forces and to other clients. 5 their evidence. 6 I was provided with fire investigation reports, 6 When a fire occurs, there will often be physical 7 7 notes and photographs prepared by the Bureau Veritas and materials remaining after the event, and I will explain 8 Key Forensic Services fire investigators. I was also 8 some of the common types of fire damage that can occur 9 9 provided with witness statements from the occupants of and what hypotheses can be inferred from the damage by 10 flat 16 and from London Fire Brigade personnel. I also 10 the fire investigators. 11 viewed videos provided by members of the public and by 11 In order for solid or liquid materials to burn, they 12 the London Fire Brigade. 12 must first be turned into a gas. This process requires 13 Undertaking a review of a fire investigation is not 13 the material to be heated. Materials contain atoms 14 14 an ideal circumstance. In such a circumstance, the which are linked or bonded together to other atoms to 15 methodology followed by the initial investigation team 15 make molecules and all combine together to make up the 16 becomes very important, as does the quality and the 16 material itself. The most common materials are called 17 completeness of the information recorded, specifically 17 hydrocarbons and they contain atoms of carbon and of 18 through notes, photographs and witness statements of 18 hydrogen, as well as a variety of other elements 19 what the investigators saw and what actions they took. 19 depending on the material itself. 20 Such records and information are needed so that all 20 I have represented this in this diagram. The white 21 21 relevant evidence was identified, was correctly recorded circles and red circles represent the atoms, and the 22 in its original position, was correctly recovered and is 22 black lines represent the bonds between the atoms. 23 23 accounted for in the examiner's notes of their When hydrocarbons are heated, energy is transferred 24 observations and their actions. 24 to the material and this energy causes the bonds or the 25 25 The actions of the fire investigators, their links between the atoms to break or to decompose. This Page 10 Page 12

1 1 (3) Oxygen must be present in the environment of the decomposition process is called pyrolysis, and it 2 2 requires a source of heat in order to occur. gases, such that it mixes with the gas. In some cases, 3 3 the gasses from the fuel and oxygen are premixed, but Materials will then change chemically when they are 4 heated in a process that is called thermal 4 more often the oxygen moves into the gaseous fuel in 5 5 a process which is called entrainment. Not all gaseous decomposition. The materials can also change 6 physically; for example, a liquid is turned into a gas, 6 fuel and air mixtures can sustain a flame and those 7 7 which can are called flammable mixtures. or a solid is turned into a gas, leaving behind a solid 8 8 residue and ash. (4) Some means of ignition needs to be present in 9 9 the environment of this fuel-air mixture which has The pyrolysis process is complicated and the 10 composition of the gases coming from the materials and 10 enough energy to ignite the mixture. (5) Finally, the fuel and oxygen interact in 11 the mixtures can, as a result, also be a complex and 11 12 sometimes toxic mixture. This mixture will depend on 12 a self-sustaining, heat-producing chain reaction, which 13 13 the heated material and what it was made of, and also facilitates further pyrolysis of nearby combustible 14 the temperature to which it was heated. 14 materials and so prolongs burning. 15 The pyrolysis process is fundamentally related to 15 These requirements are often referred as to the fire 16 16 triangle or fire diamond. All three elements of the the temperature that the materials are exposed to and to 17 17 fire triangle -- that is heat, oxygen and fuel -- must the amount of heat energy required for the pyrolysis to 18 18 occur, which is different for different materials. For be present for the fire to be sustained, and if any of 19 example, plastics tend to pyrolyse at higher 19 these elements are removed, then the fire will simply 20 20 extinguish. temperatures than materials such as wood. 21 Pyrolysis and the generation of pyrolysis products 21 Fires can switch between smouldering and flaming 22 22 is the first step in the combustion or the burning combustion and in many circumstances flaming fires will 23 23 follow an initial period of smouldering combustion and process. 24 When the gases produced as a consequence of the 24 a smouldering combustion phase will occur towards the 25 pyrolysis process are mixed with oxygen, which I have 25 endpoint of a fire. Page 13 Page 15 1 represented in blue in the diagram -- this oxygen comes 1 Ignition is the start of a sustained burning event. 2 from the air -- when this mixture is in the right 2 There are two types of ignition: piloted ignition, where 3 3 percentages then combustion can occur. Combustion is an external ignition source, such as an independent 4 4 a chemical reaction which generates heat, which is flame, is used, and autoignition, where the fuel-air 5 represented by the downward yellow arrows in my diagram. 5 mixture is raised to sufficient temperature that it will 6 Combustion also generates light and it generates 6 ignite of its own accord. 7 7 combustion products. Small flames, such as those associated with candles, 8 There are different types of combustion, which 8 are called laminar flames, where a high temperature zone 9 9 include smouldering combustion, where a flame is not usually exists, generally around 800 to 1,400 degrees 10 visible, and flaming combustion, where flames are 10 centigrade, and it exists around the flame and can be 11 visible. Pyrolysis and combustion typically also 11 maintained. This allows for the almost complete 12 produce smoke, which is formed by small airborne 12 combustion of the small particles of carbon or soot 13 particles of soot, of ash and of liquid, and these 13 generated as byproducts of the pyrolysis process, and 14 14 products move away from the material that is burning and this almost complete combustion produces the colour that 15 that produces them. As they cool down, they can settle 15 is seen in the candle flame and it is why candles do not 16 onto vertical and horizontal surfaces as black, sooty 16 produce very much smoke. 17 deposits. 17 As the flame begins to become larger or more 18 18 Flaming combustion, which is what we recognise as disrupted, the soot particles begin to escape unburnt 19 a fire, has a number of essential requirements: 19 from the high temperature zone around the flame and form 20 (1) There must be a localised heating of 20 a large part of the smoke that is seen during flaming 21 a combustible material, where a combustible material, 21 combustion. These larger and more ragged flames are 22 otherwise known as a fuel, is one that can ignite and 22 known as turbulent flames, with an average temperature 23 23 of approximately 1,000 degrees centigrade. 24 (2) This localised heat must have enough energy so 24 To understand how an initial material on fire leads 25 25 that the fuel undergoes pyrolysis and generates gases. to the development of a fire in, for example, a room, we Page 14 Page 16

1	need to think of how the heat generated by the initial	1	can combust so as to generate the pyrolysis products.
2	fire begins to affect the materials that are nearby, and	2	Secondly, the generated gases need to mix with
3	for the development of fires relies upon the movement or	3	oxygen in the air and an ignition source is required so
4	transfer of heat from one material to another. This	4	that the ignition can occur and the material then burns.
5	will be determined by the ability of the material once	5	This generates more heat, pyrolysing further fuel so
6	it is on fire to release heat energy. This ability is	6	that the combustion reaction becomes self-sustaining.
7	called a heat release rate. The rate at which heat	7	As a fire burns, it creates a rising column of
8	energy can be transferred to a material is called the	8	gases, which are called a fire plume. Hot gases are
9	heat flux.	9	buoyant, which means that they rise upwards into the
10	More formally, the heat release rate is defined as	10	air. The fire plume can generally rise quickly and it
11	the amount of heat energy that is released by a material	11	can rise to considerable heights above the flame. This
12	per unit time, which is usually a second, when that	12	is why if you hold your hand some distance above
13	material is on fire. The heat flux is the rate at which	13	a candle flame, you can still feel the heat from the
14	heat energy can be delivered to a material per unit area	14	candle. What you feel are the buoyant hot gases of the
15	per unit time.	15	candle flame.
16	The transfer of the heat energy released from	16	Cooler air will circulate into the flame and replace
17	a material when it burns on to nearby materials can	17	the hot gases, and this is a process that's called air
18	occur in a number of ways. Understanding the methods of	18	entrainment. When the hot gases produced by a fire meet
19	heat transfer are very important, so that the way in	19	a horizontal surface, such as a ceiling, these gases can
20	which a fire can move between nearby materials can be	20	spread out along that surface in what are called ceiling
21	explained.	21	jets.
22	Heat transfer explains how a fire can move from one	22	The resultant ceiling jets act themselves as
23	item to the next and how a fire grows and develops	23	a source of further heat. They radiate heat back into
24	within, for example, a compartment.	24	the room, and this heat will now begin to affect nearby
25	There are three heat transfer mechanisms:	25	materials by transferring heat energy into those
	D 17		D 10
	Page 17		Page 19
1	(1) Conduction is the transfer of heat energy	1	materials, causing pyrolysis and the thermal
1 2	(1) Conduction is the transfer of heat energy between adjacent chemical molecules and electrons within	1	materials, causing pyrolysis and the thermal decomposition process to occur.
	between adjacent chemical molecules and electrons within	1 2 3	decomposition process to occur.
2	between adjacent chemical molecules and electrons within a material. An example would be holding the handle of	2	decomposition process to occur. As the pyrolysis gases begin to emerge, mixing with
2 3	between adjacent chemical molecules and electrons within a material. An example would be holding the handle of a pot that is heating on a stove. The handle you are	2 3	decomposition process to occur.
2 3 4	between adjacent chemical molecules and electrons within a material. An example would be holding the handle of	2 3 4	decomposition process to occur. As the pyrolysis gases begin to emerge, mixing with air to form a flammable gas mixture, they are readily
2 3 4 5	between adjacent chemical molecules and electrons within a material. An example would be holding the handle of a pot that is heating on a stove. The handle you are holding becomes hot and that is because heat is being	2 3 4 5	decomposition process to occur. As the pyrolysis gases begin to emerge, mixing with air to form a flammable gas mixture, they are readily ignited by nearby flames and the fire begins to grow and begins to develop.
2 3 4 5 6	between adjacent chemical molecules and electrons within a material. An example would be holding the handle of a pot that is heating on a stove. The handle you are holding becomes hot and that is because heat is being conducted through the metal of the pot.	2 3 4 5 6	decomposition process to occur. As the pyrolysis gases begin to emerge, mixing with air to form a flammable gas mixture, they are readily ignited by nearby flames and the fire begins to grow and begins to develop. Within a compartment, this process occurs in the
2 3 4 5 6 7	between adjacent chemical molecules and electrons within a material. An example would be holding the handle of a pot that is heating on a stove. The handle you are holding becomes hot and that is because heat is being conducted through the metal of the pot. (2) Convection. Convection is the transfer of heat through the movement of heated liquid or gas.	2 3 4 5 6 7	decomposition process to occur. As the pyrolysis gases begin to emerge, mixing with air to form a flammable gas mixture, they are readily ignited by nearby flames and the fire begins to grow and begins to develop.
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Day 6	Grentell Toy
1	spread out at ceiling level, creating a layer of hot gas
2	and smoke in the room which radiates heat back into the
3	entire room as this layer spreads out horizontally and
4	begins to descend vertically. This causes other
5	combustible materials to thermally decompose, to produce
6	pyrolysis products, to mix with available oxygen and to
7	ignite. Direct flame impingement may also occur.
8	The hot gas layer in the room begins to get bigger
9	as more materials become involved in the fire and start
10	to burn. The main heat transfer mechanism in the room
11	becomes radiant heat from the gas layer. This radiated
12	heat energy would begin to be transferred to all of the
13	combustible materials within the compartment, raising
14	the temperature of these materials so that pyrolysis
15	will begin.
16	The boundary between the hot gas layer and the lower
17	portion of cooler air in the room is known as the

The boundary between the hot gas layer and the lower portion of cooler air in the room is known as the neutral plane, and it can change and descend as the fire progresses and creates more hot gases and smoke.

If flames reach up into the hot gas layer then the temperature of the gas layer can increase and so the amount of heat energy transferred into the room via radiated heat will also increase. There may come a point where all of the exposed combustible material surfaces within the compartment will begin to produce

controlled by how much fuel is burning and how much heat energy that fuel releases, and the position of that fuel in the compartment, assuming that sufficient oxygen is present. If the rate of burning begins to exceed the amount of air coming into the room, then the fire becomes ventilation-controlled.

In my next slide, I am going to show some photographs of an item that is on fire. These images are not associated with the fire at Grenfell Tower and I am using them only to illustrate the importance of the location of fuel within a compartment and the effect that this location can have on the speed to flashover.

The location of materials -- for example, if an item is located in the middle of a room, or against a wall, or in a corner -- can have a significant effect on the speed with which a fire can develop within that compartment.

When a fire is confined against a wall or in a corner, the flame associated with the combustion of the item will extend in its height to ensure that enough oxygen can entrain into the flames in order that the material can combust and combustion can be sustained.

The photographs I am going to show you are of a fire test where the same item -- a cushion -- is placed in the middle of the room in the first test, against the

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enough gaseous products such that they will ignite and become involved in the fire.

This event is called flashover. Flashover can be thought of as the point in a fire where a room becomes fully involved, and where all combustible materials within that room are burning.

After flashover, the fire will burn steadily and will begin to decay as the fuel is used up or upon intervention by, for example, the Fire Brigade.

Very many things will affect how fires develop within enclosed spaces and the speed of this development. These include, but are not limited to, what the combustible materials present are made out of, and how quickly they go through the process of pyrolysis, production of gas, mixing of that gas with air and then ignition.

The heat energy that they transfer into the space once ignited, the presence of oxygen, the position of the fuel in the compartment and the dimensions and the characteristics of the compartment, as well as many other factors, are important.

As a result, fires in compartments, once ignited, can develop across a wide range of time frames. The early stages of a fire are considered to be fuel-controlled; that means that the size of the fire is

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wall in the second test and in a corner for the third test.

In the first situation, the flames are relatively small in height, and that is because the air can come into every side of the exposed flame to support the combustion of the fuel.

In the second test, the cushion is now up against a wall. The airflow, as a consequence, is more restricted, and as a consequence the flame grows in height so that the combustion can be maintained.

When the airflow is restricted even further, by placing the fuel in a corner, the flames now extend right up into the ceiling which, in turn, heats up the gas layer to a greater extent and more quickly. This will increase the amount of radiant heat energy coming back into the space so that other materials nearby would be expected to become involved in the fire more quickly.

This shows that even though the material which is burning is essentially the same, the location of the fuel can have a significant impact on the fire's development.

Generally speaking, the movement of smoke and hot gases through a compartment will dictate the movement of the fire as the hot gases and smoke transfer heat to nearby materials.

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6 (Pages 21 to 24)

1	When fires occur, there can be a significant impact	1	on materials present in the fire scene are used to
2	to the structures and materials within the environment	2	define these fire patterns. As such, they are formed by
3	of the fire and beyond. Understanding the physical	3	heat, by smoke deposition and by the burnings of
4	effect of a fire on materials is critically important,	4	materials.
5	and it is this understanding that is used in	5	Fire investigators will use these patterns, combined
6	interpreting the damage after a fire has occurred. This	6	with a knowledge and understanding of the relevant
7	enables fire investigators to try to reconstruct the	7	scientific, engineering and fire science literature, as
8	story of the early stages of the event.	8	one of the tools to help them to attempt to understand
9	Most materials will respond to a fire in	9	the history of the fire, so as to identify the area of
10	a predictable way. This will depend upon the physical	10	origin and to contribute to the determination of the
11	and chemical properties of the material, and on what the	11	cause of a fire, if indeed this is possible.
12	material essentially is made out of; for example,	12	As such, fire patterns in part act as a narrative
13	different types of plastics, wood, glass, concrete,	13	for the fire's origin and development. Patterns are
14	metals and so on will all experience heat differently.	14	analysed by the fire investigators in combination with
15	The effects of fire on materials may include also,	15	each other, and with other information available, for
16	for example:	16	example from witness statements or from the electrical
17	The damage to the structure of the material, such as	17	system in a property.
18	melting of glass or metal, or the breaking apart of	18	Fire patterns can occur sequentially, one after the
19	concrete or brick, which is a process called spalling.	19	other, and, as a consequence, they can overlap each
20	The way in which the soot and smoke is deposited on	20	other as the fire develops. This is particularly true
21	vertical or horizontal surfaces or areas where	21	in the latter stages of a fire's development or where
22	deposition is absent is important.	22	a fire may have flashed over, as the early fire patterns
23	The effect of heat on some surfaces which can lead	23	can be destroyed or can become obscured.
24	to changes in the colour and the texture of those	24	Fire patterns can also be used to identify areas
25	surfaces, for example the removal of water from gypsum	25	where the fire was burning intensely, as well as
			2 3,
	Page 25		Page 27
1	wall boards as a result of heat, a process called	1	providing information that might explain how the fire
2	calcination, causes a physical change in colour and	2	moved from one place to another.
3	competition of that material.	3	When the fire plume interacts with vertical and
4	The oxidation of surfaces can also cause their	4	horizontal surfaces, one of the types of fire patterns
5	colour to change. For example, copper can turn red or	5	that can result is known as a V or a U-shaped pattern.
6	black.	6	These are patterns created when soot or smoke condenses
7	A change in colour can also occur because the fire	7	onto a vertical surface to leave marks in the shape of
8	has removed corrosion protection, such as paint, on	8	a V or of a U.
9	a material and so the materials underneath will oxidise	9	After the fuel is ignited and a flaming fire
10		1 1	
	or as otherwise known rust	10	5
1 11	or, as otherwise known, rust. The melting of materials, which would occur at known	10 11	develops, the fire plume comes into contact with the
11 12	The melting of materials, which would occur at known	11	develops, the fire plume comes into contact with the wall. As this is a cooler surface, soot and smoke will
12	The melting of materials, which would occur at known temperatures or known temperature ranges.	11 12	develops, the fire plume comes into contact with the wall. As this is a cooler surface, soot and smoke will condense onto that surface. This can form visible black
12 13	The melting of materials, which would occur at known temperatures or known temperature ranges. The charring or burning of materials can generate	11 12 13	develops, the fire plume comes into contact with the wall. As this is a cooler surface, soot and smoke will condense onto that surface. This can form visible black patterns on the wall in the shape of a V or a U, as
12 13 14	The melting of materials, which would occur at known temperatures or known temperature ranges. The charring or burning of materials can generate specific patterns, which are called burn patterns.	11 12 13 14	develops, the fire plume comes into contact with the wall. As this is a cooler surface, soot and smoke will condense onto that surface. This can form visible black patterns on the wall in the shape of a V or a U, as I said. The shape of the patterns can change if there
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1	some evidence of a possible area of origin of a fire.	1	can be lost or destroyed if the process is not
2	Other fire patterns can be built up as a combination	2	undertaken carefully.
3	of both the burning of materials and of smoke	3	In the UK, we have a code of practice for
4	deposition.	4	investigators of fires and explosions for the criminal
5	Areas where the damage to materials is more	5	justice system, which provides details of the objectives
6	pronounced can indicate where a fire has been burning	6	and the mechanism of fire scene investigation.
7	for longer periods of time or more intensely. This is	7	All observations and actions should be
8	very dependent on the types of materials and so such	8	comprehensively recorded, both photographically and in
9	physical evidence should be considered cautiously.	9	contemporaneous notes written at the time of the
10	Low-level burning or charring, for example on floors	10	examination.
11	or on skirting boards, can indicate an area where the	11	Materials and items within the scene should be
12	fire may have burnt lower than elsewhere, and can	12	documented in place where they are found so that their
13	possibly be indicators to a potential area of origin.	13	exact location is recorded and is known. Knowing the
14	In this example, there are three fire effects that	14	exact position of items relative to each other prior to
15	make up the fire pattern: firstly, the V-shaped mark,	15	the fire helps in piecing together the sequence of
16	which is a smoke pattern on the wall which occurs as	16	events which may have occurred.
17	smoke condenses onto the wall as the fire plume	17	Fire patterns for example, burning, charring, or
18	develops; secondly, a burn pattern on the floor, where	18	discolouration that may be associated with the
19	the fuel which was burnt was located; finally, a burn	19	different items present in the scene should also be
20	mark on the skirting board.	20	noted and should be documented, and only when the scene
21	All three of these marks combined together suggest	21	has been initially documented should items begin to be
22	a fire that may have been at floor level and burning for	22	moved around. Once the item has been documented where
23	long enough to create the damage to the floor and to the	23	it was found, the item can be carefully moved, placed
24	skirting board.	24	into appropriate packaging and the packaging sealed
25	This finishes the first part of my presentation.	25	before removal from the scene.
	This initiate are that part of my presentation.		***************************************
	Page 29		Page 31
1		1	
	CID MADTIN MOODE DICV: Thouls you	1	The recovery and removal of items should be
1	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Thank you. MR KINNIED: Sir that might be a convenient place to take	1	The recovery and removal of items should be
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2 3	MR KINNIER: Sir, that might be a convenient place to take a break.	2 3	undertaken in such a way as to preserve the item as much as possible. This can be challenging, particularly with
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what might have happened to the item. This depends upon 1 provide vital early information about, for example, 1 2 2 the investigative need. These other examinations can be where items were located at the time of the fire; who 3 destructive of the materials that are being tested. 3 called the fire and rescue services; whether any sights, 4 The main objectives of fire scene investigation 4 sounds or smells were observed prior to the fire or 5 include: 5 during the early stages of the fire; what video or CCTV (1) Identifying where the fire started. This is the 6 6 material may be available, and so on. 7 7 area of origin. This is an assessment made by a fire In some fire scene investigations, portions of the 8 8 investigator based on the available evidence and can scene may be gridded off so that different areas can be 9 involve some subject assessment of that evidence. 9 examined systematically and sequentially. In these 10 (2) Identifying the specific cause of the fire, if 10 situations, the recovered debris within each grid would 11 it is possible to do this. 11 be searched independently of all other gridded areas and 12 (3) Fire investigations also often involve 12 the work undertaken would be recorded and fully 13 determining how the fire might have spread, both within 13 documented. It would not be unusual for the materials 14 a compartment and from that compartment to elsewhere in 14 within a gridded area to be recovered together and 15 the building. 15 searched more carefully within, for example, 16 16 The way in which a fire develops, what materials a laboratory. 17 17 become involved, the location of these materials at the In some cases, where the use of an ignitable liquid, 18 time of the fire, how the smoke and combustion products 18 for example petrol, are suspected in efforts to 19 move within a compartment and between compartments, 19 accelerate the fire, samples may be recovered from the fire scene and subsequently analysed in a laboratory for 20 whether doors and windows are open or are shut, and many 20 21 other factors within a fire scene, can be hypothesised 21 the presence of those chemicals, which would possibly 22 22 upon based on the physical evidence that survives the indicate the presence of such an ignitable liquid. 23 fire and remains at the scene after the fire has been 23 Hydrocarbon detection dogs, trained in the detection of 24 extinguished. 24 residues of ignitable liquids, may also be used during 25 It is generally accepted within the fire 25 the fire scene investigation. Page 33 Page 35 investigation community that the determination of the 1 Once a room has been cleared of fire debris, it is 1 2 area of origin of a fire involves the interpretation of 2 often valuable to relocate some items back into the 3 3 information derived from four main elements, and these positions that they were in at the time of the fire. In 4 4 many cases, this can be done quite successfully using 5 5 (1) Fire patterns. This involves the systematic the fire patterns within the scene as a guide. 6 examination of the various physical evidence and 6 By reviewing witness statements and other 7 patterns that remain within the structure which occur as 7 evidence -- for example, CCTV footage -- as well as fire 8 8 a consequence of the interaction of the fire with that patterns and physical evidence, including, if 9 9 structure and with the materials that may be present. appropriate, the relocation of items into their original 10 (2) Electrical surveys. This involves the 10 positions at the scene, it may be possible to identify 11 examination of the physical damage within and to 11 the area of origin of that fire. 12 12 electrical items occurring as a result of heat and It is often stated that fire scene investigation 13 direct attack by the fire. This involves understanding 13 should follow what is called a scientific method. This 14 how electrical systems work and understanding how 14 presents a systematic data collection and data analysis 15 electrical appliances work, what common faults may occur 15 process followed by the development of various 16 16 in different appliances and whether these faults are hypotheses which are tested against that data, and 17 17 themselves capable of causing a fire. Such examinations a final hypothesis is chosen. 18 18 may require the expertise of a specialist fire Initially, the purpose of the fire scene 19 19 electrical engineer. investigation needs to be identified, as this allows for 20 (3) Fire dynamics. This is an understanding of how 20 the initial strategy to be developed in terms of setting 21 fires start, how they spread and how they develop within 21 the priorities for the investigation. 22 a fire scene and is informed by laboratory experiments 22 Fire scene investigation is primarily a subjective 23 23 and the scientific and engineering literature, textbooks process where the investigators will collect data using 24 and so on relating to fire science and fire engineering. 24 their experience, their knowledge and their 25 25 (4) Witness statements and materials which can understanding to interpret the physical evidence that's Page 34 Page 36

1 provided through fire patterns and, if relevant, the 1 Determining the specific cause of a fire can be more 2 2 electrical evidence remaining at the fire scene. This challenging and will more often than not require 3 3 in-depth laboratory testing, including possibly is then placed in the context of other information 4 presented to them by the witnesses. 4 destructive testing of items recovered from the fire 5 5 scene, and testing, occasionally, of exemplar products Investigators may also use fire dynamics and various 6 6 and equipment to determine whether specific fire caused resources within the relevant scientific and engineering 7 7 literature relating to, for example, how materials scenarios are possible. 8 8 In determining the cause of a fire, the specific identified as being present within the scene will burn. 9 9 conditions required for combustion that I've outlined This is so as to understand the specific context of the 10 fire under investigation. 10 must be met and should be supported by the physical 11 evidence recovered from the scene. These conditions 11 The investigators may also undertake experiments and 12 tests to determine the composition and the combustion 12 13 13 properties of materials within the fire scene, and in A source of localised heat is present for 14 some cases small or large-scale reconstructions are 14 sufficient duration and in the environment of 15 carefully planned and undertaken so as to generate 15 combustible materials such that pyrolysis can occur. 16 16 (2) That the evolved pyrolysis products can mix with scientifically valid and correctly measured test data 17 which can then be analysed alongside the data already 17 sufficient oxygen to initiate either smouldering, 18 18 collected. combustion or flaming combustion given an appropriate 19 All of this relates to the data collection and 19 ignition source. 20 20 analysis part of the scientific investigation. At all (3) That the initial fire can grow and can develop. 21 points, it is important that the examination is 21 It is quite possible, given the destructive nature 22 22 undertaken following a scientific process so that there of a fire, that the area of origin and specific cause of 23 23 is confidence in the data that is derived. the fire may not be determined. 24 The information from witnesses and fire patterns at 24 In the final part of my presentation, I will provide 25 25 detail of my review of the information provided to me in the scene, the knowledge of fire dynamics and the Page 37 Page 39 1 electrical systems, combined with the results of 1 relation to the fire investigation that was carried out 2 examinations in the laboratory, are all used to test 2 to determine the origin and the cause of the fire at 3 3 Grenfell Tower on 14 June 2017. various hypotheses relating to what might have occurred 4 4 This is my review of the fire scene investigation in the event. 5 5 This hypothesis testing should be unbiased and which was carried out by others who were on the ground 6 should be undertaken on the basis of the facts that are 6 at the fire scene in the immediate aftermath of the fire 7 derived from the investigation. As this process 7 and on subsequent occasions. 8 8 develops, further tests and data may be required in The review of the circumstances leading up to the 9 q fire and the timelines and activities of those involved order to answer further questions that arise as the 10 hypotheses are themselves tested. 10 are based exclusively upon information provided to me so 11 11 A consensus can be derived through dialogue between far as the expert to the Grenfell Tower public inquiry. 12 fire investigators in light of the systematic and 12 As the proceedings of Phase 1 of the inquiry unfold 13 scientific examination of materials recovered from the 13 and the witnesses will tell their stories, some of this 14 14 information may be updated and new information may come fire. However, it may be that insufficient information 15 is available to determine either the area of origin or 15 to light. This will provide me with the opportunity to 16 16 further evaluate the findings of my review and to update the cause of a fire conclusively. 17 17 my provisional report in due course. By reviewing witness statements and other evidence, 18 including fire patterns and other physical evidence, 18 I have used a selection of the videos and 19 19 including, if appropriate, the relocation of items back photographs I was provided with to illustrate this part 20 into their original positions at the fire scene, it may 20 of the presentation and, indeed, to illustrate my 21 be possible to identify the area of origin of the fire. 21 provisional Phase 1 report. 22 22 The success of such an identification will be very I intend to cover in this part of my presentation 23 dependent upon what physical evidence survives the fire, 23 the information relating to the circumstances of the 24 and on the quality and systematic nature of the 24 discovery of the fire and the information relating to 25 25 the actions of the first responders, and in particular investigation that has been carried out. Page 38 Page 40

1	the first firefighters who attended the fire in flat 16	1	the night of the fire. The living room was also
2	on the fourth floor of Grenfell Tower.	2	connected to the hallway via another door, and
3	The information provided to me allows a provisional	3	immediately opposite this door was the main door into
4	timeline of the early event of the fire to be	4	the kitchen.
5	established. The information also establishes, as far	5	The existing evidence suggests that in the early
6	as is possible at this stage, the early intervention	6	hours of 14 June 2017, Mr Kebede had been sleeping on
7	activities of the firefighters.	7	a mattress in the living room of his flat, number 16, in
8	The activities of the fire scene investigators who	8	Grenfell Tower. The other two occupants of flat 16,
9	attended Grenfell Tower also form part of this	9	Ms Kinfu and Ms Afeworki, were also asleep in their
10	information-gathering phase. Once this information has	10	respective bedrooms.
11	been gathered, it can be used to test a series of	11	Mr Kebede was woken up by the sound of his smoke
12	hypotheses relating to the determination of the area of	12	alarm which, as stated in interview with the
13	origin of the fire and the cause of the fire. At the	13	Metropolitan Police Service, he believed to be the smoke
14	end of this process, a series of provisional conclusions	14	alarm that was in the kitchen of his flat.
15	have been reached.	15	Mr Kebede got out of bed and went out of his living
16	I intend to start with the information-gathering	16	room using the door into the hallway. He opened the
17	part of my work, which has come from witness statements,	17	door into the kitchen from the hallway and he looked
18	from photographs and the notes of the investigators, as	18	inside for a few seconds.
19	well as the reports and videos that have been provided	19	In his most recent statement, I note that Mr Kebede
20	to me.	20	states that when he looked into the kitchen, he saw
21	I will begin this part of the presentation with some	21	light-coloured smoke which seemed to be coming from
22	orientation to the scene and to flat 16, and then work	22	behind the tall fridge freezer located in the southeast
23	through a sequence of events from discovery, the	23	part of the kitchen. The smoke was observed as being
24	firefighter attendance and the fire scene investigation.	24	about two-thirds the height of the fridge freezer.
25	During this first section, I will be showing some	25	The existing evidence suggests that Mr Kebede went
	Page 41		Page 43
1	photographs of the outside and of the inside of	1	back into the living room to get his mobile phone and he
2	Grenfell Tower. These photographs include pictures of	2	dialled 999. He woke both of the other occupants of the
3	the interior of flat 16 taken very shortly after the	3	flat by banging on their bedroom doors and by telling
4	fire. I will also be playing part of the initial 999	4	them that there was a fire in the flat.
5	call to the fire and rescue service, and I will be	5	He ran out of his flat and made efforts to wake his
6	playing some video footage taken by the first	6	neighbours in the other flats on the fourth floor. He
7	firefighters who entered flat 16, as well as external	7	did this by banging on their front doors and by shouting
8	video footage from outside of Grenfell Tower taken on	8	that there was a fire.
9	the night of the fire.	9	Mr Kebede then returned to his flat to grab a pair
10	This is the east face of Grenfell Tower. Flat 16 is	10	of trousers and stated that he switched off the
11	on the fourth floor of the tower and is illustrated by	11	electricity supply to the flat at the fuse box as he
12	the red box both on the photograph and in the plan.	12	exited the flat for the second and last time.
13	This is the north face of Grenfell Tower, where	13	This is important information in terms of the fire
14	flat 16 again is illustrated in red.	14	investigation because it means that any physical
15	This is a close-up image of the east face of	15	evidence that relates to the interaction of the
16	Grenfell Tower, indicating flat 16. The kitchen window	16	electrical system of flat 16 and the fire must have
17	of flat 16 is indicated by the red arrow.	17	occurred at the very early stages of the fire and prior
18	Flat 16 was a two-bedroom apartment with a living	18	to when the electricity was switched off.
19	room and a galley-style kitchen. The available evidence	19	I'm going to play the first part of the call that
20	suggests that three people lived in the flat. Mr Kebede	20	Mr Kebede made to the London Fire Brigade in a few
21	slept on a mattress in the living room of the flat,	21	moments.
22	Ms Kinfu occupied bedroom number 1 and Ms Afeworki	22	At 00.54.29 on 14 June 2017, a call was received at
23	occupied bedroom number 2.	23	the London Fire Brigade's Stratford fallback control.
24	The kitchen was next to the living room and directly	24	The time of the call was recorded by the London Fire
25	connected to it via a sliding door, which was shut on	25	Brigade and this was the first call received relating to
	Page 42		Page 44
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1	the incident.	1	These were Crew Manager Batterbee and Firefighter Brown.
2	This call was made by Mr Kebede and within which he	2	These two firefighters carried with them a thermal
3	provided valuable early evidence in relation to the	3	imaging camera, which can be used to visualise the
4	fire. Within the call he indicated to the controller	4	interior of rooms where a fire is in progress and to
5	that there was a fire at Grenfell Tower, that the fire	5	indicate areas of increased temperature within those
6	was in flat 16, on the fourth floor of the tower, and	6	rooms and compartments when it is used in this way.
7	that the fire was associated with a fridge, which was	7	The timer on the thermal imaging camera used by Crew
8	mentioned by Mr Kebede during the call.	8	Manager Batterbee and Firefighter Brown was incorrect.
9	I'm now going to play the call.	9	Analysis by the Metropolitan Police Service suggests
10	(999 call was played)	10	that an additional 56 minutes and 42 seconds needed to
11	During that call, Mr Kebede mentions twice that the	11	be added to the time on the camera.
12	fire was by the fridge side.	12	The timings, therefore, of the video footage I have
13	I am only going to focus on the initial deployment	13	used have been made on the basis that the Metropolitan
14	of resources to Grenfell Tower by London Fire Brigade on	14	Police Service's analysis is correct.
15	receipt of Mr Kebede's phone call. This is because	15	I will show the video footage of the thermal imaging
16	these early actions provide information which directly	16	camera next. This footage is extracted from sections of
17	addresses my terms of reference in relation to the	17	the thermal imaging camera footage taken by
18	origin and cause determination of the fire.	18	Crew Manager Batterbee and Firefighter Brown. It shows
19	Four fire engines were deployed by London Fire	19	their progression through the flat and also shows
20	Brigade to Grenfell Tower in response to the initial 999	20	footage externally taken outside of Grenfell Tower.
21	call.	21	This external footage, where it was available, shows
22	Two fire engines, with resource codes G271 and G272,	22	the development of the fire at the same time as the
23	were deployed from North Kensington. They were	23	firefighters were inside the flat, so that a comparison
24	mobilised at 00.55.14 and they arrived at Grenfell Tower	24	of the external fire development of the fire which was
25	at 00.59.28, and 00.59.24 respectively.	25	occurring at the same time that the firefighters were
	Page 45		Page 47
1	One fire engine, with resource code G331, was	1	making their way through the flat can be made.
2	deployed from Kensington. It was mobilised at 00.55.14	2	The video footage is shown on a split screen, with
3	and arrived at Grenfell Tower at 1.08.33 am.	3	the thermal imaging camera footage appearing on the left
4	One fire engine, with resource code G362, was	4	and the videos from mobile phone footage appearing on
5	deployed from Hammersmith. It was mobilised at 00.59.12	5	the right in order to aid visualisation. The footage is
6	and arrived at Grenfell Tower at 1.08.27.	6	going to play at approximately half speed so that we can
7	Next, I'm going to show a provisional timeline of	7	follow the activities.
8	the initial London Fire Brigade response as far as it	8	The timings in the footage have been corrected based
9	can be determined from the existing evidence. This is	9	on the suggested correction provided by the Metropolitan
10	the initial 999 call made at 00.54.29.	10	Police Service, and that corrected time runs at the
11	G271 and G272 were deployed from North Kensington	11	bottom of the video clip.
12	and arrived at almost the same time, approximately	12	I am going to show this video footage twice. The
13	5 minutes after the initial call.	13	first time I will show it all of the way through without
14	G331 was deployed from Kensington at the same time	14	commentary. The second time I will show it again all
15	as G271 and 272 and arrived at Grenfell Tower	15	the way through, but this time I will provide some
16	approximately 14 minutes after the initial 999 call.	16	commentary as to the activities of the firefighters from
17	G362 was deployed from Hammersmith approximately	17	the information available to me so that we can
18	4.5 minutes after the initial call and its time of	18	understand what it is that we're seeing.
19	arrival at Grenfell Tower almost coincided with the	19	The video runs for approximately 4 minutes. I am
20	arrival of G331.	20	going to show that video footage now.
21	On arrival at Grenfell Tower, the firefighters	21	(Video played)
22	undertook various tasks and activities in preparation to	22	I'm now going to run that video again and this time
23	enter the building and to tackle the fire. Two	23	I'll talk through some of the items that we're seeing on
23	firefighters from G271 were tasked as the initial team	23	the video to contextualise. So I'm going to be talking
25	to enter flat 16 on the fourth floor of the tower.	25	as the video is playing.
43	to enter that to on the loughly moon of the lower.	23	as the video is playing.
	Page 46		Page 48
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1	At about 1.07, the firefighters enter the flat.	1	These images from a fire investigation point of view
2	Here you see the first firefighter going through the	2	are very valuable, and they are valuable because they
3	door. The door was closed when they arrived.	3	provide factual evidence about the condition and the
4	Now you see the firefighters moving around the	4	position of items within the kitchen immediately after
5	entrance hallway as they start to make an entrance into	5	the fire was extinguished.
6	the first bedroom.	6	I'm going to highlight again some of these key
7	Externally, the fire can be seen through the kitchen	7	findings within that perspective of the fire scene
8	window.	8	investigation.
9	The firefighters are now entering the first bedroom,	9	When the firefighters arrived at the fourth floor of
10	and the thermal imaging camera is reflecting some of the	10	Grenfell Tower, the door to flat 16 was closed.
11	items that are present within that room.	11	Firefighter Brown broke down the door of the flat.
12	The firefighters are now progressing down the	12	According to the thermal imaging camera, this occurred
13	hallway of the flat, and here in the image from the	13	at around 1.07.23. Firefighter Brown stated that black
14	thermal imaging camera you'll see the bottom of the	14	smoke billowed out of the flat once the door had been
15	hallway, with the living room door to the left and the	15	opened.
16	kitchen door to the right.	16	Crew Manager Batterbee entered flat 16 first with
17	Externally, you can see the level of the fire	17	the fire hose and Firefighter Brown followed him behind
18	development.	18	with the thermal imaging camera.
19	Here is where the firefighters enter the kitchen for	19	The firefighters initially searched the bedroom
20	the first time. The yellow glow that you see is the	20	directly opposite the front door of flat 16. This was
21	fire that is down at the window end of the kitchen.	21	the bedroom that, according to evidence, Ms Kinfu
22	The firefighters attempt to put water on the fire	22	occupied.
23	and you can see there where the hose reel is spraying	23	The firefighters then moved through the flat to
24	water on the fire.	24	check the other rooms, including the second bedroom
25	They close the door, and then they open the door	25	which, according to the evidence, was occupied by
	Daga 40		Daga 51
	Page 49		Page 51
1	again to see that the fire is still present.	1	Ms Afeworki, and then they moved to the living room.
2	At this point the firefighters are spending some	2	They reported no sign of the fire in any of these
3	time discussing what tactics they can use in order to	3	rooms and they reported no sign of the fire in the
4	tackle the fire that is within the kitchen.	4	hallway.
5	At approximately 1.20, the firefighters enter the	5	This diagram suggests the possible route that the
6	kitchen, go right into the kitchen, and they extinguish	6	firefighters took through the flat based on their notes
7	the fire that was in and around the fridge freezer	7	and statements, and they swapped around their roles
8	directly at that point.	8	during their journey through the flat on a number of
9	The final portion of the video that you are seeing	9	occasions.
10	shows the kitchen once the firefighters have	10	This image shows clearly the hallway of the flat
11	extinguished the fire that was in the kitchen. Some of	11	with the living room door to the left and the kitchen
12	the items that you can see are recognisable, such as	12	door to the right, and both of these doors were closed.
13	kitchen cupboards, and over to the left-hand side the	13	This image was taken at just after 1.12 am.
14	washing machine, the countertops of the kitchen.	14	The evidence available from the occupants of
15	So, again, that's the washing machine and there's	15	flat 16, as well as the photographs and notes of the
16	the bin besides the washing machine. There's an item on	16	fire investigators, allow a diagram of the kitchen to be
17	the floor that is hotter than the items around it, which	17	prepared suggesting the most likely positions of various
18	is presumably some fire debris.	18	items within the kitchen at the time that the fire
19	The camera now swings round and looks out of the	19	occurred. These include a microwave, the positioning of
20	window of the flat, and you can see aspects of the	20	the sink and beside that, beneath the kitchen counter,
21	cladding that are coming down outside of the window.	21	a washing machine. Beside this is an electric cooker
22	That's the cooker. The fridge freezer can be seen	22	and, finally, the tall fridge freezer.
23	with the top door missing and the bottom door open.	23	There was also an old freezer unit and a small
24	That's the toaster, a knife set, some of the materials	24	fridge unit reported to be positioned near to the
25	that were left on the draining rack beside the sink.	25	window, with the smaller fridge reportedly placed on top
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1	of the old freezer.	1	Mr Kebede's initial phone call to the London Fire
2	The materials present to the left that is the	2	Brigade.
3	east side of the tall fridge freezer were not at this	3	By 1.09, the fire was emerging from the kitchen of
4	point known. However, recent evidence from Mr Kebede	4	flat 16. This was approximately 15 minutes after
5	may clarify what these items are and I will review this	5	Mr Kebede's initial phone call to the London Fire
6	prior to the preparation of my final report for Phase 1	6	Brigade.
7	of the inquiry.	7	The firefighters opened the kitchen door of flat 16
8	Photographs of the early stages of the fire captured	8	for the first time at approximately 1.14 am, and this
9	by Mr Kebede on his mobile phone show the fire in the	9	was about 5 minutes after the fire had emerged from the
10	kitchen of flat 16 in its early stages. These	10	building.
11	photographs were taken at around 1.05.39 and provide	11	The firefighters extinguished the fire in the
12	evidence that the fire appears to be on the south side	12	kitchen of flat 16, Grenfell Tower, at about 1.20 am,
13	of the kitchen, which is the side where the majority of	13	which was approximately 25 minutes after the first call
14	the kitchen appliances were positioned. The	14	to London Fire Brigade and approximately 11 minutes
15	firefighters had not entered flat 16 when these	15	after the fire had exited the building.
16	photographs were taken.	16	I am now going to turn to the fire scene
17	When Crew Manager Batterbee and Firefighter Brown	17	investigation which was carried out in flat 16 within
18	opened the door to the kitchen at about 1.14 am, they	18	Grenfell Tower, which occurred over a number of days and
19	immediately saw the fire to the top-left corner of the	19	which involved a number of different investigators and
20	room as they looked in through the kitchen door. This	20	organisations.
21	was in the end of the kitchen where the window was, and	21	This table that you're looking at summarises the
22	approximate positions of the tall fridge freezer and the	22	dates of the various investigations which were
23	washing machine have been illustrated in the photograph.	23	undertaken and the items recovered from flat 16 during
24	The firefighters sprayed the fire with water and closed	24	those investigations.
25	the door.	25	In total, there were three periods of fire
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1	They re-opened the door about 15 seconds later and	1	investigation activities undertaken within flat 16 which
2	saw that the fire was still burning. They again tried	2	resulted in the collection of items for further
3	to extinguish the fire from the doorway but without	3	investigation. The first of these occurred during
4	success. The fire was still burning after they opened	4	14 and 15 June 2017. The second was between the period
5	the door for a third time at about 1.15.	5	of 11 and 14 July 2017. Finally, there were some visits
6	The firefighters finally entered the kitchen at	6	to flat 16 in November 2017.
7	approximately 1.20 and extinguished the fire that was	7	What you're seeing on the second column of the table
8	within the kitchen at that point.	8	that you're looking at are the various items that were
9	This sequence of photographs or still images taken	9	recovered by the fire investigators from the scene and
10	from a mobile phone video and were taken from outside of	10	then removed to the laboratory for further
11	Grenfell Tower showing the fire developing and growing.	11	investigation.
12	The first embers can be seen falling from the	12	The initial fire scene investigation was carried out
13	kitchen window of the flat, flat 16, at about 1.08,	13	by London Fire Brigade fire investigators on
14	approximately. This is approximately 1 minute after the	14	14 June 2017, and they were joined by fire investigators
15	firefighters had entered the flat.	15	from Bureau Veritas and Key Forensic Services on
16	The fire begins to extend out of the kitchen of	16	15 June 2017 in order to complete the initial fire scene
17	flat 16 by approximately 1.09.30. This is around	17	investigation of flat 16.
18	5 minutes before the firefighters entered the kitchen	18	The first fire investigators all arrived between
19	for the first time, which is at 1.14 am.	19	1.58 and 2.23 on 14 June, so in the morning time. They
20	It is now possible to add some further information	20	began their work by interviewing the firefighters who
21	to the timeline of the early activities relating to the	21	initially entered flat 16 and extinguished the fire
22	fire.	22	within the kitchen of the flat.
23	At 1.07.23, the firefighters entered flat 16,	23	At around 9 o'clock in the morning of 14 June 2017,
24	Grenfell Tower, having arrived on site around 8 minutes	24	the first fire investigators entered flat 16 of
25	earlier. This was approximately 13 minutes after	25	Grenfell Tower and began their investigation. At this
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1	point, they began by documenting the scene using	1	front of it the remains of an old freezer and a small
2	contemporaneous notes and recording the scene	2	fridge, neither of which, according to Mr Kebede, were
3	photographically. Once they had completed these tasks,	3	plugged in at the time of the fire. Mr Kebede also
4	they left the flat and the building.	4	stated that the old fridge freezer no longer worked.
5	The scene was re-entered by the fire investigators	5	Behind this and along the south wall is a gap
6	later that day. This now included colleagues from	6	between the window and the remains of the tall fridge
7	Bureau Veritas, who provided the scientific support	7	freezer. When moving along the south wall towards the
8	services to the London Fire Brigade.	8	right-hand side, which is the west side of the room,
9	The fire investigators continued their scene	9	there are an electrical cooker and the remains of the
10	investigation on 15 June 2017, and at this point some	10	kitchen counter with the bin and the washing machine
11	staff from Key Forensic Services were now also present,	11	underneath that counter. There are some other
12	as well as some of the original fire investigators.	12	appliances on the counter, one of which may be the
13	Some of the original fire investigators were also no	13	toaster.
14	longer involved in the scene investigation.	14	Next is the remains of the sink, which has been
15	During these two initial days, the fire scene	15	pulled upwards, then some cupboards and what may be
16	investigation was focused primarily on the east end of	16	a kettle, and finally a microwave on the counter above
17	the kitchen, and various items and materials were	17	the cupboards.
18	recovered, packaged and removed to the laboratories of	18	At some point during this initial investigation, the
19	Bureau Veritas for further examination.	19	investigators gridded off areas around the cooker and in
20	Between 11 and 14 July 2017, fire investigators from	20	front of the remains of the old freezer and small fridge
21	Bureau Veritas and Key Forensic Services revisited the	21	and recovered samples from these areas.
22	scene and recovered many of the other electrical items	22	The area in front of the cooker looks to have been
23	which had been previously in the kitchen. At this time,	23	gridded twice and at different times. The samples that
24	the dividing wall between the living room and the	24	were recovered from these gridded areas were placed in
25	bedroom, bedroom number 2, had either collapsed or had	25	separate sample bags and were removed from flat 16 the
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1	have breaked days and many of the electrical items	1	following day on 15 June 2017
1	been knocked down, and many of the electrical items previously located in the kitchen were now in various	1 2	following day on 15 June 2017. As the investigators undertook the scene
2 3	parts of the living room or located within the remains	3	investigation, they began to move some of the appliances
4	of bedroom 2. A wide range of other electrical items	4	from the kitchen to elsewhere in the flat, as they focus
5	were also recovered from elsewhere in the flat and some	5	their activities in and around the remains of the tall
6	electrical items that were in the flat were not	6	fridge freezer and the kitchen window.
7	recovered.	7	It is not certain at this point as to where the
8	Finally, a further set of items were recovered from	8	other appliances were moved to, but it is thought that
9	flat 16 on various dates in November 2017.	9	most were moved into the living room. Many of these
10	Focusing now on the fire scene investigation which	10	appliances that were originally in the kitchen were
11	was undertaken on 14 and 15 June 2017.	11	recovered from the living room and some from bedroom 2
12	The fire investigators took various photographs of	12	during the scene investigation that was undertaken
13	the scene and documented their activities as they	13	in July 2017.
14	undertook their work.	14	The fire investigators also cleared away the
15	This photograph is taken looking into the kitchen	15	materials to the east side of the tall fridge freezer.
16	from the living room and would have been taken as part	16	That's the side closest to the window. The exact nature
17	of the early recording of the fire scene, and before too	17	of these items and materials has not yet been
18	many of the materials and fire debris had been moved	18	established; however, the recent evidence from Mr Kebede
19	about by the investigators.	19	may clarify what these items are.
20	The baton at the top of the photograph is associated	20	What appears to be a large electric cooking pan,
21	with the sliding doors and is visible at the ceiling of	21	later identified as an Ethiopian cooking pan, was
22	the interface between the kitchen and the living room.	22	removed from this location and was later recovered from
23	Starting from the left-hand side of the photograph,	23	the living room of flat 16 during the subsequent visit
24	closest to me, this is the east side of the photograph,	24	by the fire investigators in July 2017.
25	can see the window opening, which is visible, and in	25	The fire investigators moved the tall fridge
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freezer, exposing some of the wiring behind the 1 undertook non-destructive visual examinations of the 2 2 appliance, which they removed and packaged for further electrical items recovered from the initial fire scene 3 3 examination of the kitchen on 14 and 15 June. examination. 4 The fire investigators also recovered parts of the 4 As a result of these examinations, they suggested 5 fridge freezer, namely the top door and the compressor 5 that there was no evidence of electrical activity unit, as well as some wiring believed to be associated 6 associated with the items which were recovered from the 6 7 7 with the fridge freezer, all of which was packaged and southeast area of the kitchen of flat 16. However, it 8 8 removed from the scene on 14 June 2017. is clear that, given the kitchen miniature circuit 9 9 breaker had operated, electrical activity did indeed The investigators also exposed the flooring 10 underneath the fridge freezer, which was burnt, and they 10 occur. 11 packaged the flooring material from this area and 11 This suggests that further examination of the 12 removed it from the scene on 15 June 2017. 12 electrical items which were known to be plugged in, as 13 The fire investigators also packaged and removed the 13 well as the electrical wiring recovered from the 14 remains of a supply flex associated with the fridge 14 southeast area of the kitchen of flat 16, are needed, 15 freezer and debris from the window area of the kitchen 15 and this further work, led by the inquiry's forensic 16 which contained the remains of the extractor fan of the 16 electrical engineering expert, is now continuing kitchen. These were all removed from the scene on 17 The investigation of the origin and the cause of 17 18 15 June. 18 a fire is a primary aim of the fire investigation 19 The items that were recovered that I have listed 19 process. The first step is to determine the area of 20 from flat 16 that were recovered by the fire 20 origin, and that normally involves the evaluation of 21 investigators on 14 and 15 June were examined on 19 and 21 evidence and factual information derived from the 22 following: 22 20 June 2017 at the Bureau Veritas laboratories. These 23 23 Witness information from all relevant parties. were non-destructive visual examinations. This means 24 that the items were removed from their packaging, they 24 A systematic and careful physical examination of the 25 25 fire scene and materials and items remaining after the were viewed, they were photographed and any damage Page 63 Page 61 described and noted. Measurements of some of the items 1 fire, as well as fire patterns that may exist. 1 2 were taken. Some of the items were examined under 2 Careful removal of items such as, for example, fire 3 3 magnification and some were examined using X-rays. debris samples and/or electrical appliances for 4 4 subsequent laboratory-based examinations. The removal Mr Kebede stated that he switched off the electrical 5 supply as he left flat 16, and these images are of the 5 of such items should be traceable so that where they 6 fuse box within flat 16. One of the miniature circuit 6 were taken from, when and by whom is known and their 7 breakers within the fuse box for the circuit which 7 relevance in the context of the scene can be correctly 8 supplies electricity to the kitchen had operated or 8 established. q 9 tripped. The operation of the miniature circuit breaker Through such a systematic investigation process, the 10 must have occurred before the main electricity supply to 10 room of origin can often be identified quickly. This 11 flat 16 was switched off by Mr Kebede. 11 then allows the fire investigators to narrow down the 12 12 This means that if evidence of electrical activity focus and eliminate items that are not relevant to the 13 as a result of fire attack or an appliance failure was 13 question of where the fire started. 14 found within the kitchen of flat 16 in an identified 14 The determination of the origin of a fire should be 15 area of origin, then it would have occurred within the 15 based upon the evaluation of a series of hypotheses or 16 very early stages of the development of the fire, when 16 propositions which can be tested and evaluated based on 17 the kitchen circuit and appliances still had electricity 17 available information and physical evidence. 18 available to them. 18 There are three hypotheses to address in relation to 19 19 This means that evidence of electrical activity the area of origin of the fire in Grenfell Tower on 20 within an appliance or associated with electrical wiring 20 14 June 2017: 21 21 (1) That the fire in Grenfell Tower started in the would provide specific physical evidence linked to the 22 very early stages of the fire's development, and this 22 kitchen of flat 16 as opposed to any other flat in 23 23 would greatly assist in narrowing the area of origin of Grenfell Tower. 24 the fire as defined by the electrical system. 24 (2) That the fire started in the southeast end of 25 25 Bureau Veritas and Key Forensic Services staff the kitchen of flat 16 in Grenfell Tower as opposed to Page 62 Page 64

1	anywhere else in the kitchen.	1	the southeast corner, in or around the area of the tall
2	(3) That the fire started in the southeast corner in	2	fridge freezer, as opposed to any other appliance or
3	or around the area of the tall fridge freezer as opposed	3	item in the southeast corner of the kitchen, the
4	to any other appliance or item in the southeast corner	4	following was considered:
5	of the kitchen of flat 16.	5	Early external images of the fire indicate that the
6	In assessing hypothesis 1, that the fire in	6	fire started on the southeast side of the kitchen,
7	Grenfell Tower started in the kitchen of flat 16 as	7	rather than the north side where the old fridge freezer
8	opposed to any other flat in the tower, the following	8	and small fridge were reported as being located. This
9	evidence was considered: the witness statements from the	9	is one of those images.
10	occupiers of flat 16 Grenfell Tower and, in particular,	10	Both the old fridge freezer and the small fridge
11	the statements of Mr Kebede; the statements of the first	11	were plugged out at the time of the fire. This was
12	attending firefighters; the thermal imaging camera	12	confirmed by fire investigators during their examination
13	footage from those firefighters; the external footage	13	of the scene and by Bureau Veritas in their
14	taken in the early stages of the fire. All of these	14	examinations.
15	pieces of evidence, when considered together, place the	15	On the picture closest to me, which is the old
16	fire within the kitchen of flat 16.	16	freezer, the red circle highlights where the plug to the
17	Taking all of this into consideration, it is my view	17	appliance is. That's clearly hanging down beside the
18	that it can be concluded with confidence that the fire	18	appliance rather than being plugged in.
19	which occurred in Grenfell Tower on 14 June started in	19	The witness statement of Mr Kebede and the
20	the kitchen of flat 16 on the fourth floor of	20	contemporaneous notes of Firefighter Brown also suggest
21	Grenfell Tower.	21	that the initial fire was not in the old freezer and the
22	In assessing hypothesis 2, that the fire started in	22	small fridge. Mr Kebede stated that he saw light smoke
23	the southeast part of the kitchen of flat 16 as opposed	23	coming from behind the tall fridge freezer and that the
24	to elsewhere within the kitchen, the following was	24	old freezer was definitely not working.
25	considered: the most recent witness statement from	25	Firefighter Brown stated that Crew Manager Batterbee
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1	Mr Kebede states that he saw light smoke coming from	1	pointed out that it was a fridge that he had put out.
2	behind the tall fridge freezer; the statements of	2	This was towards the right-hand side of the back wall.
3	Crew Manager Batterbee and Firefighter Brown positioned	3	On the basis of this evidence, the old freezer and
4	the fire in the southeast part of the kitchen; the	4	small fridge were not within the area of origin of the
5	thermal imaging camera images provide evidence that	5	fire, although these appliances were clearly involved in
6	there was a lack of fire damage to the appliances to the	6	the fire at some later point.
7	right side or the west side of the tall fridge freezer.	7	This narrows the area of origin further down to the
8	This is the thermal imaging camera footage of the	8	southeast corner of the kitchen. This area includes
9	cooker. Here is a toaster and what looks to be	9	a portion of the window that contains the extractor fan,
10	a sandwich-maker, and here is the thermal imaging camera	10	and the corner of the room, including the fridge freezer
11	image of the items that were beside the sink.	11	and the materials that were in between the fridge
12	All of these items survived the early stages of the	12	freezer and the window.
13	fire, and this means that the damage observed to these	13	The fire investigators recovered several items from
14	items subsequently by the fire investigators during	14	this southeast corner of the kitchen during their
15	their scene investigation is not related to the area of	15	examination of the scene on 14 and 15 June 2017. These
16	origin of the fire as they were not involved in the	16	items included:
17	early fire development.	17	(1) The tall fridge freezer.
18	When reviewing this evidence together, it places the	18	(2) The door of the fridge compartment at the top of
19	area of origin of the fire within the southeast part of	19	the fridge freezer, which had become detached.
20	the kitchen, which is now highlighted in the drawing.	20	(3) The compressor unit of the tall fridge freezer.
21	In the photograph that we saw before, the evidence	21	(4) Wiring from in or around the base of the tall
22	together places the area of origin of the fire within	22	fridge freezer.
23	the southeast part of the kitchen, highlighted now in	23	(5) Electrical wiring from behind the tall fridge
24	red on the photograph.	24	freezer.
25	In assessing hypothesis 3, that the fire started in	25	(6) Parts of the laminate flooring from underneath
			D (0
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1	the tall fridge freezer.	1	development.
2	(7) Debris recovered from the window area.	2	Equally, the fire pattern observed on the door of
3	(8) Debris recovered from the gridded areas that	3	the fridge freezer may have arisen as a result of
4	I previously described.	4	ventilation effects from the nearby window.
5	Exactly what materials were present in the area	5	This is the laminate flooring from underneath the
6	between the window and the tall fridge freezer is	6	tall fridge freezer. The laminate flooring from
7	a point that continues to be investigated, although the	7	underneath the tall fridge freezer was also examined and
8	large hot plate also described as the electric cooking	8	it revealed a burn pattern within this area that was not
9	device was noted and is visible in the photograph.	9	present on the laminate flooring on either side of where
10	This item was later recovered on 11 July 2017 from	10	the fridge freezer was positioned.
11	the living room of flat 16. The item was examined in	11	This burn pattern this is it here provides
12	the laboratory and no evidence was found to suggest that	12	physical evidence to suggest that the area of the
13	it had been plugged in at the time of the fire or that	13	laminate flooring directly beneath the tall fridge
14	it had a causative role.	14	freezer was exposed to a heat source or direct flame to
15	The fire investigators from Bureau Veritas and Key	15	a greater extent than the laminate on either side of the
16	Forensic Services state that they carried out a visual	16	tall fridge freezer.
17	examination of the extractor fan recovered from the	17	The skirting board illustrated here in this area
18	debris on the windowsill of the kitchen window of	18	also appears to be burnt away and there is also melting
19	flat 16, and that they found no evidence of electrical	19	illustrated here to the socket and the conduit to the
20	activity within this device.	20	side that the fridge freezer was positioned on.
21	The photographic evidence of the early stages of the	21	This photograph was taken during my visit to
22	fire also appears to indicate that the fire was not	22	Grenfell Tower in October 2017, and this is a photograph
23	positioned in the extractor fan panel in the early	23	of flat 16, looking into the kitchen from the living
24	developmental stages.	24	room. You can see that most, if not all, of the
25	Based on this evidence, it is more likely than not	25	contents of the flat had been removed by this stage.
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1	that the extractor fan was not involved in the initial	1	The fire patterns within this photograph illustrate
2	stages of the fire.	2	physical evidence associated with the combustion of the
2 3	stages of the fire. The tall fridge freezer, which you're seeing in	2 3	physical evidence associated with the combustion of the materials within the east side of the living room of
2 3 4	stages of the fire. The tall fridge freezer, which you're seeing in these images the image closest to me shows the	2 3 4	physical evidence associated with the combustion of the materials within the east side of the living room of flat 16.
2 3 4 5	stages of the fire. The tall fridge freezer, which you're seeing in these images the image closest to me shows the left-hand side of the fridge freezer, the image in the	2 3 4 5	physical evidence associated with the combustion of the materials within the east side of the living room of flat 16. There is a large fire pattern extending into the
2 3 4 5 6	stages of the fire. The tall fridge freezer, which you're seeing in these images the image closest to me shows the left-hand side of the fridge freezer, the image in the middle shows the right-hand side of the fridge freezer	2 3 4 5 6	physical evidence associated with the combustion of the materials within the east side of the living room of flat 16. There is a large fire pattern extending into the living room, which is here, and this large pattern is
2 3 4 5 6 7	stages of the fire. The tall fridge freezer, which you're seeing in these images the image closest to me shows the left-hand side of the fridge freezer, the image in the middle shows the right-hand side of the fridge freezer and the image to the right of the screen shows the front	2 3 4 5 6 7	physical evidence associated with the combustion of the materials within the east side of the living room of flat 16. There is a large fire pattern extending into the living room, which is here, and this large pattern is most likely associated with the combustion of the old
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	stages of the fire. The tall fridge freezer, which you're seeing in these images the image closest to me shows the left-hand side of the fridge freezer, the image in the middle shows the right-hand side of the fridge freezer and the image to the right of the screen shows the front of the tall fridge freezer with the top door put back in	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	physical evidence associated with the combustion of the materials within the east side of the living room of flat 16. There is a large fire pattern extending into the living room, which is here, and this large pattern is most likely associated with the combustion of the old freezer and small fridge, which would have been located
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	stages of the fire. The tall fridge freezer, which you're seeing in these images the image closest to me shows the left-hand side of the fridge freezer, the image in the middle shows the right-hand side of the fridge freezer and the image to the right of the screen shows the front of the tall fridge freezer with the top door put back in its original position.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	physical evidence associated with the combustion of the materials within the east side of the living room of flat 16. There is a large fire pattern extending into the living room, which is here, and this large pattern is most likely associated with the combustion of the old freezer and small fridge, which would have been located here. These items were not involved in the area of
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	stages of the fire. The tall fridge freezer, which you're seeing in these images the image closest to me shows the left-hand side of the fridge freezer, the image in the middle shows the right-hand side of the fridge freezer and the image to the right of the screen shows the front of the tall fridge freezer with the top door put back in its original position. The tall fridge freezer has been exposed to fire	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	physical evidence associated with the combustion of the materials within the east side of the living room of flat 16. There is a large fire pattern extending into the living room, which is here, and this large pattern is most likely associated with the combustion of the old freezer and small fridge, which would have been located here. These items were not involved in the area of origin, but they clearly became involved in the fire at
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	stages of the fire. The tall fridge freezer, which you're seeing in these images the image closest to me shows the left-hand side of the fridge freezer, the image in the middle shows the right-hand side of the fridge freezer and the image to the right of the screen shows the front of the tall fridge freezer with the top door put back in its original position. The tall fridge freezer has been exposed to fire damage from the bottom to the top, which resulted in	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	physical evidence associated with the combustion of the materials within the east side of the living room of flat 16. There is a large fire pattern extending into the living room, which is here, and this large pattern is most likely associated with the combustion of the old freezer and small fridge, which would have been located here. These items were not involved in the area of origin, but they clearly became involved in the fire at a later point, creating the observed fire pattern.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	stages of the fire. The tall fridge freezer, which you're seeing in these images the image closest to me shows the left-hand side of the fridge freezer, the image in the middle shows the right-hand side of the fridge freezer and the image to the right of the screen shows the front of the tall fridge freezer with the top door put back in its original position. The tall fridge freezer has been exposed to fire damage from the bottom to the top, which resulted in a fire pattern and corrosion running the height of the	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	physical evidence associated with the combustion of the materials within the east side of the living room of flat 16. There is a large fire pattern extending into the living room, which is here, and this large pattern is most likely associated with the combustion of the old freezer and small fridge, which would have been located here. These items were not involved in the area of origin, but they clearly became involved in the fire at a later point, creating the observed fire pattern. The other fire patterns suggest that the area of
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	stages of the fire. The tall fridge freezer, which you're seeing in these images the image closest to me shows the left-hand side of the fridge freezer, the image in the middle shows the right-hand side of the fridge freezer and the image to the right of the screen shows the front of the tall fridge freezer with the top door put back in its original position. The tall fridge freezer has been exposed to fire damage from the bottom to the top, which resulted in a fire pattern and corrosion running the height of the appliance. There is a greater degree of corrosion in	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	physical evidence associated with the combustion of the materials within the east side of the living room of flat 16. There is a large fire pattern extending into the living room, which is here, and this large pattern is most likely associated with the combustion of the old freezer and small fridge, which would have been located here. These items were not involved in the area of origin, but they clearly became involved in the fire at a later point, creating the observed fire pattern. The other fire patterns suggest that the area of origin of the fire is within the southeast corner of the
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	stages of the fire. The tall fridge freezer, which you're seeing in these images the image closest to me shows the left-hand side of the fridge freezer, the image in the middle shows the right-hand side of the fridge freezer and the image to the right of the screen shows the front of the tall fridge freezer with the top door put back in its original position. The tall fridge freezer has been exposed to fire damage from the bottom to the top, which resulted in a fire pattern and corrosion running the height of the appliance. There is a greater degree of corrosion in evidence towards the rear of the appliance to the front.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	physical evidence associated with the combustion of the materials within the east side of the living room of flat 16. There is a large fire pattern extending into the living room, which is here, and this large pattern is most likely associated with the combustion of the old freezer and small fridge, which would have been located here. These items were not involved in the area of origin, but they clearly became involved in the fire at a later point, creating the observed fire pattern. The other fire patterns suggest that the area of origin of the fire is within the southeast corner of the kitchen, and these fire patterns include:
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	stages of the fire. The tall fridge freezer, which you're seeing in these images the image closest to me shows the left-hand side of the fridge freezer, the image in the middle shows the right-hand side of the fridge freezer and the image to the right of the screen shows the front of the tall fridge freezer with the top door put back in its original position. The tall fridge freezer has been exposed to fire damage from the bottom to the top, which resulted in a fire pattern and corrosion running the height of the appliance. There is a greater degree of corrosion in evidence towards the rear of the appliance to the front. This is shown in the first fire pattern which I've illustrated here. This pattern is approximately mirrored on both sides of the appliance. Each side of the tall fridge freezer also reveals a second fire pattern which runs across the sides and the front of the appliance, which is pattern B. There was a fire pattern observed on the door of the top compartment of the tall fridge freezer, and this may	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	physical evidence associated with the combustion of the materials within the east side of the living room of flat 16. There is a large fire pattern extending into the living room, which is here, and this large pattern is most likely associated with the combustion of the old freezer and small fridge, which would have been located here. These items were not involved in the area of origin, but they clearly became involved in the fire at a later point, creating the observed fire pattern. The other fire patterns suggest that the area of origin of the fire is within the southeast corner of the kitchen, and these fire patterns include: (1) The lowest area of burning at the skirting board in the southeast part of the kitchen, which corresponds to the position of the tall fridge freezer. (2) The burn pattern on the laminate flooring corresponding to the position of the tall fridge freezer. (3) The position of melting on the socket and conduit on the wall next to where the tall fridge
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	stages of the fire. The tall fridge freezer, which you're seeing in these images — the image closest to me shows the left-hand side of the fridge freezer, the image in the middle shows the right-hand side of the fridge freezer and the image to the right of the screen shows the front of the tall fridge freezer with the top door put back in its original position. The tall fridge freezer has been exposed to fire damage from the bottom to the top, which resulted in a fire pattern and corrosion running the height of the appliance. There is a greater degree of corrosion in evidence towards the rear of the appliance to the front. This is shown in the first fire pattern which I've illustrated here. This pattern is approximately mirrored on both sides of the appliance. Each side of the tall fridge freezer also reveals a second fire pattern which runs across the sides and the front of the appliance, which is pattern B. There was a fire pattern observed on the door of the top compartment of the tall fridge freezer, and this may suggest that the unknown materials in the corner and to the left or the east side of the appliance may also have	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	physical evidence associated with the combustion of the materials within the east side of the living room of flat 16. There is a large fire pattern extending into the living room, which is here, and this large pattern is most likely associated with the combustion of the old freezer and small fridge, which would have been located here. These items were not involved in the area of origin, but they clearly became involved in the fire at a later point, creating the observed fire pattern. The other fire patterns suggest that the area of origin of the fire is within the southeast corner of the kitchen, and these fire patterns include: (1) The lowest area of burning at the skirting board in the southeast part of the kitchen, which corresponds to the position of the tall fridge freezer. (2) The burn pattern on the laminate flooring corresponding to the position of the tall fridge freezer. (3) The position of melting on the socket and conduit on the wall next to where the tall fridge freezer was positioned. This would have been the position of that tall

1	The combination of witness statements, the thermal	1	in the southeast corner and then spread out of the
2	imaging camera footage, the fire patterns on the tall	2	building. The fire patterns within flat 16,
3	fridge freezer itself and on the laminate flooring	3	Grenfell Tower, have been interpreted by the fire
4	beneath the fridge freezer, the skirting board at the	4	investigators from Bureau Veritas and Key Forensic
5	back of the fridge freezer and the melting to the	5	Services, who all concluded that after the initial
6	sockets adjacent to the fridge freezer suggest that it	6	kitchen fire, the fire re-entered flat 16,
7	is more likely than not that the area of origin of the	7	Grenfell Tower, at a later point in time, and I agree
8	fire was located at the southeast corner of the kitchen,	8	with these conclusions.
9	in or around the tall fridge freezer located along the	9	At some point, the fire re-entered flat 16 through
10	south-facing wall.	10	the window of bedroom 2, causing that room to flash over
11	This area of origin at this time also extends to the	11	and subsequent fire to spread out of bedroom 2 and into
12	space between the tall fridge freezer and the window,	12	the hallway, re-entering the kitchen. This caused
13	where the exact nature of the materials in this space	13	a second set of fire patterns within the kitchen,
14	are still being investigated.	14	primarily to the west end of the kitchen.
15	It is my view that further electrical examination of	15	The initial fire investigators took a range of
16	all of the items recovered from this part of the kitchen	16	photographs during their initial examination of the fire
17	should be undertaken.	17	in flat 16. These photographs illustrate the remains of
18	Once the identity of the materials in the space to	18	flat 16 and the fire damage within the various rooms of
19	the east of the tall fridge freezer become known, and	19	that flat.
20	the findings of the further electrical examination are	20	Much of the damage to the hallway, looking towards
21	available, I will be able to further consider this and	21	the first bedroom, is due to smoke and to heat.
22	to update my provisional report accordingly.	22	Bedroom 1 does not show much fire damage, although there
23	In order to establish the cause of the fire which	23	does appear to be some evidence of burning around the
24	occurred within flat 16, Grenfell Tower, it is my view	24	window in bedroom 1.
25	that further analysis is required so that the chain of	25	Bedroom 2 has been fully involved in the fire and
			•
	Page 73		Page 75
	1.10 6 4 4 1 1 4 4 1	١,	
1	events needed for a fire to start can be demonstrated.	1	looks to have flashed over. This must have happened
2	This may include, for example, tests that the sequence	2	after the fire in the kitchen was extinguished as the
2 3	This may include, for example, tests that the sequence required for viable heating, the generation of pyrolysis	2 3	after the fire in the kitchen was extinguished as the first firefighters to enter flat 16 checked this room
2 3 4	This may include, for example, tests that the sequence required for viable heating, the generation of pyrolysis products and ignition of those products can be	2 3 4	after the fire in the kitchen was extinguished as the first firefighters to enter flat 16 checked this room when they entered the flat and found no sign of fire
2 3 4 5	This may include, for example, tests that the sequence required for viable heating, the generation of pyrolysis products and ignition of those products can be demonstrated.	2 3 4 5	after the fire in the kitchen was extinguished as the first firefighters to enter flat 16 checked this room when they entered the flat and found no sign of fire within this room.
2 3 4 5 6	This may include, for example, tests that the sequence required for viable heating, the generation of pyrolysis products and ignition of those products can be demonstrated. Until that is done and up until this point, only	2 3 4 5 6	after the fire in the kitchen was extinguished as the first firefighters to enter flat 16 checked this room when they entered the flat and found no sign of fire within this room. The fire damage to the hallway, looking towards the
2 3 4 5 6 7	This may include, for example, tests that the sequence required for viable heating, the generation of pyrolysis products and ignition of those products can be demonstrated. Until that is done and up until this point, only visual, non-destructive examinations of the electrical	2 3 4 5 6 7	after the fire in the kitchen was extinguished as the first firefighters to enter flat 16 checked this room when they entered the flat and found no sign of fire within this room. The fire damage to the hallway, looking towards the kitchen and living room, shows fire damage at a high
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	This may include, for example, tests that the sequence required for viable heating, the generation of pyrolysis products and ignition of those products can be demonstrated. Until that is done and up until this point, only visual, non-destructive examinations of the electrical items removed from flat 16 by the fire investigators	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	after the fire in the kitchen was extinguished as the first firefighters to enter flat 16 checked this room when they entered the flat and found no sign of fire within this room. The fire damage to the hallway, looking towards the kitchen and living room, shows fire damage at a high level, which must have occurred after the fire
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	This may include, for example, tests that the sequence required for viable heating, the generation of pyrolysis products and ignition of those products can be demonstrated. Until that is done and up until this point, only visual, non-destructive examinations of the electrical items removed from flat 16 by the fire investigators have been undertaken and reported. This includes some	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	after the fire in the kitchen was extinguished as the first firefighters to enter flat 16 checked this room when they entered the flat and found no sign of fire within this room. The fire damage to the hallway, looking towards the kitchen and living room, shows fire damage at a high level, which must have occurred after the fire re-entered the flat. That is because the thermal
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	This may include, for example, tests that the sequence required for viable heating, the generation of pyrolysis products and ignition of those products can be demonstrated. Until that is done and up until this point, only visual, non-destructive examinations of the electrical items removed from flat 16 by the fire investigators have been undertaken and reported. This includes some examinations where some samples have been examined using	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	after the fire in the kitchen was extinguished as the first firefighters to enter flat 16 checked this room when they entered the flat and found no sign of fire within this room. The fire damage to the hallway, looking towards the kitchen and living room, shows fire damage at a high level, which must have occurred after the fire re-entered the flat. That is because the thermal imaging footage from the first firefighters did not show
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	This may include, for example, tests that the sequence required for viable heating, the generation of pyrolysis products and ignition of those products can be demonstrated. Until that is done and up until this point, only visual, non-destructive examinations of the electrical items removed from flat 16 by the fire investigators have been undertaken and reported. This includes some examinations where some samples have been examined using a microscope and some examinations where some samples	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	after the fire in the kitchen was extinguished as the first firefighters to enter flat 16 checked this room when they entered the flat and found no sign of fire within this room. The fire damage to the hallway, looking towards the kitchen and living room, shows fire damage at a high level, which must have occurred after the fire re-entered the flat. That is because the thermal imaging footage from the first firefighters did not show any evidence of fire in this hallway.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	This may include, for example, tests that the sequence required for viable heating, the generation of pyrolysis products and ignition of those products can be demonstrated. Until that is done and up until this point, only visual, non-destructive examinations of the electrical items removed from flat 16 by the fire investigators have been undertaken and reported. This includes some examinations where some samples have been examined using a microscope and some examinations where some samples have been X-rayed.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	after the fire in the kitchen was extinguished as the first firefighters to enter flat 16 checked this room when they entered the flat and found no sign of fire within this room. The fire damage to the hallway, looking towards the kitchen and living room, shows fire damage at a high level, which must have occurred after the fire re-entered the flat. That is because the thermal imaging footage from the first firefighters did not show any evidence of fire in this hallway. There is little evidence of direct burning to either
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freezer and the window is also included within this area
 2
          of origin as the identity of the materials within this
 3
          space are still being investigated.
            The cause of the fire remains undetermined in my
 4
 5
 6
            The originating fire within flat 16 extended out of
 7
          the kitchen window of the flat, at some point
 8
          re-entering through the window of the bedroom next to
 9
          the living room of flat 16, causing further damage to
10
          that flat.
            This further damage would not have prevented
11
12
          determination of the area of origin or the cause of the
13
          initial fire.
14
            Further electrical examination undertaken by
          a forensic electrical engineer is required of the
15
16
          materials recovered from flat 16 and this, as I've said,
17
          is now underway.
18
            Once the identity of the materials in the space
19
          between the tall fridge freezer and the window become
20
          known, and the findings of the electrical examination
21
          are available, these will be further considered prior to
22
          the preparation of my final report for Phase 1 of the
23
         public inquiry.
24
            That's all I have to say.
25
       SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Well, thank you very much indeed.
                               Page 77
 1
        MR KINNIER: Sir, thank you very much. That concludes our
 2
          business for today.
 3
        SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Yes.
 4
             Well, thank you all very much. We'll break now and
 5
          resume tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, please.
 6
             Thank you.
 7
        (12.45 pm)
 8
         (The hearing adjourned until Wednesday, 20 June 2018 at
 9
                        10.00 am)
10
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