

# Timeline

## July 2005

### 22nd July

- 9.30am** Jean Charles leaves his house, walks to a bus stop and boards a bus to Brixton Tube station. When reaching Brixton he see the Tube station is shut so board a bus heading to Stockwell Tube station. He is wearing a light denim jacket and is not carrying a bag.
- 10am** CCTV footage shows Jean entering the station at a normal walking pace, picking up a free *Metro* newspaper, and slowly descending on an escalator..
- 10.05am** Jean Charles sits on the tube carriage. Then armed officers enter the carriage and shoot him 7 times in the head.
- 10.50am** News of the shooting breaks in the media. The first reports indicate that a suspected suicide bomber, possibly one of the four failed bombers of the previous day, has been shot at Stockwell tube station. The police fail to correct accounts that begin to be circulated in the media that he vaulted over the barriers to the tube station, was wearing a bulky jacket or a bag.
- 11am** Metropolitan Police Commissioner Sir Ian Blair attempts to stop an Independent Police Complaints Commission (IPCC) inquiry into the killing. Blair instructs his officers to close Stockwell station to the IPCC and contacts the Home office to stop the investigation. As such the IPCC investigation does not start until days after the shooting, during which time vital evidence could have been lost or tampered with.
- 3.30pm** Sir Ian Blair appears on TV saying that the person who was killed earlier in the day was part of the terrorism operations, that he was challenged and refused to stop and that he was acting suspiciously.

### 23rd July

Jean's family are not informed that he was killed for over 24 hours. They are taken by the police and placed in a remote hotel in Kingston, offered no information about legal representation and have their telephones in their hotel rooms cut off by the police meaning they cannot communicate with their family in Brazil.

## 25th July

- 2pm** The inquest into Jean's killing opens at Southwark Coroners Court.
- 3pm** The cousins of Jean meet the Brazilian Foreign Minister who is on a trip to London and express their concerns surrounding his shooting. Jean's cousins are put under pressure by the Brazilian embassy and their assigned police liaison officers not to have a second autopsy. The Jean Charles de Menezes Family Campaign is founded.

## 27th July

The family campaign holds its first press conference where Jean's cousins express their anger and pain over the lies that have been put out in the public domain by the police and demand justice for their loss. They state that Jean was not wearing a bulky jacket but a denim jacket on the day he was killed. They are joined by Bianca Jagger, the EU goodwill ambassador for Human Rights and their solicitor, prominent Human Rights lawyer Gareth Peirce.

## 29th July

Jean's funeral is held in his hometown of Gonzaga, Brazil. At the same time the family campaign holds a vigil in Parliament Square, London. This is followed by a multi-faith service attended by over 1000 people held in Westminster Cathedral. Speakers at the service included Professor Tariq Ramadan, Cardinal Cormac Murphy-O'Connor, Father Frederico Ribeiro and Bianca Jagger.

## 29th July

The IPCC gain access to Stockwell tube station for the first time to start their investigations – 7 days after the incident.

## August 2005

Representatives from the Metropolitan police visit Jean's family in Gonzaga without informing their legal representatives in what is seen as an attempt by the family to bribe them into silence. Jean's brother, Giovanni de Menezes responds angrily stating, "we may be poor but we are not stupid". Family vow to continue

their struggle for justice

## **17th August**

Explosive leaked documents from the IPCC investigations are given to ITV news showing that Jean was killed with 7 bullets to the head, that he did not run, was not challenged, was not wearing a bulky jacket and was not correctly identified. The family of Jean react with shock and declare that is obvious there has been an attempt at a cover up

## **18th August**

Jean's family call for Sir Iain Blair to resign in light of the gross cover-up and lies that he and his office put in the public domain.

## **19th August**

Sir Iain Blair claims that he was not told that an innocent man was killed until 24 hours after the event. The family campaign states that it is inconceivable that officers would not have immediately been able to identify Jean from his driving license and see he was not Hussain Osman (the suspected bomber). As head of the Metropolitan Police if Ian Blair did not know about these briefings then he is incompetent. If he did know, he is implicated in them. Either way, he has to resign.

## **22nd August**

The family campaign has a demonstration outside of 10 Downing St where Alessandro Pereira, cousin of Jean delivers a letter to Tony Blair on behalf of the family campaign asking him to hold to account those people who killed and to order a full judicial public inquiry into his killing

## **September 2005**

### **27th September**

Jean's parents and brother arrive in London for a 2 week visit to meet with the IPCC, meet with the Metropolitan Police Authority and visit other families who have been through similar tragedies. The family refuse to meet Sir Iain Blair or any representatives from the Metropolitan police.

## **28th September**

Jean's parents and brother from Brazil retrace his last steps from his flat in Tulse Hill to Stockwell tube station. They count the CCTV cameras and are dumbfounded at how CCTV footage from the day has gone missing or does not exist. Jean's mother Maria Otone de Menezes tells the press "Those who killed my son, as much as the police chief who is responsible for the whole team, should be punished. I want the police responsible to be taken to justice. He was a hard-working boy. When the police took his life, they took my life as well."

## **October 2005**

### **10th October**

Jean's parents officially launch their family campaign with a packed public meeting of over 250 people at the London School of Economics with Bianca Jagger, Gareth Pierce, Matthew Taylor MP and a representative on behalf of Irene Khan, the Secretary General of Amnesty International.

## **November 2005**

### **16th November**

It is revealed that dum-dum bullets were allegedly used in Jean's killing. Dum-dum bullets burst on impact to increase injuries and are prohibited in warfare under international treaties. The family campaign reacts with shock and anger stating that if this is true, it adds to the case for Jean's death being unlawful.

### **28th November**

It is revealed that the Home Secretary will approve a separate investigation by the IPCC into the conduct of Sir Ian Blair following the killing of Jean Charles by police forces at Stockwell tube station on 22nd July 2005. The request for an investigation follows a letter of complaint from the Menezes family to the IPCC claiming that Ian Blair had misled the family and the public immediately after Jean's death. This second investigation by the IPCC has since been dubbed "Stockwell 2"

## **January 2006**

**19th January**

The Independent Police Complaints Commission's "Stockwell 1" investigation is completed and submitted to the Crown Prosecution Service.

## **March 2006**

**8th March**

Jean's cousins in London meet with the President of Brazil Luiz Inacio 'Lula' da Silva at the end of his UK state visit and ask for his help in their struggle for justice. Lula privately tells them he will do all he can to help them find out the truth.

**13th March**

It emerges that Metropolitan police chief Sir Ian Blair secretly recorded the conversation with the Attorney General Lord Goldsmith and the chair of the IPCC Nick Hardwick regarding Jean's killing. Commentators agreed that this was unconstitutional, unethical and quite possibly unlawful and there are further calls for Blair to resign.

**14th March**

The IPCC announces that the first part of the inquiry, known as "Stockwell 1" had been completed and recommendations were passed on to the Metropolitan Police Authority and Crown Prosecution Service, but the report could not be made public until all legal processes have concluded.

**17th March**

It emerges that in evidence to the IPCC, Deputy Assistant Commissioner Brian Paddick had stated that a member of Sir Ian's private office team believed that an innocent man had been killed on the afternoon of July 22nd contrary to the official line taken at the time.

## **June 2006**

**2nd June**

Police shoot a man in a near fatal attack and assault a family in another botched anti-terrorism operation in Forest Gate, east London. The shot man, Mohammed Abdul Kahar, aged 23, was shot only 1inch away from his left lung.

## **16th June**

The inquest into Jean's killing re-opens at Southwark Coroners Court. The family of Jean express their frustration at the slow pace of the CPS investigations and asks the Coroner to put pressure on the CPS for a speedy conclusion to their decision on whether or not to prosecute officers.

## **18th June**

Alex Pereira and Patricia Armani, Jean's cousins, speak at the demonstration in support for Abul Koyair and his injured brother Mohammed Abdul Kahar, the victims of Forest Gate shooting. The Kahar brother wear Brazil football shirts with Menezes and 27 (Jean's age) on the back in solidarity with the Menezes family

## **July 2006**

### **17th July**

The Crown Prosecution service announces that they would not charge any police officer with any offence as a result of the shooting. Instead, a summons is issued on 18th July at City of Westminster Magistrates' Court under sections 3 and 33 of the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974, alleging that the the Metropolitan Police had failed to provide for Jean Charles' health, safety and welfare.

## **September 2006**

The Coroner presiding over the inquest in Jean's death at Southwark Coroner court adjourns the inquest until after the Health and Safety prosecution of the Metropolitan Police.

## **November 2006**

The police officer who fired the shots that killed Jean Charles shoots and kills

another member of the public during an alleged attempted robbery in Kent. The Menezes family react with shock that this person was given firearms duties again before investigations into Jean's death were completed. They state that it is totally premature for officers involved in suspicious deaths to be put back on front line duty before their has been public scrutiny of their actions.

## **December 2006**

The family seek a judicial review of decision by the Crown Prosecution Service not to prosecute any individual police officers for the killing of Jean. Lawyers for the family argue that a prosecution under Health and Safety is a misuse of legislation that was never intended to apply to policing decisions. As no individual officer can be held responsible through the prosecution there will be no personal accountability for those who ordered and carried out Jean's killing.

The family also brought Judicial Review proceedings against the decision by the Coroner to adjourn the inquest until after the Health and Safety prosecution arguing that in order to fulfil the state's obligations under Article 2 of the Human Rights Act 1998 there needs to be an effective, independent and prompt public investigation with involvement from Jean's family.

A further Judicial Review was bought of the decision by the IPCC not to publish Stockwell 1. Lawyers for the family argued that by not publishing their report, the IPCC is failing to fulfil its public duty as enshrined in its own statutory guidance to operate an 'open and transparent' system and make it impossible to ascertain on what basis the CPS' decisions were made.

The family lose their Judicial Reviews against the CPS and the Coroner's decision. The IPCC, following threat of judicial review, agrees to show a redacted version of their report to one member of the Menezes family, to read under IPCC supervision and under very strict rules that prohibit her from discussing the report with anyone else.

Andy Hayman, the Met's head of counter-terrorism since 2005 and who is heavily implicated in Stockwell 2 and the Forest Gate shootings, is awarded a CBE in the New Year honours list.

## **February 2007**

Cressida Dick, the officer in command of the botched operation that led to Jean's death, is promoted to Deputy Assistant Commissioner by the Metropolitan Police Authority. The Menezes family react with anger to this decision; a spokesperson

for the campaign says 'it is completely premature for officers who are subject to investigation to be promoted before there has been any public scrutiny of their actions. The Metropolitan Police Authority is failing in its duty to hold the police to account. By promoting officers before the legal process is complete they are sending out a message that these police officers are above the law and have already been exonerated'

## **May 2007**

The IPCC announce that following its Stockwell 1 investigation it has decided not to recommend disciplinary action for 11 officers involved in the Menezes killing including those that directly shot him. They said they would reserve judgment for the 4 more senior officers until after the Health and Safety prosecution against the police in October 2007.

This decision was made in spite of strong representations against such a decision by the family's legal team. The family believe it is a travesty that such decisions were being made about officers directly responsible for the killing of an innocent man before they have had full access to the evidence and before any of that evidence has been tested in court.

## **July 2007**

To commemorate the second anniversary of Jean's killing, the family campaign projects an image onto the side of the House of Commons featuring Jean's picture and the words 'Menezes: 2 years, No justice'. They visit Stockwell tube station and hold a short memorial to remember Jean and hold a packed public meeting in central London to highlight the current issues in their case.

## **August 2007**

The IPCC publish Stockwell 2, their investigation into complaints made by the Menezes family into the lies put in the public domain about Jean and left uncorrected. The report was completed almost twelve months previously but its publication delayed due to, amongst other things, attempted legal challenges by police officers criticised in the report.

In the end, the report was edited by the IPCC to remove those criticisms and the legal challenges dropped. We do not know what was taken out but what was published was a damning indictment of the Met with the report concluding that the UK's most senior anti-terrorism officer, Andy Hayman CBE, deliberately misled the public over the shooting. The report found that the allegations that Jean Charles was wearing a bulky jacket, had failed to stop after a police warning, had

jumped the ticket barriers or in any other way acted suspiciously in the moments leading up to the shooting were all false.

Unbelievably it cleared the Met's commissioner, Sir Ian Blair, of any wrong-doing, claiming that he was not told that the wrong man had been shot until 24 hours after the shooting despite the acknowledgement that officers in Scotland Yard and other London forces were aware that afternoon that an innocent man had been killed.

Despite revealing shocking levels of incompetence at senior levels of the Met and deliberate attempts to lie to the public, the IPCC failed to recommend any meaningful disciplinary against Hayman or any other Met official. The report now goes to the Metropolitan Police Authority for consideration.

## **September 2007**

**6th September**

Members of the Metropolitan Police Authority criticise Sir Ian for not knowing "where the truth lay" over the shooting, adding that it was "incomprehensible" that he was not aware on the day of the shooting of serious fears among his own officers that an innocent man had been gunned down.

## **October 2007**

**1st October**

The health and safety trial opens at the Old Bailey with the prosecution alleging that the Metropolitan Police so poorly planned the operation that led to Jean Charles' killing that it "invited disaster" and needlessly put the public at risk.

## **November 2007**

**1st November**

The trial jury finds the Metropolitan police guilty of failing in its duty of care and imposes a fine of £175,000, with £385,000 costs. The judge outlines 19 catastrophic failures that the police were guilty of. Commissioner Sir Ian Blair insists he will not resign, despite calls from opposition parties, as there is "no

evidence at all of a systematic failure" by the Metropolitan police.

## **7th November**

Sir Ian Blair tells members of the Greater London Assembly that he has no intention of resigning while he continues to receive the support of the government and his senior officers. The assembly passes a motion of no confidence in him.

## **8th November**

Stockwell One, the first IPCC investigation into Jean Charles' death, which was kept from the public, is published.

## **22nd November**

Members of Jean Charles' family attend the full meeting of the Metropolitan Police Authority that will discuss the guilty verdict against the Metropolitan Police at the outcome of the health and safety trial. This is despite an attempt by the MPA's chair, Len Duvall, to hold the discussion in closed session. A motion of no confidence in Sir Ian Blair is defeated by 15 votes to 7.

# **December 2007**

## **4th December**

Assistant Commissioner Andy Hayman resigns shortly after receiving a series of written questions from Channel 4 News, asking about alleged improper contact with a female member of staff at the Independent Police Complaints Commission. Jean Charles's family welcomed the departure of a senior officer who had been criticised by the IPCC for "choosing to mislead" the public about Jean Charles' killing. However, they questioned whether the allegations of improper conduct, coupled with earlier concerns about financial mismanagement, were indicators of a systematic failure by the IPCC and the Metropolitan Police Authority to fulfil their statutory duty to hold senior police officers to account.

## **21st December**

The Independent Police Complaints Commission announces that no disciplinary action will be taken against four senior Metropolitan Police officers - Deputy Assistant Commissioner Cressida Dick and three officers identified as Silver, Trojan 84 and Trojan 80 – as a result of the killing of Jean Charles De Menezes. The decision prior to an inquest into Jean's death was condemned as "highly premature" by the family and accused the IPCC of being "no better than the discredited Police

Complaints Authority it replaced.”

## **June 2008**

**30th June**

Southwark Coroner Sir Michael Wright announced that all 45 police officers giving evidence at the inquest into Jean Charles’ death would be granted anonymity and would therefore give evidence behind screens and given codenames hiding their identity from the public.

The Coroner also announced that the venue for the inquest at Oval Cricket Ground and confirmed that it would begin on 22nd September with a strict schedule lasting a maximum of twelve weeks.

## **July 2008**

**24th July**

The Metropolitan Police Authority’s “Stockwell Scrutiny” report is presented to the full meeting of the Authority. It raised concerns about why, after three years, there is still no definitive account of what happened on 22 July 2005 and recommended that the practice of firearms officers conferring with colleagues whilst preparing notes is stopped because it “is clearly open to misinterpretation and suspicion.”