

1 (1.55 pm)

2 LADY JUSTICE HALLETT: Yes, Mr Keith?

3 MR KEITH: My Lady, as anticipated, three broadcasting  
4 agencies, ITN, BSkyB and BBC have instructed my learned  
5 friend Mr Vassell-Adams to appear before you this  
6 afternoon to make representations in relation to, not  
7 just the playing of the video footage and, of course,  
8 the presentation in this courtroom of related  
9 photographs, but their provision to the broadcasting  
10 agencies and their onward publication through media  
11 outlets.

12 So in essence, I understand my learned friend will  
13 seek to apply for the material to be provided to those  
14 agencies that he represents on the same basis that they  
15 have already received the NCC audio tapes, which, of  
16 course, were played in the press last night, and  
17 I anticipate also the CCTV material which will have been  
18 pixilated appropriately by the time it's released to  
19 media outlets.

20 I anticipate, my Lady, that Mr Hill will then wish  
21 to seek to advance his arguments in opposition to what  
22 my learned friend Mr Vassell-Adams has to say and both  
23 have indicated that they hope that the argument can be  
24 concluded within half an hour so as to allow the opening  
25 to continue at 2.30.

1 LADY JUSTICE HALLETT: The argument will be completed in  
2 half an hour including ruling.

3 MR KEITH: Excellent. Thank you, my Lady.

4 LADY JUSTICE HALLETT: Right, Mr Vassell-Adams.

5 Thank you very much for coming on what I suspect was  
6 extremely short notice.

7 Application by MR VASSELL-ADAMS

8 MR VASSELL-ADAMS: It was extremely. I don't know whether  
9 my microphone is on, but it was extremely short notice,  
10 my Lady. I'm afraid I haven't had the opportunity to  
11 put anything in writing and, indeed, I haven't even had  
12 the opportunity to make written notes, but I have  
13 prepared a very small bundle which contains three  
14 authorities which I will be relying upon and to which  
15 I will draw your attention very briefly in a moment.  
16 Essentially, the submission for the media -- and  
17 I represent three media organisations whom I identified  
18 at the outset -- is a straightforward one and it's this:  
19 that in accordance with the principle of open justice,  
20 any material which is shown to this court, and which the  
21 public attending this court could see or view by so  
22 attending should, in principle, be disclosed to the  
23 public at large so that the general public can be  
24 properly informed about a case which is probably the  
25 most important inquest that this country has ever heard.

1 In my submission, the public interest in the public  
2 being fully and properly informed about this inquest is  
3 so self-evident that it needs no elaboration.  
4 What I hope to do in my very brief submissions is to  
5 seek to persuade your Ladyship that it's appropriate for  
6 to you give a ruling saying that it is appropriate for  
7 the prosecution to disclose the materials -- for the  
8 authorities to disclose the materials to the media, and  
9 I rely on a number of different principles, but the  
10 first and overriding principle is the principle of open  
11 justice itself and it's dealt with in the first case in  
12 your bundle. I'll take to you the relevant passage very  
13 briefly. It's a very well-known case of Attorney  
14 General v Leveller Magazine. The relevant passage is on  
15 page 8 of 29, printed off, my Lady, in haste, and at the  
16 bottom of the page you can see the general principle:  
17 "As a general rule, the English system of  
18 administering justice does require that it be done in  
19 public (Scott v Scott). If the way that courts behave  
20 cannot be hidden from the public ear and eye, this  
21 provides a safeguard against judicial arbitrariness or  
22 idiosyncrasy and maintains the public confidence in the  
23 administration of justice. The application of this  
24 principle of open justice has two aspects: as respects  
25 proceedings in the court itself, it requires that they

1 should be held in open court to which the press and  
2 public are admitted, and that in criminal cases, at any  
3 rate, all evidence communicated to the court is  
4 communicated publicly; as respects the publication to  
5 a wider public of the fair and accurate reports of  
6 proceedings that have taken place in court, the  
7 principle requires that nothing should be done to  
8 discourage this."

9 That fundamental statement of principle, which was  
10 made in 1979, when most journalists attended court and  
11 took down a handwritten note of the evidence and then  
12 sought to make publications upon the basis of that, has,  
13 of course, been superseded by modern technological  
14 developments and, in that regard, the CPS and the media  
15 and the Metropolitan Police have drawn up a protocol  
16 which effectively seeks to give effect to the open  
17 justice principle in all criminal cases and which has  
18 the effect of ensuring that any material admitted in  
19 evidence in the proceedings ipso facto is disclosed to  
20 the media so that it can be shown to the public at  
21 large. Your Ladyship will have seen, no doubt, many  
22 news reports over recent months relating to important  
23 and prominent cases where it's been possible for the  
24 viewing public to see what the jurors saw in court.  
25 In relation to inquests, that practice has been

1 followed in two of the most important and prominent  
2 inquests, which were the Diana Princess of Wales inquest  
3 and the Jean Charles de Menezes inquest. Your Ladyship  
4 may again recall having seen footage, for example, from  
5 the Diana inquest of the tunnel and so forth where the  
6 accident took place or, in the John Charles de Menezes  
7 inquest, of seeing footage of the officers running down  
8 into the underground station following down, the faces  
9 of the officers blocked out.

10 Essentially, whatever was shown in open court in  
11 those two inquests was made available to the media and,  
12 in our submission, that should be the practice in this  
13 case as well.

14 In that regard, I rely upon a further principle,  
15 which is the principle of freedom of expression as  
16 guaranteed by article 10 of the European Convention of  
17 Human Rights.

18 Historically, that has been understood to mean that  
19 the media should have freedom to communicate on matters  
20 of public interest, but more recently, there have been  
21 two very important cases of high authority where the  
22 Court of Appeal has recognised that it goes beyond that  
23 in the case of court proceedings, and it means that the  
24 court itself is under a duty to make information  
25 available to the media under article 10, and those two

1 cases are included in your Ladyship's bundle.  
2 If I might start very briefly with Independent  
3 News & Media v A, which is the first of those two cases.  
4 It's not relevant on its facts. It was a case in  
5 the court of protection, in fact, where there's  
6 a presumptive starting point in favour of private  
7 hearings, and the media faced a sort of shutout argument  
8 in that case which said: there's a presumptive starting  
9 point in favour of private hearings; therefore, the  
10 media's article 10 rights are not engaged.  
11 The court rejected that submission and, in doing so,  
12 relied upon the latest Strasbourg jurisprudence and that  
13 can be seen on pages 45 to 46 of the judgment, and  
14 I don't propose to read the passages out to your  
15 Ladyship, but if your Ladyship would wish to read from  
16 paragraphs 39 through to 44 very briefly, your Ladyship  
17 will see how that analysis develops.  
18 In particular, my Lady, from paragraphs 41 through  
19 to 44. (Pause).  
20 LADY JUSTICE HALLETT: Yes, I've read those.  
21 MR VASSELL-ADAMS: Thank you very much. The second  
22 authority relied upon is the Binyam Mohamed case. It's  
23 the third authority in your Ladyship's bundle. Again,  
24 on its facts, a different case from this where the issue  
25 was redacted paragraphs of a court's judgment which

1 dealt with matters of high public interest concerning  
2 the torture of a British national.

3 The issue in that case was whether, on the basis of  
4 principles of open justice and freedom of expression,  
5 those paragraphs should be published notwithstanding  
6 a strongly asserted threat that doing so would imperil  
7 national security.

8 In the context of that judgment, the Master of the  
9 Rolls gave a powerful statement of principle at  
10 paragraph 180, which is on page 610 of your Ladyship's  
11 judgment.

12 LADY JUSTICE HALLETT: I have it.

13 MR VASSELL-ADAMS: "The Human Rights Act 1998 has enlarged  
14 the court's role for present purposes. The courts have  
15 always been a branch of government in the wider sense of  
16 that expression and, as such, they now have a duty to  
17 comply with the Convention. As the Divisional Court  
18 said, article 10 carries with it a right to know, which  
19 means that the courts, like any public body, have  
20 a concomitant obligation to make information available.  
21 Of course, the obligation is not unqualified or  
22 absolute, nor does it involve the court arrogating to  
23 itself some sort of roving commission, but where the  
24 publication at issue concerns the contents of a judgment  
25 of the court, it is a very important feature."

1 So essentially we rely upon that principle in this  
2 case and our submission is this: that the open justice  
3 principle being what it is, and given the fact that any  
4 member of the public who chose to attend this inquest  
5 could readily see for themselves what's shown on the  
6 screens here, whether by way of video footage or by way  
7 of photographs, there is a strong burden on any party  
8 contending that the public at large shouldn't be allowed  
9 to see it.

10 What they would have to demonstrate is that there  
11 would be real harm to an identified public interest.  
12 For example, to the safety and welfare of police  
13 officers investigating the case, or some public interest  
14 of that kind. But there really needs to be, in our  
15 submission, a very strong and clear argument as to why  
16 that material shouldn't be made available.

17 LADY JUSTICE HALLETT: Sorry, haven't you made something of  
18 a leap there, which is that, because material is shown  
19 in open court, it does not necessarily mean that the  
20 media are entitled to copies of that material, and it's  
21 only if they are entitled to copies that we get to the  
22 position of the party has to show a threat to national  
23 security.

24 What I would like to know is: is there any authority  
25 that says, because material is shown in open court in

1 accordance with the principles of open justice, the  
2 media are as of right entitled to a copy of it for  
3 onward distribution?

4 MR VASSELL-ADAMS: The fact of the existence of the CPS  
5 protocol would indicate to my Lady that there is no  
6 entitlement as of right, in that sense, as in an  
7 entitlement physically to take copies, that is within  
8 the gift of the party who has the power over that  
9 material. But as a matter of principle, in my  
10 respectful submission, the cases on article 10 make it  
11 very, very clear that courts are under a duty to make  
12 information available to the public where it's on an  
13 important matter of public interest, and in those  
14 circumstances, your Ladyship -- if your Ladyship were to  
15 rule that there's an overwhelming public interest case  
16 for publication of that material to the public at large,  
17 while there might be some debate over whether  
18 technically your Ladyship could order that that material  
19 be disclosed, I don't think there's any doubt but that  
20 it would be disclosed, and in those circumstances,  
21 I respectfully invite your Ladyship to make that ruling.

22 LADY JUSTICE HALLETT: Are you aware of the arguments that  
23 are about to come against you; that, in other words,  
24 Mr Hill is going to argue that this material could be  
25 abused, as I understand it, to assist terrorism?

1 MR VASSELL-ADAMS: I am aware in general terms that an  
2 assertion of that kind is about to be made.

3 LADY JUSTICE HALLETT: Well, we'll wait and see -- I won't  
4 ask you to reply as yet. We'll wait and see what the  
5 assertion is and then I'll hear your reply.

6 MR VASSELL-ADAMS: I'm very grateful.

7 LADY JUSTICE HALLETT: Thank you very much. Mr Hill?

8 Submissions by MR HILL

9 MR HILL: My Lady, Mr Vassell-Adams, and I have not had  
10 a chance to speak. May I add my gratitude to him for  
11 coming at such short notice? We've all been in  
12 positions where we've had to make submissions almost  
13 blind, and that almost applies to him today, although  
14 the scheme of his submission is very well understood.  
15 The point is this, and can I come straight to the  
16 point: it is not submitted on behalf of the  
17 Metropolitan Police, nor, so far as we are aware, on  
18 behalf of any other interested person that there should  
19 be any limit on the ability of the media, whether in  
20 print, screen or radio to report all the evidence that  
21 is given in these proceedings.  
22 Thus far, to be accurate about it, there has only  
23 been one limit placed upon that and that is in  
24 anticipation of the time that will come when a certain  
25 exhibit is viewed in court recovered from

1 Alexandra Grove which deals with, for want of a better  
2 phrase, bomb-making instructions.  
3 Your Ladyship has said that that should not find its  
4 way, that document, on to the website.  
5 That's not the thrust of Mr Vassell-Adams'  
6 submissions today, but that is the only limit. I should  
7 not be taken as saying, or intending, that the media  
8 should have any limit on reporting anything that  
9 Mr Keith has said in opening or in describing in print  
10 or on screen any of the exhibits that have been seen on  
11 the system in court.  
12 More than that, the Metropolitan Police entirely  
13 appreciates that, although it is a matter for you and  
14 not for us, there is undoubtedly a public interest in  
15 seeing and displaying some of the footage taken  
16 underground of the bombed carriages after the removal of  
17 those who tragically died on 7 July.  
18 However, and coming straight to the practical  
19 solution which we've advocated in paragraph 12 of our  
20 submission of 8 October, we submit that there are two  
21 reasons why the compilation previously provided by  
22 Mr Keith and his team and facilitated by the  
23 Metropolitan Police in their guise as coroner's officers  
24 should be further reduced.  
25 The two reasons are, firstly, because, as I have

1 submitted in writing, there are well-known examples  
2 which I can go through but which are set out at  
3 paragraph 13(b)(i) to (iv) of my document in which  
4 graphical representations of the scenes of atrocities  
5 have been converted --

6 LADY JUSTICE HALLETT: Mr Hill, I'm not sure this is  
7 a document -- it's now in my hands, thank you. Sorry,  
8 I have seen it before; I didn't actually have it to hand  
9 because we've all done this in a rush.

10 MR HILL: I've gone straight to practical solution because  
11 in my submission there's nothing between  
12 Mr Vassell-Adams and I on the principles; it's the  
13 practical solution in this case.

14 LADY JUSTICE HALLETT: Thank you.

15 MR HILL: So paragraph 13 deals with known examples provided  
16 to me by the Counter-terrorism Command of the  
17 Metropolitan Police where images have been found in the  
18 possession of a number of significant convicted  
19 terrorists which are set out in subparagraphs (b)(i) to  
20 (iv).

21 So insofar as there's a propaganda abuse objection,  
22 that is the material which I put before you to make that  
23 good.

24 But I shan't at the moment spend any further time on  
25 it, unless you wish me to, because the second objection,

1 which is strictly not for us to make, but which, in  
2 consultation with Mr Tibber -- he's kindly indicated  
3 a certain view and that is that the Metropolitan Police,  
4 having further edited the video compilation, have taken  
5 into account what we perceive was likely to be an  
6 objection on behalf of the bereaved families to the  
7 extent that the compilation of footage demonstrates, not  
8 only the precise location in which their loved ones  
9 died, but also demonstrates items of personal  
10 possessions, identifiable personal possessions discarded  
11 at the scene.

12 It is with that second putative objection in mind on  
13 behalf of the families that we took it upon ourselves  
14 over the weekend to draw up a shorter compilation and  
15 for my Lady, who hasn't seen it, can I say this: that  
16 the shorter compilation, which we recommend, does  
17 include underground footage at all three of the  
18 underground scenes, does include footage of all three  
19 bomb-damaged carriages and does in a small measure  
20 include internal images, moving internal images of those  
21 carriages.

22 So it contains, as it were, the same species of  
23 footage as Mr Keith and his team had put into their  
24 compilation, but we have reduced it just to give the  
25 timings. At Aldgate there's 50 seconds underground

1 including interior carriage shots. At Edgware,  
2 45 seconds. At King's Cross/Russell Square 40 seconds  
3 albeit not the actual carriage, another carriage of the  
4 train is shown, and at Tavistock, the number 30 bus,  
5 25 seconds.

6 What, therefore, has been taken out is that  
7 component of the internal carriage footage which  
8 demonstrates either blood -- there's no easy way of  
9 putting it -- blood and human remains left behind after  
10 the removal of bodies, or identifiable personal items.  
11 It's with that in mind that I have advertised to  
12 Mr Smith and to Mr Keith and his team that there are  
13 some pages within the core bundle of still photographs  
14 which we would submit should not find their way on to  
15 the website either.

16 There are three images at Aldgate, one at Edgware,  
17 one at King's Cross/Russell Square and one at Tavistock  
18 by way of still photographs which we say traverse the  
19 principle that we're attempting to put before you:  
20 namely, that personal possessions and unnecessarily  
21 distressing images should not be shown.

22 That, as I say, was my second submission. I've made  
23 it, as it were, in the knowledge that Mr Tibber,  
24 Ms Gallagher and her clients have viewed the shorter  
25 compilation which we brought to these proceedings and

1 they can speak for themselves. It's my understanding  
2 that they approve that shorter compilation and that  
3 represents the views of those families for whom they  
4 act.

5 LADY JUSTICE HALLETT: Sorry, as far as your first  
6 submission in relation to the glorification of these  
7 images, what are you saying about that now?

8 MR HILL: What I'm saying is that it is only the compilation  
9 of video footage which we've provided yesterday which  
10 should find its way on to the website.

11 That means that there is a longer compilation,  
12 which, of course, Mr Keith will use in this court, which  
13 everyone engaged in the proceedings can see and examine  
14 and which all members of the media can describe.

15 LADY JUSTICE HALLETT: Sorry, that wasn't my question. You  
16 misunderstood me. You are saying that the  
17 Metropolitan Police are content for the shorter  
18 compilation to be put on the public website without the  
19 fear of it being abused by those with terrorist  
20 sympathies?

21 MR HILL: Yes. The reason we make that submission is  
22 because we recognise that there is already a certain  
23 amount of imagery relating to 7 July which is in public  
24 and which is, therefore, just as available to terrorist  
25 abusers of the material as it is to legitimate

1 commentators such as members of the press.  
2 What we are keen to avoid, for the reasons that  
3 we've put forward in paragraphs 12 and 13, is the  
4 general availability of new footage not seen elsewhere  
5 and not currently in public: namely, moving images, not  
6 only of the interior of carriages, but of those  
7 interiors in terms that rather graphically demonstrate  
8 the loss of life that was occasioned at those scenes.  
9 LADY JUSTICE HALLETT: Mr Hill, I'm sorry to cut you short,  
10 the more I hear, the more it seems to me that I really  
11 need to see this shorter compilation before I can decide  
12 whether it satisfies the principles of open justice,  
13 albeit that there is, of course, no authority for the  
14 proposition that there is an entitlement to have this  
15 material on the public website, and, therefore, subject  
16 to further submissions and given that everyone has had  
17 to rush to put the arguments before me, I am inclined to  
18 say that your shorter compilation can go on the public  
19 website. This will give me an opportunity to see the  
20 compilation for myself and also for Mr Vassell-Adams to  
21 put any further submissions before me, if he wishes.  
22 I just don't feel that at the moment it would be  
23 right -- we haven't really got the time, without  
24 interfering with Mr Keith's opening unnecessarily -- for  
25 me to resolve this matter finally. I think it's, I'm

1     afraid, something that's going to have to wait,

2     Mr Vassell-Adams, I'm sorry.

3     MR VASSELL-ADAMS: When does your Ladyship propose to give  
4     a ruling?

5     LADY JUSTICE HALLETT: We need to get on with this opening.

6     It seems to me that this shorter compilation should  
7     satisfy those whom you represent for the short term at  
8     least, giving us all a chance to just take a breath and  
9     see where we go from here.

10    MR VASSELL-ADAMS: Is your Ladyship giving me an opportunity  
11    to respond in five minutes to the submissions that have  
12    just been made?

13    LADY JUSTICE HALLETT: No.

14    MR VASSELL-ADAMS: I was just checking.

15    LADY JUSTICE HALLETT: I'm sorry, Mr Vassell-Adams. We  
16    really have an enormously tight timetable. I do  
17    appreciate the concerns of those whom you represent, but  
18    you understand I have to balance a number of various  
19    factors and I think the best thing is for me to -- I'll  
20    stick with the ruling I've already given, but I will,  
21    once I've seen the compilation, if invited to do so,  
22    revisit the issue.

23    MR VASSELL-ADAMS: Will the media be given an opportunity to  
24    make further submissions on that occasion?

25    LADY JUSTICE HALLETT: Of course, and we'll try to give you

1 more notice next time.

2 MR VASSELL-ADAMS: I'm very grateful and I'm sure my clients  
3 would be very grateful if the issue is addressed as soon  
4 as it can practically be addressed in the context of  
5 these proceedings.

6 LADY JUSTICE HALLETT: Indeed. Thank you very much for  
7 coming.

8 Ms Gallagher, you were going to deal with the  
9 matter, I don't think I need to call on you any further  
10 at this stage. I think I understand your concerns and  
11 I won't be able to decide upon it until I've seen the  
12 compilation.

13 MS GALLAGHER: I should just say there's mixed views amongst  
14 our clients, so if I am making further submissions, I'll  
15 obviously represent the views of -- there are mixed  
16 views amongst our clients -- excuse me, I didn't have  
17 the microphone on -- so when I am making  
18 representations, I'll represent the view which Mr Hill  
19 has referred to, but also the alternative view which  
20 other clients of ours have, which is in favour, not of  
21 the sanitised version being released, but, in fact, of  
22 the fuller version being released. So I'll put both of  
23 those views.

24 LADY JUSTICE HALLETT: In which case, I am entirely  
25 satisfied my instincts were right. I need to see the

1 shorter compilation.

2 MR KEITH: My Lady, may I just add to that that we would  
3 welcome your ruling in principle in due course, because,  
4 of course, whatever practical solution Mr Hill presents  
5 will provide no principled answer to the issue  
6 concerning the photographs. So we, too, would welcome  
7 an opportunity to make one or two submissions on the  
8 point as well at an appropriate time.

9 LADY JUSTICE HALLETT: At the moment, so that everyone is  
10 clear, my ruling is that material will go on to the  
11 website as used in open court unless I receive  
12 objections.

13 At the moment, we have objections to this video  
14 footage, save for the shorter compilation, and we have  
15 objections to some of the still photographs and the one  
16 document.

17 MR KEITH: Indeed, they are, for the record, A21, 22, 23,  
18 B21, C34 and D13.

19 LADY JUSTICE HALLETT: But in principle, just so that  
20 Mr Vassell-Adams understands, my ruling is that unless  
21 there's objection, the material will go on the public  
22 website.

23 Thank you all very much.

24 Right. Yes, Mr Keith?

25

1 Opening statement by MR KEITH (continued)

2 MR KEITH: My Lady, before the short adjournment, I spoke of  
3 James Mayes who was one of those found dead in the first  
4 carriage of the Piccadilly Line train.

5 You may recall that I said he was on his way to work  
6 on the morning of 7 July, having returned the day before  
7 from a trip to Prague. I have been asked to make clear,  
8 and of course I do so quite willingly, that Mr Mayes was  
9 not, in fact, travelling to his place of work that  
10 morning, but rather to another location where he was due  
11 to attend a presentation.

12 I had also, just before the short adjournment,  
13 concluded my submissions in relation to Behnaz Mozakka.

14 May I now turn to Atique Sharifi?

15 Atique Sharifi was an Afghan who had been born in  
16 Mazar-i-Sharif and whose parents had both been killed in  
17 the Afghan civil war. He left Afghanistan for England  
18 in 2002 and, since 2002, he had been studying English at  
19 a college in west London and working part-time in order  
20 to send money back to his sister in Afghanistan.

21 He had spent the night of 6 July at a friend's house  
22 in Islington and, on the morning of 7 July, he was  
23 travelling back to Hounslow on the Piccadilly Line. He  
24 was 24 years' old when he died.

25 Monika Suchocka was a young Polish woman who had

1 graduated from the Academy of Economics in Poznan  
2 in April 2005 and had come to London to work for the  
3 summer.  
4 She was living with friends in Holloway and  
5 commuting daily to work in West Kensington catching  
6 a Piccadilly Line train from Caledonian Road station,  
7 and that was the routine that she appeared to have  
8 followed on that morning. She was 23 years' old.  
9 Mala Trivedi worked at Great Ormond Street Hospital  
10 as the pictures archiving and communication system  
11 manager. She was married with a grownup son and lived  
12 with her husband in north-west London. On the morning  
13 of 7 July, she appears to have followed her normal  
14 routine of travelling to King's Cross underground and  
15 then changing on to the Piccadilly Line to travel the  
16 single stop to Russell Square. She was 51 years' old.  
17 My Lady, a further four of the deceased were found  
18 dead on the tracks and, in their cases, two, there is no  
19 evidence that they survived the blast. May we look,  
20 please, for one moment at INQ00010283, page 12, where  
21 we can see the names of all those who ultimately died,  
22 having been first located on the tracks?  
23 The four to whom I make reference now are those four  
24 in relation to whom there is no evidence, as I say, that  
25 they survived the blast at all.

1 Arthur Frederick was found on the ground on the  
2 left-hand side of carriage 4. He was close to where  
3 Lee Harris and Samantha Badham, to whom I'll return in  
4 a moment, were found, and several of the witnesses who  
5 assisted them also refer in their statements to  
6 Mr Frederick. My Lady, he had been a police officer  
7 from the Caribbean island of Montserrat for over  
8 30 years before he returned in 1997. He moved to live  
9 in Seven Sisters in London and worked as a museum  
10 security guard. He was a calypso musician and earlier  
11 in his life he had recorded a hit single that is still  
12 played on that island. It appears that he regularly  
13 used the underground to travel to work and was, in all  
14 likelihood, doing so on the morning of 7 July.  
15 He was 60 years' old.  
16 Karolina Gluck's body was found a little way behind  
17 that of Mr Frederick on the same side of the train. She  
18 was a young Polish woman who lived in Finsbury Park with  
19 her sister, Magdalena.  
20 The evidence that we have is that she worked as  
21 a receptionist near Russell Square and that she commuted  
22 to and from work using the Piccadilly Line and it  
23 appears that she was travelling to work on the westbound  
24 train that morning.  
25 She was 21 years' old when she died.

1 Mihaela Otto's body was found on the other side of  
2 the train outside carriage 4.  
3 As you can see from the plan, she was found near the  
4 entrance to the link tunnel to which I've already made  
5 reference and many of the witnesses who approached the  
6 train through that tunnel referred to seeing her there.  
7 She was Romanian, but had been living in England since  
8 1984, and for much of that time she had lived with her  
9 sister and her family in Hendon. On the morning of  
10 7 July, she was travelling to her work as a dental  
11 technician in a laboratory in Central London. She was  
12 46.

13 Ihab Slimane's body was found on the left-hand side  
14 of the train outside carriage 3. It appears that he was  
15 first seen by PC Kevin Johnson, who walked some way up  
16 the side of the train while providing assistance to  
17 Lee Harris and Samantha Badham. Ihab Slimane was  
18 a young Frenchman who was living in Finsbury Park and  
19 working as a waiter in a restaurant near Regent Street.  
20 He was 24 years' old.

21 My Lady, a further four of the deceased also died in  
22 the first carriage, but we do expect to call some  
23 evidence to the effect that they survived the blast for  
24 a period of some minutes, although the evidence seems to  
25 suggest not long enough to enable the emergency services

1 when they arrived to take any effective action.  
2 Anna Brandt was a Polish citizen who was married but  
3 separated from her husband and who had two grownup  
4 children. She had been living in London with her  
5 brother in north London since 2004. She left home on  
6 the morning of 7 July to catch a westbound  
7 Piccadilly Line train from Wood Green to Gunnersbury in  
8 south-west London where she had cleaning work that day.  
9 The witness statement of Acting Chief  
10 Inspector Shields of the BTP contains a reference to  
11 someone we believe to be Anna Brandt in the front  
12 carriage of the train and we do not believe there to be  
13 any evidence from any of the first responders to the  
14 effect that she was alive.  
15 However, Mr Philip Patsalos, a surviving passenger  
16 from the first carriage, describes in his witness  
17 statement that he gave to the police a female passenger  
18 positioned very close to him who was initially alive but  
19 who died before the emergency services arrived. We  
20 believe it possible that that female passenger was  
21 Anna Brandt. My Lady, she was 41 years' old.  
22 Ojara Ikeagwu worked as a social worker in Hounslow.  
23 She lived in Luton and commuted to her work in west  
24 London by surface train and then the Piccadilly Line  
25 Tube. She was married and had three grownup children,

1 as well as an extended family in Nigeria where she had  
2 been born. A witness, Mr Akerele, was a survivor from  
3 the front carriage. In a statement that he provides, he  
4 describes being trapped underneath the body of a female  
5 passenger who was alive for a brief period after the  
6 bomb had exploded.

7 The evidence suggests that that female passenger may  
8 have been Ojara Ikeagwu. We intend to explore this  
9 question in evidence with the witness Mr Akerele and  
10 also with Mr Peter Taylor, a London Ambulance Service  
11 paramedic, who saw Mr Akerele lying on the floor of the  
12 first carriage trapped by what he describes in his  
13 statement as the body of an African lady. My Lady,  
14 Ojara Ikeagwu was 56 years' old.

15 Christian Small. Christian Small was born and  
16 brought up in England but had travelled and lived in  
17 West Africa and had taken the African name "Nyoja" in  
18 relation to his own. We will hear the evidence of  
19 Tracey Brade, a passenger on the bombed train, who had  
20 been standing on the platform at King's Cross when the  
21 train arrived. That train, like the train that  
22 followed, was packed and Tracey Brade described how  
23 Christian Small had, in fact, tried to board the earlier  
24 train, but had stepped aside to allow a lady passenger  
25 on instead.

1 As we know, both Christian Small and Tracey Brade  
2 did manage to board the next train, and many witnesses  
3 refer in their statements to a joke that he told before  
4 the train left King's Cross. As passengers were pushing  
5 themselves forward into the carriage, one of them asked  
6 loudly for passengers already in the carriage to move  
7 up. Christian Small replied, asking whether the  
8 passenger in question wanted him to sit on the roof.  
9 Many of the people there laughed. The train doors  
10 closed and, seconds later, the bomb exploded.  
11 One of the witnesses who had laughed at  
12 Christian Small's joke, Lillian Ajayi, spoke to him  
13 briefly in the seconds following the explosion. Another  
14 witness, Julie Gruen, saw him dead what seems to have  
15 been a few minutes later. He was 28 years' old.  
16 Philip Beer. Philip Beer lived with his mother in  
17 Boreham Wood in Hertfordshire. He was a hairdresser at  
18 a salon in Knightsbridge and, on the morning of 7 July,  
19 he travelled into London with a friend, Philip Barnes.  
20 We'll hear the evidence of Mr Barnes, who describes  
21 in his statement how, on what was, to them, simply  
22 a normal day, they had travelled by overland train to  
23 King's Cross and they went down to the underground  
24 station to catch a westbound Piccadilly Line train.  
25 They were unable to get on to the first train that

1 arrived but squeezed on to the front carriage of the  
2 next train. Mr Barnes managed to say a few words to  
3 Philip Beer in the confusion that followed the  
4 explosion. His evidence is that Philip's final words to  
5 him were words of reassurance, telling him that  
6 everything is going to be fine. They then became  
7 separated and didn't see or speak to each other again.  
8 Other witnesses give evidence of Mr Beer being alive  
9 during the period as those left in the front carriage  
10 awaited the arrival of the emergency services.  
11 Julie Gruen refers to him moaning and then going still.  
12 Paul Mitchell refers to Mr Beer lying next to him,  
13 telling him that he felt tired. The evidence suggests  
14 that he was still alive when the emergency services  
15 arrived in the carriage but, by that time, it may be  
16 that he had been very close to death.  
17 Peter Taylor, the London Ambulance Service paramedic  
18 who was assessing the injuries of the survivors,  
19 describes Mr Beer as having a puffed-out chest, which he  
20 suspected was indicative of massive internal injuries,  
21 and as having lost both his legs. He was initially  
22 unable to reach him because other casualties, including  
23 Susan Levy, to whom I shall refer to in a moment, were  
24 blocking the way.  
25 By the time Mr Taylor got to Mr Beer, he was no

1 longer breathing and had only a very weak pulse.  
2 Mr Taylor says in his witness statement that in  
3 those circumstances he had no option but to assess him  
4 as dead. Mr Beer was 22 years' old.  
5 Finally, my Lady, may I turn to the four deceased  
6 who were still alive when the emergency services reached  
7 the scene and who were evacuated from the train, and I'm  
8 going to deal with Samantha Badham and Lee Harris  
9 together.  
10 Samantha Badham and Lee Harris had both grown up in  
11 Hereford where they first met and they started going out  
12 in the early 1990s. By 2005 they were living together  
13 in Tottenham and they were planning to get married and  
14 have children. On that morning, they travelled into  
15 London together on the Piccadilly Line. There's no  
16 evidence as to where Sam Badham and Lee Harris were  
17 sitting or, more likely, standing before the bomb  
18 exploded. It is clear that they were in the first  
19 carriage of the Piccadilly Line train and it seems most  
20 likely that they were standing together near to one of  
21 the carriage doors, since they were both blown out of  
22 the train by the force of the blast and they were  
23 subsequently found lying very close to each other on the  
24 tracks.  
25 The schematic diagram on the screen shows where

1 Ms Badham and Mr Harris were found and, as you will see,  
2 they were on the left-hand side of the train facing up  
3 the tunnel in the direction of Russell Square outside  
4 carriage 4.

5 They both had terrible injuries, in particular to  
6 their lower limbs, but they were both alive and, at  
7 least for periods of time, conscious. Lying next to  
8 them, as I said a few moments ago, was the body of  
9 Mr Frederick.

10 Their position meant that they were not found  
11 immediately by the first responders because they were,  
12 of course, on the far side of the train from those  
13 approaching up the link tunnel from King's Cross and,  
14 unlike the doors nearest to the link tunnel, the doors  
15 on their side of the train had not been opened when the  
16 passengers were being evacuated. Thus it was that  
17 rescuers discovered Ms Badham and Mr Harris, not by  
18 seeing them, but as a result of hearing their screams  
19 and calls for help coming from underneath the train.  
20 Acting Inspector Stephen Mingay, whose name we saw  
21 in the BTP material, boarded the train at 09.20, some  
22 half an hour after the explosion. He describes in his  
23 statement hearing someone screaming from underneath the  
24 train whilst he was making his way to the front  
25 carriage.

1 PC Gerard Collins, who was waiting for the inspector  
2 at the rear of the train, describes hearing very  
3 distressed male and female voices, although he couldn't  
4 be sure which direction they were coming from. He  
5 stated in his statement that voices sounded anguished,  
6 as if they needed urgent help and, my Lady, the evidence  
7 seems to suggest that the voices that those police  
8 officers heard were those of Ms Badham and Mr Harris  
9 calling for help.

10 A few minutes later, three British Transport Police  
11 officers, PS Stephen Noon and PCs Charles McGrotty and  
12 Kevin Johnson approached the train up the link tunnel  
13 and boarded it. PC Johnson heard cries for help, which  
14 he eventually realised were coming from outside the  
15 left-hand side of the train. He managed to force open  
16 one of the doors on that side and he describes seeing  
17 three people on the track below. They were Ms Badham,  
18 Mr Harris and Mr Frederick.

19 PC Johnson climbed down from the train and, having  
20 established that Mr Frederick was dead, he did what he  
21 could to comfort Ms Badham and Mr Harris who were both  
22 conscious. He was aware that one of his colleagues was  
23 at that point returning to the surface to report on  
24 conditions on the train and to seek help.

25 Some minutes later, Mr Johnson, the PC, was joined

1 by London Ambulance Service medics who were triaging the  
2 casualties on the train. They were Messrs Peter Taylor,  
3 Alexander Ray and David Tompkins. They assessed  
4 Ms Badham and Mr Harris as priority 1 cases and  
5 confirmed that Mr Frederick was indeed dead. They then  
6 moved on further up the train.

7 Shortly after that, PC Johnson was joined at the  
8 scene by a paramedic, one of the helicopter emergency  
9 paramedics, Mr Nation, and thereafter by two further  
10 London Ambulance Service medics, Sam Sinclair and  
11 Adam Desmond.

12 With the help of officers from the London Fire  
13 Brigade and the Metropolitan Police Service, Ms Badham  
14 first and, a short while later, Mr Harris were evacuated  
15 from the tunnel. They were moved on to stretchers,  
16 lifted up into the train and then lifted out of the  
17 train again on the other side and carried up the link  
18 tunnel to King's Cross platform and there carried up the  
19 escalators to the ticket hall and then up the steps to  
20 the main concourse.

21 Perhaps I could show a photograph which is a still  
22 from the video that we've watched, INQ00010340 [INQ10340-1]. It  
23 shows an area on the left-hand side of the train, and  
24 you'll see white objects on the ground in the centre of  
25 the photograph. They are, we believe, surgical gloves

1 and from this and other evidence we believe that this  
2 photograph shows the area next to the train where  
3 Ms Badham and Mr Harris were found and treated before  
4 being evacuated.

5 Adam Desmond was supervising Ms Badham's care while  
6 she was being carried to the surface by London Fire  
7 Brigade firefighters. He noticed that she had stopped  
8 breathing on the last flight of stairs before reaching  
9 the surface, so as soon as they reached the surface, he  
10 started attempting to resuscitate her. He was joined  
11 and assisted by other London Ambulance Service members.  
12 Tragically, she did not respond and, after several  
13 minutes, Ms Badham was pronounced dead by a doctor,  
14 Dr Kehoe. My Lady, she was 35 years' old.

15 A number of London Fire Brigade and police officers  
16 assisted in placing Mr Harris on to a stretcher and then  
17 in evacuating him from the train and carrying him up the  
18 tunnel to King's Cross. One of those officers, whose  
19 evidence we shall hear, was Police Sergeant Robert Spry.  
20 Having been brought to the surface, Mr Harris was placed  
21 into the ambulance, manned by Joanne Wiggett and  
22 Stephen Roberts. A HEMS doctor, a helicopter emergency  
23 doctor, who had just arrived at King's Cross having  
24 redeployed from Aldgate, a Dr Wrigley, was asked to  
25 accompany them to hospital, but Mr Harris' heart stopped

1 beating shortly before they reached the  
2 Royal London Hospital. Dr Wrigley and Joanne Wiggett  
3 performed resuscitation, CPR, and managed to get his  
4 heart beating again. On arrival at hospital, he was  
5 transferred to the care of hospital staff.  
6 My Lady, he remained at Royal London Hospital for  
7 just over a week and we'll hear evidence about the  
8 intensive treatment that he received there. Sadly, that  
9 treatment was to no avail and he died on 15 July 2005.  
10 He was 30 years' old.  
11 May I now turn to Shelley Mather? Several of the  
12 London Ambulance Service witnesses who will be called to  
13 give evidence talk of two female casualties who were  
14 lying together on the floor of the first carriage. If  
15 we could look at plan INQ00010283, page 9, firstly  
16 there is a consensus in the evidence that the two ladies  
17 were lying very close to each other in the area of the  
18 door space near seat 27 which we can see is in the  
19 bottom half of the carriage as we look at it on the  
20 right-hand side of the bank of five seats.  
21 A London Ambulance Service officer,  
22 Mr William Kilminster will describe finding them.  
23 The first of those two ladies was Susan Harrison.  
24 She survived, although she was very badly injured and  
25 lost her left leg, and we anticipate that we will be

1 hearing evidence from her.

2 The second lady who was lying underneath her was

3 Shelley Mather. Shelley Mather was a young

4 New Zealander who was living in London while working as

5 a guide taking tour groups all over Europe. As you

6 know, my Lady, she died at the scene.

7 My Lady, you will have seen it suggested in the

8 King's Cross/Russell Square scene report that the person

9 lying on top of Shelley Mather was, in fact, Susan Levy.

10 May I say at this stage that we believe that to be

11 erroneous. I will come to Susan Levy's case in

12 a moment, but the evidence suggests that she was, in

13 fact, lying further up the carriage near seats 13 and

14 14.

15 Susan Harrison, who is actually a doctor, has

16 provided a statement in which she describes how

17 immediately after the explosion she was very focused on

18 her own injuries and, in particular, on applying

19 a tourniquet to her leg. She subsequently became more

20 aware of her surroundings and realised that she was

21 lying on top of somebody else. Shelley Mather was lying

22 on her back on the floor and Susan Harrison was lying on

23 her back across Ms Mather's hips and legs. Ms Harrison

24 apologised to Ms Mather for lying on her and explained

25 that she couldn't move. She asked her if she was in

1 pain and Ms Mather said she wasn't. The two held hands  
2 and spoke together, for a period that Ms Harrison  
3 estimates as half an hour, until help arrived.  
4 My Lady, other evidence suggests that the period was  
5 probably a little longer than that.  
6 Ms Harrison states that she cannot remember the  
7 detail of their conversation, only that they tried to  
8 reassure and console each other.  
9 When help did arrive for them, it was initially in  
10 the form of three London Ambulance Service medics,  
11 Stacy Rixon, who was a crew member of the first  
12 ambulance to arrive at King's Cross, Tracey Russell and  
13 Liam Whittaker, who had both walked up the tunnel from  
14 Russell Square station.  
15 We'll hear the evidence from all three of those  
16 witnesses in due course, but they will describe how  
17 Susan Harrison was moved from her position on top of  
18 Ms Mather and then out of the first carriage towards  
19 Russell Square.  
20 When Ms Harrison had been removed, the medics spoke  
21 to Ms Mather, who said that she was finding it difficult  
22 to breathe. Liam Whittaker and Stacy Rixon examined her  
23 and concluded that she had suffered a collapsed lung,  
24 known as a pneumothorax. They tried to treat her by  
25 inserting a needle into her chest, but without success,

1 and the decision was then made to move her from the  
2 carriage.  
3 My Lady, the statements of those witnesses make very  
4 clear one matter which perhaps deserves emphasis at this  
5 point: namely, the appalling conditions in which all the  
6 rescuers worked in the first carriage of this train.  
7 Not only was the carriage dark, smoky and fiercely hot,  
8 but in part it had been totally destroyed. Not only  
9 were the medics short of basic equipment -- for example,  
10 Susan Harrison and Shelley Mather were carried from the  
11 train on improvised stretchers made from items of  
12 clothing -- the rescuers had to negotiate the bodies of  
13 the injured, the bodies of the dead and the large number  
14 of body parts that were spread in profusion in this part  
15 of the carriage.  
16 The conditions were typical in essence of each of  
17 the underground bombsites but the evidence suggests that  
18 they were most severe on this train.  
19 Those factors combined to make the task of moving  
20 Ms Mather out of the first carriage extremely difficult.  
21 The medics and police officers who were assisting them  
22 struggled to keep footholds on the damaged, broken and  
23 slippery floor, and they struggled to carry her body.  
24 It appears that they initially tried to lift her without  
25 a stretcher, but then had to put her down and hastily

1     construct a stretcher of sorts.

2     DS Carney of the British Transport Police, who was

3     one of the police officers helping to carry her,

4     provided his high-visibility jacket to use as

5     a stretcher. The evidence is that Ms Mather was

6     conscious and in pain during this process of manoeuvring

7     her to the end of the carriage, through the driver's cab

8     and down the steps at the front of the train, a process

9     which took some time.

10    In addition to the three medics and Detective

11    Sergeant Carney, we'll hear evidence of other police

12    officers who provided their assistance and who tried to

13    comfort Ms Mather during this time. PC Whelan, PC Hill

14    and PC Helen Skeggs.

15    Some of the witnesses state that Shelley Mather

16    stopped breathing as she was still being carried out of

17    the train. Others state that she was still alive when

18    she was placed at the tracks at the front of the train

19    but that she stopped breathing shortly thereafter.

20    All the witnesses agreed that a doctor, the identity

21    of whom has not been established, examined Ms Mather

22    after she had been placed on the track and pronounced

23    her dead.

24    Stacy Rixon states that she closed her eyes and

25    covered her with a blanket. She was 26.

1 My Lady, I referred to Susan Levy. Susan Levy was  
2 married with two grownup sons. She lived with her  
3 husband in Hertfordshire and she worked as a temporary  
4 legal secretary in London. On 7 July, she was on the  
5 second day of a placement near Tavistock Square. She  
6 travelled with her younger son on an overground train  
7 into London and changed on to the Piccadilly Line at  
8 Finsbury Park.

9 As I've already mentioned, the evidence that we have  
10 suggests that Ms Levy was found lying on the floor of  
11 the first carriage of the train near the seats that are  
12 marked 13 and 14 on the plan on the screen.

13 That evidence comes from Peter Taylor, who was the  
14 first London Ambulance Service paramedic on scene at  
15 King's Cross, and who, as I've already said, was one of  
16 the team of medics engaged in triaging the casualties on  
17 the train, that is assessing the severity of their  
18 injuries.

19 He refers in his statement to a female casualty  
20 lying in that position who was subsequently moved out of  
21 the carriage on a stretcher. He mentions that the  
22 person did not appear to have any physical injuries to  
23 her limbs but was having trouble breathing. It's  
24 apparent from a subsequent passage of his statement, to  
25 which I'll return in a moment, that the casualty was

1 Susan Levy.  
2 My Lady, we've been unable from the statements to  
3 identify who it was that carried Ms Levy out of the  
4 first carriage, whether she was triaged at that point or  
5 if anyone stayed with her. Those are matters that we'll  
6 explore during the evidence. But what we do know is  
7 that perhaps a little time later the helicopter doctor,  
8 Alistair Mulcahy came across Susan Levy lying on  
9 a stretcher in the second carriage. He stated that she  
10 appeared very unwell and told him that she couldn't  
11 breathe. She was covered in soot and had extensive  
12 lower limb injuries with open wounds.  
13 Dr Mulcahy determined that Susan Levy needed urgent  
14 treatment and that it would be difficult to undertake  
15 the necessary procedures in the cramped conditions of  
16 that carriage. He therefore instructed a nearby fire  
17 crew to carry her to the Piccadilly Line platform at  
18 King's Cross. This they did, but by the time of her  
19 arrival at the platform, she was unconscious and gasping  
20 for breath. The doctor then worked on Ms Levy for  
21 a period of approximately 10 minutes on the platform.  
22 He was assisted by a number of medics whose evidence  
23 we'll hear: Phil Nation, the helicopter paramedic who  
24 had assisted Sam Badham and Lee Harris; Alexander McRae,  
25 an LAS paramedic; and Peter Taylor, the London Ambulance

1 Service paramedic who had first seen Ms Levy in the  
2 front carriage of the train.

3 Dr Mulcahy and the paramedics inserted a line into  
4 Ms Levy's neck to provide her with fluid and they  
5 intubated her to help her to breathe. Her condition  
6 improved a little and she was carried up to the surface.  
7 Once above ground, she was put into an ambulance manned  
8 by Lauren Vale and Keith Bernasconi, whose evidence we  
9 will hear. The doctor also got into the ambulance and  
10 it departed for the Royal London Hospital.

11 On arriving at hospital, she was rushed into theatre  
12 and underwent surgery. Sadly, the doctors, whose  
13 evidence we will hear, were unable to save her life.  
14 She died at the Royal London at about 1.27 pm on that  
15 day.

16 Her husband poignantly observed in the statement  
17 that he provided to the police that it was the same  
18 hospital in which she had been born. She was 53 years'  
19 old when she died.

20 My Lady, may I now turn, please, to  
21 Tavistock Square?

22 The last 13 of the deceased with whom these  
23 proceedings are concerned were killed by a bomb blast on  
24 the number 30 bus at Tavistock Square. As at other  
25 scenes, some died instantly but others did not.

1 The explosion on the bus, as I've already explained,  
2 took place almost exactly an hour after the earlier  
3 near-simultaneous explosions on the three Tube Lines.  
4 My Lady, it is a common theme of the evidence  
5 relating to the three underground bombings that they  
6 took place on what had been, until that moment, a normal  
7 summer's morning. The commuters on the trains had been  
8 experiencing a largely unexceptional journey to work and  
9 the emergency services had had, therefore, no inkling of  
10 what was to come.  
11 None of this, of course, is true of the  
12 Tavistock Square bomb. The number 30 bus was by no  
13 means an ordinary commuter bus. It had departed from  
14 its set route having been forced to turn off the  
15 Euston Road by police cordons outside King's Cross  
16 station.  
17 As we shall hear, the bus driver, Mr Psaradakis, had  
18 no idea how to get back on to his route and had to ask  
19 a traffic warden for directions only seconds before the  
20 blast took place. The bus was full of passengers whose  
21 journeys had been disrupted by the chaos in the  
22 underground system. Indeed, it appears that very few of  
23 the passengers had intended to catch a bus at all that  
24 morning.  
25 Some of the passengers on board had actually been at

1 the scene of the Edgware Road bomb blast an hour  
2 earlier. Louise Barry, Tony Cancellara, Tania Calabrese  
3 and Angela Griffiths had all, it seems, been on  
4 a Hammersmith & City Line train that had been at the  
5 Edgware Road platform when the bomb exploded on the  
6 Circle Line train just outside that station.  
7 As their bus sat in traffic, surrounded by the sound  
8 of sirens, the passengers discussed between themselves  
9 what might have caused the disruption that morning  
10 including, as we shall hear from the evidence, the  
11 possibility of terrorist attacks.  
12 By the time the number 30 bus reached  
13 Tavistock Square, many of the passengers on board had  
14 indeed telephoned family and friends to reassure them  
15 that they were alive and well.  
16 The emergency services were on the scene at  
17 Tavistock Square far more quickly, as I described this  
18 morning, than at the other scenes. The simple reason  
19 for that is that they were already close-by attending  
20 King's Cross and Russell Square stations. Many of the  
21 first police officers on the scene had been manning  
22 traffic cordons on the Euston Road and ran the few  
23 hundred yards to the bus on hearing the explosion.  
24 The first ambulance on the scene, manned by  
25 Jessica Green and Nadene Conway, had been tasked to

1 attend Russell Square and had been proceeding there when  
2 it was waved down as it passed Tavistock Square, and  
3 I provided the times of that attendance this morning.  
4 Nor was it only the emergency services above ground  
5 who heard the explosion. In the darkness of the  
6 devastated first carriage of the Piccadilly Line train,  
7 and in the tunnel between the train and Russell Square  
8 station, rescue workers deep underground heard the  
9 blast. It was so loud they thought that it might have  
10 been a secondary explosion on the train.  
11 My Lady, a further feature of the events at  
12 Tavistock Square which is worthy of mention at this  
13 point, and which was undoubtedly highly fortuitous for  
14 many of those injured, was the fact that the explosion  
15 took place outside the doors of the headquarters of the  
16 BMA, the British Medical Association. As we shall hear,  
17 this meant that doctors who had been working at or  
18 attending meetings at the BMA, GPs, obstetricians,  
19 orthopaedic surgeons and the like, were in the road in  
20 Tavistock Square treating casualties from the bus almost  
21 before the smoke had cleared.  
22 The scene, my Lady, needs little by way of  
23 explanation or introduction from me.  
24 In contrast to the dark and inaccessible tunnels  
25 where the explosions had taken place an hour earlier,

1 this bomb exploded in daylight on a busy and well-known  
2 thoroughfare in the centre of London. Moreover, as  
3 everyone is aware, since 7 July the photographs of the  
4 number 30 bus have become a visual symbol of the events  
5 of that day. Thus, although there are maps and diagrams  
6 in the core bundle, which we'll look at in a moment,  
7 I don't propose to look at them now. Rather, may I ask  
8 that the video again be played?

9 (Video played)

10 My Lady, before I turn to the evidence relating to  
11 the individual deceased, may I take you back to one of  
12 the issues on the list of provisional issues. It's  
13 INQ00010440.

14 LADY JUSTICE HALLETT: I don't think we need to pull up the  
15 list. I remember the issue very well, Mr Keith.

16 MR KEITH: Issue 6 on the list of issues asks whether  
17 a decision ought to have been taken prior to the  
18 explosion at Tavistock Square to close some or all of  
19 the transport network.

20 May I say immediately that those representing  
21 Transport for London have properly undertaken to provide  
22 a witness statement addressing that particular issue in  
23 detail. It's not yet ready, but we are promised that it  
24 will be served soon, and certainly I'm sure it will be  
25 available well before we come to the Tavistock Square

1 evidence in January. In those circumstances, it's  
2 perhaps not necessary for me to say much, but may I make  
3 two preliminary observations?  
4 First, it is apparent from much of the disclosure  
5 that we have already received, including the Network  
6 Control Centre recordings that we heard played  
7 yesterday, that the fact that the explosions on the  
8 underground had been caused by bombs did not become  
9 apparent to those controlling events at a strategic  
10 level for some considerable time.  
11 To take an example, the final two NCC calls that we  
12 heard played yesterday, which were both timed at  
13 09.32 -- that is only 15 minutes before the explosion at  
14 Tavistock Square -- both demonstrate uncertainty as to  
15 whether the explosions had been caused by bombs or by  
16 loss of a power cable, and, therefore, it would seem  
17 unlikely that any final decision or assessment had been  
18 reached by that stage in a way that would have permitted  
19 a decision to be taken to shut the bus network.  
20 Second, it's clearly at least questionable whether  
21 the closure of the bus network or the transport network  
22 generally will have been an appropriate response to  
23 three bombs on the underground because, as we will hear  
24 in evidence, the disruption to the underground caused  
25 tens of thousands of commuters to spill out on to the

1 streets, many of them then seeking alternative forms of  
2 transport.  
3 Closing the bus network would have added  
4 significantly to the disruption and, therefore, it was  
5 not a decision that would have been taken lightly, even  
6 if consideration had been given to it, but that is  
7 a matter which we will hear more about in due course.  
8 My Lady, may I now turn then, please, to the  
9 13 people who were killed by the bomb at  
10 Tavistock Square?  
11 Of that number, we expect to hear evidence that six  
12 were alive for a period after the blast. With regard to  
13 the other seven, there is no evidence that they survived  
14 even for a short while.  
15 My Lady, the bodies of five of those who appear to  
16 have died instantly were found in the wreckage of the  
17 bus, namely Anat Rosenberg, Neetu Jain,  
18 Anthony Fatayi-Williams, Shyanuja Parathasangary and  
19 Philip Russell. The other two deceased who appear to  
20 have died instantly were among a number of passengers  
21 sitting on the top deck of the bus who were blown into  
22 the air by the force of the explosion and landed away  
23 from the bus. They were Giles Hart and Jamie Gordon.  
24 Anat Rosenberg. Anat Rosenberg was born and brought  
25 up in Israel. She came to live in Britain in the

1 mid-1980s and, in 2005, was working for the children's  
2 charity, NCH, in Highbury Park. She had spent the  
3 evening of 6 July with her boyfriend, John Falding,  
4 watching a production of Twelfth Night in Regent's Park.  
5 She had set off from Marylebone the next morning, at  
6 about 9.00 am, to go to work. She phoned him shortly  
7 afterwards to tell him about the disruption on the  
8 underground and again a little later, by which stage she  
9 was at Euston trying to get on to a bus.  
10 A witness on the lower deck of the number 30 bus  
11 whose evidence we shall hear, Tad Gryclewicz, stated in  
12 his police witness statement that he was sitting next to  
13 Anat Rosenberg on the bus. He saw her speaking on her  
14 mobile phone. He added that she was, in his words,  
15 "looking around and appeared nervous".  
16 As the number 30 bus entered Tavistock Square,  
17 Anat Rosenberg made her final call to Mr Folding. He  
18 answered and she was still speaking to him when the bomb  
19 exploded. She was 39 years' old.  
20 Neetu Jain was born in India but moved to London  
21 with her parents when she was an infant and grew up in  
22 Hendon. She was a computer analyst and, in 2005, was  
23 working for a company in Hoxton Square. She lived in  
24 a flat, which she owned, near her parents' home in  
25 Hendon. She had a long-term boyfriend whom she planned

1 to marry.

2 On the morning of 7 July, Ms Jain set off for work  
3 as usual on the southbound Northern Line from Hendon.  
4 Her journey on the underground was halted at Euston.  
5 She telephoned her sister to say that she had been  
6 evacuated from the Tube because of a power surge and  
7 would be completing her journey by bus. It seems likely  
8 that she boarded the number 30 bus outside Euston  
9 station and was probably seated in the upper deck next  
10 to Hussain.

11 My Lady, you may recall that Ms Jain was identified  
12 in the Tavistock Square scene report at the early part  
13 of this year as one of the deceased who had survived for  
14 a period after the explosion. That assertion arose from  
15 an ambiguity in the witness statement of a doctor,  
16 Dr Michelle Du-Feu, who described treating a casualty  
17 meeting Ms Jain's description. The evidence of that  
18 witness has since been clarified and it is now clear  
19 that she did not treat or even see Neetu Jain on that  
20 day. The individual to whom she was referring was  
21 probably Miriam Hyman.

22 The position, my Lady, therefore, is that there is  
23 no evidence that Ms Jain was alive for any period of  
24 time after the explosion. Indeed, in the light of the  
25 injuries that she suffered, it is most unlikely that she

1 was. Ms Jain was 38 years' old when she died.  
2 Anthony Fatayi-Williams. Anthony Fatayi-Williams  
3 was born and brought up in Nigeria, although, as  
4 a teenager, he had attended school and then college in  
5 Paris and England. He attended Bradford University and  
6 shortly afterwards was recruited by AMEC, the  
7 multinational engineering firm based in the City of  
8 London.  
9 Like Ms Jain, Mr Fatayi-Williams lived in Hendon and  
10 commuted to the City on the Northern Line. Also, like  
11 her, on the morning of 7 July, he was evacuated from the  
12 Tube at Euston station. But he rang his work to tell  
13 them that he would continue his journey to work on the  
14 bus, and then it seems he boarded the number 30 bus. He  
15 travelled on the lower deck towards the rear.  
16 Several witnesses who were positioned outside the  
17 bus report seeing a pair of legs protruding from the  
18 wreckage at the back of the bus after the bomb had  
19 exploded. My Lady, the evidence suggests those legs  
20 belonged to Mr Fatayi-Williams.  
21 One witness, Georgina Ford, had been a passenger on  
22 the lower leg of the bus and had been sitting very close  
23 to Mr Fatayi-Williams. After the explosion, she found  
24 herself still inside the bus but trapped beneath the  
25 wreckage. In the statement that she gave to the police

1 she stated that, whilst she was, in her own words  
2 "wriggling" and "crawling" out from underneath the  
3 debris, she saw a black male lying on a pile of bodies.  
4 He had blood coming out of his mouth and she assumed  
5 that he was dead. The evidence suggests, my Lady, that  
6 that was Mr Fatayi-Williams. He was 26.  
7 Shyanuja Parathasangary. Shyanuja Parathasangary,  
8 known to her family as "Shyanu", was born in Sri Lanka  
9 but moved to the United Kingdom with her family when she  
10 was very young. She and her sister, to whom she was  
11 very close, were brought up by their parents in London.  
12 For some years before 2005, Ms Parathasangary had  
13 worked for the Royal Mail. In July 2005, she was  
14 assistant purchasing officer in the Old Street office  
15 and commuted there from her home in Kensal Green.  
16 Ms Parathasangary was sitting towards the rear of the  
17 lower deck of the number 30 bus, next to one of the  
18 nearside windows. She was sitting immediately behind  
19 Sam Ly, to whom I will return shortly.  
20 Like Sam Ly, she was crushed by debris falling from  
21 the upper deck. Unlike him, she appears to have been  
22 killed instantly. Many witnesses refer to having seen  
23 her body, which was clearly visible, on the nearside of  
24 the bus. She was 30 years' old when she died.  
25 Philip Russell. Philip Russell had been born and

1 brought up in Kent and had studied business studies at  
2 Kingston University. In 2005, he was working as a team  
3 leader in the new business proposal group at JP Morgan  
4 Asset Management.

5 On the morning of 7 July, Mr Russell was on his way  
6 to work. His normal commute took him from Oval station  
7 in south London on the Northern Line to Moorgate. On  
8 that morning, as a result of the disruption caused by  
9 the earlier bombs, the Northern Line trains were not  
10 stopping at Moorgate but continuing on to Euston where  
11 they were terminating.

12 It seems likely that Mr Russell found himself at  
13 Euston station and that he boarded the number 30 bus  
14 there.

15 At 9.30 he telephoned his work to tell them that he  
16 was running late.

17 Mr Russell was sitting towards the rear of the lower  
18 deck next to one of the offside windows. Following the  
19 explosion, his body was visible from the road, but  
20 because he was positioned on the side of the bus that  
21 faced away from the BMA building, far fewer witnesses  
22 reported seeing him than did, for example,  
23 Ms Parathasangary or Mr Ly. One witness who did appear  
24 to see Mr Russell's body was the Greek paramedic  
25 Mr Petropouleas. In the statement that he gave to the

1 police, he described seeing what appears to have been  
2 Mr Russell on the right-hand side of the bus and being  
3 certain that he was dead. Mr Russell was 28 years' old  
4 when he died.

5 Giles Hart. Giles Hart lived in Essex, was  
6 married with two children. For many years, Mr Hart had  
7 been an active member of the Polish Solidarity Campaign  
8 in the United Kingdom, and it was through his  
9 involvement with this organisation that he had first met  
10 his wife, Danuta. After his death, he was posthumously  
11 awarded the Knight's Cross and the Order of the  
12 Polish Republic by the President of Poland in  
13 recognition of his services to the solidarity movement.

14 On the morning of 7 July, Mr Hart was travelling  
15 from his home in Hornchurch to Islington where he worked  
16 for British Telecom. He usually travelled by Tube and  
17 it appears that he, too, had been forced to take a bus  
18 following the closure of the underground network.

19 Mr Hart was sitting towards the rear of the upper  
20 deck of the bus. The force of the explosion blew him  
21 off the bus and several witnesses, such as  
22 Dr Julia Phillips and PC Debbie Russell-Fenwick, refer  
23 to him lying in the street behind the bus.

24 Dr Phillips records that she felt for a pulse but  
25 was unable to find one. Mr Hart was 55.

1 Jamie Gordon. Jamie Gordon was born in London but  
2 had spent much of his childhood in Zimbabwe.  
3 In July 2005 he was living with his girlfriend and  
4 working, as he had been for some nine years, for City  
5 Asset Management in Old Street. The night before he had  
6 gone out with friends from work and had stayed overnight  
7 at the flat of one of his colleagues. The next morning,  
8 he set off on his way to work and, at 9.30 am, he  
9 telephoned his office to say he had reached Euston and  
10 was getting on a bus. We know that the bus he boarded  
11 was the number 30 bus.

12 Mr Gordon was sitting towards the rear and on the  
13 nearside of the upper deck. He was probably sitting  
14 next to Miriam Hyman, to whom I will return in a moment.  
15 Like her, he was thrown from the bus by the force of the  
16 explosion and he was discovered lying in an open  
17 basement area next to the BMA building.

18 Could I briefly invite perhaps the court's attention  
19 to photograph 7 at the bottom of page D6 of the core  
20 bundle, which is INQ00010285 at page 3? [INQ10285-3]

21 The photograph in the far bottom right-hand corner  
22 of that page shows the basement area outside the BMA.

23 Mr Gordon was 30 years' old when he died.

24 My Lady, I now turn to the six deceased in respect  
25 of whom there is some evidence that they survived the

1 blast for at least a period of time.  
2 Shahara Islam worked as a cashier at the Co-op Bank  
3 in Islington. She lived with her family in Plaistow in  
4 East London. Like the rest of her family, she was  
5 a practising Muslim. Ms Islam was making her way to  
6 work on the morning of 7 July, but it appears that her  
7 journey was disrupted by the closure of the underground  
8 network. She found herself outside Euston station and  
9 it seems that there she bumped into a friend from work,  
10 whose name was Emma Plunkett, and we shall hear evidence  
11 from her.

12 The two friends spoke and looked together for a bus  
13 that would take them to Islington. In the statement  
14 that she gave to the police, Ms Plunkett said that her  
15 preference had been to get a cup of tea and wait for the  
16 queues to die down, but that Ms Islam, whom she had  
17 known as "Shaz" had wanted to get to work. They found  
18 the number 30 bus that was rapidly filling up and they  
19 pushed their way on to it. The lower deck was crowded  
20 so they went upstairs and they sat together towards the  
21 back, on the offside. Ms Plunkett explains in her  
22 statement that because neither she nor Ms Islam had ever  
23 taken that bus before, they did not realise it had been  
24 diverted from its route. They were simply talking and  
25 looking out for landmarks close to their work so they

1 could get off in the right place.

2 When the bomb exploded, both Ms Plunkett and

3 Ms Islam were blown off the back of the bus. My Lady,

4 on the screen, there is a diagram showing the probable

5 positions of the deceased outside the bus following the

6 explosion. We can see the name of Ms Islam on the

7 left-hand side of the five names there recorded.

8 Ms Plunkett hit the side of the black cab being

9 driven by a Mr Kelman, whose evidence we'll hear, and,

10 indeed, she landed half underneath it. That is the

11 vehicle, my Lady, that is marked on this plan. It, in

12 fact, was originally marked in the colour, but on this

13 plan it is one of the vehicles immediately adjacent to

14 the bus.

15 Mr Kelman, the driver of the cab, will give evidence

16 to the fact that she was seen lying in the road very

17 shortly after the explosion. He thought that she was

18 dead.

19 Another witness, Mr Evenden, will simply state, we

20 believe, that she had her eyes open but was not moving.

21 My Lady, the evidence that Ms Islam may have

22 survived the blast, albeit for a very short time, comes

23 from a witness, Jit Lodhi, who was a surgeon and one of

24 those who rushed out of the BMA building to attend to

25 the injured very shortly after the blast. He gave

1 a statement to police in 2006 and at our request has  
2 recently provided a further statement clarifying his  
3 evidence.

4 He was shown photographs to prompt his memory and  
5 his evidence now is that he saw Shahara Islam being  
6 attended by a colleague of his from the BMA in the road  
7 shortly after the blast. He states that she was alive  
8 but was clearly dying and the only movements that she  
9 made was that of blinking her eyes. She died, in his  
10 words, a couple of minutes after he had arrived.

11 Several other witnesses describe seeing Ms Islam's  
12 body thereafter. PC Bannister states that he placed  
13 a blanket over her body to preserve her dignity.

14 Ms Islam was 20 years of age when she died.

15 William Wise. William Wise lived with his wife in  
16 west London. He was an IT specialist with  
17 Equitas Holdings at their offices near Liverpool Street  
18 in the City where he travelled each morning on the  
19 Hammersmith & City line.

20 On the morning of 7 July, he set off to work on the  
21 Tube and, like so many of the other passengers on the  
22 bus, his journey on the underground must have been  
23 interrupted.

24 At 9.20, he telephoned his wife and he said that he  
25 had been told that there had been a power surge,

1 although he had overheard Transport for London employees  
2 talking about an explosion. He told his wife that he  
3 would see her later.

4 At the time of the explosion, Mr Wise was seated on  
5 the lower deck and at the very back of the number 30 bus  
6 next to the offside window.

7 Several minutes after the explosion, Inspector Perry  
8 of the Metropolitan Police boarded the wrecked bus. In  
9 the statement that he made at the time, he described  
10 seeing a man with a beard sitting, in his words, towards  
11 the rear of the bus, and the evidence suggests that this  
12 man was Mr Wise.

13 Inspector Perry states that this man asked for help  
14 and then passed out, and he states further that the  
15 man's skin was a terrible colour that he'd seen before  
16 and associated with moribund victims.

17 My Lady, we're aware of no other witnesses who saw  
18 Mr Wise alive after the explosion. He sustained, in  
19 fact, an extremely serious head injury and it seems very  
20 likely that he died shortly thereafter, after speaking  
21 those few words to Inspector Perry. He was 54 years'  
22 old.

23 Miriam Hyman. Miriam Hyman lived in north London  
24 with her parents and on the morning of 7 July she was  
25 travelling to Canary Wharf where she worked for

1 a publishing company. In a statement that he gave to  
2 the police, Ms Hyman's father stated that he had spoken  
3 to her on the phone at about 9.40 that morning, although  
4 it was probably a little earlier than that. Mr Hyman  
5 had heard news reports on the radio of problems on the  
6 underground and he was concerned about his daughter and  
7 telephoned her. She answered and told him that she was  
8 standing outside King's Cross station, having been  
9 evacuated from a Tube train.  
10 He urged her to sit and to have a cup of coffee,  
11 which she said she would do.  
12 We do not know whether she had that cup of coffee.  
13 What we do know is that, shortly afterwards, she boarded  
14 the number 30 bus, probably a little way up the road at  
15 Euston station. The evidence suggests that she was  
16 sitting towards the rear of the upper deck in an aisle  
17 seat on the nearside of the bus.  
18 As I've said, she was probably sitting next to  
19 Jamie Gordon. If she was sitting there, she was also  
20 probably sitting directly in front of Hussain. She was  
21 blown off the bus by the force of the explosion and  
22 landed on the pavement outside the BMA building.  
23 We shall hear evidence of two witnesses who attended  
24 to Ms Hyman in the minutes after the explosion. Both  
25 Clive Featherstone, a web designer who worked at the BMA

1 and Richard Collins, a commuter who was passing by on  
2 foot, provided statements to the police in which they  
3 described attending to a female casualty who we believe  
4 was Miriam Hyman. Both men stayed with her for only  
5 a few minutes. It does not appear that they overlapped  
6 with each other and it's not entirely clear which one  
7 had arrived first.

8 Mr Featherstone saw Ms Hyman on the ground as he  
9 walked out of the BMA main entrance. He saw that she  
10 had suffered severe injuries to her lower limbs, so he  
11 knelt down beside her and held her left hand and spoke  
12 to her attempting to reassure her. She moved her body  
13 twice while he was with her, but he saw no signs of life  
14 from her face, although her eyes were open.

15 Another man approached them, felt for a pulse, and  
16 told him that she was dead.

17 Mr Featherstone didn't think she was dead. He could  
18 still feel some warmth, but he left to attend to other  
19 casualties.

20 Richard Collins saw Ms Hyman on the pavement as he  
21 approached the scene from the direction of the  
22 Euston Road. He, too, knelt beside her, held her hand  
23 and spoke to her. He described her as being awake but  
24 not talking. He stayed with her for about two minutes  
25 talking to her throughout. At the end of the time, he

1 was told to move away by a policeman who was  
2 establishing a cordon around the bus.

3 A third witness, Dr Michelle Du-Feu, describes in  
4 a statement that she gave to the police in early 2006  
5 the treatment of a casualty who meets Miriam Hyman's  
6 description. This was the statement that was initially  
7 thought to be a reference to Ms Jain. But, as I've  
8 said, Dr Du-Feu has now clarified her evidence in the  
9 further statement and is confident that she did indeed  
10 attend, amongst others, to Ms Hyman.

11 On her initial examination she found her to be  
12 unconscious with a serious head injury, her eyes were  
13 open but she was unresponsive. She described her as  
14 being in a very poor condition, and she left to attend  
15 other casualties. When she returned, Ms Hyman was dead.  
16 She was not breathing and had no pulse and her pupils  
17 were fixed and dilated.

18 My Lady, these events all took place within five  
19 minutes or so of the explosion. In his statement,  
20 Professor William Dunlop describes leaving the BMA  
21 building at about that time and finding Ms Hyman already  
22 dead. He covered her body with a blanket to preserve  
23 her dignity and went to help treat other casualties in  
24 the road. She was 32 years' old when she died.

25 Marie Hartley. Marie Hartley lived in Lancashire

1 with her husband and their two young sons. She was an  
2 artist and worked for many years for Hambledon Studios  
3 in Accrington.

4 On 7 July, she and her colleague and friend,  
5 Camille Scott, whose evidence we will hear, travelled to  
6 London to attend an event at the Islington Design  
7 Centre. They made an early start. Marie Hartley  
8 collected Camille Scott from her house at 6.30 in the  
9 morning. From there they drove to Preston railway  
10 station and caught a train to London. The train arrived  
11 at Euston at about 9.20. They found the underground had  
12 been closed so they decided to travel to Islington by  
13 bus.

14 Ms Hartley and Ms Scott boarded the number 30 bus  
15 outside Euston and sat towards the rear of the upper  
16 deck on the nearside. They were probably sitting just  
17 behind Ms Plunkett and Ms Islam. Like them, Ms Hartley  
18 and Ms Scott were both blown off the bus by the force of  
19 the explosion and they landed in the road behind.

20 The first person to attend to Ms Hartley perhaps was  
21 PC Ashley Walker who had been directing traffic in  
22 Upper Woburn Place and who had run to the scene on  
23 hearing the explosion. He describes Ms Hartley lying in  
24 the road, alive, but very seriously injured, and he saw  
25 that she was bleeding from her mouth.

1 Awani Choudhary, an orthopaedic surgeon from the  
2 BMA, describes assisting a fellow doctor in treating  
3 Ms Hartley in the road. He recalls that she was  
4 "bleeding from the mouth with an injury, possibly to her  
5 chest and/or her abdomen". He thought that she was very  
6 seriously ill. It's possible that the other doctor to  
7 whom Mr Choudhary was referring was Dr Du-Feu, whom I've  
8 already mentioned, because in her statement, she  
9 describes treating Ms Hartley both in the road outside  
10 the BMA, including giving her oxygen, and also later in  
11 the courtyard within the BMA curtilage.  
12 After 15 or so minutes, Ms Hartley was carried into  
13 the BMA courtyard by, amongst others, PC White,  
14 PC Ashley Walker and PC Robert Farrugia. PC Farrugia  
15 stated that Ms Hartley was unconscious and that the  
16 operation to carry her into the courtyard was directed  
17 by the orthopaedic surgeon, Mr Choudhary.  
18 The various witnesses do agree that Ms Hartley died  
19 shortly after being brought into the BMA courtyard.  
20 Both Dr Du-Feu and Mr Choudhary record a line being  
21 placed into her arm although both also thought that they  
22 had themselves undertaken this task, which seems  
23 unlikely.  
24 Mr Choudhary also recalls that at this point  
25 Ms Hartley was still bleeding from the mouth and her

1 breathing was slowing. Jessica Green, who was in the  
2 first ambulance to arrive at Tavistock Square, describes  
3 examining Ms Hartley and concluding that she was dead.  
4 Camille Scott suffered very serious leg injuries and  
5 had also been carried from the road into the BMA  
6 courtyard for treatment. In her statement, she  
7 describes looking over and seeing that a blanket had  
8 been placed over Ms Hartley and knowing that she had  
9 died.

10 Ms Hartley was 34 years' old.

11 Gladys Wundowa. Gladys Wundowa lived in East London  
12 with her husband and two teenage children. She had  
13 a number of jobs, one of which was a cleaner at  
14 University College London. My Lady, she left her home  
15 at about 4.00 am that morning to go to work. She didn't  
16 see any of her family because her husband was working  
17 a night shift and her children were both asleep. When  
18 she completed her job, she walked to a bus stop to catch  
19 a bus to Hackney. She was carrying a microwave oven, in  
20 fact, in a trolley bag, which had become surplus to  
21 requirements at the university and which she had been  
22 given.

23 As the events of the day unfolded, the microwave  
24 oven was to have some significance because, as we saw  
25 from the contemporaneous reports, the police who went on

1 board the bus were concerned that it might be  
2 a secondary device.  
3 Gladys Wundowa boarded the number 30 bus at  
4 Warren Street before it reached Euston station. At  
5 least by the time the bus reached Tavistock Square she  
6 seems to have been one of only a few people on board who  
7 had intended to use the bus that morning and she sat in  
8 a seat at the rear of the upper deck.  
9 When the explosion occurred, she was another of  
10 those who were blown off the upper deck and landed in  
11 the street.  
12 Anthony Stavely, whose evidence we shall hear, was  
13 sitting in a stationary car a short distance behind the  
14 bus. The statement that the police took from him  
15 in July 2005 contained the following passage:  
16 "What happened only took a second or less, but  
17 I remember seeing a black lady, dressed in black, flying  
18 into the air from what seemed to be the centre of the  
19 explosion."  
20 Mr Stavely went on to describe getting out of his  
21 car and approaching the lady who was lying in the road.  
22 She had initially been moving her head, but then she  
23 stopped. Mr Stavely assumed that she had died.  
24 In fact, Mrs Wundowa, who we are confident is the  
25 lady that Mr Stavely saw was not dead because she was

1 attended to by a passer-by who held her hand and  
2 reassured her, and then by Mr Choudhary, the orthopaedic  
3 surgeon to whom I've already referred in connection with  
4 Marie Hartley.

5 Mr Choudhary assessed Gladys Wundowa and found that  
6 she could not speak or move her toes. He felt that she  
7 was in immediate danger. The evidence is that she was  
8 moved inside the BMA courtyard after about 15 minutes.  
9 She was carried on one of the window frames from the  
10 bus. One of those who carried her was PC Bannister, who  
11 in his statement describes talking to her to keep her  
12 awake.

13 Mr Choudhary continued to treat Mrs Wundowa in the  
14 BMA courtyard. He was assisted by an off-duty GP who  
15 had been due to attend a course at the BMA that morning,  
16 Claire Hulyer, and an off-duty ambulance emergency  
17 technician, Christopher Lawson, who had volunteered his  
18 services at the Tavistock Square cordon.

19 All three gave a similar account of Mrs Wundowa's  
20 condition gradually deteriorating.

21 A defibrillator machine, which was being used to  
22 monitor her heart, suggested that the heart was being  
23 compressed, her breathing ceased and her pulse decreased  
24 and then ceased.

25 Mr Lawson, the off-duty ambulance technician,

1 attempted to resuscitate her and the helicopter  
2 emergency doctor, Dr Teasdale, whose evidence we'll  
3 hear, performed a minor surgical procedure on her but  
4 without success. He pronounced her dead.

5 There is a small discrepancy in the evidence as to  
6 precisely the time of her death.

7 Mr Choudhary stated she died at 11.20, but  
8 PC Andrew Croft, to whom Dr Teasdale had pronounced  
9 Mrs Wundowa dead, gave the time at 10.40. We consider  
10 the latter time, my Lady, that is to say less than an  
11 hour after the explosion, to be the accurate time. She  
12 was 50 years' old when she died.

13 Sam Ly. Sam Ly was a young Australian whose parents  
14 had fled Vietnam in the 1970s. In 2005, Sam Ly was  
15 living in the United Kingdom with his Australian  
16 girlfriend whom he had met whilst they were both at  
17 university in Melbourne.

18 The precise details of Mr Ly's journey on the  
19 morning of 7 July are not known, but we do know that he  
20 was on board the number 30 bus by the time it reached  
21 Tavistock Square, sitting on the lower deck.

22 Louise Barry was another passenger on the lower deck  
23 whose evidence we shall hear and, in a statement  
24 provided to the police, she recalls that she spoke to  
25 Mr Ly before the explosion. They talked about what they

1 understood then to be the power surges or explosions  
2 that had caused the disruption that morning, and about  
3 the previous day's decision to award London the  
4 2012 Olympics.

5 After the explosion, Mr Ly was trapped in his seat  
6 with his head and arms hanging out of a broken window on  
7 the nearside of the bus, that is the side facing the BMA  
8 building.

9 No doubt, because of his prominent position, he was  
10 seen by a large number of witnesses.

11 Many of those witnesses make reference to a man in  
12 a trenchcoat standing next to the bus holding Sam Ly's  
13 head. My Lady, if I can ask you to look at the  
14 photograph of the bus at INQ00010345 at page 1 [INQ10345 - not for  
publication], I think

15 we can see a gentleman in such a coat standing very  
16 close to the nearside of the bus. It looks as if he's  
17 adjacent to the overhead light, but he's not, he's  
18 behind it. He's, in fact, behind the blue sign and the  
19 lamp post we can see there from the cursor, thank you.  
20 We believe that he is the man to whom the witnesses  
21 refer and, although it's not possible to see Mr Ly in  
22 the photograph, he was indeed holding Mr Ly's head at  
23 the time that the photograph was taken.

24 LADY JUSTICE HALLETT: Pausing there, Mr Keith, we need --  
25 what's happened about this particular still?

1 MR KEITH: This photograph is photograph D14, to which no  
2 objection has been taken, but on account of the fact  
3 that it is, I see, possible to enlarge the photograph to  
4 a very considerable degree, I think it should probably  
5 be added to the same list.

6 LADY JUSTICE HALLETT: For the time being, this is not to be  
7 put on the public website until I've had a chance to  
8 consider it further. It was the enlargement that then  
9 caused me concern.

10 MR KEITH: Thank you, my Lady.

11 Inspector Ciaran Dermody of the  
12 British Transport Police was one of the first police  
13 officers to arrive at Tavistock Square. He boarded the  
14 bus and in his witness statement he states that Mr Ly  
15 was trapped by debris on top of him. He recounts how he  
16 was moaning and that he had blood on his head and his  
17 neck. PC Sims and PC Neville Lazenby arrived at  
18 Tavistock Square also with Inspector Dermody and they  
19 both refer to Mr Ly in their own evidence.

20 PC Sims describes the inspector asking the man in  
21 the trenchcoat to hold Mr Ly's head and, as I say, we've  
22 not yet been able to identify the man. PC Lazenby  
23 describes the man stepping forward and holding Sam's  
24 head and reassuring him. He also states that he tried  
25 to lift the debris that was pinning him to his seat, but

1 was unable to do so.

2 Mr Ly was eventually released from the wreckage of  
3 the bus by the Fire Brigade, probably about 30 or  
4 40 minutes after the initial explosion. From the  
5 evidence, it seems likely that he was the last living  
6 casualty to be removed from the bus and we'll hear  
7 evidence from the station officer who commanded the  
8 operation.

9 In his statement, that officer, Station  
10 Officer Ellis, describes talking to Mr Ly whilst he was  
11 being cut out of the debris by firemen using their  
12 cutting equipment.

13 One of the firemen involved, Fireman F, states that  
14 Mr Ly was screaming in pain while he was being removed  
15 from the bus.

16 He was taken on a makeshift stretcher first into the  
17 BMA courtyard and then into the building itself. We'll  
18 hear evidence from a number of individuals who attended  
19 and treated him: Dr James Dunn, Dr Michelle Drage and  
20 Dr David Tovey, who were all at the BMA building that  
21 morning, and Deborah Hodge and Jessica Green,  
22 respectively a nurse and an emergency medical  
23 technician, who together attended to him, comforted him  
24 for the period of half an hour or more before he was  
25 placed in an ambulance. He appears, my Lady, to have

1     been conscious throughout most of that period.  
2     The evidence suggests that Mr Ly was taken by  
3     ambulance the short distance from the BMA building to  
4     University College Hospital shortly before 11.00 and  
5     that he was admitted to the A&E department a few minutes  
6     later. He underwent surgery but, later that night, was  
7     transferred to the National Hospital for Neurology and  
8     Neurosurgery in Queen Square. He remained in hospital  
9     for a week, but the doctors there, tragically -- and we  
10    will hear from them in due course -- were unable to save  
11    his life.

12    Mr Ly's elderly father made the journey to London  
13    from Australia, arriving on 10 July, but Mr Ly died, as  
14    I said, during the evening of 14 July 2005. He was  
15    28 years' old.

16    My Lady, that concludes my opening. Tomorrow we'll  
17    commence the evidence.

18    LADY JUSTICE HALLETT: I wonder whether this might be  
19    a convenient moment -- I can rise so that those who  
20    don't wish to see the compilation can leave -- for me to  
21    see the edited version, Mr Hill?

22    MR KEITH: Certainly.

23    MR HILL: Certainly.

24    LADY JUSTICE HALLETT: Do I take it that others might wish  
25    to leave? So shall I rise and then we can see who's

1 left?  
2 MR KEITH: Fair enough, my Lady.  
3 LADY JUSTICE HALLETT: When I return, I shan't be in open  
4 court, it will just be a question of my viewing the  
5 footage.  
6 10.00, please, subject to that.  
7 (3.40 pm)  
8 (The inquests adjourned until 10.00 am the following day)  
9  
10