

London Bridge Inquests

Day 35

June 27, 2019

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1	Thursday, 27 June 2019
2	(9.00 am)
3	Chief Coroner's Summary and Conclusions
4	THE CHIEF CORONER: Good morning, everyone. The history
5	books suggest there has been a bridge across the River
6	Thames on or close to the site of the current
7	London Bridge since 50 AD and that the first structure
8	was one built by the Romans and made of wood. Since
9	then there have been a number of bridges bearing the
10	name London Bridge. The building of the first stone
11	bridge started in 1176, and I expect many of us have
12	seen the images of the bridge in place in Tudor times
13	with numerous shops and other buildings in place on both
14	sides.
15	The current bridge opened in 1972. It was designed
16	by Lord Holford and took five years to construct. The
17	previous London Bridge was put up for sale . At the time
18	some were sceptical that anyone would want to buy an old

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bridge. However, it was sold, and to a businessman,

was taken apart, each stone and part meticulously

reconstructed. There is some suggestion that

Robert McCulloch from Missouri in America. The bridge

numbered, shipped to California and then moved to the

site at Lake Havasu in the city of Arizona where it was

Mr McCulloch thought he was buying London Bridge's close

neighbour, Tower Bridge. Whether there is any truth in that or not, it underlines the iconic nature of a bridge spanning the Thames that carries the name of the capital city with it.

Various versions of London Bridge have been depicted by famous artists over the years. It has featured in films and is the subject of poems, songs and a nursery rhyme. There are many images of people walking across the bridge at the start and end of the working day, making their way to offices in the City of London from London Bridge station with the pavements packed.

Borough Market can trace its history as a significant food market in London back to at least the 12th century and there is some evidence to show its origins back to 1014, if not even earlier. Originally Borough Market was on a site that adjoined the southern end of London Bridge. The buildings that now comprise the market on the site of Southwark Street and Borough High Street mostly date back to the 1850s. By the 19th century, Borough Market had become one of London's most important food markets, in large part due to its location close to the riverside wharfs and the Pool of London.

In the 20th century it was mainly a wholesale market. Along with Covent Garden it was the principal

suppliers of fruit and vegetables to retail shops in and around London. Now those who visit the market will know it's become an area selling speciality foods to the general public. It is a mix of shops, stalls, cafés, restaurants and bars. As with London Bridge, it is an area popular with those living in London as well as the many visitors to London.

Saturday, 3 June 2017 was a typical day for this constantly busy part of London. London Bridge railway station is a major interchange for trains from the southeast of England, as well as being a very busy underground station. Close by there is a major hospital and there are various commercial office buildings as well as the numerous cafés, bars, pubs and restaurants alongside the market and its stalls selling a wide range of foodstuffs to a truly cosmopolitan population.

The Shard is built on top of the area. The tower was designed by Renzo Piano and since its completion it has joined the London skyline. With its viewing gallery it too draws many Londoners and visitors to the area. It is a part of London that gives spectacular views of the river, the skyline of London, and its other iconic bridges.

The UEFA Champions League final was taking place in Cardiff between the Italian club Juventus and the

Spanish club Real Madrid. As well as those in the grounds, there were millions watching on television in their homes and abroad. Many people were in the London Bridge/Borough Market area to watch the match. People were in the area to meet with friends and families, to watch football and to socialise. Others were in the area simply to meet with friends for a Saturday night out, a chance to catch up with each other over a drink or a meal, or they were visiting as part of a trip to London and to enjoy the atmosphere.

It was a warm evening. There had been some rain but just after 10.00 pm it was dry and the area was busy with many young people out enjoying themselves.

At 22.06.51, the normal buzz of London was interrupted by the sound of a white Renault Master van being driven south across London Bridge and mounting the kerb on to the pavement on the east side of London Bridge for the first time.

The attackers were confronted and shot at 22.16.50, 22.16.51 and 22.16.52, some ten minutes later. When the van first mounted the kerb and pavement it struck and injured three people: Cyrille Coutamine, Elizabeth Henri and Danielle Kaiser. It went on to hit others before crashing into the railings close to the Barrow Boy & Banker before the three occupants got out and set about

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stabbing many people before they were shot and killed .

In the course of these Inquests, 58 witnesses have attended in person to give their accounts of what they saw and what they did. In addition, 23 statements have been read. We've heard from 18 witnesses who were seriously injured that night. Quite rightly, questions have been posed of some witnesses as to what they did and what they might have done. Many from the emergency services and members of the public did extraordinary things on the night of 3 June. Many people acted with bravery in the face of the most brutal attacks. I have been immensely impressed with the actions of many people, their desire to help those in distress without any regard to the risks they faced personally.

I will mention some of those who acted with

I will mention some of those who acted with particular distinction in the course of my summary of the evidence.

Xavier Thomas. From the compilation of CCTV material concerning Xavier Thomas and Christine Delcros, DC Hutchison explained that Xavier and Christine had reached a point about mid-way across the bridge when the van came up behind them. Xavier was on the east side closest to the balustrade by the river. The van is bearing down on the two of them. There is no actual footage of Xavier and Christine being struck, but it is

at about 22.07 when the van has got very close to the balustrade in its second mounting of the pavement and hit the two of them. It obviously hit them both with considerable force.

Xavier and his partner, Christine, were visiting London. They had arrived in London on the Eurostar from Paris on Saturday, 3 June to do some sightseeing. They visited some sites and after resting in the late afternoon were going to visit the Shard to see the views of London and to have a cocktail. They left the Four Seasons hotel nearby just after 21.30 and walked to the Shard.

Christine had offered to take a taxi, as Xavier was tired, but he wanted to walk to enjoy the view. Just before they reached the bridge, she had told Xavier they shouldn't go there and go somewhere else.

17 MR HOUGH: Sir, may I just interject a moment.

An interpreter, I think, is absent and some headphones are just being set up.

20 THE CHIEF CORONER: Right. Very well, I will pause.

21 (Pause).

Mr Adamson, I think my usher is going to see if
he can find another charger so that -- I have provided,
I think there's a typed version of what I'm reading, so
I'm -- if you are happy, I'm going to carry on.

1 MR ADAMSON: I think everyone has now got a device that is operational.

3 THE CHIEF CORONER: I think the missing bit is being --

4 we're finding some other ones.

5 MR PATTERSON: I'm just checking whether Alexandre's mother
 6 is able to follow without headphones.

There isn't a problem, thank you.

8 THE CHIEF CORONER: I will start that particular part again.

9 MR PATTERSON: Thank you, sir.

THE CHIEF CORONER: Xavier and his partner Christine were visiting London. They had arrived on the Eurostar from Paris on Saturday 3 June to do some sightseeing. They visited some sites and after resting in the late afternoon they were going to visit the Shard to see the views of London and to have a cocktail. They left the Four Seasons hotel nearby just after 21.30 and walked to the Shard. Christine had offered to take a taxi as Xavier was tired, but he wanted to walk to enjoy the

Just before they reached the bridge, she had told Xavier they shouldn't go there and go somewhere else. He couldn't understand it. He asked why she was saying this now, but she told him she didn't know. She spoke in evidence about having some premonitions about a terror attack the day before. She didn't tell him,

and to please her, he started searching on the phone for another place for them to go. He said it's late now and they should see the magnificent view and so as not to disappoint him, she said okay.

She had just called her daughter and Xavier had called his son. She remembered being on the bridge. She then felt there was something not normal and then a sensation of a lot of light and a van that mounted the pavement and zigzagged so as to make sure it wasn't going to miss them.

Some parts of what then happened she couldn't recall. She saw the van for just a moment before the impact. The vehicle struck her. Her next memory is thinking that she had died. Only later did she awake. She was aware of someone speaking to her in French. He was a man called Geoffrey Huet. There were other people attending to her. She said that Xavier might be in the Thames and she ordered Mr Huet to go and look. She was helped by a number of people. She particularly recalled Mr Huet. She was taken to hospital and she reaffirmed that she is still madly in love with Xavier. Nothing, she said, will destroy the connection they have. Love is stronger than anything.

Holly Jones was out in the area of London Bridge that evening. She was heading north, away from the

Shard, to the east side of the bridge. She was about a third of the way across the bridge and she heard a vehicle over-revving as if it was in the wrong gear. She looked up and saw a white transit van coming onto the bridge. It was very close to the kerb, as if heading towards it. Her first impression was that this was a drunk driver. She kept watching it. She was thinking she needed to get out of the way as this was a drink driver.

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She saw the van mount the kerb and hit a group of people, some two or three people close to the balustrade, before swerving off the kerb and onto the road. Initially she thought it was an accident, however, when the driver then headed back to the kerb, almost in an S-shape, it was aiming for another group of people. At that point, because of what had happened previously with different terror attacks, she thought this was an intentional act. It was hard to judge speed, but the van was probably driving at 20 or 30 miles per hour.

She could see the driver as it approached. A male with dark hair, very short hair, in his 30s, stubble, and of Asian appearance. She recalled his facial expression, eyes wide and arms flailing all over the place, almost as if he was having difficulty keeping the

vehicle under control. He looked very focused. It was terrifying to see his face. He was angry and demented.

When she saw the van coming, she froze. Something in her mind told her to get out of the way and she somehow jumped out of the way. The van went past her and she felt the draft as it did so. She looked behind. She had previously walked past the French couple.

At the time she passed them on the way she recalled hearing them speaking in French and that they looked very happy together. She was aware of these people behind her and when she looked back she was certain that the van had struck the people behind her, the French couple, and she saw the van then carry on, veer to the right and to the middle bit of the road where it hit a female. That female went into the air and fell down on the bridge and then the van carried on down the bridge towards the right side.

When she had seen the French couple, they were about a metre away from the balustrade, talking to each other. She looked over and saw the female on the floor, who was in and out of consciousness. She ran to her and her first thought was where was the gentleman who had been with her. She couldn't see him. She was trying to work out where he was.

She spoke to the French lady and also called 999.

She looked in the river because of what she recalled from the Westminster attack about people going into the river. She was scouring up and down the river and also shouting and calling to the boats. She stayed with the lady, Christine, and spoke to her in French. She tried to reassure her. Christine kept asking where her boyfriend was.

Although Holly said her own French was limited, she managed to get Christine's name and age and passed on her details in the 999 call. She recalled a City of London police officer on the scene and saying to him there was someone in the water.

He asked her if she had seen him go in and she said not, that there were two people and now there was just one. The river was the only explanation for where he was. She was certain that the van had hit both of them and she conveyed that to the police.

The city of London police officer is timed as arriving at 22.13.28, and at 22.13.55 made a call having spoken to a woman saying that a heavy object or person had gone into the river.

Mark Roberts was on the western side of the bridge. He crossed to the east and was heading to the centre to take photographs of Tower Bridge. He heard a scream or shouts from the northern end of the bridge to his left.

He looked and saw a white transit van mounting the pavement about 80 to 100 yards away, half on the pavement and half coming from the road onto the pavement. He thought the van was going between 30 and 40 miles an hour. The van continued and went on the kerb and it hit a group of people but he couldn't say how many. He heard the engine revving and the van go back onto the road before going back on to the pavement.

To him it looked as if it was being steered deliberately to groups of people, not an accident, but deliberate intent. It was going towards a group of people including those he now knows to be Holly Jones and Christine Delcros. He thought it was a terror incident and reached for his phone.

The group between him and the van were hit by the van. They were about 20 yards away. He couldn't say what happened to them individually. The van then steered or swerved away across the road. He was looking to the van and it passed some 5-10 yards away from him. The van was then aiming for another group on the other side of the road across from the central reservation, hitting them, and he saw a young lady go into the air as if a rag doll.

It then came back towards the side of the road that he was on and he dialled 999. There were, he said, at

least three groups of people to the south and three to the north and there were people on the ground. At least six people were on the ground injured and not moving. This was after he made a phone call and posted various messages and so was about 22.14 or 22.15. He posted a video on Facebook at 22.18 and the gunfire he heard was before that.

He went to the aid of Christine. There were a number of people already caring for her. Christine was asking about her boyfriend and a number of them were looking around to see if they could see any sign of him. He too recalled from the Westminster Bridge incident and a thought that he and others had was that he might be in the river. He went to the balustrade and looked to the river. He described it as fast-moving, an outgoing tide, and dark, that he couldn't see anything. He and a number of others were also trying to call the party boats to look in the river. There were no marine police boats at that stage. He stayed on the bridge until he was directed away by the police.

Police Constable Nick Bultitude is part of the Marine Policing Unit of the Metropolitan Police. He has been with the unit since 2002. He was on duty on 3 June and was the designated master of the boat that evening. He is someone with a number of specialist qualifications

and is qualified to RYA Advanced Power Boat Level, as well as having a local knowledge exam endorsed by the Port of London Authority and various other in-house training, sea survival and enhanced first aid and other qualifications that he has obtained over the years.

He explained that the Coastguard takes primacy for a search and rescue operation in the Thames. He was familiar with the concept of Operation Plato, the joint emergency response to terrorist incidents, and specifically a marauding terror attack where the police generally take primacy on operations.

On 3 June he was in a boat called a Targa, a hard-hulled police boat some 31-foot in length and a fast patrol boat. In effect, the police car, as he described it, for the river. They have equipment used in search and rescue operations, including various radio systems, and they can converse with various different agencies involved in such an operation. They have a search light as well as an infrared camera that can assist in dark conditions by picking up a heat source.

There are some circumstances in which they would not use that camera. It's good at picking up heat sources in fairly sterile conditions, but on the night, their response was a dynamic one. It involved rapid transitions of the river in the initial search for

Xavier.

The controls, he explained, of the camera are quite fiddly. There is a small joystick high on the dashboard and he was the only one in the boat as the two crewmen were on the bows of the boat keeping a lookout for anyone in the water. He was also conversing with various different agencies over various radios and for him to have put the infrared camera on, wait for it to heat up and then control the joystick, trying to focus on the river whilst still driving the boat was impractical.

The conditions, he said, on the night were good. It was very clear and he didn't think not using the camera added anything to the initial phase of their search. As well as the light on their boat, there were lights on the underside of the bridge, lights from the Shard, and from No. 1 London. Visibility, he said, was good.

They got a call to London Bridge shortly after the start of the attack. 22.08 is the time of the CAD they responded to through their main operating channel. When they received the call they were at the police station at Wapping and the boat was alongside a pontoon. It was less than a mile away. The CAD shows that at 22.11.26, the incident was passed to the Marine Support Unit. He and the others ran down to the boat, made their way

under blue lights and sirens to the scene. His boat had the call sign Marine 2. Marine 3 was also at Wapping and they were a minute or less behind them. He was listening to the City Police Link on the radio and heading to the scene.

He didn't recall delivering a PAN PAN message himself and there was a lot going on. They were trying to listen to different radios. The journey from Wapping he said was some 2 to 3 minutes and the CAD records their time of arrival at 22.14.27.

En route they got messages about something more serious than just one person in the river. There were reports of numerous casualties on the bridge, several scenes of crime along the bridge, and as they arrived on the scene, it coincided with the first reports of gunshots being heard on the south side of the bridge. He was driving the boat and as they approached the others were keeping a lookout for anyone in the river. When they came through and under Tower Bridge, the search started. He was in communication to get clarification of what they were running to and whether a person had actually been seen in the river.

The response they got was:

"Not been confirmed whether it is a heavy object or a person who has gone in the river. I have no details."

A communication about an unknown female or male was one he also heard. The tide was almost at the highest point and he said the tidal flow was minimal.

When they arrived on scene he realised they were the first boat, closely followed by Marine 3. The RNLI had not arrived and they needed to establish very quickly if someone was on the surface of the river in the vicinity of the bridge and so they carried out what is called a "hasty search". It is not, he said, the best phrase to denote what is a dynamic search of the river based on the tide, the prevailing conditions and the knowledge of those on the boat, but it is standard practice to do a hasty search. You may not have all the resources to do a full, structured search, and so they utilised the time to do the hasty search. As Marine 3 was behind them it's possible they could have started a structured search immediately.

A hasty search is one they did pretty much side-by-side but without the Coastguard's control. Practically police boats on the scene will arrive and do their best to locate somebody in the immediate vicinity. As soon as the lifeboats are with them, it's handed to the Coastguard and they then dictate the parameters of the search and they do a more structured line abreast search of the area in question.

He described the hasty search that would have gone for a number of minutes as the lifeboats were very quick to respond. It was 22.25 when the line abreast search was directed, about 10 or 11 minutes after they had arrived.

In the course of the hasty search, they went through the centre arch of London Bridge, out the other side towards Cannon Street Bridge, which was the way the tide was flowing. They then turned to the south, and Marine 3 stayed on the north half of the river. He concentrated on that section of the river between London Bridge and Cannon Street Bridge. The tide was not strong enough to have carried anyone beyond a few hundred metres of the bridge.

When the RNLI boats joined them, they formed up in a line abreast across the river with a gap between each of the vessels, and then pushed upriver towards Cannon Street Bridge where the Coastguard had deemed the parameters of the search. They would go at a speed just overtaking the tide, but not too fast so as to miss anything but fast enough to catch up with anyone who may be in the water, a speed of 2-3 knots with a search light and listening out for any cries. They were an experienced crew on the boat. They were not able to detect anyone on the surface of the river.

They were also continuing to receive transmissions about what was going on in Borough Market, including gunfire. He was also aware of the suspect vehicle in the area of the bridge and a risk there may be explosives in that vehicle. He was acutely aware that the Thames footpath on the south side was lined with people and in particular there were people walking towards London Bridge. He knew there were steps by No.1 London Bridge that take you to the bridge and so he decided he needed to warn them to keep them from the scene, and also there were three other boats involved in the search, so he decided to detach himself from the search and went to alert members of the public of the danger and to turn them around to go towards Tower Bridge.

When he did this he, he had done a search up to Cannon Street and was going back to London Bridge through the bridge to give them an overlap and it was then that he saw the public on the riverbank. He made a quick decision that he was going to pull away from the search. He didn't recall telling the Coastguard he was going to do what he did. He got alongside the river wall and used a loudhailer to tell the people to turn away from London Bridge and towards Tower Bridge and City Hall. Then he pushed through the north of

London Bridge as he knew there was a busy pub there, the Old Thameside Inn that backs onto the river. At the other side is Clink Street and then Borough Market so they made sure there was no one in danger in the pub.

They knew there were attackers on the loose in Borough Market and so he positioned his boat by the river wall that allowed access to the riverside garden of the pub. One of his crew went in. It had been placed on lock-down and there were some 75-100 people locked in the pub. Sashan Flanders, an injured victim, was taken at speed by river to St Thomas' Hospital. He was acutely aware that emergency services wouldn't be able to get into the vicinity of Borough Market and so he felt it appropriate to get her to hospital as quickly as possible.

They then returned to the Old Thameside Inn. The crew went back in and Marine 3 joined them. There was a potential public order scene and so to avoid that they evacuated as many as they could by river to avoid them taking matters into their own hands. They got about 65 in various shuttles with the RNLI to the other side of the river.

Mr Adamson asked about the adequacy of the search for Xavier. The officer agreed that time is of the essence if someone falls into the river. The window of

opportunity takes into account several factors including the time between someone going into the water and the arrival of the police, the prevailing conditions, the temperature and the time of the year. The two most important factors were time and exposure. Chances of survival are better in the summer than winter.

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When and where someone enters the water is important too. It is important to establish and to determine the scope of any search. Where someone entered the water when and what happened to them are also important parts of a standard operating procedure.

There were six officers between the two boats. They were at Wapping Police Station when the call came in. The initial call starts at 22.08 and at 22.10.33 it's passed to the Marine Support Unit. As to when they were first aware of someone in the river, when they left Wapping he believed there was a distinct possibility that there could be someone in the river. That is why they were responding. There were entries on the CAD at 22.11.06 to a caller, Mr Cooke, saying that he saw someone actually being thrown into the river.

At some point between 22.11.27 and 22.11.59 there was a call between the Port of London Authority and Marine 2, his boat, saying "We're not sure if someone's in the water, I've scrambled my two marine units", and

also a PAN PAN message on VHF1 with the Coastguard between 22.11.42 and 22.12.44 delivering this message:

"PAN PAN, PAN PAN, PAN PAN, receiving Marine 2, we have an incident at London Bridge and apparently someone has come in off the river having been struck by a vehicle. All vessels, Marine 2 looking for a person in the river, having fallen off the bridge, having been struck by a vehicle."

On this latter message, the likelihood is he would hear the message although he didn't recall it. He said he was listening to the City Police Link for most of his information.

He would have been aware of the conversation that it appeared that a heavy object or a person had gone into the river, and that was clear from about 22.14. As to the time when the person or object had entered the river, they could only assume it had happened at around the time the CAD was created at 22.08.

To a degree, that would determine the scope of their search, although it was not a mathematical equation and they would search the immediate vicinity. When the Coastguard takes primacy they will consult a matrix and search parameters. He explained that the police do not have primacy. He accepted that if the police were first on the scene it made sense for them to have access to

that sort of information and guidance as to search parameters.

He said it's not written into the written standing operating procedures that they will, en route, do a search and rescue operation, deploy the FLIR, he said it's just an extra bit of equipment they can utilise.

In answer to the concern that a resource that provided a different set of eyes was not used, he said they had a helicopter on the scene with infrared technology and that that system was superior: it gave far clearer images. With all the equipment they had that night, he said a visual search was the best option in all the circumstances.

He accepted that the term "hasty search" is a rather unfortunate term. It's in the Coastguard manual. It means, effectively, a dynamic initial search of the likely area where a casualty could be to give an initial high degree of detection for that person. There is very little by way of breakdown as to how it is to be carried out. It was carried out over a few minutes as they knew they would have a number of resources there very quickly. If there is someone in the water they would always do a structured search and, if the circumstances allow, a hasty search before that.

They were aware, he said, of shots being fired on

land from the radio. They were on the river under the bridge at the time. They were also aware that there may be a threat from the vehicle by way of an explosive device. He said he was never given a definitive point at which Xavier had fallen into the river, as to time or location. The gunfire was an event that caused him to take his boat away from the search. When he got to the scene, until that point his focus had been on the search and he was satisfied that if anything had been on the surface of the river in the vicinity of the space between Cannon Street Bridge and London Bridge they would have found it and so when he made his decision to divert others away from the threat, his thought was that they probably had lost Xavier if he had gone into the river.

He explained that they had swept along the river through to Cannon Street and then back through the scene and further along so as to give an overlap, which is when he had seen the members of the public on the riverbank by HMS Belfast.

The Coastguard arrived at 22.20. He was asked about any discussion as to the scale of the hasty search. He said there would have been a shouted conversation between the two boats as that was normal practice as to what they had done at that point. He couldn't recall if

that was done that night, but that is generally what happened.

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A structured search started at about 22.25. As soon as the lifeboats were on scene they were getting instructions from the Coastguard. As to timing, he agreed with Mr Adamson that by 22.25 it might have been that Xavier had been in the water for up to 18 minutes, assuming he had gone in at 22.07.

Xavier was not found until 6 June. It was explained that low water searches were carried out in the area the person entered the water. As the tide recedes, it exposed the foreshore to allow recovery of a casualty. In doing so the low water search looks at the river, any barges and infrastructure on the river, as well as the foreshore. Those searches were unsuccessful. He could understand that the three days until recovery were distressing, but he said in summer months that sort of time frame is not abnormal.

Mr Horwell asked some additional questions about the window of opportunity to recover a person after a fall is very small. He said the reasons are due to the height of the bridge, it's a high one and the fall substantial. The way a person enters the water can affect their chances of staying afloat on the surface for a time, allowing recovery. If they fall flat onto

the water they tend to stay on the surface. If they are feet-first or head-first they will go under. If unconscious when they go under, they may not resurface at all, depending on what they are wearing. If they have any injuries, that will expel the air from them. A body needs to have a lungful of air to float to the surface and if that is not present, they are not coming up, he explained, unfortunately.

It is relatively common for someone to fall into the water, they go below the surface quickly and stay there. They were looking on the surface. They were not going to see a body below the surface in conditions such as these. He said the Thames is a silty river with a clay bottom. There's a cloudy film you simply can't see through. Even if someone was just below the surface they would be undetectable, even with the infrared camera.

If above the surface, given the speed of response, the light conditions, the tidal conditions, there were two boats and a small area to search, he was convinced that had Xavier been on the surface of the river, they would have recovered him that evening.

On the temperature of the river, it's at its coldest in April after winter and it takes a while to warm with the summer sun. The calculation of 36 miles an hour is

the minimum speed which Xavier entered the water, based on the balustrade of the bridge being at least 13 metres above the water.

More often than not, they are called to a report that someone may have fallen in the water. It makes no difference to the search that they conduct. They treat each incident the same way, as if someone had entered the water and they are there to be found. They try just as hard with those cases of possibility as with all others.

Ben Hayday is a senior maritime operations officer for the Coastguard. He had been with the Coastguard service since 2012 and also was on duty on the night of 3 June. He was based in an operations room at the Thames Barrier. He has two radio channels through which to communicate and coordinate search and rescue, and he was told of an incident in the London Bridge area.

His first action was to move the Tower lifeboat at the RNLI station. It arrived at the scene at about 22.20. He thought the boats would conduct a hasty search of the area. With London Bridge there are three arches and mooring buoys towards the north shore. There are places where a casualty could possibly hold on or self-rescue, and so are likely places for a search.

He would expect an absolute search of that vicinity,

allowing for any drift and any areas where the casualty may have got caught up or be able to assist themselves. A hasty search should be conducted before the target, he said, has drifted a great distance.

In his log at 22.22.20, he had recorded "shots fired, Borough Market, request vessels cleared from Tower Bridge to Blackfriars Bridge". That reflected a call made to the Port of London Authority. He thought it reflected a request from the police to close the river to vessels, but that would not affect those vessels involved in the search.

At 22.22.32, the flow on the river was still 0.5 knots, so not yet in slack water. His assessment, based on his experience, was that any object going into the water would remain roughly around the point of entry.

At 22.25 he performed a calculation to assess possible drift. He then used a spreadsheet to keep track of the state of the tide and elapsed time. In the log he put in a drift distance search to Cannon Street Bridge, some 300 metres. His assessment is to about a cable, a tenth of a nautical mile or 185 metres, and that he said is then rounded up to take the nearest landmark, which was Cannon Street Bridge.

He gave a direction to the four vessels on the scene

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to Cannon Street Bridge. That area allowed for a margin of error. He would always trust the actual conditions rather than model as to predictions of time and he said they're rather like a weather forecast. The speed of the search was the responsibility of the on-scene Metropolitan Police units and he would coordinate it by radio. Within reason, he would have access to CCTV cameras covering the Thames and did so on this occasion as well as having access to live footage from the helicopter.

2.

His log has an entry for the declaration of Operation Plato timed at 22.32, but the work of the search was continuing. At 22.33.42, there is an entry for Marine 3 being released from the search to deal with a casualty. That may, he said, have been Marine Unit 2.

The Coastguard retains primacy for the search and rescue. He had four vessels and so for a job of this size three was the norm and he was therefore prepared to release one of the boats. Once a body goes under the water there is nothing, he said, they can do. From the reports back, his assessment was that it was unlikely anyone remained on the surface, and he was very doubtful they would be successful in any search.

The services of a fire boat were offered to assist

but it didn't become involved in the search. The search was expanded as time went by due to greater drift distances in the water. He was getting information on the flood current from vessels at the scene.

At 22.51 he was asking the lifeboat about an outstanding surface target. He was contemplating cancelling the search and at 23.02, the search was stood down. He'd discussed that with his line manager who would need to approve the decision.

Whether the reports coming in were certain as to it being a person in the water or an object he said made no difference to his decisions: it is not uncommon to get reports of something going into the water without certainty as to whether it is a person or an object.

In answer to Mr Adamson, he said he was first aware of the incident at 22.14.01. He didn't know at that stage when the casualty is thought to have entered the water and he never did have such information. It was fair to say that it must have been at some point prior to 22.08 when the first CAD was created.

In terms of a search and rescue operation, knowing when a casualty has gone into the river is a crucial piece of information. Not knowing would have an impact, and that's why they tend to over-exaggerate the distance of any search.

By the time the line abreast search was started, some 18.5 minutes had elapsed from the time of Xavier being struck at 22.07. His calculations of the search area he said were based on water flow of half a knot. He had asked the lifeboat, and that was the figure he was given. He would have looked at the original CAD and if that had said 22.08, he would have rounded back to 22.05 and used that time for his parameters.

It was put to him that half a knot equates to 0.25 metres per second, or 15 metres per minute, and a calculation of 18.5 minutes by 15 metres would give approximately 280 metres. He was asked whether his calculation was significantly out. In answer, he said that he may not have used the correct start point but he would still have run the search to Cannon Street Bridge. The area to Cannon Street Bridge is 300 metres and even if he had made an erroneous assumption about the start point, he would not have reached any different conclusion. In London he would leave as little margin for error on drift as possible, due to the constraints on the river. Searching in the open sea, he said, is a very different calculation . He explained that although his initial calculation had been a cable or $185 \ metres, \ he \ had \ allowed \ over \ a \ 50\% \ addition \ to \ that,$ and the nearest landmark, the one after that, would have

been Southwark Bridge. He would extend the search area to the nearest landmark. It's very difficult, he explained, to instruct a lifeboat to go an extra 10 or 15 metres, so they used the next obvious landmark for the parameters.

He is the one who takes the decision for the line abreast search. As to the time gap of 18.5 minutes between the report of a person going into the river and the start of the line abreast search, Mr Hayday stated that the nature of the hasty search is that it's the most appropriate at the time and should have been successful.

In answer to Mr Horwell, he confirmed he had access to images from CCTV along the river as well as the live view from the helicopter, that the police would have primacy over the use of the CCTV but that didn't restrict his view of the river so far as he could recall.

In his view, although it was dark, it was actually quite easy to see people in the water, even from the CCTV images. The cameras have remarkable low-lighting conditions if you are in part of the river covered by cameras, although his access to CCTV and a helicopter camera did not see anyone in the river.

Statistically, he said, no one has survived beyond

15 minutes in the water without a lifejacket or some form of life preserver. Had a body been seen above the surface, there was a very strong possibility of it being seen.

Police Sergeant Tristan Styles is with the Marine Policing Unit. He set out the difficulties of the recovery of people from the River Thames. The river, he says, is an extremely dangerous and fast-flowing environment. If a person enters the river while a strong tidal current is flowing, then generally they have only minutes to be rescued, assuming they are still conscious. If a person drowns in the River Thames then generally they will sink to the bottom and only resurface, potentially in a different location due to tidal streams, once decomposition commences and gases affect the body significantly to bring it to the surface. During colder months this can take a week or more, but in summer months it can occur within days.

On 6 June at 19.40 hours he was on duty when he was made aware by the master of Marine 2 that they'd found a deceased male near to Shadwell Basin while conducting a low water search. That body was recovered. Police Constable Richard Hilder was on duty on Marine 2 as its master on 6 June. He was with two other officers and they were conducting a low water search between Canary

Wharf Pier and Waterloo Bridge. They made their way slowly from Wapping Police Pier to Canary Wharf and from there they conducted a search to Waterloo Bridge.

When they were there, they continued the search back to Canary Wharf. At about 19.40 he saw an object just visible on the surface of the water. They were directly outside Shadwell Basin and the object was in the middle of the river. As the boat drew closer, he could see it was clearly the lifeless body of a male. The officers on the vessel then used a standard procedure to secure the body to bring it ashore. They could see that there was a substantial injury to the left eye socket as well as numerous marks and scratches to the knuckles and forearms. There were some signs of degloving, an indication of it being in the water for a few days. With the body secure, they made their way back to Wapping Police Pier.

PC Chakravarty was also involved in the recovery of the body of Xavier. He was pronounced life extinct at 20.00 hours on Tuesday, 6 June 2017, and his body taken to St Thomas' mortuary.

Dr Brett Lockyer, the Home Office forensic pathologist, performed the post mortem on Xavier on 8 June 2017. That was two days after he had been recovered from the river. From his external examination

he noted an abrasion over the bridge of the nose, there was a small area of bruising over the back of the right elbow and a possible laceration or incised wound on the ring finger. There was a large area of bruising on the left forearm and also signs of injury to the knuckles of the index and middle fingers on the left hand. There was some red discolouration on the right foot and signs of injury on the left thigh and two areas of bruising behind the left knee.

He explained there may have been other injuries but the difficulty was the deterioration of the body since death. His internal examination revealed deep bruising to the upper part of the face towards the centre. This, he said, was consistent with the face striking an object rather than an object striking the face. There was some liquid noted between both the right and left cavities of the chest.

In terms of his conclusions, he said there was no evidence of any penetrative trauma. There was some wounds to the right finger and left thumb. That raised the possibility of being caused by a sharp cutting edge, but such injuries could have been caused by such an object in the river itself. Striking part of the bridge or the water itself may have caused the blunt force injuries to the face.

He explained that drowning is a difficult post mortem diagnosis to make with certainty. Often it is a diagnosis of exclusion. Some of the most characteristic findings are not always present and some are not entirely specific to drowning. Some individuals who enter the water are understood to drown, but without developing the lung and airway changes typical of drowning. The mechanism of death in such cases is unclear and in some cases may simply reflect that only a small quantity of water has been inhaled, but it is possible that death can result from the sudden entry of cold water into the upper airway, inducing reflex cardiac arrest.

Dr Lockyer agreed with Mr Savage that cold water shock response due to water entering the upper airway inducing cardiac arrest, autonomic conflict inducing cardiac arrest, and impact producing brain apnoea causing a cessation of breathing leading to cardiac arrest were all possible mechanisms of the cause of death in this case.

He believed that death is likely to have been very rapid as Xavier entered the water. He said this would have been seconds. He agreed that it is very likely that Xavier lost consciousness quickly and would not have suffered for any extended period.

Although there was no evidence to indicate Xavier was struck by the van, nor were there any fatal sharp force injuries, based on the pathological findings he could not say that Xavier was not struck by the van and thrown over the balustrade into the Thames. This was because of changes to the body after death and some injuries may have been lost.

2.4

In answer to Mr Adamson, he confirmed that the bruising on the left leg near the knee was consistent with being caused by impact with the van. The fact that the wing mirror detached from the van means that it is possible that injuries to the left arm were caused by contact with the wing mirror.

As to the abrasion to the nose and the deep tissue bruising and the angle of the body that he entered the body, these might be injuries through impact with water, part of the bridge, or with something when in the water. If caused by impact with the water, the face would have had to be facing the water. He couldn't say from the pathological findings the angle of entry, but if the injury was caused on entry to the water, then he thought it more likely that it was an almost vertical descent. If the injuries were from the bridge, it may have been the balustrade as opposed to anything further down. The least likely scenario in his view was impact with

something once in the water.

Paul Savage is an extremely experienced expert on search and rescue matters and search and rescue medicine. He was tasked with looking at possible causes and mechanisms of the death of Xavier. He had considered the post mortem findings, the conditions of his fall from London Bridge, as well as the river conditions that night. He considered a number of different scenarios. Having done so, it was his conclusion that it was probable that Xavier was not visible on the surface of the river at the time of the search. He went further to say that he thought it incredibly unlikely that Xavier was on the surface. In addition he considered it probable that Xavier did not drown by submersion. Although he is not a pathologist, he believed there would have been more symptoms at post mortem had breathing in water been a route of death, although he couldn't be 100 per cent sure about that.

In his opinion it's probable that Xavier died due to one of three physical processes: cold water shock response and arrhythmia, autonomic conflict, or impact brain apnoea. Finally, it's also his opinion that it is probable that Xavier died before the search was called off, whether above or below the surface. In addition, he stated that his strong belief is that Xavier entered

the water and died virtually instantly, and in doing so, would have not suffered.

Dr Louissa Marsh, a forensic scientist, was tasked with an examination of the clothing of Xavier and with parts of the van used in the attack to determine whether there was direct collision between the two. She explained that in a high energy collision, sufficient heat can be generated in the split second of impact to melt plastic and then as the heat rapidly dissipates, the plastic resolidifies. At the point of resolidification, materials can transfer. If an item of clothing is hit by a piece of plastic and the plastic is melted and then immediately resolidified, fibres from within the clothing can become trapped within the plastic.

She examined the van in April 2018. On the nearside front panel of the van on the front leading edge, there were smeared deposits of black material around the area of damage to the van. She noted within this black material tiny parallel lines that had the appearance of textile fabric having been dragged through it. Embedded within the black material, she noted numerous colourless and blue cotton fibres that are typical from a blue denim textile item. The most likely explanation for the fibres being there was forceful contact between that

part of the van and a textile such as blue denim.

The nearside front passenger door was also examined. The orange B&Q sticker had damage to it. There were fibres amongst the orange panel. Her findings were again consistent with forceful contact between a blue denim item and that part of the van.

She examined the broken nearside front headlight unit. The majority of the plastic was missing and there was damage to the front of the headlight unit that had the appearance of having been acquired during forceful contact with another object. There were no fibres embedded within the plastic, but there were numerous colourless fibres within the broken edges of the plastic. There was also some other material smeared onto the polycarbonate lens of the headlamp. The smeared material was analysed and found to be the same as that smeared onto the front section of the van. She also examined a section of the front nearside bumper. There were embedded fibres within the part she looked at that had been acquired during forceful contact. This was fibre plastic fusion. The fibres were blue and colourless with the appearance of cotton that she would expect to find from blue denim. Other material was also found that had components typically found in skin.

From Xavier's jeans there were three areas of

forensic interest: a small area on the outside of the front leg which had the appearance, she would expect, of having been acquired during forceful contact. The fibres were heavily crushed and flattened, but no material had been deposited amongst this damage.

There was a further area on the front of the left leg around the outer side of the shin or the knee area, and this had impressed material that had, in her opinion, been acquired during forceful contact.

Material had been deposited within this, colourless material which then further analysed was a polycarbonate and indistinguishable from material that constituted the headlight.

The third area was from the front of the right leg, again in the knee or outside shin which, again, showed forceful contact damage. Material within this was similar but distinguishable from other material analysed from the van. All of these findings she said showed forceful contact and the second of the three forceful contact with the material of the nearside headlight.

From the blue long sleeved shirt that Xavier had been wearing there was black smeared substance that was of the same type of material found on the van. Taking all of her findings into account, in her opinion they provided strong support for the proposition that the van

was in direct collision with Xavier at London Bridge. The likely impact was the front of the trousers being hit by the lens of the nearside headlamp lens of the van. It is possible that Xavier came into contact with more than one part of the vehicle. The most likely explanation for the impact with the jeans is contact with the van. She couldn't say what happened as a result of the contact. It would have been forceful and the impact significant. She couldn't say about speed.

The second aspect of her work involved an examination of the airbag to determine which of the attackers was closest to it when it was deployed. She identified a particle with distinctive appearance, and she concluded those particles were released when the airbag deployed. She then examined items of clothing from the three attackers to calculate the numbers of particles present on each item of clothing. The number of particles on Zaghba's clothing was strong support for him being closest to the airbag at the point of deployment. She couldn't say he was actually driving due to potential movement within the van, but the conclusion he was closest assists with a potential determination that he was driving.

Xavier's parents, Monsieur and Madame Pesez and

Xavier's partner, Christine, presented tributes to Xavier in French. Xavier was born on 24 November 1971 in Rodez. He was a loving father to his children and had played a key role throughout their lives. Xavier's mother spoke of her close relationship to her son, which she described as an intense bond, and spoke of their unwavering support, each for the other. Xavier was described as fearless, dynamic, unselfish, very hard working, always willing to work, always positive in every situation, always available, very kind, very obliging to those who were close to him. They will all always remember his strength of character and his sense of humour.

Xavier had worked for American Express for 25 years. He was much admired and respected by those who worked with him. At his funeral, glowing tributes were made by the management, his head of department and many other colleagues. He was someone who still had much to give and his life was tragically cut short.

Christine described how their life together was a passionate love story. For Christine, Xavier was a person who was a one-off. She could find no fault in him. He was so sunny and loving and attentive towards her and they shared many passions, including travel. He was, she said, a true gentleman, tremendously charming,

with a distinctive appearance, blessed with a true sense of humour. She has the greatest admiration for the exceptional person he was and will continue to be.

Christine's daughter liked to say that she saw Xavier as a father because he had managed to win her over so completely. Since Christine had met Xavier, her daughter said he had brought sunshine into their lives like never before.

Keir Michaels was out on Saturday 3 June with three friends for a meal and then at a bar called Belushi's to watch football. After the match they walked across London Bridge and when they did so they stopped to take some photographs. His friends were by the balustrade and he was by the kerb as the photographer. His friend Jermain shouted "No, no, no", because as he was taking the picture, they heard screaming and a lot of loud bangs. This was coming from the north to their left . He looked, and out of the corner of his eye he saw a white van hitting people on the pavement. The van was quite close and it was going very fast. As the van came towards them, he ran into the road and it hit his ankle and he may have done a 180-degree spin in the air and landed on his wrist. After it had struck him, it went down to Borough Market and was on the other side of the road. He heard the van crash soon afterwards. He

was able to $\ \mbox{get}\ \mbox{up}$ and $\mbox{get}\ \mbox{to}\ \mbox{safety}$.

Tanya Lunt was visiting London with her husband Peter for the weekend. They were walking from the Shard on the east side of the bridge. They were about halfway across the bridge and she was on the river side and Peter on the road side. She could hear people screaming and shouting "Run, run, there's a van". She looked up and saw a van coming towards them and people running. It was at the far end of the bridge and on the pavement. Peter shouted to her "Run, we've got to run". They turned and ran back towards the Shard. She had a feeling it was a terrorist attack. She remembered turning and seeing the van over her right shoulder. It was very close, and then she felt a push or a hit and everything went black.

She felt her way around when she got her sight back and she could see Peter in the road. He had been badly hurt. She called for others to come and help. People came and helped them. An ambulance came and stopped close by. Nurses and a doctor came running from the Shard. She heard gunfire whilst they were there. Peter was to be taken to the north end of the bridge to a triage point and from there on to hospital, and Peter had to undergo a number of operations for his serious injuries.

Christine Archibald. Christine Archibald and her fiancé Tyler Ferguson were walking south across London Bridge on the east side. From the CCTV material, DC Hutchison explained that the footage, mostly taken from cameras on London Buses, shows the two of them walking together and at times hand in hand. As they go across the bridge, they swap places so that Christine is close to the road. On the third time the van mounts the east footpath it hits Christine at 22.07.07 before then carrying her into the road under the front of the van and towards the central reservation.

Just before impact, it is clear that the two of them had tried, along with others, to get out of the path of the van. It was clear it was being driven deliberately at pedestrians on the bridge. When the van hits Christine, Tyler runs after the van. Just before impact, Tyler puts his arm out and appears to have some contact with Christine's back in an effort, it seems to me, to seek to protect Christine from the van.

Despite that, she was hit by the van. The effect of the van crossing the central reservation is that Christine's body is released from under the van. The van then runs over her body as it drives off. Tyler can be seen running to his fiancées side, her body is still and lifeless.

Tyler Ferguson's statement was read. He referred to Christine as Chrissy in his statement as that was the name by which she was more affectionately known. He stated that he hoped the words he had written carried the same weight and gravity as if he had testified in person. Chrissy, he said, was his everything.

I can assure him that to me, and I'm sure all those involved in these Inquests, his words carry the same weight as if he had attended to give them himself.

I'm going to read two short extracts from his statement:

"During the evening of 3 June we'd gone out for a Thai meal north of the river. During the meal we spoke about family and I explained to her how I wasn't very close to my dad. During an intense conversation she told me that I needed to tell him how much I loved him, even if he didn't make an effort.

"She told me that he could get hit by a bus tomorrow and I may never have the chance again. I remember how lucky I was to have someone so perfect as Chrissy. More than anything else, I miss how intently she would listen to everything I had to say. She gave the best advice in every situation and I could feel her genuine care and love."

He also said this:

"We had walked at least halfway over the bridge when

I saw a man out of the corner of my eye screaming as he ran down the road. My vision followed the man, then I heard the squealing sound of tyres and a vehicle coming from behind us. I turned my head over my right shoulder to see what was happening. There were at least 20 other people in close proximity to us. I then noticed a relatively large white transit van on the pavement hurtling towards Chrissy and I. It was being driven very quickly and erratically , I estimate in the region of 60 kilometres an hour. It seemed to take up the whole pavement. It was immediately clear to me that this was a deliberate act of violence and not an accident.

"Before I knew it, the van was right on top of us. At that moment I remember actively moving towards the road side. I turned, the van driver's side wing brushed past my left shoulder and I remember hearing a loud thud. I then looked for Chrissy. She was no longer next to me. I realised she'd been struck by the van. As I turned to look south, I could see Chrissy's arms and legs under the front of the van. She was being pushed and pushed down the road. The van appeared to be veering towards the central raised kerb which eventually bumped over 50 yards further down the road. Chrissy had still not appeared from under the van and she didn't

until the van drove over the central kerb. I frantically tried to catch up with her and was extremely concerned for her well-being."

Aaron Anderson was out for a walk on 3 June and was waiting for a bus on London Bridge just by Montague Close to the north. He saw people scattering and then some screams from his left on the bridge on the east side. He then saw a van coming in his direction south, it was travelling fast, much faster than it should have been. It was being driven erratically and driven from side to side.

He saw a person get struck by the van. There was a loud bang on impact, this was a woman and he saw she was being dragged by the van. It went across the central reservation and left the woman in the middle of the road. When he saw her she was not moving. Her clothes had been ripped off and her head split open and was bleeding in the street. From what he could see there were no signs of life; she was unresponsive. From what he could see she had been killed pretty much instantaneously. People were going to her aid. He was aware of the van crashing and he could see where it was from where he was. He then phoned the emergency services and described people being run over and the condition of the woman he had seen.

His immediate concern was of a terror event. He was in shock and not sure what he was really seeing. He saw multiple people on the bridge and it looked as if they had suffered similarly. He then became aware of the police and ambulance staff going to those on the bridge.

Anton Sobanski was a bus driver driving on the route number 40 on 3 June. He was going from north to south across the bridge. At 22.06 he stopped at the south end of the bridge. He saw a number 48 bus behind him. That bus went past him and he was waiting in the traffic for the lights to go green. He heard a scream which he thought was of a female. He looked into the offside mirror and saw a white van come into view. He then looked out of the window and he saw somebody or some thing caught up in the van. The van was going at about 40 miles an hour. The van hit the central reservation, which made a loud noise, and the lady with her long hair falling into the road on the north carriageway.

There was a grinding noise that he thought was the tyres, that the tyres had gone, but the van carried on. There was the noise of accelerating with no tyres and he thought it was a terror attack. He didn't see the lady hit by the van, but he thought that is what must have happened.

Some still images taken from the cameras on his bus

show the path of the van across the carriageway at an angle and it goes across the central reservation, just missing a lamppost. He heard the van crash. He called out to people on the road to call the police. He tried to press the code red button on his bus but he realised he must have pressed the wrong one. He told people to stay on the bus as there was an attack. He went to look at the lady who had fallen. He also saw a man who had been hit, that was Peter Lunt. People around the lady were trying to bring her back but he thought she was gone. There was a lot of blood around her mouth and around her stomach. He didn't think there was much hope for her.

It was immediately plain to him that this was a terrorist attack. He had seen what was going on over Europe with vehicles being used for attacks and also from the Westminster attack. This made him think that this was a copycat "It's going to be another one".

Even years before, he said he always felt driving across London Bridge "there are no barriers". He drives over five bridges and he thought it weird there were no barriers. He had always thought that London Bridge was vulnerable to the attack.

David Anderson was in London with his fiancée, Samantha, on holiday. They had been out for a meal

before going for a walk. Just after 10.00 pm they went to a bar called The Grind on London Bridge. Whilst there, a girl sitting close to him jumped to her feet, took a step back and had a shocked look to her face. She was looking out of the window. He and Samantha went close to the window and he could see a female lying in the road on her back with two men standing looking down at her. His first thought was that she had been clipped by a car while trying to cross the road. He didn't see any immediate care being given and it didn't look as if anyone was emergency first trained. He is a lifeguard with training in first aid and so he went out from the bar.

He went to where Christine was on the road. There were two men with her, Tyler and another man. He could see some blood from the back of her head. The left side of her face was swollen. Her left eye was almost swollen shut. There was blood that had come from her mouth on her cheek. He also saw a large gash on her right side. There was no response and no breath. He started shouting for someone to call an ambulance. He began to administer CPR. As he started compressions, he asked a nearby man to go to The Grind bar to see if they had a defibrillator. He was told the emergency services were on their way.

He had no equipment with him, but he opened Christine's mouth and there was a considerable amount of blood. There was some damage to the inside of her mouth. It was hard to see. He made a decision not to go ahead with breaths at that stage. He had no airbag, no bag device, no pocket mask. The first rule is to protect yourself. He turned to Tyler and asked if he knew CPR. Tyler tried to do some breaths. He gave Tyler some instruction and they did some cycles of CPR. Then some officers of the City of London Police arrived. One took over compressions and the other went to get a defibrillator. They applied the pads. No heartbeat was detected and no shock was advised.

CPR, he said, continued with him doing compressions, the defibrillator was used and a shock administered, but it didn't appear to have any effect. The CPR continued for more cycles. An ambulance crew arrived a couple of minutes later, this was some 13 or 14 minutes after she had been hit, he said. He continued with CPR. Assistance in CPR came from ambulance staff and two off-duty nurses who came on the scene and also helped.

The ambulance staff cleared her mouth using a tube and they used a mask to administer oxygen. There were some discussions about the police wanting Christine to the moved as there was mention of there being an active

shooter down the street. Some more paramedics came asking for medical equipment and the paramedics with Christine were injecting things into Christine's arm and attaching different tabs to see her vital signs. There didn't appear to be any immediate change in her condition.

When they attached these different things to Christine, there was a monitor where you could see where they were doing compressions. The screen had a green colour and you could see the line going up and down representing a heartbeat, but when they stopped compressions, the line on the screen went flat. Christine was moved.

A police officer dressed in grey came from the direction of Borough Market and said to get the casualty across the bridge. After she was moved, CPR resumed. A doctor in an orange uniform, the helicopter service, came over and asked what the situation was. The paramedic explained that the female had been hit by a vehicle and that she had been down for approximately 14 minutes and asked the helicopter doctor what he wanted them to do. He said to keep going, he would be back in five minutes. He came back and asked for an update and told them to stop. After the CPR stopped, Christine was pronounced dead.

In answer to Mr Patterson, Mr Anderson confirmed that when the City of London Police arrived, one of them took over the compressions for a period of time and the other went to get a defibrillator. He also said that one of the police officers put a needle into Christine's chest. Why it was put in, he didn't know, he said it never used. It got dislodged and fell to the side. The police, he said, were present for at least five minutes but they left when the paramedics turned up.

In answer to Ms Barton he confirmed that CPR is an intense and tiring thing to do, and so it was helpful to have more help. The police officers had a defibrillator and it was used. Save for one occasion, it indicated that no shock should be given. When it said "shock", a shock was given. When he was involved in the CPR he said he didn't really take notice of what was going on around him.

PC Andrew Duggan is with the City of London Police. He is a trained firearms officers and has had training in first aid, including advanced trauma assistance. On 3 June he was on duty as part of an armed response vehicle unit. In their vehicle, they carry various pieces of kit, including oxygen, blast dressings, tourniquets, equipment for airways, tough cut scissors, splints, pelvic splints and a defibrillator. He was

crewed in that car with one other officer, PC Mahmout.

The first CAD is timed at 22.08. At a point after

that he and his colleague had a spare handset in the car and there was a loud shout through that of "London Bridge". They looked at each other and the manner in which it was said, the reaction was to get there, "it doesn't sound good", and so they went. Under blue lights it was possible to do the distance from Bishopsgate near Liverpool Street in about 60 seconds.

On the way he made a personal transmission on his radio to the City of London Police control room to enquire what was happening. He said it sounded like all hell was breaking loose. The control room response was "Thank you, we've got the van on camera now, it looks like it's crashed into Southwark Cathedral, it is a white van". The registration number was given.

He couldn't recall if he heard that at the time or what more might have been said on the radio.

He got to the north end of the bridge. He did not recall anything delayed them getting to the site. As they got to the bridge, the impression was a lot of red lights in the south carriageways and their blue support group van down the southbound carriageway and virtually no traffic in the northbound carriageways at all. It was not as it is normally, he said.

He thought they made it to the bridge as it goes over the water and there were pedestrians on the bridge in front of the car and so they stopped. They got out and people ran to the lights wanting help. His focus, he said, was on full medic mode as the call was to a road traffic collision. He grabbed the defibrillator and his colleague the medic pack and they started moving from north to south, triaging whomever they came across. He didn't know how many they passed or how many he had triaged.

He came across a casualty that needed his care after doing the triage work. A member of the public ran to him and said there was a pregnant woman in a critical condition and pointed behind him. He saw a person in the road with two people administering CPR. There is video footage of an officer at 22.13 in uniform going to assist who we now know to be Christine. He and his colleague went to her assistance. He described a white female lying in the road.

She had a stomach that made it look as if she were eight or nine months pregnant. Two members of the public were administering CPR. He got down to the ground, cut off the top and called for his colleague to come over as she clearly needed most help. They are trained to get a casualty down to skin level so they can

make an assessment. Being given chest compressions and not being responsive was a bad sign. She didn't move and there were no significant signs of life. She was unresponsive and not breathing.

The best thing to do is to get a defibrillator and start the process. Once applied it advised no shock and so they started the chest compressions again. The next serious thing was that with the first compressions there was no resistance, no structure. To him this was a sign of serious internal injury. His colleague was assisting with oxygen and a face mask. They did two cycles with the defibrillator and each said no shock advised.

In his presence he couldn't say how many cycles were done, at least two, but it never said anything other than no shock.

22.21 is when an ambulance is recorded as arriving. He recalled the blue lights and screaming "LAS, LAS, LAS". When they came over he could not give any handover, they had to go. Something about an attack and Borough Market was mentioned and their role changed and they had to go to Borough Market. He looked over to the paramedic and said "It's over to you, we have to go", and they left.

Before the paramedics came over, there was not a lot of time when he was with Christine where he recalled

being aware that there was an incident to the south and that he was making a conscious decision to stay with Christine rather than to go to that incident. When doing the chest compressions he was counting as well as instructing Tyler when to give the rescue breaths and also trying to encourage him so that he was fully involved with it.

As to whether this might be the start of a marauding terrorist attack and whether that occurred to him, he said he didn't know what he was thinking, but he was afraid possibly not. Once he was there on the bridge with a chaotic scene around, he just dealt with what was in front of him. He was then performing chest compressions and he didn't know what was happening until he must have heard something or maybe heard something on the radio, he didn't know, and at that point the nature of what was happening must have become apparent and they made the decision to go.

They ran to their car, retrieve their primary weapons, grabbed a shoulder bag of extra ammunition and then went to Borough Market. They thought about going down the steps to Borough Market but they went along and through a street entrance. He had no idea about any casualties down the steps they passed. They went along an alley to Green Dragon Court. There were other

colleagues in that area. They had gone into the market and it was the sounds of gunshots, and it was very hard to know where they were coming from as the sounds were echoing off the walls. To him it sounded very much like automatic gunfire and the two of them looked at each other and it sounded to them as if police officers were involved in a fire-fight.

They tried to pinpoint where it was coming from and they went south of Stoney Street. There they learned more of the incident and that the three attackers had been neutralised and it was believed they were wearing suicide vests, IEDs. Officers were taking cover and they were advised to do the same and they drew back to Cathedral Street where they still had a line of sight. He said it felt like London was under attack. He was then involved in a search for potential further attackers and he worked through the night as a firearms resource for London.

In answer to Mr Patterson, he said that when he heard gunshots he was in the market area by the covered part of the market. The gunshots were coming in bursts and he thought it was automatic gunfire. If that was the engagement with the three attackers, then that was timed at 22.16. He agreed that it was likely that he was with Christine for some five minutes; that they were

where he recalled 25 was with Christine for

the first armed response vehicle that got to London Bridge. He did not assess that it might have been a terrorist attack. His focus is on what he had been told, that there had been a road traffic collision and they were moving through the crowd looking for anyone who may have been seriously injured. That was the focus: what was in front of him. He didn't think beyond that.

Neither the Manchester attack nor the Westminster attack went through his mind at that time. He didn't know what was really going through his mind. He simply was running and making progress along the bridge looking for anyone that needed help. He had no other information other than the road traffic collision .

He was taken to a transcript of the radio communication with the City of London Police and he said he didn't hear references to Westminster. He was asked why he and his colleague had not gone to investigate the vehicle that had caused injuries. He said they stopped on the north side and all he heard was "Road traffic collision, one person, possibly more been hit, more units". So they turned up and got out. It was an RTC that they would immediately deploy to and help in a medical capacity.

TJ99 is the Met Police hailing channel. He heard

the messages that he did on City Ops 1. They do use TJ99 and they would have that channel on. He might have been out on the bridge and he said sometimes you will not hear. You deal with what is before you. His radio is attached to his body armour. He was shown more of the messages and said it was possible that as they were dealing with Christine, he might not have heard them. He had not identified it himself as a terror attack and any message saying it was is not one that he heard.

He was asked if it ever occurred to him that there might be attackers at large who should be investigated and pursued given that he was quickly at the scene in an ARV. What occurred to him was the information that he got: the road traffic collision, possible casualties, they got out, triaged whoever they came across on foot running southbound across the bridge and they found someone who was in desperate need of medical attention. They stopped and tried to give her help.

He repeated that he didn't hear any message about a terror attack, but that as soon as they became aware of something, they had redeployed. Had he known it was a marauding terror attack, then it might have been different.

He was also asked if he thought the opportunity might have been missed to end the stabbing attack

earlier than it was ultimately stopped, but he said not. He believed they'd deployed and did the best they could with the information they had at the time.

In answer to Fiona Barton, he said the message "London Bridge" came through on a British Transport Police channel. He did not know the time it came to him, but the time on the transcript is 22.09.13. After that he deferred to his personal City Ops because London Bridge is their ground and so if anything was happening, the City radio would know.

The transcript for the City of London Police on City Ops was also shown to him. Again he said: you do your best when en route to a situation to listen and digest the information coming in. They would normally be a three-man crew, so they had lost a pair of ears and he was the front seat passenger and he had to assist the driver, checking the roads and the junctions. Driving at high speed has many inherent risks.

At 22.15.56 on the transcript, there is the entry relating to his colleague calling in the status of Christine. The City Ops transcript makes no reference to Borough Market. They deal with City ground and nothing else. 999 calls relating to City ground, City Police hear about, and calls outside the City area the Metropolitan Police tend to hear about. If someone had

told him on the bridge that there was an incident in Borough Market where people were being stabbed, he would have responded, he would have gone straight there. They were dealing with the most seriously injured person on the bridge, trying to save her life.

As soon as the LAS arrived, and the time given for their arrival is at 22.21, they left to go to Borough Market. When in Borough Market, he heard just one set of shots. At 22.16 they would still have been on the bridge with Christine.

The last fatal injuries that had been caused, it seems, were before PC Duggan was even on the scene. He was asked about the parts of the British Transport Police channel transcript after the shout for "London Bridge" that he heard. Nine seconds later there is a reference to someone having been stabbed and then a further 15 second on, another reference to stabbing. He did not hear those. He just heard one thing, the shout "London Bridge".

William Brown was a student paramedic doing a five-week placement with the London Ambulance Service on 3 June. He was then coming to the end of the first year of a paramedic science course. His skills were then roughly equivalent to an ambulance crew member. He was on night duty with two full-time colleagues,

including his mentor, Keeley Whale. The patient report form for that night shows that at 22.07 is when the original call came in and the dispatch time when they received information about the call as 22.11.

2.5

When they were called to the scene, they were on Shoreditch High Street. They were given information about a 30-year-old female in cardiac arrest with ongoing CPR at London Bridge. They attended the scene with blue lights, arriving some ten minutes later. They approached from the north. As they did so, they could see traffic blocking the southbound lane. City police officers flagged them down and told them to go further down the bridge where they could see a large crowd.

On the scene was also an ambulance with a solo practitioner. There was traffic in the southbound lane so they mounted the pavement and drove down. They stopped towards the south end where they could see a patient lying in the road. He and Keeley went to the patient and their crewmate went to a separate patient using the radio to say where they were.

They took the oxygen bag first. The patient Christine was not breathing and was unresponsive. There was a lot of blood and he noted a laceration across her abdomen. CPR was in hand at the time and he became involved in that. He was then instructed to go and get

the Lifepak with the defibrillator . He then assisted with first aid and an off-duty doctor also made themselves known and assisted with CPR. They continued with that, suctioning her airway, and ventilation through a bag and mask.

He was asked to go and collect a pelvic binder. The defibrillator, he said, was used on Christine, but no shock was advised, and so CPR continued. His notes show that a shock was administered at 22.32. The patient report form does not refer to the shock being administered, but he thinks this was from other notes.

He was told that whilst he was collecting equipment, a needle chest decompression was attempted. CPR, he said, carried on for about 30 minutes, and then an armed officer said there was an active shooter who had an IED and they needed to move from where they were. There was a discussion as to whether to move Christine or not, but in due course she was moved to the north side of the bridge.

David Armstrong is with the London Ambulance Service as an emergency ambulance crew, and he started work with the service in 2014. On 3 June he was working as a sole responder in a car. He was dispatched at 22.11 and was about a mile away when he got the call. The information he received was of a road traffic collision between

a car and a pedestrian, and that there was just one casualty involved.

He arrived on London Bridge at 22.13 and made a call to check information and was told the information as given. He drove onto London Bridge from the north. He saw traffic, including a bus, and he was stopped by City of London Police where the roadway becomes a bridge. He collected some equipment and went to a site where there were two casualties. After that he was directed to other casualties further down the road.

The initial two casualties were just in front of the police van and others on the south carriageway further down. The first casualty he attended was lying on the pavement and had passers-by with them, conscious and breathing, and he noticed further ones on down the bridge.

He checked the passers-by were comfortable attending to the person, and then went on his way, jogging along to others. He made a radio communication to say that he was declaring a significant incident at that time.

He got to a casualty, the fourth he had come across, and found this person to be conscious and breathing and he decided he needed the kit he had left with the first two casualties that he had come across. As he made his way back to collect the kit, he noted a further

ambulance was arriving. This was the double crewed ambulance. The ambulance didn't stop, despite his efforts to flag it down, but it was understandable, he said, it was dark and he wasn't wearing any high visibility clothing.

Then another double crewed ambulance turned up and he then declared it a major incident. He then went to the first two casualties he had encountered and when he did so, he saw that a motorcycle paramedic had turned up and was treating them. He spoke to the paramedic and advised him to go and assist the two other ambulance crews. He then turned south. He left his kit behind as he thought he could use the kit the ambulances had.

At the south end of the bridge he found the second ambulance. They said they didn't need his assistance. He then got to the first ambulance he had encountered and found they had three patients they were helping. Two of the crew were with Christine. There was ongoing CPR and Keeley was attempting to ventilate the patient and chest compressions were being undertaken by a member of the public. A defibrillator was in use and Keeley was saying it was showing she was asystole.

He made at least one call to the emergency operation centre to say they had at least one casualty in traumatic cardiac arrest and requesting paramedic

support or in addition, either from an advanced paramedic or the HEMS team.

2.4

He then returned to Christine and instructed a police officer to place traction on Christine's lower limbs. He instructed Mr Brown to return to the ambulance to get a pelvic binder. He then reassessed the airway that Keeley was managing and found it to be solid with blood. He assisted Keeley with suctioning it to clear it and inserted a guedel airway to try and secure that airway to assist with ventilation.

The chest compressions were effective and she had a good rate, rhythm and recoil. At that point another paramedic arrived, Gary Edwards from the Tactical Response Unit. He spoke to him and advised him of the situation. He needed his assistance with further treatment, a needle decompression to the chest to relieve the pressure on the lung.

A cannula is inserted between the ribs and line left to allow air out. Gary Edwards told him he had to evacuate the Borough Market area, left his vehicle and equipment and so he had nothing to assist with. He himself had no qualification in doing the process, but had been trained in it and done some practical exercises.

His attention was back to Christine and Mr Edwards

left the scene. He had made contact with the emergency operations centre to seek assistance from a paramedic, an advanced paramedic or the HEMS team, but not hearing a response, and not seeing anything, he decided to undertake the procedure himself, thinking it was the best treatment for her and that it might assist in restarting her heart. He went and got some cannulas from the stock drawer in the ambulance and then went back to the patient.

A 18-gauge cannula is what he used, to the best of his recollection, although he said it was very dark at the time. It took some 30 seconds or so. There was no immediate apparent effect. He was then alerted to shouts coming from the south end of the bridge. There was a member of the public supporting another member of the public stating that he had been stabbed in the chest. The person supporting the casualty said he was an emergency doctor and he needed assistance.

As Christine was being cared for by Keeley and Mr Brown, he elected to go and assist with this new casualty and help them to an ambulance. He was called back to Christine about five minutes later and her situation was as it was before.

Soon after that, there was an instruction given for patients to be evacuated. Christine was carried north

and placed on a sled and they took her further to a casualty clearing point. He was then directed to other patients.

In answer to Mr Patterson, he confirmed that by upgrading the incident to a major incident it has the effect of automatically triggering a large number of resources. Upward of 20 ambulances and other specialist resources would be deployed. As well as TRU paramedics, the ambulance service has a specialist team called HART. They are paramedics trained to administer life -saving medical care in hostile environments, including terrorist incidents. HART teams are provided with various items of specialist equipment and different types of personal protective equipment not normally available to ambulance personnel.

TRU paramedics have training for acting in marauding attacks and will carry appropriate protective clothing, including body armour. They are trained to act in warm zones or dangerous zones. They can also remove casualties from dangerous zones to safer areas so that treatment can be given, and he described a warm zone as being the area adjacent to a hot zone.

Police Constable Michael Andrews is an experienced senior forensic collision investigator with the Metropolitan Police and he had reconstructed the

movements of the Renault van as it moved across London Bridge. That examination commenced on 4 June. The road, he said, is subject to a 20 mile an hour speed limit. It also is known as the A3 and there are three lanes in each direction with a bus lane as the inside lane in each direction, each lane is some 3 metres wide and the kerb to the central reservation, 15 cm high and the kerbs to each footway 10 cm. The eastern footpath is 7 metres in width. The wall on the east side is 0.8 of a metre high with a railing measuring 0.3 of a metre above that.

He noted various marks on the road, pavements and kerbs and the central reservation that he attributed to the movement of the van. There are also marks on the central reservation consistent with the movement of the van across it. There are gouge marks consistent with the underside of the van making contact as it moves across, as well as marks consistent from the nearside tyre being underinflated. It is likely that the tyre had been punctured and had lost some air.

In relation to the marks on the road at the point of impact between the van and the railings by the Barrow Boy & Banker pub he noted striated marks consistent with a vehicle being driven too fast for the steered angle that is desired. The van was mechanically sound to be

on the road, no pre-existing defect which could have contributed to the collision. He was satisfied that all of the damage to the vehicle was caused in the course of this incident. Before the van struck the central reservation there was no damage that could have adversely affected the steering or the management of the van. They found hair on the underside of the van attributable to Christine Archibald.

He calculated the average speed of the van in the course of the second mounting of the footpath as 29 miles per hour. There was no sign of the van braking in that manoeuvre. There was nothing to affect the steering and the driver moving away from the groups of pedestrians.

When the van collided with Christine and carried her forward, the average speed is 34 miles an hour. There was no braking in the course of this mounting either.

The first sign of any braking was just prior to mounting the central reservation. The speed of the van between striking Christine and carrying her along was 27 miles an hour. As the van approached the point of collision, the speed was between 26 and 36 miles an hour.

Xavier's position on the pavement is consistent with him being struck in the course of the second mounting.

Assuming that Louissa Marsh's findings of the transfer of plastic onto the jeans of Xavier are accepted, PC Andrews accepts that Xavier was struck by the van. Taking the speed of the van and the force indicated, it is possible that the speed was sufficient to throw Xavier into the air and over the balustrade of the bridge. He had calculated Xavier's speed when entering the river as a minimum of 36 miles per hour.

Dr Fegan-Earl is a highly experienced Home Office pathologist and a consulting forensic pathologist and he conducted the post mortem examination on Christine on 8 June 2017. There were multiple injuries to Christine's body. There were abrasions to her face, her scalp and the back of her head. He noted the presence of blood in her ears, indicative of a very serious head injury. There was very extensive grazing over much of the front torso and breasts, and an extremely deep tear. There was also extensive grazing to the entirety of the lower back consistent with extensive grazing and friction against the skin.

On the outer part of the left thigh, there was not only an area of grazing, but also a burn-type injury consistent with contact with a hot surface, and the context here, the underside of the vehicle.

There was a deep laceration just in front of the

left knee associated with grazing extending down part of the left lower leg. There was grazing and bruising to the right thigh and within the injury, a patterned element of intermittent parallel lines consistent with compression by a tyre. There were also injuries to the upper limbs.

With the internal examination, there was extensive damage to various bones that made up the skull and a subarachnoid haemorrhage. There were two tears of the aorta, the largest artery in the body, which leaves the heart, arches up and passes down the spine, a tear just as it left the heart, and a complete transection lower down the spine. That was a significant, critical and fatal injury. Blood was present in the space between the lungs and the ribs and there were fractures to each and every one of the ribs, both right and left side, which had given rise to a tearing of the lungs, collapse and bleeding.

The injuries here were consistent with massive pressure to the torso. Some of the major organs of the body had also been crushed. The tenth thoracic vertebrae had been fractured and the spinal cord had been transected.

Dr Fegan-Earl concluded that Christine had died as a consequence of an act of terrorism. Her injuries are

wholly consistent with impact by the van. The injuries are consistent with a high-energy impact and they were devastating. Death, he said, would have been near instantaneous. Christine would not have suffered any enduring or any real significant period of pain.

The fractures to her skull themselves are likely to have rendered her immediately unconscious. There was no medical treatment that could have saved her life, however early that was provided, and even if it had been provided in a hospital. The injuries are consistent not only with a strike to the upright body of the vehicle but also with overrun between the wheels of the vehicle.

Dr Fenella Wrigley is the medical director of the LAS, responsible for clinical strategy across the trust. She is also a practising consultant in emergency medicine. During the attack she performed the role of gold medic, the strategic medical director for the incident. Her responsibility was an advisory one, to support the gold commander with clinical aspects of the incident as it unfolded and also to act as a point of liaison to the wider NHS to be able to support the hospitals that had been prepared to receive patients, but also to ensure that the right clinical resources were available to be deployed at the right time.

In relation to Christine Archibald, she agreed with

the assessment of the pathologist that Christine's injuries were unsurvivable. Mr Armstrong had carried out a needle chest compression at one stage in the process. She could understand the decision he made to carry it out, but she couldn't support the procedure being carried out by a non-registered clinician who had not received the appropriate training. However, she stressed in Christine's case that she was already deceased when the procedure was carried out and it would therefore have caused no harm to her.

2.4

Had the triage sieve been applied to Christine, she would have been categorised as dead and CPR would not even have started. She was the first patient the calls came in about, and it was reported that she was a lady who had been hit by a van and was receiving chest compressions from members of the public and a lifeguard. When the ambulance crew arrived, they were aware of other people who had been injured by the van. They were not aware of events unfolding at the south end and therefore they continued to treat Christine as a victim of a road traffic collision.

In the circumstances as they saw them, it was reasonable for them not to take a triage approach, but to simply treat the very badly injured person in front of them. The quality of the care that Christine was

provided with by both ambulance staff and the personnel who assisted those staff was very high. Unfortunately her injuries were unsurvivable. She had the transection of the aorta, the largest blood vessel taking blood around the body, and therefore she would immediately have lost her blood into her body.

Greg Archibald, as father, presented a tribute on behalf of Chrissy's family. He spoke of her birth with her twin sister Caroline. The two twins and an older sister grew up within a loving family in rural British Columbia. It was clearly a very happy, contented life in Canada. Christine undertook a social work programme at Mount Royal University in Calgary and it was clear to her family that she had found her calling. She worked with difficult and heart wrenching cases.

Greg Archibald spoke about her final placement at a shelter that accepts people who are under the influence of drugs or alcohol, and how Christine went on to accept a job there when she completed her studies, and despite the teary phone calls home, she was devoted to helping those less fortunate than she was.

Soon after she moved to Calgary, she met Tyler, who was a friend of her twin sister's fiancé. The path to true romance was, he said, as in so many cases not smooth, and Tyler disappeared only to emerge on the

radar a little later.

It was at her twin sister's wedding that Greg and Barbara Archibald noted that Christine and Tyler were close. Christine, or Chrissy, as all the family referred to her, was shy, quiet, gentle but determined. She was tall and beautiful. She loved to read, she loved to run, and she loved to ride her bike. She loved movies and she loved her friends. She loved going to rodeos, to art galleries. She loved her cats, she loved her sisters and she loved her family. She loved Tyler. They were people full of energy and adventure.

Tyler was described as thoughtful and caring and he and Chrissy clearly enjoyed doing things together. Chrissy believed from the bottom of her soul that each and every person is worthy of respect. She knew that imaginary line that separates any of us from homelessness, addiction or mental illness is easily erased by trauma, unfortunate circumstances or illness. She knew that all of us have a story to tell, and how important it is to be heard. She felt she had something to contribute to society as a social worker. He described that she still had an awful lot to learn but she had found her path.

Greg concluded his tribute by saying this: $\begin{tabular}{ll} \begin{tabular}{ll} \begin{tabular}{ll}$

smiles warm us. They make life bright and cheerful. But Chrissy was not the sunshine. Chrissy was the moon. You might not notice the moon on a sunny day, but you need the moon when life is dark and it is hard to find your way. This was our Chrissy: quiet and silvery but lighting a path for you to follow and reaching out a hand to help."

Tyler described Chrissy as compassionate, loyal, and the most caring person he had met. He loved and still loves Chrissy more than life itself. She was his angel. He says that he can still feel her presence in the moon and he knows that she is always watching over him. He spoke about proposing to Chrissy, their plans for a wedding in October 2018, and of finding a note in his wallet that Chrissy had put in there before he left to travel to the Netherlands for work. He still has and treasures that note where she declares her love for him.

Sara Zelenak. DC Hutchison set out specific CCTV compilation material in relation to the particular attack on Sara. Sara was out that evening with her friend Priscila. They had gone to the bar, The London Grind, at about 21.20 that evening, and then just after 22.04, they went from the bar towards Borough Market. When the van crashed into the railings south of the bridge, Priscila is seen in the area of Café Brood

having gone down the stone steps and running from the area of the stone steps. We know that the three attackers had jogged from the crashed van and made their way towards and then down those stone steps. It is very likely that Sara had been attacked in the area of the stone steps. There is no footage of the attack itself.

Priscila Goncalves met Sara outside London Bridge at about 20.30. They went to the London Grind bar and it was about 22.05 when they left and went south towards Borough Market. They saw a bar with tables close to the cathedral and they were making their way down towards it. Sara was next to her. Then they heard something and went back up the stairs. They may have gone three or four steps down. The noise sounded like a crash. It was a great sound. It seemed to be coming from her right or, if looking to the road, her left. They went back close to the top. She thought she had seen the van, but she wasn't sure she did. She may have been confused. Her next recollection was of going back to the stairs and then people saying "Run, run". Then Sara was no longer next to her. Everybody was running. That was the last view she had of Sara.

She went down the stairs and went towards

Borough Market and kept running. For some time she had
no idea what was going on. She thought it might be

gangs or something. She looked at one stage and saw men on top of another man. By this stage she was around Borough Market. She didn't see a knife or gun.

She tried to contact Sara throughout this time, but without success. She tried over the following days to find out what had happened and where she was. She heard a while later that Sara had been killed that night.

Erick Siguenza was out in central London with a friend. They were heading towards the Walkie Talkie building on the north side of the Thames to meet some other friends. As they were walking by the rail bridge by Borough Market they saw the van driving on the wrong of the road. It was about five or six car lengths away, coming towards where they were walking. The van kept veering to the left and right. He initially thought there may be something wrong with the brakes and it had lost control, but as soon as it collided with the area by the Barrow Boy & Banker, he thought it was being driven without care as to whether people were in the way or not

He then saw the driver stepping out of the van, followed shortly by two men from the passenger side go around the back of the van to the driver's side. One of them was wearing a red hoodie. The rest didn't stand out as much to him.

The three men he described were all of Asian origin. From the crash, it was a second or two before the driver stepped out and the other two also got out. All three, he said, were carrying knives. They approached a woman and the driver stabbed the woman who had tried to get out of the way and was on the floor. The driver was stabbing her and a man who was trying to help her up was stabbed as well.

The attackers then headed down the stairs. As soon as the van crashed and the three got out, he assumed it was a terror attack because of what had happened previously in Westminster. The whole thing that he saw took some 30 to 40 seconds. He and his friend crossed the street and were by the railings looking down towards the restaurant area below. He was recording on his phone. There was loud screaming and shouting as people realised what was going on. He could see between the umbrellas at the restaurants down below what was happening. The attackers ran through the stone arch to the bar areas. He saw the men attacking a few people, and then when they appeared to realise they were outnumbered, they started running away, two of them first and one lagging behind.

A woman by the stone archway was stabbed several times until she fell to the ground. The two men tried

to get away from the attacker.

In answer to Mr Patterson, he said that from what he saw of the man helping the woman, she may have lost her balance. The woman was completely on the ground and the man had grabbed her left arm, gently trying to help her up. There was no time to help her up as the driver and the other terrorist were almost on top of them. He saw more than one blow to the woman. The man was hit to the left of the chest, he thought just one blow. The man might have fallen backwards when he took that hit. The blows came from the one in the red hoodie and one of the others. The attackers were close together, acting as a team as if they knew what they were doing.

The man stabbed was white, about 28 years of age, with dark brown hair. He didn't see him again. The other woman he saw stabbed down in the courtyard below was by a heating unit and two chairs close to the cathedral wall. She sustained a few blows to the chest area, the two men grabbed her and tried to pull her away. This was the only attack he saw below.

Shouts, he said, were coming down from below. He couldn't say if they were from one or all of the terrorists, but he heard shouts of "Allahu Akbar".

Police Constable Clint Wallis was a response team officer in the Met Police on 3 June. He was in company

with PC Mia Kerr. They had been dispatched to the Southwark Tavern on a report of a fight involving about 20 people. They had arrived there at about 10 o'clock. Other officers were dealing with it and as the issue had resolved, they went back to their car. They then went along Stoney Street to Borough High Street. Whilst there they got another call. It was a report of pedestrians being hit by a van on London Bridge and the van was heading towards the Shard. He thought at that stage it was a similar incident to Westminster Bridge, and so they made their way there as quickly as possible.

As they approached, he could see a white van appear to have crashed into some railings. PC Kerr screamed. He looked to his left and as he did so, he could see several people lying down on the pavement under the railway bridge. He was confused, as first, as to why there were people on the ground in that spot when the van had not reached that part. He stopped short of the white van. He went first to the driver's side of the van. The rear doors were shut, the driver's door ajar and no one was in the van. The hazard lights were on.

People were telling him that the men had gone from down there and they were pointing over the railings towards the cathedral. He looked down and saw tables and chairs. It was dark. At first he didn't see anyone

as there were umbrellas were out. He went to the passenger side of the van and again he could see people on the ground. He pressed the emergency button on his radio. His radio was working, but it was prudent to press that as there were so many messages on the radio. He went to go down the steps to the restaurant area and found a female at the top of the steps to the right in a little alcove. She was lying on the ground. She had her legs crossed but raised against the alcove and she appeared to have an injury to the left side of her neck.

He asked a member of the public to go and get the first aid kit from the back of his police car. Sara's phone flashed with incoming calls as they were working on her. There was a deep cut to the left side of her neck and blood to the groin area on her jeans. He was concerned about PC Kerr. He made contact with the control room and said to them that several people may have been stabbed and suspects have made their way out of the vehicle and down towards Southwark Cathedral. The call he made is timed at 22.12.37.

The member of the public returned to him with the first aid kit. PC Kerr said that she was fine. He looked over the alcove, calling to her. Although she said she was fine, from what he could see and the look on her face, she was dealing with quite a situation down

there and he could see quite a lot of blood on the floor where she was stood. He then gave first aid to Sara. He checked for a pulse. There was no pulse and she wasn't breathing. He started CPR and while in the early stages of that, he was joined by two other police officers. He asked one, PC Orr, to go and assist PC Kerr and PC Norton stayed to help him. It was dark. He asked a member of the public to use a torch from their phone to assist them. Sara was covered in quite a lot of blood. There was blood on the floor around her and he thought she had lost a lot of blood.

Whilst giving CPR he could hear other reports from the area. There was talk of three men with knives in the area of the Market Porter. He also heard repetitive bangs that sounded like gunshots. He didn't see any paramedics or ambulances at that stage.

He discussed Sara's condition with a colleague. It was quite serious and possibly likely that she was already dead, but they continued with CPR. They did try and check for other injuries, but it was difficult with the amount of blood around him.

Ten minutes later they had a further discussion. At 22.23 it was when they decided they would stop CPR. At that stage, a paramedic joined them. They explained what they had been doing and that Sara had shown no

signs of pulse or response whatever. He said there were limited resources and she was marked as dead.

He went down the steps into Green Dragon Court.

There was an archway and PC Kerr and PC Orr and a member of the public were performing CPR on Sébastien Bélanger.

He asked if they needed any help. He then went back and asked PC Smith to stay with Sara and then he went back to assist with Sébastien.

Sébastien had an injury to his abdomen and a serious injury to his face that produced a lot of blood.

PC Norton also assisted and took over with assistance.

He moved further into the courtyard. There he saw more officers with a female and another plain-clothes officer working on a male.

He updated control to say they had three people in the courtyard who needed attendance from the LAS. He went to help the BTP officer dealing with James McMullan. He took over doing mouth to mouth, but as he did so, air came out of the wound in the chest and he could see no airway and so moved to do chest compressions. He was doing that for several minutes.

Eventually, after an armed police officer arrived and said they had to evacuate the area, the three of them carried James up the stairs and took him to a spot by the Post Office. They continued with CPR for a few

more minutes until joined by a paramedic. When the paramedic checked for vital signs and heard what they had done, they were advised to stop. Whilst he was dealing with Sara, he didn't see any paramedics down in the courtyard and he didn't see any in the period prior to the removal of James. The first one he saw is when he made the assessment that the treatment on Sara should stop at 22.23. When he went to assist with Sébastien, those with him said there were signs of life. He was shouting up at a group of three in the street, and he'd gone back up to where Sara was to say they needed a paramedic down the bottom, meaning in the courtyard.

He made more efforts to get paramedics. From the body-worn camera footage at 22.34 he can be seen shouting up at someone on the street "Are you a paramedic?" and also identifying himself as a police officer and saying "It's all clear, we've got multiple victims down here". It is clear he was trying to get paramedics to come and help with the casualties. They continued with first aid hoping that assistance would arrive

PC Wallis did all that could possibly be expected of him on 3 June. As with so many others, he was tested and performed his duty and is to be commended for doing so.

PC Richard Norton was with PC Orr on 3 June in a marked police car. He got a call just before or just after 22.08 on his personal radio about people who had been knocked over on London Bridge. On the way to the scene they heard that the van had crashed and they heard from PC Wallis that there were a number of casualties and that a number of them had been stabbed by the occupants from the white van. They were on the scene within minutes. They arrived from the east along Duke Street Hill. He could see where the van had crashed. He turned left and parked in the middle of the road. This would have been at about 22.14. He then went towards the van and could see other officers had opened the doors and were clearing it. He told PC Orr to get their first aid kit and he saw PC Wallis with an injured person. This was on the bridge to the cathedral by the top of the stairs down to the courtyard below, and we know that PC Wallis was dealing with Sara. She was lying back with her legs against the wall.

He noted that she was wearing high-heeled shoes.

PC Wallis was giving chest compressions. He took a mask and gloves from the first aid kit to do what he could to assist with the CPR process. PC Orr was asked to go and join PC Kerr who had gone down the stairs to the courtyard below. In the spot they were in it was

difficult to see very much as it was dark and members of the public were asked to shine torches from their phones. He could then see there were copious amounts of blood on the floor and that Sara had multiple stab wounds to the left side of her neck. PC Wallis did a cycle of chest compressions and he gave some rescue breaths. There was no reaction whatsoever. Her eyes were open.

They were asking members of the public to see if they could see a paramedic or an ambulance and, if so, to alert them. Although they have some training, others have more training and equipment. It became clear to him they were not being sent to them and they were probably being held at a rendez-vous point. This was an assumption on his part at first, and then he heard something from a radio message that they were being held back until the scene was safe. He assumed they were being held in a safe zone, waiting to be called forward once the area had been cleared.

Whilst attending to Sara they had their backs exposed to the steps where the attackers had gone and so they asked members of the public to alert them if they saw anything. The two of them then took it in turns to administer compressions and breaths. PC Wallis got up at times to try and summon assistance. There were

various times when they tried to find paramedics. They both agreed there were no signs of life when they were with Sara and this was at 22.23. A paramedic then joined them. They told them what they had done, the lack of pulse and a response. The paramedic looked at Sara and said she was dead. Then he took a black tag with white writing which declared that she was deceased.

PC Orr and PC Kerr were dealing with a casualty when he went over to assist them. He ran back up the stairs to again summon a paramedic. He went back down to provide assistance to Sébastien. He noted that Sébastien had suffered numerous injuries with a slash wound to the right cheek and an abdominal wound where some of his intestines were protruding, as well as a substantial cut to the right arm down to the bone. He gave chest compressions and breaths with PC Orr.

After a time, a police medic arrived and helped with triage and CPR on Sébastien. They had a defibrillator with them and it was used. When it was it advised no shock be administered. Police medics decided they should carry Sébastien to the top of the stairs where they would try and find a ambulance or the additional help of paramedics and the additional equipment they would have. Sébastien was carried to the top of the stairs and placed in an ambulance. It took just

a couple of minutes to get him to an ambulance.

2.4

He was aware of the importance of the golden hour. He did not receive any message to the effect that there were resources, and if they could get the casualties to the paramedics or to the ambulances. He also confirmed that despite hearing the sound of gunfire, he continued with his duties. Whilst in the courtyard, there was a lot of activity going on and it created a lot of noise. Had he been told that there were ambulances available, he would have taken steps to get the casualties up the stairs.

In answer to Ms Simcock, he said that whilst they were down by the Boro Bistro, they were open to attack from both sides of the archway and alleyway. He was keeping a lookout in case the attackers returned. They didn't know where anyone was at that time. He had heard gunfire, but he didn't know who was shooting. He was not aware that the attackers had been contained or caught, and they could have been on the loose marauding in the area.

He was not aware that the police officers had been injured at that stage. He did know that emergency services such as police officers or emergency responders could also be targets.

Again, it is clear to me that PC Norton did the

right thing in responding as he did, and he and the others who were in that courtyard acted without concern for their own safety and did all they could to assist on the night.

Gary Edwards is a paramedic of the Tactical Response Unit. As at June 2017, he had been a paramedic for some seven years and a TRU paramedic for two and a half years. He had been with the ambulance service for about ten years. A tactical response paramedic is trained to work in a warm zone of a marauding terror attack, part of the Operation Plato procedure for dealing with such attacks.

A warm zone is when an attacker has passed through an area and the area has not been made safe, they could return, an area adjacent to a hot zone where attackers may still be present.

Paramedics, he said, are not allowed into a hot zone. When deployed, there would be paramedics and armed support and also sometimes fire brigade support. If there is a shortage of armed officers, they may sentry an area and paramedics would be free to roam within a warm zone but otherwise they would not go in alone.

In terms of special equipment or clothing, they carry full ballistic gear, fire retardant overalls, as

well as major incident dressings. They have additional experience in triage and treatment within a warm zone.

On 3 June he was deployed as a police medic for the Metropolitan Police covering the area of Southwark as part of a joint response unit shift. He would have a police radio as well as an ambulance service radio. He would be roaming around on his own. That night he was in a marked Volvo. When he received the call to events at London Bridge he was in Rushworth Street, about a minute away. He heard that a van had driven deliberately into a number of patients on London Bridge. He radioed in and requested they send him the CAD. After being given the CAD, it gave him the location, north of London Bridge, and it came to him as a road traffic collision. There was a lot of radio traffic and although he could not recall all that was said, it was becoming apparent that it was an obvious attack.

He got to an area adjacent to the Post Office on Borough High Street. There were a number of police cars ahead of him and there were various other bodies on the floor and members of the public running towards him. It was 22.16 when he was on the scene. A male ran to him asking for help. He noticed the van at the time he parked up.

An Asian male told him there was a member of the

public that needed his help and needed a defibrillator . He had heard some information about stab wounds and people needing CPR. He could not, at that stage, see other ambulance vehicles or personnel around.

He asked this Asian male to lead him to the patient. He then realised that he was on his own and called the man back and put his bags back in the car. As the first there, he had a responsibility to take charge of the scene, to assess the scene, and to triage those there.

There was then a burst of gunfire just south of his location. He agreed that this was about 22.17, within a minute of his arrival. He put on his ballistic vest but not the rest of his kit. He didn't feel safe doing so. He also got out his triage bag and it had the algorithm for dealing with triage in a mass fatality event.

Keir Rutherford, an advanced paramedic, arrived soon after the first of the gunshots were heard. Advanced paramedics have extended medical skills and carry more drugs than he would. The two of them then spoke and he gave him a handover when he arrived. They devised the plan to give a METHANE, an acronym for a major incident report, to ambulance control. Mr Rutherford transmitted the information for a major incident declaration and the two of them then began to triage patients within the

vicinity of their vehicles . Keir Rutherford was following with the radio and he, Mr Edwards, doing the triage .

2.

Most of the parents they triaged were north of where they were with their cars. There were two patients opposite the Post Office. He recalled a British Transport Police with another injured male next to him and other police officers and members of the public

The officer had reduced consciousness and was bleeding from his shoulder and was triaged as a P1. There were other patients he didn't recall. One of them had a slash wound to the face and was triaged as a P3. Another a woman a little further north, triaged as a P1. She was lying on her front and being given first aid.

At the time, he thought she was unlikely to survive, but in fact she did. The British Transport Police officer was also triaged as a P1. They then headed further north and came to the area where the van had crashed. He was then flagged down by a police officer who drew his attention to a female a few yards from the steps on the floor. He was told they had been doing CPR for about ten minutes and they hadn't got any respond. His arrival is at 22.23.30. He made a visual check of the patient. She looked lifeless and in cardiac arrest,

and applying the triage algorithm and his training, he declared her dead and began to fill in a tag. He thought he had completed it, but he has since heard otherwise.

At the time, a colleague, Jacob Carlson, or Jake as he was known, came over, there was another burst of gunfire. Jake Carlson was wearing a high visibility jacket. He recalled saying something about there being insufficient resources in the area. By that comment he meant that he had arrived on the scene, there were multiple bursts of gunfire which suggested to him that no other ambulances could be sent at that time. They would be sent to an RVP and he was aware that there were three paramedics on the scene and he wasn't expecting any back-up. That was standard protocol. An incident declared as a hot zone meant that no specialist responders would be sent to their location.

On the recording from the body-worn video, he refers to "a body down there". He was pointing down towards the south of Borough High Street, and talking to Jake Carlson and was referring to a casualty he had walked past. He didn't look into the courtyard below. It occurred to him that there was a possibility that there might be casualties down there, but by that point, he had heard multiple gunshots and the plan was to

evacuate members of the public north to safety. His priority was to get everyone else to safety. There were some unarmed officers with Sara at that point. They were giving first aid and handed over to him and soon after that there were multiple armed officers running south and shouting "Leave the area".

He had been in the area of the steps, he said, less than a minute. He and then Jake went north on the bridge and were clearing cars, buses and members of the public, telling people to run north. At the north end of the bridge he set up a casualty collection or clearing point by Adelaide House. It would be a relatively safe area to move people for treatment or extrication. A number of the patients were brought there. These were people being brought from the dangerous area. He went back south of the bridge at 23.35. He was not aware the scene had been declared safe when he moved back south.

They came across various LAS resources on the bridge and these people were treating patients in cardiac arrest. When he was at the north, he didn't know ambulance staff were being sent to an area south of the bridge.

In answer to Mr Patterson, he clarified the position of his declaring that the incident with a hot zone.

Such a decision is normally made by the command team which include the police firearms commander, an LAS Plato commander and a fire brigade commander, but at the scene, none of those people existed at that point so that was his personal decision. When he made the comment about the need for resource he was aware of three LAS personnel including himself. When he got to the top of the steps where Sara was, present on the scene were three paramedics, including him. Again, he reiterated that he was unaware of any activity with injured people in the courtyard. He didn't hear PC Wallis call that a paramedic was needed down in the courtyard and in the minutes he was there, he didn't hear Jake Carlson shouting down at any stage, nor had Jake Carlson told him about any casualties down there.

He said he first became aware of casualties in the courtyard at 23.35. Had he known of them before, he would have wanted to do whatever he could to help. If there were lives that might have been savable, he would want to do everything that they could.

The shout to evacuate the area came from an armed officer, and he thought it may have been their intention to move casualties as well. His priority was the safety of members of the public and the responders and to get them away to safety. As to whether he asked himself:

well, there might be casualties in the hot zone that needed to be considered, he said "Yes, but unfortunately that would have slowed down members of the emergency services and the public who were to mobilise and walk".

2.4

Although he was unaware of resources making their way to the scene, he had come across a commander and a HEMS team and a single incident response officer.

He was asked whether, with the benefit of hindsight, he might have been able to do more to inquire as to whether there was the need for the treatment for casualties below after dealing with Sara. He said it would have been beneficial to look over if there hadn't been gunfire at that point, but their priority was to evacuate the area. It would have made no difference to their treatment plan. Patients were in cardiac arrest and as a major incident had been declared, they would have left the deceased patients down in the courtyard. They couldn't have done anything else with them. If it was safe to go down to the courtyard and come across the patients he would have checked for airways, breathing and applied the triage algorithm to them.

There were high levels of transmission on the radios and so difficulties because of the volume of people trying to communicate, but there were no technical issues with the radios.

It's clear to me that Mr Edwards was faced with a very difficult and complex situation. He clearly had to respond to the situation that confronted him. Had he known of the casualties in the courtyard, I have no doubt that he would have done his best to go and see them, to assess them and he would have then applied the triage algorithm to each of them.

Dr Fegan-Earl conducted the post mortem on Sara on 6 June. He noted a number of injuries to her: stab wounds to the upper left thigh, it was a through-and-through injury consistent with a single passage of a knife going through her from left to right. The blow would have required at least moderate to severe force. There was a slash wound below the knee, consistent with a dynamic assault. The wound penetrates into the muscle and had scored the head of the fibula.

He noted an injury to the right ankle. Although a minor injury to the ankle. There was a stab wound to the left side of the back consistent with moderate force. There was another stab wound to the same area and two close together indicating a rapid sequence of infliction, repeated and rapid stabbing.

There was a stab wound to the upper back consistent with moderate force. To the front of the torso, a further stab wound to the left side of the chest.

This wound had passed through skin, fat, muscle before bisecting the left fifth rib, that would have required severe force. There were minor grazes to the right elbow consistent with contact with a roughened surface, such as the pavement. With each of the injuries none would have been independently fatal. There were a number of stab wounds to the left side of the neck, below and slightly behind the ear. These too were consistent with a rapid stabbing motion. One of the wounds suggests a single edged knife has passed through the structure of the jaw, struck the lower jaw, and that has been fractured. Severe force had been used to cause that injury.

Behind the ear he found a gaping wound that is another through-and-through injury. One pass of the knife has traversed the neck entirely. Dr Fegan-Earl said that this was without doubt the fatal injury: the knife had gone from the left side across the full thickness of the neck and at the point where the brain stem leaves the skull to go into the spinal cord, it's been cut in two. Severing the spinal cord at this high level would have affected the control and maintenance of the heartbeat and breathing. It is cut through the vertebrae. This wound would have also needed at least severe force.

Sara died as a consequence of an act of terrorism. All of the principal injuries are to the left side of the body and are consistent with a knife being applied repeatedly to the left side. Some of the wounds are consistent with rapid iterative use of the knife. The most critical injury to the neck is such that he would have expected Sara to have died extremely rapidly given the importance of the structures of the brain stem and the spinal cord. No treatment, even with the best conditions in hospital, could be given for this injury.

The other injuries of particular significance are the injury to the face, causing the fracture of the jaw, a stab wound to the left side of the chest, and the wound to the left leg. There were no defence wounds. Given that Sara was young and a fit lady he would have expected that after delivering a single blow that she would try and mount some sort of defence. The absence of any such defence wounds suggested to him a very rapid incapacitation and the injury to the neck occurring early on within the attack sequence. When the neck injury was inflicted, it would have caused immediate incapacitation and it would have ended all pain.

He also commented on the ankle injury and that Sara was wearing high-heeled shoes. To him it suggested,

given that the foot is turned in, that Sara may have turned her ankle on her heels, causing her to fall to the floor on the right-hand side, leaving her left-hand side open to attack. The stab wounds were consistent with being caused by the knives found on the three attackers.

Dr Wrigley said that Sara Zelenak sadly received a wound through the top part of her neck, just below the skull, which resulted in the transection of her spinal cord at a very high level. There would have been an immediate loss of the ability to breathe, to move and she would have suffered a catastrophic drop in her heart rate and blood pressure. She would almost certainly have gone into respiratory arrest, stopped breathing initially and at that point, the lack of circulation of oxygenated blood would have led her to go into cardiac arrest. It was unsurvivable. She said the triage decision in her case was the correct one.

Julie Wallace, Sara's mother, spoke about the birth of her daughter on 18 November 1995 and Sara's childhood in Australia. Although Julie and Sara's father soon divorced, Mark Wallace came into Julie's life and they married. Mark took on Sara and her older brother Scott as his own children.

Sara was sporty, playing basketball, involved with

athletics, gymnastics, trampolining, volleyball and swimming. Sara also has a younger brother, Harrison.

Sara undertook various jobs after school before going to work with Mark Wallace, operating a crane truck. Mark was a driller, installing sewer and water pipes and needed a crane truck operator. Although a male-dominated job, for Sara it was not a bother. With the money earned she planned the trip of a lifetime to the UK and Europe.

She left Australia for the UK on 10 March 2017 via a night flight in Milan. Soon after, Sara settled into London life. She loved her au pair family here and the children that she was working with. The plan was for Julie and Mark to meet up with Sara in Paris. Sara would text or WhatsApp her mother every day, saying what she was looking forward to in Paris. Sara was described as being the happiest she'd ever been, working, travelling, meeting new people, doing all the things a 21-year-old should be doing.

Since the death of Sara, Julie and Mark have dedicated their lives to giving back to those who have suffered shock sudden deaths and horrific grief in a violent way. They have founded a not-for-profit charity both in Australia and in the UK to honour their beautiful daughter. It is called Sarz Sanctuary. It

will offer a wide variety of healing modalities to help people suffering horrific grief from an unexpected traumatic death of a loved one, to find hope and peace they deserve and need.

Julie spoke about the planned cycle ride from Borough Market to Paris to raise funds to acquire a site on the Sunshine Coast where they can offer a five-day healing programme for people like themselves.

I'll take a break there. We'll sit again in 15 minutes.

11 (11.26 am)

12 (A short break).

13 (11.47 am)

THE CHIEF CORONER: Sébastien Bélanger. DC Hutchison took
 the court through the limited CCTV material that covers
 the movements of Sébastien on 3 June.

Sébastien was with two friends, Robin Colleau and Alexandre Colou that evening. The three of them had been in the Barrow Boy & Banker watching the football. They left at about 22.05, and after pausing outside for a few seconds, walked in the direction of the steps down to Boro Bistro in the courtyard below. It was between 22.06 and 22.07 that they then made their way down to Boro Bistro.

The quality of the coverage from within the

courtyard is poor, partly due to lighting and also the camera is one that is motion-sensitive. Just before the van crashes into the wall, we see Sébastien and his friends making their way to the seating area outside the bistro and what then appears to be falling masonry from the crash. There is no coverage of the actual attack on Sébastien. He and other officers have checked meticulously for any footage of the attack but they have been unable to find any more. The police, he described, are as anxious as the families to find out all they could possibly find out about the attack.

Jacob, or Jake, as he was known, Carlson, was working as a paramedic on 3 June. He attended the scene as the driver and sole occupant of a response car with the call sign HT59. He arrived on the north side of the bridge at 22.17 and parked there. He crossed the bridge, receiving some information from the police as to a van having caused the injuries, and was aware of a number of patients across the span of the bridge. After looking at the van, he looked over the railings into the courtyard at Boro Bistro, shining his torch into the area below him.

A police officer in a high visibility jacket was carrying out chest compressions and shouted "medic down here". Mr Carlson told the officer that "someone will

be with you shortly ". Mr Carlson saw Gary Edwards complete a death tag for Sara Zelenak. Mr Edwards then told him that there were a significant number of P1 patients around the corner and that a police officer had been stabbed. Then Keir Rutherford, a paramedic from whom we later heard evidence, shouted to them, "They're shooting people round the corner". Mr Edwards and Mr Carlson took a decision to evacuate the area. They, along with an uniformed police officer, took steps to move everyone to the north side of the bridge.

Mr Carlson assisted in the movement of various patients. He then went to the FCP, the forward control point, at the Bunch of Grapes and saw a group of armed officers heading towards Borough Market. He followed them, having been told to do so by Andrew Beasley, the incident report officer. He treated a man in the Globe, Richard Livett.

Richard Livett was with his brother-in-law Keith watching the football . At about 21.45 they walked towards London Bridge and got to the Barrow Boy & Banker. They looked into the pub and went south towards the train bridge.

As they did so, their attention was drawn by the noise of a few shouts and Keith said to him to look out. He looked over his left shoulder and saw an out of

control vehicle about 20 or 30 metres away. It was on the same side of the road as he was, hurtling towards him. It turned into the railings and he expected the van to hit him and dived into the railings. The van seemed to have veered at the last moment and he felt the shudder of the impact. He was very close to the point of impact on the passenger side of the van.

At first he thought it was just a road accident and something had happened to the driver. He had the impression he needed to check the occupants were all right and he went to about a yard away from the van. The next sight that greeted him was a man who ran up to his face and shouted "Allahu Akbar". He saw a dark face with a beard, right in his face, nose-to-nose. He felt what he thought at the time was a punch to his back but it turned out to be that this man flailing his arm had stabbed him. As the man drew the knife down he realised what had happened and that he had been wounded. The man moved on straight afterwards. He didn't know where he went from there. He thought he slumped down for a while, he couldn't be sure how long it was. He began to walk south down the road under the train bridge. He was aware of a commotion at the top of the stairs down to Borough Market. He said there were a number of people at the top of the stairs and he recalled seeing

arms flailing , but he cannot say who and he didn't see any faces . $\,$

His recollection is that there were two attackers at the top of the stairs. They had their back to him and were doing the flailing and her heard a female voice screaming. He went along the road and saw people being attended to and he could only assume they had gone through something similar to that that he had gone through himself. Things started to get a bit hazy and he can't be sure what happened next. He found a place of refuge eventually. The person who attacked him most likely to have been Butt.

Robin Colleau is a friend of Sébastien and also of Alex Colou and Alexandre Pigeard. He had watched the football with Sébastien, Alex, Damien, another friend. They went to the Boro Bistro a few minutes after the match ended. As Mr Colleau was walking towards the terraced area he heard a loud sound of metal on rock which he believed to be the sound of a car crashing. He looked up and he could see the van, although it was dark. There was confusion amongst the people present for a few seconds, and then this turned to panic. He saw people with blood on them.

He ran, carrying on towards Boro Bistro, knowing there was an exit at the end of the courtyard. He saw

Alexandre, who was lying on the floor. He had blood around him. Alexandre said "Please help me, my neck is open", and he was, indeed, holding his neck. Mr Colleau stopped running momentarily and then continued saying "I'm sorry, I have to run away because someone is stabbing people behind us", and he carried on through the courtyard.

Rasak Kalenikanse was working as a doorman at the Barrow Boy & Banker. Just after 22.00 hours he was standing by the front door. He saw a white truck on the wrong side coming towards him. It was about 30 metres away when he saw it, moving from left to right, and he could hear people scream and shouting. He thought maybe the driver had lost control. There were some customers outside smoking and he got them inside. He went inside himself and then heard a bang to his right. A few seconds later he went outside, turned to where the truck was sited and approached the van.

He went to the driver's side to open it to see if anyone was in the truck. He saw the airbag was in place. There was no one in the truck. He went to the back but couldn't see anyone. He went to the passenger side, looked down into the courtyard from the driver's side of the van and he saw the three terrorists. They were standing immediately after the stairs on the

courtyard side by the stone archway and the wall to the cathedral, close to each other. One of them had an Arsenal jersey on, had a beard and a British accent. He thought at first it was a gang fight. They were standing with knives, three or four on the floor around them. The man on the floor with the Arsenal jersey was saying "We are doing this for the cause of Allah". He believed this was said in Arabic and then in English.

2.4

When he looked over the railings he could see a white man wearing a shirt covered in blood and he tried to shout for him to go back because he could see the men with the knives. He then saw one of the men stab the man in the white shirt and that made him fall into the flowerpot not far from the archway. He was then holding his neck with his hand to the throat and on the left side and going towards the Boro Bistro, away from the attackers. He was a few metres from the archway, close to the pavement, but not on it when he saw him. He thought he fell down. He was staggering, moving towards the Boro Bistro.

He then saw a second man being attacked, also a white man, who also fell to the ground. He was going towards the steps and stabbed to the stomach area. The others then set upon him and they kept stabbing him many times with the man being attacked trying to defend

himself by moving his arms.

There was some lighting to the courtyard and he could see quite clearly. When the shout of "Allah" was made, he noticed what looked like an explosive belt. He was shouting to the second man attacked to go back, but they stabbed him. They saw him and he thought the one with the Arsenal shirt seemed to be the ringleader. This man charged towards him and made for the stairs. His own reaction was to run, and he went to the bar and locked the door. When he saw the three attackers they were acting as a team and he described a degree of discipline and organisation to them.

Jack Baxter was with friends watching the football at the Barrow Boy & Banker. He was stood quite close to the entrance. He noticed a number of people trying to rush into the door, followed by a loud bang. He thought it was a car incident. He went out from the pub and turned right towards the van, looked through the driver's window and could see there was no one in it, but through the window he could see a scuffle or commotion on the other side of the van. The commotion or scuffle was about 5 to 10 metres on the other side.

He thought this was a drunken driver and so perhaps the driver trying to get away. He made his way around the van to go towards the commotion but the commotion seemed to disperse by the time he got round.

For some reason, he was unsure as to why, he was drawn to look down over the railings. He had not gone as far as the steps. He looked down and saw a man running across the pavement area by the cathedral wall, running to the right, who appeared to have a cut to his neck. This man was young, mid-20s in age, a white man wearing a light shirt, possibly white, with dark trousers. He was holding his neck and there was a lot of blood, so he thought a large cut in the neck area that he was holding. This we know to be Alexandre.

There was also someone running to his right without any cuts apparent to him and looking at each other as if in shock and screaming to each as to what was going on "What the fuck is happening?" They were both going towards the Boro Bistro. He was running.

He then saw by the archway a man being surrounded by three other males, cornering him, and one stepped forward and stabbed him. This was on his side of the archway. This man had short cut hair, tanned or olive skin, with a design on his shirt, possibly a flag or a football shirt. His view was obstructed, and the archway well lit. There were three attackers, they were of Middle Eastern descent and wearing ordinary clothes. Each of them was holding a knife that looked as if it

came from a large cooking or kitchen set.

He saw the three had coralled the man into a corner. One stepped forward and struck the knife to the midriff or the chest. This, we know, was Sébastien. He fell when struck.

The attackers then moved to the seating area, split between the walkway and the courtyard. The people started to disperse and there were two women left. The three attackers coralled them and were in formation and trapped the women. One stepped forward and made a striking motion to the lady on the left and he saw it

The first attacker stood out from the formation and struck the woman, and the second one then attacked the same woman, he believed it made a connection, and the third attacker then struck the woman on the right. The woman on the left fell over. This was just before the umbrella section in the courtyard and on the pavement.

The attacker on the left was wearing a football shirt and had short, dark hair, of average height and slim build. The second suspect, dark facial hair and a bit taller. The third, a dark coloured baseball cap or hood and of Middle Eastern heritage.

He described the stabs as quick, short and sharp actions, and it definitely looked as if they were

working as a team, as if they had been trained, conscious of the formation they were in. It was a well disciplined and drilled team and the attack taking place with a sense of urgency.

2.4

Dervish Gashi was working as a waiter at Café Brood in Green Dragon Court, at the foot of the stone steps down from London Bridge. At about 22.00 hours his attention was drawn by the sound of a crash from the top of the stairs up above. He was curious and started to go up. He heard people screaming and shouting and people running down and he moved chairs to clear the way. Some of the people passed through him and some went to the right and through the arch. He saw a bald man who appeared to be protecting himself. He saw him again later.

In relation to the attackers, he saw some knives. Three men were running into the Boro Bistro area. The first man was dark skinned with a black beard, big build and a red jacket. The second, a light-skinned black male with a Somalian or Ethiopian appearance and wearing a black puffer jacket, dark blue jeans, 25 to 35 years old. He could say very little about the third man.

He saw them attacking the bald man on the steps. He couldn't see where the blows hit, it lasted for seconds and then they hit him and went into Boro Bistro. He

could not see them but he could hear them. As he was going to the man on the ground, he saw one of them come back with a knife and attack him while lying down and so he shouted to colleagues to go inside and he ran to the door and one of the attackers came near to where he was, didn't see him, attacked the man. Others were on the terrace.

He thought this second attack on the bald man was by the bearded attacker. He was calling the other two, and all three of them -- saw all three with knives go back up the stairs. He followed until they turned to the right and he looked to the road to the right where they were going. They were walking as if nothing had happened.

He then went back down the stairs to Café Brood, went under the arch and tried to give some help. The man he described as the bald man couldn't move at all. He was trying to look at his wounds. He was hunched over and lying down. There was blood everywhere, on his arm and his side. Two others came to help as well. He got some towels to help put pressure on the wounds. He also saw three other victims on the terrace. One was lying down, two were crying, and he tried to turn over one of the women. He thought she was okay and so he left them and went to the corner and saw a victim he'd

tried to help but he had gone. He had been lying on his side, he was wearing a white shirt, dark trousers, possibly a waistcoat. He knew him from taking breaks at work. He checked for a pulse but could find nothing. He ran back to the restaurant to get towels and he saw a bad wound to the neck and then the medics came and he thought "Thank God someone was with him". This was Alexandre.

They thought he was gone. They tried CPR anyway. He held his neck on a pillow while they did CPR for a few minutes. He then went back to Café Brood. The police came down with guns and one of them went through and he went behind and that's when they realised there was another body on the other side of the terrace. He went back and the police said to leave the area.

In answer to Mr Patterson he clarified that the bald man, we know to be Sébastien, he had first seen him on the steps at about the halfway point. There was fighting and he appeared to be protecting himself and fighting back. He thought he saw at least one knife at that stage. Sébastien was moving his arms to protect himself. He comes down the stairs, then goes to the Boro Bistro, and was trying to get away and the fighting continued. The attackers go into the courtyard leaving him. He was still moving. He went to Café Brood before

coming out again and saw the attackers returning as he went towards to see what happened in Boro Bistro. The words "This is for Allah" were being said as the man was being stabbed.

Craig Smith and his girlfriend Emma Thompson were in Café Brood. They heard a commotion and heard someone saying "They've got knives". Mr Smith described seeing Sébastien, who had a cut to the right hand side of his mouth, a stab wound to his lower abdomen, and that his stomach was visible. His head was facing towards the stairs which were about 3 metres away. Sébastien was conscious at first. He answered when he was asked what his name was, but those present didn't hear it clearly. It wasn't until three or four minutes had passed that he became unresponsive.

CPR was carried out involving many of those present. Ms Thompson was kneeling close enough to Sébastien to be in a pool of his blood, which had mixed with the rainwater on the ground. Two female police officers arrived, PC Orr and PC Kerr. They told the members of the public to continue with CPR and they stood with their batons drawn.

The police officers made clear they couldn't guarantee the safety of those present. A male police officer arrived and became involved in the first aid,

cutting off Sébastien's shirt. A defibrillator was produced by someone and used to deliver two shocks. A decision was taken by the police officers to evacuate Sébastien, and he was carried up the stairs.

2.4

Lisa Deacon was out in the London Bridge area with a friend of hers, Ruby Mander. They were seated in Café Brood, looking towards the cathedral. After the call for last orders they heard lots of shouting and screaming coming from the walkway and went to look and saw 10 or 15 people running from London Bridge to Borough Market. They went outside and couldn't see anything in particular by the Boro Bistro or the stairs. She asked for a first aid bag, but one of the waiters said he could see by the corner and pointed and said there was a man there. She got the impression he needed aid. She had done a first aid course four to six weeks beforehand and so it was quite fresh in her mind. They couldn't find a first aid bag.

She and Ruby then moved quite cautiously to the archway. Ruby took the cardigan and she thought she would be able to use it with any wounds they might find. They found an injured male on the floor. His head was towards the stairs and his feet pointing towards Boro Bistro. He was still. There was a good deal of blood.

A male was already there crouching down and a female, who she later found out to be his girlfriend, was there too. She knelt down and tried to find any wounds he may have. He saw a wound in the neck and there was a laceration to the top right of the thigh and the man was using her cardigan to apply pressure. He also had a wound on the left hand, by the thumb. They looked to try and find the wound that had made the blood. The girlfriend told them it was in his stomach, and she said he had told her in was in her stomach. She tried to put him in the recovery position. As he was on his side, his intestines and insides almost fell out, and she and the male tried to do something. She said they couldn't do it, but the male tried to put pressure and push the intestines back into the body. She was there with him for a few minutes.

Two female police officers arrived and one was keeping an eye out and one talking to them. After a short time they got down to help. One said his pulse was weak and they started CPR. She thinks it was the brunette police lady who said he wasn't breathing. The police initiated the CPR. She started chest compressions and an officer was doing the rescue breaths. The male who was there from the beginning when they got there was applying pressure to the wounds.

There was no response to the compressions or the rescue breaths. The brunette police officer removed the mask and they could see that he wasn't breathing but was gasping. She thought CPR should continue.

She took over rescue breaths and the officer did compressions. A male police officer arrived. This seemed quite a while afterwards. There had been quite a few cycles but this officer had a first aid bag. She saw nothing to show that he was responding to first aid or might survive, but they continued with CPR until the time came for him to be moved. She noted armed police officers in the area. CPR continued throughout this period. People with a defibrillator arrived. It was applied but it didn't work. One male took control and said he was going to pick him up and take him to the ambulance. She went up the stairs and could see down Borough High Street it was quite empty and dark and there were flashing lights from ambulances.

The men carrying Sébastien came up looking for ambulances and went at quite a brisk walk to them along Borough High Street. "I had to go on from the first ambulance as they couldn't take Sébastien, and went to another just behind". Her involvement then ceased.

In answer to Mr Patterson, she agreed that there were times when she had concerns for her own safety.

Officers had batons but were otherwise unarmed. Despite that, they did everything they could. She was aware when they first got there that he was still alive and was mumbling. From the mumbling, Lisa wrongly thought his name was James but words were being said to encourage him. She kept thinking that the paramedics would be here any minute. Every minute that went past, his hopes were fading.

At no stage between 22.11 or 22.12 and the final evacuation after 22.45 did she see any paramedic in the courtyard. She didn't know that ambulances and resources were beginning to arrive in Borough High Street. Had she known, they would have discussed getting him up there. When she was going upstairs ahead to find an ambulance when they did move him, she was unaware that there was any ambulance or paramedic available for Sébastien.

She was not aware of what happened up on the bridge. She saw a mass of ambulances on her right when she got to the street and to her it seemed ridiculous that they were so far away. She couldn't understand why they weren't closer. She recalled someone saying that they won't come any closer as it wasn't secure.

In answer to Ms Simcock, she said that she was not aware of any gunfire at that stage. She was very

focused on caring for Sébastien. She didn't know where the attackers who had stabbed him had gone or if they were down.

Although Ms Deacon had been on a recent first aid course, nothing could possibly have prepared her for what faced her that night. What she did was great. She did all she could possibly do to help Sébastien.

Keir Rutherford is an advanced paramedic practitioner with the London Ambulance Service and he has been with the service since 2005 and a paramedic for some 15 years. He had undertaken additional training to be an advanced paramedic practitioner. He had worked in a HEMS system in the East of England. The sorts of incident they are called to are those in cardiac arrest, peri-arrest, so critically unwell patients injured through penetrating trauma, including being hit by vehicles. He has experience of treating people with traumatic knife injuries.

As an APP they carry a variety of drugs. They are able to sedate patients, to undertake surgical airway thoracotomies as well as surgically to compress a tension pneumothorax. They do pacing to increase the heart rate, cardio version to put the heart back into normal rhythm, as well as supporting ambulance crews on scene with clinical decision-making and clinical

leadership.

2.4

He would have some protective kit but not to the TRU standard, but stab vests are provided. He would not be equipped or trained to deal with a warm zone situation. If they find themselves in a warm zone, they would not expect to be there, but you may find yourself in such a zone. It would be a situation that there was an active zone and Plato declared and a risk to staff, vehicles would congregate at a rendezvous point and the police would secure the scene and once the warm zone is designated, TRU staff would deploy, triage patients and then extricate patients and start bringing them out to a cold zone. The APP critical care would be in the casualty clearing station.

He was on duty on 3 June and was at Waterloo station when the job dispatch came through. There are three pan-London APP resources. He was the first on scene in the area. The call came down as "London Bridge, patient in cardiac arrest". He thought it was going to be a medical cardiac arrest, and then he was updated and told it was someone hit by a car who was in cardiac

The original time is given as 22.07, that is when the call comes into LAS, and 22.11 is when the call came through to him. His route took him along past the

junction of Stoney Street. He went on towards London Bridge as he knew he was going to a patient in cardiac arrest and that was a higher priority. A group of young men were saying their friend had been stabbed and others were knocking on the window as people had been stabbed in Stoney Street, and then others said people had been stabbed and needed to attend. He was caught off-guard. He had driven into a situation with three different parties telling him of stabbings. Initial thought of a gang fight. There were competing demands being made of him.

He stopped the car pretty much at the junction with Southwark Bridge Road. He stayed there listening for a short while. The first patient approached the car with a stab wound to the throat and his ear almost cut off. Whilst that was happening there were multiple police units driving up Borough High Street. He was about to radio his colleague, Nick Sillet, to tell him what was happening and ask if he had received any 999 calls when two armed police cars drove in front of him and within moments automatic gunfire from the direction of Stoney Street. He went forward to Borough High Street. He drove and stopped between Bedale Street and Lobos. There were a large number of police vehicles and Gary Edwards had just parked in front of his car.

He booked his time of arriving at 22.17.10. The mobile data terminal device will inform that the vehicle is "Red at scene". The ignition is off at 22.17.29. He surveyed the scene and looked north up Borough High Street and declared a major incident. Having done that he got out and saw Gary. They had a conversation, gathered some medical equipment, triage cards. They put on bulletproof vests and decided they were going to start triaging patients and to gain more information to give back to control.

He and Gary planned to stay together both for efficiency and safety. They set off and came across casualties. It was a very chaotic scene. There was a huge amount of noise. Lights and sirens were left on and people telling they had seen six assailants coming out of the van and so they were unsure as to how many were in the area. There were multiple reports of others coming in to attack and reports of an explosive device in the van and also reports of a shooter.

Gary Edwards triaged a patient who he saw later but did not see initially , he was aware of a Spanish looking man who was receiving first aid. He was triaged as a P1 patient, alive. They continued and reached some stone steps going down to the courtyard. He and Gary Edwards had become briefly separated. He looked over the

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railings down to the courtyard. Gary told him he had just assessed a patient who was dead. When he looked down he could see a group of people standing up and walking around. He had not looked any further along. He looked for seconds but he didn't see any patients down there. It seemed fairly dark and looked a fairly unsafe place to be. There were a lot of people around and some in buses and cars and some walking into the area of London Bridge, as well as sirens going off and police running around. The deceased person he believed to be a man. Gary said the person was dead. He was not aware of the police officers that had been helping that person.

At 22.24 there was some further shooting coming from the area of Borough Market. He got the timing from watching the body-worn footage. They started to evacuate people from the area. The police were telling people to run away and also about an explosive device in the van and they thought it was going to explode imminently and to urgently evacuate the area. He called down to the café and began to move people off buses and direct them away from the area of the market.

Given the area felt unsafe and there was ongoing shooting he didn't believe any ambulances were going to be allowed into that area as it was a hot zone and so

the fastest way to move patients was to do so with the police and members of the public and so he got carry sheets and an MIBS stretcher and started to package the patients by putting them on the sheets ready to move. That included a British Transport Police officer.

There was also a patient receiving CPR. He assessed that patient, opened his airway, saw that he wasn't breathing. His airway was clear and so he told those resuscitating him that the patient was dead. He thought this was the Spanish looking man. He then moved to start packaging other patients to move them.

"AP62 reports the scene is NOT SAFE = multiple gunshots received. $1\ x$ dead. $2\ x$ further patients with multiple chest injuries . Requested he get himself to safety ."

At 22.29.45 there is an entry:

"AP62 reports: 2 x deceased P1 = MPS officer. With IR51 [which refers to the incident response officer, Andrew Beasley]. Moving patients to London Bridge".

In answer to Mr Patterson he confirmed his view that the attackers clearly knew what they were doing and were trying to kill. The injuries were generally around the necks and chests of the people and they were trying to

kill them. The wound patterns were serious and in areas of the body that would hit major organs. The neck and groin are difficult areas to manage haemorrhage control. The injuries were significant and there was a recurring pattern. Hitting the area of the carotid artery and the jugular vein meant that people bleed very quickly to death. Outside a major incident, a thoracotomy is something an APP or the HEMS doctor can carry out at the scene.

He was asked why it was that he was unaware of the presence of casualties in the Boro Bistro courtyard. He repeated that when he looked down he didn't see any patients. He didn't see anyone having CPR administered on them and there didn't seem to be any panic down there. He had seen people walking around and nobody flagged him to there being patients down there. He had not looked to the right and didn't see any other patients from the angle that he viewed. Had he seen any of that, he would have gone down to them. Seeing someone doing chest compressions would have been noticeable.

The noise at the time was very loud and it was difficult to distinguish people and where the shouting was coming from. There was shooting and also sirens. It was a very loud scene. It was also very quick.

He didn't stay there very long. He was shown one of the 999 calls from the ambulance service about casualties in the Boro Bistro area. He was not made aware of the calls. He imagined there was a huge call volume coming into the control room and that there would also have been reports for multiple patients over at Borough Market. He had no message passed to him about patient in the Boro Bistro from the police and Mr Carlson passed no information to him about patients in the courtyard. As to an officer calling up that it was all clear and multiple stab casualties, that also was not passed to him.

He realised quite quickly that this was likely to be a terrorist attack. He had seen the van and realised it was likely to be the start of a marauding terror attack, although it was very difficult to know the exact circumstances given how quickly they were on the scene and how chaotic it was. He did not see any patients lying on the pavement by the van. He was also alerted to the fact that there were a large number of people in the area, that there had just been an active shooting coming from Borough Market and the priority was to start evacuating people from the area as there was a strong belief that there was a real and present threat to life to both the public and the emergency services. Going

down into the area of the courtyard would have been unsafe. Nobody reported to him about any patients being down there, and they were told about patients being at Tito's and so he went there.

The police were doing their best to get paramedics to casualties that night. None of them approached him. He felt they had learned lessons from that night. He was asked if he thought that something went wrong that might about locating those in the courtyard and getting them out. He said he couldn't really comment on that as he was unaware of them being there at the time. He accepted there may have been a breakdown in communication but he reiterated that he was unaware of those patients in the courtyard himself.

As to hindsight and consideration as to the location or identification of where casualties were to be found, he said the area of London Bridge was hugely chaotic. There were patients with severe life -threatening injuries. There were armed police rushing into the area looking for assailants. There was ongoing shooting and to start going into Borough Market, he was not trained to go into that environment. It was hostile and it was dangerous.

He was also asked with hindsight, given that four of the eight who died collapsed in or near the courtyard

that more could have been done at an early stage to locate people with the help of the police and to instruct the police to get them out to the resources building up on the High Street.

In reply, he said that hindsight is an easy thing to look back with. He thought in an ideal world if the patients could have come to the top, but he was unaware of those patients.

In answer to Ms Simcock he said that had he gone down to Boro Bistro and found Sébastien at the bottom of the steps unresponsive with CPR ongoing, no breathing and no pulse, he would have followed the triage sieve, opened the airway, checked for breathing. Had the airway been open and clear and there had been no breathing, he would have pronounced him as deceased. The same would have applied if he had seen James McMullan and any other casualty he came across.

Police Sergeant Darren Laurie is a police officer who was, at the time, a sergeant on an emergency response team. He is trained as a public order medic and has previously worked as a firearms officer, although he was not working in that capacity on 3 June.

Police Sergeant Laurie attended with his medic kit having made his way to the scene on blue lights . He arrived at 22.33. He knew that LAS would not

necessarily go forward into a live scene, and so made the decision to go straight into the scene himself. Medics were being requested by police officers.

Officers indicated he should go into Boro Bistro, which he did. He first came across Sébastien, who was receiving CPR. He could also see a man and woman each receiving CPR further into the courtyard. All three were not breathing, not conscious, and had received knife wounds.

He requested HEMS and further medical aid, being advised that such units were on the way. He requested that other units and defibrillators be brought to assist. He applied two Nightingale dressings to Sébastien to two penetrating wounds to his right chest. He saw a deep laceration to Sébastien's right upper arm on the inside and applied a tourniquet. Police Sergeant Laurie made the decision to move Sébastien out of what Police Sergeant Laurie understood to be a hot zone. He was taken to Borough High Street and handed to LAS. He later moved on and treated other casualties in other locations.

Mia Kerr was with PC Wallis on 3 June. A short while after 21.45 they received a further call about a van hitting pedestrians on London Bridge. She suspected fairly soon after their call that it might be

a terror attack. When they came by the railings close to the Barrow Boy & Banker she could see the van. She saw a female on the floor by the top of the steps down towards where Boro Bistro is . She was clearly injured . She jumped out of the car. PC Wallis went to the woman and told her to go down the stairs. There was some shouting coming from down the stairs. She went and got to the bottom. She looked in the direction of Boro Bistro, and went to the archway. There was a male on the floor and a lot of blood. He was seriously injured and was being tended to by others. She saw a woman and a man who looked as if they knew what they were doing. She thought, as they were giving first aid, she should go and do what she could to protect members of the public from being attacked further. She drew her baton. She made a call over the radio. She checked on the person who had been injured. She heard a gasping. She wasn't sure of it, and whether it was gasping or breathing

She suggested putting him in the recovery position and starting CPR. She could not feel a pulse. She could see a predominant stomach wound and a laceration to his cheek. She helped with CPR and covering the people who were there. A plastic bag was used to cover the stomach wound. She stood to protect the others

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while CPR was ongoing and looking around. She made another transmission to say that CPR was going on and this was at 22.29.

PC Orr arrived. She came with her kit and helped with the CPR. At 22.34 on the body-worn video there is recorded a discussion about a possible pulse and carrying on. For the next five minutes there are references on the body-worn video to officers calling for ambulances and for paramedics.

She was focused on the task in hand and didn't know what was happening with that. PC Norton was also involved in administering CPR. He checked for vital signs and made some observations. He said he could not feel a pulse and that the man was very cold.

Soon after the police medic, Darren Laurie, arrived at 22.38, he took control and shouted to her to show him the wounds and indicated where they were. He made various medical interventions, including a chest seal. A defibrillator arrived and the pads were applied but no shock was advised.

The decision was taken to move upstairs to get some medical assistance, that was at 22.45. They carried him up and she could see a rendez-vous point with ambulances. Before they brought him up there was no communication with the ambulance but he was brought up

and taken to one.

In answer to Mr Patterson, she agreed that although concerned for her own safety, she carried on with her efforts, that she was not aware of the courtyard as being the location of the casualties before they got there. She could hear commotion from below and it was obvious to her that things were happening down below.

In the half hour, no paramedics came to help with Sébastien. In answer to Ms Barton she said if you are giving first aid you are in a heightened situation, fearful of anything else happening. She would not have been able to hear every single transmission that took place on the radio. She would not hear every transmission.

Listening to the body-worn video, she heard messages that she had not heard on the night. In answer to Ms Simcock, she said that she was fearful as she didn't know where the attackers were or how many of them there might be. She did not hear any gunfire. She was trying to cover a number of entrances and exits. It was not a safe scene when she was there. She would contact through the police service, she had no facility to directly contact the LAS.

Nicholas Lesslar is an incident response officer for the Eastern Central team of the London Ambulance Service

based at Whipps Cross. He's been doing that job for about 2 years and with the ambulance service for 24 years and a manager for the last 13. On 3 June he was working in a marked vehicle on his own.

Andrew Beasley is an incident response officer. When he got the call about this incident, the first message came through as a routine road traffic collision on London Bridge. The event developed and declared a major incident, and that is when he was sent to the job. This was about 10 minutes after the initial call.

On his way, he encountered traffic and it got more congested the closer he got to London Bridge. His sat nav directed him to come from the south side. His car broke down at Elephant and Castle. He took his kit and got on an ambulance there, arrived at the scene in area of St Thomas Street. It was less than a couple of minutes to walk from where the ambulance was to where Andy Beasley was positioned. This was not far from where the van had crashed. He and Andy spoke and agreed that Andy would take the role of bronze commander and he would take the role of bronze clearing.

As he was going to the scene they were being updated with information. When he arrived he knew it was some sort of attack and some shooting and some people had been stabbed. He didn't know where at the scene any of

this had taken place. It was a very chaotic scene. He had no specific details as to where the injured people were. He also knew that resources had been sent to the incident and that they were en route.

In the minutes that followed, they were dividing responsibilities. There was still a lot of panic in the public and people running towards them from the bridge and the impression he had was that something had happened on the bridge and so he was encouraging people to keep going south, to run away to the south. When he did so, he was not aware of the attack zone to the south.

Next he came across an adult male who had been stabbed to the left side of the chest and people performing resuscitation. This was on the first bit of the bridge. They stopped the resuscitation and told people to move on to a safe location. As it was a major incident, they opened his airway. The patient wasn't breathing, there were no signs of life, and the assessment was that this person was deceased.

The first man was a white male with dark hair. He had a stab wound to the left side of his chest and he assessed it as having been caused by a substantial knife. He thinks this is James McMullan. He assessed various other patients. He also assessed a further man

who had been found at the foot of some steps. He was carried to them. His condition was that he had been stabbed to the chest and had slash wounds across the abdomen. His injuries were severe. He had the best chance of survival in that there had been ongoing CPR from the moment he was attacked, and he may have been one of the last to be attacked and so the least time had elapsed.

2.4

He did not perform the test of opening his airways as he was being actively resuscitated. This man, Sébastien, was put on the ambulance. He didn't stay there. A French female with a large stab wound was brought to them by the police. This may well have been a lady called Marie Vincent. He decided that she was alive and if they could get her to the hospital, she would have a chance to survive with surgery and so he made the decision to put her on the ambulance and to take Sébastien off. Sébastien's injuries, in his view, were incompatible with life. Faced with the French lady presented to them who was alive and talking to them, but she would not be alive if they didn't act quickly, that was the decision he made. They didn't have a second ambulance available. Sébastien was declared dead. He opened the airway to check if breathing, and when he did so he could detect no functioning airway, and so that

was why he declared life extinct. 22.51 is the timing of Marie being sent to the hospital and the assessment of Sébastien would have been immediately after that.

They were advised by the police to move further away from the area of the crashed van. There was mention of a potential explosive device in the van and he thought they moved twice and ended up in St Thomas Street.

In answer to Mr Patterson, he confirmed he was at the scene at about 22.30. He was asked as to whether he went the most direct route to the scene and made clear he went the way he was directed by his satnav. He was asked about the responsibility for locating casualties. He said that in a major incident it would be all of their jobs. The first on the scene do not treat patients. As more resources arrive, they set up a triage and the treatment of patients on a casualty clearing station.

He had the responsibility as bronze clearing for setting up the casualty clearing station and giving out the roles of bronze triage, bronze loading and bronze secondary triage as more staff arrived.

When he arrived, it was still a chaotic scene. They were unsure of exactly what had happened. They were unsure of the location of any of the casualties other than that they had people running from the bridge

towards them. They had been confronted with a man who was in cardiac arrest who had been stabbed and with injuries incompatible with life, and they moved people attempting to resuscitate him as they were under the impression the danger was in the centre of the bridge or the north side and people were running towards them from the danger and they were unaware of where the casualties were at that time.

In this situation, they would need to be told that there is a casualty up here or over there or where they are, because they would be all over the place. Had they arrived and it was a road traffic collision, they would know the casualties were going to be in the area of the vehicle, but here they didn't know where they were. The crews would go forward and triage, but at the time it wasn't safe. They have specialist trained staff who go in an area when it's not safe.

He was quizzed about whether there is a system for locating casualties in a large multi-scale incident such as this and he commented on the bravery of staff on the bridge because they were there because they thought it was a road traffic collision before they then realised that it was a terrorist incident.

He was asked about messages from the police and the public about the urgent need for people in the

Boro Bistro. He said he was unaware of that area and didn't get the message about people down there. The terrorist attack was spread out over quite an area and he was not aware that that area below existed and he was not made aware of the casualties down there. He didn't go over to the van as he'd been asked to keep away from it. None of the information about James McMullan had reached him. Had it done so, he would have wanted to do whatever he could.

When asked about the position with hindsight and whether it might have been better to pause given consideration to identifying and locating where the casualties were and where they might be, he responded to say they were unaware of where they were. When he saw James he thought he had come off the bridge and was unaware he had come from the courtyard, and the same was the case with Sébastien.

As to communications, they were liaising with the police when they were on the road and their control were aware they were on the scene and their control speak to the police control but whether there is communication between the officers in the courtyard and those on the road he couldn't say.

Dr Benjamin Swift, the Home Office pathologist, carried out the post mortem on Sébastien on 6 June 2017.

He noted a number of blunt force injuries . Of more significance were a number of sharp force injuries , stab wounds. There were 12 stab wounds in total . Amongst the wounds he noted was a stab wound to the right cheek area, passing to the back of the throat, that had caused damage to the left side of the jaw bone and impacted the base of the skill where it ended. This wound was not capable of being independently fatal . There was a wound to the upper right arm. That too was not fatal by itself .

To the back of the right forearm there was a vertical stab wound to the depth of about 14 to 19 cm causing damage to the muscle at the back of the forearm, but no major damage into any major blood vessels. There was also a diagonal stab wound close to the wrist that had passed in and exited at the thumb edge of the forearm which had cut across the bone of the forearm, the radius.

He noted a stab wound to the right elbow. There were injuries to the chest that were the most significant injuries, a wound to the outer right chest had passed through the skin from right to left, downwards and slightly towards the front. It had entered into the chest, passed between the fifth to sixth ribs to cause penetrating damage to the middle

lobe of the right lung. The lung collapsed and there was blood in the chest cavity. The wound was some 10 cm deep. There was a stab wound below that to the outer right chest with grazing around the edges, suggesting an impact from a hand or the hand holding the weapon.

The track of this wound was right to left, and in so doing, it had cut across the right eighth rib cutting the ninth rib below and there was a fracture to the seventh rib. The stab wound had entered the chest cavity causing damage to the lower lobe of the right lung. It had then cut through the diaphragm, with a slicing cut to the right lobe of the liver. There was blood within the abdominal space as a result and the depth of the wound was some 15 cm.

His findings suggest that the knife had been plunged in up to the handle. These two chest wounds were capable of being independently fatal apart from all of the other injuries.

To the back of the left forearm there was another stab wound, two stab wounds across the palm of the left hand, and a stab wound over the lower part of the left abdomen. With this large injury he noted damage to the small bowel and the intestine. It had then tracked through the full depth of the abdominal space, cutting the top of the hip bone, and almost exiting over the

skin over the lower back. The wound track was some 18 cm in depth. This wound was not capable of being independently fatal rapidly, but over a longer period, it was.

There was also a stab wound to the back of the neck. The wound had passed from left to right and back to front and had ended on the left side of the neck, having cut the fourth neck bone. This had not caused any damage to any major structures or the spinal cord.

His internal examination showed multiple rib fractures at the back and front, although the latter were potentially the result of CPR attempts. There was also damage to the right side of the diaphragm and a pneumothorax on the right. There was damage to the mouth and the small intestine, both the front and back walls of the abdomen and a cut to the liver.

Death, he said, resulted from the combination of the internal blood loss and the inability to oxygenate the lungs due to the lung collapse. He looked at the photographs of the knives used and any of them may have caused the injuries. He could not exclude the possibility that Sébastien was attacked by more than one of the attackers. He was clear that severe force had been used in the assault on Sébastien.

He was also clear that there were signs of defensive

injuries and so it is likely that he was conscious during the assault and was defending himself. The blunt force injuries were consistent with the resuscitation or his terminal collapse. His ultimate conclusion as to cause of death was stab wounds to the chest.

In terms of the other evidence that Sébastien received first aid from around 2 to 3 minutes after suffering his injuries, that he initially had a pulse and was able to speak some words, but after a short time he seems not to have been breathing, the CPR was started, that CPR of an apparently good quality sentenced for some time without success or response but it took some time for Sébastien to be seen by a paramedic and whether it is probable that Sébastien would have survived these injuries had he received any particular medical treatment that was practical outside a hospital sooner, he said it was difficult for him to say whether it was more than possible that a more rapid response would have had a positive outcome.

In terms of pre-hospital treatment that could have improved the chance of survival he mentioned the release of the air that was developing within the chest cavity through simple release and a valve system, the use of chest drains and thoracotomies or thoracostomies, and the provision of fluids that were being lost,

particularly blood.

In his experience of working with the London Air Ambulance in particular, his understanding is there would have been further acts of attempted resuscitation in this case with these sorts of injuries. As to the timing of such treatment, the quicker the better, but he couldn't say how long.

In relation to Sébastien, Dr Wrigley said that the resuscitation methods started on him at an early stage involving members of the public and then the police becoming involved. He had suffered a significant number of incised wounds, the most significant of which were to his arm, which bled profusely, and one to the side of the face and to the neck as well, which is reported to have caught a small branch of the carotid artery.

Prior to the police arriving, a member of the public had found him not breathing. At the point the police arrived the combination of the blood loss externally from his arm wounds and from his neck and internally from the injuries which could have been bleeding both internally and externally, meant that he was in a hypovolemic and hypoxic cardiac arrest, a combination of having lost a huge amount of blood and not having enough blood pumping around the body to be able to take oxygen around and the injury to his lung.

Dr Wrigley said that he received extremely good care from those at the scene who did everything that they could, but at the point that he went into cardiac arrest at about 22.16, the blood loss had resulted in him being in an unsalvageable position. She had watched the body-worn video from the police who were there and the extent of blood that was seen around him suggests that he had a massive blood loss.

She had reviewed that position having heard Dr Swift's evidence as well. When patients reach a situation where the body's response to losing blood has been overwhelmed, so the increase in your heart rate, the tightening up of all your peripheral blood vessels to try and pump back the blood to your heart and to your brain, and the clotting cascade, which is there to be able to help the blood loss reduce by form of clots, has been overwhelmed. That is when the patient becomes unsalvageable. At 22.16, he was in cardiac arrest and had suffered significant blood loss and he was not salvageable at that point.

In her opinion, there was no medical intervention that could have saved his life at that point. Between 22.08 and 22.16, if he had been in an emergency room or been an isolated patient in an isolated incident then trying to stop the bleeding by putting a tourniquet on

his arm, packing his bleeding wound to the neck, establishing a definitive airway by placing a tube down his trachea into his lungs to take over his breathing to be able to provide oxygen for him and giving fluid could have been done.

If London's Air Ambulance had been able to get to him as an isolated patient, there are then additional things that they bring, because they carry blood and they are able to do more advanced procedures such as opening the chest in order to be able to try and get control of the bleeding by then pressing the aorta.

The survivors that they have reported from haemorrhagic events remain very low, but it is certainly an area that they continue to work hard with and they're all supporting to push those boundaries to make sure people can survive. If Sébastien had received dedicated treatment at some point between 22.07 and 22.16, it is possible he might have survived.

On the balance of probabilities, the extent of his injuries and the extent and speed of his blood loss it would almost certainly have meant, sadly, he would not have survived, but more would have been able to have been done.

In relation to when he was taken to the ambulance shortly after 22.45, her view was that the

decision-making was difficult for the crews on the scene, but it was the correct decision for them to make.

As she went on to make clear, that was not a decision that any of the crews or clinicians will have taken lightly, because to have an ambulance and then give it to someone else is really hard, and she expressed how sorry she was to Sébastien's family, because she was sure that is something that is really hard for them to understand.

In her opinion, by 22.45, when he had been in cardiac arrest for some time, and based on everything she had seen, there was no realistic chance that he could have been saved if he had been taken into the ambulance.

She said that since the incident they'd been working closely with the Met Police to get tourniquets rolled out, but also rolling them out across London, as they are life-saving devices. Had one been available for Sébastien earlier it might have been of some assistance and it might have extended the time that a team such as the HEMS team, would have had to get to him.

She was asked about the faint pulse that those providing treatment felt that they could detect. She had looked at the body-worn footage and she could see them feeling for a pulse in both the wrist and his leg

but not at 22.34. She also expressed the view that it was important to recognise that feeling for a pulse is something that the 2005 UK Resuscitation Guidelines removed as it was recognised that it's not uncommon for a responder to be feeling for a pulse and actually to be feeling their own pulse. In an environment such as this, it's common to think you can feel a pulse, but it is your own. It is still practice for trained healthcare professionals to do it, but not for lay people.

Her view was that in light of the blood loss, the heart was empty and there was no blood to go round, the report they could feel a pulse was a mistaken report.

Julien Bélanger, Sébastien's brother, read a tribute from Sébastien's mother and from others from the family. Sébastien's mother, Josiane, spoke about her beloved son.

He was born on 9 February 1981. As a child he was described being full of life and full of mischief. At the age of 16 he did an apprenticeship to be a butcher. He had found his passion for cooking and went on to train as a cook. He gained professional qualifications and started working in major restaurants. He had worked in Corsica for a number of years before coming to London in 2009. After working in a number of restaurants, he

went to work for Coq d'Argent where he was the head chef. His mother expressed great pride in her son. He worked very hard, but he liked partying with his friends. He was impulsive, but always generous towards others, always ready to help. They all miss him so much, his smile, his joie de vivre. The family expressed that they will never forget Sébastien. There is a place, a word, an image that reminds them that he is still with them.

James McMullan. DC Hutchison took the court through the limited CCTV material that had been found in relation to James. He had watched the football at the Barrow Boy & Banker with a number of friends, including John Dowd. At the end of the match James went for a cigarette outside the pub and had not been allowed to return. He sent a message to friends by making a phone call, and they were to meet at the Boro Bistro next door, below the pub. There is footage from buses passing the pub to show him leaving at 22.04.16, going towards the steps down to Green Dragon Court. At 22.04.21, James is seen walking along the road. At 22.05.15, James is by the steps and he's holding his hand in a way that suggests he's got his phone to his ear.

The last footage before the attack is timed at

22.05.40, when it appears that James is at the top of the steps down to Green Dragon Court.

James' body was found in the courtyard by Andrius Vorobjovas at 22.08.16. Some minutes later at 22.20.59, PC Suial Miah and PC Stephen Attwood arrived with James. He and others have examined all of the footage from the courtyard cameras, again to see whether there was any other footage or any other images of James, but the alleyway where James had collapsed is not captured by any cameras.

John Dowd spoke about the events of that evening with James and the other friends Alan, Andy and Tara that they were with. They had watched the football, he and James had a cigarette after the match and then went to the toilets. He didn't see James after he went to the toilet, and when he went back to the bar he heard from Andy who said that James couldn't get back into the bar and to meet up at a bar in an alley or courtyard nearby.

They began to leave the pub when the alarm started to sound. There was some confusion and then staff started shepherding them out of a rear fire exit. This is 10 or 15 minutes later. At the time he didn't know the reason for the alarm, but they were directed through a back alley by the Boro Bistro. Someone declared they

had seen a body outside in the alley and there was some panic. As they came out, he saw the bar area was clear where the curve in the wall is. He saw a white male huddled over and some people working on him. There were loads of tissues on him where people had tried to give first aid. Some of the staff from restaurants looked shocked, in addition to those giving aid. He went to see if it was James. It looked as if this man was bleeding from his chest and stomach area, he didn't look responsive.

He didn't stay for more than a minute or as paramedics and police medics came in with armed police and they were ordered to clear the area and bar staff ordered them to go back up the fire escape. It was on the Monday afterwards that he heard that James was one of those who had died.

Dusan Trivic had been watching the football at the Barrow Boy & Banker. He had parked his bicycle outside, locked to the railings between the pub and the steps which lead to the Boro Bistro. As he stood by his bike preparing to leave the pub after the match, he saw the van coming towards him veering from left to right. There was no attempt by the driver to slow down the vehicle as it came towards the railings. It was immediately apparent to Mr Trivic that this was

a terrorist attack. The driver of the van made a deliberate sharp turn in an attempt to hit Mr Trivic. Mr Trivic said he was so close he could see the driver's hands. The van hit the railings, the front of it looking like a pancake.

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At the time Mr Trivic got to the van it looked as if it was empty. The speed with which the driver got out of the van made Mr Trivic think the driver must be an athlete. Mr Trivic climbed some steps at the side of the Barrow Boy & Banker and from there he had a view of two men running down the steps into the Boro Bistro. One of these men was wearing a black top. He was quite tall with short black hair and of Asian appearance. He was running through people, pushing them out of the way. He looked as if he was trying to get away from something. Mr Trivic also described seeing an oriental man in a white top who was running parallel with the Asian male.

Andrius Vorobjovas was out with friends on 3 June. They were having drinks at the Boro Bistro. They were a group of 12 celebrating a friend's birthday. They were at a table by the doorway to the inside part of the restaurant in the courtyard. There was a very loud bang, a huge bang. He didn't know at first where it had come from, but as he stepped to his right, he could see

a car had smashed into the railings above them. Some debris rained down onto an umbrella. His first thought when he saw the van was that it had crashed into the railing and it was just a car crash.

A few seconds later there was a lot of screaming from the middle of the courtyard and he turned to his right and saw a man with a blade in the courtyard area. He saw a bloody blade and he saw the face of one man that was in the shadows, a suggestion of others with him, that he was about 6 metres away when he first saw him. He was going towards the entrance of Boro Bistro. He was wearing a white top and jeans, moving steadily. He looked Mediterranean, had a tight-cut beard and short haircut. He saw the knife moving and it had blood on it

He was walking with a purpose, as though he wanted to harm as many people as possible. He reacted by running. Tables were moving and glasses smashing and he saw a small passage to the right below where the crash had happened and he jumped over the flowerbed. He almost jumped onto a person on the floor on his stomach and face down. This man was white, with medium black hair, a white shirt and dark jeans. He didn't check his condition because he thought the individuals were coming their way. He crouched down and he couldn't see any

movement. He couldn't understand how James had ended up there. The thought went through his mind that perhaps he had fallen.

PC Suial Miah was on duty in plain clothes with another officer. When the call came through he and his colleague were in the rear yard at Walworth Police Station. 22.12.59 is when they were on their way and by Southward Cathedral. As he was by the car, a male came to him and said there were other injured males and so he followed them to London Bridge down the steps to Boro Bistro and said there were injured people there. He had used his first aid kit but he went down the steps. He saw a first victim and he thought it was on the stairs, but it might have been at the foot of the stairs, and he was being tended to by a police officer.

He then went through the archway and along the pathway closest to the bridge. It was very dark but he could see someone else's body on the floor and on their own. The person looked Asian, similar to himself, with a goatee and a short black beard, wearing Nike trainers, a white shirt and grey chinos. He was on his back with his head facing up. The feet were towards him.

He went to get a pocket mask and a mouth guard from the officers on the stairs and then went to help this man. The person was clearly injured and appeared to be

unconscious and he thought he would need the mask. From what he could see he wasn't moving or breathing and there was blood on the left side of the chest.

He put on the mask and was then joined by another officer, a British Transport Police officer, and they performed CPR. He did two rescue breaths and the other officer did compressions. They alternated from time to time.

They applied pressure to the wound on the left side but they weren't getting any responses. His impression was that the man was dead. They were joined by another officer and there were then the three of them working on him, performing CPR. They found no other injuries.

After some time they were told it was a hot zone and they had to get out. He thought it was about 30 minutes that they had been performing CPR. They took James upstairs when they were given the instruction to get out. The three of them took James upstairs and towards the Post Office where they then continued with CPR. They were joined by a member of the LAS personnel who asked various questions about what they had been doing. James, he said, was declared dead at 22.54. He remained with James after that. After a while he was told that the area was still a hot zone and that they had to leave.

In answer to Mr Patterson he said that one of the two colleagues he was with was trying to get attention. He had listened to the body-worn footage and could hear at 22.28 the British Transport Police officer with him speak to another officer in the courtyard and say "When LAS come, can you send them down the alleyway", pointing to the corner, "I'm getting ignored down there because of where it is ". He wasn't there then, but at least one of his colleagues was trying to get attention.

He was concentrating on the CPR. He could not recall about the radio, but at one stage saw a person talking above them on the bridge. He thought the person was a male and an armed police officer, and again he agreed that at 22.42 on the body-worn video footage one can hear "Mate, I don't think anyone knows we're down here, to be honest with you", and the British Transport Police officer replied "They do, they do, I've put it on the radio."

There was also reference to armed officers and that they needed ambulances down there. He didn't detect any signs of breathing with James. They didn't have a defibrillator .

At 22.45 they made the decision to bring him up to try and get help as they had been told the area was not safe. Had they been told there were resources on the

street before that, they would have got him up, or at the very least one of them would have left to try and get attention.

Mr Hough, I'm going to pause there because the next witness's evidence I'm going to summarise is Mr Beasley and, as it's 12.58, I won't complete it, and I think it's probably better to take it in one stage. We'll sit again at 2 o'clock.

(12.57 pm)

(The Luncheon Adjournment)

11 (2.06 pm)

2.

THE CHIEF CORONER: Mr Hough, I'm sure it's not the only mistake I have made, but I think I may have made a mistake in the summary of the evidence I was giving about Keir Rutherford where I think I may have said "thoracotomy" where I should have said "thoracostomy", and if that is a mistake I have made, I'm sorry, I correct it, but, as I say, I will be staggered if that's the only mistake. All mistakes, of course, are entirely mine.

 $21\,$ MR HOUGH: The correct position, as $\,I\,$ understand it, is that $\,22\,$ APPs and the LAS can perform thoracostomies, not

thoracotomies.

THE CHIEF CORONER: Yes. I make that correction, and myapologies.

Right, I had got to the stage of dealing with Mr Beasley and I will turn with Andrew Beasley.

He is an incident response officer with the London Ambulance Service. He had been with the ambulance service for 27 years at that stage and been in the role of an IRO in differing guises or titles for some 17 years.

In a major incident an IRO will take an operational role at the scene, the bronze medic role. There is specific training from the London Ambulance Service Emergency Planning Response and Resilience Team in major incident management and you need to be re-certified on a regular basis.

His responsibility that night was as the IRO for the southeast of London. Just after 22.00 hours he received a call to an incident. In an initial call he was told it was a road traffic collision between a van and a pedestrian on London Bridge. He went to the scene and when he got there he noticed other emergency vehicles, three ARVs that overtook him at some speed. He got no other information at that stage.

He arrived at about 22.20 and stopped on Borough High Street near to the Post Office sign. He described the scene as mayhem, with people running everywhere and people shouting and screaming. He saw at least one

other LAS vehicle there. He saw what he thought was an APP's car and a Volvo for a TRU. Gary and Jake were there at some point early on.

He spoke to Keir Rutherford and got a handover from him. Keir said "This is bigger than we've been given. There's multiple stabbings and people are dead".

Then he started to unload the car for the kit Keir was asking for. At that point there was gunfire coming from the west of him, the market area. He had not been able to get any of the kit out. He dropped the bag and took cover. The shots seemed very close and loud. His thought was to take cover and the task changed from an RTC to a marauding terror attack. Although the advice is that you should run fast, he stayed on scene. Keir Rutherford was with him and he went off to triage and treat patients. He made a log for that night the next day. The entry at 22.27 appears to be the time when he is at the scene and so the gunfire would have been very soon after that.

A male was brought to him by his car by four police officers. This, we know, was James McMullan. His assessment when he looked at James was that he was dead. They laid him down and recommenced CPR. His assessment of James was based on his colour and the fact that he had obviously lost a lot of blood somewhere. He spoke

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to those carrying out the CPR, told them that James had died and that they should stop CPR.

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Soon after that he came across Nicholas Lesslar. He asked Nick to reassess James McMullan. His conclusion was that James had died and resuscitation was to be stopped. He selected an area for a casualty clearing point at the junction of St Thomas Street and Borough High Street near to the Bunch of Grapes public house. He didn't have many ambulance resources at the time and he thought it would be the best and easiest place for ambulances to get to in due course. He knew ambulances were en route because it had been declared a major incident by Keir, but he believed a rendez-vous point had been set up for them. It was taking time to get the ambulances to the casualty clearing point. The reasons were that it was thought the van was full of explosives and also it was believed there was a fourth terrorist still marauding and unaccounted for, and as shots were being fired, it was still classed as a marauding firearms terrorist attack.

The rendez-vous point would be set up for the safety of the crew staff that were less well protected and the ambulances would be kept there until it was safe. There was also information that the Elephant and Castle was under attack and so they had to push the rendez-vous

point a little further away. However, some ambulances did arrive after a short while, he thought, too, that Nicholas Lesslar was on one of them. Further ambulances started to arrive after a short while but he was repeatedly asking for ambulances to come forward to collect casualties and his priority was to get people off the bridge and treated as quickly as possible. He wasn't getting any information about the attack whilst he continued working in the area.

He was asked about an entry on the gold log. He had reported no assistance, and that reference would have been to no LAS assistance at the time because of the rendez-vous point being elsewhere. He was reporting that he had people in cardiac arrest and not having LAS assistance. He'd prepared an IRO wishlist after this incident to help the LAS learn from the incident. The recommendations, he said, had been taken on board.

In answer to a number of questions asked by Mr Patterson, he said that he was unaware of the restaurant below Borough High Street, Boro Bistro, then or even now. He was the bronze medic at the time. He explained that he took on the role of bronze sector initially and then bronze medic. He agreed that the guidelines set out that the bronze sector, to quote:

"Is responsible for a designated area of the

incident. During a significant incident or the initial stages of a major incident, bronze sector will be responsible for implementing the actions of bronze triage, bronze patients and bronze extraction until those posts have been filled with other staff."

And that the extraction officer is also responsible for, again quoting:

"Ensuring all patients are removed in priority order from the scene. They will work closely with the bronze triage officer and multi-agency partners to ensure all patients are removed appropriately."

He explained that because it was a large incident and due to the dangers involved, they could not go any further forward than they were at the time, so it would be whatever they were receiving from what was brought to them

He accepted it was his responsibility to deal with extraction. He had not completed a log at the location of those that needed to be recovered. The only ones that were coming were being presented to them by police officers, or those who were walking wounded. He did not apply his mind to locating the people in the attack due to the safety of himself and the other staff and the fact they couldn't move forward.

Mr Beasley said he was not receiving any messages

from the police system. James was brought from his right as he was looking down Borough High Street. He couldn't say why any shouts up from police officers were not reaching him and why no message was passed on to him that help was urgently needed down in the courtyard. It would be relevant to add here some of the evidence of Mr Woodrow, the operational director at the LAS, concerning communications and the timeline.

At 22.34, the body-worn footage shows Police Sergeant Wood approach Mr Beasley and said two victims just down there had been stabbed. Mr Beasley asked if it was safe to come up and PS Wood says "Yeah, as far as ... it's all in Borough Market. If they come straight up there. Stop the first police car. There's two injured parties there. And you've got another one under the bridge".

Mr Woodrow also said that Mr Beasley was getting multiple bits of information coming over the radio in relation to the rendez-vous points, in relation to bits of information he was getting from members of the public and then from colleagues and from other emergency services.

At 22.41 there is an entry from Mr Beasley reporting on some police containment for the Borough Market area, but that he could not move in as he had not been

approved to move forward. Over the same period evacuations of the Borough Market area by police officers were continuing, and for example, Gavin Stacey was evacuated from the Market Porter at 22.38.

Mr Woodrow said that he was aware of the patients that were being evacuated by first response officers on the scene before the Plato declaration. From 22.45 the police began bringing casualties up from the Boro Bistro area. This timeline is highly important, especially given the evidence of Dr Wrigley, where she noted that Sébastien Bélanger went into cardiac arrest at about

Mr Beasley explained that HART teams would have been automatically activated when the major incident was announced. He can't say why they only went in at 1 o'clock the next morning, that was not part of his responsibility. He was asked about whether thought was given to Mr Carlson and Mr Edwards working with armed officers to locate casualties in dangerous areas. He made it clear that they have their own protocols and he was not an expert on Plato. When the incident became a marauding firearms terrorist attack, he was not then the person in charge. He accepted it would have been helpful for him to have been aware of the Plato guidelines.

In relation to his responsibility for finding and evacuating casualties, the safety of his crew staff was paramount to what they were doing. Any casualties brought to them were conveyed to hospital.

He was asked about the lack of communication to police officers on the scene about where the ambulance service resources were located. He said they would be liaising with the local police that were there, but he couldn't answer for why the police may not have been passing messages to their officers. As to whether anything went wrong with communications with those dealing with casualties, he was communicating, he said, with the right people.

Mr Patterson has, quite rightly, in my view, explored topics of concern to the family with Mr Beasley. Although some of the questions were critical of what he did, what is clear to me is that in a very difficult situation that confronted him, Mr Beasley simply did not leave when he was told the area was not safe, but remained and dealt with the situation that confronted him.

Dr Robert Chapman is a Home Office forensic pathologist. He conducted the post mortem examination on James on 7 June. From the external examination he noted a stab wound to the front of the chest. The wound

tracked from left to right and backwards. It penetrated through the third rib and cut through part of the sternum into the chest cavity. It perforated the pericardial sac and the right ventricle of the heart. It continued to pass through the base of the aorta to enter the left ventricle and through the left ventricular wall. The depth of the wound was about 13 cm at its deepest. That, in his view, was the fatal injury. This was the only sharp force injury. There were abrasions to the face, chest, side of the hip, right forearm and elbow, right wrist and hand. On the left arm, he had a grip-type mark, left arm and the right leg.

Death was from the single stab wound to the upper part of the left chest. The force used to inflict this injury would have been severe as it passed through the third rib and sternum and would have been at the upper end of that scale. The injury would have caused immediate and profuse loss of blood from the aorta and the heart in the left chest space, as well as externally. Blood loss would lead to cardiac arrest. In his view, collapse was likely to have been very rapid and well within a minute, death following very soon thereafter, but there were no characteristic defence injuries. The lack of defence injuries is consistent

with James assisting \mbox{Sara} and then being taken unaware of the attack on him.

The grazing he noted was consistent with a struggle or collapse. James could have managed movement after the attack, but it was likely to have been over a relatively short distance. The scenario of being attacked at the top of the stone stairs and then post-attack going down the steps and along the path to the corner where he was found was possible. There were no injuries consistent with a fall or a throw, such as between the distance of the stairs and the ground, and he could rule that out.

The scenario of PC Miah getting to James 12 or 13 minutes after he had been attacked, so at 22.20, and seeing no signs of life, and another officer starting CPR soon afterwards, was put to him. It is likely that James had died before the officers got to him. It is likely that James did not suffer for any significant period and death would not have been drawn out in any way. In his view there was no practical treatment which could have been given in a pre-hospital environment that could or would have saved James. He added that some of the abrasions could have been caused by the tip of the knife and the others in the course of the fatal collapse.

For James, Dr Wrigley said the most significant injury he had was the stab wound to the left front of the chest which went through the rib to the chest into the right side of the heart, transected the aorta just as it's coming out of the heart and then into the left side of the chest. Cutting the aorta at that point would result in immediate catastrophic blood loss because no blood can go anywhere around the body as the aorta is the main pipe to take blood around the body. She agreed with the views of the pathologist that when James was brought up to an ambulance shortly after 22.45 he was in cardiac arrest, his injuries could not have been successfully treated by any practical means at the scene. The triage decision taken in his case was the correct one.

James' sister, Melissa, spoke of the incredible bond between James and his mother and that James' mother felt James was the only one ever really to fully understand her. On the morning before 3 June, James had called his mother. He was excited and told her everything was going to be okay and he was going to be looking after her and that after two years of sleepless nights, things were finally going to pay off. He was going to be able to help children who did not have access to education through his E-learning platform and to make her proud.

Melissa spoke about her birthday celebration on 13 May. Little did she know it would be the last time she would see James alive. She said:

"You belong to the moon and stars now, a place where Mason and I talk about every night before bed. Rest in power, James".

James' father spoke of James' magnetic personality:

"He was funny, he was charming, he was clever and he was unique. James could talk the socks off anyone he met in a crowded pub, a bustling office or at a noisy festival. He could turn his attention to you and make you feel as though you were the most important person there. Then with a whirlwind of words he would entertain you, question you, challenge you, leaving you enthralled, sometimes frustrated, and often bewildered. James was a person who put his family above all else."

Alexandre Pigeard. DC Hutchison took the court through the CCTV material that is available on the specific attack on Alexandre. Alexandre was working at Boro Bistro and there is coverage showing the scene inside that restaurant. He can be seen to react to the sound of the crash and we can also see the reaction of others in the bistro and in the seating area immediately outside. Alexandre can be seen to go towards the area of the stone steps from the bistro to London Bridge.

Erick Siguenza's mobile footage has been clarified and the attackers can be seen going along the wall by the cathedral and Alexandre who has been attacked for the first time moves to the right, and we see Kirsty Boden is bending down to tend to him. Kirsty is attacked by Butt and it appears that after she has moved away, they continue to attack Alexandre while he's on the ground.

Redouane appears to be thrusting with his right hand at the image of Alexandre. Zaghba is with the other two, although his actions are less obvious.

Dimitri Gabriel was working at the Boro Bistro with Alexandre. They were work colleagues. They'd been out a few times together. At about 22.00 hours he was looking after a part of the terrace. He heard the sound of a car moving and then a big bang from above. He looked up and could see the van in contact with the railings. He ran back in and then out again. Initially he was scared that the van was going to come down. He saw Alexandre, who was working on the terrace, and he went along the pavement by the cathedral wall to the archway. He was about a metre behind Alexandre. When he got to the archway, Alexandre was about to go up the stairs and either on them or about to go up the steps.

There were loads of people screaming and sounds of

distress coming from above and he saw people coming down and decided to go back. It was all happening very quick and he couldn't say he saw anyone do anything to Alexandre. He spent a short while directing customers away and then followed them. He came back to the Boro Bistro and went out on the terrace after about five minutes and when he did so, he saw Alexandre on the floor. He was looking at him for 5 to 10 seconds. He showed no movements or signs of life. It was about 7 minutes between seeing Alexandre on the stairs and then at the end.

Andzelika Abokaityte was at a birthday party in Boro Bistro. The courtyard area was busy. They heard the crash and her friends were looking and said it had crashed on the bridge. Then they heard the sound of people screaming all around them. Shortly after she could see a man holding on to their waiter. They knew that to be Alexandre. This was just a few metres from her. The waiter was looking towards her and the man holding him was just behind. The waiter was wearing a white shirt and black trousers. She could see the face of the man holding him. He looked evil and was smiling. He had dark hair with a bit of a beard. He was stabbing Alexandre from behind around the stomach or the midriff. She was looking at the scene for

10 seconds and she saw him strike the waiter twice. She turned and said to her friend to run and then she looked back and saw somebody stabbing what she thought was another man in the neck. By the door there was man holding his neck and trying to stop it bleeding and also a woman on the ground. She wasn't sure if she was alive or dead. She had some friends with her. She was a white woman lying on her back and she was wearing a multi-coloured dress with flowers on it and long hair. She had her eyes open, but from what she could see, there were no signs of life, although she had not examined her.

Helen Kennett was out with her sisters and mother to celebrate her birthday. They ended up at the Boro Bistro. Helen is a nurse by training. At about 22.00 hours they heard a big bang and the sound of rubble falling onto the umbrellas. They moved to the cathedral wall and could see the van. She looked to her right and saw the three men coming down the steps. They looked frantic and she presumed they'd been in the accident and were coming for help. She glanced the other way and then looked back and saw a man who was very injured who was bleeding profusely. He was close to the corner, she had not seen him before. The attacker was standing behind him. She went towards the

injured man, but she wasn't sure how far she went, it might have been to the foot of the steps. There was a lot of blood.

As she got closer, she was sure there was a cut right across the neck and it looked like multiple injuries across the body, but the one that grabbed her attention was the one to the neck. She looked and saw the knives and then his throat and her mindset changed completely. She looked at the injuries. She deals with lots of situations, not exactly like this, but she knew it was not a survivable injury.

The attacker was behind the injured man, it looked one step higher than she was. The injured man was upright and it was almost as if he was being held up by the attacker. He had an arm in the air ready to strike. She spoke to the injured man and said she was a nurse and to let her help. He shook his head and responded "No, just run". She looked at the attacker and exchanged words with him, she said "What's wrong with you?" He looked back at her and said, "No, what's wrong with you?" and then before she could process what she was seeing happening to the man, she herself was stabbed in the neck on the left side. She didn't notice anything about him then as he was covered by the victim. His face was dark-skinned and he had a wispy-ish beard,

but not a proper one. His eyes, she noticed, were soul-less, empty and evil.

I have no doubt that her own skills and training helped her to understand what the effect on her of her own wounds was, and to make sure that she did all that she probably could to make sure that she survived.

I cannot leave my summary of the evidence of Helen Kennett without mentioning the moment when she left the witness box. In an act of acknowledgment by a grieving father of thanks towards Helen, who had received very serious injury going to the aid of his son, Alexandre, Monsieur Pigeard hugged Helen. For all of those in court it was the most moving act as they embraced. Having met Monsieur Pigeard in the course of these Inquests, I know that he wishes to have answers to a number of distinct questions about his son's death. The gesture showed the warmth of feeling between the families of those who have lost their sons and daughters, to the members of the public and members of the emergency services who did all they possibly could to help or comfort those who were injured.

Mauro Galluzzo had watched the football in the City before going across London Bridge at about 21.52 and going to Boro Bistro with friends. They heard a loud crash or bang and it felt like glass falling on them.

In the courtyard people were standing to see what was happening and he heard a loud scream from the direction of the steps and he saw someone running along by the side of the wall to the bistro. This man had a white top on with blood over his top in the stomach area. He was running fast to the corner and he then saw him falling to the ground in a crouching motion, his left arm going forward. He then saw two men run after him from behind along the same path. They were just slightly behind him, just a second or two, and they reached him on the ground.

Their arms were moving as if stabbing him and were crowded over him. The blows were powerful, forceful and vicious. They were going to his stomach. They seemed as if acting very quickly, they seemed very angry. He felt as if they were just targeting this man. He remembered one of them being young, quite tall and slim and one with long hair. He recalled seeing a bright or light coloured top. The second man also seemed young, athletic, and possibly wearing a lighter coloured top. He watched this for a few seconds and there were a number of stabbing movements. He then became aware of a male in the middle of the courtyard holding a knife. He was about a metre or so away. He was tall, slightly older, and possibly late 30s with a grey T-shirt,

clean-shaven, and he saw his face which was determined and no empathy.

2.4

The knife was a kitchen knife and as he was wielding it, moving it, swinging it from side to side about chest height people moved back from this man but he didn't see him stab anyone. He saw a woman in a flowery dress near to the attacker at the time. He jumped to the right and went to some steps and along the opposite wall. When he got to Boro Bistro he saw a policeman in a yellow vest shouting to switch the music off and on the steps he saw a policeman or a paramedic with a woman lying down on the stone steps.

He went on to Boro Bistro and found his friends in the kitchen basement. He recalled the staff saying that they had been briefed, or one of his friends had said that after the Westminster attack what to do in situations like this -- protect people and they were let out later. When they left he saw someone being treated in the corner by a policeman or a paramedic.

Geoffrey Huet who was at the Boro Bistro celebrating after some exams. They were seated in the courtyard area. He heard the big crash overhead and he could see a van had crashed into the railings in front of him. He and others stood up. They thought it was a car accident. He stayed where he was. Their next

recollection is seeing about a minute later one of the attackers on a victim. People were screaming in the courtyard. They were a couple of metres away from where he was. They were by the wall.

The victim on the floor was a man with a white shirt, Alexandre. He was down from a standing position. He couldn't see any injuries on him at that time. The attacker was closer to him. He first saw his back and he was crouching down. In his statement he had described a sudden and blurred memory of seeing the attacker attack Alexandre. The attacker had short hair, 25 to 30 years of age, his eyes looked determined and a look of anger or craziness, he looked furious.

Alexandre was defenceless. He didn't see any stab but he was all over Alexandre. Having seen images in the press, he formed the view that this was Redouane. He had not seen the other attackers.

He went back inside briefly and on coming out he saw Alexandre on the floor by the wall. He was on his back and his eyes were looking upwards and he thought Alexandre was already dead. He thought he saw a cut on his throat, but he couldn't be sure. There was a lot of blood around him. There was no one with Alexandre when he saw him then. There was no movement. He didn't go over to him. He went back through the terrace, through

the arch, up the stairs to the bridge. On his way he saw other injured people. The first one he saw was on the left side and the second at the top of the stairs. It was possible that it was Sébastien he saw by the archway. He didn't recall anything specifically about his condition.

As he went upstairs he saw a woman. She was on the floor and not moving. There was no one around her at that stage. On Borough High Street he shouted for paramedics and ambulances but he couldn't see any.

A little while later he went back to look for medical help. When he did so, there was someone helping the woman who had been injured at the top of the stairs.

She was obviously very badly injured and not responding to the attempts.

He spoke to a man, he didn't know if he was a policeman or a paramedic, and he told him they had people downstairs probably dead and injured, that they needed paramedics to come down as soon as possible, but he didn't remember the response. He then went back to the terrace. He thought someone was then assisting the man under the archway. He then went back to Paul and his other friends. He stayed in the terrace area until later moving on when Paul received treatment and at this point he spoke to Christine Delcros and helped her

communicate with others. As she mentioned in her evidence, this gave her great comfort.

Tomasso Clemente was out in Boro Bistro sitting in the courtyard below where the van crashed. He heard the noise and saw a bicycle wheel on the table next to his. After a few seconds he heard screaming. He turned and saw by the table in the courtyard some tall wooden chairs and a woman lying on the floor. A man was by her and he thought initially he was trying to help her up but then he saw he was stabbing her. Then he saw him pull a knife from out of her stomach, her legs were facing towards him. He also saw next to her was a guy on the floor, a waiter on the ground holding his throat with his hand. He was lying on his back and was rocking a little . His head was towards the wall. He didn't see him trying to get up. The woman was lying on the floor and trying to protect herself with her hands. The attacker was still on her and he saw the knife going through her two or three times. The knife was striking her. He plunged the knife into her stomach two or three times in quick succession and he was holding her on the floor with one hand and attacking her with the other. The attacker looked full of hate and was clearly putting a lot of energy into his attack. The knife was a kitchen knife. He watched this for a few seconds and

then he was reached by a guy and asked to go inside a building, and he did so. He didn't see any of the other attackers. They asked him to go down some narrow stairs to the kitchen. He didn't go immediately but did go in due course.

He met a friend of his in the kitchen and went with his friend to find a phone. He was by the entrance and retrieved a bag of one of his friends but they couldn't find the phone. They were in the kitchen for 30 to 60 minutes and when told it was safe to leave, they did so.

Police Constable Stephen Attwood was part of the British Transport Police in 2017 and a trained armed officer. He had been at Epsom Racecourse that day on duties that did not involve him being armed. He was travelling back to London Bridge and was still wearing various kit including his high-vis jacket and a stab-resistant vest. His train came back to London Bridge and as he was going to the underground station, this was soon after 10.05, a member of the public called out to him. A man told him there had been a crash on London Bridge. The demeanour of the member of the public was frightened and scared. He thought this was something out of the ordinary and so he went towards Borough High Street. He went towards the crashed van from Duke Street. There was no one inside.

He thought the airbags had deployed but there was no one around. He could not see anything other than black cabs turning around and a police car coming towards his direction with its blue lights on.

He went away from the bridge and as he walked along some people, 10 or 15 in number, were streaming up from the Boro Bistro stairs. They were saying that people had been stabbed down there and making pleas for help. He tried to call on his radio about the attack and drew his baton. A police vehicle had arrived with two officers. He said to them to go with him to confront the attackers. Two went with him, one male and one female. He went down and turned right towards the Boro Bistro courtyard. He came across a female who was bleeding. He saw someone in the seating area and he thought he saw another body on the left -hand side. The woman was under the archway, but he might be wrong. He carried on to the left and the others stopped to give first aid. The man he came across was as the path goes to the left, lying on his back. He was wearing a white shirt and black trousers. He could see that he was bleeding, he was not moving.

From an initial assessment there was no sign of life. He went on past him, he was trying to keep his eyes forward to see if any more threats were coming

towards him. Through his firearms training and marauding terrorist attack training they are taught -- not necessarily unarmed -- to locate the threat, to contain the threat and then neutralise it to stop any further casualties. In that way it allows for further resources to enter the scene, as he believed it was a hot zone and so paramedics would not be entering the hot zone. So to get first aid in as soon as possible he believed his role was to locate the threat and even if he couldn't neutralise it himself, he could radio other assets in.

He followed the network of alleyways behind Boro Bistro and then made his way back to the Boro Bistro courtyard and came across Alexandre. There was serious blood pooling around him. When he got close to examine him, he noticed a wound to his neck. He put pressure on the wound and started to give compressions to the chest and was ripping open the shirt to look for any wounds. He called on an armed response officer and was given a bandage. There were no signs of life and the wound was bleeding and the blood pool was getting bigger. His assessment was that there had been a catastrophic bleed. He put the bandage on the neck and a member of the public came to help and he wanted to keep his head up due to the potential threat and also

for giving compressions.

Another officer asked for assistance on the other side of the bistro. He believed Alexandre to be dead and he went to the other casualty. She was conscious and breathing and the people with her seemed to be doing well, and so he said to keep doing what they were doing and he went to the courtyard in the corner by the van where there was a male on his back.

First aid was coming from an off-duty officer,
PC Suial Miah. There was just another officer by him.
It was all very dark down there. He noted a stab wound across the chest. He gave chest compressions and rescue breaths and also applied pressure. Another officer joined them and the three of them were giving first aid. A man was lying down. There were some bricks underneath him. He was aware of armed officers and one came over with a medical kit. He got the equipment from him. He put some Celox into the chest wound and he was concerned about that being used. He told this man to carry on and he would deal with the medical side of it.

In the early stages he said there were signs of rise and fall of the chest, and he believed he could be saved. He knew he was seriously ill and in a critical condition. He would not have kept working on him if he didn't believe he could do something. He couldn't

necessarily see a response. The three of them were trying their hardest.

After a while he realised they were not being effective in what they were doing. They carried on with rescue breaths. He was aware that the van above had not been cleared and with the threat, he prepared to move people and they moved James to outside the Post Office, away from the van that might contain explosives.

As they reached Borough High Street he could see ambulances and paramedics. They took two breaks whilst they were moving, at the foot of the stairs, at the top, and then down to the ambulances. He was then laid down on the pavement. They did some further first aid, but they believed he was no longer alive. A paramedic came over and made an assessment of James being dead.

In answer to Mr Patterson, he said having viewed the body-worn footage, it is 22.15 when he gets to Alexandre. He then moves away and returns at 22.16.13 and was there for several minutes. He was engaged with Alexandre for 4 minutes, giving chest compressions. He sadly concluded there was nothing more they could do for him. He was also conscious he may be able to provide significant assistance for others.

At 22.23 he can be seen with James in the opposite corner. Jacob Carlson talks about someone doing chest

compressions and that could have been him. He had called up asking for help and words like "medic down here" sounded about right. The response was that someone would be with them shortly, but no paramedic came.

In the body-worn footage he can be heard saying to PC Wallis, "When LAS come can you send them down that alleyway because ignored down there because of where it is ". He thought that getting ignored was probably not the right term, but he wanted to make sure they weren't forgotten about when help was available and the area was safe for paramedics to come in. He was asked about the time at 22.34 and PC Wallis shouting up as to whether someone was a paramedic. He didn't remember hearing that or who he was shouting up to. He agreed that there was another exchange between himself and PC Miah also captured on the body-worn footage that says as follows, "Mate, I don't think anyone knows we're down here to be honest with you", and the police officer responding, "They do. They do. I've put it on the radio ... we need ambulances down here."

On the matter of radios, he had an Airwave radio and he could communicate with other forces and the LAS. He would have to switch channels and when Plato was declared he can go to the multi-channel situation . He

was on a BTP firearms channel that evening. He had not been told that the Plato multi-agency channel had been set up. No suggestion was made to him to move to a particular channel that would allow direct contact with the LAS. He knew that Met officers were on the main channel.

In answer to Ms Simcock he confirmed that from the information he'd received he thought there were four subjects wearing suicide vests and that they had not been found, so he thought the area around Boro Bistro was a hot zone and remained so whilst he was there. It might have reduced to a warm zone when armed officers came on the scene, but as he didn't know where the threats were and nothing had been confirmed to him, he believed he was still in a hot zone. He would not have expected LAS paramedics to deploy to a hot zone. Once the situation had developed, it was for others to manage the deployment.

He didn't know when Operation Plato was declared that night, but even when it is declared it takes a while to get a special working radio channel operating. If it was declared at 22.30, he said it might take more than 10 or 15 minutes to set one up.

Clearly, in my view, PC Attwood was a most impressive witness. As with a number of others, unarmed

he went into an extremely dangerous situation. He did so calmly and with a single-minded intention: to help and to assist

Gail Collison is a paramedic with the LAS and has been for some years. For two years she has been part of the HART, the Hazardous Area Response Team. The nature of that role is such that those in the team have additional training and access to additional personal protective equipment. They train for all different types, including dealing with marauding terrorist type situations, but also other situations such as chemical incidents. Each situation has its own protection equipment. For marauding terrorist attacks it includes anti-ballistic kit. In terms of skills, they train with other services, including the armed police. When they are deployed to a warm zone, they do so with a number of armed police. It could be one, two, or several armed officers depending on the situation.

She was on duty in a HART vehicle on 3 June and was called in to be briefed on a serious incident that was unfolding and was then asked to go to a rendez-vous point. She was told it might be an Operation Plato situation .

She and a colleague, Gemma, went in their own vehicles to a location close to the Bunch of Grapes

public house, south of London Bridge. There she put on a ballistic vest and was then directed to the rendez-vous point at the Bunch of Grapes. Once there she was told to get ready immediately and with colleagues they formed a team. They were team number 4. They moved forward with armed officers to look for any casualties on the move. There were 13 or 14 armed officers with them. They went under the railway bridge and they came to the stairs down to the Boro Bistro. They found Sara Zelenak first . She was obviously deceased and a triage label had been attached to her. In the courtyard they were led by the police. There was a great deal of blood on the ground.

To the left they located Alexandre. He was dead. There was a lot of blood on the ground and he was declared dead and she recorded that information.

From there they were led through the alleyway to the back of the Mudlark. They found Kirsty Boden outside the Mudlark public house. She also was declared as deceased. This was a little after 1 o'clock in the morning. She couldn't say how much time elapsed between being at the rendez-vous point before they were called forward. The records of the vehicle she was in shows an arrival at 23.26.

In answer to questions from Mr Patterson and

Ms Simcock, she confirmed that one of the tasks of her team was to find undiscovered casualties. She couldn't say when it was that she arrived on the scene but she knew she left there to go at 23.33. She'd stopped on her way to put on her ballistic armour and the log for entries between 23.15 and 23.26 probably accorded with her memory. She was quizzed about the period between 23.30 and 01.00 hours. It was confirmed that her vehicle was in the area of Borough Market from 23.18 onwards.

She acknowledged that time is of the essence when dealing with casualties. Critical injuries need attention as soon as possible, regardless of the cause. To her knowledge, she was not deliberately held back once she was at the rendez-vous point. She went forward when she was asked to do so. The decision to deploy was not hers to make and it was made by Marc Rainey, the bronze Plato commander on the night, and his log shows 00.03 as the time when teams 1, 2, 3 and 4 were deployed.

The decision to move forward was taken by others and there was no lack of urgency on her part. She was not told that the area of the courtyard below urgently needed searching. Her instructions were to go forward to the white van and then go down into the courtyard.

She did not know whether the area in the courtyard had been looked at by others, for example, police officers, or not. Every patient she came across had evidence of medical intervention. When she went in she didn't come across anyone in an injured condition but not deceased and the area had been evacuated.

Dr Robert Chapman is a Home Office forensic pathologist and he conducted the post mortem examination on Alexandre on 7 June. In his examination he noted a stab wound to the front of the right side of the lower neck. The track was downwards and had notched the right first rib, passed through the right jugular vein, through the right brachiocephalic trunk -- the origin of the right common carotid and subclavian arteries. It then continued through the pleural lining of the chest apex and into the right chest space and had struck the top of the lung. A depth of 7 cm in total. He also noted a second stab wound on the outer left shoulder that had tracked left to right and through the bicep, the axilla, and into the left side of the chest wall by the second rib and had caused some damage to the rib and the superficial damage to the left lung. This wound was some 14 cm deep. The track suggested the left arm had been close to the chest at the time and was consistent with a defensive manoeuvre.

There was a third stab wound to the upper back, forwards and to a depth of about 6 cm. A fourth stab wound to the left buttock, again to a depth of 6 cm. A fifth cutting wound to the left side of the face to a depth of 2 cm. There were no major internal injuries from these wounds. The internal examination showed bruising in association with the wound to the back and with the wound to the front of the chest.

The pleural linings had been damaged and there was some 600 million of blood and clot in the right chest space.

Death, he said, had resulted in blood loss as a result of stab wounds to the neck and chest. The injury to the neck passed through the major venous and arterial blood vessels and into the lung. The injury would have bled immediately and profusely, externally and into the right chest space. He would have expected the collapse to have been rapid, perhaps within a minute, and death to have taken place soon thereafter. The wound to the left upper arm would have caused some bleeding into the left chest space and externally, but this would not have been an independently fatal injury.

As to the evidence that Alexandre showed no sign of life to PC Attwood 7 minutes after the attack, he thought it very likely that Alexandre had died by then.

He would have lost consciousness and would not have suffered for more than about a minute. There was no practical treatment that could have been given in a pre-hospital environment. The force required for the fatal blow would have been at least moderate force. As it was to the neck and a downward track it was consistent with a downward blow or someone above him and almost vertical.

2.4

2.5

Speaking in the seconds that followed the initial attack would be possible in the period up to collapse. The other injuries are all to the left side of the body and are consistent with a collapse and then a second attack whilst he's lying on his side.

Dr Wrigley said that Alexandre Pigeard suffered multiple incised wounds. The most significant one was to the right side of the lower neck resulting in profuse and rapid bleeding from those wounds. The wounds he had sustained were particularly difficult to get compression on to try and stop the bleeding. They are junctional wounds where vessels separate out and to get control with direct pressure is much more difficult. Her view is that he suffered a fatal neck stabbing with catastrophic blood loss as the cause of his cardiac arrest and death.

She considered the efforts that PC Attwood had made.

In her view, he did everything that was possible to try to compress the bleeding wound.

A video to music was played as part of the pen portrait for Alexandre. Alexandre was born in Paris on Sunday 29 July 1990. The video showed many images of Alexandre and his life to music that meant so much to him and to his family. He had a happy and intense childhood, rich in games, travels and discoveries. Although his parents separated, he was always the centre of attention for both his mother and father in their respective homes in Caen and Paris. In Caen Alexandre grew up with the smell of cakes and chocolate, and in Paris he bathed in the atmosphere of studios, rehearsals and tours with his father's rock band.

His extended family included two sisters and two brothers with Alexandre as the eldest. He was described as the ideal big brother, full of tenderness and always ready to play. He was listening and knew how to intervene, help when needed and when the distance made him less present, he knew how to be forgiven due to the little touches he had. He was described as a wonderful son, good friend, faithful, and knowing how to enjoy the present.

He came to London in 2016 and worked as a waiter at the Boro Bistro and combined his work there with

developing his musical interests . There were plans for Alexandre to leave London in the autumn of 2017 to open a restaurant in Nantes and with plans to produce his first techno EP.

Monsieur Philippe Pigeard added some additional thoughts. Alexandre was very happy in London, even though it wasn't easy for him to find lodgings and life was fairly expensive. The stay in London represented a lot of Alexandre. He said that they love England and love London. It is the heart of the music that they love. He said that he is devastated and an inconsolable father who has lost a child in circumstances of this atrocity. Alexandre, he said, was a calm boy, but he had a strength which allowed him to live both intensely and lightly.

Kirsty Boden. DC Hutchison took the court through the compilation of the CCTV footage of the incident insofar as Kirsty's movements are concerned. There is footage from the Boro Bistro, the mobile phone of Erick Siguenza, and some footage from close to the Mudlark pub after she had been attacked. Kirsty and her friends arrived at the Boro Bistro at about 9 o'clock that evening.

At 22.07.17, we see the reaction to the collision above and Kirsty leaving the table to go to the main

part of the courtyard and she said she was going to help as she was a nurse.

She makes a gesture with her right hand as if to say "You stay there". She appears first to go to the aid of those who have been injured from the falling debris. There is a scene from inside the bistro as panicked people are trying to push in or stampede. From the mobile phone footage of Mr Siguenza, Kirsty is seen going towards where we know Alexandre is. It seems to me clear that she was going to the aid of Alexandre and she is seen crouching down when she is being attacked by Butt, stabbing or swinging a blow at her, and then the other two making stabbing motions over her.

At about 22.07.57, her two friends are seen just getting away from the attackers and at 22.08.04, Kirsty's legs can be seen, and it's then that she crouches down, and at 22.08.05 or 06 and in the second or two after that she is attacked. At 22.08.09 she moves away, as do many others, and at 22.08.16, Kirsty is seen on the footage from the back of the Barrow Boy & Banker after she'd been injured. The final shot is from the Mudlark pub camera, where she collapses.

Melanie Schroeder and Harriet Mooney were two friends of Kirsty Boden. They were both with her on the night of the attack in Boro Bistro. When they arrived

at the bar they got the last available table. They were having some food which arrived about 9.50 and the group had ordered their second bottle of wine. They then heard the van hit the railings above them. Melanie describes seeing some rubble fall down on the tables opposite. Kirsty jumped up saying she was a nurse and she could go to help. Kirsty put her bag down and went. Then the group staying at the table heard screaming. Harriet said they had to run. They couldn't see Kirsty. People were coming down into Boro Bistro and heading towards the exit at the back of the courtyard.

Harriet described it as a mass stampede. Melanie and Harriet both ran in that direction. They made it to by the Mudlark pub. Melanie wanted to go back to find Kirsty whom they couldn't see. She retraced her steps and saw Kirsty lying on the ground, Harriet was with her too. There was one man already standing with Kirsty. Melanie lifted Kirsty's dress to check for injuries. She had a stab wound to the inside of her left arm and Melanie could see tissue coming from the wound.

A GP, who we know is Dr Saira Khan who later gave evidence arrived and gave chest compressions. Rescue breaths were given but when the breaths left Kirsty's body it sounded wheezy. A female police officer came to assist and she gave robust chest compressions. Kirsty's

mouth was frothing. A mouthpiece was used to give rescue breaths.

At a time Dr Khan looked into Kirsty's eyes and said they were completely dilated and that she was dead. Despite this Melanie and others continued with possibly three or more rounds of CPR.

Alexandre Colou is a friend of Sébastien Bélanger and was with him and Robin on 3 June. They had watched the football at the Barrow Boy & Banker and then went to have a cigarette before going on to the Boro Bistro. As they were walking, he heard the van crash. He could see the front of the collision with the railings and initially thought it was just a crash and some debris fell into the terrace. The three of them stopped and he heard screaming, people running in different directions. The screaming was coming from the courtyard and all around them. He began to run himself. He recalled Robin saying something had happened and he has a shadowy memory of a person with a knife in their right hand. The person was about 1.75 metres tall, skinny and looked to be Tunisian or Algerian. He might have been wearing a pullover, but he wasn't sure. Short hair, short beard.

The knife, he said, was long and straight. He thought this man was in the middle of the courtyard at

that stage, running after people in that area. He was running and went in the alleyway and went about halfway along. It was he and Robin who was just in front of him. Over his shoulder he saw a woman tripping over and falling down. He thought she had tripped and went back to help her get up. As he came to her, he realised that she had blood everywhere and he tried to see what had happened to her. She had blood everywhere, she was lying on her side, and he tried to turn her on her back. He could see blood coming out of her chest and stomach. He tried to find the wounds and to apply pressure. He took her head in his hands. Her eyes were moving around wildly and she had difficulty breathing. He talked to her and told her to stay awake and to stay with him. After a short period her condition changed. Her eyes then stopped moving and she stopped breathing and this was 5 or 10 seconds after he had knelt down. She remained still.

He stayed with her for a few more seconds. Robin said they had to run and they couldn't do anything for her. They ran, believing she was dead and there was nothing more they could do.

Dr Saira Khan is a GP and on 3 June she was out socially with friends at the Boro Bistro and they were sat just inside the bistro. The noise of the crash was

loud enough to stop their conversation. Within moments there was a rush into the restaurant, like a stampede. The people looked frightened and scared and some had blood on them. She thought it might be a bar fight but thought it might possibly be something bigger. The Westminster attack went through her mind.

She was told they couldn't stay there and had to leave. They went through the kitchen door and then through a fire exit to an alleyway by the back of the Bridge House. She came out and walked towards the Mudlark pub. She and her friends saw a female on the floor and someone next to her and others looking distressed not knowing what to do. This, we know, was Kirsty.

The person by her right was saying "Kirsty, what have they done to you?" and was shouting for help, Kirsty was on her back with her arms and legs straight and lying flat. She could see that Kirsty was injured and she went to her left side. Kirsty was still. There was no movement and her eyes were open and staring. She had her mouth open and was covered in blood. Her view was that Kirsty was dead or near death. She felt for a pulse in her neck and her own head was thumping. She thought that she could not detect a pulse. The breathing she described as agonal. That is what you

have with someone in cardiac arrest, gasping and infrequent, but not conscious breathing, a primal reflex consistent with a very poor position .

Nonetheless, she started chest compressions and the friend performed rescue breaths. They shared the work and the friends had training in life support. There was no reaction and no signs of life. They went through a number of cycles with a friend trying to call the emergency services. A transcript of the call shows 22.13 as the start time with information that she wasn't breathing and that compressions were ongoing.

She could see a wound on the arm on the left side and thought most of the blood was coming from the wound in the chest. She tried to get a defibrillator and asked a passerby to find one. Kirsty continued to bleed heavily and they made efforts to staunch it. They got towels and aprons from a nearby pub and tried to apply pressure. After a while, an unarmed police officer stopped and came to assist. This was after about 10 minutes of CPR. She was asked to go to the police car to get the first aid kit, which she did. The only thing that helped was gloves and a pocket mask and those were used to help with the rescue breaths.

Her impression was that Kirsty's airway was getting more and more blocked, both with vomit and blood. Her

deduction was that this was another sign that to overcome this without any equipment would not be possible. She was trying to take more of a leadership role and asking herself: are we doing this to the best of Kirsty's outcome, they didn't know if an ambulance was coming or how soon and should we stop and carry on.

She formed the view that Kirsty's pupils were fixed and dilated. She had a blocked airway, continued to bleed and had no movement and therefore formed the judgment that she was dead. She communicated her view to the others she was with and Kirsty's friend asked if they should carry on and they did. A cycle or two more were carried out and no signs of life showed and she asked again if they should continue. She also asked the police officer she was with what the situation was as she could see it was a major incident and it was decided to stop the CPR. She formally pronounced life extinct at 22.23.

As I commented at the time, Dr Khan did exactly the right thing in seeking to assist Kirsty. Although she had concerns for her own safety and the safety of others she was with, she sought to use her medical knowledge and expertise to give whatever assistance she could to Kirsty.

Marie Bondeville and Oliver Dowling were a couple

who were dining at Lobos. They left the restaurant before they were attacked, heading on to Borough High Street. Two white-skinned men ran past them and it became clear they were being chased to the two men. Oliver was attacked first, feeling that he was being stabbed to the left-hand side of the neck. This knocked him to the floor. On the floor he felt further punches which he later realised were knife blows. He scrambled on his hands and feet trying to get away. An attacker was right on top of him. During this time, Marie was attacked. She described an attacker coming towards her like it was a boxer going into a fight, closed fist and a hunched upper body and shoulders. She tried to protect Oliver.

Marie received 18 stab wounds. She said it felt like a hundred. Oliver managed to get to his feet and run to the other side of the street. He then saw that Marie was still on the first side of the road and ran back to her, but she was not moving.

Paramedics arrived quickly. Oliver was given a P1 tag by a paramedic. Marie was taken to hospital in a semi-conscious state \cdot

Police Constable Wayne Marques is a British Transport Police officer and was on duty on 3 June at Ivason House close to London Bridge station.

He and Police Constable McLeod decided to go out on patrol at about 10 o'clock. They are both football fans and so they wanted to see if everyone was okay and then watch highlights of the match themselves later.

They were going to patrol near the underground station. Wayne Marques heard the scream of a woman. He said it didn't sound right. He didn't go immediately to investigate. He was then trying to see where it was coming from and could see at a distance people running up and down Borough High Street. Something outside Tito's Restaurant caught his attention. People were static and not moving and looking to their right at the corner of London Bridge Street. They went to investigate.

He then heard the sound of what appeared to be a pint glass breaking and he thought it was a pub fight and he started running down to get a closer look at what was happening. A member of the public was pointing and saying this man had been stabbed. The man was pointing to the other side of the road. They were both in uniform. He was wearing standard kit. As he stood there, he could see one body on the floor and three or four people standing around the body. He and PC McLeod started running to the person on the floor. PC McLeod was ahead of him and was on the radio asking for

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assistance. At 22.08.29 is when he crossed the road. The man was conscious and breathing, lying chest down, facing to the left and grimacing in pain. He could see a pool of blood by the lower back area. This we know was Richard Livett . There were people around him. He didn't know if they were in shock.

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Next, a man identified himself as a Met officer, showing his badge. This we know is Charlie Guenigault. He asked Charlie to stay there. He called for units and CCTV to find out where the suspects had gone and what was happening. He didn't know how many or whether they were armed or not. A member of the public said they, meaning the suspects, had gone up towards London Bridge itself. He was waiting to call it in on the radio. He heard a woman scream from behind him and he turned to see where it was coming from. There was a white lady with her hair in a ponytail who seemed to be stumbling and then he saw the first attacker get her in a headlock. The first attacker was of average height in a red top, an Asian male with a slightly lighter complex. As he was holding her, he was punching her with his right hand at least three and maybe four times to the stomach and chest area. She fell to the floor and his next memory is of the attacker standing over her as she was face down. He was straddling her and grabbed

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the sides of her head with each of his hands. This was Marie Bondeville. She screamed again.

He thought the attacker had spotted him in his high vis jacket. He seemed to look and got a glimpse and he let go of Marie and stood up. He thought Marie moved to get across the road. He then saw a white man running towards him, an older man with a strong build. He was running down Borough High Street and got a few steps before he fell to the floor. As he, this is Oliver Dowling, went to ground, he then saw the first attacker. Oliver fell face forwards to the floor and he saw the first attacker walk over him. This is the first time he noticed he had a knife in his right hand. It looked bright pink, two-tone with a solid pink blade and handle. He didn't think it was real when he first saw it. He then saw the first attacker, and Oliver was saying "Please, no, please". Then the first attacker stepped over him and put the knife into Oliver's back once or twice and also put the knife to his head and neck area. The attacker looked like he knew what he was doing.

PC Marques said that he took his baton out, got it extended ready for use, and he knew he didn't have long if he was going to act. He took a deep breath and ran. He knew he was going into a fight. At 22.09.08 he ran.

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This was just 30 seconds after crossing the road. He was there very quickly. He saw the attacker stooped over Oliver and he thought he saw three or four stabs before he got there. He raised his baton and charged at the attacker. His intention was to hit him with all of his power. He was clear that the attacker was intent on killing Oliver. He hit him as hard as he could. The man looked up and put his hands up, with the weight and momentum he knew he had hurt him. It made him stumble backwards and he was stunned. He went for him again. He knew he needed to protect those on the floor. The second strike was as the first: he struck twice in a horizontal motion. The knife was no longer in his hand and they were in a close quarters fight. The man was beginning to crumble and he changed his attacking position and hit him 10 or more times. He kept thinking "Don't let him retaliate ". He didn't know where the knife was at the time. After about the tenth strike on the attacker, he felt an almighty blow to his head. He thought it was a crowbar and stumbled a few steps back, then his right eye was out of commission, and with his left eye he saw a knife coming towards him.

He defended himself by putting his baton out. This was an attack on him by the second attacker. This man had a beard. He too was an Asian man with a dark or

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black jumper and dark jeans. He was the shortest of the attackers. He and the second attacker fought and the scuffle went into the road. It was chaotic and messy. Some blows hit and some did not. The second attacker said something later on, but at this stage what struck him is they were quiet and hardly said a word. The third person he thought was with the other two was about 20 metres away initially. The third man was taller than the other two and in a brown or dark brown jacket with more hair but not a beard. When he was close he was to his left and between the two of them they were trying to cut him and he was trying to hit them.

He was aware he was being cut and stabbed but didn't feel the pain as the adrenaline had taken over. His role, he said, was to keep them at bay until the cavalry arrived. He felt a shudder in his left leg and wondered what was wrong with it. He looked down and saw a knife in the other part of his left leg, carving his leg open. He could see it moving up and down and it was the first attacker. He was saying to himself that he needed to get the knife out of his leg and he brought the baton down in an arc and pulled the knife and turned it upside down and swiped it upwards -- opened a vein to the forearm. He ended up slicing through the forefinger instead.

He had been trained in self-defence and he had the view that the attackers had also been trained. They were cold and calculated in the way they went about things and they had a formation in their attack. They had a system in place. There was a voice telling him not to go down and his thought process was to fight as long as he could until help arrived.

His next memory is of the three of them having backed away from him and seeing them on the footpath together. This second attacker was saying "Allahu Akbar". The three were almost shoulder to shoulder, a wolf pack coming to finish him off. He was standing and staring at them and seeing them in a still motion. The one in the left in the red top had a black object strapped around him. The tall one he saw nothing, the short one also looked like he had something on him. It looked like a collection of water bottles. He didn't think of IEDs, but chemical or petrol.

He stared at them for a few seconds. He was thinking "breathe, and get ready for the next attack." It didn't come and the one in the grey tracksuit went to his right towards Borough Market. He tried to refocus, and he believed the other two went the same way. He wasn't really aware of where his colleagues were or what they were doing. He tried to follow them. He hobbled

and got on the pavement and leant on the wall as he was losing his balance. He then saw PC McLeod come into view. He was saying "You're going to be all right" and put his hands on his shoulders and called "Officer down" on his radio.

He looked to see where the attackers had gone and told PC McLeod he had to go after the attackers and not to worry about him. He knew the attackers were not going to stop. He saw two tall CID officers come to him, Jimmy and Alfred, and PC McLeod went in the direction of the attackers and the others stayed with him to look after him and a couple of minutes later he heard gunfire. Another officer, Scott, came to him and they were talking about two attackers and he was saying no, there are three.

At that time he thought his time was up and his next memory was of waking in hospital. He had sustained nine injuries of which eight were stab wounds. He has since returned to work as a British Transport Police officer.

We heard that PC Wayne Marques received the George Medal for his bravery. What he did on the night of 3 June was truly astonishing. He placed himself in danger to seek to stop the attack from continuing, confronting the three attackers intent on killing all of those in their paths. As he said, he knew he had to

stop them or keep them away from others for as long as he possibly could.

Police Constable Charles Guenigault had been a police officer for just over three years in June 2017. He had been on duty that day but in the evening was off duty. He had watched the football in a pub that evening and afterwards was making his way to London Bridge station to get the train home when he heard a male voice saying "Help, I've been stabbed". He looked and saw a male falling to the floor and another person who looked like he was assisting. This was by the Borough Kitchen Cook Shop. He went to the other side of the road and then called the police and an ambulance. This man we know was Richard Livett. A passerby was applying some first aid and he was in a sort of recovery position. A female handed him the phone and he requested police and ambulance to outside Pret a Manger in Borough High Street.

Two British Transport Police officers then approached him about 30 seconds after he arrived. He spoke to the two of them, showed his warrant card and told them that the police and ambulance had been called. His attention was then drawn to what he thought was six or seven people having a fight. This was some 15 to 20 metres away from him. The two

British Transport Police officers then ran towards the fight while he stayed with the injured man on the floor. He then saw both police officers being attacked. He couldn't see any weapons at first. Seeing they were in trouble he went to help as best he could. He sprinted over and threw himself into what he described as a bundle of people. It was then pretty unclear in his recollection exactly what had happened. He was pushing people away with from the officers with his open hands and arms and using his body weight. He was then faced with three people in vests with knives looking in his direction. They were 3 to 4 feet away from him. The vests looked black and were over their stomachs and had chalky coloured straps.

He thought it might be body armour and he could see they all had knives. Their eyes stick in his mind. They were dilated and they had stern, angry faces. They were all Asian males with dark clothing. The attackers looked intent to kill him, enraged and certain of what they were doing and keen to be on the attack. One made stabbing motions towards him and he tried to back away. Two came towards him and one to his right. There was a lot of shouting, but the words were not clear and they were not in English. The one to his left got him in the back and then the second one stabbed him on the left

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forehead and one on the left stabbed him in the back again. He thought this was not going to end well.

He collapsed to the floor soon after the second stab in the back and then he positioned himself and laid out his arms and made dead. He looked away from them and remained still on the floor for 15 seconds. He thought he was going to get one more blow to finish him off, to kill him. He could see people running away and the screams were resonating more but he didn't see them run off. He was saying to himself he was not going to die. He rolled onto his back so that his wounds would be visible and also so as not to lose too much blood.

He was aware that after a while people were coming to tend to him. Two members of the public, Justin Jones and Ellen Gauntlet, attended. He gave them instructions as to what to do in terms of first aid and they stayed with him until he was given the all clear by the hospital. He too received the George Medal for his astonishing acts of bravery that night. He was a man with no equipment whatsoever going to the aid of others, seeking to stop a murderous attack.

Dr Simon Poole is a Home Office pathologist who carried out the post mortem on Kirsty Boden on 7 June. From his external examination he noted a stab wound to the left side of her chest. It passed into the chest

from her left to right and slightly upwards.

A number of structures were damaged underneath including the bone of the left sixth rib, the upper part of the left seventh rib, the thin membranes over the lung was perforated and an in-and-out wound to that structure, the pericardium and the heart itself with a penetrating defect to the main pumping chamber, the left ventricle. This was clearly the fatal injury. There were some minor abrasions on the upper back, on the left upper arm and hand there were further stab wounds and there was a through-and-through injury on the upper left arm. He noted various abrasions and bruising to the body including to the left elbow, the left hand, the inner right thigh, the right shin, the right foot, and bruising to the back of the right leg.

The left foot also had abrasions, as did the left knee and the left thigh. On the head and neck he noted two abrasions just above the outer part of the eye or lower part of the forehead. There was another sharp force injury behind the left ear. The injury had penetrated below the skin and he found what appeared to be a metallic fragment originating from the tip of the knife embedded within the bone.

On his internal examination he noted a 750ml collection of blood in the left-hand side of the chest

around the left lung which was collapsed and pale. He noted green stick fractures to the front of ribs 2, 4 and 5. That could relate to chest compressions. He concluded that the fatal injury was associated with trauma to the left ventricle of the heart. The mode of death was hypovolemic shock due to blood loss .

It is likely that cardiac output would have been further compromised by a tamponade and left-side haemo-pneumothorax. The wound was consistent with being caused by one of the knives of the attackers. At least moderate force would have been required to deliver the fatal blow.

Some of the external injuries were consistent with defensive action by Kirsty. He thought it highly likely that Kirsty would have been able to stagger down an alleyway post the attack and then collapse. He also said that the fact that she was found within five minutes or so and from then onwards there was no sign of life, it is very likely that Kirsty died relatively quickly. The fatal injury would have led to rapid death. No treatment rendered earlier could have saved her. Any suffering was of very short duration.

Dr Wrigley said that Kirsty had multiple stab wounds. She concurred with the view of the pathologist as to the speed of the injuries causing her to be beyond

saving. She had considered the treatment given by those who attended Kirsty and the basic life support they provided she said was of a high standard but sadly Kirsty's injuries, the ones that she sustained, were unsurvivable.

James Hodder, Kirsty's partner, spoke about Kirsty's birth in Adelaide in 20 March 1989 and her childhood in Australia. Kirsty was a talented netball player and swimmer. She won numerous awards for her swimming whilst at school and college. After school she trained to be a nurse and had a real talent for it. Kirsty embodied many of the traits associated with nursing: kindness, empathy, and an all-round loving nature. After a period in Sydney, Kirsty came to London in March 2013 to work as a nurse. She and James met soon afterwards and he quickly fell in love with Kirsty.

James spoke about their shared geeky passions and that despite his description of himself as a "pasty mumbling accountant", that she fell in love with him. They travelled extensively and Kirsty wrote a travel blog and her work was being published.

James said this:

"Once she put her mind to something, Kirsty would just do it, always beating expectations. Shortly before her death I submitted her last piece to the Times

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They lived together in a small flat in Hampstead. James said that he is still head over heels in love with Kirsty and he misses her so much but he is thankful for all the years they shared together and that he will treasure those memories forever.

Kirsty worked at Guy's Hospital. She was promoted to a senior staff nurse and to James it was clear that she would have reached the very top of her profession. She was a dedicated nurse. Her brave actions on the night of 3 June were typical of her: she loved people and lived her life helping others.

Kirsty's father Ken spoke for himself, Kirsty's mother Tina, and her brother Chris. Although their beautiful daughter was on the other side of the world to them, she would Skype every Sunday night to tell them of her adventures and her travels. Kirsty meant the world to them and they are so proud of their beautiful, independent, adventurous, brave and kind Kirsty.

Kirsty Boden was recognised for her bravery.

Posthumously she received the Australian Bravery Medal as well as the Oueen's Commendation for Bravery.

incidents involving the eight victims this afternoon and

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Mr Hough, I'm going to take the afternoon break
 there.
 MR HOUGH: Yes.
 THE CHIEF CORONER: My plan is to finish what I think is
 very much part one of my summary which deals with the

7 I'll turn to the other matters tomorrow. 8 MR HOUGH: Thank you, sir.

9 (3.23 pm)

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10 (A short break)

11 (3.43 pm)

THE CHIEF CORONER: Ignacio Echeverria. The compilation of
 CCTV material on Ignacio was set out by DC Hutchison.
 Ignacio was cycling along Borough High Street. Much of
 the material comes from static cameras in and around the
 bars, restaurants and shops in the area of the attack.

At 22.08.17, Ignacio and his friends are seen on their bikes and they stop close to where Richard Livett was lying injured. Very shortly afterwards, Ignacio follows Wayne Marques and PC Charlie Guenigault and can be seen in the course of just a few seconds swinging his skateboard towards Redouane who is involved in the attack on Oliver Dowling and Marie Bondeville and then on the two officers before Ignacio himself is stabbed by Zaghba and Redouane.

Guillermo Sanchez-Montisi is a friend of Ignacio's and was with him on the night of the attack. They were with a mutual friend, Javier. They had been skateboarding together near to the Tate Modern and they left when it started to rain. They got onto their bikes, two of which they had hired. Ignacio carried his skateboard on the front of the bicycle in the basket.

As they travelled up Borough High Street, the group could see a black male on the pavement holding his side and trying to grab the wall to catch himself. He was being helped by a small group of people. They cycled further and saw what looked like a fight in front of them. Guillermo described seeing a policeman walking towards this group and being hit in the neck by one of the attackers and falling straight to the floor. The officer 's helmet came off. People were falling down, including one blonde woman, wearing a grey dress. Ignacio went forwards and Guillermo saw him hitting one of the attackers on the head with his skateboard. Guillermo could hear the sound of the skateboard hitting the attacker. Guillermo suddenly saw Ignacio fall on the floor. One attacker wearing a purple top was holding a large knife in his right hand. It looked to him like a butcher's knife and Guillermo saw the attacker stab Ignacio deeply into the side of his neck

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Colm Doherty was out in London with his two stepsons. They were going north up Borough High Street to London Bridge Station to travel home. They saw a lot of people movement and noise on the other side of the road to where they were. The commotion was by the Borough Kitchen Cook Shop and they walked on a little way. Then he was aware of two buses coming to a stop that were obscuring his view. He went on a little further and could see across the road and he saw an attack. A female was on her back and a tall male standing over her and he thought at the time punching her. He also saw a man lying on his right-hand side who looked visibly injured and moving with a roll and a skateboard lying against him. A policeman was appearing to assist someone on the ground. The attacker had his back to him and was bent over so he couldn't describe him in detail. What struck him was that there was no noise. The attacker was raining in punches to instinct was to go and help and then he heard his eldest child calling his name to say they had to get out of there. After blows to the woman, the attacker had moved

south and there was a policeman appearing to back away and he thought perhaps it was a weapon and not fists.

His priority was to get his children away from the scene and told them to walk unhurriedly to the station. As inquisitive teenagers, they kept looking back and seeing what he had. He went with them, they went to the station and got on a train.

Jaume Planas Lopez was a manager at the Lobos restaurant. He is seen on the CCTV from the restaurant holding the glass door closed as the attackers moved around metres away from him. He was outside the restaurant with a colleague when he saw a man leaning on the window of the next door kitchen shop. The man was holding the left side of the body. Jaume realised there was some danger and with his colleague retreated into the restaurant. He saw an attacker jumping on top a blonde girl, kneeling over her. Jaume could see a knife with which the girl was being stabbed repeatedly. Jaume held the door closed using his feet to stop it from moving.

He could see a uniformed police officer immediately in front of him, wearing a helmet with his baton drawn. A man with a knife, which was about 20 cm long, brought it down over the officer 's shoulder. The officer jumped back and avoided the blade. Jaume thought this was the

same attacker who had stabbed the blonde woman.

Mireia Carod-Caballero also worked at Lobos. Just after 22.00 she became aware of events outside in the road. A colleague said a van had hit some people and it was thought to be an accident. There were people running and screaming by the other entrance to Lobos from Green Dragon Court.

At 22.08 she went outside. She saw people running from London Bridge to the right. She saw a woman who was being stabbed. She was blonde and she was standing and running and it looked like she was being pushed and went down to the ground. The man who pushed her was unshaven and wearing a sports top. He was holding a knife which appeared pink. When she was on the ground the man kneeled over her and was stabbing her, stabbing several times. Two men were trying to help her. They were punching the aggressor and trying to get him off her. They jumped on his back and it stopped the attacker who turned to his right. Then he started to try and stab the people who had been helping the woman. She then went inside the restaurant, as directed by her manager, and the doors were secured.

Later she looked out of an upstairs window of the restaurant about five minutes later and she saw a man lying on the floor with blood on him. He was white,

a white male, with short black hair, aged between 25 and 35. There didn't appear to be any sign of life from this man. This was Ignacio. She then saw the injured man being tended by a doctor and paramedics and then the arrival of the police. Soon after, she heard gunfire.

PC McLeod is with the British Transport Police and was on duty with Wayne Marques that evening. As I mentioned before, they went out to do their patrol at about 10 o'clock. His attention was drawn to noise on their left. He spoke to Wayne who thought there was a fight. They ran across the road. Someone approached them and said they'd gone that way, so he still thought it was a fight. Then another person approached and said someone had been stabbed. At 22.08.29 he can be seen crossing the road. They found the person who had been stabbed and that was Richard Livett, lying down being tended by someone who appeared to know what they were doing. He requested an ambulance to their control room. At the time he didn't think the wound to Richard was critical and he still thought it was a fight that had got out of hand. He then heard a commotion on the radio and also from Wayne and he could see that something was going on. He was, by this stage, about 15 metres away. Wayne had his back to the wall and it looked like he was trying to break up a fight and someone was having a go

at him. There was a woman in white near Wayne who he later saw on the floor and he made his way to where Wayne was.

Wayne had circled round so that he was now facing the wall, and he saw his cap come off. When he was at his side, he saw Wayne had his baton out. He knew he would not have it out unless it was for a reason and so he racked his own baton too. He saw the man had a knife. What stuck in his mind was that the man was wearing an Arsenal shirt. The blade to the knife was some 6 to 7 inches long. He didn't recall seeing him use the knife but he was coming towards Wayne with it, coming towards him too. They shouted to this $\,$ man to drop it. There was a bit of a stand-off, then he stepped towards them and they stood back. He just saw this guy with a knife. He stepped back into the road and the man with the knife said words like "Yeah, run away then". The attackers then ran off after that south along Borough High Street. He was aware of another person there behind and to his left. The only thing he noted was that he was dressed all in black and taller.

Wayne hobbled after the attackers. He then went to follow and was aware of two bodies on the floor, a man and a woman. There was a lot of blood around the woman. He couldn't see where it was coming from. The male had

a very vacant look to him. He had a skateboard by his chest. His injuries did not look good. He thought he was almost gone and knew he was dying. He initially went to the woman and radioed to report the casualties. This is a call at 22.11.18.

He saw Wayne when he went to see where the attacker had gone. Wayne was coming towards him and he reported his injury on the radio. He was trying to get Wayne to sit down. There was a CID officer there and they went to see where the attackers had gone.

He then saw quite a few people coming to him and reporting casualties. He recalled a Metropolitan Police car going towards London Bridge, and he himself went south to Bedale Street. There were two more casualties on the corner of that street under the Leon sign.

A male in his 60s who had been stabbed in the chest and a short woman with a wound in her neck. This is likely to be Mr and Mrs Piersant. He tried to reassure them and then carried on. There was a Met officer he spoke to. He asked her to wait with the casualties. A member of the public told him where the suspects had gone. He came across another male casualty outside a pub there, the Globe Tavern, and two officers, a doctor and someone who said they were in the army tending to him. He was then aware of firearms officers arriving and at some

stage he heard three rapid bursts of gunfire. At 22.17.58 he radioed that shots had been fired. He was in Bedale Street at the Globe Tavern when he did so. He was awarded the Queen's Gallantry Medal for his brave efforts on 3 June.

Dr Jonathan Moses was having dinner with a friend in Lobos on 3 June. He was then a foundation year 2 doctor, so about 18 months after graduating. In terms of his experience in emergency medicine he had worked in A&E for four months as part of his training. He was sat upstairs in Lobos and was sitting close to a window. At about 10.00 his attention was drawn to a commotion, people shouting and screaming outside, as well as inside the restaurant. He looked outside of the window and saw two people lying on the pavement, one lying to the left and one on the right. The person on the right was a man with his head facing Borough High Street. Neither was moving.

He wanted to help and so he ran and said to his friend he was going to help. He went downstairs in Lobos, he saw the faces of panicked people in the restaurant. He was told that no one was allowed out, but he said he was a doctor and he couldn't stay and see them die, and they had to let him out so that he could help. They could lock the door after letting him out.

There was a man on his back who wasn't moving and a female who was moving slowly but screaming. There was someone leaning against a wall with their hands holding their neck and another the same on the other side.

These two had people assisting them. He went to the woman who was screaming, she was showing signs of life. He told her he was a doctor and going to help. He asked her name and what had happened but she was too distressed to respond. She had lacerations to the neck, chest and her face. They looked to him as if they had been caused by deliberate stabs. He held her hand and tried to put pressure on the wounds to stop the bleeding. He was calling and shouting for help and lots of police came over. The man on the pavement had people going towards him.

The woman's name was Marie. Between them, they tried to roll her to find where her wounds were to put pressure on the wounds. He then saw armed police come out from his right. There was a man administering ineffective chest compressions and a police officer doing rescue breaths. He went over to assist and said to the officer with Marie what to do. He identified himself to the man doing the compressions and said he needed to take over the chest compressions as they were not effective. This would have been about 4 or 5

minutes after coming from the restaurant.

That man left and he and the police officer continued with CPR on Ignacio. He shouted for help. They needed oxygen and a defibrillator. When the defibrillator came, they put the pads onto Ignacio's chest and it said no shockable rhythm. They did seven more rounds of CPR. There were no signs of life throughout the process, and no response to the chest compressions. He assessed the jugular pulse and there was nothing he could find. He didn't think his taking of a pulse was compromised.

An armed officer arrived. He heard a voice say that they had taken down three suspects, there might be more attackers in the area, that the area wasn't safe, and everyone was to evacuate and to evacuate the casualties.

At first he didn't think this man was talking to him and he heard some discussions about paramedics on the north side. Then the man spoke to him and told him the area wasn't safe. He asked him where they could take the casualties and he indicated to the north side of the bridge. Dr Moses said he did not know how they were going to do that. They placed Ignacio on a scoop and the same was happening to Marie and they ran to the north side of London Bridge. He continued with some compressions whilst they were moving Ignacio. He was

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pretty sure the pads of the automatic defibrillator remained in place.

Body-worn video shows Ignacio taken north at by

Body-worn video shows Ignacio taken north at between 22.35 and 22.40. They went to the south end of the bridge first and were then taken north. There was some discussion about getting away from the south side of the bridge because there may be other suspects and explosives. The move north was at about 22.45. At the north end of the bridge there were ambulances and groups of casualties. It looked like a field hospital and he saw a man in an orange uniform, a consultant, Chris Lambert. He gave an update on those he had seen.

Dr Lambert said "We need to treat this like a war zone. We need to identify those we can save, those who have died and the walking wounded". He said one more cycle of CPR, and if there's still no shockable rhythm they needed to move on. They did a two-minute cycle and there was still no shockable rhythm. He did an assessment of Ignacio, checked his carotid pulse, his pupils and tried to listen for breaths. The pupils were fixed and dilated. As a group they decided to stop CPR. The time of death was recorded at 22.58 on the triage tag. CPR had been undertaken for quite a considerable period of time despite the lack of any positive sign.

Dr Moses was an extremely impressive witness, in my

view. He provided a great deal of care to Ignacio and the others he tended to that night. What he did in the circumstances he faced is quite extraordinary and his conduct is highly deserving of commendation.

Dr Chris Lambert was part of the HEMS team on 3 June. He was a registrar with Barts Health and had worked for the HEMS service for about five months. He described that in London there was always a HEMS team on duty at any one time, day or night. In a typical shift, they get between four to six calls a day. There is a long list of automatic dispatch criteria but the paramedic can make judgment calls about the ones they should respond to.

The minimum membership of the HEMS team is one HEMS doctor and a HEMS paramedic who has advanced skills and enhanced training. If a major incident is declared, the duty team can be sent quite quickly and then a series of further teams sent and then others, whoever is available to come in to report, can then be dispatched. They have equipment and training to deliver procedures that would only normally be done in a hospital environment.

On 3 June he was the principal HEMS doctor on the team. Another doctor, Dr Christian, was there completing his training, and the paramedic was Tracy Porter. The initial callout was at 22.10 that evening

and there were then later calls updating and upgrading the nature of the job. The initial call was of a pedestrian who had been hit by a van and then a call saying several casualties hit by the van and then shortly after, they were informed that there were people in the same location who had been stabbed and then shortly after that he said they suspected it might be a similar incident to Westminster Bridge and soon after that it was confirmed as a major incident and likely to be a terrorist event.

They were in the process of handing over other patients in the emergency department of the Royal London when he took the call . Whilst on their way they were directed to a new rendez-vous point. Initially they were going to the junction of London Bridge and Tooley Street but as that was in the middle of the hot zone where the incident was occurring, they were directed to Tooley Street and Tower Bridge, in effect, further along Tooley Street. He logged their arrival at 22.22 at the junction of Tower Bridge and Tooley Street. They waited there, pending further instructions. They were at the rendez-vous point at 22.25.

They'd opened up the major incident file on the way and they had a discussion about the roles they would each take at the major incident. They made various

calls to inform others of the major incident and to make attempts to put out a summons to others in the London Air Ambulance. As they changed over to the major incident channel, they were concerned that this was a terrorist firearms incident and they discovered they were very close to the incident itself, and may not be in a safe position. They couldn't be sent into a hot zone. They would be directed by the control centre that has the best overview of safety. They cannot do their job if a scene is not secured and safe to enter.

He doesn't recall having any clear idea of the numbers of casualties but he did recall that the LAS had started to make plans for a rendez-vous point at the north end of London Bridge and so they sought clarification that they should go there. This was by Adelaide House.

They asked the HEMS paramedic to assist with getting the PageOne service request out to others in the HEMS team. He believed there were some problems with the computer system that night, but they managed whilst on their way to the new RVP to get the message out. It was 22.45 when they arrived at the Adelaide House rendez-vous point. There were one or two walking wounded but not many casualties when they first arrived. They saw the vehicle of the incident report officer and

decided to try and find him and so walked across the bridge to the south side. They met him about halfway across the bridge and noted several casualties being brought north. They met Colin Passey, the senior paramedic, the incident response officer. He told them he had taken the role of ambulance commander, or bronze medic, and gave them an update. He said that to his knowledge there were terrorists armed with guns and there were ambulance staff on the south side who may be trapped by these gunmen.

He took the role of casualty control clearing adviser responsible for overseeing the casualty clearing station with the ambulance service casualty clearing station officer.

The concept involves the evacuation of casualties from the hot zone to a place of relative safety where they can be assessed, have some treatment if necessary and then rapidly loaded onto ambulances to go to hospital. They would triage, that is sorting into clinical priority, and decide the priorities for those to go to hospital.

He set up the casualty station, identified two patients with CPR ongoing, whom he considered not to be saveable. These two were Christine Archibald and Ignacio Echeverria. He made the standard checks of each

of them. They lift the chin to open the airway to assess if they're breathing, and if not, they are to be pronounced dead. He would also check for a pulse as well. He spoke about the CPR that had been ongoing and that was also part of the decision-making to stop the treatment.

In general, cardiac arrest in the context of trauma is known to have a particularly poor prognosis and in their experience, if particular interventions are not done within a few minutes of cardiac arrest, then the usual outcome is very poor. CPR itself is rarely helpful in terms of bringing a patient back to life. In the context of somebody going into cardiac arrest form blood loss, a hypovolemic cardiac arrest outside hospital he would say the chance of saving them is almost nil.

As the HEMS team they do carry blood but he has never come across a situation in a pre-hospital environment where someone was in established cardiac arrest from blood loss that could be reversed outside hospital. There are some causes of cardiac arrest in trauma patient where if some rapid interventions are done, and by that he meant within five minutes or so, you can reverse the situation. Normally, however, where someone has bled to death, the chance of saving outside

hospital is almost zero.

He triaged 12 patients in total. The patients were Richard Livett, who had multiple stab wounds to the thorax but was triaged as a P2. Geoffrey Ho had stab wounds to the neck, was stable, was a P2. Paul Saint-Pasteur had a stab to the neck and was stable also at P2. At 23.07, those three were sent in an ambulance to hospital.

Peter Lunt had a severe head injury as a result of the van being driven into him. He was a P1 and was sent to hospital at 23.10. Dr Lambert explained that number 5, Maria Mordane, had stab wounds to her chest and was graded at P2 and taken to hospital at 23.15. Regina Langer had a fractured pelvis, also a P2, and cleared at 23.28. Oliver Dowling had a stab wound to the neck, was graded at P2, and cleared from the scene at 23.36. Christine Delcros had a fractured pelvis and femur, classified as a P2 and cleared from the scene at 23.38. Ignacio was recorded as deceased at 01.26. That's when it was recorded on the document.

He examined two patients he had seen earlier and went through the formal process. He did the same process for Christine Archibald. He had also triaged Tanya Lunt who had suffered injury as a result of the van being driven across the bridge and was a P3.

The 12th patient is a person where the identity is not recorded and who left without a detailed assessment being made. The triage started at about 22.53 and by 23.38, all patients had been taken to hospital. While waiting for all to be cleared from the scene, he gave instructions to those who were dealing with the patients. He made sure that someone, preferably with clinical skills, was with each patient, telling him to let him know if things changed as well as getting basic information from the patient. He would periodically check the casualties to see if things changed. Peter Lunt, he explained, was initially a P2 and on reassessment, changed to a P1. All individuals he sent to hospital had survived their injuries.

He clarified that he would not expect normal paramedics to go into a hot zone or a warm zone. The HART teams, the Tactical Response Unit, deployed into warm zones, but not hot zones.

A penetrating injury to the pulmonary artery is one to a vessel that carries the entire cardiac output of a patient, and he would normally expect, unless it somehow contained itself, that the patient would fairly rapidly bleed to death. This would be the same for the aorta. Serious stab injuries of the heart would also cause catastrophic haemorrhage. With the lung they

often see stab injuries that involve a lung laceration that do not lead to rapid death. It depends on the size of the vessel that is injured. With the heart, sometimes a bleeding injury can be contained within the pericardium that may not lead to catastrophic haemorrhage, but to pericardial tamponade. If someone has suffered very severe catastrophic haemorrhage so that the majority of their blood volume has either bled out or into the internal structure within the body he would not imagine being able to resuscitate that patient outside of a hospital.

Dr Lambert paid tribute to Dr Moses and to the others who assisted him at the north end of the bridge. It is right that I also acknowledge that the HEMS team in London do truly impressive work in many different types of situations. Dr Lambert, in my view, was an extremely impressive witness in the way in which he calmly and clearly set out the approach that he took on 3 June and I have no doubt he brought that same calm approach to the scene that confronted him and his colleagues when they were on-site.

Dr Lockyer, the pathologist, performed a post mortem examination on Ignacio on 8 June. His external examination showed some abrasions by the left arm and on the left leg. In relation to sharp force injuries, he

noted an incised wound on the upper back. The track of the wound was back to front and slightly upward and slightly outward but caused a transection of the muscles in the back and a cutting through of the left eighth rib and a notch to the ninth rib, and also to the seventh rib. The injury had entered into the lower left lobe of the lung. The depth of the wound was some 12.5 cm. The wound had caused a cut to a branch of the pulmonary artery and several airways had been cut. This wound he said was the fatal one. There was another incised wound on the lower back. This was to a depth of 5.5 cm and, again, tracked back to front and then penetrated into the abdominal cavity. This had damaged muscles to the buttock and lower back.

There was a third stab wound on the left shoulder that was $6.5~\mathrm{cm}$ in depth, causing damage to the deltoid muscle. He noticed also a bruise to the scalp.

With the fatal wound he noted a collection of blood within the space between the lung and the chest wall, over a litre. That quantity of blood and the signs of blood in the passages indicated a severe and substantial bleed. He noted fractures in association with the second, third and fourth ribs and regarded those as being due to the resuscitation efforts.

The fatal wound to the chest had caused damage to

the left lung and had cut branches of the pulmonary artery. This would have caused both air and blood to enter the chest cavity. The pulmonary artery is one of the main branches receiving blood to the lungs from the heart so it would reduce the output of the heart through bleeding out and also would cause the build up of fluid and air in the chest cavity and would affect cardiac output. Given the nature of the fatal injury he would have expected Ignacio to initially maintain the ability to perform useful movement. However, he would eventually collapse.

The scenario of Ignacio writhing for a short time, no more than a minute, and then still, but was then seen by an off-duty doctor some 4 or 5 minutes later, and from that point on, despite very high quality CPR, exhibiting no signs of life, with his pathological analysis that is consistent with the rapid loss of consciousness and death. He said that Ignacio could not have been saved by any practicable medical intervention. It is likely that he lost consciousness very quickly and didn't experience extended suffering.

The degree of force to inflict the main injuries was at least severe. No typical defensive injuries were noted. The only sharp force injuries were to the back and the shoulder. Ignacio, using a skateboard to parry

blows, is a possible explanation for the lack of defensive injuries to the hands and arms, and the injuries he was caused and found with are consistent with being caused by the knives that were on the attackers.

Dr Wrigley said that Ignacio's injuries included a stab wound to the mid-part of the back to left side and across two branches of the pulmonary artery. It would have bled profusely and rapidly and it would have been a catastrophic bleed and a rapid death. The decision to move him was a reasonable one and they were trying to move him where additional help was, but sadly the injury was fatal and moving him would not either alter the outcome or have improved his chance of survival. She agreed with the assessment of Dr Lambert about Ignacio.

Ignacio had lived in London for the 18 months before he was killed. He worked for HSBC as a financial crime compliance analyst. He was born on 25 May 1978 in Ferrol, in the north of Spain. He was the third and last boy of a family of five siblings. He had good language skills and spoke English, French and German as well as Spanish. After school he studied for a masters degree in law. Once he had completed his studies he worked in various countries and companies. After

working for a law company in Germany and Belgium as part of a Spanish foreign trade programme, he moved into the banking sector. He worked in Madrid with various banks. He became a skilled professional in compliance.

Religion and beliefs were important to him. He was a Catholic and would attend mass each week. He was loyal to his beliefs and never hesitated to defend them or to defend others when they were not being treated as they should.

Skateboarding was important to him. He started before he was 8 years of age and it was a constant theme throughout his childhood and into adult live. Through his skateboarding he had the opportunity to meet many youngsters of different ages from differing backgrounds. Ignacio had the opportunity to influence them with his convictions and encourage their efforts in their studies and their work, becoming very much a role model for them and he is clearly greatly missed by all of his family and his friends.

Ignacio's bravery in confronting the attackers was recognised by a number of posthumous honours. He was awarded the George Medal. King George VI instituted the George Medal in 1940 to mark gallantry and brave deeds. The awards here mark the quite astonishing actions by three people: Wayne Marques, Charlie Guenigault and

Ignacio Echeverria. Each, in my view, was clearly a deserving recipient. Each acted to protect others without regard to the impact on themselves.

In Spain, Ignacio received the Great Cross for Civil Merit and the Gold Medal of Madrid. He received a High Commendation from the Metropolitan Police, the City of London Police and the British Transport Police, the first ever to be given by all of those three forces together. In total he received ten official awards in the UK, France and Spain.

Family liaison . I cannot leave this part of my summary without paying tribute to the fantastic work carried out by the family liaison officers . When I've met the families , they've all told me how helpful and supportive they have found their FLOs. In times of crisis , families and communities look to the lead agencies for leadership, support and thorough professional investigations . Experience in this country has shown that failure to respond appropriately in the immediate aftermath of an event can leave scars on families and communities that either take many years to heal or that never go away.

Those performing the role of a FLO must act with the highest degree of professionalism and integrity and carry out their duties with sensitivity . FLOs are

trained that they must not, under any circumstances, attempt to personally counsel a victim's family, whether they are qualified to do so or not. This does not, however, preclude a FLO from being a compassionate investigator. It is the FLO and the family liaison coordinator responsibility to inform the senior investigating officer of any factors that they're aware of that make their deployment or continued retention in the role inappropriate, for example a change in their personal circumstances, views expressed by the family or conflicts within the family.

The role of the FLO and the FLC are voluntary. Officers will often carry out that role whilst managing other duties on other investigations. It is not unusual for a FLO or a liaison coordinator to be an investigating officer on one investigation and a FLO on another, as well as managing other duties and responding to incidents. The FLO is responsible for passing appropriate information about the inquiry to the family and from the family to the investigation. They are the single point of contact to ensure there is a clear, defined route of access. This is with the agreement of the SIO in order to avoid compromising the inquiry. The primary role of the FLO is that of an investigator.

The FLO may be responsible for taking statements from the family relating to identification of the body, lifestyle, victimology and behavioural characteristics of the victim. The FLO will deal with viewing of the deceased, identification and assist in the release of the deceased. Via the FLC there is close liaison with the Coroner and the Coroner's Officer. There are other inquiries the FLO may become involved with, including the media, however, this will be under the direction of the FLC and the SIO. At the conclusion of investigation, trial or inquest, the FLO will arrange to exit from the family. FLOs are not counsellors or friends. A FLO will liaise with the support organisations including, but not exclusively, Victim Support, Red Cross, the NHS and government-approved survivors groups to ensure families receive ongoing and psychological support.

By nature of each deployment families are as individual as the members within it. The bespoke assessment of individual needs is important. Some families will wish to see all evidence, others as little as possible, so the FLO needs to be adaptable and focused on identifying their needs. FLOs and the FLC are required to work closely to coordinate their efforts and ensure there is fairness in the level of support

1 1 offered. French-speaking officer, DC Ben Jasper, DC Dave Milton 2 2 Family liaison can be extremely stressful and the and DC Steve Gale. 3 3 In January 2019 support FLOs were introduced to emotional and practical pressures placed on officers can 4 4 be extreme. Officers themselves have access to assist the core team in preparing for these Inquests. 5 counselling via Occupational Health and the NHS. This 5 In all cases the officers travelled to meet with the 6 6 gives access to medical professionals and psychologists. families and assisted with the disclosure process. 7 7 It is partly the responsibility of FLCs to ensure These officers were DC Sue Burns, DC Toby Passant, one 8 8 appropriate measures are in place for all those of the original FLOs, Julia Wellby, one of the original 9 9 deployed. FLOs and FLCs involved in the deployment have admin support team, Jane Moore, Zak Hullemuth, Camilla 10 10 to take place in a structured briefing. Greenwood and Karen Lopez. I thank them all for their 11 On 3 June 2017 a general call went out to the 11 unstinting work in assisting these Inquests to take 12 on-call FLC. A number of FLCs responded and were 12 place and to run so smoothly. 13 13 immediately deployed by the family liaison manager. Turning, then, to the events in Borough Market and 14 14 There is no bespoke office for these eventualities so 15 15 a working office was set up within SO15 near Victoria. Borough Market on the night of the attack. He was 16 16 Three FLCs were deployed to the victims, including standing at an entrance to London Bridge station 17 casualties assessed as P1. Two FLCs were deployed to 17 opposite Lobos restaurant. He could see what looked 18 the suspects' families. 18 like a brawl under the bridge. He saw that two of the 19 19 In the original deployments from 3 June to July 2017 people in the fight were police officers wearing 20 20 Detective Chief Inspector Pete Sparks was the fluorescent yellow clothing. He saw their batons being 21 21 overarching family liaison senior manager responsible drawn. He could hear screaming and yelling from the 22 22 for all aspects of the counter terrorism family liaison. group. A man was on the ground being attacked and 23 23 He was the strategic lead responsible for delivering a woman was trying to drag the attackers away from that 24 24 services in line with the SIO's strategy. Detective man. The officers could be heard to say something like 25 25 Chief Inspector Sparks has a long background in family "Drop it", and had their batons drawn above their 249 251 1 1 liaison and is a highly experienced family liaison shoulders. He estimated there were something like 30 2 2 people involved. He made the decision to run and to senior manager. His involvement in the aftermath of the

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7/7 attacks mass fatality incident has provided the cornerstone for the success of family liaison.

The family liaison coordinators were DS Tony De-Wilde, Acting Detective Sergeant Zac Idun, DS Geraint Jones, DS Matt Felix and DS Emma Dawson. DC Julia Wellby and DC Sue Georgiou, who were responsible for arranging resources and for the upkeep of data spreadsheets detailing deployments to allow FLCs to regularly update the SIO and wider investigation, supported them in their work. The original FLOs were DC Vicky Massie and DC Marie Bond, DC Toby Passant and DC Julian Bell, DC Jim Galvin and DC Emma Davies, DS Chris Hams and DC Lucy Morgan, DC Martin Worswick and DC Maxine Matthews, DC Dave Milton and DS Camilla Greenwood, DS Nathan Rutt and DC Justin Brown and DC Karen Lopez and DC Lena Parry.

Suleyman Yadzani and DC Helen Parsfield. DC Siana D'Cunha, DC Shelley Webb. DC Ray Wilson and DS Matt Jones were the original contact officers for the families of the three attackers. The core Team from July 2017 comprised DS Tony De-Wilde, ADS Zac Idun, DC Tracey Hurrell, DC Abi Mallett, PC Marc Imbert, a

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Those who covered the P1 casualties, included DC

take cover.

Robert Piersant was in London on 3 June from America. He was here with his then wife and family. In the evening they had dinner then at about 9.30 they were going towards their hotel. They got to London Bridge station and came out of the exit by Borough Market. He intended to go along Bedale Street. As they got to street level he noticed people on the street. On the other side people were moving quickly. It struck him as strange that it was so quiet. He saw a male who looked like he was leaning slightly with a funny angry look, a brownish complex and a black shirt, and as he continued he was then run into by another male. It was a strong enough impact to knock him off balance but not to knock him over. He thought a drunk had run into him. As he moved the man away from him he thought the man's waist felt funny and he gave him an expletive and used the word "drunk". He noticed this man's face was similar to the other man: he had an oval face, dark complexion and facial hair and was holding something waist-high. It was a knife. He described it as a Bowie knife.

This man came back towards him. He took a step back

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and then felt something to his waist. In his opinion there were two men and the strike he felt came from a person slightly out of his view. He then blacked out. He didn't recall the stabs but in his mind in his reconstruction of events the attacks must have been with the knives they had. When he came to, he couldn't really recall how he'd got to where he was. He tried to get up and then people were coming to his assistance and he became aware of other injuries that he had. Whilst he was there he heard two bursts of gunshots. Policemen jumped to protect him when the shots were fired. Others stayed with him while waiting for an ambulance.

Some ambulances were driving by which frustrated the police officer. An ambulance did come and he was put on it. Later he was told at one point he had no pulse and they had decided to do CPR and he was told that he had flatlined twice. He had sustained stab wounds to his back, the right side of his head and across his face. He has no evil thoughts or bad feelings. The people who did this were crazy and he knows nothing of their background. He expressed his gratitude to those who cared for him, and in particular praised Police Constable Sam Philpott for staying with him and reassuring him throughout, and he said that without Sam's work he would not have got to that hospital.

His then wife, Joyce Piersant, was also attacked. As I said, they were in London on holiday. She heard people shout "Run" as they left London Bridge station but she wasn't sure where to run to. The three attackers then rounded on them. She saw a pink knife. She thought it was a toy. One attacker approached her and two approached Robert. One of the attackers approaching Robert held the knife in an obvious and aggressive manner. She saw Robert attacked and she too was stabbed in the throat with a downward motion. It was clear that the attacker wanted to kill her. It was in his eyes. All three of the men were screaming throughout the attack. After the attack Joyce saw that Robert was bleeding badly. She sought to apply pressure to her own neck. She recalled a problem with getting an ambulance and paramedics to the area. She understood this because there was live shooting.

Juan Clavijo-Largo is a chef at the restaurant Padella. Whilst cooking he heard the shout of, "Everybody run, they're attacked", and half the customers ran towards the back door, away from Borough High Street and into the market. Looking out of the front of the restaurant, he could see an attacker walking past wearing a suicide vest carrying a blood-covered knife in his right hand, walking very

calmly. Within 2 or 3 minutes the police arrived, and within 10 or 20 seconds there was an audible wave of gunfire and flashes of light could be seen from Borough Market.

Gerard Vowls was out with friends in the Borough area watching the football . He was making his way home. He saw a guy leaning against the wall on the opposite side of the road. He said he had been stabbed and had a pained look to his face . When he moved his hand, he could see blood. He ran towards him and saw the two officers . He could hear people running from under the bridge to the bus. One guy said "Run, there's terrorists , they're attacking everyone." He saw someone go to the man's aid and went to the two community officers and told them a guy's been stabbed and he said terrorist . One came with him and went where the guy had been injured. They may have been British Transport Police officers .

Stills from the CCTV with timings of 22.08 or 22.09 accord with his recollection. He heard a scream coming from a young woman who was being attacked by three terrorists. The men were evil-looking with hatred in their eyes and in a circle around her, thrusting at the woman. He saw 40 to 50 stab movements towards her from all three of them. She kept saying, "Help me, help me".

The attackers, one said "This is for Allah". He thought he saw a guy on the floor. There was a bike on the ground and he intended to throw it, or the cage, and throw that to get them off the girl. One of the attackers then ran towards him and he ran across the road. When he looked back he saw that they'd gone. They were continuing to stab her. He shouted out "You cowards, you cunts, come and get me". The men headed back town to the Borough Market area. They were jogging, looking left and right, as if looking for victims. He was then trying to warn people by shouting "Run, run", and "Terrorists".

He then saw a guy walking by traffic lights and screamed at him to run. He got stabbed in the side. He continued at a distance. He lost sight of them for a short while. He got to Stoney Street. They were just beyond the Southwark Tavern and they were trying to get into a restaurant. He then picked up a chair, shouted at them and made to throw it at them. This is captured on CCTV and the stills were shown to Mr Vowls. He then threw it at close quarters towards Butt, then moved away and Butt followed him. He was hoping he might get him away from attacking people.

He got past the Southwark Tavern then went further away from him along Stoney Street . He thought the two

went into the garden of the Wheatsheaf and they tried to get in. They then went towards the Market Porter. He shouted at them and started throwing bottles and glasses at them. He was hoping to get them towards the police but they took no notice of him. He followed them and they went to the Black & Blue restaurant. The walls are all glass and he was trying to alert people to the attackers. He saw them go in and attack at least two people inside. He ran through the market to try and find the police. He came across two unarmed police. He said to them to get armed police. He heard gunshots as they were going back. He was by the Wheatsheaf pub and saw three attackers lying on the floor dead. There were about 10 armed police around them, pointing their guns at the men. Someone shouted at the armed police to move away as they had vests on. He could see a belt and shouted it was a fake.

Daniel O'Neill was in the Southwark Tavern. Outside he saw quite a lot of commotion. It looked like three men were trying to get in and being pushed away. Chairs and bottles were being thrown. He thought it was just a fight. His friends were there and then ran. He was tapped on the shoulder and someone said to him to run. He looked back and saw a man close to him. This man was Lebanese, Asian, Moroccan looking, wearing all black

with a bit of a scar on the side of his cheek, a shaven beard and shaven black hair. On a second glance he saw he was carrying a large kitchen knife. The man said, "My family in Islam was a mistake", which struck him as odd.

This man was swinging the knife towards him and it caught him on the side of his torso. He held his side and walked back down to the pub. He then said he had been stabbed and was bleeding quite profusely. The pub doors were locked behind him and the bouncer started to give first aid. Soon afterwards they were told to get down and he heard three or four gunshots. Some time after that a policeman knocked on the door of the pub. He was an armed officer and moved them down further along the road from Stoney Street to a place called Katzenjammers. He was attended to by a police medic. He was told they couldn't get an ambulance into that area and he was put in a police car to go to King's College Hospital.

Gavin Stacey was the deputy bar manager in the Wheatsheaf on Stoney Street. Between 10.00 and 10.30 he was outside collecting glasses or having a cigarette. It was a fairly quiet evening. Whilst there he saw people moving from south to north and then some commotion. He heard some glasses smash and he thought

it might be a fight. After a while he thought it might be a little bit more serious. He thought they should get everyone inside the pub and lock the doors, as they had been taught in a Pubwatch scheme following the Westminster attack.

When the final group were coming up along the street, he was in the process of locking up when he noticed one carrying a knife and things were not as they should be. He was about 10 metres away, walking towards them where they stood. He saw camouflage trousers, a colourful hat and a boxy beard. He noticed the knife was a deep red colour and he assumed it had blood on it. He saw others and they were both shorter than the first one.

The initial one came towards him saying "Who are you?" and the other man said things like "Get him" or "Get them". He panicked a little and then he realised what was probably going to happen and said "Stop" or "Please don't". They kept advancing on him and things then got a little blurry, but he was stabbed twice to his left hip and in the back. At the time it felt like he was being punched. He next recalled seeing Sashan Flanders falling over the barriers by the Wheatsheaf and lying down and then one of them advancing on her.

His next recollection was within 5 or 10 seconds

after he had run to the Market Porter. He looked through one of their side doors. Nelson opened the door for him and he was taken in and given first aid. He then heard 5-7 seconds of gunfire. He was carried out by a number of police officers and taken to a casualty clearing area, triaged as a P2 and taken to King's College Hospital.

Sashan Flanders was working at the Wheatsheaf. She was having a cigarette outside the pub just after 10.00. She saw two men standing a couple of metres from her. She saw that one was wearing a vest with plastic bottles strapped to the upper body. These bottles looked similar to Evian bottles, strapped down with black tape. There were no wires visible. She froze, believing it to be a bomb.

The man was holding a knife near above his head in his right hand. The knife was pointed down at her head, purple in colour. The man said "Who are you?" and started swinging the knife at her. She put her hands up to protect herself, lost her balance and fell backwards. She got up and ran. She had been struck with the blade to the neck.

Isabella Barkett was with friends at the El Pastor restaurant. She was sitting just inside the door on the right-hand side. She heard screaming which came from

behind her, looked round and saw a man who looked drunk. He looked glazed and angry. He was holding a pink coloured knife in his left hand over his head. She couldn't believe what was happening. She ran further into the restaurant. During this time she was stabbed to her left-hand side, although she had not felt it. There was no pain, but she began to feel dizzy. She made it to the kitchen and then into the courtyard. Her right hand was wet with blood. Isabella received medical care within the restaurant. She became aware that the door to the restaurant had subsequently been locked and she waited two hours for an ambulance to be able to get to her.

2.5

Candice Hedge was working in Elliot's on Stoney
Street. She was between the front door and the middle
of the venue when she noticed customers and others
surging in. She asked what was happening and was told
someone was out the front with a knife. She explained
to customers about getting them to safety. Her partner
Luke shouted at people to get downstairs. She turned to
see what was happening at the front of a restaurant and
she noticed a dark figure darting or sneaking around.
He was a dark-skinned male. She saw the figure start to
come into the restaurant. She noticed the vest and she
saw wires and something across the front of the body

with padding and she thought it was an explosive vest. She crouched down. She didn't want to lead them downstairs to the other guests. There were about 20 customers in the back of the restaurant and they were trying to get to a safe spot.

Two men were in the restaurant. One was right next to where she was crouching. She noted the man further away had a beard. They were shouting. The words were "something along the lines of they were not happy with the way we were living our lives ". This was said in English with a slight accent. She saw one of the men attack one of their customers. The man closer to her turned to leave and appeared to notice her. He came down with the knife towards her. She put her hands up to her face and the knife made contact with her neck. She then moved towards the stairs and grabbed a napkin to put on her neck as she went downstairs. She heard the smashing of glass as she went. She ran into her partner as she went downstairs and she received help from the others there. A colleague went up to secure the door and then to look after the customer who had been attacked.

Shaun Duhig was at the Black & Blue when the attackers went into that venue. He saw three males.

One had combat trousers, Middle Eastern appearance with

a shaved head. He was holding a very large knife like a hunting knife. He pointed it to the Black & Blue where he was sat. Three men came towards him, one on either side of the man in combat trousers. The glass doors were kicked and the men came in and he thought they had bombs attached to them. They had canisters around the chest and the stomach area. It was, he said, a very scary situation and he ran out to the toilets.

Geoffrey Ho was also in the Black & Blue. He's a regular at that place. He had been at work and watched the football. He saw the fight outside the Southwark Tavern and had intervened and then went on to the Black & Blue arriving just after 10.00. He found some friends there and sat at a table near the entrance. His attention was drawn when there was a lot of noise outside. He thought nothing of it as it was a Saturday, and then he saw the waitress run and close the doors and then ran off. He then saw three individuals walk up the ramp. The knives were coloured and the man leading them was wearing an Arsenal top, and one had a hoodie, was clean-shaven with and wispy hair and one had a beard. They were slow, deliberate and predatory movements as if stalking someone. He saw a series of canisters attached to each on some sort of fabric with wires going in and out, he thought IEDs or bombs. He thought then it was a

terror attack. One individual in the venue he noted froze, and some friends ran in various directions. He looked up and down and then kicking doors and the door came off its hinge and they made their way through. This can be seen on CCTV from the venue.

They entered the bar area, the first attacker screamed "Everyone lie down on the fucking floor, lie down on the fucking floor." The three moved as a pack towards them, one moved to the other side and two stayed where they were, the man with the Arsenal shirt and the one with the beard. The man with the Arsenal shirt was about a metre away from them and he said, "Lie down on the floor, lie down on the fucking floor now." His response was to say, "No, you don't need to do this." Mr Ho began to walk backwards and to the side and the man came at him again. He thought if he rushed him he may detonate and kill them. He thought it was an IED. His thought was that if he was to lie down he knew he would be dead as he couldn't then defend himself.

The expression on the face of the attacker was like an animal who wanted to kill, a murderous rage, and he spat out the words several times. There was something of a stand-off for a few seconds and after that he lunged at him and Mr Ho thought he had made contact. He went to his knees and he was trying to

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defend himself but there were more blows, blows to his neck and he recalled him twisting it then trying to hit his stomach and then lying on the floor and contact with the side of his head and his neck.

2.5

Gavin Joseph was behind him by the alcove and he was aware that others had come into his view. This was the one in the red striped top, Redouane. He was not aware of any other strikes to him. He helped Gavin up and they went to the staff room and locked the door. They rang 999. The attackers had gone. He assumed they were looking for someone else. The attack lasted less than a minute, but Mr Ho said it felt a lot longer. He gave a description of the attackers to the police and told them about the IEDs he had seen and they each did their best to tend to their wounds. Armed police turned up and escorted them to Padella, where they were seen to. As they were going through the market, he heard gunshots. At the north side of the bridge there wasn't really anyone there and they moved to the south side where they were seen to.

Gavin Joseph was the bartender at the Wheatsheaf and after work that day was out socially in the area, at the Black & Blue. He and two other friends he was with got a drink and were by the bar area. Soon after this a member of staff ran to the door in panic and tried to

close and secure the doors. She appeared distressed. It seemed unusually quiet and he saw three people coming down the street. They came to the Black & Blue. He thought initially they may be football hooligans. They were shouting and argumentative. He watched them and saw at least one had a knife. The knife was not a normal colour. It was being held facing forwards.

One man pointed to the Black & Blue with his knife. As the men reached the doors they tried to break in and managed to get in through quite quickly. He stayed where he was. He recalled that Geoffrey Ho was next to him. He recalled all of them with knives and with a vest with canisters to one side. At least one was bearded but he didn't recall their clothing. He recalled them saying, "Get down, get down, we've got bombs", and one of them was shaking the vests. They appeared smug, powerful and smirking. He backed into the alcove.

He could see Geoff engaging with them, trying to talk to at least one of them. Geoff fell to the floor then one or two stepped towards him. They were telling him to get to the floor and a blow was struck to him and he went down. He was using his arms to protect himself and he fell backwards. He was aware of one blow but sustained four injuries. He was then aware they were

not there and he heard someone shouting for help and then Geoff saying they were gone. He could see blood on the floor and around Geoff. The two of them went through to the office where they locked themselves and rang 999.

He was using clothing to help stem the bleeding whilst they waited for the police. He was aware that he had been injured as well as Geoff. They saw the police coming in on the CCTV and they went to the bar area. Geoff was taken away as he was more seriously injured. He then hid in the kitchen for some 15 minutes or so before armed police escorted them away. He had some first aid then given to himself from Karina before he was then given some further treatment.

Police Constable Bartosz Tchorzewski is stationed at Peckham police station. He was on duty on 3 June in plain clothes in an unmarked vehicle. By the time they were getting close to the scene he had heard of the three males with knives who had left the van and so he thought it was a terror incident. They got to Bedale Street. There was a police car by the Globe Tavern and other officers there too. He saw an unresponsive man on the floor. He asked for a first aid kit and his colleague said the man was dying. There was constant chatter on the radio. Multiple people

pressed their emergency button so there was white noise as people tried to radio in their positions. He understood the attackers were still in Borough Market.

He saw members of the public coming out from the Borough Market frantically screaming, "They are there, they are there", and pointing towards the middle of the market. He went down the passageway running and saw a few market workers. He then saw three men. They were in Stoney Street. The male facing him had a knife and what looked like a suicide vest. He was some 3-5 metres away. He and his colleague stopped and the men noticed them. There was a short stand-off. All three had knives and at least one of the others had a similar suicide vest. They withdrew and the men followed them. The men, or at least one of them, shouted "Allahu Akbar". They were telling people to run back. They slowly withdrew and tried to face the attackers as long as possible.

He was wearing his anti-stab vest, had a baton and CS spray. One of the men, the one on the left, threw a bottle and it hit the left part of his forehead. He was concerned as to what it was that had hit him. He thought it might be acid or caustic liquid. He was bleeding heavily and couldn't see from one eye. At some

point he had to turn and run and they stopped at Bedale Street where their colleagues were, and also the injured man. The men stopped as well and then soon afterwards went back towards Stoney Street. He and some colleagues followed the men. If they could they needed to contain them. They went to Stoney Street and then went towards Southwark Street.

He saw the three men near El Pastor and the Wheatsheaf. He could see a member of the public, Mr Filis , coming towards them. As he was on his phone, to him Mr Filis did not appear to be aware of what was happening and they shouted to him to run away. Mr Filis didn't seem to hear or react. All three attackers ran towards Mr Filis and attacked him by stabbing and slashing at him. He then saw three ARVs coming into Stoney Street . As the ARVs came in they stopped attacking the victim and turned their attention on the cards.

They had tried to alert the armed police to where the attackers were, and this can be seen on the CCTV stills. He saw multiple police officers in the vehicles getting out and screaming to get down and drop the knife. This was shouted multiple times, at least three times, and this was before any shots were fired. The attackers appeared to run towards the officers. In his

mind he was getting scared they may get hold of the guns and he was shouting to the officer to shoot them. The attackers didn't pause in their move towards the armed officers. The attacker was about arm's reach from the officer, holding their arms as if preparing to stab the officers. They got very close before the shots were fired. He saw one close enough to fall over the officer but he couldn't say if that one got shot. They had no choice, he said, but to shoot.

As the shooting began, his colleague called to the victim to run towards him and he himself moved into Middle Road. He didn't use his CS gas as the men were in something of a frenzy and he said it 's often not effective in situations like this and also it can take anything like up to 20 seconds to be effective, and that period of time would be long enough for somebody to detonate an IED. The only real weapon he had was the baton. He had not drawn his baton. They were so close that if he had to reach down to rack it, it would take his attention away from what was happening.

Antonio Filis was in Borough Market having walked up Southwark Road. He was smoking a cigarette and could see police cars rushing about with blue lights on. He headed into Stoney Street. He was somewhere between the Wheatsheaf and the Market Porter, about to turn left

past the Market Porter, when he became aware of some movement to his left -hand side. He became aware of someone shouting, he didn't know what was being said, then one of the men wearing a dark coloured top scream something at Antonio and lunged at him. He had something in his hand, and Antonio said he said, "Oi, what are you doing?" He felt the man hit him in the head with an object. It looked like a baton. He now realises it was a knife. He used his arms to try and deflect the blow in a defensive manner. He had some training in martial arts. He felt he was being attacked by more than one person, and perhaps three were assaulting him. At least one of the men was screaming during this frenzy. Having fallen to the floor he wrapped himself into the foetal position, curling up as tightly as he could. He then heard the sound of shots being fired, a burst of rapid fire that only lasted for a second or two. During this time he was able to get to his feet and was called towards a female police officer. He had not lost consciousness and his breathing was okay. He realised then that he had been stabbed. He received medical treatment from the police and members of the public, one of whom was an off-duty doctor. One of the stab wounds to him narrowly missed his lung. Another scraped his liver.

PC Sam Balfour was on duty with PC Conning in a marked police car. At 10.00 they were due to hand over their vehicle and while at Walworth police station they were collecting two other officers. As they did so they were receiving reports of a vehicle crashed into the cathedral. More calls were coming out and they knew they needed to go there. PC Andrews drove, as he was the trained response driver. They went to Bedale Street and as they arrived there were more calls about men with knives had got out and they had started stabbing people, and his understanding was that one of the last radio messages was that they had run into the market.

On arrival, further colleagues were present. He saw a man lying face-down who appeared to have stab wounds being given first aid. He went and picked up his first aid kit from the car. They ran into the market and to Middle Road. Someone shouted, "They went that way, they were running". He saw three Asian males holding knives. In particular one in the middle, a bit taller, he had raised a knife over his head. He thought he had seen him as he was looking towards him. He was aware they may have explosives on them. His memory of all events, he said, is a bit hazy. He thought a man on a Santander bike had said about them having explosives, and this is when they first ran into Middle Road. The knife he saw

et Porter, about to turn left 25 when they first ran into M

looked bloodstained and the man had blood on his hands. He thought he was about 20 metres away but it may have been 10 or less. He stopped, drew his baton, and was in a stand-off with them shouting. It felt a long time but probably about 10 seconds.

He was trying to send their location on the radio so the armed officers knew where they were. He was repeatedly pushing his talk button but getting the tone that suggested he was not getting through and so pressed the emergency button. The men started to make steps towards the officers . He thought they were going to charge them. PC Andrews shouted to get Trojans. He turned and went towards Bedale Street, hoping he would be able to flag down an ARV. He heard someone say "Withdraw", and so he assumed the men were charging them and his colleagues were following behind them. When he got to Bedale Street he didn't find any armed support. He thought they would be coming out of the market imminently so he had his baton out and turned, expecting to have to fight. The attackers didn't turn up and he caught up with PC Tchorzewski and noticed he was injured.

He walked quite carefully, thinking they may come out at any moment. He walked towards Stoney Street. Once there, he saw three armed men walking towards the

market side of the road. They were outside the Wheatsheaf and moving to the other side. He shouted, "There they are", and pointed to them. He began to advance towards them and shouted, telling them to stop and stay where they were. His view was partially obscured. He hoped to be able to distract them and the aim was to contain them as he knew armed response were on their way.

PC Andrews had circulated their location at 22.16.12 which is about 40 seconds before the first shots. He had heard on the radio that ARVs were around. He was aware of other members of the public in the area, a chef or a baker who had thrown a crate at the attackers. From what he could see, one attacker was bent over and making a stabbing motion. This was the attack on Mr Filis. He stepped back towards them and continued to shout and saw a City of London BMW and he thought it was an ARV. They stopped almost on top of where the attackers were. The ARV slowed to a stop with the driver's door open and a firearms officer stepped out and he realised he was stood in the line of fire. He was holding a rifle and it was being raised.

The attacker stood and charged the firearms officer very quickly. He was shouting himself and so he couldn't say if others were shouting or not. He had

his hands out to attack the firearms officer . He thought the firearms officer was standing his ground. They were within reaching distance and the firearms officer shot him.

He realised he might get shot himself and so pressed himself back into one of the stalls . He saw the muzzle $\,$ flash and the attacker go down and he felt what he thought was some shrapnel to his bicep, forearm and eye. He was shouting at the guy filming this as he thought it was a stupid place to be. He called to others, including Mr Filis, to join him and to take cover. He sat Mr Filis down and then ran back to Bedale Street. There were other officers there and he was taken and given first aid. Another man approached him with a big wound under his chin. He was adamant he didn't want to be treated but he took him to the police station nonetheless. As he did so, he began to realise the scale of the attack, the numbers of vehicles. A paramedic approached him and sat down and he was going to go and look for others. He stayed in the area and went back to his police station between midnight and 1 o'clock and then assisted with a number of other tasks.

Tim Andrews was the driver of that police car.

There were shouts from people in the road directing them

into the market. He thought it was still a road traffic incident at that stage. He had not heard much over the radio, as others. The four of them got out of the car and went together. He was then thinking perhaps it was not as he first thought. He racked his asp as he went into the market area. As he went round the corner he was confronted by the three men. He noticed that one had a football shirt and camouflage trousers and the three were stood across the roadway. The men had knives 8 or 10 inches long with blood on. He pressed the emergency button on his radio to report their location and held out his arm to stop colleagues going forward and there was a stand-off. He was hoping they might draw them away.

There was suddenly an explosion of glass and he saw PC Tchorzewski had been cut to the forehead. They moved away and he was using his radio to call for armed assistance. The men followed but then stopped. They felt they needed to keep the men in their sights and so went back towards Stoney Street. As they got to Stoney Street he looked and saw one suspect in the middle and the other two further on attacking a man. He was bent over at the waist and they were stabbing him, moving their arms aggressively.

They headed towards the man being attacked. As he

did so he saw an ARV unit moving very quickly into the road. He saw an officer get out of the passenger side with his firearm and he pointed it as one of the three went close to him. The attacker appeared to be looking for someone to attack. The attacker was running at the officer with the knives raised. He himself was saying "Shoot him, shoot him". As the attacker got 2 to 3 yards away he was shot. The attacker fell to the ground. The officer backed off and kept his gun on him. From the driver's side the two who had been attacked and the other man disengaged and started moving to the car. He was aware of armed officers getting out and as they did so, they shot the other two attackers. The attackers were rushing towards the officers.

One of the armed officers shouted "Cuffs, cuffs". The attacker had his hands clenched to his chest and covered in blood. He was groaning but was alive. He put the cuffs on in the front stack position, this was on Khuram Butt. His eyes were opening and he was rolling from side to side. He saw a brown belt with plastic bottles that had been taped on. He thought it was a suicide belt. He asked if the armed officer had seen what was on him and they were instructed to move back. He was aware of other armed officers asking for cuffs for the others and PC Rae came to the other two on

the floor. They then headed towards the Market Porter public house, away from where the attackers were.

He radioed in that the three males had been shot and his message is timed at 22.18.09, some 1 minute and 20 seconds after the shots had been fired. They found some members of the public had been holed up there and Gavin Stacey. He also heard further shots.

Simon Edwards was in the Wheatsheaf at about 10 o'clock having had a meal with his partner, Nicole, and friends at El Pastor. They were going to leave at about 10.10 or 10.15. As they were coming out of the exit door to the pavement onto Stoney Street, there was a screaming and a commotion. He saw three males in a line on Stoney Street towards the Black & Blue restaurant walking towards him. He thought they had red sticks in their hands. People were screaming to get back in the pub and he was dragged back in by his wife. The one on the right of the three men seemed to disappear into the market for a short time. he thought it may have been a fight. As he was pulled back in a member of staff latched the door at the top. There were a lot of people screaming and people went towards the back. He and his friend Rudi stayed near the front in part through curiosity as to what was going on. The men had got closer to the pub and one tried to

come in through one of the doors that was locked and then came to the door close to where he was. This man was wearing an Arsenal top and had a long kitchen bladed knife in his hand. He tried to get in and was kicking the door. There was some give so Rudi tried to secure the bottom of the door by putting his foot to the bottom corner. The man then tried with the butt of his knife to smash on the windows. This man was an Asian male with black hair and a beard. He had canisters strapped around him. He thought it was some kind of bomb. He could see the other two behind him but they didn't approach the door. The windows broke but they were small and so didn't give access to get in.

As the other man was attempting to smash the windows, a man walked past on the road and the other two attackers went to set upon him. The man in the Arsenal top went to join them. All three were attacking. He said they were like a pack of wolves. They were making stabbing motions in the torso area of this man. There were at least five strikes and he was under the impression they were trying to inflict as much harm as possible. The man bent over. The door was unlocked and Rudi was going to go and help, but he pulled Rudi back. He didn't want him to get into harm's way. The man in the Arsenal top began to walk back towards the pub door.

His next impression was that the room filled with blue lights . The man was walking towards them but his attention was drawn away. He then heard a volley of bullets and instinctively got down. There was a lot of screaming in the pub and everyone was crouching down. A man to his left on the floor with quite a lot of blood around him. He thought he had been hit by a bullet but this, we know, was Neil McLelland. Neil was given first aid very quickly by Rudi. Mr Edwards said that his partner noticed that he had blood on his face too. He didn't think at that stage that he had been injured and he simply wiped the blood away. Rudi was applying pressure to Neil's head wound, but there was quite a lot of blood from it. There was then another volley of bullets, but despite that, he opened the door to try and get assistance for Neil. He saw three officers and the man in the Arsenal top on the ground. He noticed the man's legs were twitching. He still had the suicide vest in place. He was shouting to the police to get a paramedic and they were shouting back to him to get inside. He was fearful for Neil with his head injury. The door was closed again and there was another volley of bullets and about 10 seconds later he was opening the door again to try and get a paramedic. He was shouting and making a motion across his neck to indicate this was

1	a serious injury. The attacker had not moved. He saw	1	INDEX	
2	no movement to his legs at this stage. He closed the	2		PAGE
3	door again. He may have opened the doors once or twice	3	Chief Coroner's Summary and	1
4	more but also went to check on those he was with. He		Conclusions	
5	became aware of an armed officer coming to the door of	4		
6	the pub. The door was locked and he shouted at the bar	5		
7	staff to open it and they did. The officer was shouting	6		
8	to everyone to evacuate.	7		
9	He was one of the first out. He turned left and	8		
10	stopped for those he was with. Rudi stayed with	9		
11	Neil McLelland. He then became aware that in fact he	10		
12	had been injured and he thought that was some shrapnel	11		
13	from the police bullets .	12		
14	Mr Hough, that completes what I have really called	13		
15	part one of my summary of the evidence which really	14		
16	deals with the eight victims and the incidents around	15		
17	the specific attacks on them until the time, as we've	16		
18	just reached, where the attackers have been shot by the	17		
19	armed response vehicles.	18		
20	What I intend to do tomorrow is to summarise the	19		
21	other parts of the evidence, which really concern the	20		
22	investigation by MI5 and SO15 into Mr Butt, and the	21		
23	other evidence we heard of the post-event analysis and	22		
24	the events involving both protective security and issues	23		
25	such as that.	24		
		25		
	281		000	
1	My apologies to all that it's been quite a long day		283	
2	but there is quite a lot of material I felt important to		224	
3	cover and to do it in the detail that I have, so my		284	
4	apologies that it has taken that time. I think when			
5	I come on to the second part, it is important that one			
6	sees it in the context of what's happened to date.			
7	MR HOUGH: Sir, indeed. May I just say, the second part is			
8	slightly shorter than the first			
9	THE CHIEF CORONER: Yes.			
10	MR HOUGH: but not much, and you will also need to deal			
11	at the end with the determinations.			
12	THE CHIEF CORONER: Yes.			
13	MR HOUGH: So I'm assuming that we shall be sitting again			
14	tomorrow at 9.00 am.			
15	THE CHIEF CORONER: That was going to be my final apology of			
16	the day, that it means an early start tomorrow morning,			
17	but we'll start at 9.00.			
18	Thank you.			
19	(5.00 pm)			
20	(The court adjourned until 9.00 am on Friday, 28 June 2019)			
21				
22				
23				
24				
25				

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