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£0.90  
Wednesday 08.04.09  
Published in London and Manchester  
guardian.co.uk

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# Revealed: video of police attack on man who died at G20 protest

● Footage shows man thrown to ground by officer

● Guardian to hand dossier to police watchdog

Paul Lewis

Dramatic footage obtained by the Guardian shows the man who died at last week's G20 protests in London was attacked from behind and thrown to the ground by a baton-wielding police officer in riot gear.

Moments after the assault on Ian Tomlinson was captured on video, he suffered a heart attack and died.

The Guardian is preparing to hand a dossier of evidence to the police complaints watchdog. It sheds fresh light on the events surrounding the death of the 47-year-old newspaper seller, who had been on his way home from work when he was confronted by lines of riot police near the Bank of England.

The submission to the Independent Police Complaints Commission (IPCC) includes a collection of testimonies from witnesses, along with the footage, shot at about 7.20pm last Wednesday, which shows Tomlinson at Royal Exchange Passage. The film reveals that as he walks, with his hands in his pockets, he does not speak to the police or offer any resistance.

A phalanx of officers, some with dogs and some in riot gear, are close behind him and try to urge him forward.

A Metropolitan police officer appears to strike him with a baton, hitting him from behind on his upper thigh.

Moments later, the same policeman rushes forward and, using both hands, pushes Tomlinson in the back and sends him flying to the ground, where he remonstrates with police who stand back, leaving bystanders to help him to his feet.

The man who shot the footage, a fund manager from New York who was in London on business, said he had attended the protests out of curiosity. He said: "The primary reason for me coming forward is that it was clear the family were not getting any answers."

The Guardian's dossier also includes a sequence of photographs, taken by three



Video footage shows Ian Tomlinson being violently knocked to the ground by a Metropolitan police officer in riot gear

people, showing the aftermath of the attack, as well as witness statements from people in the area at the time.

A number of witnesses provided time and date-stamped photographs which substantiated their accounts.

Some said they saw police officers attack Tomlinson.

Witnesses said that, prior to the moment captured on video, he had already been hit with batons and thrown to the floor by police who blocked his route home.

One witness, Anna Branthwaite, a photographer, described how in the

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Full coverage of the police's clash with Ian Tomlinson, including the video footage in full

minutes before the video was shot, she saw Tomlinson walking towards Cornhill Street.

"A riot police officer had already grabbed him and was pushing him," she said. "It wasn't just pushing him - he'd rushed him. He went to the floor and he did actually roll. That was quite noticeable."

"It was the force of the impact. He bounced on the floor. It was a very forceful knocking down from behind. The officer hit him twice with a baton when he was lying on the floor."

"So it wasn't just that the officer had pushed him - it became an assault. And then the officer picked him up from the back, continued to walk or charge with him, and threw him."

"He was running and stumbling. He didn't turn and confront the officer or anything like that."

The witness accounts contradict the official version of events given by police.

In an official statement on the night of Tomlinson's death, the Metropolitan police made no reference to any contact with officers and described attempts by police medics and an ambulance crew to save his life after he collapsed - efforts which they said were marred by protesters throwing missiles as first aid was administered.

The force said officers had created a cordon around Tomlinson to give him CPR.

"The officers took the decision to move him as during this time a number of missiles - believed to be bottles - were being thrown at them," it said.

Yesterday, the IPCC began managing an investigation by City of London police into the circumstances of Tomlinson's death after the Guardian

Now it's time for justice, says family

Paul Lewis

It was, they said, the missing piece of the jigsaw. Ian Tomlinson's family have remained publicly silent in the week since he died.

His widow and children have found recent days extremely traumatic and have been keen not to prejudice the police investigation into his death. But after viewing footage that clearly shows him being assaulted from behind and pushed to the ground by a police officer, the family said they wanted justice.

The dead man's son Paul, 26, said: "My understanding - I've spoken to Barry who works with him on the Evening Standard stall, is he left there about 7 o'clock. And through CCTV and pictures that I've been shown he got refused access on a number of barricades that police had set up. And the missing jigsaw puzzle was what happened to him when he got into Royal Exchange Passage. I think what we've just seen has answered a lot of questions."

After watching the footage with his widowed mother, Julia, he said: "Now, seeing the video I can say the police did have contact with Ian. Whether that was a cause to his death we are not to know. I am sure we will get to the bottom of it. I think what we've seen has answered a lot of questions. And justice will be justice now." He added: "More evidence is coming out every day and I'm sure this isn't going to be the last."

Mrs Tomlinson, 52, was too distraught to comment. "I'm just lost for words."

The family want investigators to interview the officer who pushed Tomlinson to the ground, and the two dog handlers seen close behind him in the footage. "We want answers: why? Ian clearly had his arms in his pockets and back towards the police. There is no need for them to step in towards him. It clearly shows that Ian did have an altercation. Now we can say, yes he did. Up until now it has been 'if'. But now we've seen it, we want answers."

"Now we've seen this footage, we just want to ask for witnesses. People that [saw] or do have any more footage that can back it up. We'd be grateful for them to come forward."

## 98-year-old shares the secret of quake survival: crochet

John Hooper L'Aquila

Whatever faults Maria D'Antuono may have, wasting time is not among them.

The 98-year-old villager, from Tempera, near L'Aquila, became the latest survivor yesterday to be dragged from the rubble left by Monday's devastating earthquake in the Abruzzo region of central Italy. For 30 interminable hours, she lay below the ruins of her house, a few miles from the epicentre.

So what did she do to while away the time, not knowing whether she would live or die as rescue workers dug towards her? The answer, it seems, was "crochet".

According to the Ansa news agency,

D'Antuono was pulled from the rubble to cheers from the crowd and briefly answered questions from a reporter for Silvio Berlusconi's Mediaset television network before she taken to hospital. Asked how she had passed the time since her house had collapsed on her, she reportedly said she had been busy with her hook and wool.

She was given a packet of crackers, but had a request that left onlookers even more astonished than before - and gave an entire new dimension to the concept of *bella figura* (which roughly translates as "keeping up appearances"). Before leaving for hospital, she said, she wanted a comb.

Earlier, alpine rescue specialists managed to pull a young woman, Marta

Valente, from the ruins of her house in L'Aquila after an excruciatingly delicate, five-hour operation. "There were dangerous beams very close by," said a member of the team who identified himself only as Aldo. "We had to make sure that we didn't set off a collapse as we tried to free her legs."

Valente was found still lying in the bed where she was asleep when the



Despite the chaos wrought by the huge earthquake in central Italy, rescuers plucked two survivors from the rubble

earthquake struck, but with a concrete beam less than 20 centimetres away.

Her rescue and that of D'Antuono were among the few glimmers of hope on a day that saw the death toll rise to 207 as more lifeless bodies were pulled from the remains of houses, hostels and blocks of flats.

Onna, a village of 300 a few miles from Tempera, was the worst-hit location: the number of victims there rose to 39. Rescue workers said there were no signs of more bodies. But the provincial governor, Stefania Pezzopane, cautioned: "This is a village of old people. If their children don't come to say who is missing, no one will ever know."

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# UK bottom of league for economic gloom

## Confidence lower than any leading country - poll

### Only oil-rich nations buck the trend of pessimism

Julian Glover

Economic confidence is lower in Britain than in any other leading country, according to a worldwide poll published yesterday. The research, which involved questioning 20,325 people in 25 countries including all the G8 economies, has underlined the extent of economic gloom, with only a handful of oil-rich countries still optimistic about the immediate future.

The data, gathered by the WIN network of pollsters including ICM in Britain, is the second in a series tracking the impact of recession. Even consumers in previously fast-growing economies, such as China and India, are pessimistic and people around the world expect their incomes to fall over the next year.

For the second time, Britain comes bottom of the worldwide table. People in Britain are less positive about their prospects, less trusting of banks and the stock market, and less convinced by government action than almost anywhere else, the poll finds. Although there are signs the plunge in confidence is bottoming out, few people appear to expect any rapid improvement.

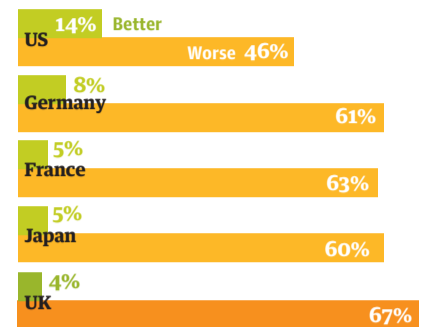
Only 4% in Britain think the economic situation is likely to improve in the next three months, while 67% think it will worsen - higher than in other countries.

In Britain, people give the government 3.4 marks out of 10 for ability to manage the financial situation. Only Japan is lower, on 2.9. The British government's score is down from 4.5 in the first WIN series, from January, and also well below the EU average. People in other countries have been reassured by government action. Brazil scores 6.4 out of 10, the Netherlands 6.4, and Germany 4.6.

As in the previous WIN poll, the British government's low rating could simply reflect the severity of the national position. The research was carried out well before last week's G20 summit in London, which boosted Gordon Brown's rating in a Populus poll published yesterday.

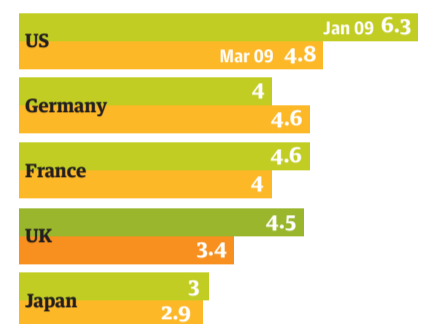
Nonetheless, the lack of confidence in Britain is striking. Trust in the banks is 3.3 out of 10 - down from 4.2 since the first WIN poll. In Spain, banks score 4.7, in the Netherlands 6.4, and in Canada 6.1. Compared with Britain, confidence in the markets has fallen less sharply in most other countries, and in some, such as Germany and China, it has even risen.

In the next three months do you think the economic situation in your country will be better or worse?



SOURCE: WIN

What is your level of trust in the government to manage the financial situation? Scale 1 - 10



SOURCE: WIN

Taken as a whole, the results suggest that economic nerves are starting to steady. Britain, while still full of gloom, is more positive about economic prospects than the first WIN poll indicated. In January 78% thought things would get worse; that figure has fallen by 11 points.

Least optimistic about their prospects are the established European economies, plus Japan. The US, where only 46% think the national economic situation will worsen over the next three months, forms part of a middle group. Asian countries appear most positive: in India 33% think things will get worse, and 25% say they will improve. Overall, 55% of people in G8 countries expect further economic decline. In Brazil, Russia, India and China, the score on this aspect is 29%.

The face-to-face and online polling could have been affected by differing sample sizes but it still suggests Britain is suffering a greater loss of confidence than almost anywhere else in recession.

In Britain the research was carried out online, by ICM in February, with a sample of 1,039. The worldwide data was collected between February and March this year.

Simon Jenkins, page 29 »

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## Revealed: video of police attack at G20 protest

« continued from page 1

published photographs of him on the ground and witness statements indicated he had been assaulted by police officers.

The IPCC's commissioner for London, Deborah Glass, said: "Initially, we had accounts from independent witnesses who were on Cornhill, who told us that there had been no contact between the police and Mr Tomlinson when he collapsed.

"However, other witnesses who saw him in the Royal Exchange area have since told us that Mr Tomlinson did have contact with police officers.

"This would have been a few minutes before he collapsed. It is important that we are able to establish as far as possible whether that contact had anything to do with his death."

The IPCC added that Tomlinson was captured on CCTV walking onto Royal Exchange Passage.

"This is the aspect of the incident that the IPCC is now investigating," it said.

It was here the video was shot. A post mortem carried out by a Home Office

pathologist last Friday revealed Tomlinson died of a heart attack. Prior to seeing the dossier of evidence, Tomlinson's family said in a statement: "There were so many people around where Ian died, and so many people with cameras, that somebody must have seen what happened in the Royal Exchange passageway.

"We need to know what happened there and whether it had anything to do with Ian's death.

We know that some people who were at the protest may not feel comfortable talking to the police.

"People are putting pictures on the internet, writing on blogs and talking to journalists. But we really need them to talk to the people who are investigating what happened."



Seeking justice: Ian Tomlinson's widow Julia and his son Paul yesterday



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## G20 death

**Video**  
Watch the protest footage in full online  
[guardian.co.uk/multimedia](http://guardian.co.uk/multimedia)

# 44 seconds of video that raise serious questions for police

**Lawyers say footage may lead to criminal charges**

**Fears crucial information may have been overlooked**

**Afua Hirsch**  
Legal affairs correspondent

The investigation into the death of Ian Tomlinson will inevitably lead to an independent inquiry, lawyers say. And they believe new evidence obtained by the Guardian means the case must be referred to the Crown Prosecution Service to consider whether criminal charges should be brought against any police officers.

Tomlinson's death during the G20 protest in the City of London is already under investigation. But the Independent Police Complaints Commission, which is responsible for considering serious incidents or allegations of misconduct, has said that it is not yet carrying out its own inquiry but managing one being undertaken by the City of London police.

"If there are allegations that the death was caused or contributed to by unlawful actions of the police, then a police investigation would not be satisfactory," said Harriet Wistrich of Birnberg Peirce, the solicitors who represented the family of Jean Charles de Menezes.

"The IPCC should clearly run its own independent investigation which could lead to a referral of the case to the Crown Prosecution Service to decide whether to bring a criminal prosecution against the officers."

"If there is evidence of an assault, even if there is evidence to suggest there was a lawful defence to the assault, then it has got to be referred to the CPS."

The conduct of investigations into fatal police incidents has been under scrutiny since the death of De Menezes, who was shot by police at Stockwell tube station in 2005. In that case, an IPCC report identified serious weaknesses in the Metropolitan police's handling of critical information.

Experts fear that crucial evidence from the scene of Tomlinson's death may have been overlooked. "Speed is of the essence," Nick Bowen, a barrister, said. "It is absolutely vital that the IPCC approach

every investigation of this nature with a completely open mind. In the De Menezes case, they appear to have leapt to certain conclusions presumably on the basis of information that was provided to them by the police, which they should have been sceptical about."

"If an IPCC investigation is going to be effective, then its investigators should be at the scene of the incident ensuring that evidence is preserved at the very earliest opportunity," said Jules Carey of Tuckers solicitors, who has handled a number of police complaint cases. "Cases are solved by effective early action and in this case the golden hour is long passed."

Critics say recent decisions not to prosecute officers, including the De Menezes case where the CPS decided not to charge individual officers despite the fact that the inquest jury disbelieved key parts of the officers' accounts, suggest a prosecution in the latest instance is unlikely.

Figures obtained by the charity Inquest show that in cases where an inquest has delivered a verdict of unlawful killing, there have been only seven prosecutions of officers since 1990. "If you look at the record of cases where somebody's death has been caused by actions of the police, there have been hardly any prosecutions brought," Wistrich said. "The record is really, really poor."

Questions are also being asked about the conduct of the police in the aftermath of the investigation, when contact between Tomlinson and the police - now clearly shown on the footage obtained by the Guardian - was strenuously denied.

"It is likely that there will be evidential difficulties because the incident was not promptly, immediately and independently investigated," Bowen said. "Information about the identification of the officers involved and crucial evidence relating to who may have struck Mr Tomlinson may have been lost."

As well as the potential for losing time-sensitive evidence, concerns have been raised that initial responses denying Tomlinson's contact with the police may have been misleading.

"An IPCC report on the de Menezes case was critical of what they identified as serious weaknesses by the Metropolitan police in the handling of critical information in the immediate aftermath of the Stockwell shooting," Carey said.

## What the video footage shows:

### Scene 1 23 seconds



The first frame shows Tomlinson in front of at least six riot officers with shields and batons walking south down Royal Exchange Passage. Two officers with dogs are close behind him. He has his hands in his pockets and is walking slowly away from police. No other protesters or bystanders can be seen in the area

### Scene 3 30 seconds



The same riot officer who raised his baton lunges at Tomlinson from behind. The officer's face is concealed. His helmet is marked 'MP', denoting Metropolitan police. He forcibly pushes Tomlinson with both hands, on the back. Tomlinson still has his hands in his pockets and his back to the officers

### Scene 5 37 Seconds



Tomlinson is sitting up on the pavement, his arms outstretched, apparently remonstrating with the five officers who have assembled around the corner of the passage. The police do not go to his assistance. He spends around ten seconds saying something to them. Two bystanders have come to his aid and are attempting to lift him off the ground

### Scene 2 29 seconds



An officer in riot gear appears to use his left hand to strike Tomlinson on the back of his upper leg with a baton. It is not clear whether contact is made but Tomlinson appears to wince. Tomlinson still has his hands in his pockets. He has his back to the riot officers and two dog handlers who are closest.

### Scene 4 31 seconds



Tomlinson is propelled forward to the ground with a great deal of force. The officer who struck him is bent forward, as if having exerted force. A second officer with a riot shield is nearby. His face is also concealed. As he falls forward, Tomlinson's arms are outstretched in an attempt to protect himself from the fall as he crashes to the pavement

### Scene 6 64 seconds



More than 30 seconds after being shoved to the ground, Tomlinson has been lifted to his feet. The final footage of him alive shows him walking past the line of police dog handlers, who have formed a cordon blocking off Royal Exchange passage. Witnesses describe seeing him stumbling and looking glazed. He is walking east along Cornhill, away from police. About three minutes later, he collapsed

## Official account

### How police view changed

The official account of the events surrounding the death of Ian Tomlinson has altered sharply in the past week.

He collapsed and died shortly after 7:30pm last Wednesday, when police were still coralling protesters in a cordon near the Bank of England. A statement issued by the Met at 11.36pm described how police were told by a member of the public that a man had collapsed. Two police medics examined him and called for a London ambulance crew, but the statement said police decided to move Tomlinson, who had stopped breathing, because protesters were throwing missiles at them.

The statement made no mention of any prior contact with Tomlinson. The following day, journalists were briefed by police that he was not a protester, had not been involved with police or been in a crush and had died of natural causes outside of the police cordon.

Independent witnesses subsequently challenged the account, maintaining that one bottle was thrown and that one

protester used a loudhailer making it clear that a man had been injured and was being assisted by police and ambulance.

The following day the Independent Police Complaints Commission (IPCC) confirmed it had received a referral from the police and would make a decision about its level of involvement after considering CCTV footage and post-mortem results. This week, the IPCC confirmed that it would manage an investigation by City of London police into the circumstances of police contact with Tomlinson.

IPCC Commissioner for London, Deborah Glass, said: "Initially we had accounts from independent witnesses who were on Cornhill, who told us that there had been no contact between the police and Mr Tomlinson when he collapsed."

However, other witnesses have since told us that he did have contact with officers. This would have been a few minutes before he collapsed. It is important that we are able to establish whether that contact had anything to do with his death."

## Metropolitan police statement

Wednesday 1 April 23:36pm

A member of the public went to a police officer on a cordon in Birch Lane, junction with Cornhill to say that there was a man who had collapsed round the corner.

That officer sent two police medics through the cordon line and into St Michael's Alley where they found a man who had stopped breathing. They called for LAS support at about 19:30.

The officers gave him an initial check and cleared his airway before

moving him back behind the cordon line to a clear area outside the Royal Exchange Building where they gave him CPR.

The officers took the decision to move him as during this time a number of missiles - believed to be bottles - were being thrown at them. LAS took the man to hospital where he was pronounced dead.

The Directorate of Professional Standards at both the MPS and City of London Police have been informed. The IPCC has been informed.

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## G20 death

# Witnesses tell of dogs, batons and an attack by police

From protesters to journalists to bystanders, those who saw the events leading up to Ian Tomlinson's death speak out



Paul Lewis

The main protests of the day had ebbed away but hundreds of people were still penned inside a police cordon near the Bank of England around 7pm last Wednesday when newspaper seller Ian Tomlinson started on his journey home through the City. He never made it. What happened in Tomlinson's final half hour before he collapsed and died of a heart attack is now the subject of an inquiry on behalf of the Independent Police Complaints Commission. The Guardian has gathered statements from 15 witnesses who saw Tomlinson to piece together a forensic reconstruction his movements. This directly contradicts the official version of events put out by police in the aftermath of Tomlinson's death. The witnesses accuse police of lashing out at protesters and bystanders alike, attacking them with batons, shields and dogs. Officers are alleged to have attacked Tomlinson twice; both times from behind and as he was walking away. Eight witnesses produced photographic evidence, time- and date-stamped, that corroborates their version of events. Three said they saw Tomlinson being assaulted by riot police. Here are their accounts.

## A Marcus Bensasson, 30, photographer, south London

“I was taking pictures of police charging protesters and using their batons. It was violent. One charge took people by surprise. They thought they were at a safe distance and then suddenly police - riot police - were charging at them. My photographs show police attacking protesters with batons. One image shows a bystander being shoved in the back with a shield at the very spot Ian Tomlinson collapsed.”

## B Dr Justin Meggitt, 40, senior lecturer in religious studies, Cambridge University

“I was with the crowd at Cornhill. But when police started coming up I went down the pedestrianised zone, Royal Exchange Buildings, on the Threadneedle Street end. I saw a couple of occasions when police with batons hit individuals. It wasn't a big row of officers. They seemed to be spread out. There were dogs along the street. I was pretty disturbed. I didn't expect that kind of violence. So at the time I took pictures and on at least one occasion I went up to the policeman to complain that he appeared to have hit someone, right in front of me, for no apparent reason. The dog attacks occurred at about 7.10pm, when a police dog, as far as I could see, bit the handler and then bit a man. The man who was bitten was showing people his injuries. I have a photograph. They were very deep gashes in the top of his arm. Then, as the crowd surged out of Cornhill at around 7.12pm and some people ran down Royal Exchange Buildings, I saw a policeman clubbing somebody. This was a young man - I saw him throw a plastic bottle. The policeman ran at him and clubbed him.

“I saw a man approaching the police line from my right. He was quite tall with a beer belly and short hair. I later recognised him from a picture. He was on his own. He walked up to the police across the Royal Exchange Building, towards the centre left of their line. He did not appear drunk - he was walking normally. I saw him suddenly fall back as though flung down with force. It was as though he had been spun. He fell and hit the top of his head hard. I was shocked. He lay on the ground for around 30 seconds without moving before a protester helped him up. The police did not help him at all.”

He did fall over and then ran away. Then there was another dog attack at 7.16pm. The person was a tall, younger man and the policeman set the dog on him. And then, soon after that, about 10 seconds afterwards, something happened in front of me where someone was clubbed again. That person was on the ground and they were being hit, at least once. They were on the floor and hit. That struck me as another unprovoked assault. I was really shocked. I know it's difficult policing these things. But these incidents took me by real surprise. It seemed as though individual police officers were taking it out on bystanders for no reason. They seemed extremely pumped up. After that I thought it was unwise to stay in that area because it was extremely violent.”

“There had been a situation where a small number of police officers had become outnumbered by protesters in Cornhill, and had retreated into the pedestrian street, Royal Exchange Buildings. It was like, anything could happen right now. Riot officers began to arrive and within minutes the police had regained control around the Threadneedle Street end where I went to stand. At this point there were probably about 20 officers - some dog handlers, some riot officers. And members of the public - city workers, people watching - were being stopped around the traffic lights although some were being allowed to walk through the pedestrian street that was now relatively clear, with a few protesters still standing around but certainly not a crowd. The dog handlers began to sweep through the pedestrian street to start forming a police line. A dog barked and I saw one protester was on the floor who managed to get up. That's what drew my attention to that spot. It was then that I noticed Ian Tomlinson, who was walking from Threadneedle Street direction, walking towards Cornhill Street. A riot police officer had already grabbed him and was pushing him. It wasn't just pushing him - he'd rushed him. He went to the floor and he did actually roll. That was quite noticeable. It was the force of the impact. He bounced on the floor. It was a very forceful knocking-down from behind. The officer hit him twice with a baton when he was lying on the floor. So it wasn't just that the officer had pushed him - it became an assault. And then the officer picked him up from the back, continued to walk or charge with him, and threw him. He was running and stumbling. He didn't turn and confront the officer or anything like that. Tomlinson was not confronting a police cordon. He was not in a crowd of protesters being corralled by police. He was walking on the street away from the police with barely anyone around him when he was attacked from behind. I think the officers were so fired up, it had been very intimidating for them to be outnumbered. When they came back I think this one officer just rushed in and lashed out. And it happened to be Mr Tomlinson. The next time I saw Ian Tomlinson was when he had collapsed about 50 yards down around the corner and surrounded by a group of police officers.”

## C Anna Brantlwaite, 36, freelance photographer, south London

“We stood on a ledge near Cornhill. Before he got hit, at the beginning of the whole thing - we were watching the protesters at the Bank of England. Police got into a couple of scuffles with people. They were pushing the line forward, pushing the line forward. We saw a couple of scuffles happening. Our friends were inside trying to get out - no water, no food, we wanted to get them out. Police started coming forward. Missiles started to be thrown. They came in with their batons, stamping. The guy [Tomlinson] was stood there. He got hit near the head with a baton. It was like a pencil, he just fell to the floor and hit his head again when he hit the floor. When he got hit, police were coming forwards. I saw him fall so I moved back. But I saw him on the floor and someone picking him up - that's when I took the picture. If there was CCTV then they will see exactly what happened - which is exactly what I said happened. You see in that corner where the dogs came up, it was proper chaos. After that, I was taking pictures of police and the dog line, and a girl came and said, 'this guy needs help'. He was further back down the road. It was the same guy that got hit. He was wearing the exact same stuff.”

“There was an altercation with a protester who had been doing graffiti. He was dragged by police and smashed his head against the door. After a bit of scuffling they withdrew down a side street. The police then brought in a set of dogs and blocked Royal Exchange Buildings. The picture I have of him is of him stumbling in front of the protesters and in front of the police dogs. He looked dazed, a glazed look on his face. Later, someone shouted to the police with a loudhailer: there's a casualty down - can we get a medic? The police took this seriously. Out of an alley came medics and policemen in riot gear. There were a couple of people throwing bottles in the direction. A bottle smashed near a Starbucks. Protesters told them to stop it. In fact, threatening to kill other protesters if they did anything to disrupt the treatment.”

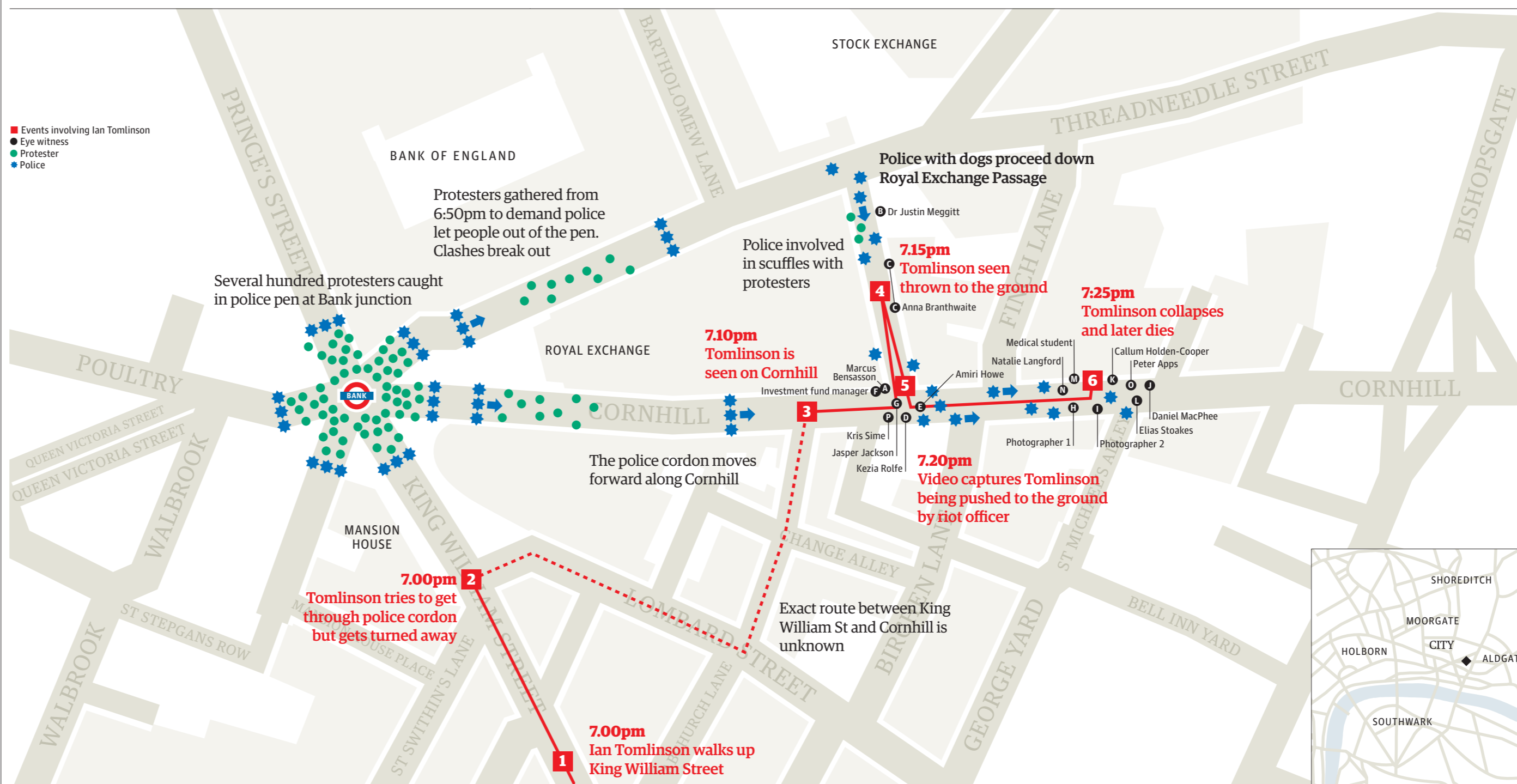
“There were two sets of police and a sort of standoff. Those police started moving forward to try and push the protesters back. If you see the pictures you can see exactly what they were doing. The batons were up, they were moving forward, they were using their shields. I was really shocked. I know it's difficult policing these things, but this took me by real surprise.”

“I was at the police line at Cornhill at the Bank of England. We were being pushed back by the police line. The police were coming forward to cajole people. They were using batons. I moved back and as I was moving back towards Bishopsgate I saw this guy on his back being attended to. A missile was thrown in the direction. But I wouldn't like to say it was intended at police. It sort of landed in the vicinity.”

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## Ian Tomlinson's final 30 minutes



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## G Callum Holden-Cooper, 20, student

“He came from the direction of the police and he just collapsed. He didn't have any blood on his face. He seemed quite out of it. I saw he was breathing. A guy with a loud hailer called out. Four riot police and two medics came around the guy who collapsed. The police line kept moving. The police kept charging forward. We kept thinking we were going to get killed.”

## H Elias Stoakes, 25, student, Mile End

“There were two missiles that I remember, thrown from the back. The police claim that protesters impeded them from treating him because of a barrage of missiles was completely untrue. Protesters from the crowd wanted to help him. The crowd were extremely angry at people who had thrown missiles. They were mostly concerned about police charging. Earlier on the same street they hit me with batons over my thigh and calf. They were saying things like, 'That got you up. Now fuck off'. I still have the bruises. That was because I was stopping to help someone who hurt their head and they came at me. They pressed the pressure point under my ear to make me move.”

## I Medical student, anonymous

“We were all running - he was running near me. I probably only noticed him just before he fell. Police were chasing us with their batons out. Then he fell to the floor. A few other people went over to him as well. Then the police charged everyone again. They were all charging towards us. He was lying with his feet toward the police. I stood in the way with my arms out to stop people from running into him. I said: there's a man down. The people ran around me. The person on the phone to the ambulance told the police the ambulance service wanted to speak to them. He held the phone out to the police officer. The police officer held the phone and said, 'no, move along, we're dealing with this'.”

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## J Natalie Langford, 21, student from London

“He had been by the police line shouting 'let them out' because of the people stuck inside. It was peaceful at first. The police were saying: move back, move back, and surging forward. Some students were sitting down on the floor - I was as well. They came in using batons against us. Police came in and began hitting people with batons. My friend got hit quite badly. It was a minute after that we saw him [Ian Tomlinson] stumbling about. He just seemed really disorientated and stumbling. Then he collapsed.”

## K Peter Aps, 20, law student, east London

“He was outside a shop. I think it was a glass-fronted shop. When I first saw him he was stumbling along the pavement on the left-hand side of the road. He was disorientated and stumbling and collided with the wall that was jutting out of a shop, and then fell over. Someone had called an ambulance. When protesters were giving him first aid, I looked up and I saw a lot of protesters running toward me and the police charging toward them with their batons out.”

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