

Richard D. Hall

MANCHESTER
The Night of the Bang

About the author



Richard D. Hall is a chartered electrical engineer from County Durham and graduated from Newcastle-Upon-Tyne University in 1990 with a 2:1 Honours Degree in Electrical and Electronic Engineering. He worked in the fields of software engineering and electronics for NEI Parson, Rolls-Royce and Joyce Loebel Ltd. In the mid 2000's he became interested in alternative knowledge subjects and in 2008 set up the website 'Richplanet TV'. His website was noticed by a new TV company called Edge Media Television who asked if he would produce television programmes for their channel to be broadcast in the UK on the Sky and Freesat platforms. He has produced over two hundred TV programmes and films covering a wide range of subjects mainly concerned with exposing government cover ups and state propaganda. His feature films include investigations of the Jill Dando assassination, the Madeleine McCann cover up, the Cumbria shootings, the Didcot murders and the Jo Cox assassination. He lives in South Wales, UK and has a son, Llewellyn.

About the book

'Manchester, The Night of the Bang', is an independent forensic investigation of the 2017 Manchester Arena 'bombing' incident. 14,000 Ariana Grande fans had just finished watching a concert, when a loud bang was heard coming from the arena foyer. The vast majority of people did not witness an explosion because the foyer is a separate enclosure unsighted from the main arena. Immediately after the bang, crowds flooded out of the arena, some of them in panic. The mainstream media quickly reported that a suicide bomber had detonated a 'nuts and bolts' bomb in the centre of the foyer, which they quickly claimed killed 22 people and injured dozens more. Despite the foyer being comprehensively covered by CCTV cameras, to date, no CCTV footage of the foyer area has been released for public scrutiny. Only 2 short pieces of video footage and one still photograph have surfaced showing the alleged aftermath within the foyer. Astonishingly, forensic examination of these videos and still image shows they were produced 15 hours before the time of the alleged explosion! Close scrutiny of first hand eye witness testimony and other evidence casts doubt on the official narrative and leads to the possibility that the event was a carefully stage managed exercise involving scores of enlisted participants. Richard D. Hall with help from two trusted researchers examines the evidence and builds a picture of what most likely occurred.

MANCHESTER
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An Investigation of the 2017 Manchester Arena Incident

By Richard D. Hall

Special Thanks

Genevieve Lewis
UK Critical Thinker

Thanks, as ever

Andrew Johnson

This is the First Edition
Available from www.richplanet.net

For news and updates visit www.richplanet.net/manchester

Note: All images used in this book are necessary to be able to fully scrutinise claims made by the various parties which the book is examining. Care has been taken to only use images which are absolutely necessary to explain each particular point. All the images have already appeared in either mainstream media articles or on viewable website pages. I believe their inclusion constitutes fair use.

Note: Throughout the book, opinions are expressed by the author and by Genevieve Lewis about the veracity of statements made by those involved in the 2017 Manchester Arena incident. All the opinions contained herein are not being expressed as factual claims. All the conclusions and assertions made in this book concerning whether individuals have lied or have been untruthful are expressed purely as the author's opinions.

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1.0 Introduction

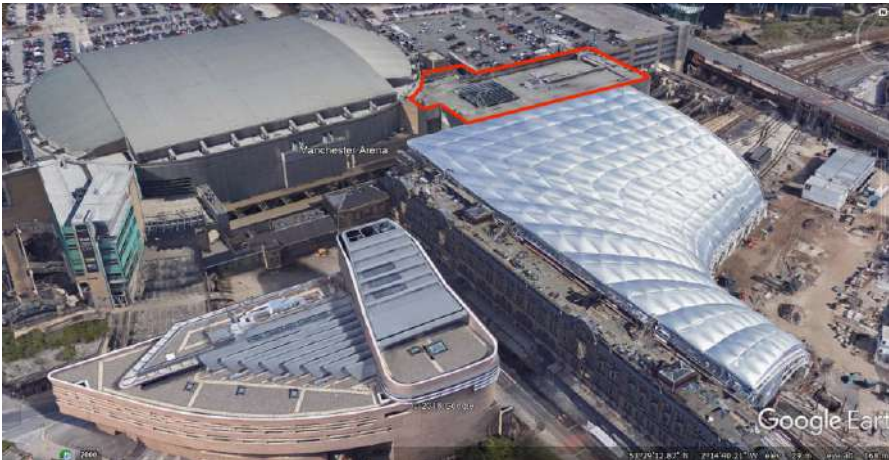
This book is intended to include all relevant information regarding my investigation into the Manchester Arena bombing. Information has been gleaned from mainstream media sources, official documents and from my own private investigative activities. Throughout the book I will refer to the event which took place on 22 May 2017 at 10:31pm in the Manchester Arena foyer as the 'bang'.

I would like to thank researcher 'UK Critical Thinker', for making his research available to me, which has contributed to this book. Throughout the book I refer to him as UKCT. I would also like to thank Genevieve Lewis who has carried out analysis on many witness statements.

I will refer to two sets of videos throughout the book. The first are those produced by UKCT which can be accessed from the Richplanet.net website. You will find them under the 'Regular Guests' tab, then by selecting 'UK Critical Thinker'. The second set of videos is an archive of witness testimonies and news reports that have appeared in mainstream media. A full list is given in Chapter 5 and they can be accessed from the Richplanet.net website, under the 'Manchester Videos' tab.

The Manchester Arena bombing was an alleged suicide bomb attack, which media reports claimed killed 22 people and a suicide bomber, and injured over 100. Numbers vary on the amount of people injured.

Arena foyer layout



Aerial view of arena, foyer in red



Walkway from Victoria Station



Foyer entrance from Victoria Station



The location of the bang, concourse doors (left), booking office (right)



Foyer exits to car parks



Foyer windows (left)



Location of merchandise stall (left)

According to witnesses the event started with a loud bang at 10:31pm located inside the arena foyer or the booking office, sometimes referred to as the City Suite. The foyer building is a large enclosed area just outside the main arena, and adjoins onto a raised walkway which leads to the Manchester Victoria Train Station. I have compiled a database of the people who were alleged to have been in the immediate vicinity of the bang. I decided to limit the remit of my investigation to the zone where an alleged explosion (the bang) occurred. What happened to people in the main concert hall or to people outside of visual range of the foyer at the time of the bang, is outside the scope of this investigation.

Here is a statement from a source, whose son was in the arena at the time of the bang,

“My son Luca attended the concert and I just wanted to let you know that his experience was the same as the one noted here, he was situated near the front, heard two gunshot sounds and thought there might be a gunman on the loose. The shots appeared to come from different directions. Everybody ran in a panic but he saw nothing else. My husband was waiting in a car nearby and heard no explosion.”

Many witnesses inside the arena reported hearing two bangs. The official Kerslake report and most media reports only mention one explosion. People have postulated that one of the two bangs was played over the arena PA system. It is clear from witness accounts that one of the bangs did originate from something that was situated in the arena foyer.

This investigation will focus on the foyer, and attempt to investigate the claims of people who the media claimed were inside the foyer or were in the immediate vicinity of the foyer, or came into the foyer shortly after the time of the bang. These people will be known as ‘foyer participants’ or ‘participants’. The investigation will gather information on these people and attempt to ascertain what happened to them, and what most likely happened inside the foyer.

Some readers may be perplexed as to why I am attempting to investigate what happened in the arena foyer, when details of what happened have already been reported extensively in mainstream media. I need to explain here about previous terror events and how some terror drills are organised. Terror exercises are conducted to varying degrees of scope/realism. In order to make an exercise effective or realistic, organisers may require the public to (wrongly) believe the incident is a real act of terrorism. They may also require most emergency service workers, who are not directly involved in the exercise, to believe the incident is a real act of terrorism. There may be a requirement within the remit of the drill for the media to report an exercise as though it were a real act of terrorism. One example of such an exercise took place at the Boston marathon in 2013. This terror drill was reported, and is still being reported on Wikipedia for example, as a real attack, but in fact was a simulated terrorist training incident. The training exercise has been comprehensively exposed in the film ‘The Boston Unbombing’ – 2016. When such an event is planned, a number of participants are contracted to play the role of victims and responders. Such participation may require the participants to sign non disclosure contracts for playing their part in the exercise. Their contracts may require them to always report their narrative in terms of a real event whenever they speak about it publicly.

If the Manchester terror event was just a well planned exercise where the public were required to believe the event was real, then there would have been mechanisms put in place to make sure that the foyer participants and their families adhered to false pre-agreed accounts of what happened to them. The exercise may also have involved coaching witnesses on how to answer questions about what happened to them and about how to describe their injuries. All foyer participants and their families have received a large amount of money, which could be a factor in encouraging them to adhere to pre-agreed narratives. It is possible that penalties exist for breaking such contracts.

People sometimes refer to funerals as proof that somebody must have died. Seeing a funeral is not evidence of a death. Staging a funeral only requires a small number of people to know that the funeral is just a guise. It is rare in the UK for a body to be put on show for everyone attending a funeral to see. A funeral is an effective way of fooling the public into believing that a death has occurred, when there was no death. The effectiveness is amplified when the funeral is then reported in the media.

People also refer to the injuries of the victims as evidence of an explosion. My investigation will look at the injury evidence objectively to try and establish whether there are any genuine injuries received in the arena foyer, and whether they are consistent with the type of device that was allegedly used in the attack.

If the event was an exercise and not a real terror attack, it means that most or all foyer participants would have been made subject to non disclosure contracts. This investigation will attempt to ascertain which people might be subject to such a contract. If non disclosure contracts are in place, then logically, over 100 people must have signed one. It is unlikely that any person who has been made subject to a non disclosure contract would offer my investigation reliable information. If any foyer participant did agree to be interviewed by me, it is possible that statement analysis could reveal whether the witness is fabricating or telling the truth.

Evidence which will be described in detail later, suggests it is likely that a practice terrorist simulation exercise was carried out in the arena foyer at 7:11am on the day of the concert. Evidence for this claim includes EXIF data from a photograph taken inside the foyer, two image archive entries in online image databases, and video showing foyer participants in the foreground with daylight coming through a glass door which leads to the Victoria Train Station walkway. I will present this evidence in detail in Chapter 3.

Evidence which can prove what actually happened in the arena foyer at 10:31pm, such as CCTV footage, has not been released by the authorities. A strategy I use therefore in the investigation is to examine carefully many of the

foyer participants' statements and actions. The first stage of this process was to create a database of foyer participants and collate information relating to their participation in the event. Once the database was complete, the next stage was to identify people who might be worth communicating with to gather more information. The overall objective of the investigation has been to try and establish where the truth lies in relation to the reality of the event. Was there a real bomb? Did people get injured at the arena? Did people die at the arena?

If the foyer participants were enlisted to take part in an exercise, it means a narrative has been constructed about how they came to be at the concert, and how they got their ticket. A number of foyer participants have given information in media interviews about how they came to have tickets for the concert. Many of these narratives seem scripted as we shall see later.

Using the Richplanet internet TV show, which reaches hundreds of thousands of viewers, I made appeals in 2017 for first hand foyer witnesses to come forward and contact me, but I did not hear back from any reliable witnesses who were located in or near the arena foyer. If all the foyer participants were enlisted to take part in an exercise, then one would not expect them to come forward with information. It is likely that their contract would specifically restrict them from talking to anyone other than pre-agreed media channels. Therefore if the event was a terrorist exercise which was made to seem like a real attack, it is not surprising that no genuine foyer witness has so far made contact in response to my appeals.

I did receive contact from one person who claimed her partner ran into the foyer shortly after the alleged explosion. Numerous statements made by her partner were inconsistent with other evidence. I conducted a recorded interview with him and have had statement analysis carried out on his words. The conclusion of the analysis is that both he and his partner fabricated their claims about him entering the foyer, in order to qualify for a large compensation payment.

As you will see I have amassed a large amount of information on the foyer participants and have forensically analysed many of their statements.

Due to the sheer number of participants involved, the amount of possible further investigation of the participants of this event is immense. This book will be useful for people who want to conduct their own investigation of the witnesses. I have created a database set out in Chapter 4 which should prove useful for people as a tool in their own research. The book also provides necessary contention to the 'official' narrative, and will serve as an important reference book for anyone looking further into this case. At the end of the book I will offer a hypothesis of what most likely occurred in the arena foyer.

If you are perplexed at the idea that the event might have been a hoax, I ask you to consider very carefully the two statements put forward at the beginning of the next chapter.

2.0 Impossibility of the Official Narrative

At the arena that night, over 14,000 concert goers attended. The vast majority of these people would have had in their possession a mobile phone containing a high definition digital camera. Here are two statements which throw into question the veracity of the claims that 22 died and over 100 were injured.

Statement 1

There are no publicly available photographs that I have been able to find, taken by concert goers which show any of the deceased victims, taken after the bang (either dead or alive), and situated in or immediately outside the arena.

Statement 2

There are no publicly available images that I have been able to find, taken by concert goers showing any serious injury, and situated in or immediately outside the arena.

Some years ago I witnessed a car accident on a motorway and became stuck in traffic immediately behind the damaged vehicle. On the opposite carriage way, I witnessed the majority of drivers passing the accident in the opposite direction, with their hand out of their windows holding mobile phones taking pictures of the crash. How can statements 1 and 2 be explained if the event was a real terrorist attack?

An official report known as The Kerslake Report was published on 27 March 2018, and provides a narrative of what it claims happened on the night of the bang and in the days following the bang. A notable observation is that nobody, other than the allegedly deceased victims, is named in the report.

The report claims that the authors of the report have viewed CCTV footage of the arena foyer to establish what happened. No CCTV showing the foyer, either immediately before or after the bang has been released, to date. We are therefore expected to believe and trust those who claim to have seen the footage. It would be far better for them to simply release the entire footage, which of course is my wish. A reason for suppressing this evidence could be that the footage might upset the families that were involved. If this were the case, potentially offensive details could be redacted, showing enough detail to establish what happened. When you consider statements 1 and 2, releasing the CCTV footage is paramount in establishing what happened. The fact that no CCTV has been shown, casts suspicion on whether the official story is true.

Events leading up to the bang

One participant is worth mentioning here. Martyn Hett was one of the people who was allegedly inside the foyer and reportedly killed in the attack. He was reported to have been at the concert with his friend, Stuart Aspinall, and left his seat in the arena separating from his friend at 10:20pm. This information comes from a Facebook post made by Stuart Aspinall,

Stuart Aspinall is with Martyn Hakan Hett, 23 May 2017

“ Thank you to everyone who is sharing our posts about Martyn and sending your kind words - it’s hard to keep up with everything but I really appreciate it.

PLEASE continue to share and encourage your friends to share too. He was on his own at the time of the attack and we are not sure where about in the arena he was so if anyone saw him between 10:20pm and 10:40pm please let me know. He was wearing the pictured very loud shirt with black shorts & a very large Deirdre Barlow tattoo on his calf. He left Block 103 at the concert during the final song ‘Dangerous Woman’ at about 10:20pm & made his way to the door - if you saw him around this time please get in touch.

We will find him! “

Aspinall does not say why Hett left at 10:20pm which is odd. If he had gone to the toilet or for a drink he would not have needed to go to the foyer.

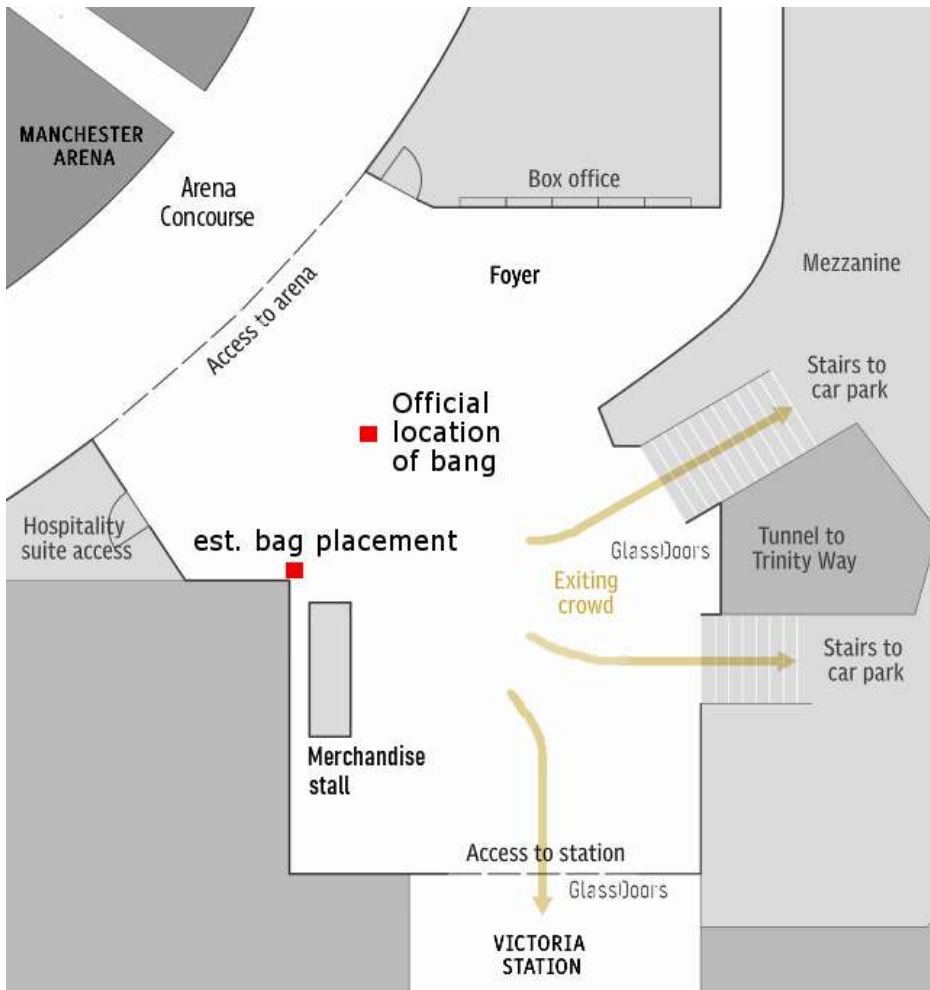
It is worth noting that mainstream media did not report this information fully. They reported only that the two became separated, censoring important information about when and where Hett and Aspinall became separated.

Is this a clue as to when the participants were told to head to the foyer? Were they all instructed to do what Hett did? i.e. leave their seats at 10:20pm or during the final song “Dangerous Woman”?

If Hett left his seat to exit the arena, the Hunts Bank exit was nearest to where they were sat, not the foyer exit.

Also, if he left the arena at 10:20pm, he would have been well clear of the foyer by 10:31pm. Are we to believe he walked to the foyer arriving at about 10:22pm, and then just stood on his own until the bang happened?

Did he really go into the foyer or did he go somewhere else?



Immediately before the bang, at least two witnesses claim in media statements that Showsec stewards, the subcontracted arena security staff were stopping people from entering the foyer by blocking access to the doors which lead from the arena concourse into the foyer.

Quote from exiting concert goer No. 1,

“ We went to the bathroom and then we said let’s go now before the rush. So we walked towards where the MEN car park is where we were parked and there was a row of stewards stood in a line stopping us getting through but they were very friendly and they said, ‘This isn’t your best way girls, you’re best turning around you can get to your car park that way’, As I turned around, BOOM, one loud noise. “

Quote from exiting concert goer No. 2,

“ We was waiting to be let out to walk down to the foyer area and while we was waiting they wouldn’t let us past, and all of a sudden we heard like a massive explosion. “

These statements are not mentioned in the Kerslake report. Indeed, the Kerslake report states the opposite,

Kerslake Report, page 108

“ Within the first few minutes after the explosion, the duty manager instructed Showsec stewards in the Arena bowl to close the aisles nearest to the foyer exit and for the stewards on the concourse to position themselves to divert concert goers in order, as far as possible, to avoid the public having to witness the scenes in the foyer.”

According to first hand witnesses the Kerslake Report is incorrect. Showsec stewards diverted concert goers away from the foyer before the bang, not after the bang.

This, and other observations I will present, shed doubt on the motives of those who wrote the Kerslake report. Was the Kerslake report merely an attempt to re-enforce an official, pre-agreed narrative? The foyer is one of a number of well used exits for concerts, and it is not common practice for this exit to be blocked for exiting concert goers at the end of a concert. The fact that the foyer area was being controlled immediately prior to the bang, suggests foreknowledge that a bang was going to happen and suggests foyer participants may have been being managed in readiness for a staged event. Policing the foyer doors may have been done so that only people who were part of a controlled event were present in the foyer before the event started. Controlling the foyer in this way would have prevented members of the public witnessing, filming or taking photographs of what happened in the foyer at 10:31pm.

Was it just an exercise?

The arena foyer is an enclosed area, which is not easily visible to people outside, and can be controlled and managed by manning the entrances and exits. I have identified over 100 people who it is claimed were in the foyer at the time of the bang. It seems implausible that not one person took a photograph or video of what happened and managed to post it online. The foyer would provide an ideal space for a controlled terror training exercise, allowing minimum visibility to those that were not contracted to take part.

Statement analysis from foyer participants and their families indicates that many of those who have taken part in subsequent media interviews have probably fabricated some of their account of what happened. Widespread dishonest witness reporting may be a difficult concept for people to accept, I will present detailed statement analysis of witnesses statements in Chapter 8.

Some witnesses speak about being covered in blood, or having bits of flesh in their hair etc. There is a lack of convincing images showing victims immediately after the attack covered in blood or with flesh on their bodies.

Nick Bickerstaff

One important person, whose actions should not be overlooked, is Nick Bickerstaff. Watch *UKCT video no. 824*.

The Sun newspaper featured a story about worried parent Nick Bickerstaff, who filmed himself walking along the arena concourse, searching for his daughter Ellen, and shouting out her name. The Sun implied that he recorded his film immediately after the bang.

In his video Nick Bickerstaff states,

“ People are laughing and they don’t know what’s behind me, people bashed into bits and half their bodies are everywhere “

Concert goers that can be seen in the background seem very calm and are not rushing for the exits. He is the only person who is panicking and people can be heard mimicking him. His video shows no evidence of a bomb having gone off, no smoke and no evidence of injured people. Everything in the background looks perfectly normal. These factors lead me and other researchers to suspect his video may have been filmed before the bang and possibly even before the concert. A girl is seen in the video carrying a large pink balloon. These balloons were dropped from the ceiling onto the audience during the song “Sometimes”, which was played about 20 minutes before the end of the concert. So Bickerstaff’s video cannot have been filmed before the concert. Activity in the concourse towards the end of a gig can be significant because some people leave early while others buy late drinks at the bar. UCKT recognised a young man, Jordan Kenney, in the background of Bickerstaff’s video and managed to contact him on Facebook. Kenney confirmed he was still in his seat inside the arena when he heard the bang, but could not confirm what time it was, when he was caught on Nick Bickerstaff’s camera. In a Youtube video Kenney explains that when he left the arena immediately after hearing the bang he was with a friend called Laura, but in Bickerstaff’s video he is alone. The concourse bar is directly behind Bickerstaff’s camera, and Kenney is seen going into his wallet walking towards the bar, presumably to buy a drink. This suggests that the concert

had not yet finished, and that Kenney was intending to go back to his seat after buying drinks.

In the final sequence, Bickerstaff stands next to the bar underneath a TV screen. The concourse screens usually display a live feed showing the concert inside the arena bowl. Although it is not perfectly clear, it looks like the video screen above Bickerstaff's head is showing the Ariana concert. If this is the case, then Nick Bickerstaff's video was filmed before the bang, because the bang occurred after the concert had finished.

If you consider Nick Bickerstaff's actions in his video, in my opinion he does not exhibit the behaviour of a parent looking for his child. After experiencing the adrenaline rush of realising your child is missing, would you start filming yourself on your phone? He walks past arena stewards without asking for their help. He does not try to phone his daughter.

I suspect Nick Bickerstaff filmed his video some time before the bang. I also suspect he was a crisis actor who was merely playing the role of a worried parent, and part of his remit was to film himself, so that his footage could be used in media reports. The Bickerstaff evidence suggests that there was foreknowledge of what was about to occur.

Salman Abedi



Was his hand on the trigger? Salman Abedi on the night that he travelled to the Manchester Arena and detonated a bomb after the Ariana Grande concert, killing 22 people and injuring 119

The media put out still images showing the alleged 'suicide bomber' purporting to show him on the night of the event, with most of the background removed making it difficult to establish his location. It has been established by *UKCT in video 834* that this photo was taken in the Victoria Train Station lift, which goes from the Victoria Station platform up to the raised walkway and leads into the arena foyer. This suggests the alleged

bomber, Salman Abedi, probably was at some point situated in the lift and he does appear to be carrying a rucksack. Why has the background been removed in these photographs? The most obvious explanation is that something is being redacted, but I've been unable to come up with a suggestion as to what that might be.

Former MI5 officer David Shayler has stated that Salman Abedi's father was an MI6 asset codenamed 'Tunworth' who was paid handsomely for his part in a failed attempt to assassinate Colonel Gaddafi's in 1996. Was/is Salman Abedi an intelligence asset?

In *UKCT's video no. 831* he looks in detail at Abedi's background, and concludes that Abedi was a patsy. It is entirely possible, or even likely, that Abedi did place a bag in the foyer as part of a controlled operation. Some evidence I have gathered suggests that this person, was probably not killed, and ran out of the foyer after placing the bag, just before it went 'bang'.

Placement of the bag that went bang

I've had information from 3 independent sources, which suggest that whatever was used to make the bang was placed by someone who ran out of the foyer before it went off. If this is true, it means there was no suicide, nor any suicide bomber.

The first source is from a recording of the GMP radio comms, in which a GMP police officer states the following,

" BTP Sergeant 2202 has been approached by a male, and who said it was an Asian male, put down a rucksack, **and ran out of the area**. Can I give you a description?

... it's a -- an Asian male, described as -- just standby --

...and wearing glasses, black baseball cap, and it was a large, black rucksack, which he said was **hidden by the wall**. "

The second source is from the BBC documentary, 'The Night of the Bomb', in which BTP PC Dale Allcock (2032) states the following,

" There was a gentleman, family man he was with his daughters. I asked him, I said what's happened, and he said erm there's a guy, I knew there was, I knew, I knew, there was something wrong with him. He said he threw his bag and there was a large explosion **and he ran off**. I'm thinking right **he's at large** "

Note that the first statement is probably more reliable because it was taken directly from radio communications on the night, whereas the second

statement is a police officer remembering what happened in a documentary made some time later.

Note also that PC Dale Allcock's number is 2032 and he is not a Sergeant, so it seems that two BTP officers spoke to members of the public who said the person put down a bag and ran off.

The third source is a witness who contacted me in 2018. This witness claimed he had been in the foyer shortly after the bang and witnessed the aftermath. I interviewed him and recorded the interview, then subsequently had his statements analysed for deception. I concluded that he was lying about entering in the foyer and lying about seeing the aftermath. Despite my suspicion about his authenticity, he told me that he believed there was no suicide bomber. He claimed the police had shown him photographs of the foyer. I think it is possible the witness was shown photographs of the scene after the bang. Something he stated in his interview lines up with the police comms evidence. Here is a quote from the interview where he refers to the wall behind and to the right of the merchandise stall (see diagram of foyer layout). I showed him the still image of the foyer showing the alleged aftermath (discussed in Chapter 3) which has been featured in mainstream media. In response to seeing this photograph he said,

“ ... it's not a suicide bomber because there was a massive scorch mark up the wall, and there's nothing there. There was no torso, no legs, no anything. No blood up the wall, there was just a massive scorch mark up the wall. “

If there was a scorch mark up the wall, the device that was used, could have been placed against the wall in the foyer, NOT in the centre of the foyer as mainstream media have claimed. Although I am not certain of the veracity of this witness, his account about the wall concurs with the police comms statement that the bag was 'hidden by the wall'. It is also clear from the previous two police statements that the person who left the bag ran off before a bang occurred. I have marked on the diagram where I suspect the bag was dropped.

So here we have two major points of contention with the official narrative. Firstly, a bag was placed against the foyer wall not in the centre of the foyer. Secondly the person who placed the bag ran off before it went bang. There was no suicide.

The arrest of Salman Abedi

Not only did the suspect flee the scene, it seems likely he was witnessed getting out of a car shortly before the bang. This is a section from the police radio comms,

“ reading the log we’ve had a call from a member of the public saying a short while ago he saw an Asian male get out of a grey Audi, get a rucksack on his back and run off in the direction of the arena”

The police radio comms also reveal that the grey Audi was parked on Cheetham Hill Road outside ‘Land of Furniture’, (registration FV05 OPO). ‘Land of Furniture’ is just 250 metres from the foyer. After sighting the vehicle, the police do not report that anyone else was inside it. They did not go too close to the vehicle in case it was booby trapped. Some time later, the same Audi vehicle was pursued by armed police, so it is likely that the same Asian male left the area in the grey Audi.

From the police radio comms,

“Is anybody with this silver Audi at the moment?”

Control : “It’s under obs still yeah”

“Yeah I think it’s just being driven off at the moment”

Control : “Have you still got the Audi under obs”

“inaudible”

“It’s at the traffic lights at the junction on Lord Street”

Control : “The Audi’s driven off err Lord Street”

“Any directions *inaudible* left onto Lord Street”

Control : “Left onto Lord Street, yep received”

“*inaudible* I’m directly behind this vehicle”

Control : “ 1758 directly behind the vehicle”

“Can you get some ARV (Armed Response Vehicle) to me please”

Control : “yes we are doing, any xray golf on this channel receiving?”

“normal road speed Lord Street down towards Southall Street at the moment”

Control : “going towards Southall Stret normal road speed received, any xray golf, any x-ray golf receiving?”

“they’re all on 1472 I’m being told”

“left left on Southall street we’re now towards Bury New Road”

Control : “Southall towards Bury New Road now”

“We’re just approaching Cheatham Hill road, sorry Bury New Road he’s

indicating to the right”

“Last known location please for the provisional patrol following the possible suspect on Bury New Road”

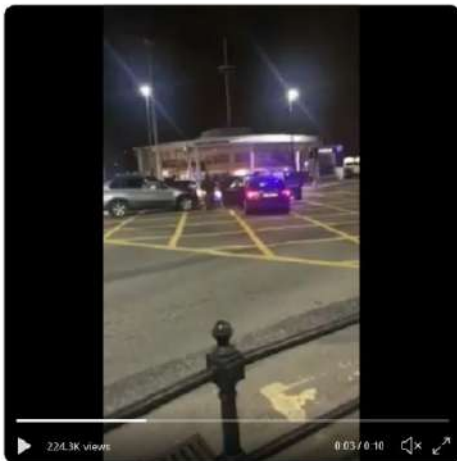
Control : “He’s on the traffic channel showing Broughton Lane I’ll just track it, stand by”

“It’s Andy Dragmar? I’m on Clowes Street junction Sussex Street heading towards Lower Broughton Road”

“Ok mate I’ve got an arm on the way”.

Based on these comms, the vehicle turned left onto Lord Street then left again onto Southall Street and then right onto Bury New Road, left onto Broughton Lane, right onto Great Clowes Street, then headed south towards Broughton Bridge. Unfortunately I do not have any comms after that point, but just 400 metres further along that road, at Blackfriars, is where armed officers stopped a grey vehicle and arrested someone at gunpoint that night.

The following image is a post made on Twitter showing video of an arrest by armed officers on Trinity Way about half a mile from the arena. It is time stamped 12:59am 23 May 2017, and shows an armed response team stopping a grey vehicle and apprehending a suspect at gunpoint.

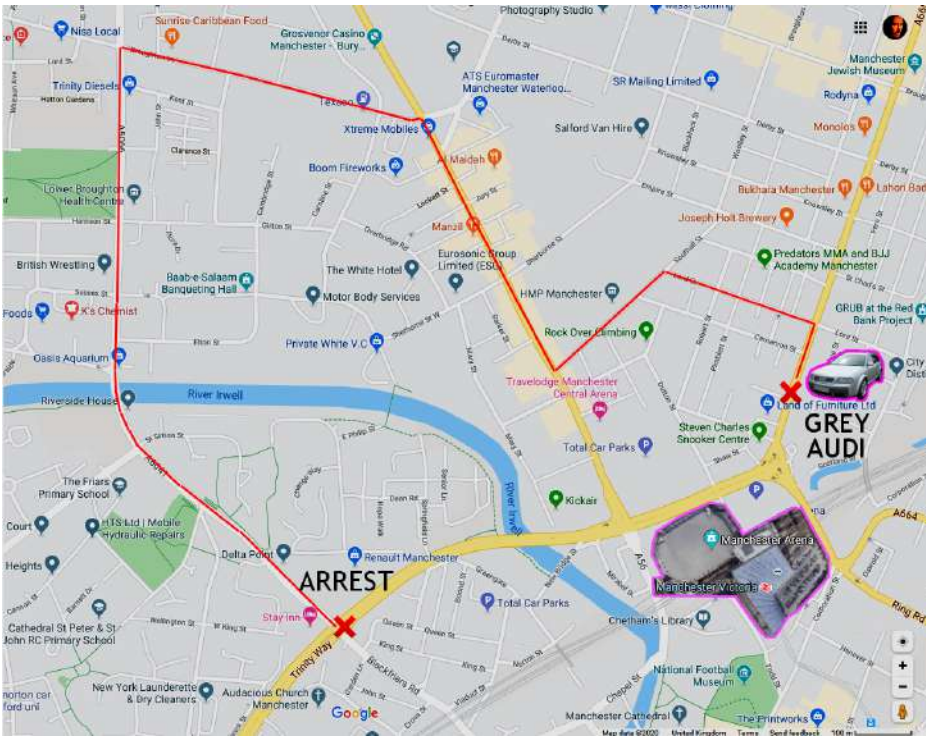


RT @paulandrewwells: : Police pulled a man out of a car and arrested him

In the video the person filming states, "f***ing armed police man"

From **Klay Volk**

12:59 am - 23 May 2017 - Hootsuite



The arrest took place at the crossroads of Trinity Way and Blackfriars Road, the location is marked on the map. Was this the arrest of Salman Abedi? I think it is likely.

The map shows where the grey Audi was parked during the time when the device was detonated, and where an arrest was made some time later that night.

None of this information has appeared in mainstream media. It completely contradicts the 'suicide bomber' narrative they have falsely extolled. From this evidence, it is very likely that after placing the bag in the foyer, the 'bomber' ran out of the arena. Some time later he got into a grey Audi and drove off, but was followed and then stopped and arrested at gunpoint about half a mile from the arena. See Chapter 8, Group 38, foyer participant Daren Buckley was reported in August 2019 to have said there were two suspects in custody, indicating that Salman Abedi may be in custody.

Type of explosive

In the BBC Documentary 'The Night of the Bomb', while talking about the type of explosive used in the attack, Det Supt Nick Sedgemore, Director of Intelligence, British Transport Police states,

“ then purchasing all the necessary stuff to make the bomb, a rucksack, shrapnel, nuts and bolts. He goes about making TATP also known as mother of Satan. It was used in the Brussels attacks, Paris er and Barcelona “

TATP is an unusual explosive because it produces an entropic explosion, which means no light is given off, no flash, no smoke, no heat, the explosion is only blast.

It is not in question that at least one bang was heard and it occurred inside the arena foyer. The bang was recorded on people’s mobile phones, and heard by hundreds of witnesses.

I have studied many witness testimonies, and out of 21 witnesses who claim they saw the device go off, 10 report seeing a light or flash and 5 report seeing smoke (see Chapter 8.3). If any of these observations are truthful, then the explosive used was not TATP. How can all these witnesses be mistaken?

It is difficult to reconcile the eye witness testimony evidence with the official TATP narrative. The TATP explanation is an appealing choice for those running a fake story, because TATP can be made with easy to obtain ingredients. So it’s easy to explain how the bomb could have been obtained.

However, if your remit is to scare people and present something that merely seems like a bomb, something that is more like a firework or pyrotechnic device is more in line with what people expect to see. What witnesses described was more like a pyrotechnic device, they did not describe a TATP device.

If the bomb was real and caused the damage that was reported, why have the authorities lied about the type of explosive he used? I suggest the answer is, because the explosive was merely a pyrotechnic device, therefore the official narrative has to lie about the type of explosive used.

After the bang

I received a statement from a roadie who was working at the Arena. He is pictured in some of the media photographs so I have verified he was there. Here is an extract from his audio interview,

“ When the concert ended and we walked onto the stage to start taking the drum kit down, heard a bang which we thought was just a flight case falling over, and then the stage managers radio started going ballistic, and he just went. And there was panic there was pandemonium in the arena. No-one knew what had gone on, and the stage manager said ‘right everyone out of the building’. As you come off the stage of the arena,

probably a 50 yard walk to the loading bay and then out to the back staff entrance, so it would take what a minute, and as we come out of the loading bay there was 8 armed police come running past which is where I think they had some sort of intelligence about this cos the armed response were that quick. For coming off the stage to get to there, there's 8 armed plod coming in so they must have knew something. "

Kerslake report, page 60

22:43hrs First armed police arrive in the foyer

Kerslake report, page 65

3.23. Following the first call reporting a possible explosion at the Arena, which was received into the Force Control Room at 22:33hrs, a log was created and sent to the Force Duty Officer, a GMP Inspector. Initially the Force Duty Officer was not clear of the type of incident occurring but alerted Armed Response Vehicles to make their way toward the Arena.

3.24. Even after the first Armed Response Vehicle arrived at the Trinity Way entrance to the Arena (22:41hrs), it was still not clear that an explosion had occurred. However, as more calls were received by GMP, the Force Duty Officer authorised the Armed Response Vehicles to deploy in role. Soon after, Armed Response Vehicles arrived at the Hunts Bank entrance to Victoria station and it became clear that GMP was dealing with a major incident.

3.25. Within eleven minutes of the initial call, six Armed Response Vehicles, containing twelve Authorised Firearms Officers, had arrived on scene. The Authorised Firearms Officer designated as Operational Firearms Commander gave the Force Duty Officer a situation report, listing casualties and fatalities and notifying him of a possible Improvised Explosive Device. There was also an initial belief at the scene that injuries may have been gunshot wounds. The level of this firearms response was significant.

The eye witness saw 8 armed police inside the arena just one minute after the bang, which was at 22:32. The Kerslake Report has the first Armed Response Vehicle arriving at the arena at 22:41. This is a 9 minute discrepancy, and sheds further doubt on the accuracy and motivation of the Kerslake Report. Armed response being on site within one minute, again, suggests that authorities had foreknowledge of the event.

Kerslake Report, page 59

22:31hrs BTP at Victoria station run to sound of explosion in Arena foyer

22:32hrs First BTP officers arrive in foyer
22:33hrs First call to GMP reporting explosion at Arena
22:42hrs First paramedic arrives at Victoria station
22:43hrs First armed police arrive in the foyer
22:46hrs Road closures commence nearby
22:49hrs Twelve ambulances at scene
22:58hrs Movement of injured from foyer to station concourse commences

Management of the foyer

Kerslake Report, page 106

4.18. At the time of the bomb detonation, there were five SMG staff members from merchandising in the foyer and some 140 security staff on duty, of which 30 were full-time security staff and the remainder were stewards. The security staff were employed by Showsec, a crowd management, venue and event security specialist company.

We know that SMG or Showsec stewards were controlling access to the foyer via the concourse doors immediately before the bang. The Kerslake Report states that five stewards were inside the foyer at the time of the bang. It is interesting that none of the five stewards were reported to have been killed or injured. If this was an exercise, the five stewards may have played a role in managing the exercise inside the foyer, which might explain why none were reported as injured. I am not aware that any SMG or Showsec stewards have given interviews or posted information online about their experiences.

According to the official narrative, minutes after the bang, the first emergency services to arrive in the foyer were British Transport Police officers.

Kerslake Report page 69

3.40. Following the initial influx of BTP officers into the foyer, operational GMP officers were also arriving, with a GMP Inspector soon taking over the police management of the foyer from the BTP Sergeant who had taken initial control.

3.41. The Inspector focused on coordination within the foyer, including oversight of the collaboration of GMP with NWS paramedics in providing first aid and assisting with evacuation. Although not formally declared as the GMP 'Bronze' Commander, some of the Inspector's activities did meet those criteria, e.g. giving initial briefings to arriving GMP officers on the concourse (prior to the Ground Assigned Tactical Firearm Commander's arrival). Another GMP Inspector had responsibility for cordons.

3.42. In order to attain situational awareness, the Inspector stayed in the foyer beside the door onto the walkway. This became a dedicated meeting place where he could regularly discuss proposed actions and progress with the Advanced Paramedic and the Ground Assigned Tactical Firearms Commander.

In my private investigation I have been able to determine the name of the most senior GMP police officer who arrived in the arena foyer within 10 minutes of the bang. It is significant to note that none of the GMP officers I have identified have been named in mainstream media in relation to the Manchester event. The GMP Inspector who was in overall charge at the scene, surely, should have been at the centre of a press conference, taking questions from the media, but this unfortunately did not happen. Many of the names of the most important first responders have been kept out of mainstream media. If this was a real terrorist incident, why should such censorship be necessary? If the event was an exercise, censoring the officers' names might serve to prevent information being leaked to the public about their true role in an exercise.

The Inspector who took charge was Mike Smith, and under normal circumstances might have arrived around the same time as the armed police. Why does the Kerslake Report not state when Inspector Mike Smith arrived? If armed police were at the arena when the bang happened, 9 minutes before the Kerslake report suggests, then what time did Inspector Mike Smith arrive at the arena? Did he arrive at the arena at the same time as the armed police? The Kerslake Report fails to specify what time Inspector Mike Smith arrived and took control of the situation.

Kerslake states, "a GMP Inspector soon taking over the police management of the foyer from the BTP Sergeant who had taken initial control"

If we consider Inspector Smith's role described above, i.e. 'managing the foyer', this would have included manning the foyer doors to the arena, the car parks and the train station. This would allow him to control who was permitted into and out of the foyer. Having 8 armed officers with him would be ideal for controlling the foyer entrances and exits. Is this the real reason why 8 armed officers were at the arena as soon as the bang occurred?

Police officers who were on call that evening were told by the control room to report to the booking office, i.e. the foyer, but most were not permitted entry to witness the casualties inside, and were redeployed by Mike Smith elsewhere.

Did Dawn Waddy see a crisis actor?

See *UKCT video 810*.

Concert goer Dawn Waddy gave two TV interviews in which she described a suspicious woman who was sat near her during the concert. A number of things she said made researcher Genevieve Lewis suspect she could have been observing a crisis actor preparing to take part in an exercise. Things of note in her interviews included,

- The woman looked very suspicious
- She was fidgeting all the time with her bag on the floor
- She was by herself
- She was repeatedly looking in the direction of the foyer before the bang
- She was smirking to herself
- She was agitated
- 1 to 2 minutes before the concert finished she disappeared

She pulled out of her bag something that 'looked like' a shoe string and put it back in her bag

Genevieve Lewis (statement analyst), has postulated that the item which 'looked like' a shoe string might have been a delivery tube for a fake blood pump, which is what crisis actors used in the Boston bombing exercise.

Emergency telephone number 'failure'

Another aspect of the event, which seems unlikely, is the failure of the contact helpline telephone number. This is a straight forward thing for the authorities to do, provide a telephone number which is manned, and an office where all information is reported to on the whereabouts and condition of all the victims. In today's high-tech age, we are being asked to believe that victims were 'missing' for many hours, typically 18 to 24 hours, before loved ones knew what had happened to them. The excuse used for the families being kept in the dark for so long, was the failure of the telephone system.

Kerslake Report, page 8

17. The setup of the Casualty Bureau was seriously hampered by the complete failure of the National Mutual Aid Telephony system provided by Vodafone. As a consequence, communication with the families caught up in the attack was badly affected. In particular, the ability to increase capacity by bringing in other Casualty Bureaus across the country was prevented. A restricted local telephone contact service was not up and running until around 03:00hrs. This failure was a cause of significant stress and upset on the night to the families involved, who were seeking to find

out more about the situation of their loved ones. A number were reduced to a frantic search around the hospitals of Greater Manchester to find out more.

18. Vodafone have apologised for the failure and are committed to ensuring that it does not happen again. As this is a national contract with the Home Office, we recommend that they should seek urgent guarantees from the company on this matter. There must be tested backup systems in place that eliminate the chance of another failure.

Should we believe the technology failed? This is a basic service for a telecoms provider to set up. If the event was staged, then there would have been good reason to prevent people making contact with a helpline and finding out where their loved ones were. Place yourself for a moment in the shoes of the organisers fabricating a terror attack. You have a number of fake victims pretending to be injured or possibly dead. Some of the 'victims' loved ones may know that the event is not a real attack, but others may not. The fake dead and injured have roles to play, and if people were to find out their whereabouts immediately, it would make the operation more difficult to run. Limiting public knowledge would be in the interests of those running such an event. Therefore we should consider that the failure of the telephone facility might have been a deliberate act, done so the exercise would run more smoothly.

Informing the relatives

Some of the relatives of the 'deceased' have explained how they were informed about the death of their loved one. This is something which is usually very delicate and police officers are trained in how to break news to relatives. People can react in different ways. For each person that 'died' I would expect to hear a different account of where the news was received, how it was received and who delivered the message. I would expect the accounts to vary. Relatives have described how they were all chaperoned into a room and then given the news all at the same time! I do not believe this is how it would have been done if there had been 22 real deaths. I believe each family would have been informed separately in a suitable setting away from other families. In my opinion the narrative about how the families were informed has probably been concocted so they can all repeat the same story.

Unrealistically quick media reporting

The Mail Online article linked below gives very early detail on some of the alleged victims. It is worth noting this article was published just 25 hours after the event, despite many victims' families being kept in the dark for 24 hours about their loved ones location and condition. The article contains close

up, well posed photographs of 16 of the 22 allegedly deceased 'victims'. Is it realistic that all this information could have been gathered including photographs in such a short period of time? Some families were not informed about the plight of their loved ones until between 18 to 24 hours after their 'deaths'. This means Mail Online must have been given victims names and contact details before the victim's families were informed. Is it possible that photographs of the 22 were made available to the media before the event?

<https://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-4535702/Liverpool-schoolgirl-5-victim-Manchester-attack.html>

The level of detail suggests somebody had already collated all of this personal information about the 'victims' before 22 May 2017.

Annoyed firemen

It has been well reported that fire crews who were keen to help victims were held back by their bosses for nearly two hours. The Kerslake report concluded that the actions of the then chief officer Peter O'Reilly played a key role in the delays and that poor communication and poor procedures were more broadly at fault.

Here is a statement I received from a fireman,

I would really like you to research and question the Manchester arena bombings. I think they are 100% fake or false flag. I'm a firefighter from Birmingham and today they have released a document saying we were to blame for the poor response time of two hours to arrive at the scene. This is just mental. We were physically stopped from entering the risk area. I have colleagues that can prove that we went against protocol. Why? because it was a staged event and we were not included in the narrative. I have a video of a senior officer that specifically uses language that we refer to when organising training exercises. The words 'no notice' are extremely important. I'm so angry rich can I send you the video and allow your investigative journalism to find the truth...the closest fire station was less than 0.5 miles from the stadium. The crews were informed within 2 minutes of the 'bomb' that they were not going to be deployed (this in itself is unheard of) after one hour they were asked to go to rendezvous point nowhere near ground zero. And then after 90 min they were allowed in but by then every one was taken away.

The reasons given for standing down the fire service are flimsy. Let me provide an alternative possible reason. If this was a staged attack, the more agencies involved in the response, the more people need to know it isn't a real event, and thus the harder it becomes to control the narrative. By standing down the fire service, nobody within the service would need to know about

the attack being staged.

Gagging orders

During my investigation I have discovered that foyer participants and SMG arena staff have been prevented from speaking freely about what happened. A source that contacted me by email states,

“One person told me they knew a first responder on the scene whose name is Phil Clegg. He was made to sign some sort of confidentiality agreement and will not discuss it.

A friend of a friend was in the foyer at 10.30. He works for a company called showsec and he also has been told by his employer he cannot discuss the matter.”

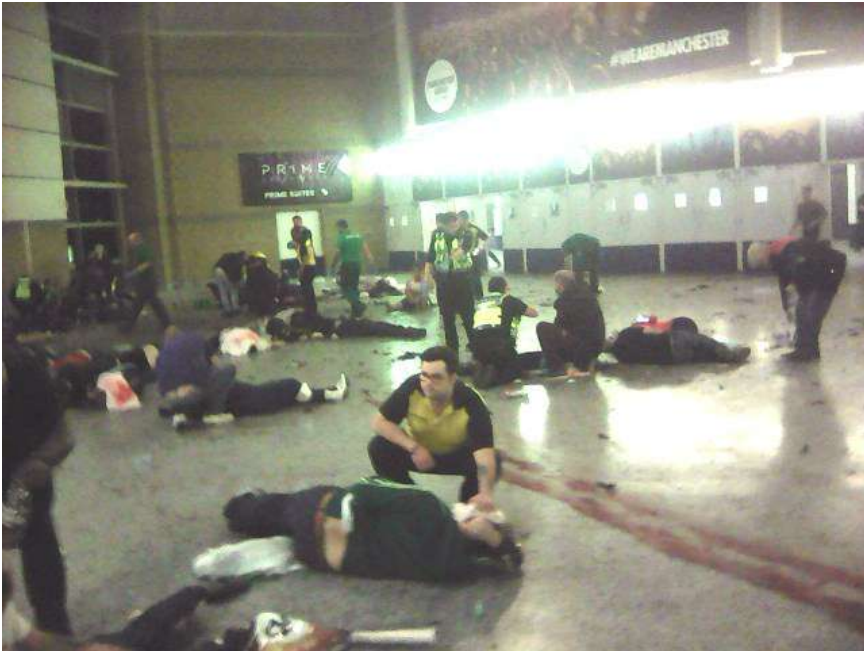
I was contacted by another source who spoke by telephone to foyer participant Daren Buckley (discussed later). He said that Buckley told him that GMP have told Buckley he can't speak about it to anybody”.

One source that I established contact with who was best friends with one of the 'deceased' told me that she had agreed with the family to remain silent and not talk about the events.

You might think that there are good reasons for the authorities or families to prevent people from talking. Skip forward to Chapter 5 where you will see a list of TV interviews I have collected from foyer participants. There are over 80 interviews I have archived so far. So the authorities have no problem allowing people to give TV interviews.

3.0 Foyer Physical and Photographic Evidence

Still photograph



Exif data from the still photograph

IPTC	
By-line Title	SUB
Object Name	APTOPIX Britain Concert Blast
Original Transmission Reference	TKSK805
Source	PA
Date Created	2017-05-22
Time Created	07:11:18+00:00
Urgency	5 (normal urgency)
Caption-Abstract	Helpers attend to injured people inside it ended Monday night, killing over a d
City	Manchester
Credit	AP
Country-Primary Location Name	GBR

Composite	
Date/Time Created	2017-05-22 07:11:18+00:00
Date/Time Original	2017-05-22 07:11:18+00:00
Image Size	640x480
Megapixels	0.307

The still photograph released in mainstream media was allegedly taken by Chris Parker, a homeless man who is discussed later. The image was obtained by media company the Press Association via the Associated Press. It was uploaded to the apimages.com (Associate Press Images) website. I have some doubt about whether Chris Parker took this image.

It is the only still photograph I am aware of that is alleged to show the aftermath of the event in the foyer.

The image is discussed in *UKCT video no. 816*.

Although there appears to be blood in various places, the photograph does not provide evidence of a casualty. Every participant in this image could merely be a crisis actor taking part in an exercise.

UKCT submitted the image to a photographic forensics website to obtain the EXIF data for the image. EXIF data is digital information which is saved every time a photograph is taken. The data includes information about the date and time the image was taken and other information. Some of the EXIF data is shown on the previous page.

The first thing we note (from the previous page) is the date and time the photograph was taken, 22 May 2017 at 07:11:18. This is more than 15 hours before the bang occurred. When images are taken by a mobile phone, the phones software accesses the current date and time and creates EXIF data accordingly. In 2017, it was very rare for the date and time on a phone to be incorrect; they are set by the phone network automatically. If the creation date and time is correct, and there is no reason to believe it is not, it means the photograph is probably of an early morning drill, or a dry run for what was going to happen at 10:31pm. According to the timestamp, the image does not show the aftermath of the 22:31 event.

Software	Adobe Photoshop CS5.1 Macintosh
Modify Date	2017:05:23 17:42:35
Exif Version	0221
Color Space	Uncalibrated
Exif Image Width	3000
Exif Image Height	2250
Compression	JPEG (old-style)

The second thing we note is the original image pixel size 3000x2250 has been significantly reduced to 640x480. Why has this been done? Is it so that evidence of faking is harder to spot?

Associated Press & Press Association website entries

In the next image, we see a website entry for the image in the website library apimages.com (Associated Press). This is an image archive website which hosts thousands of images for journalistic uses. If we look at the creation date and time for this image we see, according to the website, the creation date is May 22 2017 at 03:11:18.

ID:	17146791904326
Creation Date:	May 22, 2017 03:11:18 AM
Submission Date:	May 26, 2017 10:11:30 PM
Photographer:	Uncredited
Source:	PA
Credit:	ASSOCIATED PRESS
Special Instructions:	UNITED KINGDOM OUT, NO SALES, NO ARCHIVE, PHOTOGRAPH CANNOT BE STORED OR USED FOR MORE THAN 14 DAYS AFTER THE DAY OF TRANSMISSION
Resolution:	3000 x 2250 2.67 MB
Subject:	Manchester Arena explosion
Location:	Manchester, UNITED KINGDOM
Transmission Reference:	NC107
Byline Title:	SUB
Usage Notes:	This content is intended for editorial use only. For other uses, additional clearances may be required.

This is exactly 4 hours before the creation time in the EXIF data, so the data must have been derived from the EXIF data, by taking 4 hours away. East Coast US time is 5 hours behind UK time, so I would expect it to read 02:11:18 if it was an East Coast / UK conversion. Whatever the reason for the 4 hour difference, the entry is still suggesting the image was taken in the morning of the 22 May 2017.

Another entry was created for the same image on the Press Association image archive website with a different image ID. This time we see the creation date as May 22, 2017 04:00:00AM.

ID: 46505364375
Creation Date: May 22, 2017 04:00:00 AM
Submission Date: May 23, 2017 07:29:12 AM
Photographer: police explosion
Source: EMPPL PA Wire
Credit: Associated Press
Negative Number: 31418031 /pa-news-20170523-082704-police_e
Special Instructions: UK OUT ; ARCHIVE OUT ; For use in North America only, AP Members and clients are not permitted to archive PA Photos images ;PA-URN:31418031
Subject: Celebrity, Entertainment, Arts and entertainment
Keywords: police explosion
Location: UK, MANCHESTER, UK
Transmission Reference: NYWWP
Caption Writer: A
Usage Notes: This content is intended for editorial use only. For other uses, additional clearances may be required.

These website entries and the image EXIF data, strongly suggest the image was taken at eleven minutes past seven on 22 May 2017, which is 15 hours and 20 minutes before the alleged attack. The only plausible scenario for this evidence is that the image depicts some sort of practice run or preparation for what was going to occur at 22:31. The purpose of the 7:11am event may have been to produce staged photographs for the media prior to the event.

NOTE : In 2018, over one year after the event, UKCT was discussing these website entries online, and not long after his discussions, the creation date and time on one of the entries was changed to 22 May 2017, 03:00:00PM. If we assume this was a Pacific Time adjustment, and add 8 hours to convert it back to UK time, we get 11:00:00PM which would fit the official narrative. Was this a damage limitation exercise and an attempt to cover up the truth?

John Barr video

See *Manchester video no. 941* and *UKCT video no. 836*.



Foyer participant John Barr uploaded a 43 second mobile phone video of the arena foyer allegedly filmed shortly after the bang. Above is a composite image showing the area he panned his phone across to make the video. Comparison of the John Barr video with the still image discussed previously suggests it was filmed from a different vantage point in the foyer, but at a similar point in time. The participants are wearing the same clothes and are in the same positions in the still image and the video. I have carefully compared the position of the 'blood' stained items covering the various 'victims' and the stains are the same shape in the John Barr video as in the still image. So John Barr's phone camera has captured the same event as seen in the still image.

The participants in the video all seem very casual and relaxed; their reactions do not seem consistent with a real terrorist attack. Although there appears to be blood in various places, the video does not provide evidence of a genuine casualty.

When the camera pans to the left, we briefly see one of the foyer glass doors which lead to the Victoria Station walkway. In the above image on the far left hand side, we see the glass door, with what appears to be daylight entering. Also visible is a diagonal metal strut which is casting a clean shadow on the back wall. I postulated that the shadow against the back wall could have been caused by daylight. In order to check whether the shadow was created by daylight I determined the direction of the sunlight at dawn (approximately 5am) and 2 hours later at 7am. From this exercise I concluded that the shadow of the strut on the back wall has probably not been caused by daylight. The

sun would not create a shadow against that wall at 7am. The shadow therefore has probably been created by a spotlight.

However the light coming through the glass door appears to be caused by daylight, see below.



the door in question is furthest left

view looking from the glass door

I have identified what we are seeing through the glass door looking out onto the walkway. The white rectangle of light is coming through the train stations ETFE panels. I conclude from the image above that the John Barr footage was filmed during the hours of daylight. This is consistent with the still image featured on the Associated Press website, which was taken at 7:11am.

Shattered skylight?

Mainstream media reported that the large glass skylight on the foyer roof had shattered due to the blast from the bomb. We can see in the foyer photograph and video, that there is no evidence of broken glass. In fact there is no evidence of any damage to the building. In order to investigate the claim of a shattered skylight, in early June 2017, UKCT organised a drone flight over the arena to photograph the foyer skylight.



Skylight in early June 2017



Skylight Google Earth 2019

The skylight shows no sign it was shattered. In addition, the skylight appears to have blinds or covers fitted on the inside blocking daylight from the arena foyer.

If photographs were being staged at 7:11am, were they blocking out the foyer light in order to make the foyer look like it was night time?

No shattered glass



Media accounts spoke of shattered glass, but as we see from these early images, the glass doors going into the foyer were not shattered. Examining the internal foyer images of the alleged aftermath, there is no building damage or broken glass. I received this comment from another source,

“ The Manchester arena event was fake. I have visited the arena numerous times and still no blast damage to be seen, no tradesmen and skips on site, naturally, and the council cannot tell us who won the contract to repair a blast damaged building. Physical evidence is missing.”

For comparison, below is an image of the 1998 Omagh bombing.



Not much doubt that a real bomb exploded here. In Appendix 3, I have included statements from some of the survivors of the Omagh tragedy.

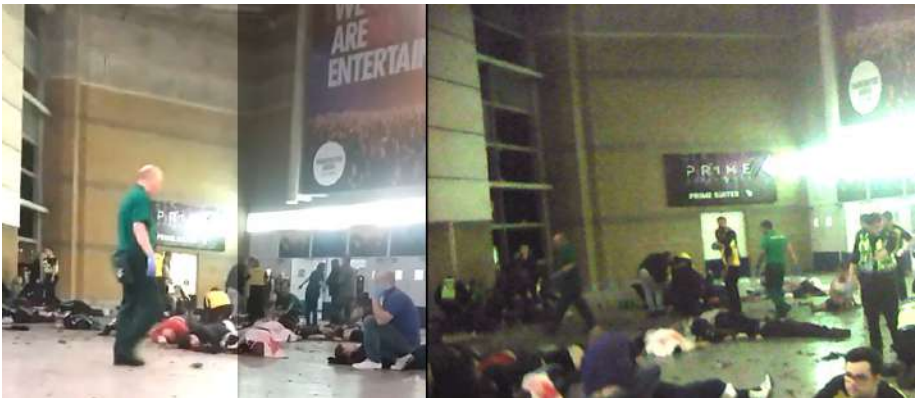
Changes made in the foyer



The image, above left shows a typical view of the foyer before an evening concert. We note the 'Prime' advertising board against the far wall, and matching 'Prime' advertising covering the windows on the left hand wall. We note also the ceiling lights are usually on.

Now compare this image with a still from John Barr's video, above right. We note that the Prime advertising which usually covers the windows has been covered with something else. The ceiling lights are off. We also note that there are blinds covering some of the windows.

Was somebody trying to adjust the lighting conditions in the foyer to make it seem like night time in order to take pre-arranged photographs for an event they had planned for 22:31?



If we now compare the John Barr video (above left) with the still photograph (above right), it looks like the still photograph might have been photoshopped. Looking at the windows on the far left, there appears to be something brown covering the windows in John Barr's video. But in the still

image, those windows look black. It's possible that the windows which do not have blinds over them are covered with blackout material preventing daylight entering the foyer.

Images released during Hashem Abedi's trial

In late February 2020 articles appeared in mainstream media reporting on the trial of Hashem Abedi (the brother of the alleged bomber). They contained a number of videos and images that had not previously appeared in mainstream media before, and argued that the CCTV images presented, show Salman Abedi travelling with a rucksack by tram to the arena. All the CCTV images of his alleged journey are filmed during daylight, suggesting they were taken well before 9pm. Many of the images have timestamps removed. UKCT has analysed all the video and images and placed them in the correct sequence. See *UKCT video no. 840*. The footage released does not prove Salman Abedi travelled to the arena by tram in the expected timeframe.

The articles included an image showing Salman Abedi in the arena foyer, allegedly taken shortly before the device was detonated. In the image, every person apart from Abedi has been blurred out. I estimate there are about 40 blurred out people in the image. The image itself shows about 50% of the foyer space, therefore I would guess there may have been between 70 and 90 people in the foyer at that time. This estimate is in line with the numbers discussed in the next chapter. In the image an arrow shows the alleged direction of Abedi's path immediately before setting off the device and it leads to the wall where I suspect the bag was placed. The arrow does not lead to the centre of the foyer.

Other images in the articles showed piles of nuts and screws and other bits and pieces allegedly found inside the foyer, which are of little evidential value as they could have been sourced from elsewhere.

There is more physical and photographic evidence which I could have presented in this chapter, such as images of the supposed detonator of the alleged bomb and the battery which powered the detonator. This evidence is covered in *UKCT video no. 832*. I do not think this evidence needs to be included here. Why? Because we need to establish first whether injury or death occurred within the arena foyer before we start examining the supposed weapon. There is no evidence in the public domain, which I have been able to find to date, to suggest injury or death occurred inside the foyer. It would be like examining a gun before there is any evidence that a person had been shot. We will establish first, whether anyone was injured or killed inside the arena foyer before we start considering what may have killed them.

4.0 Foyer Participants Database

In this section I have named and presented information about as many foyer participants as I could identify. The ages stated are at the date of the event.

I have grouped the participants according to the parties of people they attended the concert with.

'c' denotes that the person was collecting someone from the concert and did not attend the concert.

4.1 'Victims'

Gr	Inside or very near foyer (at time of bang)			Inside Arena or other location
	'Dead'	'Injured'	Un-injured	
01	c Philip Tron (32) c Coutney Boyle (19)			Nicole Boyle (14)
02	c Marcin Klis (42) c Angelika Klis (39)			Alex Klis (20) Patrycia Klis (12)
03	Liam Curry (19) Chloe Rutherford (17)			
04	c Alison Howe (45) c Lisa Lees (43)			Darcie Howe (15) India Lees (15)
05	c Elaine McIver (43)	c Paul Price Gabrielle Price Daughters friend?		
06	c Michelle Kiss (45)	c Ruth Murrell (46) Emily Murrell (12)	Millie Kiss (12)	
07	c Wendy Fawell (50)	c Caroline Davis(39) Charlotte Fawell(16)		Ben Davis (12) Lee Davis (16)
08	Saffie RoseRoussos(8)	Lisa Roussos (48) Ashlee Bromwich (23)		c Andrew R. Xander R. (10)
09	Sorrell Leczk'ski (14)	c Samantha Leczk'ski c Pauline Healey		Sophie Leczkowski
10	c Jane Tweddle (51)	c Jo Aaron (40s) Izzy (Jo's daughter)	Kim McKeown (friend)	
11	Kelly Brewster (32)	Claire Booth (sister) Hollie Booth (11)		
12	Eilidh MacLeod (14)	Laura MacIntyre(15)		
13	Nell Jones (14)	Freya Lewis (14) (link arms with Nell)	c Phil Dick c Kim Dick (54)	Tamla Dick (17) Sasha (15)
14	Olivia Campbell (15)	Adam Lawler (15)		
15	Megan Hurley (15)	Bradley Hurley (20)		
16	John Atkinson (28)			
17	Martyn Hett (29)			Stuart Aspinall
18	Georgina Callander(18)			c Lesley Callander

'Victims' Continued...

Gr	Inside or very near foyer (at time of bang)		Inside Arena or other location
	Injured	Un-injured	
19	Eve Senior (14), Natalie Senior (39) Emilia (12) (sister)		
20	Lily Harrison (8), Adam Harrison (f) Lauren Thorpe (mother)		
21	Millie Robson (15), Laura Anderson (15)	c David Robson c Jean	
22	c Josie Howarth (61) c Janet Senior (60ish)		Jennie Howarth (19) Jodie Howarth (13)
23	Millie Mitchell (14) Evie Mills (14)		c Alisdair Mitchell c Craig Mills
24	Martin Hibbert (40), Eve Hibbert(17)		
25	Lucy Jarvis (17) Amelia Tomlinson (hand in hand)		c Tina Tomlinson and Nan
26	Lisa Arnott (42), Jade Arnott (15)		
27	c Robby Potter (47) c Leonora Ogerio		Tegan (11) Ashley (17)
28	Amy Barlow (12) Un-named friend	Cathy Barlow	
29	c Andy Wholey		Demi Wholey (14) Leanne Wholey
30	Ella McGovern (14)	Zara Wilson Patel (14)	Jenny Lee (24)
31	Hannah Mone (17)	Jess Mone (20)	
32	c Lisa Bridgett (45)		Ashleigh Bridgett (17) friend
33	Yasmin Lee (12)	friend	
34	c Gary Walker c Maria Walker		Abigail Sophie
35		Andrea Bradbury Friend	daughters
36		Fiona Cook (46) Alex Cook (17)	
37		Abby Mullen Lisa Kane (mother)	
38		Daren Buckley (50) Lewis Buckley (22)	
39		Emma Johnson Husband	2 children, 15, 17
40		c Nick Bickerstaff	Ellen Bickerstaff (16) Maisy, Benny
41		c John Barr	Craig Aaron
42		Chris Parker	Stephen Jones (35)
43		Alex Brown (21) Chris Coulter (21)	
44	c Piotr Chylewska		Amelia (12) Ewa (38)

'Victims' Continued...

Gr	Inside or very near foyer (at time of bang)		Inside Arena or other location
	Injured	Un-injured	
45		5 SMG Staff	
46	Rob Hay (18)	Jack Chilton	
47	Julie Thomas (34)		
48	Lizzie(32) & Olivia Murtagh (12)		
49	Acacia Coward (11)	friend, c Shula Coward	
50	c Joanne McSorley (43), c Sue Smith (63)		Ellie (16), Libbie (11)
51	Paul Greenan (53)		
52	c Adrian Thorpe		
53	c Phil Hassall		Amber Hassall, friend

There may be more participants that I have been unable to find, but I believe this database represents the vast majority of people who claim they were inside the foyer when the bang occurred.

The database gives us an indication of the approximate number of foyer participants. Now that we have established the numbers we can compare them with what first responders said they saw in terms of quantity of casualties.

From the database we have 22 dead, 59 injured, 28 uninjured and 5 uninjured staff. That's a total of 109 participants and 5 staff. We know that some of the people listed in the database ran out of the foyer as soon as the bang occurred. Participants who had worse 'injuries' stayed inside the foyer and waited for help. Based on the severity of their alleged injuries and based on their testimonies, those who stayed in the foyer and waited for help were likely to be as follows:

Paul Price, Ruth Murrell, Emily Murrell, Caroline Davis, Charlotte Fawell, Lisa Roussos, Samantha Leczkowski, Pauline Healy, Claire Booth, Hollie Booth, Laura MacIntyre, Freya Lewis, Adam Lawler, Bradley Hurley, Josie Howarth, Janet Senior, Millie Mitchell, Evie Mills, Martin Hibbert, Eve Hibbert, Robby Potter, Leonora Ogario, Ella McGovern, Gary Walker, Marie Walker, Pietr Chylewska, Julie Thomas, Joanne McSorley, Paul Greenan and Phil Hassall.

That's at least 30 people with injuries serious enough that they had to remain on the floor in the foyer for help to arrive. I have not included Lisa Bridgett, Amelia Tomlinson, Lucy Jarvis or Ashlee Bromwich in this list despite all four allegedly having broken ankles. Note: in addition to the 30 casualties we should have had 22 dead or dying on the floor mixed in with the 30. That makes about 52 casualties in total.

Here is a section of the police radio comms, when Inspector Mike Smith first arrives in the arena foyer and assesses the number of casualties.

“ update for you. We’re in the booking office which is err over the bridge from the main entrance to Victoria Station. It looks to be like a bombs gone off here I would say there’s about 30 casualties.”

Here is another quote from the ITV documentary ‘Manchester : 100 days’. Paramedic Lea Vaughan states,

“ the most patients I’ve ever dealt with in my career is is three. Three at once. Erm, so being faced with 26 patients to deal with, erm and there’s two of you.”

22 dead or dying + 30 injured = 52 casualties.

I would expect Mike Smith and Leigh Vaughan’s estimates to have been nearer 50. These are professional people who are trained to make an accurate assessment of a situation.

Another quote on the numbers of people in the foyer before the bang came from Nick Bickersaff. On 29 May 2017, in The Sun, he was quoted as saying, “ I arrived in the foyer at 10:20. There were about 60-80 people hanging around, mainly parents collecting children”. The correct number according to the database is 109. That’s 29 too few.

How can these discrepancies be explained?

If we assume that none of those who were claimed to have died were present in the foyer, then the numbers make more sense. We will examine individual participant’s statements later, but statements from participants about those who were dead or dying is lacking. From the analysis, as we shall see later, there is no reliable testimony describing the dead or the dying from other participants. Did the ‘deceased’ victims only take part in the morning exercise? Was the purpose of the morning drill to take photographs of those that had ‘died’ in position on the floor, and then only work with the ‘injured’ during the actual event?

This would give ‘deceased’ victims time to catch a flight out of the country before the concert started, if the plan was for them to start a new life.

There is a lack of reliable photographs showing ‘deceased victims’ inside the arena, at the concert, or in the foyer, either before or after their ‘death’.

4.2 'Responders'

Listed below are people who went into the foyer after the bang in order to help 'injured' participants. I will present some analysis of their statements in Chapter 8.

Gr	Group Name	Names	Location & Movements
61	Arena Medical Staff	(At least 4 unnamed)	Attended to 'injured' in foyer after bang
62	Other Arena Staff	John Clarkson Paul Worsley	Both helped 'victims' Amelia Tomlinson & Lucy Jarvis in arena concourse
63	Salford Uni media students	Johnny McGowan Saxon Miller	Both helped Evie Mills
64	Lone Helpers	Paul Reid Darron Coster Robert Grew	bottom of V.S. stairs bottom of V.S. stairs In his apartment, Green Quarter
65	British Transport Police	Sergeant Dale Edwards PC Thomas Campbell PC Jessica Bullough PCSO Mark Renshaw PCSO Jon Morrey PCSO Lewis Brown PC Phil Healy (with dog Mojo) PC Stephen Corke PC Jane Bridgewater PC Matthew Martin PC Dale Allcock Ch.I. Andrea Graham PC Cath Daley PC Danielle Ayers, (19 BTP Officers)	Victoria Strn, near war memorial first on scene, "In and round foyer within 10 mins" - Kerslake claimed treated Lily Harrison
66	North West Ambulance Service	Paddy Ennis Dan Smith Lea Vaughan 60 ambulances (120 paramedics?)	On call, first paramedic in foyer Second paramedic in foyer (second & third let in together ?) None were permitted into the foyer
67	Greater Manchester Police	<u>Not Named in MSM</u> Inspector Mike Smith	Arena foyer
68	Armed Police	(12 unnamed officers)	8 armed officers were in the arena within 1 minute of the bang.

5.0 Witness Testimony Video Archive

Many of the participants have given video interviews. I have obtained video statements from many of the groups defined in the previous chapter. The table below lists the interviews I have been able to find and archive. Using statement analysis it is possible to analyse their words, then draw conclusions about which aspects of the witnesses account are true and which are false. Once a reasonable sample of statements have been analysed, we should be able to establish the most likely scenario for the event. Many of the video interviews are contaminated. This is an expression used by statement analysts to describe interviewees who are not speaking using the “free editing process”. FEP occurs when a person is entirely free to choose their own words. If an interviewer asks leading questions, this results in contamination. Some of the interviews contain less contamination therefore I will attribute more credibility to those ones.

The videos can be viewed from the Richplanet.net website, under the ‘Manchester Videos’ tab (at the bottom left of the website). Statement Analysis on some of the videos is included in Chapter 8.

‘Victims’

Ref	Pt	Gr	Interviewee(s)	Source	Length	Media
901	1	1	June Tron	ITV News	1m 39	Video
901	2	1	June Tron	ITV News	2m 21	Video
902	1	2	Alex Klis	ITV, GM Britain	7m 57s	Video
903	1	3	Chloe & Liam parents	ITV News	6m 41	Video
904	1	4	Darcie Howe, India Lees	ITV News	2m 55s	Video
904	2	4	Steve Howe	Channel 4 News	5m 19s	Video
904	3	4	Steve Howe	Channel 4 News	4m 04s	Video
905	1	5	Paul Price	BBC Website	51s	Video
906	1	6	Ruth Murrell	Queens Visit	1m 29s	Video
907	1	7	Caroline Davies	ITV, This Morning	1m 03s	Video
907	2	7	Caroline Davies	BBC	17s	Video
908	1	8	Andrew Roussos, Ashlee	BBC News	2m 46s	Video
908	2	8	Andrew Roussos	GM Britain	1m 16s	Video
908	3	8	Andrew Roussos	Channel 5 News	4m 18s	Video
908	4	8	Lisa Roussos	ITV	3m 59s	Video
908	5	8	Lisa & Andrew Roussos	BBC	4m 06s	Video
908	6	8	Andrew Roussos	Once Upon a Smile	11m 04s	Video
909	1	9	Jane Tweddle’s daughters	Lorraine	1m 59s	Video
910	1	10	Harriet & Isabelle Taylor	Lorraine	1m 59	Video
911	1	11	Claire and Hollie Booth	Red Cross	1m 35	Video
912	1	12	Family friends	STV	3m 47	Video
913	1	13	Kim Dick	GM Britain	4m 48s	Video
914	1	14	Charlotte Campbell	BBC Website	1m 2s	Video
914	2	14	Charlott & Step father	CNN	3m 7s	Video
914	3	14	Charlotte Campbell	BBC News	1m 39s	Video
914	4	14	Adam Lawler	Excess Manchester	11m 53	Video

914	5	14	Adam Lawler	BBC Website	1m 16s	Video
914	6	14	Adam Lawler	Mcr Evening News	5m 22s	Video
915	1	15	Bradley Hurley	Radio City Talk	14m11s	Audio
917	1	17	Martyn Hett's parents	Sky News	3m 10s	Video
917	2	17	Martyn Hett's mother	Unknown	1m 27s	Video
917	3	17	Martyn Hett's mother	Lorraine	4m 0s	Video
917	4	17	James Ockerby	That's Manchester	9m 48s	Video
917	5	17	Martyn Hett's mother	LBC	1m 54s	Video
917	6	17	Martyn Hett's mother	BBC	5m 23s	Video
918	1	18	Callander's parents	ITV News	1m 16s	Video
919	1	19	Emilia Senior	BBC Website	35s	Video
919	2	19	Natalie, Eve & Andrew	Internet Archive	1m 19s	Video
920	1	20	Lily Harison, Lauren Thorpe	Victoria Derbyshire	1m 24s	Video
920	2	20	Lauren Thorpe	4 Days Docum.	3m 55s	Video
921	1	21	Millie & David Robson	Queens Visit	3m 10s	Video
921	2	21	Millie & David Robson	Queens Visit	1m 30s	Video
921	3	21	Millie Robson Laura Anderson	ITV	5m 59s	Video
921	4	21	Lucy Jarvis, Millie Robson	ITV	6m 02s	Video
922	1	22	Josie Howarth, Janet Senior	ITV News	3m 44s	Video
923	1	23	Evie Mills	Queens Visit	1m 32s	Video
923	2	23	Millie Mitchell	BBC	1m 10s	Video
923	3	23	Millie Mitchell	Mcr Evening News	31s	Video
924	1	24	Martin Hibbert, Ch Campbell	GM Britain	7m 37s	Video
924	2	24	Martin Hibbert, Ch Campbell	GM Britain	6m 30s	Video
924	3	24	Martin Hibbert	Internet Archive	4m 05s	Video
924	4	24	Martin Hibbert	This Morning	8m 38s	Video
924	5	24	Martin Hibbert	BBC	1m 39s	Video
925	1	25	Lucy Jarvis	ITV	6m 02s	Video
925	2	25	Amelia Tomlinson & mother	Radio 4	55s	Audio
925	3	25	Amelia Tomlinson & mother	Home Video	1m 25s	Video
925	4	25	Lucy Jarvis	The Sun		Video
927	1	27	Robby Potter	BBC Website	1m 25s	Video
927	2	27	Robby Potter	i News	3m 35s	Video
928	1	28	Amy Barlow & parents	Queens Visit	38s	Video
929	1	29	Andy Wholey	BBC News	1m 59s	Audio
929	2	29	Andy Wholey	BBC News	1m 49s	Video
929	3	29	Andy Wholey	Garden video	7m 35s	Video
929	4	29	Andy Wholey & Demi Wholey	Garden video	2m 23s	Video
930	1	30	Ella McGovern, Wison & Lee	GM Britain	4m 50s	Video
930	2	30	Ella McGovern & Zara Wilson	Sky News	2m 56s	Video
931	1	31	Hannah & Jess Mone	Lad Bible	6m 12s	Video
931	2	31	Hannah & Jess Mone	Self made film	9m 11s	Video

932	1	32	Lisa Bridgett	North Wales Live	3m 40s	Video
934	1	34	GaryWalker	UKCT	10m 16	Video
934	2	34	GaryWalker	BBC Radio	57s	Audio
939	1	39	Emma Johnson	Radio 5	5m 20s	Audio
940	1	40	Nick Bickerstaff	UKCT	12m 41	Video
940	2	40	Nick Bickerstaff	ITV News	2m 28s	Video
940	3	40	Nick Bickerstaff	The Sun	1m 47s	Video
941	1	41	John Barr	Facebook	43s	Video
942	1	42	Jessica Parker	Local News	2m 16	Video
942	2	42	Stephen Jones	CBS News	2m 40s	Video
943	1	43	Alex Brown	BBC Scotland	2m 05s	Video
949	1	49	Shula Coward	BBC News	0m 56s	Video
952	1	52	Adrian Thorpe	Sky News	2m 39s	Video

'Responders'

Ref	Pt	Gr	Interviewee(s)	Source	Length	Media
964	1	54	Paul Reid	UKCT	38m 19	Video
964	2	54	Robert Grew	BBC Website	2m 41s	Video
965	1	56	BT Police	Mcr Evening News	2m 17s	Video

Documentaries & News Reports

Ref	Pt	Title	Source	Length	Media
971	1	The Night of the Bomb	BBC	59m	Video
971	2	100 Days	ITV	47m	Video
971	3	Manchester Bomb : Our Story	BBC	1h10m	Video
971	4	Four Days That Shook Britain	ITV	1h7m	Video
971	5	ITV News, 23/5/2019	ITV	16m 03s	Video
971	6	David Lambert	Lincolnshire Live	26m 14s	Video

6.0 The 'Dead'

There has been no evidence to date publicly presented, that I am aware of, which proves that any of the 22 died in the arena foyer. I would argue, based on evidence presented in this study, that it is more likely that most of the 22 have merely been re-located. Is it the case that some of the 22 died earlier than 22 May 2017 in accidents or from other causes? If evidence is presented that any of the 22 did indeed die at the Manchester Arena I will update this book to include that evidence. If deaths have been faked, then there must be an explanation about what happened to those people, assuming they existed. If they are living in foreign countries with new identities, they may be difficult to find.

After researching information on all of the allegedly deceased people, I have theorised about how their deaths could have been fabricated, and what subsequently may have happened to the 'victim'. The following is a list of possible general scenarios. These suggestions are stated as a hypothesis.

The previously deceased victim

A victim who it has been claimed died at the Manchester Arena, but in fact died some time before the concert in an accident or other scenario, probably very shortly before 22 May 2017.

The apprentice child

A victim who is approaching school leaving age and has expressed a wish to carry out some sort of ambition, education or goal. Their dream has been granted and the child/young adult has been sent somewhere away from their parent's home to achieve their ambition. The parents have received money to keep silent about where their child is now living.

The no ties victim

A victim with no strong family ties, who has agreed to start a new life with a new identity probably in another country. This could be a young adult, a young couple with no children, or a middle aged adult whose children have grown up.

The surrogate victim

A child or young adult who has been placed in the care of another family in a different part of the country or the world. It is not uncommon for foster children to be re-assigned new parents to look after them.

For all of these scenarios, names and appearances could have been changed.

All 22 'dead' people might fit into one of the four categories outlined. In the analysis section I set out which category they might belong to and give reasons why.

It's been suggested that such a strategy would be risky. What if one of the fake dead started to talk? If one of them started to talk, firstly, it would be unlikely they would be given any significant media platform to express their view. Secondly, it is likely they are all being monitored, and if they showed any inclination to speaking out, they would be reminded of the contract they agreed to, which could include penalties.

Others argue, why not just kill the victims and create real deaths. Creating real deaths, creates real protests from real relatives. If the event is a charade, relatives don't protest, because their loved ones have not been harmed. They take their money and keep quiet. So in some ways fabricated terror using fabricated victims is easier to manage. I will explain later why governments fabricate terror attacks.

7.0 The 'Injured'

This chapter will list injuries which have been publicly shown that I've been able to find. Note: this does not necessarily include people sitting in a wheel chair, walking on crutches, sitting with their arm in a sling, or with their leg in a bandage, or lying in a hospital bed with a tube up their nose. It does not include 'victim' testimony or 'medical expert' testimony. If the event was an exercise then all testimonies, including from professionals, could feasibly be fabricated. If participants and medical professionals have been enlisted to follow an agreed narrative, they will make false claims about the injuries. Only photographs showing evidence of an actual injury will be considered in this book. Close scrutiny will be given to the injuries that seem convincing.

The following table provides a list of the injured participants from the database I discussed earlier. Listed are the photographs of injuries that I have so far been able to find. Where the injury seems convincing I have shown the photographs and made comments on the veracity of the images.

Every group of foyer participants will be discussed further in Chapter 8.

Visible 'Injuries'

Group	Name of Injured	Visible Injuries shown in media and TV	Possible Cause or Explanation
05	Paul Price	Scars on leg & face *	Not known
	Gabrielle Price	No images found	-
	Daughters friend	No images found	-
06	Ruth Murrell	Entry / exit wound on leg *	No known
	Emily Murrell	No images found	-
07	Caroline Davis	Arm in a sling	No visible injuries
	Charlotte Fawell	No images found	-
08	Lisa Roussos	Disfigured hand and wrist *	Not known
	Ashlee Bromwich	No images found	-
09	Samantha L'ski	No images found	-
	Pauline Healey	No images found	-
10	Jo Aaron	No images found	-
	Izzy	No images found	-
11	Claire Booth	Small mark on right cheek	Not known
	Hollie Booth	Wheelchair & crutches	No visible injuries
12	Laura MacIntyre	No images found	-
13	Freya Lewis	No images found	-
14	Adam Lawler	Scar on cheek and chin *	An accident?
15	Bradley Hurley	Leg stabilisers *	Are they a prop?
19	Eve Senior	No images found	-
	Natalie Senior	No images found	-
	Emilia Senior	No images found	-

* denotes photographs are discussed in this chapter

Visible 'Injuries' continued

Group	Name of Injured	Visible Injuries shown in media and TV	Possible Cause or Explanation
20	Lily Harrison	Wound on back *	An accident?
	Adam Harrison	No images found	-
	Lauren Thorpe	No images found	-
21	Millie Robson	Small scars on legs	No known
	Laura Anderson	No images found	-
22	Josie Howarth	No images found	-
	Janet Senior	No images found	-
23	Millie Mitchell	Sitting in a wheelchair	Does not prove injury
	Evie Mills	No images found	-
24	Martin Hibbert	Scars, Unable to walk *	Back surgery for disc?
	Eve Hibbert	No images found	-
25	Amelia Tomlins'n	Scar on middle finger *	An accident?
	Lucy Jarvis	On crutches *	Not known
26	Lisa Arnott	Small scar and bruise *	Accident or moulage?
	Jade Arnott	Scab on leg *	Accident or moulage?
27	Robby Potter	X-Ray showing nut in chest *	Is the X Ray genuine?
	Leonora Ogerio	Leg injuries	Not known
28	Amy Barlow	No images found	-
	A. Barlow's friend	No images found	-
29	Andy Wholey	No images found	-
30	Ella McGovern	No images found	-
31	Hannah Mone	Little finger missing *	An accident?
32	Lisa Bridgett	Missing finger *	Is it really missing?
33	Yasmin Lee	No images found	-
34	Gary Walker	No images found	-
34	Maria Walker	No images found	-
44	Pietr Chylewska	Patch over eye	Is it just a patch?
46	Rob Hay	Wound on side of head	Accident?
47	Julie Thomas	Wheelchair, neck brace	No visible injuries
48	Lizzie Murtagh	Close up of bleeding wound *	Not known
	Olivia Murtagh	Close up of bleeding wound *	Not known
49	Acacia Coward	Plasters & a bandage	No visible injuries
50	Joanne McSorley	Plasters & a leg brace	No visible injuries
	Sue Smith	No images found	-
51	Paul Greenan	No images found	-
52	Adrian Thorpe	No images found	-

* denotes photographs are discussed in this chapter

Paul Price



Victim Paul Price seems to have significant facial scarring in hospital, but very little facial scarring afterwards.



He also appears to have serious scarring on his right leg. Can we be sure this was not already present before the bang? I'd like to see a picture of Paul Price's legs immediately before 22 May 2017 to see whether these scars were already present. Could this be a skin graft where skin is surgically removed for use on injuries elsewhere on the body? Are the scars from a motorbike accident?

Ruth Murrell



The leg injuries (top) are alleged to belong to Ruth Murrell, reported by ITV. In a conversation with the Queen, Murrell sated, "It's nuts and bolts that everybody seems to be having, mines gone through 15 centimetres out the other side".

In the John Barr video discussed earlier, a woman, who I believe is Ruth Murrell walks past the camera in platform shoes. Her walk exhibits no evidence of a limp and she appears to put her full weight on each foot. As we see there is a stain in the place where her leg was alleged to have been injured. There is no sign that anything has entered or exited her leg. Her jeans would have been torn if this was the case. It would be impossible for somebody to walk calmly as she is seen doing after such a damaging injury (top). I conclude that the close up photograph (top) does not show an injury which belongs to Ruth Murrell.

The Ruth Murrell evidence is significant because it suggests that the media have been placing false images of victim's injuries in their publications. I think we ought to consider it could have been done with others.

Lisa Roussos

Lisa Roussos was seen at Saffie Roussos funeral 2 months after the bang with no obvious visible injuries. She claims to have had her hand operated on several times, and is seen at the funeral wearing a sling and bandage covering her right hand.



Above left is a still from a 2019 interview, her right hand does appear to be disfigured. The image, above right, appears to show damage to her wrist and lower arm. Can we be certain what caused these disfigurements, or when they occurred?

Did Lisa Roussos suffer an accident some time before the concert? Was Saffie involved in the same accident? Did an accident occur at the premises of the family business, the fish and chip shop in Leyland? If so, might that explain why the family wanted to quickly move out of the property? And could it also explain why they wanted to re-name the premises from 'The Plaiice' to 'Saffie's Plaiice', i.e. Saffie's place of rest?

Adam Lawler



Above left, Adam Lawler is photographed in hospital on or before 2 June 2017, 8 days after the bang. It is claimed he'd had surgery to save his right eye. Above right: a scar on his right cheek, a scar below his right eye and a scar on his throat from a tracheostomy, a medical procedure where a tube is put into the throat in order to facilitate breathing.



Left, a scar can be seen under his chin. There appear to be 4 genuine scars altogether visible on Adam Lawler's face and chin.

There is little or no swelling on his eye in the hospital photograph. There is a small scar on his right eye (top right), indicating that it probably was damaged at some point. But why is the eye not bruised or swollen in the hospital image? If his eye was nearly lost due to being hit by a piece of shrapnel as is claimed, would it not be more swollen or more bruised? Could these injuries have been sustained at some time shortly before the concert? Analysis of his own language reveals that he does not commit strongly to receiving the scars at the arena. Statement analysis reveals he drops his pronouns when describing how he got his injuries.

In the '100 Days' documentary, Lawler apparently has a wound on the left side of his lower left shin, but his face is wounded on the right side. How could both these injuries be caused by a blast coming from one direction?

Bradley Hurley



The sight of leg fixators looks ghastly, but do those legs look badly injured? As with all the victims' injuries, if they are real, how do we know they were not obtained elsewhere? Were Bradley Hurley and his sister Ariana fans?

Lily Harrison



It is claimed that a nut entered her body creating the hole, then travelled through her body and stopped inside the left shoulder. She later had surgery to remove the nut, which resulted in the scar overleaf. I have looked carefully at the circular wound and to me it looks like it might have been added using photoshop. The wound looks like it is floating off the page.



Is the position of the nut in the X-Ray consistent with the removal scar on her back? Would surgery not produce a straight scar rather than a jagged one as seen here? If it is a genuine injury to Lily Harrison's body, there is no proof here that it happened at the Manchester Arena. It looks to me like it might have been caused in an accident of some kind.

Martin Hibbert



Hibbert was alleged to have been the closest person to the bomber who survived. He does have visible scars on his arm and neck. The image above left is an X-ray allegedly showing nuts inside his body. Such an image would be easy to create using photoshop. In the '100 Days' documentary, Ankura Sexena a consultant neurosurgeon refers to the X-ray and states that Hibbert had an injury to his spinal cord resulting in him being unable to feel his legs. Consider the next two images.



The left image is part of Hibbert's X-ray showing two nuts. The right is an X-ray of a man who walked into a jewellers shop and swallowed a ring. Why do we see a black outline around the metal objects in Hibbert's X-ray? I have looked at many similar X-rays showing metal objects inside patients and they usually look like the image on the right. I am not prepared to accept Hibbert's X-ray as a piece of reliable evidence.

Hibbert is usually seen sitting in a wheelchair and has featured in many TV programmes. UKCT found a quote from Martin Hibbert on a physiotherapy website, Jim Mason Sports Massage Therapist, from May 2014, it reads,

“ I have suffered with lower back pain for over 15 years, seen several so called “specialists” and been referred to numerous recommended individuals. Jim was recommended to me by a client and I first booked in with Jim back in March. Because of the years of back pain and tension in my back, Jim had to apply a lot of pressure and I won't lie it was painful. But that night and the days later I felt like I had a new back and I had the best nights sleep ever! I have now had 3 x 1 hour sessions and the back pain has more or less gone and I no longer wake up with the pain, which allows me to start the day with a smile on my face. I have since recommended Jim to friends and clients and suggest anyone with sports injuries and/or aches and pains to see Jim ”

From this we know Hibbert has had long term back problems and pain.

In one interview he states that the bomb caused a 'T10' injury in his back. One very common condition that can cause severe back pain is a herniated disc. T10 is in the thoracic area of the back, and symptoms from a herniated disc in that region can lead to paralysis from the waist down.

Is it the case that Hibbert does have problems walking, but they are due to his long term spinal issues and not from injuries sustained in a bomb blast? Here is a picture of two of Martin Hibbert's scars.



The straight line scar on the right looks like an incision from back surgery near the T10 region. Did Martin Hibbert have a back operation to correct a T10 herniated disc which made his back worse?

There are a number of what look like scars on Hibbert's body, but again, we cannot conclude how these other marks were created without more evidence.

The Bolton News reported about Hibbert's condition on 1 July 2017,

"He is paralysed from the belly button down, and will be dependent on a wheelchair. An x-ray picture shows a metal item embedded in his spinal cord."

Unlike other parts of your body, the spinal cord does not have the ability to repair. If he was paralysed from the belly button down due to a spinal cord injury, as the consultant neurosurgeon stated, he would have been paralysed for life.

Hibbert announced in December 2019 that he will be walking the Great North Run, a half marathon. Are we to believe that a miracle has occurred? Or should we suspect that Hibbert never lost the use of his legs?

The author is familiar with spinal problems after suffering a prolapsed L5 disc in 2014. As a result of the associated nerve damage, the author lost some feeling in one of his big toes and on the top of his foot. The feeling will not return. The author does not expect a miracle and the feeling to return to his toe.

Amelia Tomlinson



Comparing Amelia Tomlinson's hand injury, above left, with her scar at a later date, above right, the resulting scar does seem consistent with the injury.

I ask the same questions again. When and where was this injury sustained? Mainstream media consistently present photographs of injuries without any

background context. Going just by the photographic evidence, the injury could have been acquired at any time, at any place.

The author suffered a very similar injury 4 years ago when attempting to fix a washing machine. While tightening a nut with an adjustable spanner, the spanner slipped off the nut and his middle knuckle struck against a sharp metal edge. He needed four stitches.

Lucy Jarvis

Jarvis appears to have injuries to her lower legs and feet, and had a fixator fitted to her ankle.



Lisa and Jade Arnott



Both Lisa and Jade Arnott appeared to have minor leg injuries. I noted that that they did not get treated in Manchester, but instead Lisa's brother drove 150 miles from Whitley Bay to collect them, then drove 150 miles back to their home before they went to hospital the following day at Cramlington. Why did they go to Cramlington Hospital and not North Shields Hospital which is closer to where they live? We don't have photographs of these injuries in the context of the Manchester Arena, therefore even if the injuries are genuine this doesn't provide proof that they were sustained at the event.

Robby Potter

In a BBC interview, *Manchester video no. 927*, consultant surgeon, Kandadai Rammohan, refers to a nut that allegedly embedded itself near Robby Potters heart, he states,

“ It was wedged between the back wall and the front wall of the two blood vessels, so a millimetre either way at any velocity, erm and, thankfully it didn't, but we wouldn't be having this conversation in this setting “.

Genevieve Lewis analysed the consultant's words: While the subject (surgeon) uses reliable sentences in this short statement, there are some unnecessary words, “at any velocity” and “in this setting”, meaning they are important to the subject. He uses passive language and does not connect his words to Robbie Potter. He could be talking about any patient.

Seeing a consultant surgeon saying these words seems like powerful evidence, but it is just a person sitting talking. It does not prove that the injury was real, nor where it happened. If the injury is not genuine, it means the organisers have contracted medical professionals to speak on camera about imaginary injuries. This will be a stretch for some people to accept, but government agencies such as MI5 can be very creative and deception is their forte.



Robbie Potters alleged X-ray, looking rather different to Martin Hilbert's X-ray. Metal objects in other X-rays seem to show more contrast between the metal object and surrounding bone.

In one interview Potter states, " ... and seeing my finger and it was hanging off my hand by a thread of flesh "



These images are from a BBC interview dated 10 August 2017. Potter is seen in the video playing hand wrestling games with his daughter using first his right hand and then his left hand showing he has full use of both hands, and strength in all his fingers. How could his finger have been hanging off just 12 weeks earlier?

Ella McGovern



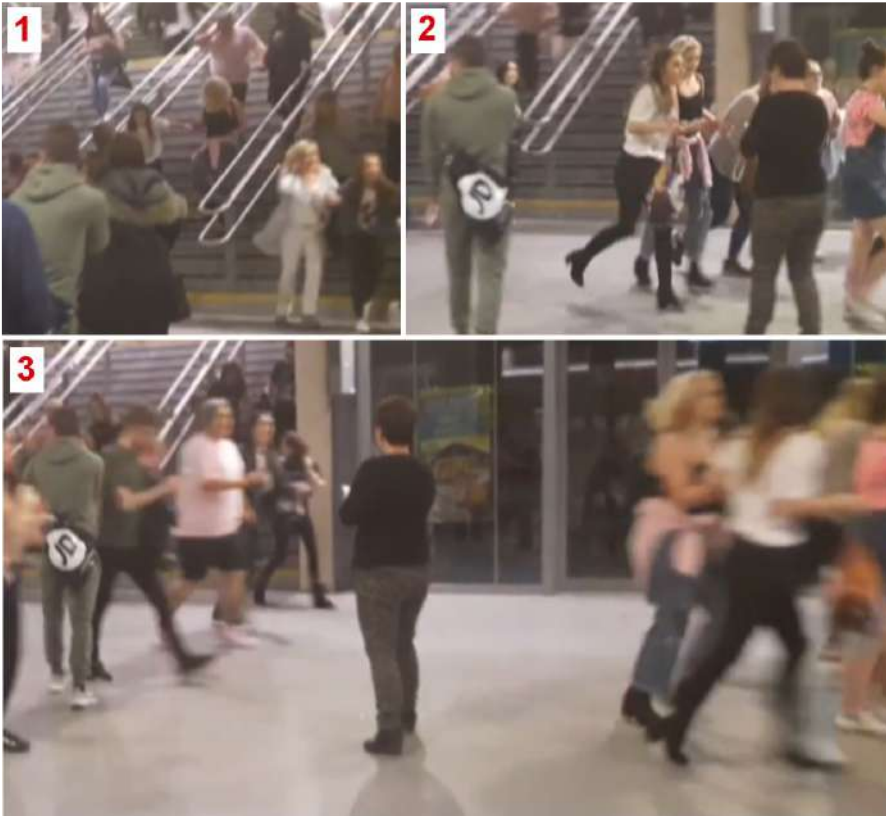
Above, Ella McGovern's legs exhibiting a bruised foot and small puncture wounds. Again, there is no context to these images. Is the bruised foot genuine, or is that makeup?

Hannah Mone



Hannah Mone's little finger is clearly missing and there is damage to the next finger. It looks like something sliced completely through her little finger, then partly cut into her next finger. The wound on the next finger looks square and regular. Was this done by a work tool or sliced off by something with a square edge?

Why does the little finger appear to be fully healed, but the next finger has a bloody scab? Is the scab genuine?



In the image sequence above, the bang has just happened and concert goers are exiting the arena via the train station steps. In caption 1, Hannah Mone is running down the steps with a pink jumper around her waist. Her sister is holding her by her right wrist. They run down the stairs and in caption 2 are running from left to right. It is clear from caption 3, that no drops of blood have fallen onto the floor from a missing little finger. These images were taken immediately after the bang; therefore there would have been no time to wrap the finger to stop it bleeding. Was this injury sustained some time before the concert? In my opinion the Mone injury looks like it might have been caused in an accident. The Mone family have large hedges around their property; did she do it with a hedge cutter? In the films that have been made about the Mone sisters, it is clear that Hannah Mone is a 'hands on' type of person, and is seen using a sewing machine. Neither of the sisters strike me as the type of girl that would be interested in Ariana Grande. Did MI5 have operatives placed in casualty departments during the days before the event, hoping to recruit actors who had been freshly injured?

Lisa Bridgett

Lisa Bridgett also allegedly suffered the loss of a finger. It is amazing how many pieces of shrapnel managed to hit small targets like fingers. Fingers are often hurt in simple household accidents. In Lisa Bridgett's case I've not been able to find an image which shows a stump. Every image that I have seen, could merely be the result of the finger being folded back and concealed against the palm of her hand.



Above, is the finger missing or being concealed?

The image overleaf showing Bridgett in a red t-shirt appears to show all four fingers in tact, with the index finger being folded over the 'missing' middle finger. In the close up the middle finger appears to be fully in tact.

In the next images, Bridgett takes part in an interview. She sits down on a bench and conceals her left (injured) hand with her right hand. But in the close up image her hand is reversed with the 'injured' hand on top. Has the close up image been arranged, so that the 'missing' middle finger is tucked under the palm of her left hand?

Based on the evidence available in these images, I conclude that Bridgett does not have a missing finger. If an image is produced in the future showing a stump then I will change the conclusion. Bridgett also claims to have shrapnel wounds on her face, but there appears to be no visual trace of this.





Mother Lizzie's injury (left), and daughter Olivia (right). The images have not been taken in the arena foyer and it's difficult to know what they are of. The same is true of many other images not reproduced here. They are so close up that the victim cannot be identified, and they have been produced somewhere other than the arena foyer.

The 'Injured' - Conclusions

Some of the participants appear to have genuine injuries. Without evidence of photographs taken at the Manchester Arena featuring the injuries, we cannot conclude how or where the injuries occurred.

Evidence of serious injuries is lacking as far as I can ascertain. The most seriously injured were purportedly Paul Price, Lisa Roussos, Bradley Hurley, Lucy Jarvis, Martin Hibbert, Eve Hibbert, Robbie Potter, Julie Thomas and Joanne McSorley.

They were all considered to have suffered 'life changing' injuries. However, on the whole, their recoveries seem miraculous, which sheds doubt on the veracity of the initial 'life changing' claims. Without independent examinations we cannot be certain that any of the serious injuries are genuine.

Why are there no images showing a bleeding open wound, with the foyer or the train station visible in the background? Unless more evidence surfaces, I

conclude that there is no proof that any of the alleged injuries discussed in this chapter occurred in the Manchester Arena foyer on 22 May 2017.

More evidence is needed to establish when, where and how the injuries were obtained. Such evidence might transpire as a result of further investigation of the participants.

8.0 Foyer Participants Investigation

In this section I have attempted to describe using quotes from mainstream media articles, a ‘Summary of mainstream media’s claims’ for each foyer participant group identified in the database. Following this I have made observations and commented on the veracity of the official narrative. I’ve also tried to identify any useful lines of enquiry that might reveal the true role of the foyer participants. Many articles can be found on mainstream media websites about the participants. Some of these articles are listed in Appendix 5. The purpose of the exercise is to get a basic understanding of each group, in order to explore what further evidence may be sought. The links in Appendix 5 are a selection for each group and not intended to be a comprehensive list. I have split the participant groups into ‘Victims’ and ‘Responders’. Some of the group’s interviews have been analysed by a statement analyst, Geneveive Lewis, to check for deception. If deception is detected, this is the opinion of the analyst based purely on the words the interviewee has used. It is not a statement of fact that the interviewee has lied. Trying to determine which statements are truthful, which are fabricated, which are exaggerated and which are plagiarised is a difficult task.

I decided to put the witnesses into 4 different categories, based on their verbal statements and other evidence.

Type	Description
A	Present in or near the foyer, truthful
B	Present in or near the foyer, repeating a partly furnished narrative
C	Not present, repeating a wholly furnished narrative
D	Not present, constructing their own narrative

Note that all of the witnesses we will discuss claim to have been in the foyer, or very near the foyer, at the time of the bang or shortly after the bang. If the event was an exercise with no real casualties, which was made to look like a real attack, then the participants would be instructed to follow a particular narrative. For example, a person might have been told to fall over and pretend their leg was injured. If this person was interviewed after the exercise, they would recount the event as though it were a real attack and as though their leg had been damaged. Therefore some of what the participant would say might be true, such as, “ I fell over in the foyer”, whereas other things they might say, would not be true, such as, “my leg was hurt”. In the table above, this is what I mean by a **partly furnished narrative**. Although the person is repeating a false narrative, some of what they are saying is true. If a person was not present at the arena, and was given a narrative by the organisers to pretend they were present, then their entire account would be a fabrication, so they would be repeating a **wholly furnished narrative**.

Another category is for persons who were not present, were not part of the exercise, but have decided by their own volition to pretend they were involved.

Note that category B witness's statements might be largely truthful. If a dummy bomb or pyrotechnic device was used, then their description of the device going off could be accurate. Type A and B witnesses should describe the sound of the bang correctly. They may also describe people running out of the foyer correctly because we know this did happen. Based on their language, in my opinion, a high proportion of the witnesses fit Type B. A smaller number of witnesses fit Type C. Very few fit Type A and D.

I will also point out here that if participants have lied in their media interviews, due to being subject to an agreement, they may believe that what they are doing is ethically justified. They may have been given reasons by the organisers why a mock exercise was necessary. If I or the statement analyst forms an opinion that participants have made false statements in their interviews, we are not making a moral judgement about whether that person should or should not have lied. We are not making any accusation that the participants have done 'wrong' or broken the law. We are just expressing an opinion based on available evidence about whether we believe what they said is true or false. It is perfectly legal to have an opinion about whether somebody is telling the truth. And it is perfectly legal to express that opinion.

In the next chapter I have included forensic analysis of many of the participants statements carried out by Genevieve Lewis. The analysis is extensive and may become repetitive for the reader because each participant exhibits similar flaws in their language. It was necessary to analyse such a large sample of participants in order to arrive at a reliable conclusion about what most likely happened in the arena foyer. Once you've read Chapter 8 you should have a clear picture of what occurred in the foyer, stick with it.

8.1 'Victims'

Group 01

c Philip Tron (32)	c Courtney Boyle (19)	Nicole Boyle (14)
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Summary of mainstream media's claims

Courtney Boyle died along with her stepfather, Philip Tron – the pair had travelled from their home in Gateshead to pick up her sister, Nicole, from the Ariana Grande concert. Courtney's boyfriend described the criminology student as "an adventurer, a precious and joyous soul. She made people feel loved and feel safe." Leeds Beckett University said she was "a lovely, bright and hardworking student who had achieved excellent marks in her first semester with us."

Courtney's mother said: "My stunning amazing beautiful daughter you were my rock you made me so proud with all you had achieved and my gorgeous crazy Philip you made my world a happy place and now you are both my angels flying high in the sky."

Her father said: "I am going to miss my baby girl Courtney Boyle for the rest of my life. I will never forget you and I will love you forever. Grandad Bob misses you loads also."

And her sister Nicole wrote: "Courtney my wonder of a sister who is now a shining yellow star in the sky. Phil, my stepdad, my costa buddy, you were always there no matter what to keep me safe and make me happy."

Her stepfather had taken her to the concert and they hadn't been seen or heard from since.

Philip's mother said: "Firstly, we would like to thank the emergency services, police, nurses, support staff, family & friends and the people of Manchester for their continued help and support which they have given us throughout this harrowing time."

"Our most amazing son, partner, brother, father, uncle, nephew and cousin, Philip Tron, sadly passed away on the 22nd May 2017. Philip was such a fun loving, energetic soul, he would light up the darkest room and lift your spirits with his infectious laugh, witty sense of humour and his beautiful smile."

"Words cannot express the huge void his passing has left in all our lives."

Investigation Notes

See *Manchester videos no. 901*

Courtney worked for Greggs, and her sister Chloe works for JD Sports. Their parents divorce (Deborah Hutchinson and Robert Boyle) was reported to me by a source as 'acrimonious'.

Phillip Tron was born in 1985 and his mother's maiden name was Mullen. From a source, his ex-wife is Rachel Nesbitt and they have a six-year old daughter together (Ellie). Rachel Nesbitt said, "I got a message just before he went to the concert venue at 5.20pm. He replied to my message and just wrote 'No bother'. "Our daughter is with my mother. I don't know what to tell her, I am keeping her away from the TV news."

There is contention within media reports about who attended the concert and who arrived to pick people up from the concert. Some reports claim Courtney was at the concert and being picked up by Philip. Some say Philip and Courtney drove to go and pick Nicole up from the concert. Others say two other women, June Tron (Philip's mother) and Deborah Hutchinson (Philip's girlfriend and the girl's mother) travelled with Phillip and Courtney to pick up Nicole. Further statements (from June's brother in law Ken Mullen, Philip's uncle) suggest that the trip was made earlier that day with possibly all five driving down in the car. June Tron is alleged to have said she picked her daughter Courtney up in Leeds that day. Courtney was studying Criminology at Leeds University, therefore being picked up in Leeds makes sense.

I have included emails from Richplanet viewers which describe contradictions in the official narrative. The image of Michael (left, Phillips brother) and Philip (right) featured in the Evening Chronicle, below, looks like it might be a composite. Has one or both of the brothers been added to this picture?



Articles state Philip was living in Gateshead but I could not find him registered on the electoral register in Gateshead after 2008. Did he move away from the area then return?

The Evening Chronicle articles only mention one of his siblings, Michael, but not his other sibling Andrew, his twin sister Rachel Noble and his other sister Victoria. Why are they not mentioned?

At the time of writing, Deborah Boyle (Courtney's mother) does not feature on the electoral register at any address in Gateshead apart from with her ex partner Robert. This may be due to her being fairly recently divorced (2016 I believe).

It seems as though the Chronicle article mentioned shortly is trying to scrub Nicole Boyle from the story and possibly Deborah Boyle and June Tron. From the articles it looks like father Robert is adumbrating the official narrative, but do his words sound genuine? It would be interesting to find and speak to Deborah Boyle.

Email 1 received from person living in North Shields,

Having just watched your recent investigations into the above I've started to do a bit of research myself. I'm particularly interested in the deaths of the people who were at the concert from my area (Tyneside).

I've always thought that the local press and TV coverage concerning this 'Devastating Terrorist Attack' (Newcastle Chronicle) was questionable.

Here goes.....

Two years after the 'attack' Michael Tron has 'spoken publicly for the first time since the devastating terror attack'. <https://www.chroniclelive.co.uk/news/north-east-news/manchester-arena-bombing-philip-tron-16281505>. 15th May 2019.

He claims that he lent his brother Philip his car to collect Philip's girlfriend's daughter Courtney Boyle (aged 16) who was attending the concert and wouldn't get his car back in time for work the next day. Both Courtney and Philip were killed.

A Daily Mail article from June 2017 tells a rather different story. <https://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-4588538/Friends-say-goodbye-Manchester-bombing-victim.html>

It's a bit strange that Nicole Boyle would be left on her own in Manchester at 14 years of age? Why would Michael Tron now change his story knowing that his brother had travelled down with Courtney Boyle to collect her sister Nicole and had thus not attended the gig? Why would he have to borrow a car when he was a plumber anyway? How did Philip

and Courtney die when Nicole survived even though Nicole was the only one who had seen the concert?

Interestingly, Courtney's real father was quoted in August 2017 recalling the night his world was turned upside down, he said: "I was in bed when a pal from work rang me and asked, 'have you heard what's happened in Manchester? A bomb has gone off and your Courtney is there'. I couldn't believe it. He said, 'I think she is OK but I'm not sure'. <https://www.chroniclive.co.uk/news/north-east-news/dad-manchester-attack-courtney-boyle-13436129>

No mention of Nicole?! And how would this 'pal' know Courtney was there? She was only travelling down with her stepfather to pick her sister up right?

I'm going to spend a bit more time on this and I'll keep you updated if that's ok?

Email 2 received from person living in North Shields,

I've made the following observations from what the Trons and the connected families have been quoted as saying. I haven't exhausted my investigations into this yet but here goes so far.

Philip Tron's brother Michael claims he lent him the car to pick up Courtney Boyle from the gig. The brother's mother June Tron states that she was a passenger in the car together with Philip, Courtney and Deborah Hutchinson (Courtney's mother). Having had two recent operations June was unable to walk without a wheelchair. Her brother in law Ken Mullen (Philip's uncle) had earlier been quoted as saying that June had spent the whole day in Manchester prior to the concert shopping with Deborah (and presumably Nicole and Courtney??). In a later interview with June, Deborah is not mentioned. June also does not state that the car was borrowed from her other son.

June claims that Philip and Courtney left her in the car to collect Courtney's 14 year old sister Nicole (who is rarely mentioned in all of the family's quotes having survived the blast) from the gig. Even though she could not walk the adrenalin of hearing 'the bomb' made her get out of the car. Once again Deborah is not mentioned. June immediately then fears the worst thinking Philip and Courtney had perished. What about Nicole? What did Deborah do? Why didn't June mention Nicole?

During the inevitable Facebook frenzy which immediately followed, Hutchinson posted this appeal on Facebook, "My daughter Courtney Boyle and partner Philip Tron have gone missing tonight in a attack at

Manchester tonight please share and help find them I need them home safe xX".

In later interviews Hutchinson claims she didn't travel down to Manchester until the following morning. Wanting her daughter 'home safe' would suggest that Hutchinson was at home in Newcastle that night 150 miles away. So why would June Tron lie about Deborah being in the car with herself and the other 3? If Philip and Courtney were to return to the car with Nicole that would seem to be a tight squeeze with 5 people and a wheelchair in a borrowed car? Why had Nicole been left at the concert alone? Did she have friends with her?

The plot thickens a bit when Hutchinson is later quoted in a charity website concerning her interest in doing a charity run for Courtney, 'The 44-year-old, who lives in Gateshead with her youngest daughter, said 'I'd asked to borrow her trainers to run in and she gave me her yellow trainers when I picked her up from Leeds, the day it happened'.

So she was there after all! How did she pick Courtney up from Leeds? Was she driving? If Courtney lived in Leeds then wasn't the real reason for Philip Tron borrowing Michael's car to take Nicole, June and Hutchinson to Manchester from Newcastle? The 'youngest daughter' in her quote is Nicole (there is a pic of her included in the interview) who seems to be only mentioned as a sideline.

The reactions of June Tron and Robert Boyle are both interesting. They both immediately fear the worst. Robert Boyle, 'I knew straight away. I had a massive feeling she was gone. If she was alive, she wouldn't have gone missing'.

June Tron, 'I knew something terrible had happened. I had a gut feeling he had been killed there and then. I was trying to be positive and think that it wasn't a bomb, and that it perhaps could have been something in the train station, but deep down I knew it was bad.'

Too reticent to share your horror with your fellow passenger then June?

I was beginning to give up hope about finding anything about Nicole until I came upon this. Ariana Grande returned to Manchester in June 2017 to meet with the families killed in the 'attack'. The full quote is from the Manchester Evening News. 'Courtney Boyle's family also met with Ariana. The 19-year-old had been at the concert with her mum's partner Philip Tron, 32, when suicide bomber Salman Abedi set off the bomb. Both were killed. Nicole Boyle, Courtney's sister, posted a photo of her with Ariana on Facebook. She said: "Couldn't of asked for a better end of the night to the morning we had today. Thank you for being so inspiring and heartwarming. Although we had to meet on unfortunate circumstances,

Courtney will be looking down and smiling! I love you.”

No mention of Nicole having already attended the concert then, neither by herself or the MEN? Also notice that this article appears 12 days after the ‘attack’ and the MEN is still claiming that Courtney and Tron had attended the concert.

Ken Mullen’s comment is interesting, that they had spent the whole day in Manchester. Were they in Manchester early in the morning so that Philip and Courtney could take part in the exercise at 7:11am? From these media reports it seems as though the Tron party that travelled down to Manchester may have been told to keep quiet about when they set off.

Ken Mullen was also quoted in the Daily Mirror on 25 May 2017, “Philip and Courtney went across to the Arena at the end to collect her. They were heading towards the foyer where the bomb went off.” How did Ken know this?

This email came from another source,

I’ve noticed on fb they (Deborah and Nicole) went to their niece/cousins graduation in June 2017, all smiles and on holiday to Menorca July 2017, again all smiles!

There is one random photo of mother and surviving daughter and after a bit of digging it looks to me like Union Square, San Francisco. The monument thing in the background seems to confirm location, it’s dated ‘February’?

In one interview June Tron made the incredible claim, with a smile on her face, that, “When the bang went, uh, we were sat in the car and the car lifted”.

Further quotes from a June Tron interview, Chronicle Live, 22 May 2019,

“When Philip said he was going to go to the entrance to collect Nicole I said that I’d go with him, but he told me to stay in the car as I’d recently had two knee operations and was using a wheelchair. I stayed with Deborah and Courtney went with Philip,” she said.

“He’d been winding me up in the car after we arrived as I had been doing my quiz book, so I’d given him a playful clip around his head.

“When he left the car he knocked on the window, waved his finger and jokingly said ‘I owe you one’ and walked away laughing. That was Philip, always joking around. That was the last time we saw them.

“We had seen quite a few parents coming out with young kids who must have been leaving a little early to miss the rush. Then we heard a

horrendous blast.

"I knew something terrible had happened. I had a gut feeling he had been killed there and then. I was trying to be positive and think that it wasn't a bomb, and that it perhaps could have been something in the train station, but deep down I knew it was bad.

"I remember there being repeated announcements from the loud speakers about emergency exits, and then the panic set in and people were running away from the arena.

"It seems strange now as it was dark at the time but I can remember looking at people and seeing their faces and the fear and panic clearly. I can see them now. I even got out and looked myself as it was just the adrenalin and panic.

"I can remember calling Philip's phone. It answered and then just went off. I also called Philip's brother to try and find out more about what was happening, but at that stage the television wasn't aware or reporting it. It was just sheer panic. Horrendous."

Statement Analysis : June Tron

Richplanet.net : Manchester Videos : 901, Part 1 & 2

This is heavily contaminated. We don't know what June was asked, where she starts, or what her priority is.

Your world just turns upside down and inside out, it's the only way you can put it, nothing's ever the same, your whole world's changed.

June uses distancing language to describe something that is very personal to her. Although it does happen to many people, this is very personal to her.

I knew within a couple of hours, I knew within a couple of hours...I just thought... I just felt it.

This is reliable on form.

But as a mother you know. You know. There's something inside.. just and you think, that's it, something's happened, (?) he's gone. I knew.

Repetition here makes it sensitive.

"Just" as a dependent word is noted. She is thinking of something else too.

With "as a mother," the use of the pronoun "you" is appropriate as many other people experience being a mother who "knows".

However, she uses it as distancing language here with "think".

You feel a presence, you feel a presence.

More distancing language. Not everyone loses their son. Why can't she say "I feel his presence"?

Well I write messages to him to him every Monday night. 10.31 every Monday night I put a post on Facebook and it's to Phil my precious boy and anything that's happened that week I tell him about it.

This is truthful.

Because of his personality, because of his personality, his sense of humour, his smile. just his aura just everything about him

He would come in a room and like light it up that was my expression, come in the room and it would light up and make you laugh

When the bang went we were sat in a car

Notice the pronoun 'we'. She is not alone here in the car. There is an increase in tension indicated by her speaking of body posture.

I note the article “a” with “car”. The car is not hers. Whose is the car? Why doesn’t she say?

and the bang went and the car lifted it was horrible

Repetition of “the bang” is noted as sensitive to her.

Why is she calling something that killed her son something so forgiving as “bang”? Why not “explosion” or “blast” or “bomb”?

Was he killed by a bang?

Notice the passive language with “the car lifted”. This is to conceal responsibility. She does not say:

“It lifted the car” and we cannot say it for her.

It is extremely doubtful that the bang lifted the car.

you just got a s. horrible feeling it was like somebody pulling all your plugs out it was just like your electricity going out from the inside out little pins coming out of you and just black.

She self edits. Was she going to say shock?

More distancing language. Why can’t June describe what it was like for her?

Why would June or anybody feel like this, sitting in a car some distance from the bang, not knowing what it was. If you didn’t know what it was, you would not assume it was a bomb. So many people were quick to assume it was a balloon or speaker so why does she describe it this way?

I just didn’t want to be here. I just wanted to be with Philip, I’d had enough I thought I can’t keep on doing a good show.

I believe her. I also think this sentence can be taken in two contexts. That Phillip is dead or Philip isn’t here.

Her choice of words with “good show” is interesting.

I’m closer to him here I’m closer to his memories here of that day because that’s my day with Philip.

What were Philip’s memories of Manchester that day and why does June hold them close?

She has a need to explain with “because”, why she is closer to his memories here, making it sensitive. It could be sensitive for a number of reasons.

“That” shows distance, just as “this” shows closeness.

She is distancing the day.

It wasn’t often I got a chance to have the full day with him and that was that day.

More distancing with “that”.

Statement Analysis Conclusion : June Tron

This interview was heavily edited and so due to contamination it is to be deemed as inconclusive, however it should be noted that she uses a lot of distancing language which can be produced by deception. It is my opinion that she is deceptive when speaking about the car lifting.

It is strange that she would call something that killed her son, simply, “a bang” and I would say that the feeling she describes after the bang “lifted” the car is quite a stretch.

Group 02

c Marcin Klis (42)	c Angelika Klis (39)	Alex Klis (20)	Patrycia Klis (12)
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Summary of mainstream media's claims

The couple were originally from Poland and lived in York. Marcin Klis was a taxi driver working in York City. The parents did not attend the concert and came to the foyer after the concert to collect their 2 daughters.

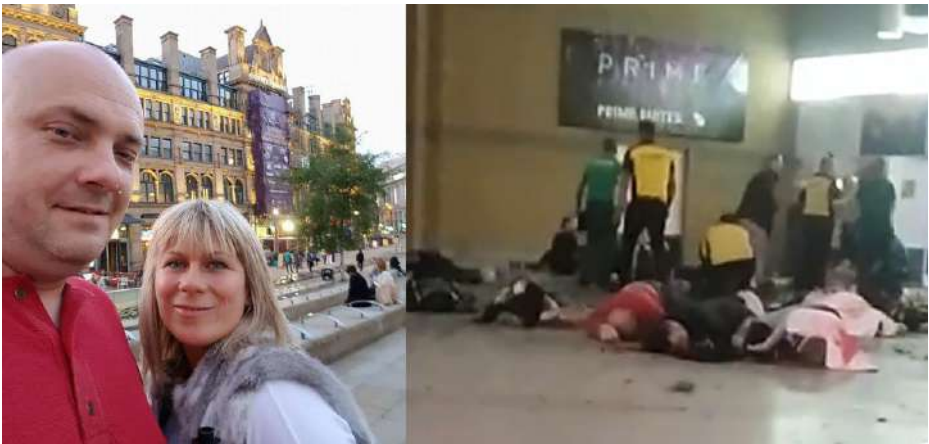
The Polish foreign minister confirmed Angelika and Marcin Klis were among the dead. It comes after their daughter, Alex Klis, launched an appeal to find them on Facebook after they did not get in touch after the concert on Monday, May 22.

Alex was trying to phone her parents after she was evacuated from the main arena. She claims she was evacuated to a hotel and that one of her Mums friends had picked them up from Manchester and took them home. The following day she claims she was driven back to Manchester with one of her Dads friends (leaving her sister in York) to search for her parents by going to different hospitals. It was more than 24 hours before she found out the bad news.

One news report states that the two girls attended the concert with a friend called Megan Hewitson, although this is omitted from most reports.

Investigation Notes

Marcin and Angelika took a selfie together (below left) in Manchester before going to pick up their daughters.



In the selfie, Marcin Klis is wearing a distinctive red shirt. The John Barr foyer video and foyer still photograph, which were taken at 7:11am, show a man

with a bald head and red shirt with the same build as Marcin Klis. It is probably Marcin Klis. There were no other bald 'victims' wearing a red shirt that I am aware of. This means that Marcin Klis and therefore probably his family were in Manchester at 7:11am that day. Did they travel to Manchester early or the day before and stay over in readiness for the 7am drill? When did they travel to Manchester?

I learned from a source, that the two daughters are both still living in York and have moved into a newly refurbished home, with mortgage paid. Their parent's house (which I visited) was a tiny run down mid terrace rental property. I have also learned that the oldest daughter is working in a local bookmakers, and the younger daughter is still at school.

See *Manchester video no. 902*

The older daughter Alex gave an interview on ITV, and was asked questions about the return of the ISIS girl, which is something a lot of the 'survivors' have been encouraged to comment on.

UKCT found out about the John Barr video via a Polish internet forum which hosted a discussion about the Klis' 'deaths'.

Is it possible the Klis parents went back to Poland? If the parents are in another country, are the daughters visiting them, or holidaying with them from time to time?

I cannot find Alex on the electoral register with her parents, or by herself. Her accent does not sound like a York accent. It sounds to me more Northern. I suspect she was not living with her parents at the time of the concert.

In March 2019 I made door to door enquiries in York with neighbours of the Klis family. People did remember the couple, but three neighbours stated that they did not think the couple were living there in 2017. They thought they moved out some time earlier possibly in 2016. Did Marcin and Angelika Klis move somewhere else before May 2017?

My source also informed me that at some time after the concert, Patrycia Klis visited Poland without being accompanied by Alex. A relative from Marcin's side of the family accompanied her to Poland. A 12 year old would probably miss her parents far more than a 20 year old. Did Patrycia Klis visit her parents on Poland?

I spoke to one of Angelika Klis's friends, who told me the Klis daughters went on holiday together to Tenerife.

Statement Analysis : Alex Klis

Richplanet.net : Manchester Videos : 902, Part 1

Journalist: Can you tell us or explain what happened on the evening erm as regards to the explosion and your parents and how they were caught up in it.

Alex Klis: Yeah so the concert went on erm the the whole concert finished and then there was a muffled sound it was really really muffled I would have never said it was anything of that sort

“Yeah” is to answer the journalist’s “can you..” question.

She needs to qualify “muffled”. This weakens the assertion. I wonder which part of the arena she was in to say this.

I note the negation and communicative language with “said” and distancing “that”.

Why is it only a “sound” and not a bang?

I note the negative. She tells us what she would never have said, heightening the sensitivity.

I wonder where in the arena they were situated to say it was “muffled”?

erm then we were told it was a light malfunction then it was something else and then as soon as we were evacuated it was it was pretty obvious it was it was what it was because of the smell and the erm I mean you couldn’t see anything erm and once we’d got outside erm immediately I tried to call my mum I tried to call my dad erm and I didn’t get anywhere.

I note the passive language with “we were told” this is appropriate if she doesn’t know who told her.

I have noted “light malfunction” as it is the first time I have come across this description.

I wonder which exit she would have gone through for there to be so much smoke that you couldn’t see anything, although she does not say there was smoke.

She has a need to explain with “because”, why it was pretty obvious what it was, making it highly sensitive to her. The sensitivity is heightened by her stutter over “it was”.

She uses the pronoun “you” here in an appropriate manner, all the people who were leaving the same way “couldn’t see anything”. She edited herself, was she going to say smoke?

The word “immediately” indicates the element of time passing in a statement. It is also a sensitive word due to its needlessness. Would anyone think she would wait before she tried to call her parents?

There are many reasons why it might be sensitive including feeling guilty about not calling straight away.

Notice also that it comes before the pronoun “I”. It is so important to her that she needs to say it first.

Notice that “I didn’t get anywhere” is not to say “there was no answer” or “it went to answerphone”.

Why does she place the burden of responsibility on herself?

Edited

So then immediately I kind of had a feeling erm

It appears to be edited here. There may be contamination

“So” is to explain the reason for her action, making it highly sensitive.

“Then” also addresses the element of time and you see in the sentence structure, there is “disruption” due to the passing of time in the sentence itself. She could have said,

“I had a feeling.” Instead, as she looks back in memory, she chooses additional and unnecessary language, slowing down the pace in the sentence.

It is noted that she uses the word “immediately” again, making it very sensitive to her. Once again it is before the pronoun “I” and “kind of” qualifies “had a feeling” making it a weak assertion.

What kind of feeling was it?

*we were then evacuated to a hotel erm after which one of my mum’s friends had actually picked **me** up from Manchester and took **us** home erm*

I note the passive language with “evacuated”. The repetition of it makes it sensitive.

Why did they go to a hotel? Were they told to go there?

“After which” is a temporal Lacunae, latin for spacing over time, indicating that the subject is skipping time. There is missing information but it may not be critical.

“one of my mum’s friends” is an Incomplete Social Introduction. It is not even “My mum’s friend..” but just “one of”. This shows distancing.

I note the word “had” as unnecessary and as a past perfect tense, unreliable.

“Actually” is to compare two or more things. What is she comparing being picked up with?

I note a problem with pronouns which are instinctive and always reliable. Why is only she, picked up, yet “us” go home?

There is something wrong here.

Journalist: Which is where York?

For whatever reason, the subject has not actually answered the journalists question about how her parents were caught up in it.

York Yeah erm then we returned to Manchester the next day.

Journalist: So this was just you and your dad's one of yours dad's friends?

One of my dad's friends.

Notice how the journalists already know.

Journalist: So you left your sister at home?

Yeah we did yeah.

Erm and we just went to look at different hospitals to see whether they had any erm unidentified people erm to see if we could find them basically I mean I didn't want to do it because I had that gut feeling so all I wanted to do was go home erm and it was it was more than 24 hours afterwards that we actually found out.

“Just” is a dependent word. It means the subject is thinking of something else as well. What else did they do apart from look at hospitals?

She has a need to explain why they went, making it highly sensitive.

I note the unnecessary words “look at”. The brain will produce them for a reason. Why does she say “look at” and not “in”.

She has a need to explain almost everything here. This is highly sensitive to her.

I note she tells us in the negative what she didn't want to do and she halts over the pronoun “I” which shows an increase in stress.

She distances herself from the gut feeling with “that” and I note that it is a change of language.

“A feeling” is now “that gut feeling”. What has caused this?

Was her feeling so strong that she didn't want to search for them? What if they *were* injured in a hospital? Would she not feel guilty if she didn't look for them?

“Actually” is to compare two or more things. What is she comparing with finding out?

Journalist: So you were taken to the Etihad stadium?

Yes we were taken to the etihad stadium we waited there for hours on end erm and I think it was maybe just before midnight that we actually had somebody come in had some police come in had some erm psychologists come in with them erm and that's when they said that err even then they weren't 100 per cent they said 99 percent so even then it wasn't you know so then I had to go home and err wake my sister up and tell her before she found out you know any other way.

There is passivity but sensitivity is reduced due to parroting.

It is interesting however that she agrees that they were taken there. Did they not have their own transport?

I note the extra, unnecessary words “on end”. The time is sensitive to her.

I note “actually” that is to compare two or more things. Is it waiting without somebody coming in that she is thinking of?

Why does she not stop at “somebody come in”? Who is the one genderless person that she speaks of here?

The Police and psychologists follows afterwards, why is this? She then uses the unnecessary words “with them”. Why were there psychologists present? Does she mean counsellors?

I note the unnecessary repetition of “come in” making it sensitive.

There is high sensitivity regarding what the person who came in said and it not being...what? She does not say.

I note “you know” as an awareness of the audience. The topics that have produced it are:

It not being... certain that they were dead.

Her sister finding out any other way.

Statement Analysis Conclusion : Alex Klis

The subject is not truthful about being picked up from Manchester. Her pronouns are not correct.

Why would she be dishonest about this?

She shows high sensitivity around the word “immediately”. This can be for a number of reasons. It may be that she has a need to persuade that she did call them straight away but I cannot be certain.

She shows high sensitivity with regard to looking for her parents in hospitals.

Group 03

Liam Curry (19)	Chloe Rutherford (17)
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Summary of mainstream media's claims

The couple were "perfect in every way for each other and meant to be," their families said in a joint statement, "Inseparable" Chloe Rutherford, 17, and Liam Curry, 19, from South Shields were among 22 victims killed in Monday's suicide bomb attack.

"They wanted to be together forever and now they are", it added.

The statement, posted on Facebook, said the couple "loved to go to new places together and explore different cities."

Mr Curry's father Andrew died suddenly in March.

The leader of South Tyneside Council, Iain Malcolm, said the whole area was "feeling the loss and sharing the pain" with the families of the couple.

He said: "Liam not so long ago undertook a 260 mile cycle ride to Paris for the Bobby Robson Foundation. Chloe was a talented actress who appeared on the stage at the Theatre Royal in Newcastle.

Mr Curry, a former pupil of Gateshead College, was studying for a degree in sport and exercise science at Northumbria University.

The university, college and Mr Curry's former school, St Wilfred's RC college in South Shields, separately paid tribute to him as a conscientious student and a "fine young man".

He was very well liked and would be missed, they said.

Marsden Cricket Club, where Mr Curry was a member, said: "Liam has been part of the club from the age of just six and we have all seen him develop into an incredibly strong and mature young man, supporting his family through the loss of his father Andy earlier this year."

"He was developing into a fine cricketer and coach and was undoubtedly going to be part of our first team for many years to come."

"Chloe, like Liam, was an incredibly strong person. Quiet but not shy, she was a pleasure to be with around the club."

Miss Rutherford's employer, Westoe Travel in South Shields, described her as "part of the family".

"Liam would meet her from work and they were a perfect loving couple."

Investigation Notes

See *Manchester video no. 903*.

Note: Liam's father died suddenly in March. Could this be significant? If he did not die, did he emigrate so he could prepare a place for Liam and Chloe?

They were 'missing' for a long time before an official announcement. There has been a heavy focus on them being a strong couple and on their wish to travel. They have connections to Australia, where cricket is very popular.

Email 1 from person living in South Shields,

... I've lived in South Shields all my life (where Chloe & Liam, 2 Manchester victims come from) and since 2009 there seems to have been an influx of young people becoming suddenly famous/ household names? Never in my 45 years has this happened here until Joe McElderry won the X factor, followed by Jade and Perrie (members of Little Mix pop group) who also won and then the deaths of Chloe and Liam. I feel it can't just be a coincidence especially given that all of the above went to the same 3 schools which are all in the immediate vicinity even though South Tyneside has more areas and schools than these. I also mention Chris Ramsey and Sarah Millican who went to 2 of these schools and there is also links with The Customs House, our local theatre and some of the people and definitely one of the schools, as the director and prominent local figure, Ray Spencer's children attend one of the schools and he seems to know the head personally. He was given an MBE in 2011 whilst the head of one of the schools was knighted in 2013. (Ray Spencer is Chair of The Chloe & Liam Together Forever Trust).

David Miliband used to be our MP and he still holds yearly lectures at one of the schools where he invites the likes of John Major and Tony Blair to be speakers. Two of the schools are our only two Ofsted rated "outstanding" schools in the whole borough and they've both become voluntarily aided and formed their own School Trusts, whereby they go collecting failing schools and bringing them into the trust (my kids attend one of the schools involved). Chloe and Liam were according to our local knowledge, an aspiring cricketer and a singer? Their families have set up the "Together Forever Trust" to help aspiring youngsters fulfil their dreams in the field of sport and entertainment etc as a legacy to what Chloe and Liam have been stopped from doing (Ray Spencer involved in the whole process/ fundraising and is a trustee).

The charity and town now holds "pink n blue day" on 22/5 to raise money for the trust, the whole town got involved last year and there was a memorial service at our town hall where Chloe and Liam have their own bench, Ray Spencer gave an address. This year they've posted on fb that

there won't be a service as they want this year to be about "celebrating their lives" not mourning their loss and are wanting to have a quiet family day but urge us all to continue our support and fundraising in their behalf.

Like I've noticed, they obviously now want to get back to normal like I've heard so many others say in the videos of interviews of laughing, traumatised people?

On a slightly different note, in the days after the attack my sister was told by someone (sorry not first hand info so no reliability but worth noting) that the family had said it took so long to be informed of the deaths because it took a long time to literally "piece" the remains of their bodies together and identify them ie, they were obviously blown to pieces by the bomb? I don't see any of that carnage in your video of the foyer!

Many thanks for your time, I'm happy to provide any info as regards the above school/fame connection if you need any.

Email 2 from person living in South Shields,

I had a look on fb to check names/relatives and found stuff which appears interesting to me at least. Firstly, they seem to have a lot of the prominent business owners etc in their friends lists. Graeme Brett has owned and run Westoe Travel on Westoe Rd for years, Chloe apparently worked there and he is a trustee of the charity. Although I don't know anyone who knows them personally, a Cheryl McDonald stands out, she runs charity Community Corner somewhere in Jarrow and always seems to have her fingers in a lot of pies. She was also at the concert with her daughter(s) and got into a hotel to wait for her family to drive down and pick them up, my sister knows her and her mam and she had to have counselling after the 'attack'. She's mentioned as being a great help to the families.

Whilst looking on fb, I saw the profile of Scott Rutherford (warehouse worker at Barbour/brother of Chloe) his page isn't private and I saw a post to Zack/Zach Curry (Liam's brother) wishing him happy birthday along with a number of photos. It looks to me that both families went to Australia together, there is one photo of Scott and Zack sitting in an airport lounge, when I zoomed in there's a notice behind them that looks like the WiFi password.. 'Aspire Autumn 2017'. So did they all go to Australia autumn 2017?

They all must obviously be so close to holiday together? Facebook post shows a Photo of Liam's mother and brother and Chloe's mother, dad and Scott with the Sydney opera house in background. Also a photo of Scott

and Zack (Chloe and Liam's brothers) outside Melbourne football stadium, One of them with the England cricket captain? Another photograph at a place called Menzies creek, so it looks like they did a tour?

I also noticed a previous post regarding a Garth Saunders who was about to travel back to Adelaide from Shields, who looks like family friend/relative but they didn't appear to visit him.

I also noticed they had a '21st' celebration for Liam's birthday around beginning of November when the bench outside the town hall shows his birthday to be 13/12/99.

I've heard no rumours at all, I'm thoroughly incognito as the whole town believes the 'official story'.

The couple fits well into the "no ties" category. From what is set out above, the most likely place where Liam and Chloe are living (probably together) is in Australia. A search within Facebook postings might reveal more clues as to their likely location.

Are Liam and Chloe living together somewhere in Australia? They both liked to travel and go to different cities. Liam loved cricket. As we see from this very interesting email, both their families visited Australia together in 2017.

Another source informed me that Liam and Chloe were planning a trip to New York.

Group 04

c Alison Howe (45)	c Lisa Lees (43)	Darcie Howe (15)	India Lees(15)
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Summary of mainstream media's claims

Alison was with Lisa Lees in the foyer, both from Royton and had dropped off their daughters earlier, both 15, to watch Ariana Grande. They waited in the foyer to pick them up, but their daughters were inside the arena and therefore not injured.

Their passing not only devastated both families to an extent none of us can even begin to imagine but also left the community of Royton in stunned silence that two of their own had been taken in such a tragic way.

Alison had 2 daughters, Sasha and Darcy, 4 stepsons, and husband Steve Howe.

See *Manchester videos no. 904*

Mr Howe told Channel 4 News: "My daughter, who was at the concert, Darcie, rang me to say she couldn't get through to mum, obviously hysterical. Within a couple of minutes, I rang a friend who immediately told me where the explosion was and Darcie told me exactly where mum would be stood so obviously that conclusion made me think the worst."

He picked up Mrs Lees's husband and they headed straight for the arena to collect their daughters but then got "passed from pillar to post" for at least an hour and were "left in the dark" as they searched hospitals for their wives throughout the night.

Lisa Lees was a beauty therapist and had two children and a grandchild, "brought joy and happiness" to those she met, her husband Anthony said.

Lisa Lees had Lauren when she was just 17. Lauren, 26, had a child 7 months after the concert. So Lisa Lees' daughter was pregnant at the time of the concert. Lauren also has a son called Jayden.

Lauren says, "We were big shopaholics, with very similar tastes."

Investigation Notes

The earlier quote from Steve Howe was taken from print media. The media have not quoted him in full. This is what he actually said, I have underlined the things they left out,

“My daughter, who was at the concert, Darcie, rang me, 5 minutes after the explosion, to say she couldn’t get through to mum, obviously hysterical, with no Mum around. Within a couple of minutes, a friend of mine is usually on security in that arena I rang him, ~~a friend who he~~ immediately told me exactly where the explosion was and Darcie, my daughter, told me exactly where mum would be stood so obviously that conclusion made me think the worst immediately, even though I didn’t know how bad the explosion was.”

It’s quite appalling that journalists feel the need to censor such important information.

This group’s story seems consistent with the experiences of other groups regarding being passed from pillar to post and not being given any information about the fate of their loved ones for 18 hours.

Steve Howe claims to know somebody who was able to tell him exactly where the explosion took place. He is the only person, out of all the victims’ families, who has managed to get information from non victims about the crime scene on the night of the event. Who did Steve speak to?

According to UKCT, Lauren’s (half) brother Lee (son of Elaine Hunter) put out a message asking for information. Lee’s sister (not related to Lauren) messaged back saying that Lauren was working at the arena and is missing.

We now have a second prior connection with the arena within this group. Was Lisa Lee’s daughter working at the arena? If so, why was this fact not mentioned in any media reports?

Are the family connections with the arena how these families became to be involved in the event?

UKCT points out possible photoshopped pictures of Lisa Lee’s graduation, where Lisa, apparently looks older in a 2012 photograph than in recent ones.

Both families are complicated. See *Manchester videos 904, 1 to 3*. In their interview the two daughters, Darcie and India do not seem bereaved. Steve Howe, on the first viewing of his interviews seems convincing, but statement analysis opens up many questions.

According to UKCT Alison Howe had visited Dolphin Cove in Florida, which was also visited by foyer participant Kelly Brewster.

Is it possible both women are now in the no ties category because their youngest daughters are now young adults?

Steve Howe has apparently expressed concerns about the police's handling of the case, on 28 Feb 2019, various media reported,

An angry husband whose wife was murdered in the Manchester Arena bombing has walked out of court criticising the lack of information from police about the ongoing enquiry.

Stephen Howe said Greater Manchester Police (GMP) had failed to keep families informed about efforts to bring the bomber's brother back from Libya where he is being held.

Mr Howe, whose wife Alison, 45, was one of victims killed in the attack, was at a pre-inquest coroners' court hearing at Manchester Town Hall...

Group 05

c Elaine McIver (43)	c Paul Price	Gabrielle Price(13)	daughters friend
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Summary of mainstream media's claims

Paul Price decided to surprise his 13-year-old daughter Gabrielle, buying a ticket for her and her friend to watch the concert by U.S. singer Ariana Grande at the Manchester Arena.

The teen and her pal were so excited as Price and his partner Elaine McIver, a 43-year-old police detective, dropped them off at the venue, before heading for a meal. As the concert drew to a close, Price and partner waited in the foyer to meet the girls.

Then the bomb was detonated, just meters away from where they waited.

In Liverpool, 55 kilometers from Manchester, John Price, a retired train driver aged 79, sobbed as he talked about his son and the woman who helped rebuild his life after a painful divorce.

Paul Price had to undergo 28 operations after the blast in May 2017 that left 22 dead - including his partner Elaine McIver - and 112 needing hospital treatment.

Price senior said: "When Paul met Elaine, an angel walked into his life. He had been in a very dark place following a very acrimonious divorce, and at one time had a breakdown. But he was trying to get on with his life, working on the production line at the Jaguar car plant."

"He used to go to a local gym and a group of them would go running along the riverfront promenade. Paul had not shown any interest in any ladies following his divorce. But one of the runners was a policewoman who told Paul she would like to introduce him to one of her friends. She thought they would make a nice couple."

"Eventually Paul agreed to meet her friend. It was Elaine and they hit it off straight away. They became inseparable and Paul went to live with Elaine. We were happy for them, Elaine's parents were great and got on well with Paul, and we also met them."

At the Manchester bombing, McIver was killed. Price survived but is in critical care in hospital, with shrapnel wounds across his body and serious burns to his head and face, and a smashed leg.

Still unconscious through induced sedation, Price is still unaware that the woman he was planning to marry did not make it.

“We dread the moment he finds out Elaine didn’t survive. He doesn’t know yet she is gone,” Price senior said. “The doctors told us that the terrorists had put nasty things in the bomb.”

Miles, who is Paul’s son, is there all the time at his bedside. He is doing pharmacy at Keele University and has had to somehow get through his exams.

Brother Mark said: “Paul is still under sedation and is in critical care. They tried to bring him out of induced sedation, but he had to be re-sedated. He suffered burns to his head and face and shrapnel injuries across his body.”

“Luckily he appears to have escaped brain injury and his vital organs are ok... They can’t repair his leg at the moment. He has been unconscious since it happened... We are dreading the moment Paul is told about what happened to Elaine.” Mark said.

Elaine grew up in Ellesmere Port but had been living in Frodsham, and was among the 22 people killed by suicide bomber Salman Abedi.

She was with her partner Paul Price, who was seriously injured, and two children, who were also hurt. The couple had been together for 10 years when Elaine was killed in the bomb blast.

Ms McIver joined Cheshire Police as a special constable 20 years ago and became a regular officer in September 1998. Her most recent position was working for the force’s regional organised crime unit.

Detective Constable Elaine McIver was a serving Cheshire Constabulary officer who had been working for the North West regional crime unit (TITAN) during a career spanning 20 years.

Chief Constable Simon Byrne said: “Friends who knew her well have described her as big hearted, bubbly and a positive person.” Crime Commissioner David Keane said her death was being felt “across the constabulary and the wider community”, adding: “It is at moments like this that we must remain unified and strong.”

Investigation Notes

See *Manchester video no. 905*

There’s a massive media emphasis on how amazing Paul meeting Elaine was for him, which makes it sound like a new relationship, but one media report says they’d been together for 10 years? Paul’s father’s account of their relationship seems contrived in my opinion. If this was such a special relationship why did somebody need to create a composite image showing Paul and Elaine together?



Paul Price has been added to this photograph of Elaine. It is quite an obvious forgery. Can we conclude from this that there are no decent photographs of the two of them together?

Can we also ask, were they really in a relationship?

I can't be certain but there seems to be a need to persuade the audience that 'Paul was in a relationship with Elaine', which causes me to question whether he was.

Did Paul Price agree to play the part of a distraught partner to convince people Elaine had really died? Would none of her own family agree to provide fake grief for the media?

Paul Price was an avid Kiss (heavy rock band) fan. Kiss were lined up to play at the arena on a night shortly after Ariana Grande, but their show was cancelled. Could the Kiss concert have a connection with how Paul and his party came to be involved?

There is little mention of Paul's daughter Gabrielle and her friend in media reports, what were their injuries? What was the name of the friend?

Some articles claim that McIver's daughter was injured in the attack, but I have not confirmed these claims.

If the two were not in a serious relationship, and McIver was single, that would put her in the 'no ties' category.

The following interesting information was supplied by UKCT: Elaine Carole McIver (born Sept 1974) (43) was born in Ellesmere Port. Elaine's family immigrated to Melbourne, Australia when she was aged 5 but returned 3 years later, aged 8. Her mother's maiden name is Connolly. She appears to have no children.

Some further questions which UKCT has asked about this group,

Why was there no social media reference to Elaine being missing until the 25th on Twitter and no Facebook reference to her being missing from her sister or two nieces?

Is Elaine's lack of social media presence possibly do with her being a copper?

Why is there no apparent reference to Paul, Elaine's partner, either being injured or to his recovery in hospital in any of the McIver's social media profiles? Not mentioned once. Why not?

They were from Frodsham and planning on getting a house in Widnes. I could not find a record of him or her living in Frodsham. Did they really live in Frodsham?

Group 06

c Michelle Kiss (45)

c Ruth Murrell (46)

Emily M. (12)

MillieKiss(12)

Summary of mainstream media's claims

Michelle was a loving wife to Tony, mother to Dylan, Elliot and Millie, a young upcoming actress (12), as well as daughter to Mick and Christine and sister to Nichola.

Michelle Kiss's friend Ruth was seriously injured as was Ruth's daughter Emily Murrell.

Quote from Tony, Michelle's husband, "I want Ruth and Emily and all of their family to know that we're here for them as well." His daughter Millie escaped injury, and somehow became separated from the other three. She was photographed with a police officer outside the arena, looking scared and claiming not to know where her mother was.

Investigation Notes

Michelle Kiss and Tony ran their business TNT Scaffolding together. She was the company secretary and resigned on 23 May 2017.

We are told that the two girls who were friends were taken to the concert by their mothers, who dropped them off then went for drinks. Ruth Murrell spoke to the Queen 3 days after the attack, see *Manchester video 906*,

"My daughter (Emily) she's just gone down to theatre she's, what she's come out now she's 12 years old and erm, she was with her friend, she'd gone to the concert as well eehm myself and erm my daughters friend we were waiting, (sensors herself here) er er my daughters friends mother and she died she was one of the ones that got she died in the blast. "

This language suggests she is not particularly close to Michelle Kiss, referring to her as "her daughters friends mother", rather than the simply as "her friend". She also makes a slip and states she was waiting with her daughter's friend. Her self censorship could mean that she was indeed waiting with her daughter's friend Millie (and not with Michelle), but knew that she wasn't supposed to say this. If she was with Millie immediately before the bang how could Millie end up separated from the group? If Emily was in the foyer at the time of the blast, which should be the case because she was injured, then where was Millie? How did Millie get separated and end up outside by herself?

It is worth pointing out here that Millie, at this time, was an accomplished actress, having performed in numerous theatre productions. Was she sent

outside after the bang to play the role of a lost child, and report to the police that she could not find her mother?



As we saw earlier, a woman who I believe is Ruth Murrell is seen in the John Barr foyer video, walking across the arena foyer fairly comfortably, see *Manchester video 941*.

She has a stain on her jeans but her ‘injury’ is not preventing her from walking. In her account she claims that a nut or bolt when through 15cm of her leg and came out the other side. If this was the case, she would not be able to walk normally, as she is seen to in the video. Recall this video was shot at 7:11am, not at 10:31pm.

The image below is a photograph posted on social media by ‘The Sun’. It was taken outside the train station some time after the bang, i.e. after 10:31pm.

It shows Kim Dick attending to Freya Lewis, and at the top of the picture what looks like Ruth Murrell (wearing the same jeans and shoes) holding a bandage against her leg. We note that the stain on the jeans looks considerably lighter in colour than it did in the foyer.



Did Ruth Murrell wear the same jeans at 7am that she wore at 10:30pm, which is why the ‘blood’ stain appears to have dried out?

According to the media Ruth Murrell lives at Copster Green, and Michelle Kiss in Clitheroe which are 8 miles apart. I have not been able to find which school Millie attended, but Emily went to a school on Elker Ln, Billington, Clitheroe. If the two mothers did not know each other, why would they go for a drink?

I think it is unlikely that Michelle Kiss was in the foyer with Ruth Murrell. As with all the 'dead' I suspect most or all of them were not in the foyer when the bang happened.

In a Daily Mail article dated 30 May 2017, there seems to be a need to persuade the reader just how happy the Kiss family were. The need to persuade is so high that I wonder if the opposite was true. Had the relationship between Michelle and Tony Kiss already ended? What course did Michelle recently enrol on at Salford University?

Michelle Kiss's husband Tony claims to have been in bed and woken up by his son who said there'd been a bomb.

Quote from the Daily Mirror, 30 May 2017,

He said: "I'd gone to bed as I had to be up early for work and Elliot came in and panicked. He told me there'd been a bomb. Your first thoughts are, 'It's not going to be us. It's going to be all right. Just calm down'.

"Unfortunately, the reality is that it was us.

"I did numerous trips to Manchester that night trawling around hospitals.

Why did Tony not just telephone Ruth Murrell on her mobile phone? Ruth was in the foyer allegedly with Michelle when the bang happened. Surely she could have told him what happened and where they were? Or why did Ruth not Ring Tony?

It's quite difficult to believe that Michelle Kiss would leave her children to live a new life without them, when her youngest child Millie was only 12 years old. It is worth noting here that it was reported on 18 July 2017, that Millie would be making her West End debut at a theatre in London. Describing her as a superstar, the article states that identifying details of the performance have been removed due to child protection issues. If Michelle Kiss is still alive, it is reasonable to assume she would want to attend her daughters West End debut. Is this the real reason for not publishing details of the performance? Has a deal been done which gives Millie an acting career, in exchange for her mother living elsewhere under a new name?

Ruth Murrell's husband is apparently ex-Navy.

Statement Analysis : Ruth Murrell

Richplanet.net : Manchester Videos : 906, Part 1

The video starts and we do not know how the conversation has started. I imagine that the subject may be nervous speaking to the Queen.

RM: My My daughter's she's just on gone down to theatre she's well come out now

There is halting on the pronoun "my", this sensitivity could be due to nerves. She immediately changes her story.

"Just" and "now" are elements of time. How can her daughter have *just* gone down to theatre and come out *now*?

*she's twelve years old and erm we she was with her friend and **she'd** gone to the concert*

She self edits. What was she going to say with "we"?

She distances her daughter from her friend with "with".

Follow the pronouns: It should be "**they'd** gone to the concert".

Pronouns do not lie. They are intuitive.

Her daughter went to the concert alone.

but err myself and erm my daughter's friend were waiting err my daughter's friend's mum and she died.

"But" is used here to minimize what preceded it. What follows is more important to the subject.

She again changes her story. Is this nerves or was it instinctive to say she was with her daughter's friend?

She uses distancing language to describe Michelle Kiss. It is an Incomplete Social Introduction which shows a very poor relationship and she doesn't even use "my friend".

Why would she want to distance herself from her?

She was one of the ones that got she got she died in the blast erm so...

"One of the ones" is distancing. It is to put her in a group.

You would say "my friend Michelle was killed in the bombing/blast" and leave it there.

Does she almost say "she got killed" but cannot bring herself to say it?

She has already said that she died so unless the Queen asked her to repeat herself, to say all this is unnecessary. It is persuasive language.

The Queen: Oh dear.

Edited?

RM: and my twelve year old she's got a couple of operations but it just means such a lot that you've come today..

"But" minimizes what preceded it. What follows is more important.

The Queen: And what happened to you?

I had erm Yeah I had er er er one of those wounds as well,

Notice her past tense verb with "had". Why does she not still have them?

"Yeah" is verbal pause, allowing her to choose her words, indication that she has a need to give a carefully worded answer and can not or does not want to answer with clear truthful language.

I note her halting before "one of those" which is distancing.

Just one injury?

shrapnel wounds so I think it's nuts and bolts that everybody seems to be having and mine's gone through 15 centimeters out the other side so I'm due in surgery later on this afternoon so yeah feeling ok about it cos when you see these young children here you just think my goodness need to get a grip here and sort of battle on they just inspire you and and..

Notice that she does not say "its nuts and bolts wounds that everybody has".

This is a highly sensitive section, we have a cluster of blues given one of the highest sensitivities in Statement Analysis: The need to explain why, when not asked why.

The Queen: Yes yes that's splendid isn't it.

RM: Everybodys just been so phenomenal absolutely phenomenal

The Queen: It is very remarkable isn't it?

RM: (?) restaurants that have and local shops that have been contributing food and toiletries because literally we arrived in the clothes that we had on ..

The Queen: Yes I'm sure yes

RM: So.. (?) absolutely phenomenal

The Queen: Good good, I hope the surgery goes alright.

RM: Lovely to meet you. Thank you.

Statement Analysis Conclusion : Ruth Murrell

Deception Indicated

Her daughter was alone when she went to the concert, her pronouns tell us this.

She is deceptive here.

She may have been "waiting" with "her daughter's friend".

It is doubtful that her daughter had either "just gone down to theatre" or "come out now".

The subject uses distancing language to describe Michelle Kiss.

I do not believe that they were friends.

She uses distancing language to describe her injury and she shows high sensitivity to surgery.

I believe that she is deceptive about both of these.

She uses persuasive language to describe the death of Michelle Kiss.

Group 07

c Wendy Fawell(50)

c Caroline Davis (39)

Charlotte Fawell (15)

Lee Davis

Ben Davis (16)

Summary of mainstream media's claims

The 50-year-old mum from Otley, West Yorkshire, had travelled to the concert with her friend, Caroline, and their children. Caroline was seriously injured. Her daughter, Charlotte Fawell, 15, was taken to Royal Oldham Hospital, with Ms Davis Osborne left seriously injured, and her brother, Adam Fawell, 29, began a desperate search for his mother.

Ms Davis Osborne, who wore bright clothing to the funeral in tribute to her friend, described Ms Fawell as “very caring and loving”. She said: “I think about it all of the time, when I go to bed I just see me and Wendy walking into the foyer, that’s all I see when I shut my eyes.” Wendy’s son Adam Fawell (29) said the family were “devastated”, adding: “Mum was a wonderful woman. She’ll be sadly missed. “

Family friend Jean Osborne said: “She was the kindest person you’d ever wish to meet. She’d do anything for you. She was an awesome person. She’ll be missed by many.” Staff at Oswald’s C of E Primary School, in Guiseley, where Ms Fawell had previously worked, have expressed their “deep sadness”. In a post on Twitter, the school said: “It is with deepest sadness that I confirm that our former colleague Wendy Fawell was killed in the Manchester bombing. RIP, Wendy.”

A woman who survived the Manchester terror attack has taken in the daughter of her best friend, Wendy Fawell, who was killed in the blast. Caroline Davis Osborne has said she will “always be there” for 15-year-old Charlotte after her mother was killed in the suicide bombing that left 21 others dead and more than 100 others injured. “I’ll never replace Wendy but I will always be there for her. I’d do anything for her and I’ll love her like she is my own. I’ve been like a second mum to Charlotte anyway. I have said she can live here if she wants to. There is always room for her here.”

Ms Davis Osborne also said she has been struggling with survivor’s guilt over the fact that she had bought the concert tickets – and because her best friend died heading to a different exit to make sure the pair did not miss their children, Charlotte and Ms Davis Osborne’s two sons, Lee,16, and Ben, 12. Ms Davis Osborne told the paper she and Ms Fawell, had met two years ago working as lunchtime supervisors at a primary school.

She said the pair quickly grew close and described Ms Fawell as more of a sister, than a friend. According to the source, Charlotte Fawell

“It was like I’d known her my whole life. We opened up to each other straight away. We were best friends,” she said. The families grew even closer, she said, when Charlotte started dating her son, Lee.

Ms Davis Osborne said Ms Fawell was estranged from her husband, and so the task of arranging her funeral has been left up to Charlotte and her brother, Adam.

“A beautiful lady who I will have treasured memories of,” says best friend Debbie McDowell.

Investigation Notes

See *Manchester video no. 907*.

As they walked towards the arena doors, Caroline claims that Wendy said, “let’s go different ways so we don’t miss them”. Is she constructing a reason why Wendy died and she only has an arm injury?

Some comments in media articles sound contrived. The statement “I’ve been like a second Mum to Charlotte anyway” might be significant.

In my investigation I established contact with a source who knew Wendy and her family well. This source believed what had been put out by the media about the event. Here is a summary of what the source revealed:

Wendy was a very selfless person who used to regularly give her daughter lifts in the car to wherever she wanted to go. Wendy worked in a ‘before school’ morning club looking after children and was affectionately known by the children as ‘Auntie Wendy’. Her usual routine was to work at the morning club until about 9am, then visit the same friend each morning at 9:15am for coffee. On the morning of the day of the concert, Wendy spoke to her friend by phone, and in the phone call it was decided on that particular day, she would not to visit her friend, the reason being Wendy was tired.

Wendy had recently been divorced and did not have a lot of money.

According to the source Caroline Davis did not take Charlotte Fawell into her home to live as was claimed in mainstream media. Davis had only known Wendy for a year and a half. Charlotte Fawell lives with her brother (who is about 8 years older than Charlotte) and his wife and their child, and has done from day one. The source claimed that Caroline Davis alienated the Fawells with her media interviews by claiming that she was going to take Charlotte in, when there was probably never any intention to do so. Charlotte’s family have cut off all contact with Caroline Davis. Charlotte’s father lives locally and she sees him regularly. Charlotte could not live with her father because he lives in shared accommodation with other males. It was Charlotte’s

brother who picked Charlotte up from the arena and took her back to live with him and his partner.

Some time after the concert (I'm not sure how long), Wendy's son got married to his long term partner and went on a honeymoon to a foreign country. The source did not know which country they visited and said they did not make much of a fuss about it "because of Wendy". Also, shortly after Wendy 'died', Wendy's father died of cancer.

We don't know for certain whether Wendy attended the morning club that day. If she did not, then it is possible she was at the morning exercise. Is this why the scheduled visit to her friend was cancelled?

If the event was a staged attack, then Caroline Davis probably knows whether Wendy is still alive. Was Caroline Davis given a script when she spoke about 'taking in' Wendy's daughter? Was this done to divert attention away from Charlotte's real surrogate parents?

Having been recently divorced and seemingly with her daughter being well looked after by her son, Wendy Fawell fits quite well into the 'no ties' category.

Have the family been meeting up in a foreign country where Wendy is now living?

.

Statement Analysis : Caroline Davis (1)

Richplanet.net : Manchester Videos : 907, Part 1

She we'd just separated,

We do not know where the subject started or what they were asked so we cannot determine the level of contamination if any. The pronoun "she" is heard just before "we'd".

she was only think she was only yards away...

"Only" is repeated, making it sensitive.

There is no pronoun before "think". For whatever reason, she will not psychologically commit herself to it and "think" is a weak assertion.

Does she mean yards from her or from the explosion?

when it happened obviously just,

"Obviously" means the subject wants us to accept what they say, without question.

I don't even remember her finishing her sentence

Unfortunately we cannot determine if the subject was asked about what she remembers, if she was, then the sentence is fine in context. When a subject tells you what they don't remember, in an open statement, it is a sign that there is information that is being suppressed. A person can only tell you what they can remember.

I note "even". It is a dependent word which means the subject is thinking of something else other than remembering.

Were they in mid conversation or had they separated?

*I just knew that **we** were gonna go **she** were gonna go one way and **I** were gonna go the other*

"Just" is another dependent word which leads the analyst to ask: What else did she know?

The subject self edits. Why doesn't she say "we were gonna split up" or similar words that would go with the brains law of economy where shortest is best. It is unnecessary in context therefore important to the subject.

I note the intention in speech "gonna". We always look to see if the intention was followed through.

*so we didn't miss the kids coming out of doors **because** there was quite a few people stood around waiting erm*

She has a need to explain with “so” why they were going to go different ways, making it highly sensitive.

I note the negative, an increase in importance or sensitivity.

She also has a need to explain it with “because”, making it highly sensitive.

I note the inclusion of body posture as an increase in tension for the subject at this point.

I note her pause as a need to think.

but then after that I woke up and it had obviously it had all happened and I couldn't see Wendy anywhere and just all hell broke loose.

“But” in analysis is to either minimize or refute what came before it. What follows it is more important to the subject.

“After that” is a Temporal Lacunae. Latin for jumping over time. It may not be critical but the subject is missing something out by skipping time.

What do you remember of the actual explosion Caroline?

I don't remember anything

The subject was asked specifically what she remembers so this answer is appropriate.

it just we were just stood there one minute

She self edits and then uses the pronoun “we”. Had they not separated? She told us that they were “gonna”. Did they complete this action?

“Just” is a dependent word, she is thinking of something else that they were doing.

I note the inclusion of body posture as an increase in tension.

and the next minute I woke up and it were like my head had been put inside big ben my ears were ringing and my head felt like it were gonna explode.

Another Temporal Lacunae in the same place as the previous one. She is skipping time.

This sentence is reliable on form.

Statement Analysis Conclusion : Caroline Davis (1)

Inconclusive

There are issues within the statement but we do not know how contaminated it is.

There is some high sensitivity and tension with regard to location before the bang. I have found this to be the case for most of the participants.

In this statement, it cannot be determined whether the sensitivity is due to deception.

Her intention in speech doesn't appear to be completed, at the beginning she says they had just separated but mentions Wendy not finishing her sentence.

Intentions in speech are used by deceptive people to give the impression that something was done.

She skips time where the bang happens and I believe that this would be appropriate to being unconscious and then waking up, however it could also be an avoidance of telling us what happened.

Statement Analysis : Caroline Davis (2)

Richplanet.net : Manchester Videos : 907, Part 2

This is extremely short and the contamination cannot be discerned. It is worth noting that there are issues here too.

We got upstairs went upstairs towards the arena doors

Chronology: "went upstairs" should come before "got upstairs". Issues with chronology come when someone is not speaking from experiential memory.

It's repetition makes it sensitive.

and Wendy said to me "Oh.." We weren't you know there were quite a lot of people about we weren't expecting so many people

She self edits.

"You know" is an acute awareness of the audience, in this case the journalist and camera crew.

*and she said "oh I'll go that way and you go that way and then we don't miss **him**"*

Notice again that she includes "oh" in what Wendy said. It slows down the pace.

Notice that the pronoun "him" has entered the statement. Not "them".

According to reports, they were collecting two boys and one girl.

Pronouns are instinctive and intuitive and always reliable.

There is something wrong here.

and then I don't remember I don't remember anything.

"And then" is jumping over time, indicating missing information.

If the subject has been asked "what do you remember?" then finding "I don't remember" in a statement is fine.

If she was not asked, then "I don't remember" in an open statement is a signal that the subject is deliberately suppressing information.

A person can only tell us what they remember.

Statement Analysis Conclusion : Caroline Davis (2)

Again due to not knowing what was asked, this may be contaminated.
However, there is no reason for the error with the pronoun "him".

They are always completely reliable.

Either, they were only collecting one boy from the concert or, she is deceptive about what Wendy said.

Group 08

Saffie Rose Roussos (8)

Lisa Roussos (48)

Ashlee Bromwich (23)

Andrew Roussos

Summary of mainstream media's claims

The mother and two daughters attended the concert and were due to be picked up by father Andrew Russos afterwards. Andrew and his son, 11 year old Xander, are seen with a dog (family pet), in some of the media photographs outside after the event. Ashlee suffered minor injuries, while Lisa was put into an induced coma.

Family friend Salman Patel, 33, who works at the Post Office as a counter clerk opposite the family home in Leyland, Lancashire said he had not spoken to Andrew since the attack but had seen him in the family run The Plaice chip shop in Leyland last night (ie before the attack). He said Andrew is completely broken and last night he was in the chip shop but I didn't speak to him. Mr Patel said he understood Ashlee is recovering well, even though she is still suffering from 'shock'. But he could not confirm if Lisa was still in a coma but previously said it was understood that she was unaware her daughter is dead.

The Roussos family have lived above the shop for around four years, according to Mr Patel. 'I know the girls quite well, they would come into the shop and buy sweets,' said Mr Patel. The group were due to be collected by Saffie's Greek Cypriot father Andreas - known as Andrew.

Saffie Roussos, from Lancashire, was one of the first victims to be named following the suicide bombing at Manchester Arena on Monday. She was "simply a beautiful little girl in every sense of the word. Loved by everyone", said Chris Upton, head teacher at Lancashire's Tarleton Community Primary School.

Saffie's father Andrew Roussos had been at the venue, with her mother Lisa and half-sister, Ashlee Bromwich, 26, who were both injured in the attack. In Andrew Roussos first interview after the attack he said she was a "huge character" and "stunning". At her funeral, Mr Roussos said he had been honoured to be Saffie's dad.

Investigation Notes

See *Manchester videos no. 908*.

Paul Reid (Group 54) claims to have helped Saffie in the foyer; we will look closely at him later.

The family made a plea to make Saffie Rose Roussos the most famous girl in the world. One unusual aspect of this group's behaviour is the fact that they

moved out of their family home as soon as possible after the event. They gave up their chip shop, but requested that the new owners rename the chip shop from 'The Plaice' to 'Saffie's Plaice'. When the author visited the chip shop in August 2019 it still had the original name above the shop. The reason given why they needed to move was that Lisa's injuries required non-stop attention resulting in them not being able to run the chip shop.

Despite the alleged seriousness of Lisa's injuries, 2 years after the event, she completed a 10km walk.

The age range of the three attending the concert seems unusual. A middle aged mother attending with her daughters aged 8 and 23. Although Andrew Roussos claims in interviews that Saffie was a big Ariana fan, I could not find anything to make me believe this 8 year old even knew who Ariana Grande was. His need to persuade his audience that Saffie was a fan is excessive and makes me suspect Saffie was not a fan. This then makes me wonder whether this group was given a role to play. There are a few photographs that I have been able to find showing Saffie at the concert, but these images alone do not convince me that they, and in particular Saffie, was there. I would like to have these images scrutinised, because I suspect Saffie might be an addition.



Note the finger of Lisa Roussos in the centre image. This finger just so happens to be the one that was damaged (see image in Chapter 7). These images are purporting that Saffie was alive and her mother was un-injured at the time of the concert. Are these images photoshopped?

UKCT claims that Saffie was not born in the UK, and that Lisa's maiden name is Komarek which is Polish.

At the funeral Andrew Roussos said “I’m honoured to be her father”. This is said in the present tense as though she is still alive. Saffie’s funeral was the last one to take place, on 26 July 2017.

There is constant repetition of how she was destined for great things, to be famous etc. In 2019 Andrew Roussos appeared in numerous mainstream TV interviews. He has repeatedly complained about the lack of ‘official’ financial support for the families, despite the fact that the charitable fund which was set up gave out £458,000, on average, to each bereaved family.

See *Manchester videos no. 908*.

In April 2018, Andrew Roussos made a speech at the ‘Once Upon a Smile’ charity event. Carers from ‘Once Upon a Smile’ looked after Xander for periods after the attack. I noted the following,

“We moved ourselves, just to get away from it, and I mean down south, bottom end of the country. I get a phone call from Sandra and Kelly. We are planning a trip to see Xander to take him out for the day. I love Desandra? and I love Denise, and I said did you know that we’ve moved bottom end of the country, anyway they’ve turned up, took Xander out, went to the school “

Referring to the head of year, Roussos states, “He said to me I can’t believe that the charity have flown down south to speak to us and get the right support for Xander, I said to him, I can’t get rid of them.”

We are lead to believe that his wife was in a coma after the attack, then wheelchair bound and needing much treatment. If you have just come out of a coma and are recovering, why would you choose to go through the inconvenience of moving house? Moving house could also be detrimental to their 10 year old son.

Did something serious happen which is connected to their home, which they needed to get away from? Was there an accident there, in which Saffie died and Lisa was injured?

A quote from The Sun reads, “After their daughter’s tragic death, the couple thought returning home to Leyland, Lancs, would be too painful. They moved soon after Lisa was discharged from hospital.” Why would returning home be painful?

The house move is very strange.

In numerous interviews, in my opinion, Andrew Roussos has exhibited duping delight, usually when he is complaining about the lack of money. Money is very prominent in his language, which means it is important to him.

In his charity speech he mentions a holiday in Croatia in 2015 which sounded expensive (all inclusive).

Another aspect of their story which needs explaining is how did Ashlee Bromwich lose contact with her mother and her sister in the foyer and end up wandering about outside?

Further explaining is needed about how long Lisa Roussos was in a coma.

Here is a Facebook post from family friend Mike Swanson, 28 May 2017, 6 days after the bang,

“So nobody gets second hand news we have spoke with andrew today and I can confirm that amazing news Lisa roussos saffie roussos Mum is awake and out of surgery, she is talking, and is fully aware of the situation and is now out of any danger, I am very proud of the strength that Lisa and andrew have as a couple their bravery though this is commendable. They are all now together ashley the eldest daughter is also out of danger and is talking to her mother. Now they can start to deal and rebuild their lives, I hope this news will make everyone smile as this is the best news we’ve had through this tragedy. “

Mainstream media also reported on 1st June 2017 that Lisa was out of her coma.

The Guardian, June 1st 2017,

“The mother of the youngest victim of the Manchester Arena bombing has been told about her eight-year-old daughter’s death after waking up from surgery.”

In April 2018 in his ‘Once Upon a Smile’ speech, Andrew Roussos said,

“To be in a coma for weeks, to get out of bed and stand and walk again”

Then in a 2019 interview for the BBC,

Lisa : “The next time I remember them cutting my jeans off and that was the last thing I’d remembered until I woke up .. “

She then looks and Andrew Roussos and asks him,

Lisa : “How many weeks later?”

Andrew Roussos : “six weeks”

Lisa Roussos : “six weeks later”

Was she in a coma for 5 days or was she in a coma for 6 weeks? How can this discrepancy be explained? It might be explained if being in a coma was part of a false narrative, and there was a change in the narrative for some reason.

I know two people who have been in a coma and they both know exactly how long they spent in their coma. How could Lisa Roussos not know how long she'd been in a coma over 2 years later? To me this evidence suggests she was probably never in a coma.

One person who it seems is very close to the family is Mike Swanson who runs a computer shop, 'SOS Leyland' just behind the former family chip shop. I was informed that he's been involved in organising charitable events in relation to the Roussos, and was involved in the sale of the chip shop.

The 'Saffie Rose Roussos' Facebook page has an address 33 Turpin Green Lane, Leyland which is the address of 'SOS Computing' ran by Mike Swanson. The Facebook page also lists a phone number which is the same phone number used by 'SOS Computing'. We can infer from this that Mike Swanson runs the 'Saffie Rose Roussos' Facebook page. Here is a post made on that page, dated 2 September 2019.

" ... Lisa Roussos lay next to her dying 8yr old daughter and was then put in a coma to which she found out 6 weeks later Saffie had died !!"

Compare this post with Mike Swanson's post on 28 May 2017.

He was the first to report that Lisa was out of her coma within 6 days, yet here in 2019 he directly contradicts his 2017 post claiming it was 6 weeks!

In August 2019 the author visited Leyland and made enquiries in neighbouring shops. Everyone I spoke to seemed to have accepted the mainstream media's version of events.

In my opinion Saffie might fit the category of 'previously deceased victim'. If Saffie was dead prior to 22 May 2017, she would not have been available for the morning photoshoot/drill. According to the official story Saffie died in hospital, not in the arena foyer. Did the official story have Saffie being rushed to hospital because they knew she was not available for photographs in the morning?

I will hypothesise here about an early death. If Saffie died in an accident some days before the concert and I do not state categorically that she did, let's consider what could have happened. If her death was caused by parental negligence, for example, by the parent(s) failing to keep an eye on her while in an unsafe environment (such as a chip shop), charges of manslaughter could be brought against the parent(s). This would put the parent(s) in a situation where they could be made an offer of having the charges dropped. 'If you

take part in our exercise, we will re-write the script about how Saffie died'. If this is what happened, it would explain the family's unnecessary need to persuade us that 8 year old Saffie was an avid Ariana Grande fan. It would explain the guilt which appears in Lisa Rousso's language. It would explain why the Roussos appear to have genuine grief which is seriously lacking in other groups.

Statement Analysis : The Roussos

Richplanet.net : Manchester Videos : 908, Part 1

The statements are contaminated and it cannot be established how much editing has been done.

Andrew: You couldn't be out with Saffie without having fun, but her dream was to, to be famous. It was her everything and err we bought her the tickets for Christmas.

She just counting the days, seconds, and it was just Ariana Grande till nine, ten o'clock at night and she would sing and dance every single song.

It's impossible to know if it is his priority here because of editing and contamination.

He uses 'but' to minimize or refute. What follows 'but' is more important.

However, I note his pause before telling us they bought the tickets. This can be a pause to think, slowing down the speed of transmission.

I note he does use the pronoun 'she' "just counting the days" but it's odd that he doesn't commit with 'was'.

Ashlee: She was Ariana Grande obsessed so to see how happy she was.. It was just...obviously I had to go with her.

Ashlee has a need to explain, making it highly sensitive.

She self edits, *it was just* what I wonder?

'Obviously' means that the subject wants us to accept something without question.

Why did Ashlee have to go with her? Did her parents buy three tickets for Christmas?

Journalist: You were watching her watching Ariana?

Pretty much yeah yeah.

She kept going "come on Ashlee you promised you would get up and dance" so we had a little dance and just so happy just elated all night grinning.

Ashlee has a need to explain with 'so' making what Saffie said highly sensitive to her.

She does not commit Saffie psychologically to the second part of the sentence, by not using the pronoun 'she'. Who was so happy?

Journalist: When did you first become aware there was something wrong?

As soon as the blast went off obviously it was.., I mean to me I kinda just knew and I don't know how but I sort of I knew what happened.

Passivity is noted with the blast, this can be used to conceal identity or responsibility.

She could have said explosion or bomb but chose 'blast' out of her personal, subjective, internal dictionary.

She self edits with: *obviously it was..* What was she going to say? Broken sentences mean there is missing information.

'Obviously' means the subject wants us to accept something as true, without question.

I note the unnecessary words "to me".

When she says she kinda just knew, does she mean what happened to her mum and Saffie or that it was a bomb?

I remember I was thrown to the ground and then my next instinct I just sort of rolled over and crawled because I couldn't walk.

What was her first instinct if rolling over was her next?

Was it that she kind of knew what had happened?

"Sort of" is a weak assertion. Did she really roll over?

She has a need to explain why she crawled making it highly sensitive to her.

How did she know she couldn't walk? Had she tried and fallen to the ground again?

Where you aware of where your mum was at the time? Where Saffie was?

No No.. I couldn't see anyone. I just saw crowds and crowds of people. I didn't see my mum...

She interrupts the journalist to assert twice that she didn't know where her mum was.

It was a yes or no question and a strong answer would have been no. The more words that follow, the weaker it becomes.

I couldn't see anyone.

She was not asked if she could see 'anyone', she was asked about her mum and Saffie. Why doesn't she say "I couldn't see them"?

She repeats 'crowds' making it sensitive and persuasive.

It would have been much stronger to say "No I didn't see my mum".

Did she try and look for them?

We do not know, her father interrupts.

Andrew: Just hell broke loose just people, children screaming...crying....

Was he there too? We know he was not. He arrived outside the station some time later. There are photos of him with his son and dog. Why has he interrupted Ashlee?

Edited.

Andrew: and then as I turned round the corner saw Ashlee outside injured.

I note he does not commit himself psychologically with the pronoun "I", to the last part of the sentence. Why might this be?

To say Ashlee is outside is totally unnecessary in context. Unnecessary words are deemed doubly important.

Notice the priority, Ashlee is outside before she is injured. This word is important to him.

Journalist: and when did you learn about Saffie?

Andrew: Er Detective that I spoke to in the hospital he went away and he came back about 12 half 12 and told me.

I note his pause.

Does he not know the detective's name? He does not commit with an article 'the' or 'an' making it a weak assertion.

Why does he need to tell us that the detective went away and came back? It is unnecessary to say this and so important to us.

Why does he need to say that he "spoke to" the detective? He would have to speak to someone, it goes without saying.

I wonder why a doctor did not inform him or why he is not sure what time he was told.

The journalist's question was "when" and Andrew has given us a lot of very unnecessary information.

This may be a need to persuade the listener that this was how it happened.

Journalist: and you've all had to cope haven't you with Saffie's loss and also Lisa's recovery, how's she doing?

Andrew: She's fighting. I mean she's got that many injuries around her body you know just that alone.

She's like a soldier.

The words, 'around her body' are unnecessary and so important to us.

Where else would she have injuries? Is he thinking of psychological injuries too?

"That" is distancing language.

Journalist: The world knew what had happened, Lisa was not conscious, when she came round you had to tell her..

Andrew: No.. no. she looked at me and said to me "Saffies gone isn't she?" I.. I was dreading it she just looked at me and said "she's gone isn't she" and I said yeah she goes "I knew".

Statement Analysis Conclusion: The Roussos

There are many issues with this interview and I would say that some deception is present, but for the credibility of the analysis, due to editing and contamination, it is to be deemed: Inconclusive.

However, the analysis raises a lot of questions.

Why does Andrew interrupt Ashlee when she is speaking about what happened to tell us what was happening in the foyer?

He was not there. He was not asked.

Why did Ashlee not look for her mother and sister? This surely would be her *first* instinct?

Why does she say "next instinct" when all she did was roll over?

Why can't Andrew commit psychologically to seeing Ashlee outside?

Why didn't a doctor inform Andrew about Saffies death?

When a person dies in hospital, it is usually the doctor or surgeon who tried to save the life of the deceased, who will explain to the relative what happened, what they did to try and save them or make them comfortable, and what time the person passed. I cannot believe that a doctor would send a detective in the hospital, to tell the father of an eight year old that she had passed, especially under the circumstances.

He does not use the detective's name or even an article.

Statement Analysis : Lisa Roussos

Richplanet.net : Manchester Videos : 908, Part 5

I don't really remember a lot.

We do not know what Lisa was asked and so this may be contaminated. I will note that she starts with the pronoun "I" which indicates commitment to what follows and there is likely to be reliable information even if the subject is deceptive.

I remember.... errm.... leaving and Saffie had got my hand,

I note her long pause, is she remembering or considering her words?

Notice she was not holding Saffie's hand but Saffie *had got* her hand.

Did Saffie grab it or were they holding hands?

this hand and she was pulling jumping about.

"This" indicates closeness, she was showing which hand to the journalist.

I note the repetition of "hand" making it sensitive.

Notice that not only had Saffie "got" her hand, she was pulling and jumping. Were they not holding hands?

My arm was outstretched holding her hand as she was pulling me

Lisa does not say "I was holding her hand". Instead, her arm was holding Saffie's hand.

Why in this last memory of her child's life does she distance herself from being in physical contact with her child?

I note "hand" is again repeated making it very sensitive. "Pulling" is also sensitive.

Let's look at the Linguistic Disposition, that is, how the subject sees the person, or what they think of the person. We hold the expectation that Lisa will have a positive linguistic disposition towards her deceased daughter.

Saffie had got my hand, this hand and she was pulling jumping about. My arm was outstretched holding her hand as she was pulling me and the next minute..... I just hit the floor with a thud.

Lisa does not say that she was holding Saffie's hand. Saffie is pulling and jumping and has got Lisa's hand.

There is no affectionate, sentimental memory here. I would say that at best, the Linguistic Disposition is neutral, therefore in the context of a deceased daughter, murdered by a bomb, negative.

Does she blame Saffie for jumping and pulling? Could this be guilt projection?

and the next minute I just hit the floor with a thud.

A Temporal Lacunae, Latin for spacing or jumping over time. She has skipped time. It may not be critical but from the brain's point of view, it wants to move forward. It shows there is missing information.

"Just" is a dependent word which is used when the subject is comparing two or more things. It prompts us to ask: What else did the subject do as well as hit the floor?

I note the unnecessary words "with a thud". They are important enough for the subject to take the effort to say them.

I just remember lying there and trying to move.

"Just" is a dependent word which is used when the subject is thinking of something else. It prompts us to ask: What else does the subject remember?

Body posture is noted as an increase in tension for the subject at this point.

I was just phys..just paralysed just couldn't I couldn't even move a finger I couldn't move at all

She self edits, what was she going to say?

I note "just" as a dependent word. What else was she?

and I could blink I kept thinking to myself, keep your eyes open and when someone finally erm spoke to me and started moving me they asked me my name

Why does the "someone" who spoke to her, have the pronoun "they" and not "he" or "she". Why do they remain genderless? It is unlikely that Lisa does not know.

I note her pause before "spoke to me". Time to think?

and I just said "Saffie", that's all I could get out, I wanted to say "will you just go and find Saffie".

I'm wondering if "just" is a habit of speech for her.

What about Lisa? Why doesn't she want them to go and find Saffie and Lisa?

Then I must have gone again

Again? When was she "gone" before this time?

because the next time I remember them cutting my jeans off

She has a need to explain with “because”, why she must have gone again, making it highly sensitive to her.

and that was the last thing I remembered until I woke up. How many weeks later?

“That” is distancing.

I note the past tense here “remembered”. What has caused this?

“Until I woke up” is incongruent. She would not remember anything while she had been in a coma.

I note her question. Why does she ask it? She knows how long she was in the coma.

Andrew: Six weeks.

Lisa: Six weeks later

Journalist: What happened at that point? Andrew was with you.

Lisa: Andrew was with me. And I can remember thinking “well why has he not mentioned Saffie... and I knew. I just knew. I thought if I’m this and she was tiny eight year old then what chance would she have.

Journalist: Like an intuition?

Lisa: Yeah.

Journalist: Did you ask the question?

Lisa: I said “she’s gone isn’t she?

Journalist: It’s a painful moment

Lisa: I can’t talk about it I told you.

Journalist: Cos it’s so raw and it’s two years on I know that.

Lisa: It makes no difference at all, does it?

Andrew: No it doesn’t.

Journalist: It’s still like yesterday..

Lisa: Yeah

Journalist: And for you over the last two years balancing your bereavement your loss, with your recovery. How have those two things been possible?

Lisa: I felt like I needed to be strong and I needed to be the best I could be before I could deal with the loss of Saffie.

“The loss of Saffie”, not “my” or “our” loss. This is distancing. This may be due to guilt.

Statement Analysis Conclusion: Lisa Roussos

This interview took place two years after the bang.

There is guilt in her language. Her Linguistic disposition towards Saffie is, at best, neutral. This may be guilt projection.

There appears to be problems with her statement from the point of her being paralysed on the floor.

She is **withholding** the gender of the person who spoke to her while she was on the floor.

She does not mention any concern she had for Lisa at the time, only Saffie.

She says, “ I must have gone again”, yet she does not tell us that she was unconscious before that and it is highly sensitive to her.

She asks her husband “how many weeks?” This is odd because she would know, two years later.

I have since discovered that it was reported in all the press on the 1st of June 2017, that Lisa Roussos was taken off “life support” and was told about Saffie’s death, not six weeks later as they both claim.

Group 09

Sorrell Leczkowski (14)	c Samantha Leczkowski	c Pauline Healey
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Sophie Leczkowski

Summary of mainstream media's claims

The family lived in Leeds, Sorrell had gone to the Manchester Arena with her family to pick up her sister Sophie.

The Allerton High School pupil was killed and her mother and grandmother were both injured.

Mrs Healey underwent 15 hours of surgery to remove shrapnel from her body and also suffered multiple compound fractures to her arms and legs, while Ms Leczkowski was also seriously injured.

Her sister, who was at the concert, was not injured. At Sorrell's funeral in Otley, Leeds, her grandfather Michael Healey said she was a "talented" girl who dreamed of becoming an architect.

Quote "She was going to be an architect and wanted to go to Columbia University in New York to study". "Sorrell was a Year Nine pupil at Allerton High School in Leeds" "She was such a clever, talented, creative girl, there was nothing she couldn't do."

"She was going to be an architect and wanted to go to Columbia University in New York to study so that she could build hotels with slides coming out of the rooms and so that she could build her mum a house."

Stacie Healey, Sorrell's aunt, started a fundraising campaign, writing: "After the Manchester attacks my mum was seriously hurt, she has had a 15 hour surgery to remove shrapnel from her body and has compound wounds to her arms and legs, she is still not awake from this, we are a long way from home and my dad will not leave her side, he is self employed and will not work for months because my mum will be here for several weeks, above all this he and my mum lost their granddaughter Sorrell in the attack, please please please donate so he does not have to worry about money as well as all this, thank you".

She shared a photograph of Sorrell, who attended Allerton High in Leeds.

Investigation Notes

The younger sister Sophie that attended the concert was apparently not injured, therefore probably not in the foyer. Media reports say she was there with others but it is not clear who she attended with.

Shortly after the ‘bombing’, in the foyer, Grandmother Pauline Healey allegedly had her purse stolen by homeless man Chris Parker. There was a trial alleging that Parker stole Pauline Healey’s purse shortly after the bang. The story did not surface until January 2018. Although media article’s state that Parker was seen on CCTV stealing things, the CCTV has not been shown. This is covered more in Group 42.

Sorrell fits the ‘apprentice child’ category. It’s interesting that her grandfather even spelled out what sort of apprentice she would like to be. She wanted to go to Columbia University to study architecture. She seems too young, only 14, to do this. The article makes a point of specifying what year she was in, “Year Nine pupil”. Is this being done to make the point clear that she would be too young to leave school for further education in a foreign country? Has Sorrell been given some sort of scholarship and cash to go and study architecture in the USA or elsewhere?

I cannot find any narrative of what happened to Sohpie and how she was reunited with her mother etc. Was Sorrell’s sister a genuine Ariana Grande fan? Why haven’t we heard much about Sophie and the people she was with?

This ‘deceased’ victim has had less media attention than most of the others. However, during my investigation I established contact with a very useful source who knows the family. This source is open minded and believes that Sorrell might still be alive.

The source informed me that the family lives in Adel about 4 miles north of Leeds. Sorrell’s mum Samantha Leczkowski has never married, and was fostered and then adopted by the Healeys but kept her birth name. Samantha’s father is called Michael Healey and until recently Samantha worked in the Post Office in Adel. She arranged for a commemorative bench in Sorrell’s name to be erected outside. Apparently Pauline Healey was not mobile for several weeks after the event, and was seen being pushed around in a wheelchair.

The source also told me that Sorrell was allegedly in school in Leeds on 22 May 2017, so would not have been available to be photographed in the morning in the foyer. I note here that Sorrell was one of three ‘victims’ who it was claimed died in hospital. Again, is this because she was not able to attend the morning photoshoot/drill?

According to the source, Sorrell was given a lift to attend the concert by her brother Seb. The source also states that some have said that Sorrell went with Sophie to the concert. This is at odds with the official story which only has Sophie attending. My source claims that her Mother Samantha drove, with Grandmother and Sophie in the car to pick Sorrell up after the concert. Whether it was Sorrell or her sister or both that attended the concert, it seems

a bit extreme that 3 generations were needed just to collect someone from a gig. Is the reason why 3 generations went to the arena because they knew this would be the last time they would see her? Did Sorrell not attend the concert and did the 3 travel there to wish her well in her new life?

It is interesting that this source told me he had been told Sorrell's father is dead. I know this is untrue from other sources which I will come to. Samantha has never revealed the name of Sorrell's father. Sorrell has always maintained that her father had died, which is possibly what she herself has been told.

Sorrell had only started to talk about going to Columbia University for a few months before her 'death'. Her older brother Seb is a small time drug user and dealer who lives with his girlfriend and baby in a block of flats referred to by locals as the 'smackhouse'. Her brother Seb has often moaned to friends that his mum has been given 'all that money' and his only benefit from it has been a second hand car. He has told friends that he does not know the identity of his father. He has told numerous people that his mother Samantha received 'more than a million pounds' in compensation for her injuries, and has stuck to this even when questioned by friends in the light of figures quoted in the press which are much less.

It is claimed that when Seb heard about the 'explosion' he contacted other members of his family and then returned to Manchester. He's been provided with counselling paid for by the survivors fund, as he is consumed with guilt because he feels that he drove Sorrell to her death.

The family still live in their ex council house and drive the same car and show no obvious evidence of having gained money. Apart from some external repairs to fencing, everything appears to be as it was pre-incident.

The source was told by somebody who lives close to them that the family spend 'a lot of time away', but no-one he knows where they go.

There are numerous links to the United States with this group. Firstly, Sorrell Leczkowski's desire to study at Columbia University. Secondly, a relative called Bob Mellor, who I suspect is Samantha's uncle was in New York State in 2018. In March 2017 the Mellor family including Andrew and Cassy Mellor from North Carolina, visited the Leczkowski's and the Healey's. There are Facebook photographs of the families together at the Old Mill Pub/Restaurant in Wakefield in March 2017, just 2 months before the concert. The photographs include Sorrell, Samantha and Pauline Healey and look as though they are celebrating a family reunion with the American relatives.

Has Sorrell moved to live with the Mellor family in North Carolina in preparation for studying at Columbia University?

UKCT has managed to find out information about Sorrell’s biological father. His name is Richard Holmes who at the time of the arena attack was in Hull Prison. A source has claimed that Richard Holmes was visited by a relative while in prison to break the news to him about his daughter. Apparently, staff at the prison became suspicious about whether the death was real, due to the demeanour of both Richard Holmes and his relative.

We know Sorrell’s father is Richard Holmes because of he is named in an official document held by the Manchester Arena Enquiry, entitled ‘List of Core Participants and Their Recognised Legal Representatives and Counsel’

Core Participants	Recognised Legal Representative	Counsel
Families		
Richard Holmes, father of Sorrell Leczkowski	Unrepresented	
Samantha Leczkowski, mother of Sorrell Leczkowski	Terry Wilcox (Hudgells Solicitors)	Pete Weatherby QC Anna Morris Harriet Johnson
June Tron, Rachel Noble, Michael Tron and Ken Mullen, family of Philip Tron		

It seems also that somebody does not want people to know that Richard Holmes is Sorrell Leczkowski’s biological father. A news article on the York Press website from 8 July 2017 reads,

Man who claimed his daughter was killed in Manchester Arena bomb is jailed

A MAN who claimed to be the father of a girl killed in the Manchester Arena bombing has been jailed.

Richard David Holmes, 53, was appearing before York Crown Court for sentence for breaching a restraining order aimed at protecting a former partner, assaulting her stepfather and careless driving in a police chase.

At the start of the crown court hearing, he told Judge Andrew Stubbs QC over a video link to prison he wanted the matter dealt with as soon as possible because his daughter had died in the Manchester bombing.

Later, his solicitor advocate Mark Partridge told the judge: “He finds time in custody very difficult. You are aware of the difficult home circumstances with the defendant recently.

“He would have seen his daughter on a daily basis. He missed her funeral, which has added to the difficulties he has had.”

Neither Holmes nor the solicitor advocate showed the court any evidence

to support his claim, or gave his daughter's name.

Holmes, of Vesper Court Drive, Kirkstall, Leeds, was jailed for nine months and banned from driving for 17 months. The restraining order prohibiting him from contacting his ex-partner or going to her home remains in force.

He had denied the offences which were committed in York within days of him being released part way through a prison sentence imposed for attacking his ex-partner.

York magistrates had convicted him at a trial and sent him in custody for sentence at the crown court. He has other convictions for domestic violence.

The judge said he had terrified a vulnerable woman and "frightened the life out of her" when he had defied the restraining order by going to her home.

A few days later he had gone to her stepfather's home thinking she was there and behaved in a "very disturbing way".

He had then driven at speed through pedestrians and outdistanced a police car.

Mr Partridge said Holmes had not been physically violent towards the ex-partner at her home.

The headline is highly misleading because it does not acknowledge that Richard Holmes is the father of Sorrell Leczkowski. Are they trying to stop people contacting a potentially loose cannon who may know the truth about Sorrell?

My guess would be Richard Holmes has been told that Sorrell died at the arena, and is not likely to know if she is still alive.

In order to trace Sorrell, I tracked down two addresses in North Carolina where her American relatives Andrew and Cassy Mellor currently live. Judging by their properties they are very wealthy and giving Sorrell accommodation would be no problem for a couple with such a large house.

I have established numerous contacts in North Carolina who have been investigating on my behalf to try and establish whether Sorrell is currently living there, or has lived there at any time since May 2017.

Watch this space, i.e., Richplanet.net.

Group 10

c Jane Tweddle (51)	c Jo Aaron (late 40s)	Izzy Aaron	Kim McKeown
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Summary of mainstream media's claims

A 51-year-old woman confirmed as one of the victims of the Manchester terror attack was killed as she waited for her friend's children.

Jane Tweddle, from Blackpool, was a receptionist at South Shore Academy School in the seaside town. Ms Tweddle had been waiting with her friend, who survived along with her children.

Jane Bailey, principal of South Shore Academy, said she was a "truly wonderful friend and colleague".

"Our thoughts are also with her family at this dreadful time and in particular her three daughters. In our school family and theirs she is irreplaceable, much loved and will never be forgotten."

Jane's partner Mark was a professional footballer who became a coach.

Investigation Notes

Jane Tweddle had no real reason to be at the concert. She was, according to some reports persuaded to go there by a colleague Jo Aaron, who was taking her own her child Izzy, and her child's friend Kim McKeown to the concert, all from Blackpool. Some news reports said that Jo Aaron took two of her own children, but this is incorrect. It seems that the media were deliberately failing to report the involvement of the McKeown family in the event. Kim McKeown's name has not appeared in the media, but I discovered that she was a participant from comments on her mothers Facebook page. I deduced that she must have been with the Tweddle party as they live in Blackpool.

According to my information Jo Aaron drove the 4 to the concert from Blackpool (a 45 minute journey), then Jane and Jo allegedly went for a meal in Manchester. I am sceptical about whether they went for a meal. They allegedly returned to the arena after the concert to pick up the two girls, although I have doubt about whether Jane was with Jo. All 4 were allegedly in the foyer when the bang happened, but only Jane was said to have been seriously hurt and killed. Apparently a pillar saved the others. After the bang happened, Julie and Paul McKeown (Kim's mother and father) were telephoned by Kim, and then allegedly drove quickly to the arena from Blackpool, and collected Jo, Izzy and Kim. All 5 apparently returned to Blackpool leaving Jo's car behind, and leaving Jane Tweddle behind. I have communicated with Kim McKeown and her father Paul McKeown. They informed me that Jane was pronounced dead by a paramedic at about 23:05,

and the group were told at about 23:20 by an official to leave the foyer. By this time Paul and his wife had arrived from Blackpool to collect them.

During my investigation I was contacted by two sources who were giving me conflicting information about who travelled to the arena in Jo Aaron's car, what happened to them in the foyer, and how they all got back to Blackpool. One source told me that only one teenager travelled to the concert with Jo and Jane, and after the attack, Jo drove her own car back to Blackpool with just herself and the one daughter. But another source said there were two teenagers with them, one of whom was from another family and that Jo left her car in Manchester. It seems that somebody did not want me to know about the McKeowns, and why have the McKeowns been kept out of the mainstream media?

There is sensitivity about this group because it was perceived that Jane Tweddle was left on her own after her death, and that this upset Jane Tweddle's three daughters, two of whom live in Blackpool.

A story was broadcast for the 'Lorraine' TV show claiming that a female police officer had comforted Jane as she was dying; meaning Jane was not left on her own after all.

See *Manchester video no. 910*.

The Lorraine TV show then cringingly introduced two of Jane Tweddle's daughters to the police woman.

There are many questions which still remain in my head with this group. Paul McKeown claimed that he was at home in Blackpool when his daughter phoned from the arena, and that he immediately drove to Manchester with his wife. Paul McKeown is former military, and Geneveive Lewis analysed a phone call that I had with Paul McKeown and his daughter Kim. In the phone call Paul McKeown uses the pronoun "I" multiple times when describing driving the car and picking up the 3 participants. Geneveive suspects that Paul McKeown was in the car alone, not with his wife as he claimed. If this is true, we do not know why we were misinformed about this. In the phone call Kim explains that she rang her Dad from the arena, but then corrects herself saying she rang her Mum. She claims that Izzy's Mum then spoke to her Mum and asked them to come to the arena because there'd been an incident. She goes on to explain how she was on the phone to her mother "the whole time" her parents were driving to Manchester. If Kim's mother was not in the car, as Geneveive Lewis suggests, then her claim about talking to her mother on the phone in the car is untrue. Kim McKeown explained to me how Jo, Izzy and herself waited in the foyer, witnessed Jane's death, and then were told to leave at 23:20. Why did Jo Arron not act to get the two girls

out of danger and away from the scene of a bomb blast? Could it be that they all knew there was no real danger?

Jane Tweddle has three daughters, one of whom lives in Australia and travelled to the UK on hearing the news of her mothers 'death'. Since the event I understand both daughters who live in the UK have been out to Australia to visit the other sister. Statements made by Jane's former partner Mark Taylor show that he had probably not been involved in a relationship with Jane for some time. Jane therefore fits the 'no ties' category. Is Jane living in Australia within easy reach of her daughter?

Another piece of information that I have not been able to confirm is that Jane Tweddle was no longer living in Blackpool at the time of the concert. A source told me that she got a new job and moved down south about 3 months before the concert. Media reports implied that Jane Tweddle was still in a relationship with her long term partner Mark Taylor on the night of the bang. However, it is clear from their language that they were no longer together. Was Jane looking to start a new life?

Out of the alleged 22 deaths I've been able to find details of every funeral apart from that of Jane Tweddle.

Group 11

Kelly Brewster (32)	Claire Booth (35)	Hollie Booth (11) niece of Kelly
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Summary of mainstream media's claims

According to news reports Kelly died while shielding her niece Hollie from the blast. Uncle, Paul Dryhurst said Ms Brewster had "heroically shielded" her 11-year-old niece from the explosion.

Ms Brewster, a former City School pupil, who worked for Irwin Mitchell Solicitors and insurance company Aviva, had been to the Ariana Grande concert with her sister, Claire Booth, and her sister's 11-year-old daughter.

The family say Ms Booth and her daughter were both being treated in hospital.

The Arbourthorne woman had attended with her sister Claire, aged 33, and niece Hollie, aged 12, who both spent weeks in hospital receiving treatment for their injuries. A total of 22 people died in the blast. Ian, aged 36, described his partner as a "beautiful person."

Close friend Alix Bingham said she was struggling to come to terms with news of Ms Brewster's death.

"It hurts every time I see her face on TV or on Facebook, it brings it back home that it had really happened and it's not something I can wake up from," she said.

"She was amazing. She was one-in-a-million. She was so happy and loving. She loved life and everyone in it. She was very close to her sister and absolutely loved both her nieces."

Investigation Notes

See *Manchester video no. 911*

UKCT informed me that Adam Brewster (Kelly's brother) at the time of the attack, worked for Showsec. UKCT also states that Kelly has visited the Dolphin Cove in Florida.

Media stories stated that Kelly Brewster 'leaves behind a young child' after she died, implying that her daughter was now without a mother. But this was in fact her partner's child, Ian Winslow's.

I have not been able to find evidence on the electoral register that Kelly was ever actually living with Ian Winslow despite claims that they were trying for a baby.

Jenna Bilby is Ian Winslow's ex partner who I suspect is the real mother of his child. I tried to locate her but so far have been unable to track her down.

I also tried to locate one of Kelly's friends Alix S Bingham, again without success.

Although the media have portrayed Ian and Kelly as a romantically involved couple, I personally have some doubt about this. Were they boyfriend and girlfriend or were they just friends? The mainstream media's claim that they were 'trying for a baby' is persuasive and convinces readers they must have been in a relationship. Is the notion that they were 'trying for a baby' a crafty piece of fiction? It's not an easy statement to prove.

I have not found any interviews with Ian Winslow so it is difficult to judge what sort of relationship he had with Kelly Brewster. My opinion is that Kelly may fit the 'no ties' category. Is she living in Florida, USA?

Group 12

Eilidh MacLeod (14)

Laura MacIntyre (15)

Summary of mainstream media's claims

They had sent a text to Eilidh's mother, asking her to pick them up as Grande was on her last song. That text was the final contact from the girls before the attack took place. Eilidh MacLeod, 14, has died in the Manchester bombing, it has been confirmed, after the Scottish teenager went to the Ariana Grande concert for her birthday. The 14-year-old from Barra in the Outer Hebrides was at the Ariana Grande concert with a friend. Her parents said in a statement: "Words cannot express how we feel at losing our darling Eilidh."

A teenager from the remote Isle of Barra who survived the Manchester Arena attack in which her school friend died is said to have staggered from the scene "badly burned, blinded and with a broken leg". Laura MacIntyre, 15, and her friend Eilidh MacLeod, 14, one of the 22 who died, are thought to have been close to the suicide bomber.

The teenager has been sedated in a Manchester hospital since the attack and was said to have been unable so far to communicate with her parents Michael and Margaret, who are at her bedside. "Eilidh was vivacious and full of fun. She loved all music whether it was listening to Ariana or playing the bagpipes with her pipe band." Eilidh's friend, Laura MacIntyre, suffered serious hand and leg injuries. She returned to Barra in August.

Eilidh and her friend Laura both attended Castlebay Community School in Barra. Her funeral was the first one held on the remote Island. A piper played as Eilidh's dad, Roddy, led the coffin with a rope while extended family members took it in turns to carry the coffin at waist height. After the service, the girl's father led the long procession with a white rope attached to the casket. Her mother, Marion, and Eilidh's two sisters followed, holding another rope.

Eilidh's parents were said by a relative to be consumed by grief. Donald Manford, the teenager's great uncle, said he had spoken to Roddy and Marion MacLeod who were in the midst of a "harrowing and traumatic experience".

Mr Manford, a local councillor, added that the island community of around 1,000 was "heartbroken", but the support the family had received had been overwhelming. The pair travelled 400 miles from the picturesque island in the Western Isles, where most of the residents can speak Gaelic, as a birthday treat for Eilidh and as a reward for their school exams.

Meanwhile, the Western Isles Council has sent a message of support to the people of Manchester after one of Britain's biggest cities and the 23-square mile island were "joined together in tragedy".

Two funds set up to support the Barra families have so far raised more than £65,000.

Investigation Notes

See *Manchester video no. 912*

Where were they when they sent the text? Were they already in the foyer?

The remoteness of the 'deceased' place of residence is noteworthy. It means there could be a motive for her to want to 'escape' from such a remote place. On the other hand, it could be a good place to hide. The parent's comments seem contrived in my opinion.

Eilidh fits the 'apprentice child' category. She was in a pipe band and 'loved music'. Has she been relocated to study music somewhere?

It's difficult to know whether visiting the Island would be fruitful. Many locals attended the funeral and the parents are clearly adhering to the official narrative. I do not want to end up inside a Wicker Man.

Here is an email I received from a source on 18 November 2019,

There was a girl, Eilidh MacLeod in Barra, one of the victims. On Scotlandpeople the records I can see the birth certificate in 2003.. but there is no death certificate. At the time I thought maybe it takes time for the records to be updated.. so I checked if my fathers death certificate would be in record as he died the same year (2017) and his records are there. I know that MacLeod is a common name, specially in the islands and Eilidh isn't uncommon but there is no any Eilidh Macleod death certificates in 2017. I wonder how many other people don't have a death certificate... did they have life insurance claim? Does it take a number of years to get life insurance paid if it's a missing person and then listed as dead... like the Anne Darwin case (canoe man).

Group 13

Nell Jones (14)	Freya Lewis (14)	c Phil Dick	c Kim Dick (54)
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Tamla Dick (17 daughter) – Inside arena

Sasha Dick (15 grand daughter) – Inside arena

Summary of mainstream media's claims

Freya Lewis and best pal Nell Jones, both 14, were leaving the Ariana Grande concert on Monday night when Salman Abedi detonated a suicide bomb. Nell, of Goostrey, Cheshire, was this week confirmed to have died at the scene - days after Knutsford Young Farmers put out an appeal for information after she first went missing. While Freya was rushed to hospital after being rescued by a hero couple - undergoing intense surgery from 4am until 3pm on Tuesday for an operation to her hand.

Now days later, and the youngster has undergone a second round of surgery to remove shrapnel from her wounds. But she still remains unconscious following her ordeal, and is due to be brought round today not knowing her best friend has passed away. Her father said: "Freya may require further surgery next week, but this will be assessed in the coming days." "The medical team have kept Freya heavily sedated over the past two days and the plan is that they will be reducing the sedation today so that she will regain consciousness." "Then the real challenge starts as we discover how she is psychologically and we start to help her process what has happened over the past few days."

In a statement sent via the girls' school, Holmes Chapel Comprehensive, Mr Lewis praised the hospital staff for their "awesome" care of Freya over the past few days for "sewing bolting and drilling" her back together. And he offered his condolences to the family of Nell Jones, adding: "Our pain is unimaginable, but even we can not begin to understand where Nell's family are finding the strength to deal with their loss, in such tragic circumstances. Holmes Chapel Comprehensive School has been supporting students since the devastating attack earlier this week, which claimed the lives of 22 people including Nell. A number of children from the school attended the concert on Monday night, with head teacher Dennis Oliver saying the "majority of them returned physically unharmed".

Nell was a pupil at Holmes Chapel Comprehensive School, where her form tutor David Wheeler said she was popular and always smiling. He said: "Her tutor group have been together since the transition from primary school. It feels like they have lost a sister not a classmate."

Quote, "she loved to spend money".

Kim Dick and husband Phil were waiting in the foyer of the Manchester Arena to pick up their granddaughter, Sasha, 15, and daughter Tamla, 17, who had been treated to tickets to the Ariana Grande concert.

But they were blown into the air as the suicide bomber detonated his device just yards away.

As Phil Dick desperately searched the bodies to see if the two young girls were there, Kim went to the rescue of a badly injured 14-year-old until paramedics were allowed in the building.

Mother-of-three Kim, 54, from Idle, Bradford, said: "There was a massive blast and when we got up there was a little girl, she was 14. Her long blonde hair was shrivelled up, singed, a plastic bag had melted in her hair."

"Blood was coming out of her mouth and down her shoulder. I said the girls, the girls and Phil said he would look for Sasha and Tamla and I would look after this little girl."

"I grabbed her and she was a puppet. I was walking to her towards the door and got her through the foyer and she collapsed in her arms."

"I put her down and blood was coming out of her mouth and I thought she would have choked. Her eyes were staring up and I lifted her up and her little arms were broken. She had shrapnel in both her legs, her shoulder and her face."

"She lost pints and pints of blood in the time I was there." "We made makeshift compressions to press on her wounds on her legs and shoulder. I was holding her up and talked to her, asking her name."

"She asked me if she was going to be okay and I said you are, your dad is coming. Her eyes were staring ahead."

Phil Dick searched the bodies in a desperate attempt to find his children. He found the bomber's body at the centre of the blast, only his legs remaining.

IT company owner Mr Dick, 54, said: "There was smoke and blood everywhere. I had to look for my girls and see if they had been hurt. The bomber was at the centre of it all. Only his legs were left." He managed to speak to his girls to find they were safe before returning to his wife and the 14-year-old girl. He phoned her distraught mother and co-ordinated with her desperate father who was waiting outside the police cordon. But for nearly an hour Kim cradled the girl as police swept the area before allowing in paramedics.

"We stopped the bleeding but I couldn't move as she screamed if I did," she said.

"It took so long for help to come. I was holding her all the time crying we need help we need help. Every time I moved a little bit she screamed she was in that much pain."

"The armed police swarmed in and it seemed to take forever to check the place. I was sat there so long and all I could see was the bodies and the blood. I saw a body in half, there was so much blood. Peoples clothes had been blown off them and people crying in agony."

Eventually Phil and the police used the table that was selling Ariana Grande merchandise just minutes before as a makeshift stretcher. Two hours after the blast, they were reunited with their girls.

He said: "I am absolutely convinced Kim is responsible for that little girl being here. She saved her life."

The 14-year-old girl's grateful family were full of praise for the couple. In a text her sister said: "She is in the high dependency unit and she is doing alright. She has a lot of shrapnel in her skin."

"She has broken her arm, but currently she doesn't appear to have any life threatening injuries. We are very hopeful. She is still conscious and she hasn't stopped talking about Ariana. Thank you so much for caring my sister."

Investigation Notes

See *UKCT video 820 and Manchester video 913*.

Again, we have a school involved in the arranging of the trip to the concert.

Images of Nell vary.

A quote from the Metro, 22 May 2018 reads,

"Nell, 14, from Goostrey, was confirmed as one of the victims shortly after the attack. She was at the concert on crutches after suffering a ligament injury."

Here is another quote from thebookseller.com, 20 December 2018,

"Lewis, then 15, was three metres away from the terrorist who detonated the bomb at the Manchester arena on the night of 22nd May 2017. Her best friend Nell who she had been linking arms with at the time was killed, while Lewis was thrown forward by the blast."

Clearly there is a conflict with these two statements, linking arms with somebody on crutches? One or both statement must be fabricated. I would suggest both are fabricated, because as I have already explained, I am doubtful that any of the 'deceased' were in the foyer at 22:31.

Nell Jones was a member of the Knutsford young farmers association and her family live on a Turkey Farm near Crewe. She fits the 'apprentice child' category, and could her interest in farming be a clue?

Trying to judge whether the family are grieving is difficult. In the '100 Days' documentary Nell's mother seems to express genuine grief when she has difficulty getting words out due to her emotion. However, there is a clip at the end of '100 Days' featuring Nell's two brothers, one of whom has a wide smile on his face and the other seems very matter of fact and unaffected.



The family look fairly happy posing for a photo in the Manchester evening news.

Father, Earnie, brother Jo, mother Jayne and brother Sam.

"Even though she has been taken from us we've had 14 lovely years with her and that makes us so happy. They were the best years. We were so lucky to have her." If these comments are taken literally are they true? Was Nell 'taken' somewhere and not killed?

Freya Lewis's father's language seems preposterous, speaking about her as if she were a broken chair, sewing and bolting and drilling her back together!

The Kim and Phil Dick interviews have to be seen to be believed, *Manchester videos 913, and UKCT video 820*. The interviews do not fill me with confidence that they are being entirely honest. I do believe they were in the foyer, and I do believe they 'attended' to Freya Lewis, but I suspect they are speaking with partly furnished narratives. Genevieve Lewis has identified an uncontaminated video of Kim Dick talking on Good Morning Britain, where Piers Morgan departs from the usual leading questions and asks Kim Dick to simply tell us what happened.

Kim Dick's priority would surely have been to go looking for her own child first, and not sit with a randomly injured 'victim'. A mother's instinct is very powerful, but apparently Kim Dick did not act on hers. I suspect they were taking part in the drill as 'responders', and knew their own children were OK.

In the Dick's interview, their description of the device going off might be accurate as might Kim Dick's account of seeing Freya Lewis, complete with crisis actor blood?

Something else to note is that the Dick's had been drinking alcohol prior to the bang. Based on their own account they had at least 2 drinks before going to the foyer to collect their daughter and grand daughter.

They explain how they were drinking in the train station bar beforehand and walked up to the foyer with other parents. How many other foyer participants were in the train station bar?

Their description of the explosion, ash falling like snow, flash, smell, smoke, like almost every other witness is inconsistent with TATP, but is consistent with a pyrotechnic device.

Phil Dick is former military.

Statement Analysis : Kim Dick

Richplanet.net : Manchester Videos : 913, Part 1

Piers Morgan: ...two of those heros were Phil and Kim Dick who were just metres from the bomb when it detonated and they join us from Bradford now...good morning to both of you, thank you so much for joining us, we've been reading and err hearing about what you did and the more you read about it frankly, the more extraordinary it gets, err Kim just tell us, in your own words, exactly what happened.

Piers Morgan asks the perfect question, "what happened?" It allows the subject to guide us, not being influenced by any introduced language. The subject is speaking in the Free Editing Process choosing her own words from her Personal, Internal, Subjective Dictionary.

Kim Dick: Oh we we'd had a drink in the bar, we'd been round Manchester while we waited for our girls,

Where a subject starts their statement is always important it can show priority. Kim does not begin with the psychologically committed and strong pronoun "I" which statistically reduces commitment to what follows.

Of all the places she could have started her statement, why does she choose to tell us that they'd had a drink? Why is this her priority?

I note the element of time with "while".

we dropped them off in the foyer of the arena and we said we'd pick them up from there

Why didn't she tell us this first? This would be the logical order that the daughter's were dropped off and then they went round Manchester.

and we were having a last drink in the bar in the t..train Manchester Victoria,

Is this the same bar that Kim spoke of in her first sentence? I note "drink" is repeated.

They had at least two drinks.

then we went up to the foyer with a few you know other parents that were waiting for the children

Notice that the words "with a few you know other parents that were waiting for the children" are unnecessary which means this is sensitive or important to the subject.

There is distance between them and the other parents. They are separated by "with".

I also note “you know” telling us that she is acutely aware of her audience. We look at what topics produce it. “Other parents”, at this point.

Had these other parents also been in the bar?

waiting in anticipation for the happy faces to come out and tell us what a brilliant time they'd had they were all so excited erm as we'd been going down there on the train,

Repetition of “waiting” makes it sensitive.

I note her pause. A need to think.

It is also unnecessary to mention the train so it is important to her.

Kim still has not used the pronoun “I”. When will she psychologically enter the statement?

and, we were waiting, erm we were stood asking one of the security guys “what time do you think it'll finish?” and he said “oh maybe it could be ten minutes, could be half an hour we just don't know” and he was laughing and joking and all the other parents were all smiling and the guys at the mmm...What's it called?

I note more repetition of “waiting” making it sensitive.

Body posture entering the statement shows an increase in tension for the subject at this point. Why is there tension here?

“Asking” is an incomplete action. It is not the same as the psychologically committed past tense verb, “asked”

Were both Kim and Phil asking what time it would finish or only one of them?

Why is Kim telling us about the conversation with the security guard? It is unnecessary detail.

Is timing sensitive to her?

Notice that *all* the other parents were *all* smiling. There is a lot of detail here.

Kim still isn't in the statement... why not?

Phil Dick: *Merchandise*.

Kim Dick: Merchandise, we were talking to those. And my husband kept walking forward and I'm saying “just stand here cos they'll want merchandise when they come out” an we told them to come out early our girls because we wanted to get the early train back to get back for school the next morning

Kim does not use Phil's name while he is sitting next to her during the whole interview. This is an Incomplete Social Introduction, it can indicate a poor relationship between the two of them at this point however the journalists and

viewers know his name, it is written on the screen so it is very strange. That she uses the pronoun "my" shows that she is not attempting to distance herself from him.

Kim finally enters the statement to commit to what she was saying to Phil without using the reliable past tense verb. Why not, "I said"?

I note body posture as an increase in tension and Kim has a need to explain with "cos" why she said "just stand here". Location is sensitive to her.

She also has a need to explain with "because", why they told them to come out early, and a need to explain with "to" why they wanted to get the early train back, making it highly sensitive.

Repetition of "early" makes it sensitive and there is the element of time with "when".

Would the girls have time to buy merchandise after the concert if they were planning on beating the crowds for the early train?

Timing and location are highly sensitive to her.

and my husband just kept going forward and I was going "no stay here" cos thinking of the crowds that were all gonna be coming out and...he took a step backwards towards me

She has a need to explain with "cos" why she was going "no stay here", making it highly sensitive.

A moment ago, the reason for Kim wanting Phil to stay was merchandise. Was it both?

Again, there is a lot of unnecessary details and I note a dropped pronoun before "thinking". Who was?

If the crowds "were all gonna be coming out" had they not at this point?

and then the next thing there was an almighty b-bang, the loudest I've ever heard and a flash... and then there were just bodies everywhere,

A Temporal Lacunae, latin for spacing over time. It may not be critical but from the brain's point of view it wants to skip time.

"Just" is a dependent word, meaning the subject is thinking of something else.

we got thrown to the floor, and there was just bodies everywhere

I note an issue with order. Were they not thrown to the floor after the bang and before they saw the bodies?

and the deathly silence and then and then people crying and moaning and screaming and I thought oh my God there's a bomb and II thought even though it was in the

foyer I thought it had gone off in the arena and I was screaming "my babies, my babies"

The article "the" is to have already spoken about the silence. She has not. It is not just "silence" but "deathly silence". Is this narrative building, storytelling?

Inclusion of Deity is always noted. It is sometimes associated with guilt.

I note her stutter on the pronoun "I", indicating an increase in stress at her thought.

I didn't know what to do an ..and it was so quick and then (stutters)

Did she not want to look for her children? Or phone them?

in the the rubble and the air and everything a little girl was just w.. staggering towards me

Why does the rubble and the air come before the little girl? Why the need to describe the scene?

an and I felt she was gonna fall and she was covered in blood,

This is a weak assertion. Why not "thought", which would be stronger in context?

her long hair was all burnt, there was blood oozing out of her mouth and her shoulder and I just grabbed her and held her

I note the unnecessary word "long". It goes against the brain's law of economy where the fewest words are best.

Why does she need to tell us the girl's hair was long?

an..and I was still shouting "my babies, my babies"

I note a change of language. "Screaming" has become "still shouting". What has changed in her reality?

and my husband was looking round all the bodies looking for my looking for our children our little girls our daughter and granddaughter

Kim still hasn't used Phil's name.

I note the unnecessary words describing her daughter and granddaughter.

and erm I I everybody's going outside the erm

I note her pauses, a need to think.

The stutter on the pronoun "I" shows an increase in stress.

She moves into unreliable present tense. What has caused this?

and then it and I just she..

She isn't making much sense. Is this trauma? Trauma can mimic deception. We must carefully follow the pronouns as they are always 100% reliable for us.

I was walking towards the doors of the foyer to get her out of there and she just collapsed in my arms

Was Kim carrying the girl? It might explain the entry of the pronoun "I" and not "we" here.

She has a need to explain with "to" why she was walking towards the doors, making it highly sensitive to her.

Kim can't have been carrying the girl if she collapsed in her arms. Why does Kim use the pronoun "I" here? She is not alone... she is with the girl...isn't she?

and I pulled her and dragged her out and got her down on the floor just through the doors and then bb blood was coming out of her mouth and I was scared she was gonna choke so I lifted her sat up

I note her need to explain with "so" why she lifted her, making her being scared she was going to choke, highly sensitive.

I note body posture as an increase in tension.

and then I dragged her towards the side of the wall we sat there and my husband kept coming back and saying "I can't find them, I can't find them." He was he said "I'm going in the arena"

Body posture noted as an increase in tension. She uses the pronoun "we".

Another broken sentence. What was it that she thought better of saying?

and he ran off and I was there was blood pouring from this little girl

I note a change of language. Blood was oozing and now it is pouring. Does this reflect the girl's worsening condition?

and I was saying asking people "help me..help..help" and then screaming "my babies are in there"

I note the repetition of "help" making it sensitive.

There is another change of language with "screaming" it was "shouting" and before that "screaming". What is causing this? Is it justified in context?

Has anyone called an ambulance?

and it just seemed to go on forever and ever and I was trying to keep this little girl al..alive I thought, I wasn't sure wh.. and her eyes she kept closing her eyes and I was talking to her....in...more and more blood was coming out of her

I note another change of language: Blood was oozing, blood was pouring and now it is coming out of her. This may reflect the girl's worsening condition.

and we just laid there sat there on the floor

Was one of them laid?

Body posture is noted as an increase in tension. I note Kim's use of the pronoun "we" showing unity.

and there was just bodies everywhere

It should be noted that Kim and the girl are now outside the foyer on the walkway near the foyer doors. There were no bodies outside of the foyer.

and then another little girl across from me

Why is Kim alone? Why not "us"?

Pronouns are instinctive and they are not pre-thought. Kim is alone.

was staggering around crying and her leg was bleeding at the bottom

Unnecessary words are important or sensitive to the subject. The brain produces them for a reason.

and I was she was crying for her mum and I was saying "sit down, sit down" before she fell down

Why not "I said"?

and I couldn't I wanted to hold her as well but I couldn't I was tryna hold this little girl up she was fourteen years old and I managed to get her name and her dad was coming for her and people were asking "are you ok?" and I'm going.. I was covered in blo..I was.. but I was ok I was alive there were bodies everywhere. And body parts and blood and it was just concentrate..

Journalist: Kim even through all of that horror and waiting to know if you're family were ok, you were able to give comfort to people who were desperately badly injured in a way that their parents are so enormously grateful because their mums and dads couldn't be with them at that moment and you were able to be with them at that moment and do you know what when we heard your story yesterday and I was having to explain to my children and how we explain how someone can do something so horrific my children were able to listen to you and to Phil and to hear about the goodness in people and how people will help at the most desperate of times and Phil I know that that girl, that fourteen year old girl that you were able to help you and Kim she's now being treated in hospital but you were able weren't you to phone her mum, tell her mum that you know what was going on...do you know how shes getting on?

Phil Dick: Yeah erm so we know that she's (Kim: seriously ill) seriously injured we know that she's has several (Kim: operations) visits to the theatre erm (Kim: broken bones) she had broken bones several broken bones erm and obviously some various severe lacerations but erm she's still here to be with her mum and dad and that's the main thing.

Piers Morgan: Phil do you know her name the girl?

Phil Dick: We know her name. We know she's called Freya

Piers Morgan: And she's fourteen years old and you know her family believe Kim that you may well of saved her life, Phil, While this was happening of course your own daughter and granddaughter are missing you have no idea where they are and for two hours you're desperately searching describe what happened with you in all of this as Kim was left with Freya.

Phil Dick: Yeah well I mean obviously when the when the bomb had gone off erm and we picked ourselves up I mean it was just (Kim: we couldn't believe we were alive) it was a horror story really and erm once then we'd got Kim with with Freya out to the walkway outside the foyer entrance

Yeah well I mean obviously

I note his verbal pause as time to think about what he wants to say.

Who is "we"? Kim used the pronoun "I" when describing leaving the foyer with Freya.

Pronoun's are instinctive and intuitive and always reliable.

Why are their accounts different?

Who is Phil with, and why was Kim "alone" with the pronoun "I"?

Notice that Phil uses Kim's name. It is to be classed as an incomplete social introduction, however, she is sitting next to him, and the journalists and viewers know her name and who she is.

"With" between Kim and Freya, shows distance. Why not "Kim and Freya"?

I said "I'll go find the girls, you just look after this little girl" erm and so I went back in

I note his pause as a need to think.

Phil has a need to explain with "so" why he went back in, making it highly sensitive to him.

At the same point in Kim's story, Phil was already looking for the girls and checking bodies.

Who is correct?

and we didn't know at that time whether our daughter and granddaughter were amongst the injured so I had to erm well I didn't have to but I felt I had to look check every single person that was out there,

I note the element of time.

He has a need to explain why he had to check the bodies, making it highly sensitive.

He self edits with "look check".

Why would he need to check every single person? He would have been looking for two teenage girls and he would have some idea of what they were wearing.

I note the unnecessary word "out". The injured and dead were "in" the foyer.

Both people that were injured, dying and unfortunately in some cases already dead erm I checked every single one and and thankfully for us our our f..girls weren't part of that..

"Both" indicates two types of people, yet he describes three. Why is this?

"That" shows distancing from the bodies.

If he could see, at this point, that people were clearly dying as he stated. Why hasn't he called an ambulance?

Kim: And you came back to me, didn't you? And just before he did my phone rang

This is the third issue with chronology.

I also note the passivity with "my phone rang". This is to conceal the identity of the caller.

She is telling us what happened and she knows who rang. Why not say:

"My daughter rang"?

and it was my daughter and I was grabbed with one hand h..holding Freya sat up as best I could she was in so much pain every time you kind of moved a bit an and get

I note body posture as an increase in tension for the subject.

Kim uses the pronoun "you" when talking about something that is personal and not universal to us all.

It is not expected that the pronoun "you" should be used here and in this context. This is distancing language that may be produced by deception.

I answered my phone I saw Tammy come up on the phone

I note another issue with the order. Once she has answered, she would not be able to see the screen.

I note a change of language: "my phone" became "the phone". What has caused this?

There should be justification evident within context. Does she mean screen?

so relieved I mean I was sat there

Kim does not use the pronoun "I" to psychologically commit to being relieved.

Body posture is noted as an increase in tension.

Is she alone in sitting?

I was praying "Lord", you know, "let em alive and help to you know to all the injured that they'd be ok"

Second inclusion of Deity noted.

Why does Kim feel the need to tell us exactly what she was praying and when was she praying?

This is the second time that "you know" has entered her language.

I grabbed the phone with one hand

Kim has already done this. The chronology is wrong. It was unnecessary for her to tell us the first time that she grabbed it with one hand. The repetition and needlessness suggest there is a need to persuade the listener that Kim could only use one hand to answer.

and I I was shouting "Oh thank God you're alive where's Sasha?" and she said "she's with me"

Her stutter is noted as an increase in stress.

We note when someone reports activities that are begun, but without completion:

"I was shouting" instead of "shouted"

The past tense verbs show commitment to memory and the lack indicates that she is not committed to her account, which resembles story telling rather than a truthful account, in the past tense, from experiential memory.

Deity noted.

*they could I could hear all mayhem in the background obviously in the arena and where **she** was or whatever*

"Obviously" means she wants us to accept what she is saying.

Why is her granddaughter not included here? If she is with Kim's daughter, then why doesn't she use the pronoun "they"?

After all the screaming and shouting for her babies, she shows little concern as to where they are.

*an an and then I was telling her "your dad's looking for you" and it transpires afterwards she thought that dad was missing erm but I knew **she** was alive and **she** was safe and this little girl I'm so scared she was gonna die*

It should be noted that Kim says her daughter rang before Phil came back and here she is telling her daughter that Phil is looking for them so Phil must be looking.

I note her pause. A need to think.

Why does she not include her granddaughter in being alive and safe?

She should be using the pronoun "they".

Pronouns are instinctive. When there is an error with pronouns, we are looking at deception.

Did she make plans to reunite with her girls? What if there's another bomb?

Kim uses the present tense to describe a past event. I also note that it is with emotion.

I note a change in language. Freya has become "this little girl". Why isn't she using her name anymore? This goes against the brain's law of economy where short is best.

and I was just talking to her she kept closing her eyes then she was shaking she was so cold and my husband took her coat off ermm

Why would he take her coat off if she was cold and potentially had internal injuries or broken bones?

I double checked the audio and it is correct. Did he really do this? I note her pause afterwards.

Why can't Kim say his name?

I note Phil has returned after the phone call.

*the the staff in the arena were fantastic they kept coming up they were running around everyone while we were ...little erm ki ki..(Phil:First aid kits) first aid kits they gave **us** bandages which **we** wound round her arm to keep the blood **because** her **blood** was just oozing I was sat in a pool of her blood holding her*

Kim has a need to explain with "because", why they wound bandages round her arm to keep the blood, making it highly sensitive to her.

I note she uses the pronouns "we" and "us".

I note a change of language, the blood was oozing as it was in the beginning, it is the fourth with regard to the blood. A change in language should reflect a change in reality. If there is no justification for the change, the subject may be making it up.

Notice that Kim was sat in a pool of her blood. Was Freya not sat in it too?

I note body posture as an increase in tension.

and I was talking to her telling her "you're brave darling, we're gonna find your dad we're gonna find the ambulances are coming the ambulances are coming". The other girl opposite me, Aaliyah

"Talking to her" are unnecessary words, Kim would have to be talking to her to tell her something.

Is this a need to persuade the listener?

This is the second time Kim has used the pronoun "me" when referring to this girl.

This is not pre-thought. Kim is alone.

I note a change of language. She was "across from me" now she is "opposite me". What has caused this? There is no justification evident.

I was telling her she was crying crying for her mum and she was screaming in pain with her leg she sat down like I told her and she got her phone and rang her mum she was shaking and I kept telling them both they were brave "you're gonna be ok the ambulances are coming"

What was Kim telling her?

Body posture noted as an increase in tension.

How does Kim know the ambulances are coming? Did she call them?

and the police stormed in with guns and I was still saying "my babies my babies" w..where are they and and erm even though I knew they were alive but erm

I note the element of time with "still", an action that is ongoing yet Kim pairs it with "saying" and not screaming or shouting. I note this as a change of language that there is no justification for.

This is the seventh issue with chronology. The babies are fine. Kim is lost here.

Where is Phil?

he said "the ambulances are..... the paramedics are waiting to come in but we have to check there's not another bomb" and then there was more blood

Notice that the police stormed in, now there is only one who speaks to Kim and she identifies him with "he" and not the expected, "one of them".

Whose is the blood? Passivity noted.

Why mention blood here?

and I was just it well

I note "well" as a verbal pause. Time to think of words.

it did go on for an hour or so but

She did not say "it went", which is a strong or "perfect" past tense, but "it did go" which is not a "past tense" statement.. It is "imperfect" (in the language of the analyst) because it used emphasis, highlighting the need to emphasize. This is often found in deceptive people who are, in this area, being unusually truthful.

"But" is to minimize what preceded it, what follows is more important to the subject.

I was saying "she needs help we need help because there's so much blood she lost" and the other girl was losing more blood and the lady someone's mum.

"I was saying" is unreliable. Strong and reliable would be "I said"

Kim has a need to explain why Freya needs help, making it highly sensitive to her.

I note a change of language. "The other girl opposite me Aaliyah" has become "the other girl"

There is no justification for this in context. Once she had used the girl's name, she should have continued using it.

Why isn't Phil helping Aaliyah now that the girls are found?

"The lady" with the article "the" is to have already identified the lady. The correct chronology would be "a lady" to first identify her.

If there is an error with articles there is deception.

Piers Morgan: Kim the way you tell this its so extraordinary to listen to this for anyone who's had to go through and everybody else whos had to go through going to a pop concert by a young singer Ariana Grande is supposed to be a happy family event what are your thoughts Kim about the person who did this?

Kim: I just can't understand how anybody could do this to another human being. There were grandparents, mums dads grandparents waiting for their children we were all happy waiting together to see their excited little faces I mean going down on the train there was all children of nationalities all happy and chattering and laughing

everyone was smiling at each other you know being from Bradford you know different phase of people all children all going down all happy together and and just I'm sat there after all that time all I could see were the bodies and the body parts and the blood and people

“Going down” is repeated, and I note she mentions the train and waiting again.

“You know” enters a third time, with regard to being from Bradford.

Kim is alone in sitting.

I note body posture as an increase in tension. It's worth mentioning again here that Kim is outside the foyer, to see the bodies and body parts, she would have to deliberately look inside the foyer to where the bang occurred some distance away.

there was a mum came staggering out wandering around in a daze and I'm saying “sit down sit down” so cos I just thought people were gonna fall down

I note the present continuous tense to describe the past. This is unreliable.

Kim has a need to explain with “cos”, why she was saying “sit down”, making it highly sensitive to her.

Is this “the lady someone’s mum?” The article “a” is correct here.

like the young girl Aaliyah

I note another change of language. “Another little girl”, became “Aaliyah”, became “The other girl”, and now she is “the young girl Aaliyah”.

I cannot see justification for the change.

I thought she was gonna collapse (?) sit down the other this lady she wasn't injured but she was just so dazed and she sat kinda near me

I note a change of language. “A mum” has become “this lady” I think this is justified in context. It would be awkward to repeat “mum”.

I note an increase in tension with the inclusion of body posture and again, Kim uses the pronoun “me”.

and just slumped down and just started crying and crying and I saw ..something I just can't understand how anybody could do that to human beings, life is so precious... they'd all gone to listen to...

Statement Analysis Conclusion: Kim Dick

Deception Indicated

There is enough here to clearly see that they are deceptive in their accounts of what happened.

There are many issues with the statement.

Pronouns. They are instinctive and always 100% reliable for us.

Kim used the pronoun "I" when walking to the foyer doors to get Freya out. She also shows high sensitivity to this. She needed to explain why she was doing it.

"I was walking towards the doors of the foyer to get her out of there and she just collapsed in my arms"

Phil uses the pronoun "we" to describe himself and another person who is not Kim:

*"then **we'd** got Kim with with Freya out to the walkway outside the foyer entrance..."*

"With" indicates distance between people.

Kim shows no concern for her granddaughter after screaming for both of them for the most part of her account.

*"they could I could hear all mayhem in the background obviously in the arena where **she** was or whatever"*

*"but I knew **she** was alive and **she** was safe"*

If she had no concern for one of them, then it's possible that she knew they were both fine. This would also explain her lack of care to know *where* they were. She does not commit psychologically to being relieved.

When speaking of the girl, Aaliyah, Kim describes her as being "opposite **me**" and "across from **me**" on separate occasions. She should be using "us" if the girl was opposite herself, Freya and possibly Phil. Kim said she was holding Freya up so she was as close as she could be, next to Kim.

Kim also uses the pronoun "**me**" when speaking about the location of a mum/lady.

Chronology

Memory, due to experience, is easy to recall in chronological order because of the experience. A subject can recite the day backwards and forwards. Due to the trauma of a bomb blast, a person's adrenaline would be on high alert, and

their senses sharpened and heightened, recalling in vivid detail, everything that happened. Going out of chronological order indicates deception.

*“Oh we we’d had a drink in the bar, we’d been round Manchester **while we waited for our girls, we dropped them off in the foyer** of the arena and we said we’d pick them up from there “*

*the loudest I’ve ever heard and a flash... **and then there were just bodies everywhere, we got thrown to the floor**, and there was just bodies everywhere and **you came back** to me, didn’t you? **And just before he did my phone rang** my phone rang and it was my daughter and I was **grabbed with one hand***

I answered my phone I saw Tammy come up on the phone

***I grabbed the phone with one hand** and I was shouting “Oh thank God you’re alive where’s Sasha?”*

*the police stormed in with guns and **I was still saying “my babies my babies”** w.. where are they and and erm **even though I knew they were alive** but erm*

The issues with chronology may indicate “scripted language”, that is, she is speaking from the memory of intended words rather than experiential memory. The biggest issue being screaming/shouting for her babies *after* she has spoken to one of them on the phone and knows where they are.

Change of Language

A change of language should reflect a change in reality for the subject. If it is not evident in context, then the subject is making it up.

Blood: Oozing - coming- pouring- oozing.

I was prepared to think that this conveyed the child’s worsening condition until the description came full circle.

My babies: Screaming - still shouting - screaming- still saying

Aaliyah: Another little girl - the other girl Aaliyah - the other girl - the young girl Aaliyah

Aaliyah: Opposite me - across from me

Kim shows **high sensitivity to timing and location**. She shows sensitivity to waiting and there is tension. This is evident before the bang.

Kim uses the pronoun “you” to describe something that is very personal to her (as she would be causing the pain)

she was in so much pain every time you kind of moved

This is distancing language.

Kim is **not consistent with her tenses**. She substitutes the reliable past tense verb.

Kim does not psychologically enter the statement until they are in the foyer. She says 181 words before she enters the statement with the strong pronoun "I".

Phil disappears from the statement after the phone call except to take Freya's coat off, bizarrely.

Kim does not use Phil's name *at all* during the interview, even though she is next to him and holding his hand. Usually, when a subject does not give a Complete Social Introduction, it tells us of a poor relationship. He does get her possessive pronoun and title so she is not attempting to distance herself from him. Phil does use Kim's name and he does not need to give a CSI as her name is on the screen and the journalists use it. It is very strange.

Kim's unnecessary detail is something that is found with storytelling.

Kim claims Phil started looking for their girls before she left the foyer with Freya, yet Phil says he started looking after Kim was outside. Their stories do not marry up.

She has a need to persuade us that she could only hold her phone with one hand because she was holding up Freya. "Hold" and "holding" is repeated showing sensitivity to it.

Kim's priority is that they had a drink while they waited. I do not know why this is important to her.

I believe she is fabricating "Aaliyah" and the "other" lady.

Her account of what happened is not truthful.

Notes

There are a number of things "wrong" with the actions of the Dick's, and their account of what happened raises questions.

Why do they not say they rang any emergency services? Did they not?

Why do they not call their daughter and granddaughter instead of looking at bodies? Did they not?

Why did Kim want to get the early train back but would spend time buying merchandise after the concert?

Did their daughter and granddaughter not buy merchandise before the concert like so many others?

Kim claims she told the girls to come out early and she shows high sensitivity to this. They did not, they stayed until after the encore which is when the bang happened.

Just before the bang, Kim says she was expecting crowds to come out, so were there not any people coming through the doors at that point?

Why did Phil take Freya's coat off and what was he doing after that?

Why doesn't Kim speak about him after that point?

Group 14

Olivia Campbell-Hardy (15)

Adam Lawler (15)

Summary of mainstream media's claims

Olivia and Adam were school friends, and attended the concert together. They exited the concert walking out into the foyer. Adam suffered from severe shrapnel wounds in the attack, including a punctured cheek from being hit in the face with a bolt.

Olivia was described as kind, funny and “just a beautiful person in and out.”

Charlotte Campbell, Olivia's mother, from Bury in Greater Manchester, wrote: “RIP my darling precious gorgeous girl... taken far far too soon go sing with the angels and keep smiling mummy loves you so much.” A pupil at Tottington High School, where head teacher Brian Duffy described her as “a delightful young girl”.

During her earlier emotional appeal, Ms Campbell said Olivia had been to the concert with her friend, Adam, who was receiving treatment in hospital.

“I last had contact with her at half past eight last night,” she told the BBC.

“She was at the concert, she'd just seen the support act and said she was having an amazing time and thanking me for letting her go.”

A trust called “Liv's Trust” has been set up in memory of Olivia Campbell-Hardy, Steve Goodman, Olivia's ‘Papa’ is running the trust with a group of trustees of family and friends to help under twenty-fives in Greater Manchester get help and receive education in music & dance.

Goodman is the step-father of Andrew Hardy, Olivia's father.

He said: “We're starting small and we hope to be able to provide musical instruments or even a pair of dance shoes for those who need them.”

Andrew, 38, from Radcliffe, Bury, said: “It is a legacy for Olivia.”

“She wanted to be a teacher in either music or dance and it's the nearest thing we can do for her – to help others to achieve their dreams, the same dreams she had. Liv's Trust has The Royal Northern College of Music as a patron alongside Lorraine Eckersely, from the International Dance Teachers' Association.

Investigation Notes

See *Manchester videos* 914

This has been one of the most intriguing and puzzling groups. Life would be boring if everything was easy!

Sally Lawler, Adam's mother, said Adam called her hysterically after the attack at 10:40 pm and then she didn't hear anything until 4:15 am, when police called to say Adam was safe in the Royal Manchester Children's Hospital.

If he was able to make a phone call after the "blast", why did he not mention Olivia and relay what her condition was in his phone call?

This question might be academic as I have doubts about whether Olivia and Adam attended the concert.

If you watch the videos I have archived of Adam Lawler, See *Manchester videos 914*, you will start to appreciate Adam Lawler's character.

Without using too many colourful metaphors to describe him, here is a section of him speaking freely in a radio interview one year after the event, for 'XS Manchester'. He is not talking to friends here; this is a serious radio interview

" Oh God yeah I mean some people these days you have like the culture of dark fruits lads, road men you know it's people who see erm one genre of music and awe it's you know dress erm fashion style you know Vankwish they see that as a personality it's not a personality you gotta have a bit of a variety err he brings interest you know they say variety is the spice of life you know don't go too much or you'll look a bit weird but perfectly seasoned mate perfectly seasoned. "

Now contrast that with him speaking in the documentary '100 Days',

Are we a little shaken? ... Yes
Will we be beaten?
Will we give in to the hate and divide? ... No
We are Manchester!

Are these lines scripted? I suspect so.

In the XS Manchester interview which is 18 minutes long, Lawler only looks at the camera once. At 4 mins 12s the interviewer asks him, "Let's talk a little bit about Olivia, tell me about Olivia, she was your close friend, you were with her that night sadly she died in the attack",

At the moment the interviewer says "she died in the attack" Lawler looks sheepishly into the camera.

Adam Lawler's mother is a school governor, and in his XS Manchester interview he is talking about meeting pop stars including Liam Gallagher,

“ I went to meet him at Leeds Festival, one of my Mums friends she knows how to do this sort of thing, you know like set things up...”

If Adam Lawler did not receive his injuries at the arena, what is the most likely cause? My opinion is the scars under his chin and on his cheek have probably been caused by being attacked with a bottle or a glass. In his interview Lawler talks about ‘dark fruits lads’, which shows that he judges people by what they drink. He makes the point that people think he is much older than 16. He has an air of arrogance about him and I wonder whether he was out drinking on the weekend before the concert and got into some sort of altercation and ended up in hospital? His mother is very specific about what time she got a phone call, 4:15am. This is different to all the other families who were not informed until much later. Is she recollecting an earlier night? Did MI5 have operatives at the hospital where Lawler was admitted and recruit him due to his injuries? Perhaps if they did recruit him, did they then realise he was in the same music class as one of their other ‘victims’ and so decided to put them together?

Media stories indicate that Olivia wanted to teach music and dance. She fits the ‘apprentice child’ category. Has she been relocated to some far away place to pursue her dreams?

The group’s story hit mainstream media immediately, with Olivia’s mother Charlotte Campbell appealing for information in her own back garden. Campbell is seen crying in many of her TV appearances. In my opinion the tears are put on, and in my opinion the demeanour of her partner, Olivia’s step father Paul Hodgson is also put on.

Olivia’s mother and step father featured heavily in the media about their own wedding in November 2017.

A media story on 19 March 2018 claimed that Olivia Hardy’s Facebook page had been removed and another Facebook page created containing some of her pictures,

‘WHY BE SO EVIL?’

Manchester bombing victim Olivia Campbell-Hardy’s mum outraged as Facebook ‘refuses to remove’ fake profile with photo of daughter, 15, killed in terror attack

Distraught Charlotte Hodgson also says precious memories of her daughter have been taken from her after her profile disappeared without warning.

THE mum of a teenage victim of the Manchester Arena terror attack has hit out at Facebook who she claims have refused to remove a fake account

that uses photos of her dead daughter.

Charlotte Hodgson was left sickened yesterday when she was alerted to the page that features a string of snaps of tragic 15-year-old Olivia Campbell-Hardy, who was one of 22 victims in the atrocity last May.

The 37-year-old, of Redvales, Bury, said: "My stepdaughter Chelsea made me aware of it last night. I felt sick and angry, it's not just one picture it's a few and her school is mentioned too."

Charlotte says she reported the account to Facebook and asked them to remove it, only to be told by the social media giant that the page "does not violate community standards".

She added: "We don't have a clue who's behind the page. It has been reported over and over and Facebook won't remove it."

She also revealed the tragic schoolgirl's own account appears to have been removed.

Charlotte continued: "Her own profile page was working yesterday morning and was gone last night, why would someone be so evil?"

"I don't know who has removed her account either but I'm ripping as everyone has lost so many memories and pictures of my beautiful girl."

The obvious question which arises is did Olivia herself remove the page and then create a new one? Usually it is impossible for anyone to remove somebody else's page without knowing their password. Perhaps Olivia was not happy that her Facebook page contained a false account of the event?

Another possibility is that Olivia had started using her own account again, which was spotted, and somebody in the know deleted her account to cover up evidence that Olivia was still alive. Did they then create a new account in Olivia's name which Olivia would not know the password for?

Olivia's biological father Andrew Hardy got married one week before the concert. On his Facebook account, he has called Paul Hodgson (Olivia's step father) a con man. He lives in Whitefield, Bury.

The claim of Paul Hodgson being a con man is in relation to the charitable funds that have been collected since the event. Andrew Hardy, I have been told, has alleged on his Facebook page that the couple have been spending money collected for charity on themselves.

In August 2019 the author visited Charlotte Campbell's street and spoke to a local. The local explained that the couple had become very unpopular in their local community due to the way they had been using Olivia's death to make money.

The pair now reside in Lanzarote; it was suggested to me by the local that they moved to escape criticism and harassment because of their management of the charity.

Here are some quotes from Adam Lawler about the bang,

"We were exiting through the door when suddenly I felt like I had fallen down and hit my head,"he said. "All I remember is a white light and very severe ringing in my ears."

"I woke up and I was halfway across the room, my shoes had been blown off and it felt like I was dreaming, in a very bad nightmare."

Adam Lawler has given numerous TV interviews and his statements exhibit dropped pronouns when he talks about how he got injured. Dropped pronouns are a sign that somebody lacks commitment to what they are saying. In his case, his language lacks commitment toward receiving injuries in the arena foyer. This is curious in light of the visible marks on his chin and face.

Although it has been claimed Adam and Olivia were 'best friends', I have been unable to find anything to back this up. They were in the same music class, and I've only been able to find two photographs of them together. There is a photograph which is alleged to be them together taken on a street in Manchester on the day of the concert. I have checked the theatre advertisements in the background of this photograph, and it does appear to have been taken near the time frame of the event. However, I do not accept the image as proof that either of them attended the concert. They are not next to the arena in the image. There are conflicting stories about how the two came to be attending to concert together. Whether somebody dropped out and one of them got someone elses ticket, whether the tickets were a birthday present, or whether the tickets were a Christmas present.

Olivia Campbell-Hardy had a boyfriend called Lewis Bridge. Perhaps the author is old fashioned, but is it not odd that she attended with another young man (a friend) and not her boyfriend?

Here is a screenshot from the Sun newspaper, concerning Olivia's last text message to her boyfriend Lewis Bridge,



At 21:53, she writes “I’m having so much fun”. At 22:14 he writes, “I’m off to bed baby and I will see you in the morning.”

On 8 June 2018 I received an email which claimed to be from Lewis Bridge,

Name: Lewis
Email: *****

Message:

As an avid fan of your investigations, I was upset upon viewing the MEN Arena bombing discussion on your most recent upload.

Although I share the belief that the event itself was orchestrated to suit a political agenda, and find the evidence presented a very compelling indication of an inside job. I can state for a fact that people were killed.

My girlfriend was killed in this event.

I’m not willing to enter into a formal interview regarding this matter, but hope that my experience may prompt you to rethink your hypothesis. Perhaps researching further with your mind open to differing possibilities to that stated in your video.

On that night I had arranged to meet her at the train station after the concert, and was walking towards the staircase that leads up from Victoria to the foyer when the bang went off. My instinct was to stop. I waited while the commotion ensued. Eventually I was escorted out of the station,

and was not informed about her fate until the next day when I was contacted by her step dad. I had waited, as did many others, outside Victoria until the morning.

This could support your greedy parents hypothesis, if it was not for the visit made to the chapel of rest. She was dead. When saying goodbye I got close enough to know it was her. As did her and my family, and several friends.

Having taken the blast from behind, they were able to make her face look as it always had done. But upon putting on her locket, I could feel the back of her neck. I can only imagine what they had to do to back of her head, neck and her back, in order to hold her body together to allow for open an open casket.

Her friend who attended the concert with her survived the explosion due to his position next to her, having shielded him from the shrapnel. Imagine having to watch your best friend die, and the guilt of having survived with only minor injuries, due to the pure chance of were he happened to be standing in relation to the explosion. Injuries that have left scarring that I have seen first hand.

So despite who was responsible for this event, people did die and there was an explosion.

Her family did receive just under Â£400k, similar to the sums stated. And have been spending this money on events for family and in remembrance of her.

I understand that I could be anyone, talking any old nonsense. And that my unwillingness to give personal details or engage in any kind of interview, will not give you any confidence in my account. But I'm sure that you can understand the anger and upset that your hypothesis has caused, given how this event has impacted me on a deeply personal level. And hope that you carry out further research, reassessing your thoughts on this matter.

My own feeling is that this was another false flag, simply to heighten the social panic regarding Muslim extremism. I feel that it's usually easier to kill people than attempt to keep an array of crisis actors and any unexpected witness quite. Especially when children and teenagers are involved. Avoiding the possibility of anyone breaking their silence further down the line.

Given that you have stated to have researched those killed, it's likely you can deduct who I am, or at the very least who my girlfriend was, simply from my account. In such a case, I hope that you respect my wish for

anonymity. I feel that you're a man of such principle to do so, otherwise I would not have gotten in touch.

Thanks.

I find the email unconvincing. It is in complete contradiction with the text message. The text states that he went to bed, but the email is claiming that he arranged to meet her at the train station.

My initial thoughts were that it might have been written by an American with words like 'casket' instead of coffin, and 'gotten'. It seems to me it has been written by someone older than a teenager. Most importantly the email is trying to change my opinion about whether deaths occurred in the incident. The email arrived shortly after I uploaded a new lecture about the case which cast doubt about whether real deaths had occurred.

Was this a very poor piece of dis-information, commissioned by the organisers of the exercise?

Statement Analysis : Adam Lawler

Richplanet.net : Manchester Videos : 914, Part 4

Radio Host: So the Arena gig Ariana Grande did an amazing performance by all accounts but then everything changed at the end of the night..

AL: Oh God yeah it's like something out a Vietnam film like.

Deity is identified in a statement and is sometimes associated with guilt.

I note he uses the present tense to describe a past event. This can be caused by PTSD and it can be caused by deception.

Honestly this this was like something out of 'Apocalypse now' it feels like a bad dream it still feels like a bad dream

"Honestly" is a common expression, or even to some, a 'figure of speech' and it is associated with deception.

While it is associated with deception, we cannot conclude deception from this single indicator but it makes us take note.

We look at it as a habit of speech and look at where it is produced and where it isn't produced.

Within the radio interview the topics that produce "honestly" are:

Ariana Grande as a performer

The Foyer

Olivia Campbell

"This" is to hold it psychologically close.

I note he has changed his tense from present to past to describe the past event.

Why is he comparing what it was like to films? Has he seen both of the films he describes?

I note the element of time with "still" and repetition of " feels like a bad dream" makes it sensitive.

you know I've never been knocked unconscious before

"You know" shows an awareness of the interviewer.

This is reliable on form.

but after that it's like and waking up to see what I saw you know it changes you makes you a different person.

“But” is to minimize his claim of never being knocked unconscious before. Has he ever been knocked unconscious before? Would you not say: “I had never been knocked...”?

“That” is distancing.

He self edits after “it’s like”. Why does he need to choose his words so carefully?

There is no pronoun connecting him to waking up and it is not the same as “when I woke up..”. The present continuous tense indicates it is ongoing, which slows the pace.

“You know” shows an acute awareness of the audience.

He uses the pronoun “you” to describe a situation that is not common to everyone. This is distancing language.

Radio Host: Let’s talk a little bit about Olivia tell me about Olivia she was your close friend you were with her that night sadly she died erm in the attack give me a little picture of Oliva what was she like as a character?

AL: She’s funny she was funny

The subject starts in present tense. This is unexpected.

Although some people will sometimes slip into present tense when talking about the deceased, it is expected that after a year of processing the death, a person will not use the present tense.

honestly it’s like that kind of funny where she don’t really care how people see her she’s having a laugh

The topic of Olivia has produced “honestly”.

“It’s” is not “she’s”. This is very distancing.

The subject uses “that” to describe the kind of funny. “That” is distancing.

The subject continues to use present tense.

What is producing this? Would the personality of his friend cause PTSD in his language or is he making it up?

Is he describing Olivia or just “that kind of funny”?

Why the need to distance himself from her?

honestly it’s that kinda it’s those people who have the best time

“Honestly” is noted.

He uses distancing language to describe the people. Why isn't he describing Oliva?

and honest they'll leave the biggest impression on ya.

With the third use of "honest/honestly, the question is:

Does the subject have a need to be believed about this?

He continues to use distancing language to describe the "people", not Olivia.

So obviously when you lose someone like that it's a big loss.

He has a need to explain with "so", making the people leaving the biggest impression, highly sensitive.

"Obviously" means he wants us to accept what he says without question.

His distancing language continues with "when you lose" and "that".

Who is it a big loss to?

Fortunately all my mates are also pretty mad you know

Is he describing Oliva as "pretty mad" indirectly?

"You know" shows an awareness of the audience.

so it's still the house of fun in the err music room at school but you know there's still a presence missing.

He has a need to explain with "so", why it's still the house of fun, making it highly sensitive to him.

"But" is to minimize or refute by comparison. That there is a presence missing is more important.

I note the element of time with "still".

Statement Analysis Conclusion : Adam Lawler

The subject uses distancing language to describe the foyer, and slips in and out of the present tense.

This can be due to PTSD or it can be due to deception.

The subject uses extreme distancing language to describe his friend, Olivia.

This can be caused by guilt.

While both the extreme distancing language and the present tense can be attributed to PTSD, the subject appears to have a need to be believed with his repetition of the word "honestly".

The subject only produces the word “honestly” or “honest” with the topics of Olivia, the foyer, and Ariana Grande as a performer.

Is the subject really a fan of Ariana? If not, why was he given tickets?

It is worth noting that in a separate BBC interview, the subject was asked to describe Oliva and this is what he said:

“Beautiful, I suppose that’s an all encompassing word. Not just how she looked but how she was, she was kind, funny, you know, talented, that’s just a beautiful person in and out””.

This description is very different in contrast to his radio interview, and his extreme distancing is not present, however there is still some distancing with “that” to describe her and she is not a girl, young lady or friend to him. She is a “person”.

Was this BBC interview scripted?

I do not believe that Adam Lawler and Olivia Campbell had the relationship that the media and their families describe. Due to his need to persuade the listener with “honestly” and his use of the present tense, I believe he is **deceptive** about this.

I believe him when he says he has never been knocked unconscious before. If he is telling the truth about this then he wasn’t knocked unconscious.

Group 15

Megan Hurley (15)

Bradley Hurley (20)

Summary of mainstream media's claims

Megan Hurley's neighbours and friends have remembered a "gentle, unassuming" girl who loved her music and had a devilish sense of humour. Local teenagers held a vigil for her last night, releasing pink balloons into the air. Pat Byrne, whose garden backs onto Megan Hurley's in the Liverpool suburb of Halewood, said: "It's a little tight-knit community."

"They are a lovely family - always lots going on, very happy, smiling, lots of parties and barbecues. We've been there for 20 years and they have been there all the time." "The local teenagers held a vigil for her last night. They had a picnic in the field and released pink balloons into the sky. It was tragic, but a lovely little tribute." Her husband Steve Byrne said: "They are one devastated family. You take your kids for granted then something like this happens. It's just tragic." The parents Michael and Joanne run a sandwich shop in nearby Hunts Cross. Some local friends, who preferred not to be named, said: "Megan was a lovely, quiet, sensitive person, who absolutely loved her music." They said she was also an animal lover, and kept rabbits. A friend said: "She turned 15 in March." "She was very gentle and unassuming, not an extravert, but she had a great sense of humour and loved to make people laugh." "She loved to play on the trampoline." "The parents have barely left Bradley's bedside since it happened on Monday. They haven't even begun to start grieving - they haven't left the hospital."

On Thursday pupils at Megan's school Halewood Academy, could be seen standing in silence, paying their respects at a tribute of pink balloons at the entrance to the school.

She was confirmed as dead by her aunt Maxine Benson, as her parents are believed to be at the hospital bedside of her brother Bradley, 20, who was injured in the attack.

She attended Halewood Academy, who could not be reached for comment but tributes and balloons had been left outside the school.

Mrs Benson wrote: "My poor sister and Mike are destroyed beyond words... it doesn't seem fair for two kids to go to a concert and only one returns how in God's name could this happen to such a lovely family... heartbroken xx." Relative Su Benson-Carson also posted a tribute to Megan Hurley, otherwise known as Megan Benson, on Facebook: "So sorry to get the sad news last night, such a devastating loss, positive thoughts to relations near and far especially to Joanne Benson on the loss of Megan at the Manchester concert and positive thoughts to Brad who has been seriously hurt in the attack, we

are living in a mad world where nothing makes sense anymore,,xx deepest thoughts go to all the family”.

A local woman has set up a fundraising page for the family, which has raised more than £6,000.

It said: “We’re raising £500 to help fund a beautiful send off for Megan who was taken far too early due to the awful attacks at Manchester Arena on 22/05/2017.”

On Tuesday evening, there was a service held for those in Halewood affected by the news, in St Nicholas’ Church.

Among the donors to the charity appeal was Andrea Church, who wrote: “My son Ethan went to school with Megan, such a lovely girl.”

“My deepest condolences to Jo and Mick and a speedy recovery to Brad. My heart is breaking”.

Neighbours told the Daily Mail that Megan was due to celebrate her 16th birthday next week.

Investigation Notes

Bradley, 20, was allegedly seriously injured with 2 broken legs and a perforated ear drum. Images of Megan Hurley vary, she was the final victim to be named.

Megan’s parents Michael and Joanne stopped working at their popular Merseyside shop ‘Scrumptious Sandwich Bar’ on Macket’s Lane in Halewood, to care for their son following the event. The couple were supported by charity donations in the wake of the tragedy and have retired from working in the shop.

Megan Hurley fits the ‘apprentice child’ category.

UKCT states that the Benson family have links with the Fenton family (Tom Benson with Laura Fenton) – Laura at the time was a script supervisor for the TV show, Hollyoaks. The Disneyland trip that ‘survivors’ and Charlotte Campbell and Paul Hodgson (Group 14) went on was accompanied by Hollyoaks actors.

I have not been able to find any video interviews of the family talking about the event. There is a radio interview featuring Bradley Hurley, but in that he only talks about the Megan Hurley Foundation, *Manchester video no. 915*. The Foundation is a charity which has been supported by various celebrities. The name ‘Foundation’, along with its well polished website gives this money collection project an air of sophistication.

I am not aware of other foyer participants talking about the Hurley's or rescuing them?

UKCT described the Hurley's as 'practically ghosts'. Both Megan and Bradley cannot be found on social media and there is an issue about the family name sometimes being referred to as Hurley/Benson.

I received this comment from a source,

The funeral here was for Megan Hurley (victim) and it was reported in the 'Echo' with white horse drawn carriage etc. but usually if any one dies in such circumstances the local paper, The Liverpool Echo, would have all the tweets of people expressing their condolences and all the Facebook comments but there has been nothing. Also families always post obituaries in the Echo. I have checked frequently and there has not been one death notice published for Megan Hurley.

It seems that the Hurley's have organised their P.R. more conservatively than other groups. Have they had advice?

Group 16

John Atkinson (28)

Summary of mainstream media's claims

28-year-old John Atkinson from Radcliffe had been leaving the Ariana Grande concert at the arena when it was targeted by a suicide bomber.

John Atkinson loved his job working with people with autism and Asperger's. He could often be seen taking those he looked after out into the community where he lived in Radcliffe, Greater Manchester.

His family described him as their "life and soul" and "larger than life" – though he had lost eight stone with Slimming World shortly before his death. Paying tribute to him last year, they recalled his "on point" eyebrows and the Nike flip-flops he was never seen without. "John was not somebody that you could have a cross word with – he was too kind and thoughtful for that," they said.

Investigation Notes

It was reported in February 2020 that John Atkinson was initially found in the foyer conscious and talking, but suffered a cardiac arrest at Manchester Royal Infirmary and died early the next day. It has been widely reported since 2017 that 19 of the 22 died in the foyer and only 3 died in hospital. Three other 'victims' have been reported as 'dying in hospital', they are, Saffie Roussos, Georgina Callander and Sorrell Leczkowski. Is this discrepancy a symptom of a false narrative, which has for some reason changed over time?

Losing weight very quickly can increase the risk of heart failure. Did John Atkinson die of a heart attack unrelated to the arena incident?

There is no mention of a partner, so it's possible he fits the 'no ties' category. From media reports it seems he was a popular person.

Group 17

Martyn Hett (29)	Stuart Aspinall (25)
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Summary of mainstream media's claims

Martyn attended the concert with his friend Stuart Aspinall, but it is believed the pair became separated towards the end of the concert, some time before the "explosion", therefore Aspinall was not in the foyer and uninjured.

Hett's partner Russell Hayward said on Twitter: "We got the news last night that our wonderful iconic and beautiful Martyn didn't survive."

The young PR manager (Hett) had hundreds of friends – and thousands of loving fans online, after a series of appearances on TV.

Mr Hett's friends – many of whom had never met him – rallied to help his mum by buying things online. His first customer was a close friend who bought a knitted purple monster, and Mr Hett described how his heart was melting and his mum was delighted too.

Twitter followers ended up buying absolutely everything in his mum's store. Just days after she'd struggled to sell anything at all at the craft fair, her entire online shop was completely sold out.

Investigation Notes

I've already discussed the Facebook post made by Stuart Aspinall, which states that Hett left block 103 during the final song 'Dangerous Woman' at 10:20pm. Note, this was an extended version of the song which is 8 minutes long. If he was going to the toilet there would be no need to go to the foyer. If he was leaving the arena, the foyer was not the nearest exit. If he left his seat at 10:20pm in order to leave the arena, he would not have been caught up in the 'explosion', he would have been well away from the arena by 10:31pm.

Hett and Aspinall are unique in that they are the only group where one person left another inside the arena to be then caught up in the event. See *Manchester videos 917*.

It's possible that Stuart Aspinall is a genuine witness. He is not one who has been begging for money on social media. His post on Facebook (see page 8) asking if people knew where Martyn was seems genuine to me. When Martyn left Stuart at 10:20pm to supposedly head to the foyer, did he say anything to Aspinall? Did Martyn say or do anything out of the ordinary that day? Was he at the 7:11am drill for example?

The author visited Stuart Aspinall's house on 3 occasions to try and speak to him, but there was no answer every time.

A number of Martyn Hett's other friends also attended the concert, although they were seated in different sections of the arena. So far I have identified Liam Hannah (who Hett was due to go to America with) and James Ockerby. There is an interview with James Ockerby in *Manchester videos 915*.

During my investigation I managed to speak to James Ockery. He said that he (Ockerby) left early to go for a drink and meet up with friends, but when he got out of the arena the bomb went off. He did not know a bomb had gone off until he got home. I assume that Martyn Hett was one of the people that Ockerby was intending to meet for a drink. Ockerby also left the arena early, therefore it would seem likely that a group of Marty Hett's friends had arranged to meet up afterwards before the end of the concert. I got the impression from James Ockerby that he does not doubt the official narrative.

Below are some extracts from an email I received from somebody who is friends with one of Martyn Hett's closest friends,

At the time of the incident, Martyn was due - the next day, I believe, or the one after (he was already packed) - to go to America on a 'holiday of a lifetime'. He also made a thing about joining Grindr to 'make friends' when he went away for the 2 months, despite being in a long-term relationship. His boyfriend, Russell, did not go to the concert despite being an Ariana fan and it being the last time they were to spend together for a while before Martyn went away. Martyn chose to spend his last day in the UK with his friend Stuart, not Russell.

Someone also tweeted the friend who'd been at the arena with Martyn to say he thought he'd seen Martyn the morning after the show in a different outfit (black hoodie). Not corroborated, but an interesting thing to note as Russell mentioned this to **** as, while he wasn't wearing that outfit to the arena, he did own clothes like it.

It might also be relevant (or perhaps not) that his childhood home went up for sale in the April, and was sold just 3 days before the incident.

I have always felt suspicious and uncomfortable with the information I have, especially knowing how genuinely sad and upset **** was when he 'died'. ... As soon as I heard about him, however, I felt something wasn't right about it although I'm not sure why.

Could Martyn Hett be living in the USA? It would seem like the ideal place for him.

Hett is from Stockport and a Coronation Street fan. In 2015 he was interviewed for the BBC's Victoria Derbyshire programme about his tattoo of the soap's character Deirdre Barlow.

He also appeared on 'Come dine with me' - and made a blog about how staged it was. He appeared on 'Tattoo fixers' regarding his tattooed leg. He had articles published on the Daily Mail website regarding his mother. One about sticky notes left around the house and the other about her teddy bears that she sells online. Hett is clearly an attention seeker and aware of how to build an online persona.

Hayward and Hett had lived together since 2013 and we assume they were still together at the time of the event due to quotations in the media. But the electoral register reveals that Hett is registered at their shared address up to the end of 2016, and that Hayward moved out some time earlier. If they were still a couple, why didn't Hett move out with him?

Martyn Hett's parent's interviews are completely lacking in emotion or grief. Any rational person watching them would ask themselves whether these parents have really lost a son. Two days after the concert Martyn Hett was due to go on a long trip to America. I ask the question, did he in fact go to America?

There are a number of notable facts about Martyn Hett's brother Dan Hett. He had an RFID chip put in his hand when he worked for the BBC between 2012 and 2016. He made a video game where you can play the role of Martyn, making choices which ultimately lead to your death at the arena.

I think Martyn Hett fits the 'no ties' victim profile, despite allegedly being involved in a relationship with another man.

From another source,

I was just watching your video on the '17 Manchester bombing. I used to live there several years ago, and took an interest in looking into the incident after the event. I wondered if you have looked through Martyn Hett's twitter account @martynhett. I thought it was interesting he was planning to go to America for three months, has a big leaving do at work on the 20th?, looks like the family sold the house, had their "last family photo" outside it. do you think its possible he's still there now? I'd imagine you've already seen this but thought I'd mention it anyway.

The photograph which can be found on Twitter, shows Martyn with his mother and stepfather along with four other members of their family standing outside the family home on 17 May 2017, with the caption "Last Family Photo", 5 days before the bang.

Statement Analysis : Figan Murray (Martyn Hett's Mother)

Richplanet.net : Manchester Videos : 917, Part 5

Statement Analysis is best done in first language. However, even in second language, we are able to identify major points in language. We take a more "distant" view rather than up close. We must also bear in mind that the words of the Radio host may influence the subject.

Radio host: You knew he was at the concert cos his brother didn't Figen?

Figen: I didn't know actually.

RH: You didn't know..?

Figen: I didn't know because he was supposed to go to America on the Wednesday two days later and I thought he's at home packing and then my nineteen year old daughter woke me up and said "mum there's been an incident" and of course as soon as she mentioned "explosion" I just jumped up and that was it.

She shows high sensitivity to not knowing he was at the concert.

I note an Incomplete Social Introduction. She does not name her daughter which would indicate a poor relationship between the two at this point however we must bear in mind that the subject is speaking on a radio show and perhaps does not want to name her.

In using the possessive pronoun "my" she is not attempting to distance herself from her.

She gives her age which raises the question: Does she have two daughters?

I note the communicative language with "said" which is soft and conversational. Why didn't her daughter "tell" her?

"Of course" means the subject wants us to accept their words.

"Just" is a dependent word meaning she is thinking of something else as well as jumping up.

"That" is distancing.

I note she uses the present tense to describe what she thought. This may be due to her English.

RH: And your daughter knew that he was at the gig?

Figen: He well she didn't know either she his friends err got in contact with her asking if he's been in touch.

She self edits but I will minimize this due second language.

I note a verbal pause with “well”, she has a need to think of her words.

I note the communicative language with “asking”. Why not “asked”?

The present tense is used but she may be quoting directly.

RH: And so how long did you have to endure that period of not knowing?

Figen: Do you know what?

Answering a question with a question shows sensitivity to the question.

About one o'clock in the morning I just said to Louise errm “he's gone I can't feel his energy anymore, it's just not there anymore can't feel anything”

“Just” is a dependent word, she is thinking of something else as well as what she said.

Repetition of “can't feel” and “anymore” make it sensitive.

I note the negative with “can't”. Anything in the negative is important or sensitive.

I notice that she has now named her daughter. This may now indicate that there may have been tension between the two at the point where she woke her up.

Why did she not answer the question with when they were told about Martyn's death?

RH: Mother's intuition..

Figen: Errrm it just wasn't there there was nothing ...but we didn't know for sure until the day after

I note her pause as a need to think.

I also note the negative increasing it's sensitivity or importance.

Would a mother not have a glimmer of hope that her son might be ok after being missing for only two and a half hours?

Was her sense of loss of his energy so strong that she knew exactly what the feeling was, and that it triumphed over the logic of the time he had been missing and he was an adult?

RH: But..you still had a glimmer of hope?

Figen: Errrm Not really ...it's hard isn't it when you know that it's not there anymore ...

I note her pause as a need to think. I note the negatives and she uses the pronoun “you” to describe a situation that is not repeated often, not universal and not common to us all. It is up close and personal to her.

This is distancing language.

RH: *Yeah I mean it's its it's you you're telling us so...*

The radio host has noticed her strange language.

Figen: *I mean we sat at the Etihad with all his friends and some family members waiting for the news but actually it was the more the hours went we all knew*

Body posture is noted as an increase in tension.

Why were *all* his friends there but only *some* family members?

“But” is used to minimize what came before it. What follows is more important to the subject.

“Actually” is a comparison of two or more things. Is she comparing her claim that she knew he was dead at 1am?

RH: *The longer it goes on the less hope there is though it never gets extinguished completely until forgive me if ...what happened?*

Figen: *Until somebody tells you ..*

The subject speaks before the host has finished so her use of “you” may be in answer to his statement in the present tense.

RH: *What happens do you take a phone call does someone knock on the door?*

Figen: *No..*

Stuart: *They they they took us in a room didn't they? The the the poor family liaison officer there was about and it was very good of them but **cos** Martyn's got had a lot of friends who are family **so** there's about fifteen twenty probably more of us in a room but they told us all together...it was quite an emotional moment that.*

There is some high sensitivity in Stuart's sentence and he does use present tense then corrects himself to use the past tense to describe Martyn. This would be expected as the interview took place a few weeks after.

“But” is used here to minimize the people in a room, what follows is more important to the subject.

I note “that” as distancing himself from the emotional moment.

Statement Analysis Conclusion : Figen Murray (Martyn Hett's Mother)

The subject shows some high sensitivity to not knowing that Martyn was at the concert. She definitely feels it needs explaining yet there is no reason why she would have known where he was. He was an adult with his own home.

There may have been some kind of tension between the mother and daughter at the discussion of there being an incident.

She shows sensitivity to waiting for confirmation of his death.

I find it hard to believe that she had no hope of her adult son appearing after being missing for two and a half hours based on a feeling.

Group 18

Georgina Callander (18)	Lesley Callander
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Summary of mainstream media's claims

A student who attended Runshaw College in Lancashire, and had already met the US singer Ariana Grande in 2015 before seeing her perform in May 2017.

She'd won a place at university to study paediatrics, her mother has said.

"It is obviously sad for us because we were so excited for her when she got the news that she was off to uni, but we are just so proud of what she achieved."

Lesley Callander arrived at the Manchester Arena just moments after the blast which killed 22 and injured many more. She found her daughter lying on a makeshift stretcher surrounded by paramedics who were desperately trying to resuscitate her. Mrs Callander said: "She was lying there and they were doing CPR, and they had the balloon over her mouth trying to keep her alive." "I was talking to her. I was saying to her, 'Please Georgina. Please just try. Just try. It's mummy. please try.'" The 54-year-old had been frantically searching for her daughter.

She'd just passed her driving test and had bought her first car. She was doing well in school and had a place at university.

Investigation Notes

See *Manchester Videos no. 918*.

Prior to the event, Georgina Callander had met with a number of famous people other than Ariana Grande.

Father Simon Callander runs a plastering firm. In an interview he said he eventually went to the hospital, didn't stay after being told she had died, and went home drinking alone. However there is footage in a Getty Images video showing Simon Callander pulling up in his van at the hospital, where he picks up his wife who is for some reason sitting in a wheelchair?

There is a heavy focus on university and she fits the 'apprentice child' category.

UKCT reports that she lived in Chorley, had previously lived in Bolton playing girl's football for Bolton Wanderers. Martin Hibbert (Group 29) had also lived in Bolton, and ran an agency for female footballers. Is there a connection between Callander and Hibbert?

She allegedly died in hospital, not in the arena, with her mother present in the hospital when she died. As with Saffie Roussos and Sorrell Leczkowski who

also both allegedly died in hospital, is the reason why Callander 'died in hospital' because for some reason she was unavailable for the morning drill?

Does the Callander's language suggest genuine grief? If so, could she have died earlier than 22 May 2017? Or is she studying paediatrics at a foreign university?

Group 19

Eve Senior (14)

Natalie Senior (39)

Emilia Senior (12)

Summary of mainstream media's claims

She (Eve) was a few metres from Salman Abedi when he detonated his suicide bomb, killing 22 people.



In the picture, half her jeans had been cut off by paramedics and she needed help to walk because of 14 shrapnel wounds she had suffered. Once at hospital medics operated to remove the lumps of metal from her legs. For many people the photograph conveyed the awful reality of the attack. An attack targeting a concert packed with children.

On the night of the bomb 11-year-old Emilia was scooped up by her father and carried away from the arena. She is too tall for her dad to carry very far. But he tried.

Once through the police cordon she was hugged and kissed by her grandparents. I heard her quietly say to them that she was one of the lucky ones. That night, Emilia told me they had been leaving the concert when the bomb went off.

“We walked out and then suddenly something really hot flew over us,” she said. “We all dropped to the floor.”

Her mother and sister were still inside waiting to go to hospital. Emilia wiped her face and said: “My sister’s really bad.”

Eve was still struggling to walk because of the shrapnel wounds and nerve damage. As a teenage girl and talented dancer, the way her legs looked and worked was important to her.

She had been told she still had months of physiotherapy ahead of her and doctors had mentioned the possibility of plastic surgery.

Emilia's hearing in one ear was damaged by the blast, but she escaped any other physical injuries. Her parents' main concern was about the psychological impact.

Emilia states,

"I see all of it. I see the flashing lights of the explosion," she said.

"I see the people being thrown in the air who were probably dead. And then you play it. And then you pause it. It's like my mind took a photo. That's what it feels like when you think about it."

Her father was sitting quietly next to her, taking in what she was saying.

Her mother, who was also injured in the explosion, said: "For an 11-year-old child to have seen the things she saw, it's going to be a long process."

Investigation Notes

See *UKCT video 839 and Manchester video 919*.

Probably the most famous 'victim' image from event which shows no evidence of an actual injury.

Emilia makes interesting statements in relation to the device going off. She said something hot flew over their heads and she saw the flashing lights of the explosion. Is this a description of a pyrotechnic device?

The father Andrew Senior is a councillor, and showed up on the night. The family live in Bradford which is 1 hours drive from the arena.

Eve Senior takes dance classes at AKA Dance Studios in Bradford. The owner of the studios also owns AKA Casting Agency situated at the same address.

Statement Analysis : Emilia Senior

Richplanet.net : Manchester Videos : 919, Part 1

We ended up leaving a bit early cos like everyone had gone off the stage cos it was just like the ending bit.

We do not know what Emilia was asked or if this is where she starts her statement. There may be some contamination.

If this is where she starts, we note that she doesn't begin with the strong and psychologically committed pronoun "I", which statistically reduces commitment.

"Ended up" spans time and is passive to conceal identity or responsibility. Whose responsibility was it that they left early?

She has a need to explain with "cos" why they ended up leaving early and why everyone had gone off the stage, making the sentence highly sensitive. Why is leaving early so sensitive to her?

"Just" is a dependent word, meaning the subject is thinking of something else as well as the concert ending bit.

There is incongruency within this sentence. If everyone had gone off the stage, and it was the ending bit, then why were they leaving a bit early? They would be leaving at the right time would they not?

Had Ariana done her encore?

Did they not leave early to beat traffic?

And we walked out and then we was gone through the gates to actually go out

Why has she told us that they walked out? In order to leave the arena, one must walk out it goes without saying. It's unnecessary to say.

Gone, not went?

Why does she say "through the gates" and not doors? There is quite a difference. This is a strange mistake to make and it is highly sensitive to her as she has a need to explain with "to", why they went through the gates. There aren't any "gates" or even turnstiles in the arena.

"Actually" is to compare one or more thoughts.

and then suddenly

"Suddenly" is an interruption of time.

like something really hot just flew over us

Does she know what it was?

“Just” is a dependent word, meaning it works when you are thinking of something else. What else did it do?

Notice that it wasn't just hot, it was *really* hot. How does she know it was really hot? Did she feel heat? Was it burning?

Did she see the flash or feel and hear the bang?

Of all the things that were happening in the foyer that she could have chosen to tell us, this is important to her. Why is this important?

and landed behind me and my mum and my sister and then we all like dropped to the floor

She knows it landed and she does not use the pronoun “us” like she did when it flew over them, she starts with “me” and adds her family members. This is unnecessary and goes against the brain's law of economy where shorter is best. Which leads me to ask:

Where were her mum and her sister in relation to her? Were they next to her, in front or behind her?

Why has she added them afterwards?

The chronology is interesting here.. It lands behind them all, *and then* they drop to the floor.

How did she know it had landed before they dropped? Did she see it land?

I notice the unnecessary word “all”. Why has she added this? She has already, just, named everyone.

What caused them to drop?

but then my mum told me to run

“But” is used to refute or minimize what went before it, what follows is more important to the subject.

I note the communicative language with “told” which would be appropriate in this situation.

Why did her mum tell only Emelia to run? Why not her sister too?

Does her mum know at this point that her sister could not run?

If her mum knows, does Emelia know?

and I thought they were behind us behind me

She corrects her pronoun.

Pronouns are instinctive and intuitive. We use them thousands of times a day, everyday. They are not pre-thought and they are always, 100% reliable, even in young children.

Who was Emelia with when she thought her mum and sister were behind her?

so I ran out but then I realized they weren't so I tried to run back in cos like I was worried so just I shouted my mum like I couldn't really hear anything cos like this ear's all blocked and it was just really scary.

We have a cluster of blues showing high sensitivity in this section.

She has a need to explain with "so" why she ran out, making thinking they were behind, highly sensitive.

What follows "but" is more important to the subject, "I realized they weren't".

"Tried to" in analysis means that something was attempted but not completed.

Why could she not enter the foyer again? Why is this highly sensitive to her?

Did she really try to return?

"just I shouted my mum like I couldn't really hear anything"

Why does she connect shouting her mum with not being able to hear anything?

Notice that only one ear is blocked yet she says she couldn't really hear anything.

If her ear is blocked why has she not mentioned the sound of the bang?

Journalist:

Are you ok?

Yeah.

Journalist:

You must have been so scared?

Emelia:

.....(smiles and nods)

Statement Analysis Conclusion : Emilia Senior

Emelia is not committed to the statement psychologically. The pronoun "I" enters the statement at what she thought.

Going through the doors is highly sensitive to her.

There are issues with pronouns which are not pre-thought. She was with someone when she says she was alone.

She is **Deceptive**.

There is nothing in the statement that suggests she saw or heard the bang. She does not connect herself to it.

She shows high sensitivity to running out and then back in. She does not explain why she could not get back in but she was unsuccessful.

It is interesting that she cannot answer with any words, the journalists question:

"You must have been really scared?"

Group 20

Lily Harrison (8)	Lauren Thorpe	Adam Harrison
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Summary of mainstream media's claims

Eight-year-old Lily Harrison suffered a shrapnel wound and a bruised lung in the blast which killed 22 people. A piece of shrapnel from the bomb became lodged against her shoulder blade, cracking her bone. Lily's parents, Adam Harrison and Lauren Thorpe, from Heaton Moor in Stockport, were also injured in the suicide bombing at the end of an Ariana Grande concert. Her mother, Lauren Thorpe received a deep wound in her thigh caused by an inch-long bolt.

As concert-goers fled the venue, PC Cath Daley, who has served as a police officer for 25 years, and a colleague ran towards the scene, she saw Lily's parents crouched around their unconscious daughter and decided they could not wait for an ambulance so drove the family to hospital in her police van.

Ms Thorpe, who had to undergo three operations over seven days for her leg injuries, told PC Daley: "We're just really grateful because without you... it could have been a completely different situation. "I know you just say you were just doing your job but we just don't know how to say thank you enough." Ms Thorpe said at one stage she thought her daughter was dead as she fell in and out of consciousness and appeared to stop breathing.

Investigation Notes

See *Manchester Videos no. 920*.

The father has his leg in plaster and a crutch, but is seen drinking beer and dancing two weeks later at the 'One Love' concert. Cath Daley allegedly drove Lily to hospital in a police van, her collar number is 0358. The police logs that I have do not show this. Lily Harrison's injury is covered in Chapter 7. If the injury is genuine, when did the injury happen? If it happened some time before the concert, then statement analysis of Lauren Thorpe might show this.

This group documented on video and in photographs their visit to the concert quite well. Their images were featured in 'Four days that shook Britain' and 'The Night of the Bomb' documentaries (See *Manchester Videos no. 971, Parts 1 & 4*). Lily even made a placard with Ariana Grande's name on it. She is photographed and videoed in the car going to the concert and at the concert carrying the large cardboard placard. To me, the placement of the placard seems staged. Nobody else had one. It seems like there was a need to persuade the audience that 8 years old Lily was an Ariana Grande fan. 'Look at me, I must be an Ariana fan because I have a big placard with her name on

it that I made myself which I am carrying wherever I go'. This seemingly insignificant observation, in my opinion, suggests that Lily Harrison was recruited for some reason other than being an Ariana Grande fan. She is one of a small number of participants, who seem to have a genuine severe injury (see Chapter 7). Was she recruited because some time previous to the concert, she had already sustained and partly recovered from a back injury?

The photographs do convince me that this group did attend the concert and probably walked to the foyer after the concert. They travelled to the concert by car so when they walked to the foyer after the concert, they were heading to collect their car. After the bang, Lauren Thorpe explains how they got their injured daughter to the car park and laid her down on the car park floor. They realised she was unconscious, and they inspected her wound. Thorpe then explains, "and we just looked at each other and kind of thought that's it she's gone, kind of accepted it". There is no mention of rushing their daughter to get into the car and drive to a hospital. Thorpe explains that a police officer came across them, and they could hear him on the radio seeing if he could get them an ambulance, but there wasn't going to be any chance that an ambulance could get to them. So Adam said to the police officer, "you need to get us out of here, I need to get my daughter to the hospital". They apparently did go to hospital in a police car, but it seems strange that they did not immediately use their own car when no vehicle was immediately available.

When Lauren Thorpe describes seeing Lily's injury and seeing her unconscious, the emotion seems genuine. I suspect she is recalling seeing Lily injured or unconscious, but how do we know this emotion is not produced by recalling an accident which occurred on a previous occasion?

Statement Analysis : Lauren Thorpe

Richplanet.net : Manchester Videos : 920, Part 2

We were kind of preparing to go as well we were on the front row of the upper tier. Lily was quite tired and she said she was hungry so we kind of promised her a McDonalds drive through on the way home and get her straight to bed.

It is likely that the subject had already started her account and it was edited to start from this point.

There is some sensitivity with regard to the child's hunger and "kind of " is a weak assertion.

For whatever reason there is a large portion of her account missing and we are brought to what happened after the bang.

We'd looked down and Lily was on the floor kind of on all fours

This is unnecessary. They would have to look down if Lily was on the floor.

How does the subject know that they both looked down?

It can be a signal of shame or guilt.

It is not the reliable past tense "we looked". "We'd" is to draw out time.

This is the third time she has said "kind of". Is this a habit of speech? It makes weak assertions.

erm and the sign that she'd made she'd obviously taken it home with her and that was just covered in kind of dust and rubble.

I note her pause as a need to think.

Why doesn't she say "she was going to take it home"? Did she actually take it home?

"Obviously" means the subject wants us to accept what they say.

It is unnecessary to say it, but her brain has produced it for a reason. It could be a need to persuade.

I note "kind of" as a weak assertion.

I note "just" as a dependent word, meaning she is thinking of something else.

Why of all the things she could say, has she chosen to mention the sign? Why did she even notice it?

Were they also covered in dust and rubble?

I just remember concentrating on Lily and looking at her and Adam saying to me "we need to go we need to get out of here"

I note that she uses her daughter's name again here when it goes against the brain's law of economy where short is best.

"Saying" is not as reliable as "He said".

and I remember shouting "my leg" like "my leg".

This sounds awkward. Did she shout "like" too?

Why does she only tell us that she remembered shouting about her leg and not that her leg was injured/in pain?

I have checked the video and this is not edited.

Was her leg injured?

Wasn't until we started running with her

This is not as reliable as "we ran". It is to stretch out time.

that he put he was holding her kind of to his chest erm and he put his hand on her back and felt this hole in her leather jacket erm and she was saying "daddy I don't feel well I really don't feel well."

She self edits but continues what she was going to say.

This is similar to a Hina Claus where the subject feels the need to explain why he put his hand on her back. This is very sensitive.

I wonder if he told her that he felt a hole while they were running or sometime afterwards.

"Kind of" is weak.

"This" shows psychological closeness. It is not "a" hole.

So we got into the car park it was then that we kind of laid Lily down and we realized that she was unconscious.

She has a need to explain with "so", why they laid her down, making it highly sensitive.

I note the element of time with "then". It is unnecessary for her to say it therefore it's important to us.

When else would they have laid Lily down?

I note "kind of" as a weak assertion. Did they lay her down on her back or front?

Adam lifted up her jacket and her t-shirt was just completely red as if someone had just literally poured red paint all over her and there was just a perfectly round hole kind of next to the centre of her spine we could see all into her and I thought this isn't good. It was so close to all her major organs and we just looked at each other and kind of

thought that's it she's gone, kind of accepted it so yeah it was quite a tough, tough moment

I note "kind of" as weak.

Did they really think "she's gone" because she was unconscious?

Why did they "kind of" accept it? Why didn't they call an ambulance at this point or shout for help?

How could a parent simply accept it without trying to do something?

If she had stopped breathing they would try CPR surely?

She has a need to explain why it was a tough moment, making it highly sensitive to her.

Why did they accept "she's gone" when they did not know if there was anything inside her?

Edited

Even though she had this massive hole in her back and she had all these injuries that she was awake so that was all that mattered to us.

Again there is a seemingly quite important portion missing. One moment, they are giving up all hope and the next she is awake.

I note a change of language. "A perfectly round hole" has become "This massive hole".

What is the change in reality or the justification that has caused this? It may be due to contamination.

I note a need to explain with "so" making "she was awake" highly sensitive to her.

They said "yeah we're gonna x-ray we think there might be kind of bits of metal inside you" that was we kinda thought oh God what exactly was was in this thing? Lily went for hers and she had a bolt I think it was inside her

Did "they" say "kind of"?

We always take note when one claims to have seen, or thought, or heard, for another. It is usually an indication that there is a 'need to share' in affirming

an activity: it is weak. The subject does not want to say "I thought", so she reaches for the weaker, "we thought",

Inclusion of Deity noted. It is sometimes used by the dishonest.

"think" is a weak assertion. Why can't she say for certain what it was? As a mother, she would know.

it had travelled from the centre of her back all the way across and lodged into her shoulder and they did mention at one point just leaving it and I think that was the point when me and Adam thought she can't have this inside her for the rest of her life we don't want her to have to live with that she's eight you don't want to have something inside you for the rest of your life that's come from a bomb.

"Point" is repeated making it sensitive. It is also the element of time.

Once again, she does not use the strong "I thought" but uses the weaker "me and Adam thought".

Statement Analysis Conclusion : Lauren Thorpe

Inconclusive

This is very heavily edited.

There are many weak assertions, some sensitivity and I find it hard to believe that they were so quick to accept that their daughter had "gone" when she was still breathing.

We don't have any information about the bang, only afterwards and there are issues there.

It is also difficult to believe that she only "thinks" there was a bolt inside her daughter.

There is a change in language but due to editing, it cannot be determined whether the subject is deceptive about her daughter's injury.

Group 21

Millie Robson (15)	Laura Anderson (15)	David Robson	Jean
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Summary of mainstream media's claims

Millie and Laura were walking out of the concert to meet her Dad who had arranged to pick them up. Millie states that her father and his partner Jean were on the stairs and they started waiving at us then they ran a little bit toward them, and then it exploded. She initially thought it was a speaker or a technical problem, and she remembers her ears ringing. "I only saw that I had two holes in my knees".

As Millie Robson and her friend Laura Anderson lay in the foyer of the Manchester Arena after being hit by shrapnel and bolts in the blast, handbags were used as tourniquets in a desperate bid to stem the flow of blood from Millie's legs.

The 15-year-old pupils at Woodham Academy, in Newton Aycliffe, who had been "hyper" after realising her dream of meeting US pop star Ariana Grande, bravely directed medics towards those she thought were more seriously injured before being taken to the major trauma unit at the Royal Manchester Children's Hospital.

It was found she had suffered significant holes in her thighs and tendon damage and has undergone surgery.

Ms Wasforster Robson (her mother who was not in the foyer) said her daughter was expected to continue her recovery at home in the coming days and receive ongoing treatment in the North-East.

"She has been up a little bit on crutches, but we will have to keep her pain under control in the coming days. She is doing really well under the circumstances and we are positive that Millie will make a full recovery, but we don't know yet what the psychological impact is going to be."

Ms Wasforster Robson said the girls had been on top of the world when the blast happened.

Millie had spent the hours before the explosion meeting Ariana Grande and being treated to a VIP night after winning a competition by producing a short video about spending a day in Durham with the 23-year-old singer.

Ms Wasforster Robson said she had raced to Manchester after learning her daughter had been injured, and suffered a nightmarish few hours trying to find which hospital she had been taken to. She said: "It was horrendous, the worst two hours of my life. They weren't telling me what the injuries were. I thought she had lost her legs." Her friend Laura, who was also injured in the blast left hospital yesterday, but remains in shock.

Laura's mother, Jana Anderson, said Laura had been unable to talk about the traumatic events. She said: "It must have been so hard - what she's been through. I can't imagine it. I wasn't there and to think of the things she must have seen."

Investigation Notes

See *UKCT videos 822, Manchester videos 921.*

Millie Robson has appeared in numerous TV interviews; I've spotted sensitivity indicators in many of her statements. Their story claims that Dave and Jean were up on some steps as the two girls headed towards them when the bang occurred. After this point their statements become very confusing. It is unclear what exit they took, whether they left together and how they left. This is a problem with many participants; we don't get a clear picture of their movements after the bang.

Her mother who was in the North East (over 100 miles away), at the time of the bang, states that she managed to speak to the girls by phone so she knew they were alive.

In one interview Laura describes that they went to different hospitals and that she was taken away on a bus. "I got took across the road and then I got took on a bus away ", which road? which bus? She does not say I got took on a bus to hospital.

I will mention here that there is testimony of a driver talking to the Queen, claiming he drove some of the victim's families to a secret location,



Queen "Who are you?"

Reply "I'm er one of the drivers who picked up the victims families and took them to a secret location"

Queen "Oh really" ... "They couldn't find, they didn't know where anyone was"

The whole exchange is not fully audible, but after the first part of the conversation he mentions Manchester City Football ground and states again that he had to take people to a secret location. From this it sounds like after victims families turned up at Manchester City football ground (which is where they were told to go), some were taken to a secret location by divers. He states he was "one of the drivers".

The 'secret location' journeys were probably on the evening after the bang, when relatives were told to go to Manchester City football ground. Laura's

bus trip was on the night of the bang, but I thought I would mention the other journeys here.

I am not aware of any victim's families describing being taken to a secret location. Is that because it was indeed secret and they were told not to talk about it? Was this somewhere where they were debriefed?

It's interesting that Laura's mother said Laura has been unable to talk about the events. Is that because there is something sensitive about the bus she was on?

Notable by her absence in media interviews is Jean who is Millie's Dads partner. Was she meant to be there? – Why did we not get her full name?

Statement Analysis : Millie Robson

Richplanet.net : Manchester Videos : 921, Part 1

Interviewer: *Do you want to tell me what happened to you on the night and what injuries you had as well?*

The journalist does a poor job here, she steers the topics and so contaminates the statement with her own words. It must be noted that in her question to Millie, she uses the unnecessary words: 'on the night'.

When else would Millie have got her injuries if not 'on the night'?

I have, a few like, holes in my legs and stuff and then I have a little bit of a cut on my eye, and just a bit of a cut there.

This shows her priority, her injuries and not "what happened on the night".

She describes her injuries as holes. *A few* is not specific. People generally know exactly how many wounds they have.

I might expect her to use the word 'injuries' since the interviewer uses it.

What is "*and stuff*"? Other limbs? Or other types of injuries that are not holes?

She minimizes her cuts with "*a bit of*".

But... *compared to other people I'm like, quite lucky really.*

'But' in analysis is used to either minimize or refute what went before it. What follows 'but' is more important. She is quite lucky.

Is this survivor's guilt?

Only "quite lucky"?

I note her use of the word 'like'. It is used excessively throughout her language therefore I believe it to be a habit of speech.

Interviewer: *And where were you exactly when it happened? Were you in the foyer?*

I was in the foyer bit yeah...

I was just walking out to meet my dad cause he was picking me and my friend up from the concert.

"Just" is a dependent word, meaning the subject is thinking of something else too. What else as well as "walking"?

So, because, therefore, since, **to** etc. We highlight these words in blue when they appear in an open statement as one of the highest levels of sensitivity.

These words show that something is **highly** sensitive to the subject. If you ask a question with "why" then finding these words in the response is fine.

Eg. *Why did you say that? I said it because it's true.*

However, if someone gives you the reason why something happened, in an open statement, without being asked why, the subject shows anticipation of being asked the question why they did something and feels it needs to be explained before they are asked why, and this shows a high level of sensitivity. They want to get their reason in first before the question why is asked. They want to beat you to it. It is very sensitive to them and they feel it needs an explanation.

Millie walking out to meet her dad is **highly** sensitive to her.

Why might it be sensitive to her?

Not only does she tell us why she was walking out (to meet her dad) but also why her dad was there. This is unnecessary. Unnecessary words are to be deemed doubly important to the analyst. She could have just said that she was meeting her dad or he was picking her up.

I note an Incomplete Social Introduction (ISI) with "*my friend*". She does not use her friend's name but she does take ownership of her friend with the pronoun 'my'. The Incomplete Social Introduction can indicate a poor relationship at that point in the statement but that is subject to change.

It's possible that the journalist already knows her friend's name.

She also does not give a Complete Social Introduction of her dad, but he was sitting next to her while she was interviewed.

I have noted *just* before *walking*. In analysis it is called a dependent word. It means it only works if the subject is thinking of something else too. However, she uses it excessively throughout her statement so I think it may be a habit of speech as well as 'like'.

And erm then it, like, went off behind us.

I note her pause as a need to think.

Interviewer: *and what do you remember hearing exactly? Can you remember anything?*

I just remember the explosion and my ears just started ringing for ages

I note "just" as a comparative to something else she remembers.

I note the words "for ages". These are unnecessary words. Why, at this point does she need to tell us how long her ears were ringing? Could trauma be present here, as it is ongoing?

and then there were just people screaming and things like that.

I wonder what “*things like that*” are? What other *things* were people doing? Moaning? Crying?

Interviewer: So it must have been really, really scary?

Yeah it was quite scary but you just gotta get through it really.

She qualifies scary with quite which weakens the assertion. I would expect her to have been terrified and shocked and not knowing what had happened to her. She uses ‘but’ which minimizes it being quite scary. What follows “but” is more important to the subject:

you just gotta get through it really.

She sounds like she is describing an exam or a difficult time.

Interviewer: What did you do after obviously the explosion went off?

Erm my dad like ran over to me and like picked me up

I note her pause as a need to think.

She does not say what she did, instead she tells us what her dad did. How is she at this point? Is she badly hurt?

Was she on the floor or was she still standing? She does not say.

I note her repetition of ‘like’. I believe this to be a habit of speech.

Her words ‘*to me*’ are unnecessary. Unnecessary words are especially important to us. The sentence would have made sense without them.

Why has she added these words into her sentence? Her father would *have to* run over *to her* to pick her up.

and then like we tied jumpers and stuff like around erm the two like main wounds in my leg

I note her use of the pronoun ‘we’ with regard to tying jumpers.

Either she helped to do it or she is not willing to be psychologically alone in the action.

How did she help with that? If she was in her father’s arms...?

How and why, could someone who had been in an explosion put a tourniquet on themselves? Surely her father would be doing this himself? Was she not in pain and shock?

I note her repetition of ‘*and stuff*’. These are unnecessary words and so we deem them doubly important.

What was the other stuff that was tied around her leg?

She told us that she had a few holes in her legs but I note that she now has 'two main wounds' in just one leg.

I note a **change of language**. Holes in my legs has become main wounds in my leg. A change of language reflects a change in reality.

For example, "my pet" can become "the dog" when it's making a mess in the house. It will become "my pet" again sometime after when the mess is cleared and forgotten.

"My car" will be "my car" while it is being driven. If it breaks down it might become "the vehicle". Once repaired it will become "my car" again.

We don't make the decision to change the language, it comes during the speed of transmission, that split second point in time when the brain is choosing our words and speaking.

In context, there will always be a reason for the change of language. It is usually driven by emotion.

If there is no justification evident within the context of the statement it may be that the subject is making it up.

What changed the holes into wounds?

and then we just he just picked me up

She self edits at "we".

What was she going to say using we?

Is she speaking from experiential memory?

People do not make errors with pronouns. Pronouns are the most reliable form of speech in analysis, in fact, **the reliability is 100%**.

They are some of the first words we use as babies and toddlers, me, I, my and mine. 'My bear', 'I go', 'the toy is mine', etc. by the time a child is 6 or 7 years old they are used without thought.

Using them hundreds of times a day as we progress into adulthood. **They are not pre thought**. They have become instinctive and intuitive because **we use them** millions of times and **have used them** millions of times, and it is for that reason that they are so perfectly reliable. **Pronouns do not lie**.

I also note the second time she has said 'picked me up' **This makes it very sensitive**.

To clarify she has said:

My dad like ran over to me and like picked me up and then like we tied jumpers and stuff like around the two like main wounds in my leg and then we just he just picked me up

That's twice her dad picked her up. This is very sensitive and unnecessary to tell us that he picked her up twice even if he had put her down to tie jumpers around her legs.

and then we just like went ran outside

I note her repetition of 'just' and 'like' as a habit of speech.

She self edits again changing her verb.

Why is she self editing? This can be an indication that she is suppressing information, the deliberate stopping of what she should say.

and then a lot of like the paramedics outside and strangers were just helping us really.

I note she says, "a lot of like the paramedics outside and strangers..." How many is a lot I wonder?

Why, in such a setting would there be *a lot of* paramedics helping her particularly?

Was her condition so serious?

She repeats '*outside*' making it sensitive.

Statement Analysis Conclusions : Millie Robson

There are issues within the statement but the journalist did a very poor job. It is because of this that we cannot make a conclusion.

"What happened?" is the most important question. It was not asked. The journalist influenced the language and the topics.

Since she does not connect herself to the bombing (only the after effects), we cannot do it for her. Yet this inability cannot, from here, be discerned if it is deception or if it is due to contamination.

One Year Later

Richplanet.net : Manchester Videos : 921, Part 4

A year later, Millie Robson was interviewed on 'This Morning'.

Journalist: What do you remember?

I remember kind of the same as what Lucy said.

Why not “ the same as Lucy”? Why is her memory only the same as “what Lucy said”?

I just remember coming out

“Just” is a dependent word meaning she is also thinking of something else she remembers.

erm and seeing my dad

Her pause is noted as a need to think.

This is not as reliable as “I saw my dad”.

err and then all of a sudden

Another pause brings us to a Temporal Lacunae, latin for jumping over time. Her brain wants to move forward in time. It is the time of the bang.

we were just like on the floor and then the room went like really smoky and I just remember running over to my dad

“I ran”, past tense, would be reliable.

erm I don't really remember how I got out

Her pause is noted as time to think.

The words "I don't really remember" are a signal that information is being suppressed by the subject. A person can only tell us what they remember.

erm cos I think I must have passed out like on the way out while my dad was carrying me but...." (Journalist cuts in)

Another pause and a need to explain why she doesn't remember, making it highly sensitive to her.

Notice the unnecessary words: “while my dad was carrying me”. These increase in sensitivity for the subject.

Statement Analysis : Dave Robson

Richplanet.net : Manchester Videos : 921, Part 1

Is David Robson truthful in his account of what happened at the Manchester Arena Foyer?

Journalist: You kind of saw it front on then the err and what did you remember seeing cos you were at a slightly different angle then.

This is not a good question. He is asked what he remembers seeing and the journalist steers the topic around to what position David was in. This may contaminate the answer somewhat but we will look to see where David speaks in the Free Editing Process, that is freely choosing his own words without influence from anyone else. The best question the journalist could have asked is "What happened"?

David: We just we were like at the top of the stairs

Where a subject starts their statement is important. It can often be the reason for the statement and show their priority but in this instance, it is contaminated by the journalists question. However, their position is noted.

and erm like I say my partner Jean

His pause is noted. Sensitivity or time to think?

'Like I say' is a self reference and an indicator that the subject is not speaking from experiential memory but from memory of what he said earlier.

I note the Complete Social Introduction (CSI). The possessive pronoun 'my', the title, 'partner' and name, Jean. This indicates a good relationship between the two at this point in the statement.

She she saw Millie and Laura come out and started waving at them

The repetition of the pronoun 'she' indicates that he is choosing his words. This may be because he is recalling what he said earlier.

Did he not see them come out? Did he only see Jean waving?

I note an Incomplete Social Introduction (ISI) but this is expected as Millie is next to him and already known to the journalist.

and luckily they started like running towards us

Why did they start 'like running'? Were they actually running? Or has David not seen them at this point? He did not say that he saw them.

'Like' may be a habit of speech for David. We will look to see where else it appears.

and the next thing it was just this boom.

A Temporal Lacunae, latin for spacing over time. This tells us the brain wants to skip over time. There may be missing information here.

'Just' is used when comparing two or more things. What else was it?

'This' indicates closeness just as 'that' indicates distance. The boom is close to him psychologically.

cos, it went.

His need to explain with "cos" why, makes it highly sensitive to him.

It goes beyond what happened but tells us why.

It was just white.

What else was it?

It was surreal, it was just quiet.

what else was quiet?

The word 'just' seems to be a habit of speech.

These three sentences are reliable on form.

And I saw Millie at the bottom of the stairs.

'At the bottom of the stairs' is unnecessary and so it is doubly important to the analyst.

Just ran down, picked her up,

I note the missing pronoun before 'just ran'.

A missing pronoun shows us that the subject is not psychologically willing to commit to the sentence.

Who ran down? Was it David? He does not say and we cannot say it for him.

Jean ran down, picked Laura,

Did Jean 'pick up' Laura? Did she lift her? Or did she choose her?

Did Jean run down after David?

Why does he not say "we ran down"?

we ran up the top

Who ran up the top? Were Millie and Laura in the arms of Jean and David or were they running too?

The top of what?

The stairs?

just in case there was summat else going to go

No one asked him why they ran up the top.

His need to explain with 'just in case', why they ran up the top is noted making it highly sensitive to him. Why would running up the top be so sensitive to him?

'Summat else going to go'

Go where? Up? Down? Off? He does not say. (Summat is a local dialogue, it means 'something')

Is his sensitivity to running up to the top due to fear?

How would he know it would be safe at the top?

and we actually ran until it was literally like a dead end

Actually is a comparison of two or more thoughts.

What is he comparing to ran?

Why not 'there was a dead end'?

I note that he uses the word "literally" which suggests that other things he has reported may have been figurative or more simply put, not "literally" fulfilled.

just to get out the way

I note "just" here, as a dependent word, meaning he is thinking of another reason other than getting out of the way.

His need to explain using 'to' is noted making running to a dead end highly sensitive to him.

and there was a man there standing two foot from me

Body posture shows an increase in tension for the subject at this point. Why is he tense?

Notice the unnecessary words "standing two foot from me" It is unnecessary and seemingly useless information so it is very important to us. A need to persuade?

Why was the man two feet from only 'me' and not us? Remember, pronouns are instinctive.

How are Millie and Laura?

Why isn't he looking at them?

face bleeding

Whose face was bleeding?

, *young girl*,

These are not reliable sentences.

Where was the young girl?

Was she at the dead end too?

How far away from David was she?

Was she with the man?

whatever happened to her leg

Is he asking a question?

Why doesn't he know what happened to her leg? Was it bleeding? Was it broken? Was it missing?

Why doesn't he say "something happened to her leg"?

and then I saw like Millie's legs

Did he see Millie's legs himself or did Millie show him her legs?

I note 'like' as a habit of speech.

Why did he see a man with a bleeding face and a young girl whatever happened to her leg **before** he saw Millie's legs?

And where is Laura?

I took my jumper off, Jean took her shirt off, just tied it to try to stop the blood.

Who tied what? The jumper or the shirt? Were they both wearing something underneath?

I note a missing pronoun 'she' or 'I' before 'just tied it'.

He is not psychologically committing himself or anyone else to tying the item, nor does he say where it was tied.

He has a need to explain why it was tied, making it highly sensitive to him.

Why does (someone) try to stop the blood but not the bleeding?

And then I just picked her up

'Just' is noted. What else is he thinking of?

Are they still at the dead end with the man and the young girl?

This is the second time he picked her up. When did he put her down? Is he carrying her?

and just said to her

Communicative language is noted. 'Said' is conversational and softer than 'told'.

'Just' is noted. What else did he say to her?

"look at me. Just don't look anywhere else just look at me"

Why did he not **tell** her this? This is incongruent with the words he used.

cause it was just, obviously, you can imagine, carnage, bodies and stuff.

His need to explain with "cause", why he said what he said to Millie makes it sensitive.

"Obviously" means the subject wants us to accept what they say without question.

And then we just I literally got outside

I note he self edits. What was 'we just' going to be? This is an indication that he is suppressing information, that is, the deliberate stopping of information of what he knows he should say.

He is thinking about his words at this point.

He uses the pronoun 'I'. Where are the others? Did he go outside alone?

Pronouns do not lie. They are instinctive and intuitive and we use them so often from such a young age. They are completely reliable.

Was he alone or not?

I note 'literally', which suggests that other things he has reported may have been figurative .

and just carried her all the way

This is the first time he says he has carried her.

What does 'picked her up' mean to him in his Personal, Subjective, Internal Dictionary?

Where to?

Did he know where he was going?

just away from it basically and Jean was with Laura making sure she was alright and that was it.

Were Jean and Laura not with them? If not, why not?

What was Jean doing to make sure Laura was alright?

'That' shows distancing just as 'this' shows closeness.

Note that "that was it" is unnecessary, which gives us an indication, since he was not asked if that was all that took place, that there was much else that took place and that he has the need to stop the flow of information and end it with "that was it",

Statement Analysis Conclusion : Dave Robson

Inconclusive.

David's account is not reliable as there is a degree of contamination to the statement so I am being cautious and not indicating deception. Millie spoke to the reporter a moment earlier with David present so her account would be fresh in his mind and the journalist steered the topic of where David and Jean were. Also David self referenced and we do not know what he said.

However there are issues within the statement.

He shows sensitivity to the bang, he needs to explain why it went "boom".

He cannot say that Jean picked Laura up.

He shows high sensitivity to running to a dead end and his reasons for doing so.

He does not reliably describe the injuries of the people at the dead end and I believe it is a need to persuade rather than report.

He does not commit to tying a jumper on Millie and it is highly sensitive to him.

The Comparison of Statements.

If we compare David's account to Millies, they both show sensitivity to picking up or being picked up.

David will not psychologically commit himself to the action of doing so and they both repeat it showing sensitivity.

It is very interesting to see that they have the **same** sensitivity indicator in **exactly** the same place.

They both self edit.

This is an indication that they are both suppressing information.

It is at the same point in their statements: **When they leave.**

It must also be noted that one year later Millie said she could not remember how they got out and had a need to explain why she could not remember, making it highly sensitive to her.

Millie:

*Erm.. my dad like ran over to me and like picked me up and then like we tied like jumpers and stuff like around erm the two like main wounds in my leg and then **we just he just picked me up** and then **we just like went ran outside** and then a lot of like the paramedics outside and just like strangers were just helping us really.*

David:

*And then I just picked her up and just said to her, "look at me. Just don't look anywhere else just look at me" cause it was just, obviously, you can imagine, carnage, bodies and stuff. And then **we just I literally got outside** and just **carried her all the way** just away from it basically and Jean was with Laura making sure she was alright and that was it.*

Statement Analysis Conclusion : The Comparison of Statements

They both edit themselves after the pronoun "we". I suspect they are suppressing information about what happened as they left the foyer.

Why would they need to suppress this?

Millie's sensitivity towards not remembering how she got out gives credibility to this.

I believe there is **deception** here.

Group 22

c Josie Howarth(61)

c Janet Senior

Jennie Howarth(19)

Jodie Howarth(13)

Summary of mainstream media's claims

A woman who nearly bled to death after being hit by shrapnel from the blast at the Manchester Arena saved her own life by tying a handbag strap around her leg.

Josie Howarth was in hospital for five weeks following the attack in May which also left her sister Janet seriously injured. The pair had been stood in the foyer of the venue waiting for their nieces Jenny, 19, and Jodie, 13, to come out of the concert when the bomb went off. In an exclusive interview, 61-year-old Josie relives that night and explains how she helped her nieces escape to safety, despite being badly hurt, lying on the ground unable to move.

She said: "We'd been sat waiting for the concert to end on some steps near the entrance. When the music stopped we stood up and went towards the foyer. "Then the next thing I know, there was an explosion and the merchandise stand blew to pieces."



John Barr's video shows merchandise stall completely in tact

"I knew something was coming, within 100th of a second there was a huge explosion. Flames came swirling in a circle towards me and I started to run." "I felt this blow in my leg but I kept running. When I stopped I turned and looked into this thing, this explosion, and just started thinking 'Oh my God, the kids'. "What I thought was dust then hit me but it wasn't dust, it was

shrapnel." "I somehow had forgotten in all this that I'd been with Janet, then I heard her scream 'Josie get down!'" "I tried to walk to her but I realised I couldn't, I looked down at my leg and it was swollen, like half a melon." "When I got to my sister my head went dizzy. Neither of us are panickers. I told her I need to get down, but she wouldn't let me. There were bodies and pools and pools of blood but somehow she led me away to another part of the foyer and we just lay on the floor."

"It was at this point that I realised she was injured too, there was blood coming down her right shoulder." "I was feeling really light-headed, my leg was like a balloon and there was blood pumping out of it." "I knew I wasn't going to be conscious for long so I thought 'what can I do?'" "I grabbed my handbag and took the strap and tied it as tight as I could around my leg." "That's what saved me. I nearly bled out as it is, the nurse told me if it wasn't for that I'd have died."

Josie, who runs The Wonkey Donkey Visitors Centre in Knottingley, West Yorkshire, with Jenny and her mum Jackie, says it was around 2.20am when she finally arrived at hospital. She had two bolts in her leg and thigh and had blood transfusion after blood transfusion because her haemoglobin levels were so low.

"The first surgeon told me that I had been extremely lucky because the bolt had just missed my artery but explained that I had suffered nerve damage," she added. "I didn't really appreciate this at the time because I was just glad to be alive but the nerve pain has been excruciating. It's a horrible burning pain, like someone is twisting my skin as hard as they can. I'm on an unbelievable amount of medication because of it, so much so it makes me sick."

Janet, who had a bolt removed from her neck, was discharged from Wythenshawe Hospital after four days but Josie remained in Bolton for a further four weeks. She is now home at the visitor's centre but knows there's a long way to go on the road to recovery. "I'm using a walking stick to get around, and I have restricted use of my leg, I keep pushing forward to try and get as much movement as I can, but I know I will never have full use of it again."

"Janet hasn't been doing too well, she saw more than me and couldn't help the injured and I know she is struggling with it." "She's been told not to move for three months so her injuries heal - we are both quite fiercely independent women so it has been tough being unable to do things." "We have low days but we have got to be positive, because despite everything we were the lucky ones."

“Jenny and Jodie are carrying a lot of guilt about what happened, beating themselves up saying if they hadn’t have wanted to go then we wouldn’t have been there. “Jenny says she felt something wasn’t right all night but didn’t want to leave because Jodie was enjoying herself. She feels if she’d just gone with her gut and come out then we wouldn’t have been hurt.” “I told them that they should never feel guilty, only one person has guilt to bare for that night.” “As a family we are now trying to pick up the pieces and stay positive, it’s affected us all in so many different ways.”

Speaking about Jenny, Josie said she will forever be proud of the way her niece responded to the terror and danger that night. “We are very close, when she was younger she was really ill, she lost the ability to read and write and missed three years of school. What helped her get through everything was the donkeys, which is why we opened up the visitors centre.”

“Because of everything, Jenny likes to have structure, to be prepared.” “After the shooting in Paris I decided to sit her down – I thought if she was somewhere and something like that happened I dont want her to panic, because if she did she could end up in more danger.” “I told her that I didn’t want to alarm her, but when she went to concerts she should always know her exits, head away from whatever is going on and whatever she does don’t come looking for me, I will always find her.”

Her quick thinking meant the pair managed to escape the venue quickly and safely, but then there was a long and terrifying wait for news of their aunts who had been just 10ft from the blast.

That evening Jenny, 19 and her 13-year-old cousin Jodie had been sitting on the opposite side of the arena from where the attack took place. She said: “We had literally just stood up and picked up our coats and our bags but before we could take our first step the bomb went off.”

“I’m the kind of person who would usually panic in that situation but having my little cousin with me meant I went into survival mode.” “After what happened at the concert in Paris, my auntie Josie had always said to me to know my emergency exits and if something like that ever happened I should always head for the clearest exit, not the closest. She said if we were separated I had to make sure I got myself out safely.” “While everyone else was running down towards the nearest doors, I was dragging Jodie up and over chairs, but we were able to get out quickly and safely.” “A really nice lady took me and Jodie to a Travelodge nearby and stayed there with us until my mum arrived. We were all really worried.” “We found out that Janet had been taken to Wythenshawe, and Josie was in Bolton. Thankfully Janet was discharged after four days but Josie was in for five weeks and we stayed with her the entire time. “The nurses and doctors were amazing, we stayed in

nurses' accommodation and their families had made up little wash bags for us with everything in we needed."

Three months on, Jenny says they are all struggling to overcome the mental impact of what happened. She said: "It's difficult, I feel kind of responsible because they wouldn't have been stood there if we hadn't have wanted to go to the concert. "It's a shame to feel that way, but when people so close to you are hurt it's hard not to, and I imagine a lot of people are feeling the same."

A donkey sanctuary in West Yorkshire has had to close while the woman who runs it recovers from injuries she suffered during the Manchester arena terror attack. Josie Howarth, who runs the Wonkey Donkey Visitor Centre in Knottingley, was picking up her nieces, Jenny, 19, and Jodie, 13, from the concert two weeks ago.

Jenny and Jodie escaped unharmed. Jenny is now supporting family and friends who are trying to raise funds to keep the business going. It has so far generated more than £6,000.

Investigation Notes

See *Manchester video 922*.

There is much impossibility within these statements. "Flames came swirling in a circle towards me", "I felt this blow in my leg but I kept running". She sounds like she is describing a Hollywood action film. It would be impossible for her to start running in reaction to a bomb blast. The speed of the blast means she would be hit before she even knew there was a bomb. All the participants seem to have a strong vested interest in keeping their Donkey Centre going. Was an offer of cash towards the donkey sanctuary a motivating factor in why they agreed to get involved in this? They apparently raised £12,000 to keep their donkey sanctuary going.

Here is a comment from a source who attended the donkey centre,

" The owner was taking us all on a walk round the place when she started telling us about how members of her family were caught up in the foyer at the Manchester bombing. she said that looking back, there was an overwhelming smell of petrol/diesel fuel in the foyer....it might be worth a visit to the wonky donkey sanctuary....some of her relatives were badly injured.....it was a very interesting day out, I ca tell you.. - p.s. she said that one of her relatives was hit by some shrapnel ... one was hit in a main artery and a hot bolt or something cauterised it as it cut the arthey, thus sealing it.....anyway... thought it might be of interest...she seemed like she wanted to get if off her chest."

Statement Analysis : Josie Howarth

Richplanet.net : Manchester Videos : 971, Part 1, 9:55

We don't know what Josie has been asked. It may have been, "what was it like?" Or "describe the bang".

It's bright like snow coming towards you

I note present tense but minimize this due to possible contamination. Under other circumstances, this would be deemed as a sign of storytelling.

Notice the pronoun "you". This can be distancing language.

.... Flames rolled and it was alongside us

It was "coming towards you" and now it's alongside?

you just tried to keep out of it's way

When the "universal" pronoun "you" is used where the pronoun "I" is expected, we look at what may produce it. If it is a situation that is "universal" or common to us all, it is appropriate.

Repetition can also produce it, that is, a situation, not common to all, but repeated often.

This situation is not common to all nor is it repeated often therefore it is distancing language that is produced by deception.

Note that in Statement Analysis, "tried to" means that something was attempted and failed.

She does not say "I tried to keep out of it's way".

Would it be possible to try and keep out of the way of an explosion?

there's people falling crashing to the floor, things people shouldn't see.

The present tense can indicate deception but PTSD can also produce it.

Notice the unnecessary word "crashing". It's important enough to the subject to say it even though it takes extra effort.

*They just ran through **you** like a...charging crowd*

The pronoun "you" is produced again. Not "us?"

...didn't take anyone with them they just ran.

We always take note of anything reported in the negative. It increases in importance or sensitivity.

The next thing I remember

A Temporal Lacunae, Latin for spacing over time. This may not be critical but from the brain's point of view, it wants to skip time. In this next section, she is speaking freely.

is my sister laid above me

Notice the passive language, and body posture that indicates an increase in tension.

How is she "laid above"? Is she floating?

and she asked me for my hand and I put my hand up like that and she squeezed it. I could see blood coming down her right shoulder and I said "Janet you're hit" she says "yes I know" and I thought "we can't go on like this"

Repetition of "hand" make it sensitive.

I note the communicative language, we look for inconsistencies. They are fine in context but she does slip into present tense with "says".

PTSD? Or storytelling?

so I remembered I had my bag which had a strap on so I pulled the bag forward

She has a need to explain with "so" why she remembered she had her bag and why she pulled the bag forward, making this a highly sensitive sentence.

It is also sensitive to due to repetition and unnecessary use. To repeat it again goes against the brain's law of economy where short is best, and "it" would have been suffice.

took the strap off and tied a tourniquet Janet held the strap

Repetition and unnecessary use of "the strap" make it sensitive to her.

and we tried to get it as tight as we could between us and I said to Janet in the end, "they'll come Janet, They'll come don't worry".

"Tried to" in analysis means that something was attempted and failed. They did not get the strap tight.

Where exactly did they tie this tourniquet?

ITV News report

Richplanet.net : Manchester Videos : 922, Part 1

I took my handbag strap off and said to Janet "can you help me tie a tourniquet on this leg?"

Notice the communicative language with "said". Did she not "ask" a question?

She does not commit with the possessive pronoun "my", taking ownership of the leg.

Whose leg was it?

And that's when I realized she were injured so she's trying to hold one strap and between us we managed to tie this tourniquet and I got the knot near the artery. And I thought, there, all we've to do now, we'd got the phone call the girls were safe we've just to wait.

Notice "that's" as distancing just as "this" is close, whether physical or psychological.

She has a need to explain with "so", in the present tense, why Josie is trying to hold one strap making it highly sensitive to her.

I note the passive language regarding the phone call. This conceals the identity of who called who. Why conceal this?

Statement Analysis Conclusion : Josie Howarth

Regardless of the potential contamination in "night of the bomb", there is a change of story and enough sensitivity indicators to indicate **Deception**.

In "Night of the bomb", Janet reported that she noticed Josie's injury while they were holding hands and then implies that they tied a tourniquet on Josie.

In the ITV news report, Janet "said" if they could tie it on "this" leg and then realizes Josie is hurt.

In both accounts Janet does not actually say who the recipient of the tourniquet is. This is deception, rather than to lie outright, it is cleverly worded to imply that something happened, that did not.

If there was no tourniquet, then they probably weren't injured to need it.

Group 23

Evie Mills (14)	Millie Mitchell (14)	c Craig Mills	c Alisdair Mitchell
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Summary of mainstream media's claims

Evie Mills suffered a fractured skull and wounds to her legs, chest, hip and wrist in the bombing. Evie was with friend Millie in the foyer of the Manchester Arena when the bomb exploded. The pair, who were due to be picked up by Millie's dad, ran back through the main concourse and hid in a doorway as they fled the carnage. Evie was "unbelievably distressed" when she spoke to her parents on the phone, but was comforted by two teenagers as she awaited treatment until they arrived (Johnny McGowan and Saxon Miller).

"Millie and Evie were going to be separated - because of their injuries - to different hospitals," Mrs Mills said. "These teenagers, we spoke to them on the phone and they said they'd stay with her. And they've kept in touch, they've been to see her in the hospital."

Craig Mills from Harrogate, North Yorkshire, posted a heartbreaking photo of Evie lying in a hospital bed following a successful operation to repair 'serious' damage to her legs and chest, and wrote on Facebook: "Without a doubt the scariest 24 hours of my life, the good news is the surgery went well."

14-year-old Millie Mitchell is still in a wheelchair after being hit by shrapnel in the Manchester Arena bombing. She was hit by shrapnel at the concert, spent 24 hours in hospital and is still unable to fully walk. Her dad, Alisdair, 43, was waiting outside the Arena to pick her up and spent a frantic seven minutes searching for his daughter after she rang him to say she had been hit.

"I was hit by shrapnel in the blast. It was so surreal it didn't feel like real life, everything I was doing was what my body was telling me, my mind wasn't thinking."

Alisdair was waiting outside when he received a panicked phone call from his daughter and then rushed into the aftermath to find her. He said: "I heard the blast and heard people saying there had been a bomb." "Millie rang to say there had been a bomb and she was bleeding but I just couldn't find her through the crowd for seven minutes."

"It was horrendous and not something I want to go through again. We are lucky as if she had left five seconds previously then it could have been a different story." "I was keen for Millie to come today and be in a crowd again so she feels comfortable with that in future and not worried. It will only be the second concert I've been to and I'm looking forward to the atmosphere."

Evie is hoping to attend Sunday's One Love Manchester Concert but Mrs Mills said the family has so far been unable to secure tickets - along with many other girls on the ward. "Evie can go, as long as we can get access to a wheelchair and crutches. The problem is we can't get through to Ticketmaster," Mrs Mills said. "It's meant to be for the victims - and the girls have got it in their head that they want to go." She added: "The hospital have been brilliant. They've really tired but they need to concentrate on nursing and caring."

Investigation Notes

See UKCT videos 815, Manchester videos 923.

Johnny McGowan and Saxon Miller claim to have helped Evie Mills. UCKT spoke to Johnny McGowan on Facebook, trying to find out who took a photograph of Evie sitting outside the arena in a blanket sending a text. But was told by McGowan to "look no further" and "stop snooping around trying to search for silly answers ... it most definitely isn't wanted"

The photograph of Evie Mills outside the arena with her father features her texting on her phone, yet a bolt is alleged to have hit an artery in her wrist. The injuries of Evie Mills to me seem unconvincing. Her father has set up internet pages to ask celebrities for free gifts. Claims of a fractured skull seem to be forgotten about in later news reports.

Evie was visited by the Queen on 25 May 2017.

It's unusual that these two girls do not reference each other in their accounts. It is as though they are both playing the same role. According to Evie's story her dad Craig was picking them both up. But in Millie's story her own dad Alisdair was picking her up. The two girls were taken to different hospitals, rather like Millie Robson and Laura Anderson. It is as though the girls and their dads were recruited separately and perhaps don't actually know each other. Or only became friends because they were put together in an exercise?

Group 24

Martin Hibbert (40)	Eve Hibbert (17)
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Summary of mainstream media's claims

Martin Hibbert, 41, from Bolton, had gone to the Ariane Grande concert with his teenage daughter. They left the concert during the encore in a bid to avoid traffic. It put them in the foyer at the same time as suicide-bomber Salman Abedi.

Martin shielded his daughter from the explosion, sustaining 22 separate wounds. One bolt was lodged in his spinal cord, leaving him permanently paralysed from the waist down.

His daughter was hit by just one bullet, and remains in hospital.

Martin Hibbert was just 10 metres away from the suicide bomber, whose eyes he had looked into, when the device detonated. He is featured in a new documentary to be aired tonight, Manchester: 100 Days After the Attack, telling the powerful and emotional story of some of the people at the heart of the events of that night and how they've coped in the following 100 days.

Mr Hibbert, who is due to move back to Bolton in the coming days, says: "As the blast went off I pretty much shielded my daughter from the explosion." "I sustained 22 separate wounds or injuries which were all either shrapnel or nuts and bolts that were in the bomb he made."

"It was just that one bolt that has kind've gone through her head which probably would be my shoulder.

"Why I could not have made it 23 really cause other than the one that hit her there she's not got anything."

Martin is now medically fit enough to be discharged, and is waiting for a suitable property to come available, before going home and getting on with a new chapter.

Since May 22nd Martin has spent time at Salford Royal Hospital, Southport Spinal Injuries Centre, and Sandpipers Respite centre. The football agent has documented his remarkable recovery and rehabilitation in an ITV documentary.

Investigation Notes

See *UKCT video no. 821, Manchester videos no. 924*

He was allegedly the closest person to the bomber that survived, with 22 pieces of shrapnel in his body. I covered Martin Hibbert's injuries in Chapter 7.

In the ITV '100 Days' documentary it was stated that 'the family' asked the programme makers not to identify his 17 year old daughter. Why was this? The time Hibbert spends talking about himself compared to the time he spends talking about his daughter is concerning to me. Most of his interviews are about his own plight, with little or no details about his daughter who allegedly had a serious head wound and was kept in hospital for months.

Hibbert claimed in the '100 Days' documentary that his daughter had only been struck by a single bolt, but that he received 22 separate injuries. It would seem that somebody does not want information being shared about Eve Hibbert. Why is that?

Was Hibbert really at the concert? There are no images of him at the concert that I have been able to find. When he describes the story about how he came to get tickets it sounds fabricated to me.

Eve spent 9 months in hospital and is now living in Bolton with her mother (Martins ex wife). Martin Hibbert said, "my daughter has been left brain-damaged and in a wheelchair but she has the same spirit as me. She can't speak but she can see and hear, and she writes things down."

Very little has appeared in the media about Eve Hibbert. I am not aware of any images showing her in a wheelchair. The vast majority of 'victims' have had considerable media coverage, so I wonder why Eve has had none? Is there something about Eve that must be kept out of public view? This made me wonder whether Eve was really injured.

Eve's mother is Sarah Gillbard and I located her Facebook page. Interestingly Sarah had absolutely nothing about the Manchester attack on her page and does not mention Eve or Martin either. Most Manchester 'victim's' have copious amounts of Manchester bombing paraphernalia on their Facebook pages.

I found out where Eve and her mother live, and in August 2019 decided to visit them. Eve's mother's car was on the drive and there were windows wide open indicating they were at home. I knocked 3 or 4 times, but nobody answered the door. I decided to knock on neighbours doors to ask if they knew anything about the Manchester incident. I only got a response from three of their neighbours and none of them knew that there was a Manchester 'victim' living in the street.

I left a camera running and after a few hours I returned. While I was away three people came out of the house. They were Sarah Gillbard, a carer and a girl in a wheelchair. They helped the girl from the wheelchair into the back seat of the car, then put the wheelchair in the boot and drove off. My camera was not close enough to see any injuries, nor make a definite identification. But from this evidence I suspect Eve Hibbert is in a wheelchair.

This was quite frustrating. What is the reason why Eve is being kept so low profile? Why does Sarah Gillbard seemingly not associate herself with the Manchester bombing crowd?

Bullets

Another curious thing about Martin Hibbert's account is the references in his media pieces to bullets and shooting.

Here is a quote from Hibbert from the 'Lad Bible' website, 22 May 2018

" I was on the floor and couldn't move. Twenty-two pieces of shrapnel had shot into me. My body was full of golf-ball sized holes. There wasn't a part of me that wasn't bleeding. I saw a leg lying close by and I remember wondering if it was mine and making an effort to look down. It wasn't.

My daughter was lying about five feet away, unconscious. Her head had been shot open by the shrapnel. I couldn't move to her and could barely breathe but I was trying to tell her, 'hold on, kid'. I don't know if she heard."

From ITV website, 29 August 2017,

Martin shielded his daughter from the explosion, sustaining 22 separate wounds. One bolt was lodged in his spinal cord, leaving him permanently paralysed from the waist down.

His daughter was hit by just one bullet, and remains in hospital.

In a Channel 4 interview with John Snow Hibbert mentions 'shooters'.

John Snow: "But there was concern there might be another bomb. That is said to be why they didn't come in, is that right?

Martin Hibbert: " they've said all kinds, they think there's a shooter, there's another bomber, what was it? "

In the same interview Hibbert refers to the Kerslake Report,

"You know I was promised the truth in the Kerslake Report, you know and err, you know to read that erm it was hard because you're thinking

are the thoughts that I've got and the visions that I've got, am I making them up? You know are they make believe because this didn't happen? This stuff that I'm reading like it's a different episode. It's not what happened that night. "

John Snow then asks Hibbert, "What did happen", and Hibbert becomes flustered by the question and does not reply with anything different to what was in the Kerslake Report. It is as if Hibbert is complaining that the event was not scripted as he thought it was going to be, but cannot actually say what he thought the script should have been. Was Hibbert expecting bullets and shooting to be in the script? Did the organisers initially plan a mass shooting incident which he was informed about but changed the script at a later date to a suicide bomber incident? Other participants such as Mille Robson have also mentioned shooters. Did Hibbert think it would be more macho to survive being shot 22 times rather than being hit with 22 pieces of shrapnel?

He claims a bolt severed two of the main arteries in his neck. There are only four arteries, two on each side. It is unlikely he would have survived with two severed arteries and no medical help for over 10 minutes.

In Hibbert's interviews he is more convincing than some of the other participants. I will note here that he has had some acting experience; he once appeared in 'The Bill'. Analysis of Hibbert's words hasn't flagged up persistent deception, but what we have noticed, is whenever he talks about what actually happened to him and how he got his injuries, his rate of speech slows down and he takes much longer to choose his words. Is he remembering a script?

In the '100 Days' documentary, Richplanet.net : Manchester Videos : 971, Part 2, 20m 45s, Hibbert states, "We've got that out of the way, what do we do next". He appears to smirk when he says this. Is this duping delight?

I sent Martin Hibbert the following Facebook message on 24 August 2019,

I am currently writing an evidence based book about the MEN 2017 incident. I've had many interviews analysed of the victims and many are unreliable and flagging up deception. Do you have any evidence that you can send me that would prove you were present in the arena on 22.5.2017?

Would you be able to confirm whether you have had any surgery or treatment for the on going back problems you were suffering prior to 22.5.2017? Also, can you give me contact details for your daughter Eve and her biological mother?

Best Wishes Richard D. Hall

I did not get a reply.

Statement Analysis : Martin Hibbert

Richplanet.net : Manchester Videos : 924, Part 4

Journalist:... and you were the closest casualty to the bomb going off that survived and you remember I mean lots of people sort of go "I don't remember" thankfully but you have full memory of the night don't you?

Hibbert: Yeah I mean obviously on and off but you know obviously err

"Yeah I mean..." is a verbal pause, time to think. The subject may be nervous about being on live television.

He uses the pronoun "I" showing commitment to what follows.

"Obviously" means the subject wants us to accept what he says. It's repetition is noted as sensitive.

"But" is to refute or minimize what came before it. He is minimizing "on and off".

"You know" shows us that the subject is acutely aware of his audience.

Is he thinking of where to start?

the police liaison officer told us that I actually bumped into the terrorist on the way out through the doors

I wonder who "us" is?

"Actually" is a comparison of two or more thoughts. What is he comparing with "bumped"?

I note "the terrorist" is not "the bomber".

I wonder if he apologised to the terrorist.

Notice the unnecessary words "through the doors". They may be unnecessary to the listener but they are important enough to the subject to make the extra effort to say them.

err which I obviously don't remember that bit but certainly going through the foyer

His pause is noted as time to think.

When we find the words "I don't remember" in an open statement, it is an indication of suppressed information. However in this context, the subject has told us what it is that he doesn't remember. We will note it as a negation. What is reported in the negative rises in sensitivity or importance.

Why is it obvious that he does not remember it?

Why does he start his account with something he was told and doesn't remember?

"That" is noted as distancing. He distances himself from what he doesn't remember.

"But" minimizes what came before it, what follows it is more important to the subject.

The word "certainly" indicates sensitivity about going through the foyer and the qualifier weakens the assertion.

There is no pronoun connecting the subject to going through the foyer.

"Going through" is not as strong as "I went through..".

and then hearing the the bomb go off

There is no pronoun connecting him to hearing the bomb. He is not "in" the sentence at this point.

The tense is again, weak. He is slowing the pace.

and then almost going into high pitched sound

This is a very weak sentence. Not only is there no pronoun, he qualifies it with "almost".

Who or what was going into high pitched sound?

and I knew instantly something terrible had happened

This is stronger but "instantly" weakens it. There is a pronoun connecting him to what he knew.

and then literally spent you know an hour you know

There is no pronoun committing him to the sentence.

"Literally" suggests that other things he reported may not have been "literally" fulfilled.

"You know" is repeated, making it sensitive that his audience would know.

knowing that I was dying and watching my daughter dying in front of my eyes as well.

Why does he use "knowing" and not "thinking". As he survived, would he not look back on it as "thinking" he was dying?

I note the pronoun "I".

I note the unnecessary words "in front of my eyes". Unnecessary words are to be deemed doubly important to the analyst.

Journalist: This is Eve your daughter, what were the injuries that you'd both sustained?

Hibbert: So thankfully I er I shielded her from the majority of the shrapnel so I suffered 22 shrapnel wounds errr all all bolts errr all across errr errr my body from head to toe errr the two

The subject starts with a need to explain but it is not apparent what he wanted to explain.

There is halting with the pronoun "I", showing stress for the subject.

He has a need to explain with "so" why he suffered 22 shrapnel wounds, making him shielding his daughter highly sensitive to him.

The "bolts" are giving the subject some stress with the halting on "all" and the pauses. Why is this part causing so much stress?

It is also unnecessary to say what caused the wounds as he has already said that they were shrapnel wounds. It may appear unnecessary to us but it is sensitive to the subject.

I note the hyperbolic language with "head to toe". This is also unnecessary.

Is this a need to persuade?

This is a very stressful and sensitive section.

The two more serious were one that hit me in the side of the neck and severed two of my main arteries errrr again I think there was a guardian angel standing over because

I note that he uses the possessive pronoun "my" with "main arteries" but not with "neck". Why might this be?

He has a need to explain with "because", why a guardian angel was standing over, making it highly sensitive. Why would this be so sensitive? Notice the angel was only "standing over" and not standing over "him".

I note that he said "again" yet he did not say it a first time during the interview. This indicates that this may be something he says often.

we were told that all all the bolts and shrapnel were travelling at 90 mile an hour so they were saying that that literally should have gone straight through errm and the surgeons were amazed to find the bolt in my stomach so it had gone through my neck and I'd swallowed it.

Notice the passive language with "we were told". Passivity is used to conceal identity or responsibility.

Who is "we"?

Why can't he say who told him?

I note the unnecessary word "all" which is repeated making it very sensitive. Would there be some bolts and shrapnel that were not travelling at 90 miles an hour?

Does shrapnel really travel at only 90 miles an hour?

He has a need to explain with "so", why they were saying it should have gone through, making it highly sensitive to him.

Notice "they were saying" is not the reliable past tense "they said".

More passivity noted with "they were saying". Who were?

I note his need to explain why the surgeons were amazed, making it highly sensitive.

He has another need to explain with "so" the reason it was in his stomach, making this highly sensitive.

Notice that now he uses the possessive pronoun "my" with neck. It is a change of language which should reflect a change in reality for the subject. What made "the neck" become "my neck"?

Journalist: Oh my gosh

Hibbert: Yeah

Journalist: and the other one hit...

Hibbert: and the other one hit me and severed my spinal cord

This is unnecessary to say. It would have to hit him to sever his spinal cord, however he is parroting the interviewers words so the sensitivity is reduced here.

so I've now a T10 complete spinal cord injury which in Layman's terms means I'm paralysed from the belly button down.

He has a need to explain with "so" the reason he has a spinal injury making it highly sensitive to him. The repetition is noted and gives it more sensitivity.

I also note the element of time, time is sensitive to him here.

But actually I didn't realise that at the time so err but I could obviously I was losing a lot of blood errm but my main my main thing really cos I I didn't think I was gonna make it and so I spent an hour basically making peace with myself and just thinking you know this is it err but

“But” is to refute or minimize by comparison, here the subject is minimizing being paralysed from the belly button down.

“Actually” is a comparison of two or more thoughts. What is he comparing with not realizing?

“That” indicates distance.

He has a need to explain with “so” but he minimizes it with “but” and self edits. The sentence is sensitive and missing information.

“Obviously” means he wants us to accept what he says, without question.

“I was losing” Is to slow the pace and is not as reliable as “I lost a lot of blood”.

He minimizes this with “but” and halts over “my main”

Why is he minimizing both being paralysed and losing blood?

He has a need to explain with “cos” why he didn’t think he was going to make it, making “my main thing” highly sensitive.

There is halting over the pronoun “I” indicating stress for the subject.

I note a change of language. “Knowing that I was dying” has become “I didn’t think I was gonna make it”. This is indicative of storytelling.

He has a need to explain why, using “so”, he spent an hour making peace with himself, making his thought that he wasn’t going to make it, highly sensitive.

“Just” is a dependent word, meaning the subject is thinking of something else.

“You know” shows an awareness of the audience. This is the second time this topic has brought it into his language. The topic of him spending time thinking this is it.

“But” here, refutes his claim of thinking “this is it” by proceeding:

I was determined to to stay alive just to make sure err my daughter Eve got out.

Can you know you are dying and be making peace with yourself if you are determined to stay alive?

I wonder if he tried to crawl or drag himself over to his daughter to be with her in what was seemingly their last moments.

He has a need to explain with “to”, why he was determined to stay alive, making it highly sensitive.

Notice “just” which is a dependent word. It means the subject is thinking of another reason he was determined to stay alive.

I have noted the Complete Social Introduction, indicating a good relationship between the two.

Journalist: How is Eve?

Hibbert: She's doing better errr she she suffered a a a really er bad head injury

His pauses are noted as a need to think and his stutter of “she” shows an increase in stress as does his stutter of “a” leading to anxiety.

“Bad head injury” is sensitive with “really”.

so she suffered one bolt got through

He has a need to explain with “so”, why she had a head injury, making it highly sensitive.

“Got through” where?

Repetition of ‘suffered’ makes it sensitive.

errr and unfortunately hit her err in the head

I note his pauses as a need to think.

I note the unnecessary words “in the head”. He already told us that she had a head injury.

and and it went straight through so she suffered a you know a catastrophic brain injury

I note his stutter over “and” as an increase in stress.

He has a need to explain with “so” why it went straight through, making it highly sensitive to him.

I note the third repetition of “suffered” making it very sensitive.

but again she's a little miracle herself,

“But” in analysis is used to either minimize or refute what went before it. He is minimizing her brain injury.

we're we're told we believe

I note the stutter over “we’re” and the passive language with “told”. This is to conceal the identity of those who told them. I note the communicative language with “told”. It being direct and authoritative.

He then self edits to change it to “we believe” which is weak.

that she's the only person to survive that injury to the extent where they've actually written a paper on her

I note "that" as distancing.

I note the passive language. Who is they?

"Actually" is to compare two or more thoughts. What is he comparing "written" with?

so that if anyone else you know suffers that type of injury then they know how to care and and look after them, so we're both little miracles really.

He has a need to explain with "so" why they've written a paper, making it highly sensitive.

I note "you know" as an acute awareness of the audience.

More distancing of "injury" is noted.

Statement Analysis Conclusion : Martin Hibbert

The subject does not psychologically commit himself to being the foyer.

There is a change of language that there is no justification for. "Knowing that I was dying" has become "I didn't think I was gonna make it". There is a difference between thinking and knowing.

He also shows high sensitivity to this. This appears to be storytelling.

The subject is **deceptive** about being told the speed of the shrapnel and that it should have gone straight through his neck.

He is deceptive about his daughter being the only person to have survived that injury and that someone has written a paper on her.

I also believe he is deceptive about the bolt going straight through his daughter's head as he shows high sensitivity to this. In the interview he gestures with his hand that it entered and exited her forehead.

His reason for them writing the paper is so that: They know how to care and look after them.

I would think that neurosurgeons and neurologists would already know how to do this.

His high sensitivity around his own and his daughter's injury would probably be expected in that situation, however deception can also be the cause of it.

Group 25

Lucy Jarvis (17)	Amelia Tomlinson (17)	Tina Tomlinson
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Summary of mainstream media's claims

Lucy Jarvis and Millie Tomlinson had gone to watch Ariana Grande perform, when they were both injured in the Manchester Arena terror attack. As they were leaving the arena through the foyer leading to Victoria Station, the bomb went off just feet away.

"I had just pressed call on my mobile to phone my mum," said Amelia.

"When the bomb hit it felt like loads of hot air. I thought it was acid so I tried to hide my face. I was thrown into the air and it sounded like water rushing into my ears."

"They think I might have blacked out but when I woke up the ceiling was falling in. There was fire and there were a lot of people unconscious around us." "Lucy and I had been blown apart in the blast. We got up, looked at each other and ran back into the block. That's when she stopped running because she was so injured."

Once the initial shock of the blast wore off, Amelia realised that her friend had suffered serious injuries to her legs and also began to worry for the safety of her mum Tina, who was outside the arena waiting to pick her up.

"I was thinking there must have been other bombs at other entrances," said Amelia. "I was worried about my mum and my nan." "My phone had been blown out of my hand. I needed to call her to tell her not to come near so I used Lucy's phone." "When I went to call I realised my fingers were hanging off."

Her friend Lucy, who is still in recovery a year later, was so severely injured that she was rushed off to hospital by paramedics. Accompanied by a Manchester Arena technician (Group 52), Amelia was able to find her mum and make her way to Manchester Royal Infirmary to seek treatment.

"They cut my jeans off me and my legs were bleeding," she said. "There were loads of shrapnel wounds on my fingers, my eye and on my face. They told me they were worried I might have concussion. "I was transferred over to Wigan so they could treat people who were coming arriving in such a bad condition."

Amelia, who was only 17 at the time of the attack, received surgery to sew her hand back together and had her wounds cleaned. Fortunately the shrapnel that had entered her shoe had not become lodged in her foot, instead bouncing off the bone causing significant pain and swelling.

Since the terror attack, Amelia has taken a different approach to life, quitting college where she was studying animal management, to think about what she wants from her future.

“I have good and bad days,” she said. “I have changed since the bomb but it has made me want to live my life a lot more.” “It has made me unsure of what I was doing so I have taken a year off to decide what to do.” “I have been to the arena loads of times since. I am absolutely determined to not let it stop me. It was a horrible night but I don’t think the actions of that man should stop me living the rest of my life.”

Amelia and her mum have chosen not to stay in the UK during the anniversary and have taken a special trip to Los Angeles and San Francisco to mark a year since her survival.

Two years on from the atrocity, they’ve been attending a specially-formed choir for people affected, and say they’re closer than ever.

Investigation Notes

See *Manchester videos* 925.

Watching the interviews, in my opinion Tina Tomlinson seems like a domineering mother.

Amelia states that her fingers were “hanging off”, I have covered her injuries in Chapter 7.



Amelia Tomlinson’s hands in May 2019 showing no permanent damage. Were her fingers really “hanging off”

Amelia has featured heavily in TV documentaries, and I have serious doubts about whether she was at the concert.

In the ‘Our Story’ documentary, there seems to be a need to persuade the viewer that Amelia was at the concert. Somebody felt it was necessary to film

Amelia and her mother in the car retracing their journey to the arena. They didn't need to do this with anyone else.

Nearly all the participants who have featured in mainstream media were mentioned by early June 2017. Amelia Tomlinson was not mentioned in mainstream media, that I could find, until 29 August 2017. Her friend Lucy Jarvis was mentioned on 5 June 2017. I suspect the late arrival of Tomlinson in media reports could be a clue that she did not attend the concert and I also suspect she may have been drafted in because of her acting abilities.

Lucy Jarvis was apparently more seriously injured, allegedly being in intensive care for over 3 weeks and in hospital for over 8 weeks receiving over 50 hours of surgery. They said there was a big possibility that she would not walk again. However it appears she has made a good recovery and is now walking. This is yet another recovery which exceeded prior expectation. I've not been able to find a photograph showing major injury, only images showing small scratches and a fixator fitted to her left foot.

In the '100 Days' documentary Jarvis makes the point that she was situated on the end of the row at the concert. Was this because she knew she had to leave early to be in the foyer? And when she talks about leaving she says "It didn't seem like we were the first ones". This sounds like she has a need to persuade us that they did not leave unusually early.

Statement Analysis : Lucy Jarvis

Richplanet.net : Manchester Videos : 925, Part 4

As the concert came to an end after the encore,

This appears to be quite heavily edited but we will note the sensitivity indicators and look at her account.

It's worth noting that Lucy states the concert and the encore had finished.

me and my friend got up straight away

I note an Incomplete Social Introduction. This indicates a poor relationship between the subject and her friend at this point. She does not distance herself completely as she uses the possessive pronoun "my".

We left cos we thought her mum's waiting for us.

The word "left" when used as a connecting verb, is an indication of missing information and we highlight it in blue as one of the highest levels of sensitivity. If we find that we have two or more "blues" close together in a statement, there is important information to be found there.

For example, if I say "I was at home and then I went to work", this is a straightforward sentence and statistically it's likely to be truthful using the pronoun I and the past tense. If I say: "I was home and then I left and went to work". This appears to be saying the same thing but has the additional usage of left as a connecting verb.

We *have to* leave our homes in order to go to another destination, it goes without saying. The law of economy in speech where the brain economizes, it will choose the shortest sentences to convey information. It is totally unnecessary for us to say we left one place to go to another and unnecessary information is deemed to be doubly important for us. It is extra language and it gives us additional information. Using left in this way, as a connecting verb, tells us that there is more to the story and there is missing information. In my mind, something happened at home before I left that is important enough for me to say *I left*. It may not be critical information but something happened that made the brain say those words. About 70% of the time it might be due to being in a rush or being late or transport problems but about 30% of the time it is an indicator of missing or suppressed information and so should always be flagged and explored.

The reason that the subject has used "left" appears to be that they were rushing to meet her friend's mum, however, she also has a need to explain

why they left with “cos”, making it highly sensitive to her. As the concert had ended, it was time to leave anyway.

We always take note when one claims to have seen, or thought, or heard, for another. It is usually an indication that there is a 'need to share' in affirming an activity: it is weak. The subject does not want to say "I thought", so she reaches for the weaker, "we thought",

Obviously the bomb had gone off and I felt heat, a lot of heat I felt really hot. I was only a few metres away from the actual bomb when it went off so I'm actually really lucky to be here considering how close I was.

Note that the word “actual” is used when comparing two or more events. What is the bomb or the “actual” bomb being compared to in the subjects mind?

She has a need to explain with “so” her distance from the bomb, making it highly sensitive.

I just remember being on the floor. I don't remember being blown through the air or dropping I just remember being on the floor.

Unfortunately we cannot determine if the subject was asked about what she remembers, if she was, then the sentence is fine in context.

When a subject tells you what they don't remember, in an open statement, it is a sign that there is information that is being suppressed. A person can only tell you what they can remember.

If she doesn't remember being blown or dropping, how would she know that she did?

Repetition of “ being on the floor” makes it sensitive.

I couldn't see very well, it was really smoky and I couldn't hear anything, it was a very very high pitched noise. I remember hearing my friend Amelia shouting my name, she was running back into the arena so I got up and followed her.

She tells us what she couldn't do, not what she did.

I note a Complete Social Introduction. This would indicate a good relationship between the two at this point.

Why didn't she give her friend a CSI at the start? Here, it goes against the brain's law of economy where shorter is best.

I note her need to explain why she got up and followed her making it highly sensitive.

Statement Analysis Conclusion : Lucy Jarvis

Due to editing, we can't be sure that the statement is not contaminated.

She shows high sensitivity to leaving the arena.

There may be deliberately suppressed information.

It should be noted that Lucy's account **does not marry** with her friend Amelia's.

Lucy:

I remember hearing my friend Amelia shouting my name, she was running back into the arena so I got up and followed her.

Amelia:

I also needed to find Lucy. We were forced apart the second the bomb went off but I saw her straight away. I didn't even think to check if I was hurt, and I don't think Lucy did either. She looked at me, and just said "Amelia". We grabbed each other and ran straight back into the main arena.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bbcthree/article/70d187b6-b48a-4a57-8195-fac2f4ebaddd>

Her story differs in 100 Days Documentary (Richplanet.net : Manchester Videos, Part 1)

5.55mins

*When the lights came up in the arena erm we just **cos** I was on the end of the row the stairs were next to me **so** we had to kind of get out **so** everyone else could get out and there was lots of other people going out as well it didn't seem like we were the first ones.*

This is a highly sensitive sentence. She has a need to explain why they had to leave their seats making it very sensitive.

This was not the reason she gave in the Sun interview some months later.

Repetition of "get out" make it sensitive.

Notice what she says in the negative. What difference would it make if they were the first ones? This could possibly suggest that they were the first ones.

7.39mins

*I just remember feeling really really hot and then you c..I dropped to the floor erm **cos** to be honest I thought I was on fire I didn't know what had gone on erm and I just looked down to my legs and I saw quite a lot of blood.*

She self edits and she was going to use the pronoun “you” which is distancing language.

In the Sun interview, she claims to not remember dropping to the floor yet here she says she does.

She has a need to explain with “cos” why she dropped to the floor, making it highly sensitive.

Notice “to be honest”. This can enter language for many reasons:

The subject has been less than honest or "forthcoming" prior to this,

The subject is being honest at this point, wanting to be believed,

The subject is now deceptive, calling up a strengthening word to buttress the weakness of deception,

I believe it to be the latter.

It is unnecessary to say that she “looked down”. To see her legs she would have to look down.

I note the negative, she tells us what she did not know.

Statement Analysis Conclusion

There are issues in this short statement but again it is heavily edited.

The fact that the story is different to the other statement speaks for itself.

Group 26

Lisa Arnott (42)	Jade Arnott (15)
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Summary of mainstream media's claims

A Christmas gift turned to terror for a Whitley Bay mum and daughter who were caught up in the Manchester Arena bombing. Lisa Arnott, 42, and her daughter Jade, 15, were in the foyer when suicide bomber Salman Abedi detonated an IED, killing 22 people. The pair were left covered in blood as they desperately ran from the scene.

"It was horrific, just horrific, I saw people lying all over the floor," Lisa said. Lisa had bought the tickets to see Ariana Grande in concert as a Christmas gift for Jade, a Marden High School pupil (near Tynemouth). They had enjoyed the performance and before heading for the exit, Lisa told Jade to wait up for 30 seconds as she put her jacket on.

"That 30 seconds saved our lives," she said. "As we walked into the foyer there was just a huge bang and an orange light, my ears were ringing, it was smokey. I saw people lying on the floor. "Jade turned to me and said 'Oh my god mam', we knew straight away it was a bomb and I could see the blood splattered all over her face."

Lisa added: "We were panicking, running to try and get out of there, I thought what if we're running to something else." Outside on the road a local couple stopped to calm the pair down and check to see if they were okay before they went to their hotel and called Lisa's brother to come and collect them.

On Tuesday morning they went to Cramlington Hospital where they were treated for blast wounds from shrapnel in the explosion. "I am still in shock, we were so close, we were there in the room," Lisa said. "It's just horrendous for the families who have lost people, what they must be going through. "It's something you never think will happen to you in your lifetime."

Investigation Notes

See Chapter 7 for the images of the injuries. The article in the Chronicle was published on 24 May, so the images were probably taken within 48 hours of the event. The article in the Sun newspaper is using the same images from the Chronicle.

I have looked carefully at the photographs of the injuries. They seem genuine, and the age of the colouring of the bruising seems correct for the timeframe. Can we be certain the tissue damage is genuine and occurred in the foyer on 22 May?

Group 27

c Robby Potter	c Leonora Ogerio	Tegan (11)	Ashley (17)
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Summary of mainstream media's claims

Robby Potter from Prenton, survived being blasted in the heart with shrapnel by the Manchester bomb explosion while waiting to pick up his daughter. He is now said to be in a stable condition in Wythenshawe Hospital in south Manchester.

"We took the kids into the arena foyer, arranged a place to meet afterwards and then waved them into the main hall. It was Tegan's first concert. I told her to enjoy it and watched her disappear. Then Leonora and I went for something to eat in Manchester."

"As we arrived back at the venue, I got a call from her saying Ariana was still on stage and asking if she could stay longer. I had to say yes, didn't I? What I now know is that meant she, and hundreds of others, weren't walking out into the foyer right as the idiot detonated himself there. I saw him before he did it. He stood out. There weren't many guys in their 20s knocking about. I assumed he was picking up a kid sister. I paid no attention, really."

"The explosion was a flash of silver light. It was blinding. And the sound was like gunfire. I suppose that was the shrapnel exploding out. It's hard to describe what I felt but it wasn't pain. It was just like being prodded hard in the chest, enough so I fell."

"I was unsure what had happened but I remember standing back up and there were bodies and blood everywhere. It was how you'd imagine a warzone. I looked down and I was full of gaping holes. I tried to stop the blood coming out of one and it spurting worse from another. I was like a teabag."

"I screamed to a group of girls - who were still standing - to run. I phoned Tegan but got her voicemail. I was telling her don't come out, find a policeman, but I was struggling to breathe. I'd started to run for cover but I collapsed. I remember lying on the floor and seeing my finger and it was hanging off my hand by a thread of flesh."

"It was a blur. A guy appeared saying everything was okay but he kept asking my name. I kept saying, 'It's Robby'. I couldn't understand why he couldn't remember. It was only later I realised it was a way of keeping me talking, of keeping me conscious and alive. I remember someone shouting that the paramedics couldn't get through and this guy with me was shouting that there was someone who wouldn't last much longer, and I realised he was

talking about me. I kept thinking about Tegan. I asked him to call her, which he did. I asked him to get her safe.”

“They got me out by breaking a table in the end. They used it as a stretcher to carry me to an ambulance. They said I was just in time. The doctors called me a miracle lad. They couldn’t believe I’d lived with that much metal in me. It was everywhere: shoulders, chest, legs. My ribs were red with internal bleeding. One bolt embedded in my heart. A hair either side and I wouldn’t be here. I was in a coma for three weeks.”

“But I know I got lucky. Although Leonora – who I got separated from in the blast – sustained horrific leg fractures, both Tegan and Ashley escaped unharmed. Recovery has been hard. I needed a plate put in my chest and screws in my shoulder. Both knees were ruined. I got told I may never walk unaided but I vowed I would. The lads at my amateur rugby club, Oldershaw Rugby Union Club, and Zeus Events in London raised money for treatment so I’ve said I’ll play again one day to say thanks.”

Jade Chandler, his eldest daughter, said she felt “numb” when her younger sister Tegan phoned saying she had been separated from their dad at the Ariana Grande concert. She also said she had seen footage on Sky News of paramedics taking him into hospital on a stretcher, which she shared with the ECHO.

Doctors who helped him through a three-week coma called his survival a miracle. And today, after being told he would almost certainly never walk again, the father-of-two from The Wirral is still defying the odds...

It was for Christmas that I bought my daughter, Tegan, tickets for Ariana Grande, and I don’t think I’ve ever seen her so excited. For five months she was counting down the days. She was 11 and she talked about nothing else.

I can now do small distances without crutches but, because I’ve lost feeling in one foot, I sometimes misjudge the ground and stumble. There’s a hill in a park near where I live, though. My goal is to walk all the way up, and I try every day. Sometimes I fall over and sometimes I run out of breath but I’m getting closer all the time. I know I’ll reach the top soon.

Investigation Notes

See *Manchester videos* 927.

I have already discussed Potters injuries in Chapter 7. In my opinion there is much implausible information in what Robby Potter states. His description of his own injuries seems unreliable to me, in particular not using the word ‘bleeding’ and only using the word ‘blood’. His description of the actual explosion too, to me, seems nonsensical.

Potter is another participant who we were told might never walk again, but appears to now be walking. As with other participants, my opinion is he has been furnished with some of the narrative and is acting out his role as a victim in a disaster drill.

Statement Analysis : Robby Potter

Richaplent.net : Manchester Videos : 971, Part 1 (Night of the Bomb)

These small sections are very likely contaminated but worth looking at.

And getting thrown back and then I said it's obviously the bolts that were ricocheting everywhere that made the sound it made a sound like erm a machine gun

Is he recalling a conversation here or was he thrown back by the bang and then commented on the sound?

37.49

You could I could physically see the blood squirting out of me and all that and I went "this ain't good this". Someone come tried keep talking to me erm I don't know (?) probably have tried using t-shirts to try and block the blood on me and the flow, it wasn't stopping.

He was going to use the pronoun "you" to describe a situation that is not common to us all nor is it repeated often. He realizes how silly it would sound and self edits.

He needs to qualify "see" with "physically". There is no other way to see but "physically". This may be a need to persuade.

44.21

Four of them tried to pick me up and they struggled and they had to get a few more people on me

Was he told that this is what happened? Would he have been conscious at this point with the extent of his injuries?

Richplanet.net : Manchester Videos : 927, Part 1 (BBC Interview)

We do not know what he was asked so this may be contaminated.

I remember everything that night what I went through everything. I mean it's probably only a twenty thirty second thing but it feels like an hour.

"That" is distancing, just as "this" is close.

Notice the present tense with "it's probably..." This can be an indication that the subject is fabricating.

The brightest flash I've ever seen in my life it was like a cloud of mercury exploding you just see bits of silver flying everywhere which is obviously the bolts and nuts he'd err packed into his bag and his body.

When an issue is common to all of us, the pronoun 'you' is used,

"It's horrible when you lock yourself out in the rain and you get wet!"

Something that is repeated often, can also produce the 'you' in place of 'I'.

If it is used in a situation that is not common to all of us, something that is not universal nor repeated often then it is distancing language that is produced by deception.

Notice also the present tense with "see" and "which is..". This is indicative of storytelling.

My girlfriend went flying hit the floor I felt something in my chest and as I started running down I felt a lot more shrapnel hit me

I notice an Incomplete Social Introduction with "My girlfriend" but it is not important in context.

I note an "activity begun" with "I started running down".

We note when someone reports activities that are begun, but without completion:

"Started running" instead of "ran"

The past tense verbs show commitment to memory and the lack indicates that he is not committed to his account, which resembles story telling rather than a truthful account, in the past tense, from experiential memory.

The shrapnel must have been in "rounds" for him to feel more hit him.

then eventually collapsed

There is no pronoun that commits him to the action here.

and fell on the floor

This is unnecessary and a need to persuade the listener.

but I found out that obviously had punctured my lung

and obviously had a couple of bolts stuck through my heart.

Notice that he only "found out" that "obviously had punctured my lung" and "obviously had a couple of bolts stuck through my heart".

"Obviously" means the subject wants us to accept, without question, what is said.

There is no pronoun committing him to the injuries. He is unwilling or unable to say:

"I had a punctured lung" "I had a bolt in my heart"

We cannot say it for him.

“Obviously” sounds like the perpetrator of the injuries.

The doctor called me a miracle lad. Even after the operation I don't think they thought it was still touch and go.

I actually looked at the errr the idiot the bomber.

“Actually” is a comparison of two or more thoughts. What is he comparing with “looked”?

I note his pause as a need to think.

He was only 10 metres away from me

Why does the bomber come first? Why not, “I was only 10 metres away from him”?

(unintelligible) remember his face to this day. I've never asked his name I'll never ask his name don't want to know his name cos you can't no point hating a man that's already dead.

Journalist: But you know it was him?

Yeah I know it was him.

Statement Analysis Conclusion : Robby Potter

Deception indicated

Robbie Potter does not describe the flash or the bang reliably.

He uses present tense indicating he is making it up.

He will not psychologically commit himself to the injuries he claims to have received and we cannot do it for him.

Group 28

Amy Barlow (12)	friend	Cathy Barlow
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Summary of mainstream media's claims

The three were inside the foyer when the bang occurred. Amy told the Press Association: "I just came out of the arena, and I was with my friend and my mum, and then I felt something hitting my legs – and then I ran. I saw the blood pour down my legs and had to sit down."

Mrs Barlow, a graphic designer, said: "When she got outside, we realised how bad it was."

Amy suffered multiple injuries on her legs and was struck by a bolt on her side, but outside people quickly rushed to her aid.

Her father Grant Barlow, 46, said: "The guy selling T-shirts used the T-shirts as bandages."

The Queen met Amy during a visit to the hospital.

Mrs Barlow said: "I think he was selling them outside, but he very quickly dumped his bag on the floor, ripped them all up. He was on the phone to the doctor, and he said 'get her leggings off, hold her feet up'."

She added that a trainee nurse, someone with first aid experience and a man trained to deal with trauma kept Amy talking and also looked after her friend until her parents came.

Describing the moment of the attack, Amy said: "I thought something had crashed into the building." Mrs Barlow added: "It sort of sounded like someone had thrown a massive firework at our feet and it felt like stones had been thrown. Like someone had chucked the stone really hard."

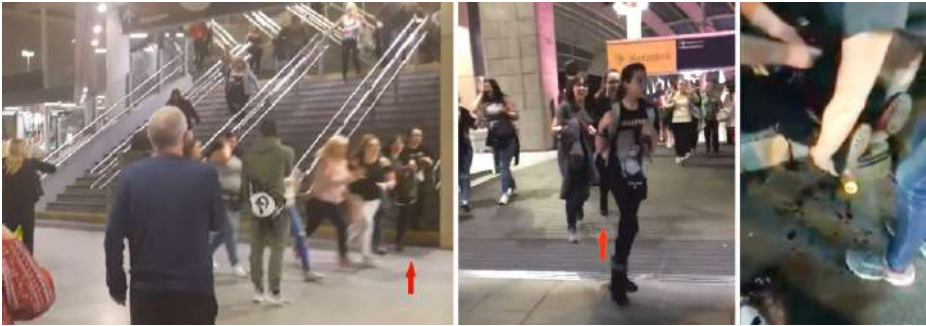
"But I think in the panic, we just ran... I just said 'Run', and we ran as far as we could, until we realised she was injured." Mrs Barlow escaped with just a cut on her leg and Amy's friend had shrapnel in her hip but is recovering at home.

The youngster is a big Grande fan – but her T-shirt in honour of the star was ripped off by medics as they worked to treat Amy, her parents said. Mr Barlow vowed to write to the singer and ask for a new one as Amy recovers in hospital.

Investigation Notes

See *UKCT videos 801, Manchester video 928.*

This group was caught in 3 pieces of video footage.



Firstly running down the Victoria Train Station steps (allegedly filmed by Zach Bruce), then exiting the train station entrance, (allegedly filmed by Andrew Yuill). In both clips Amy Barlow is seen walking normally and briskly without any apparent injury. In both clips there is no blood seen to drip onto the ground

Then some time later she sits down outside the station and suddenly blood appears on both of her legs. If the injuries were genuine, it would not be possible to run over 100 yards with your heart pumping without any blood being spilled.

It is my opinion based on this evidence that she was fitted with a device to allow fake blood to appear when activated. Mainstream media claim she had multiple injuries to her legs with a bolt going to her hip. It was claimed also that when she got outside a T-shirt seller helped her by ripping up concert T-shirts and wrapping them around her legs. The T-shirt seller, as shown in UKCT's video was Andrew Yuill, the same person that filmed her coming out of the station. Yuill subsequently raised money for Amy Barlow. UKCT points out that Andrew Yuill and Paul Reid (another T-shirt seller) are friends on Facebook, and there are claims they were both selling 'bootlegged' T-shirts. UKCT conjectures that the T-shirt sellers may have been recruited into the operation under a threat of being investigated for selling unofficial merchandise. Amy Barlow does not feature heavily in later media reports.

She was one of the hospital victims visited by the Queen 3 days after the event, and had a very sheepish demeanour when talking to the Queen.

This is an interesting group because their story is partly documented on video which has enabled me to compare the mainstream media version of events with the video evidence. It's possible to see how the mainstream story does

follow the sequence of what happened. They ran out of the foyer into the street and 'realised' the legs were injured, and got help. But the video evidence shows that the official story can only be partly true. The injuries are unlikely to be real, because bleeding cannot happen the way we see it in the video. Both legs would not suddenly start to bleed profusely after running a distance of over a hundred yards without any bleeding.

Group 29

c Andy Wholey	Demi Wholey (14)	Leanne Wholey
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Summary of mainstream media's claims

Andy and his wife Leanne bought their daughter Demi the Ariana Grande tickets for Christmas last year. The family booked to stay in Manchester on Monday night and it was arranged that Andy would meet his wife and daughter in the foyer of the arena after the concert. At around 10.10pm Andy text his wife to tell her to either leave the arena early to avoid the crowd or wait until it was empty to come out.

He said: "I didn't want them to get caught up in the crowds and me not be able to see them so I told them to wait. I found out later that their phones had died and they didn't get my message."

"At 10.30pm I heard Ariana singing her encore, and at 10.33pm I heard the loudest noise I have ever heard in my life. "It wasn't like how you hear it on TV, it was like a massive vibration and the whole building shook. "I was thrown across the floor and through an open door. "I knew straight away it was a bomb."

Escaping with only minor injuries, Andy said the mental scars he has been left with are something he will be dealing with for a very long time. Andy called his wife immediately after the blast and over the next hour he called her and his daughter dozens of times to check they were alive.

He described how he turned over bodies to look for his wife and daughter. He has been hailed a hero for the help he gave to casualties and for supporting police officers and paramedics at the scene.

Andy added: "When I couldn't find them I knew I had to do something. "Me and some other people took hoodies and T-shirts from the merchandise stall and attempted to stem people's bleeding with them. "In the back of my mind I knew I had to find Leanne and Demi so I just started to turn over bodies, first to check if people could be helped but I just had this horrible feeling that the next one could be our Demi."

Mum and daughter had thankfully managed to escape unhurt. Since the attack Andy has suffered from flashbacks and said his "mind has been wandering" back to that night. He said: "I keep trying to do normal things and it's tough to not keep thinking about what happened. "I went to Tesco to get some shopping and couldn't remember what I was there for, I had to just leave. "My mind is going back to the noise, and how much worse it could have been if my wife and Demi had come out when I told them to." Andy said his heart is breaking for those families who weren't as lucky. He said:

“Compared to what those families are going through, we will be fine. It’s hard to comprehend what we have been through, but hopefully we will. “Those families will never get over what has happened.”

Investigation Notes

See *UKCT video 803, Manchester videos 929.*

Andy Wholey’s complete lack of visible injury despite claiming to be very close to the alleged explosion seems miraculous. He claims he was there from 22:10. He was featured in a very early telephone interview with BBC news at 23:50. The purpose of that call appeared to be to refute people who had claimed the noise was just a balloon, and assert that it was a bomb and that there were fatalities. In the interview he states that he went back to his hotel with his wife and daughter after the events. However in another interview he describes numerous things that he did before returning to his hotel. It seems astounding that he could be featured on the BBC News as early as 23:50. It is remarkable also that he is featured again at 7:15 am the following morning on camera outside the arena. Why did Andy Wholey need to book a hotel in Manchester when he only lives in Liverpool?

He claims that he saw 20 to 30 ‘fatalities’.



Andy Wholey claimed he is the person on the right in this photograph, however Andy Wholey does not have a bald head so it would seem he is lying about this. The photograph was taken at 7:11am anyway.

I am not aware that he has shown any of his injuries and it seems he did not need treatment despite being so close to the bang. I have not seen his wife featured in any reports.

Statement Analysis : Andy Wholey

Richplanet.net : Manchester Videos : 929, Part 3

The tickets actually went on sale just before Christmas so like everyone else there they must have got their kids tickets for Christmas box errr our Demi it was her Christmas box she loves her so we got it. So what I done as soon as we got the tickets I pre booked the Travelodge at Blackfriars right near it cos, I knew one, it'd be chaotic trying to get out there cos when we've been before everyone rushes for the train station so I didn't want that, so I booked a hotel with the plan to walk them round cars already parked drop them off I'll go back to the hotel and then meet em.

Andy has started his statement with details of the tickets, I suspect he was asked about the tickets and how he ended up being in the foyer. The statement is uncontaminated throughout, Andy is speaking freely choosing his own words.

So I dropped them off, before it was getting busy and, they went in ,and II just went back to the room and that

Andy begins his sentence with “so”, in this context, I don't think this is a need to explain, I think it is a habit of speech.

I note a stutter on the pronoun “I”. He is not a stutterer. This shows an increase in stress for the subject and sensitivity to the topic.

Notice he says he “just” went back to the room. Just is a dependent word that is used when the subject is comparing two or more thoughts. It prompts the question: What else did he do?

and then about ten past ten, I made my way to the upstairs foyer which is a big waiting area before you go in right near the box office where the actual bomb went off.

In Statement Analysis we always flag time.

Note that the word “actual” is used when comparing two or more events. What is the bomb or the “actual” bomb being compared to in the subjects mind?

Now the the thing with this it's a public pathway to get right round the stadium from the station its ups and downs so there's no security there anyone can go there anytime of day so.

I note Andy's need to explain why it's up's and down's but the explanation doesn't make sense. I think this is a habit of speech.

I was stood pretty much where it went off

I note the inclusion of body posture signifying an increase in tension for the subject at this point.

"Pretty much" is weak compared to "I was stood where it went off".

and then one of the girls in the yellow arena jackets opened one single door in between all the white doors which is between the walkway and then the doors to the seats.

I wonder why he describes what the girls were wearing? How many girls were there?

We always note colour in a statement for possible sensory description. Sensory description is often a signal of personal experience. It does not mean that it happened *now* in the statement, but it happened at some point in the subject's life.

I note repetition of "doors", making it sensitive to him.

So I went over to her cos errm my daughter's registered partially blind so I dunno if you need to put that like

Andy has a need to explain why he went over to the girl, making it highly sensitive to him.

but I went over asking her, about my daughter you know cos the crowds how many's there was twenty odd thousand

"But" is minimizing what preceded it.

I note the repetition of "I went over" making it sensitive.

I note the need to explain why he went over asking her about his daughter, making this also highly sensitive.

His daughter is with his wife, so should he be so concerned?

so she said to me I could wait near the door she'd leave the door open talk to me so I'd see her as soon as they coming out

I note the communicative language with "said" which is conversational.

Notice the unnecessary words “to me”. The sentence would have been fine without them and they are important enough for the subject to make the extra effort to say them.

More repetition of “the door” makes it sensitive.

Did the girl really say “ You can wait near the door, I’ll leave the door open and I’ll talk to you”?

I note “talk to me” as more unnecessary words. Why would she need to talk to him?

He has a need to explain with “so” why the girl said all of this, making it highly sensitive.

Follow the pronouns. They are instinctive and intuitive and always reliable.

Why would he only see “her”, his daughter and not his wife?

There are enough sensitivity indicators tightly together here and ultimately his error with pronouns to indicate **Deception**.

If Andy is untruthful about talking to the girl at the door did she open the door?

There is repetition of “doors” at that point where he says she opened it, making it sensitive, so I would say it is unlikely.

so I texted them at ten past ten,

Just a moment ago, he said he made his way to the foyer at “about ten past ten”.

Which was it, arriving or texting or neither?

there was about 4 songs to go

How would he know how many songs there were to go? Did he count them all back in his mind to ten past ten? Had he seen the setlist and memorized it?

and I said I’ve got it on my phone there to show you I texted them at ten past saying,

Andy’s need to explain why he’s got the message on the phone is “to show you”. This is highly sensitive to him.

Did he hope that the journalist didn’t want to see it?

Repetition of the time makes it sensitive.

"I'm near the doors I can hear the girl singing Ariana errm either come out a few minutes early to beat the rush or wait til it empties out."

So I never got a reply off them whether it was the signal or whatever

I found out later the batteries were dead on both phones so that's the last message I sent.

If it was the batteries being dead, why has he thrown the question of it being the signal?

He has a need to explain it with "so" making the batteries being dead highly sensitive to him.

His explanation does not make sense and I note the distancing "that", with last message.

So it got to about half past and the singing stopped so me and the girl said "oh it must be finished they'll be out now"

Andy has a need to explain here that does not make sense. I will note it as the habit of speech.

The time is noted. Has he been talking to the girl for twenty minutes?

Did they both say this?

and then about two minutes later she started singing an encore and this is where I think this bombers got it wrong I think he didnt know she was doing an encore and he's come up there ready, people are starting to come out she's started singing again and I think if she hadn't of sang that song it would've been five times worse cos you'd have had everyone coming out.

So it got to about twenty five to I'm talking to the girl and there was the loudest noise I've ever heard the floor shook

The time is noted.

This sentence is not reliable. I do not believe Andy was talking to the girl.

There is no need for him to tell us, again, that he was in conversation with her. He has a strong need to persuade the listener that he was with this girl next to the doors.

If he wasn't with the girl next to the doors, where was he?

Why doesn't he describe the sound as anything more than a "noise"?

Why not "blast", "bang", "boom" or similar onomatopoeia?

Notice that the floor shook before...

I got forced through the door.

Would he feel the floor shake before he was "forced through" the door?

Would there be time for both?

I note the passive language. This can be used to conceal responsibility. Why not "it forced me"?

Was it not the doorway he was forced through?

across the walkway that goes round the arena and landed near the wall.

Weren't there any of the 14,000 concert goers that were leaving early to miss the traffic in that particular area when he was forced through? Was he not slowed by hitting anyone?

*Now I was under the impression I got straight up but going off the timescale my daughter said to me I went in looking for them **cos** I knew they was just inside sat a few seats down*

I note his need to explain why he went looking for them, making it highly sensitive to him.

Did he really go looking in the arena?

I note the inclusion of the body posture of his wife and daughter, indicating an increase in tension at this point.

but when I got in all that area was empty and everyone was down the bottom running out of the stadium

I note "that" as distancing, just as "this" is close, whether physical or emotional.

*so she said to me that was about ten minutes later **so** I must have been knocked out **cos** I've been to the doctors today with all this crap and they've said to me "you've got concussion"*

Notice again in this highly sensitive sentence, the unnecessary words "to me". Is this another need to persuade us that his daughter did say this?

He has a need to explain why he must have been knocked out and why it was ten minutes later, making it highly sensitive.

I note “this” as close. He was pointing to tablets on a table.

Notice it was more than one doctor that he saw. Did he need a second opinion?

so I'm wondering was I knocked out for ten minutes or something?

We always flag a question in an open statement. The subject may be floating it out to see what reaction it gets or he may be asking himself the question.

but when I've gone in there can't see em anywhere. So I start ringing frantic. I've got about fifty calls on there within seconds of each other wife's phone, her phone, wife's phone, daughter's phone no answer, so I come back up. walk through the doors and there's just bodies everywhere

Andy moves into unreliable present tense to describe a past event, Indication that he is making it up.

He drops the pronoun “I” before “walk”. He will not psychologically commit himself to it.

I am struggling to find any reliable content.

I mean as soon as I walked in I knew most of them were dead. So I phoned my mum and I phoned my brother

Did he phone his mum first? Why doesn't he say “then I phoned my brother”?

and I said to both of them,

Notice the unnecessary word “both”. A need to persuade that he phoned each of them?

“keep ringing Leanne and Demi cos there's been a bomb, it's gone off

it's killed a lot of people and there's no one here no emergency services are here yet everyones run round screaming”

Him saying to keep ringing Leanne and Demi is highly sensitive to him due to his need to explain why, with “cos”.

Notice the unnecessary words “it's gone off”. It would have to have gone off or no one would have known about it.

And at first my brother thought *cos* my and my brother have a joke a laugh he thought I was winding him up and I said "it's serious" and he said "well there's nothing on the telly".

What his brother thought is highly sensitive to him

What did his mum say or think?

Well I said "well it's just happened mate just keep ringing them *because* I'm going to try and help people"

Once again "keep ringing them" is highly sensitive to him and it is repeated.

So after that I was I was making a few people comfortable a few of us got stuff off the merchandise stall you know like hoodies and tops like under legs that were bleeding under heads that were bleeding

Notice he is not alone in getting stuff from the merchandise stall.

Why doesn't he say who he is with?

"You know" shows an acute awareness of the audience. We look at where it arises for sensitivity.

Notice the passivity with "legs" and "heads" that were bleeding. Passivity is used here to conceal identity.

Were the legs and heads not attached to people?

I mean the picture I emailed you when I'm bent down there I'm actually there was a woman well I say woman she was a teenager blood was pouring out of her neck *so* I had her head up *to* try and stem it and then two police come in and you can see one of them bends down to help me but there was still if you look on that picture there's still not one ambulance man there at that time *so* we was all like panicking we had nothing and then I started when when the ambulance people started turning up

Andy slips into the present tense to describe a past event, indication of storytelling.

He also has a need to explain why he had the teenagers head up, making it highly sensitive, and a need to explain why they were all panicking, making no ambulance men there, also highly sensitive.

and taking over a bit I still was helping a bit but then I started looking at people *to* see if my wife and daughter was under *cos* II starting thinking have they come out early *cos* I messaged them *so* I started looking at dead bodies and that

Notice that he has been “helping” people and only now he starts looking to see if his wife and daughter are there. If you were in his place, would you not look for them first?

We note when someone reports activities that are begun, but without completion:

"started looking" instead of "looked"

The past tense verbs show commitment to memory and the lack indicates that he is not committed to his account, which resembles story telling rather than a truthful account, in the past tense, from experiential memory.

I note his stuttering on the pronoun “I” showing an increase in stress and sensitivity to the topic.

He has a need to explain more or less everything, making it all highly sensitive.

orr or they could've been unconscious but I presumed they was dead they way they was looking didn't see them I looked again didn't see them so I started helping again and then it was about thirty minutes later I got a phone call off my brother saying phone my mum she's found them phoned my mum she said they're down near Next near the tram place the tram lines down near Next. So as I'm working my way down down the steps and that people starting to make their way up ambulance crews and that and they're asking me where everythings going on cos they was all no one knew exactly what was going on it was just chaos so I was directing them up then I went to the far end of the station the very furthest exit and there was a single police girl there and she had hundreds of people trying to get in for the train know cos they'd come right round the stadium she was up the wall she was she was only young and I said "they've left you on your own" she said yeah so I started helping her and she went and got a blue and white roll of tape you know cordon it off police and that and there's actually messages on my phone me with her trying to tell people go to the other station.

More high sensitivity here and a change of language. “Ambulance people” have become “ambulance crews”. I cannot see any justification for the change. He is making it up.

Notice that he is “a good guy”. The Good Guy Principle:

The need to portray oneself as "the good guy" suggests a need, which may come from guilt.

So I made it all the way back to my hotel cos when I got to Next they'd gone and I later found out my wife was scared so they made their way back to the hotel I got back there they was in the room they was all safe they was made up I was and then when I knew they was safe I was gonna go back and help out again she said "you're not going back in case something else happens".

The chronology is wrong here. Why didn't he go to Next first and find they'd gone, then make it all the way back to his hotel? Memory works from chronology.

He has a need to explain why he went back to the hotel and why his family made their way back to the hotel, making it highly sensitive. I also note a change of language, "my hotel" has become "the hotel". There is no justification for the change. He is making it up.

Statement Analysis Conclusion : Andy Wholey

Deception Indicated

Andy Wholey indicated for deception early on in his account and continued to lie outright all the way through.

He may be withholding information about where he went after his wife and daughter went to the concert.

He is fabricating his conversation with a female member of staff.

I don't believe there were any doors open to the concourse of the arena.

His description of when the bang happened is unreliable.

He was not forced through the doorway.

He was not unconscious for ten minutes.

I don't believe more than one doctor told him he had concussion.

I don't believe he called his mum or his brother.

I don't believe he went into the arena to look for his family, back into the foyer to help anyone, or helped a single police girl to stop "hundreds of people" who were trying to get in for the train.

He is lying about going to Next to find that his family had gone. I suspect that they went back to the hotel together and not separately as he claims.

Group 30

Ella McGovern (14)	Zara Wilson Patel (14)	Jenny Lee (24)
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Summary of mainstream media's claims

14-year-old Ella McGovern had just had the time of her life watching Ariana Grande at the Manchester Arena. She called her mum Louise to let her know it had finished, when there was a loud sudden bang and the phone call cut off.

Panicking, Louise called her husband Rockey, who was up in Scotland. Rockey explained to Rossendale Free Press that he had fallen asleep, waking up at around 10.30pm to around eight missed calls. His wife had told him that Ella said she was going into the foyer to buy some t-shirts when the phone had suddenly cut off.

He said: "Ella then rang me saying, 'Daddy, daddy, I can't move my legs. There's blood everywhere. There's been an explosion. I can't move', and then her phone went dead."

The dad explained his next moments of absolute terror: "I decided to get dressed, get in the car and drive down. I had to. I had family ringing me all the way down. I then met Ella and Louise at Royal Manchester Children's Hospital."

Rockey, who works in the military, explained that Ella had been taken to Manchester Children's Hospital by an "amazing" woman who looked after her and called the ambulance for her. He went on to explain that Ella was only about 15m away from the blast, and may have been shielded by other people closer to the explosion - which may have saved her life.

The 39-year-old explained that Ella has eight shrapnel insertions or lacerations on her legs, some of which have required stitches. He said: "She was in the foyer where the main explosion happened and from what she's mentioned people directly in front of her took the brunt of the blast."

"I think she was in the region of about 15m from the blast. I think both her ears are perforated. She had all the debris on her. She was absolutely covered head to toe in filth and blood. Pain-wise she is quite a tough little cookie but she's let out quite a few snippets of information about what she's seen."

"She was on the floor and had to brush other people off her to get out of the foyer area."

She wrote on her Just Giving page: "I will be walking Ben Nevis during the summer of 2017, or as soon as I recover fully following being injured at the Manchester arena. I had planned to complete the walk this May Bank Holiday weekend with my Mum and Dad and two cousins, Jamie and Sarah."

Investigation Notes

See *UKCT video 812. Manchester videos 930.*

McGovern is said to have had a perforated eardrum which is why she could not hear her mother on the phone. She was interviewed 1 week after the bang and her hearing seems fine in her TV appearance. A perforated ear drum typically takes 2 weeks to heal.

Jenny Lee and her boyfriend Josh Ricketts are alleged to have entered the foyer after the bang and assisted Ella McGovern.

Jenny Lee states,

“I saw Ella. At that point her trainers were more red than white. They were covered in blood. I stopped her and her friend and got them to sit down. She was shouting for her mum. I took her phone and rang her mum and phoned an ambulance for her.”

She then states,

“She had a lot of shrapnel in her legs. From what she told me, what happened was the explosion went off and it was the people in front of her who received the impact.”

It is not clear whether Jenny Lee saw the shrapnel or whether she was just repeating what she had been told by Ella about shrapnel. Is it possible that Jenny Lee only saw crisis actor blood and was told the rest? Like many others she does not use the word ‘bleeding’, just ‘blood’. I will add here that I find it unlikely that so many young people describe the fragments from a bomb with exactly same word “shrapnel”. It’s not a word that is commonly used among non military people, and suggests to me that whoever coached them was using this word.

She goes on,

“We left the corridor that goes all the way around, and that’s when it was obvious something terrible had happened. There was a lot of blood and people walking around.”

From this it seems that Jenny Lee has walked into the foyer some time after the bang and witnessed many of the participants ‘walking around’. Note, her boyfriend Josh Ricketts is not interviewed.

Is it just an incredible co-incidence that Ella McGovern’s dancing teacher knew Josh Ricketts? Rickett’s owns a dancing company, and put the McGovern family in touch with Jenny Lee some time after the event. Was there a connection between Ella McGovern and Josh Rickett’s before the

event? Does the dancing teacher work for Josh Ricketts? What is the name of Ella's dancing teacher?

In my opinion Ella McGovern comes across in interviews as though she is repeating words from a script, and she does not seem traumatised.

I've been unable to find information on where and when they exited the building and what happened afterwards.

Josh Ricketts runs a dancing tuition business. Why has he not featured in mainstream media reports? Jenny Lee and Josh Ricketts have since got married.

While investigating in Manchester the author spoke to Jenny Lee's mother and gave her a business card and asked if she could get Jenny to make contact. She said she would definitely pass on my card and ask her to call, but Jenny Lee did not make contact.

Statement Analysis : Ella McGovern

Richplanet.net : Manchester videos : 971, Part 1 (Night of the Bomb)

This is heavily edited so due to contamination we cannot say for certain if this is truthful, however, it is worth noting some points.

I just remember it like going really slow and there was kind of a wash of orange light surrounding the room and being really quiet because the sound was so loud that it perforated my ear drums.

I note the tense is unreliable with “going”. “It went” is stronger.

“Kind of” is a weak assertion.

I note the passivity, who or what was really quiet?

She has a need to explain with because, why it was quiet, making it highly sensitive to her.

I remember falling on my knees and just being really quiet

More passivity and the repetition is noted making it sensitive. Who or what was really quiet?

and kind of nothing even went through my mind

We always take notice of what is reported in the negative as it increases importance or sensitivity.

When speaking from memory, a person can tell us what they did, and what they thought. If they tell us what did not happen, what they did not see, what they did not think, we are on high alert for deception.

We have the additional word “even”. She is comparing something else.

it was just it was really strange and I didn't really see much but kind of erm just a few bodies body parts pile of muscle and fat or something bits of clothing and debris.

She tells us in the negative, what she didn't really see: much. However she refutes this with “but”, what follows is more important.

To be honest I didn't really think anything of it because my brain had switched off.

If she is honest here then perhaps she has not been honest elsewhere.

She tells us what she didn't really think. Again, telling us what didn't happen.

She has a need to explain it, making it highly sensitive to her.

So many people were trampling on me I had bruises all over my body just from people grabbing my arms pulling me out and standing on my feet.

“Just” means the subject is thinking of another reason she had bruises.

How many people grabbed her arms?

Where was she being pulled out of?

A lot of people were really upset looking at us because we were head to toe covered in blood.

She has a need to explain why people were really upset, making it highly sensitive.

Hyperbole is used to persuade the audience rather than truthfully report what took place.

Louise McGovern: Ella’s ringing me on my mobile constantly.

The scene cuts to Ella’s mother, Louise.

The tense is unreliable and I wonder if her mother did not answer her phone if Ella was ringing her “constantly”. It was after 10.31 at night, if your 14 year old daughter rings you, you pick up.

She’s being really hysterical, I can hear her friend in the background I even got to the point where I thought they were being really silly and maybe possibly have had a drink.

If Louise was asked to do commentary on what happened during the phone call, then this would explain the present tense entering. If she wasn’t, it would possibly suggest storytelling.

We do not know.

16mins

Ella: But because my ears my eardrums were perforated I couldn’t hear anyone on the phone,

I note “because” but it is heavily edited we do not know what is sensitive.

I wonder if she was passed to her father to speak to, as she does not say “my mum”.

Who else would she have spoken to?

LM: after 2 or 3 times of Ella trying to tell me she said “mummy there’s been a bomb” and those were the exact words she said and then everything just changed in my head

“Those” is noted as distancing.

Ella: “Please just come and find me” and she all I could hear was her shouting when she was shouting that’s all I could hear but I couldn’t hear what she was saying so I got really upset.

She self edits, and “hear” is repeated making it sensitive.

“But” is used to minimize, what follows it is more important.

She has a need to explain with “so” why she got upset, making it highly sensitive to her.

LM: Her jeans were full of holes and erm there was like part of her leg coming out of her right jean.

“Like” is a weak assertion.

Ella: It it was really bad because I had like fat hanging out my leg and blood it was really disgusting.

That was when I just dropped and I knew I had my mum there I felt safe but not safe at the same time but more comf..I had more comfort because I had my mum there.

She has a need to explain with “because”, why it was really bad, making it highly sensitive to her.

Can you have blood “hanging out” of your leg?

Repetition of “I had my mum there” makes it sensitive as does her need to explain why she had more comfort.

Statement Analysis Conclusion : Ella McGovern

Inconclusive.

While the statement is too heavily edited to be able to say for certain, there are issues that raise questions.

Why does she report what she doesn’t really see, doesn’t think and that nothing went through her mind?

Who else did she speak to on the phone if she couldn't hear *anyone*, not just her mum?

Was her mum asked to give commentary on the phone call or is she storytelling?

I think she was present in the foyer and I think she had problems with her eardrums.

This is what Ella said about her injuries around the 1st of June 2017

*The injuries occurred from the shrapnel and the explosion itself and me falling on the ground people trying to pull you out I've got bruises all over my body I've got shrapnel injuries down my leg I've got just *cos* it was a nail bomb, chunks of skin missing.*

There is distancing language with "pull you out" and she has a need to explain with "cos" why she has chunks of skin missing, making it highly sensitive. She and Stephen Jones are the only people to say it was a nail bomb.

Group 31

Hannah Mone (17)	Jess Mone (20)
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Summary of mainstream media's claims

Sisters Jess and Hannah Mone were at the Manchester Arena when a bomb exploded killing 22 people. They were stood 15ft from the explosion. While Jess was physically unharmed, Hannah was hit by shrapnel, which embedded in her body. Her hand was left badly injured. The 17-year-old lost a finger and has another that will never fully work again.

Investigation Notes

See *Manchester videos no. 931*.

I have already discussed Hannah Mone in Chapter 7.

Does Jess Mone have military training? In one of their videos, Hannah is talking about Jess and states, "you kind of went into army mode".

Hannah is seen in the video proficiently using a sewing machine, and states that she likes fixing things. This means she likes to use her hands in practical activities. Did she have an accident? The injury is real, but what evidence is there to suggest the injury was produced inside the foyer?

Unlike most of the other participant's families this family seems like a stable family and having looked at their Facebook profiles I am surprised they would be interested in Ariana Grande. Were they recruited because one of them had recently acquired a permanent injury?

This question raises an intriguing possibility which I mentioned earlier. If the organisers of the drill wanted to recruit people who had recently suffered visibly injuries, where would be the best place to find them? The simple answer is in hospital emergency departments. Did the organisers of this event have operatives placed in local casualty departments in the run up to the night of the bang, looking to enlist suitable recruits? How many people would jump at the chance of going to a free pop concert and receiving £60,000 just for the trouble of lying to the media about how they received their injury? All in a good cause of course. Is this how Adam Lawler was recruited and several others too?

Statement Analysis : Hannah and Jess Mone

Richplanet.net : Manchester videos : 931, Part 1

This is heavily edited.

Hannah: I definitely didn't think it was a bomb because I had it in my head that nothing bad could ever happen to us in Manchester. Nothing connected to me that it was a terrorist attack.

We do not know what the subject was asked. Contamination may be present so we must reduce sensitivity here.

I note the negation: That which is in the negative raises in importance or sensitivity. She qualifies it with "definitely".

She has a need to explain it with "because" showing high sensitivity but reduced here.

Why couldn't something bad happen to them in specifically Manchester?

Are there other places that she had in her head where something bad could happen?

The negatives are noted as sensitive but reduced.

Jess: What do you remember?

Hannah: When I think back to what exactly happened I still get erm it doesn't really feel real erm as in a sense it just feels like I've just dreamt it.

She self edits. What does she still get?

So we came down the steps and we were walking into the foyer

when you walked ahead because I thought I'd left my phone so I was stood for a couple of seconds

This is a highly sensitive sentence.

I note the element of time.

Why is the emphasis on Jess walking ahead? It's very sensitive to her as she has a need to explain it with "because".

Did Jess walk ahead because Hannah thought she had left her phone?

Why, in a large crowd of people, did she not wait?

If she thought her sister had no phone why wouldn't she wait?

Was she not aware of what Jess was doing?

If she wasn't aware, why does Hannah give the reason for Jess walking ahead?

Why doesn't she say: "I thought I'd left my phone and I stopped for a couple of seconds"?

I note tension due to the inclusion of her body posture.

I was stood for a couple of seconds

and then I started to catch up to you when erm it went off.....

There is a Temporal Lacunae, latin for spacing over time. It may not be critical here but the brain wants to skip time.

and I don't know what happened to me but I was on the floor and erm it felt like a blackout.

I note the negative (what she doesn't know) that is minimized by "but". What follows "but" is more important to her.

There is passivity with "it felt like a blackout". To whom?

Notice she does not say: "I felt.."

You you grabbed my hand you know screaming saying "run we need to go" and we started to run only then then I realized that I was injured

I note "you know" as an acute awareness of the audience, in this respect, the potential audience she is being filmed for.

"Only then" is a phrase that not only indicates the element of timing as very sensitive to her, but at the exclusion of all else.

This is unnecessary to say.

"Only" is a dependent word. It only "works" when someone is thinking of at least one other thing. "Only" is with "then" (time) which seeks to compare this time period with something else.

She is preempting a time of claiming (when) something happened.

Jess: So you don't remember turning round to me as you got up and screaming "Jess help me my hand" and holding your hand out to me?

Hannah: No I don't remember any of that no but I think that might just be I don't know if my memory's blocked that or if I was still in a daze where I didn't know what was going on.

There is something wrong here. If she did indeed say the words her sister has quoted, is it probable that between standing up and starting to run, that she forgot that she had said it?

There is **Deception** here.

She uses distancing language with "that".

She minimizes "I don't remember any of that" with "but".

She self edits and we see a hina clause where the subject has a need to explain what a daze is, making it very sensitive.

Jess: I kind of weirdly calmed down in the car erm you got more distressed because I think that was a realization for you that oh my God what's happened because you kind of went into army mode

Hannah: My brain started to like assess the situation and I just went "this can't happen, I've got a maths test on Thursday".

After so long in the car it started to...bring back the mem..the pain.

Whose car were they in?

I note the passivity with "it started to". This is to conceal responsibility. What started to?

She self edits and almost says "memories".

I do not believe she is speaking from experiential memory here.

If "it started to" bring back the pain, the pain must have gone at some point.

Why would the pain stop?

It was really high erm and it was starting to erm come alight that I had more than one injury. It was agony really.

How was it starting to come "alight"? This is passivity.

Why doesn't she say "I realized I had more than one injury"?

Hannah: I got hit with.. they said shrapnel so I got hit with shrapnel

She has a need to explain why she was hit with shrapnel,, making “they said shrapnel” highly sensitive.

on my little finger erm right in the middle it took a chunk out and there was only a little few bones left on one side erm and then I got a broken erm finger here up here erm and then I had to get a skin graft because whatever had hit my little finger had sliced off skin on my broken finger.

I got a deep cut erm which doesn't really look like a deep cut now but it's only you know just starting to turn back into my normal skin. I got a deep cut on my arm and then I got hit in the...bottom is the I'm gonna say erm which the shrapnel was actually in my jumper erm and ripped through my jeans so I got hit there erm and that was all the injuries I got.

There is high sensitivity regarding the skin graft and “deep cut” is repeating making it sensitive.

She distances “all the injuries I got” with “that” and she halts on the pronoun “I” showing an increase in stress.

It was kind of like a heat pain erm as in my fingers felt like they were on fire erm and it was just it was agony really

This appears to be edited as is it out of chronology.

Statement Analysis Conclusion : Hannah and Jess Mone

It is heavily contaminated and it appears that they have planned what would be discussed.

However, there is **Deception** present.

The subject is not truthful about when she discovered she was injured and I don't believe she was injured in the foyer.

Once again, like almost all of the other subjects, there is tension and high sensitivity before the bang.

Why would anyone be tense before an explosion?

Group 32

c Lisa Bridgett (45)	Ashleigh Bridgett (17)	friend
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Summary of mainstream media's claims

Lisa Bridgett, from Mynytho, Gwynedd, was standing just five metres away from suicide bomber Salman Abedi when he detonated a homemade bomb filled with nuts and bolts in the Arena foyer on May 22, 2017. Lisa, 47, was waiting in the arena's foyer at around 10:30pm to pick up her daughter Ashleigh, a student living in Manchester, and her friend who had been to the Ariana Grande concert. It is thought her mobile phone, which she was using at the time, blocked a piece of shrapnel - saving her life.

She fractured her right leg, lost her middle finger on her left hand and sustained shrapnel cuts to her legs and face in the attack and spent seven days in hospital.

Two years after the incident, Lisa revealed she will have to undergo further operations to repair damage caused to the inside of her nose from shrapnel which has left her unable to breathe properly through her left nostril.

But the managing director of Blue Water North Wales Ltd, a boat company based at Pwllheli marina, considers herself one of the lucky ones.

She said: "That event has changed everything." "I think about it every day. It doesn't go away and I don't think it ever will." "I consider myself to be one of the lucky ones as I'm still here because it could have been so much worse." "It's been a very emotional couple of years." "I have received counselling to help cope with it which is ongoing." "I tend to risk assess everything now if we're going places whereas before it never even crossed my mind." "To date I haven't found the words to express the way I feel about it." "I can never ever come to understand or come to terms with what happened." "My life will never be the same and neither will my family's." "This changed the way I look at everything, the things the bomber did were outrageous and selfish, to try and hurt anyone let alone mothers and their young children." "I and many others will be physically scarred from what he did, but we will not let it drag us down because we are strong and we will survive."

Lisa has now set up a just giving page to raise money for the Manchester Memorial Fund and has currently raised more than £3,000 having taken part in the Manchester 10K run on May 19 with her son Thomas.

Her daughter Ashleigh along with her boyfriend Jordan and friends Annie and Lawrence will also be taking part in the Abersoch 10k race on June 1 to raise as much money as possible for the Manchester-based charity.

Investigation Notes

See *Manchester video* 932.

Bridgett has already been covered in Chapter 7. If Lisa Bridgett did not lose her finger, this makes her a key participant in trying to prove that victims have been fabricating their injuries. Unlike Hannah Mone, where it is clear the finger is missing and therefore difficult to prove when the finger became detached, if Lisa Bridgett's finger can be shown to still be present, which should be straight forward, it would provide more proof of victim faking.

The author visited Lisa Bridgett's place of work in August 2019. She is the manager of a speedboat showroom on the west coast of Wales at Pwllheli Marina.



Hidden camera

I went into the showroom wearing a hidden camera in order to try and get footage of her hands. As I perused the speedboats, I noticed a small raised mezzanine floor where the manager's office was located. This office was not publicly accessible. I could see Lisa Bridgett through the glass in the office. But I was too far away to see if she had all her fingers. I rang the buzzer on the counter but she did not come down from the office, despite the fact she was the only member of staff present. I waited for several minutes looking at speedboat brochures and sitting on jet skis. It started raining outside and a man came in from the boat yard. He asked me if he could help me and I said I was interested in jet skis. He then told me to go out into the yard and I would be able to find someone there. It was raining! There I was, smartly dressed, potentially about to part with thousands of pounds and he tells me to go out

into the rain. This was not exactly good sales technique. I felt they were trying to get rid of me. I did not manage to film nor see the finger. The fact that she avoided me does not prove she still has all her fingers, but in my mind it made me more suspicious than I already was.

She states in her interview that when the bang happened, she was on the phone to her friend discussing what they were going to do afterwards? It was 10:31pm and she was collecting her daughter! I do not believe she was discussing what they were going to do afterwards, nor do I believe she was on the phone.

Statement Analysis : Lisa Bridgett

Richplanet.net : Manchester Videos : 932, Part 1

Yeah I was going to collect my daughter from the concert and erm I arrived in the foyer at about 10.20 errm and then I was on the phone to my friend and she errm we were just discussing what we were gonna do afterwards

This may be contaminated to a degree. She may have been asked something along the lines of:

“Can you tell me why you were there and what happened?”

Intention in speech noted with “going to” Did she complete the action?

We know that it wasn’t completed.

I note her pause. Is she thinking of what to say?

I note an Incomplete Social Introductions with “my daughter” and “my friend” but it is not important in context. She does use the possessive pronoun “my” with both of them.

I note a broken sentence: “and she errm” What was she going to say about her friend? Why would anything about her friend who was not there, be important?

I note “just” as a dependent word. This means that she is comparing something else in her mind. What else were they discussing?

With “we”, I wonder, does she mean her friend and herself or her daughter and herself?

Of all the things she could have chosen to say, why is her phone conversation so important and what was said?

I wonder what they were going to do after the concert at 10.30 on a Monday evening.

Does she have a need to persuade us that she was on the phone?

and errm the blast came from my left hand side

Her pause is noted.

errm I tried to kind of shield myself

Her pause is noted.

Tried to in analysis means that something was attempted and not completed or unsuccessful.

“Kind of” is a weak assertion. Did she really try?

Would she have time to react?

Either way, she was unsuccessful.

but I wasn't aware of what was going on.

“But” in analysis is used to minimize or refute what came before it. “I wasn't aware..” is more important to her.

The negation is noted. The rule of the negative is that what one tells us in the negative increases in importance or sensitivity.

I wonder why she doesn't say “I wasn't aware of what *had happened*”?

....I was approximately 5 to 6 meters away from the blast *ermm so as I say I shielded myself*

We do not know what Lisa was asked and so this may be contaminated. However, notice that she says: “as I say..” this is a self reference and an indicator that she is not working from experiential memory but from what she said earlier.

Her distance from the blast is sensitive to her as she explains it with “so”.

She reliably reports with the pronoun “I” and past tense verb, that she did, in fact, shield herself yet she is not speaking from experiential memory and earlier she said “I tried to kind of shield myself” which we know to be unsuccessful.

She did not shield herself, she is **deceptive** here.

with my arm which obviously had my phone in my hand

“Obviously” means the subject wants us to accept what they say without question, so we question.

Notice that Lisa herself did not have the phone in her hand but her arm did.

Why is her arm a separate entity?

Has she a need to persuade us that her phone was in her hand?

and then obviously walked off to the side of the arena erm

Did she panic? Was she in shock?

There is no pronoun committing her to the action of walking off so she is not willing to psychologically commit herself to it.

I note the unnecessary word "off". Would you "walk off" from a bomb?

Does she mean the arena here or foyer? She has already said "foyer", if she means the arena, why did she walk off to the side of it?

Why did she walk off to the side of the arena? What was she doing? Calling for help? Looking for her daughter?

I note her pause.

I came back to look for my err finger cos there was something wrong with my hand

She has a need to explain why she came back and why she was looking for her finger making this sentence highly sensitive.

Why isn't she looking for her daughter?

but my finger was still attached at the time

"But" in analysis is used to minimize or refute what came before it, what follows "but" is more important to the subject.

Why was she looking for her finger if it was still attached?

I picked up my daughter's car keys which I dropped

When did she drop the keys? Before she walked off? During the bang?

Why of all the things she could have said about what happened, has she said this? Why is this important?

Notice "which" that is similar to the Hina Clause here, she is giving us the reason why, without being asked, why she picked up the keys. This is highly sensitive to her.

Did she not drop her phone when her finger was hit?

and I was escorted out into the inner concourse of the marina the arena with some security guards.

I note the passive language with "I was escorted". Passivity is a tool used to conceal identity yet she knows who escorted her: Some security guards.

I note “with” between two people. Lisa and the security guards could not be further apart in the sentence indicating distance from them. The distance is not physical, it is emotional.

Why is she distancing herself from the people who helped her?

Was there another person who escorted her?

I note her slip of the tongue with “marina”.

She says she went into the concourse here so it’s safe to say that she understands the layout of the building.

So were you aware fully of the injuries fully at that time?

Not really erm I couldn’t breathe

I note her pause and I note the negation. Anything in the negative is sensitive or important.

If she couldn't breathe how was she still walking around?

erm my hand was obviously injured erm both of my legs.....were completely erm.....dripping with blood

“Obviously” means that the subject wants us to accept without question what is said.

I note the unnecessary words “both of” to emphasise. Was one of them not completely dripping with blood. I note the passive language concealing responsibility. Why not “My legs were bleeding”?

I note her long pauses between words. This indicates a need to think.

and ermI didn’t know I’d got a broken ankle as I was escorted out of the arena and basically halfway around the arena to get into an ambulance,

I note again her long pause, indicating a need to think.

The negation is noted, she is telling us what she didn’t know.

Repetition of arena makes it sensitive.

She has a need to explain with “to” why she was escorted halfway around the arena, making it highly sensitive to her.

I note more passivity with “I was escorted”. The identity of who escorted her is hidden.

Why doesn't she mention the injuries to her face that she would have sustained?

Due to editing it is unknown what the question was for the next part of the interview.

Ashleigh had rang me ermm I obviously couldn't take the call cos my phone was broken ermm she had left me messages saying not to go into city halls but obviously I was already there

The sentence is unnecessary and so they are always deemed as doubly important. The brain will produce them for a reason, they are important to the subject and therefore important to us. They go against the brain's law of economy where short is best.

She has a need to explain why she couldn't take the call, making it highly sensitive.

erm she went and found a policeman and she then got taken to my friend's house ...I think she probably just guessed at the end of the day

This interview took place long after the night of the bang.

"I think" is weak, as is "probably".

Why can't she say with certainty what her daughter thought had happened to her? They must have had the conversation.

erm I think there was such a rush of people leaving the arena no one was aware of what happened and I think I was probably one of the first people to actually get out of the arena.

Journalist: So with the phone being up against your head and the shrapnel did it go..where did it go?

Errr the shrapnel hit the bottom of my phone then hit my finger and then entered the side of my cheek on my left hand side and then entered into my right nostril where it stayed...

I note her pause indicating a need to think.

I note the repetition of "my left hand side" making it sensitive.

It is not possible for the shrapnel to hit her phone and then her finger afterwards and then her cheek without performing cartoon like physics?

Where did it go can you point?

Yeah it went in here and then passed through the back of my nose and came out here.

I thought it had entered into her right nostril and "stayed".

Do you feel lucky?

Extremely lucky. Extremely lucky. yeah.

What do you feel for the families of people who lost ...?

Erm.....it's hard cos I actually know some of the people.. indirectly that did die which is strange cos it we didn't actually know we were even there (inaudible) the people that we knew.

There is a very long pause before she answers.

This is a sensitive part for Lisa. She needs to explain why it's hard and why it's strange.

Follow the pronouns. "I" becomes "we". What is producing the pronoun "we"?

The need to "hide in a crowd"?

"Actually" is to compare two or more thoughts. What is she comparing with "know"?

How many of the people did she know indirectly?

She did not say "that died", which is a strong or "perfect" past tense, but "that did die" which is not a "past tense" statement.. It is "imperfect" (in the language of the analyst) because it used emphasis, highlighting the need to emphasize. This is often found in deceptive people who are, in this area, being unusually truthful.

This emphasis "that did die" which is technically past tense, was produced against the brain's naturally occurring "law of economy" where the shortest wording is used. "That died" would be a strong commitment.

She self censors with "which is strange cos it.." There is missing information here. It is after this that she uses the pronoun "we". I believe she is deceptive here. I think the first part of the sentence is reliable.

"Even" is a dependent word, meaning the subject is thinking of something else other than being there.

What she says does not make sense to me: “We didn’t know WE were even there....”

Why doesn’t she say “we didn’t even know THEY were there....”

She mumbles so I cannot determine what word is missing.

Errrm.. it’s just such a sad loss, it’s so unfair, so unfair.

Statement Analysis Conclusion : Lisa Bridgett

Deception Indicated

Lisa has a need to persuade the listener that she was speaking on the phone at the time of the bang.

She is deceptive about shielding herself with her arm that had the phone in her hand.

She does not psychologically commit to walking out of the foyer to the side of the arena.

I would be interested to know how the bolt could enter her cheek and nose without breaking her cheekbones and nose, and without leaving a noticeable scar.

There is suppressed information when speaking about knowing some of the people that “did die”.

Notes: As far as I know, there are only two participants who describe where the bang was in relation to them, one is Lisa (left hand side) the other is Millie Robson (behind). The others only describe the distance.

Group 33

Yasmin Lee (12)	friend
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Summary of mainstream media's claims

Yasmin Lee suffered shrapnel injuries and said: "We were in the foyer when the bomb went off. I was blown over by the force. "It didn't hit me until we got outside that I was injured. I rang my mum to tell her I was OK and I suddenly felt my leg burning."

"Shrapnel had gone through the back of my right calf. So I had to have a skin graft and was in hospital for a week." "I didn't process what had happened for months. It was coming up to Christmas that I realised I needed help. I'm still having counselling now." "But I've made friendships at the choir that I know I will have for ever. If you have had a bad week everyone understands and gives you support."

Investigation Notes

Yasmin Lee's story is similar to many other 'victim' accounts.

Group 34

Gary Walker	Maria Walker	Abigail	Sophie
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Summary of mainstream media's claims

Gary Walker, from Leeds, was with his wife in the foyer waiting to pick up his two daughters who were at the concert.

"I was waiting for the kids to come out. We heard the last song, and quite a few people were flooding out and then suddenly there was a massive flash and then a bang, smoke," he told BBC Radio 5 Live.

"I felt a bit of pain in my foot and my leg. My wife said, 'I need to lie down'. I lay her down, she'd got a stomach wound and possibly a broken leg." "I was about three metres from the actual explosion. I am surprised I got away so lightly."

Mr Walker said the explosion was by the door in the foyer, next to the merchandise, and that glass and metal nuts were left on the floor. He said he lay down next to his wife for up to an hour, until she was stretchered on a table to an ambulance.

His daughter Abigail, who was still in the auditorium with sister Sophie at the time of the explosion, said: "I had to make sure I had my sister. I grabbed hold of her and pulled hard. Everyone was running and crying."

"We were just trying to figure where everyone was. It was absolutely terrifying."

Abigail and Sophie contacted their parents by mobile phone, a moment Mr Walker described as "fantastic news".

Investigation Notes

See UKCT video 817. Manchester videos 934.

Gary Walker is another 'victim' who was very close to the bang, yet came away with little or no visible injury. UKCT pointed out his lack of concern for his wife. He stated that his wife was taken to hospital with a stomach wound, a leg wound and a suspected broken femur, but he gives TV interviews outside the arena and hardly seems concerned about her.

He claims in his radio interview that he was 3 metres away from the explosion, and is surprised he got away so lightly. He describes seeing broken glass but this cannot be seen in the John Barr video.

It's interesting that he says he lay down next to his wife for up 'up to an hour'. According to the official narrative, the foyer was emptied of all live casualties within an hour, and then sealed off as a crime scene. If this was a drill, the

'casualties' may have been told to lie down, probably for 'up to an hour'. Was he repeating his instructions when he said he lay down for 'up to an hour'?

I am not aware that Gary Walker's wife has featured in mainstream media. UKCT points out that Gary Walker only features in very early media reports. His TV interviews, in my opinion, were not convincing. Is this why he was not featured again after the first night? UKCT also pointed out that Gary Walker's TV interview is filmed outside the NCP car park on Blackriars road which is 600 metres from the arena foyer.

Statement Analysis : Gary Walker

Richplanet.net : Manchester Videos : 934, Part 1

As this interview took place a couple of hours after the event it is probable that he has been asked what happened. He is not interrupted so he is speaking within the FEP.

.....*People started streaming out and the next thing is a big flash didn't really hear the bang to start off with*

There is a Temporal Lacunae, latin for jumping over time. It may not be critical but it tells us the brain wants to move forward in time.

I note the present tense with "is".

We have a negation, he is telling us what he didn't do when he should be reporting what happened. This increases in importance or sensitivity.

I note a dropped pronoun. He is not psychologically "in" the statement at this point.

There is the element of time here "to start off with", this begs the question: When did he hear the bang if not "to start off with"?

big flash and then a woosh of air and just thought what the hell's that?

Repetition of "big flash" makes it sensitive.

I note another dropped pronoun. He still isn't psychologically "in" the statement. Why not?

"Just" is a dependent word. It only works when the subject is thinking of something else.

And then the a smell in the air

He self edits. What was he going to say but thought better of?

and then my ears started ringing I thought what's that?

Notice the pronoun "I" here. He is psychologically committed to what he thought.

"Thought" is sensitive due to its repetition.

He has already told us what he thought, to tell us again is needless and it slows down the pace.

And sort of looked back where the explosion was

Who looked back? He is not “in” this sentence. “Sort of” is weak.

and there were people laid out on the floor

Body posture noted as an increase in tension for the subject at this point.

turned round to look at my wife to see if she were alright

Once again there is no pronoun to place him in the sentence and we have high sensitivity here. He needs to explain his actions.

If he had to “turn round” to his wife, where was she in relation to him?

Why is turning round so important to him?

Why does he only “look at” his wife to see if she is alright?

Why not ask her?

and she said “no I need to lay down”

If she said no, she must have been asked a question.

so I laid her down on the floor and I’ve laid there with her

He has a need to explain with “so” why he laid her down, making what his wife said, highly sensitive to him.

I note body posture as an increase in tension for the subject and this is doubly sensitive by the repetition.

The pronoun “I” is present indicating a psychological commitment to the sentence.

Notice the emphasis on self: He laid her down.

How did he lay her down? Did he assist her or did he hold her in his arms and place her on the floor ?

“With” indicates distance between himself and his wife. This could be for many reasons.

Did he actually lie down too or did he just sit?

Did he not want to be on the floor?

Why did he not try and get help for her?

What if there was another explosion?

Could he not try to drag her out?

and I looked at my foot and saw that yeah my foot's got a ..got a gash in the foot

Notice the unnecessary words "I looked at my foot". It is needless to say this.

He would have to look at his foot to see it.

"Yeah" is a form of agreement. Why does he need to agree with himself?

Repetition of "foot" makes it sensitive.

Notice that his foot has got a gash in the foot, not him.

This appears to be a need to persuade.

Statement Analysis Conclusion : Gary Walker

The subject only psychologically commits to what he thought, laying his wife down, lying with her and looking at his foot.

He shows high sensitivity with regard to him checking his wife and laying her down and he uses distancing language when speaking about lying on the floor with her.

He does not say that he asked her if she was alright but gives us her reply as "no". To say "no" she must have been asked.

It sounds wrong.

It doesn't make sense that a bomb goes off and he doesn't even try to drag her away from it.

I don't believe he was injured.

Deception Indicated

Group 35

Andrea Bradbury	friend	daughters
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Summary of mainstream media's claims

Andrea Bradbury, 55, was yards from Salman Abedi when he exploded his suicide device in 2017. The retired counter-terrorism inspector was blown off her feet, peppered with shrapnel and knocked unconscious.

But her bag had absorbed some of the deadly debris. Andrea, at the launch of a campaign for increased security at public venues, said: "The bomber was directly behind me." "I had more than 12 wounds to my lower body and two in my upper back." "One missile struck my handbag, missing the centre of my back. I believe it saved my life. If it had not been so strong, I'd not be here." "My friend and I still can't believe we survived being so close to the bomber."

Andrea, who in 2012 received an MBE for police services, is backing a bid to bring in Martyn's Law. This is named after Martyn Hett, 29, one of 22 victims who died after the Ariana Grande concert, and would force all venues and public spaces to have security plans.

She added: "Not every terrorist attack can be prevented but the public do expect basic procedures are in place to keep us all safer." Andrea was at the Arena with a friend to collect their teenage daughters, who were both unhurt.

Investigation Notes

Andrea Bradbury's name only appeared in the media in 2019 in relation to the Manchester bombing. I am very doubtful about whether she was present in the foyer and suspect her involvement has been fabricated in order to engineer a useful fake witness at the inquest, trial or public enquiry or perhaps to be used as an advocate for the Martyn's Law psychological operation. Her addition to the participant list has an ulterior political objective and I attach zero credibility to her narrative. Because of this I was reluctant to add her to the participant database, and even more reluctant to add her as an 'injured' participant. I have compromised and added her as an un-injured participant.

Group 36

Fiona Cook	Alex Cook
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Summary of mainstream media's claims

Fiona Cook, 46, travelled from Sunderland to see the Ariana Grande gig with son Alex, 17, who has learning difficulties. Manchester attack witness and her son missed the arena explosion when she stopped to tie her shoelaces just moments before suicide bomb was detonated yards away.

The pair were set to leave via a disabled exit, but Fiona decided to let the crowds pass when she noticed a loose knot in her shoe. Fiona told *The Sun*: "I noticed my shoelace was undone at the end of the concert. I thought, 'I'll stop and tie it and we'll wait.'" "I said to my son Alex, 'There's no need to run.'" "But as I stood up there was this explosion. You could feel the movement of it, a blast through the door."

"People were screaming. We were going to go out of the disabled entrance, out of the one near the box office." "I said, 'If we run now we'll get caught up in the crush.' We were just terrified. We headed back to the hotel." "There was people injured, we could see them carrying bodies, it was just awful, awful. "Because Alex enjoyed [the concert] so much we held back."

Alex, wearing an Ariana Grande top, added: "It was so frightening. I was crying."

Fiona said: "There was kids waiting for their parents and parents trying to find their children. It's so frightening. Alex was so brave. He kept holding my hand and walking."

Investigation Notes

From the description it seems that they were probably on the concourse side of the arena doors, but quite close to the bang location. It's uncertain whether they were just concert goers or participants.

Group 37

Abby Mullen	Lisa Kane (mother)
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Summary of mainstream media's claims

This participant's story is based on an internet message she allegedly posted, which read as follows,

Internet post by Abbey Mullen,

"Just out of the Ariana Grande Concert in Manchester, I thought we would leave second before the last song finished in order to get home quicker instead of waiting loner for a taxi, As we where leaving a bomb or explosion went off centimetres infront of me.

Peoples skin/blood&Feces where everywhere including in my hair & on my bag, I'm still finding bits of god knows what in my hair. I am fine & back in my hotel I hope everyone involved and in front of me is okay. We are being told it was a balloon/sound system but I can assure you it was not, You never ever expect these tings too happen too you but this proves it can happen to anybody.

That sound, The blood & those who where running around clueless with body parts & bits of skin missing will not be leaving my mind any time soon or the minds of those involved. Again, Hope everyone is alright I am very,Very luck too be where I am just now I understand these images might be upsetting however I feel as though people should know what happened."

Investigation Notes

I am sceptical about whether she has written this on her own. There is a need to persuade that the bang was not caused by something mundane.

If she left before the last song ended she would have been well clear of the foyer when the bang occurred. Claims of skin and faeces are not corroborated in any photographs.

Statement Analysis : Abby Mullen and Lisa Kane

Although this is not spoken words, we can still apply the principles of Statement Analysis to this Facebook post. Please note that it has been copied exactly as it appeared when posted.

Abby Mullen

Just out of The Ariana Grande Concert in Manchester

This shows us the subject's priority. Notice the dropped pronoun. Who is just out?

Is it the pronoun "I" or "we" that is missing?

This is a common occurrence in Facebook posts or Tweets. We will pay attention to where the pronouns are dropped and where they appear.

I note that she does not begin with the pronoun "I" which reduces the commitment to the statement.

Notice the uppercase letters that appear here. She has taken the time to use them.

,I thought we would leave seconds before the last song finished

This is not the same as "We left before the last song finished". This sentence goes against the brain's law of economy where shortest is best and gets to the point.

Notice the pronoun "I" is present.

Did Abby make the decision for herself and the person she was with?

When did she think this?

Why "seconds" before?

When they were leaving, did she know there was only seconds left?

in order too get home quicker instead of waiting longer for a taxi,

We highlight in blue as one of the highest levels of sensitivity words such as:

Because,since, therefore, as,in order to etc.

When these words appear in a statement giving us the reason why something was done, it is an indication that the subject has a need to explain what was done, said, thought etc.

It goes beyond what happened and tells us why. What is being explained is highly sensitive to the subject.

Leaving seconds before the last song finished is highly sensitive.

Why did she not say “cos”? Why the formality of “in order to”?

I note the unnecessary words, “instead of waiting longer for a taxi”. It is needless to say this and so important to us. It is, in effect, another need to explain.

Notice that “to” is “too”. Is this the first correction on an autocorrect?

As we where leaving a bomb or explosion went off centimetres in front of me.

Follow the pronouns - did it not go off in front of her friend too?

I find it hard to believe that auto correct would spell “centimetres” instead of “metres”. Would it not, at least suggest a word beginning with ‘m’?

Surely she does not mean it literally?

Also notice that “were” is “where”. Again is this just bad spelling?

Peoples skin/blood&Feces where everywhere including in my hair and on my bag,I'm still finding bits of God knows what in my hair.I am fine & back in my hotel

Repetition of “in my hair” makes it sensitive. The brain produces it over and over for a reason.

Notice she says “I am fine” not “we are fine”, “my hotel” not “our hotel”. Why is she alone here?

Why did she not mention the hotel earlier? Why did she say “home”?

I hope everyone involved and in front of me is okay.

I note the unnecessary words “and in front of me”. They are important to the subject.

This is the second time she has used these words so it’s sensitive to her.

Was Abby alone when the bang happened? Where is the other person?

We are being told it was a balloon/sound system but I can assure you it was not

By “we” does she mean her and the person she is with, or the public?

I note present tense is used here as well as passive language. Passivity is sometimes used to conceal identity or responsibility.

Who is telling who it was a balloon/sound system?

If she means the media, I can understand the passivity and present tense. A news report will be reporting to everyone (we) at that moment (present tense). However, the media do not report such stories as “we are receiving reports of an explosion that was a balloon or sound system”.

Could she be referring to tweets or facebook posts? Did someone actually report that a balloon had popped at a concert?

The use of present tense to describe a past event can indicate that the subject is making it up.

“But” is used to minimize here, what follows “but” is more important to the subject.

Why the need to tell us what it was not?

Notice how well she produces this sentence but yet the rest of the punctuation is poor and the autocorrect is suspect.

,You never ever expect these things too happen too you but this proves it can happen too anybody.

“This” shows closeness, just as “that” shows distance. She is holding the event psychologically close to her.

That sound, The blood & those who where running around clueless with body parts and bits of skin missing will not be leaving my mind any time soon or the minds of those involved.

“That” shows distance, she is distancing herself psychologically from the sound.

Were people really running around clueless with missing body parts?

Would you run if you had a missing limb?

Although it is a fair assumption, how does she know what “the minds of those involved” think?

Again, Hope everyone is alright

Notice the dropped pronoun "I". Does she really hope everyone is alright?

I am very, Very lucky too to be where I am right now

What about the person she was with?

I understand these images might be upsetting however I feel as though people should know what happened.

Again notice how well she says this yet cannot spell "to" or "were".

Why are they "images" and not "photos" or "pictures"?

Statement Analysis Conclusion : Abby Mullen

The present tense language used by Abby to describe being told that it was a balloon/speaker makes me wonder if she is referring to the arena staff that her mother speaks about in her Facebook post (see below). Even that doesn't justify the present tense usage. She may be making this up.

It should be noted that Abby was at the concert with her mum, Lisa, and she left with her as well.

She does not mention her mum except using the pronoun "we" with deciding to leave and leaving.

It is very strange that she does not connect her mother to her statement. I wondered if she might be ashamed to be seen at a concert with her mum on social media but she has plenty of photos of herself with her mum.

Her location or the location of others is sensitive to her, "in front of me".

I don't know what to make of her claim of "centimetres".

Her reason for leaving early is highly sensitive to her like many others who also need to explain why they were in the foyer at the time of the bang. I cannot say with certainty whether it is because they all find the timing of their arrival unlucky or whether they had to be on time.

In my opinion, it is not entirely out of the question that Abby had help writing this post. The grammatical mistakes are incongruent with some of the language used and I would expect a young girl who was caught up in a bomb attack to be talking about being with her mum.

I believe she is **deceptive**.

Lisa Kane

Facebook post:

1 of the best days of my life turned into the scariest days of my life

Lisa does not start with the pronoun “I” which statistically reduces the commitment to what follows.

thanks to the staff at the arena for telling me I was being stupid it was just a balloon bursting

This appears to be Lisa’s priority.

I note the communicative language with “telling”. This is authoritative and direct.

Would the staff working at the end of a concert tell a guest that she was “being stupid”?

and they told me to walk back out the door i got blown back in from

Again the communicative language with “told” being authoritative.

Did they, not only, tell her she was stupid but also tell her to walk out the door? At this point, aren’t there people running around screaming covered in blood? Why would the staff be so rude to a guest while there is clearly chaos around them all. We can see from the videos taken in the arena that just seconds after the bang, the screams start from the foyer end of the arena.

Did they not see her, and others, blown through the doors?

I am following the pronouns and Lisa is alone during this. Was Abby not blown through the door?

I told them it was a bomb and about 5 workers laughed

More communicative language with “told”.

How did she tell the 5 workers? Were they together in a group? Why are they being so rude to her? They told her and she told them. I wonder if this was an argument? Would there be time for an argument?

I note a change of language. “Staff” have become “workers” if there is no justification for the change it may be that she is making it up.

They were “staff” when *they told her* she was being stupid, it was a balloon, to walk back through the door. They were “workers” when *she told them* it was a bomb and they laughed.

Is there justification in context?

While this conversation is taking place there should be smoke, people screaming and running. The staff would see this and be acting on it surely and not telling a guest she was stupid.

got to the hotel covered in blood

Who did? There is no pronoun connecting the actions of going to the hotel or being covered in blood.

Was she not covered in blood at the arena when she was perhaps arguing with staff?

Perhaps she didn't notice until she got to the hotel.

abby covered in people's skin people's body fluids

I note the repetition of “people's” making it sensitive. Was Abby not covered in blood too?

Were they not together at the time of the bang?

Why would only one of them be covered in blood and the other covered in skin and body fluids?

and the hotel staff didn't seem to care

I get the impression that Lisa is angry with the arena staff and the hotel staff.

so glad my daughter is ok

There is no pronoun connecting her to being glad, the commitment is reduced and I wonder why she has not said this earlier?

get me back to Scotland this place is crazy rest in peace to the people that lost their lives and the people that were injured

Do the people that were injured get to rest in peace too?

Statement Analysis Conclusion : Lisa Kane

Lisa's priorities are to tell the reader that the staff at the arena were rude and did not believe her when she told them there was a bomb. She tells us that they said it was a balloon.

I don't believe that Lisa is honest in her account of her dealings with the arena staff. There is a change of language that is not justified in context. I believe she is making it up. **Deception Indicated.**

She does not commit psychologically to being covered in blood and connects it to being at the hotel.

Both Lisa and Abby make a point of telling the reader that a bomb did explode and that it wasn't something else.

I wonder if they were not physically close to each other when the bang occurred. How else can we explain why Abby barely mentions Lisa, and Lisa was only covered in blood and not skin and faeces like Abby.

Group 38

Daren Buckley (50)	Lewis Buckley (22)
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Summary of mainstream media's claims

Daren had been at the Ariana Grande gig with his autistic son Lewis, 22, who is a huge music fan. Just as they were leaving the arena, Mr Buckley was 30 feet away from the bomber, as they were both just about to enter the foyer when the bomb went off.

Instead of fleeing the arena to safety, Daren ran towards the blast and frantically started to help the wounded, using Ariana Grande T-shirts to try to stem the blood. Daren, 52, says simply: "I ran into the bomb. I still don't know to this day why I did it."

The blast pushed them back into the arena concourse, and left them covered with other people's blood. Once Daren, from Swinton, had got Lewis to safety in the disabled access seating area where they had watched the concert, he instinctively ran back into the foyer to help.

He says: "There was just silence. I looked round and all I could see was bodies everywhere."

"I started to run around and reassuring people that help was on its way." "I saw a merchandise stand where they were selling T-shirts. I just ran over and grabbed as many T-shirts and hoodies as I could to use as bandages." "Some of the injuries people had were immense."

"The T-shirts we were using as bandages were white, but within minutes they'd be red."

Daren says he carried on trying to help until armed police came to secure and evacuate the area. He says: "When I got home I just sobbed and sobbed. I broke down on the kitchen floor."

Mr Buckley, from Swinton, Greater Manchester, has suffered flashbacks and insomnia. He says he barely eats and has a fear of being chased, and is constantly looking over his shoulder. "Everything is a trigger," he said, particularly sirens, which put him on edge. Even going shopping is difficult.

Investigation Notes

He was not in the foyer when the bang occurred. There is a lot in his articles about what a terrible time mentally he has had coping with it all.

I was contacted by a source who decided to visit Daren Buckley at his home and ask him some questions about what happened. Here is an email from that source, dated 15 August 2019.

I knocked on the door and a young girl answered. I asked for Darren, she said he's away in Wales for the week...so I asked for his phone number and so she asked why. I told her I just wanted to ask a couple questions nothing bad. So she phoned him and I spoke with him. I told him about you an online investigator and you just wanted some questions answering about the Manchester bombing. He said GMP have told him he can't speak about it to anybody. So I said just between me and you do you think it was a hoax, a set up or real? He replied it was 100% real I picked somebody's hand up that had been blown off. I instantly thought this guys tellin porky's. If I seen someone's hand dis-attached from their body I wouldn't pick it up for nothing. I think he's exaggerated the whole thing. And if he has he will never say it was a set up or hoax coz he wants to tell his legendary story. I might be wrong but I definitely got a vibe that he wasn't being truthful. Also he said he can't talk about it until the 2 held in custody have been dealt with. I heard on news today his brother is going to be locked up for at least 6 month before the case moves forward. I'm sure he said something like they've been told they can't speak for 3 years.

The most intriguing part of this statement is, 'until the 2 held in custody have been dealt with'! Is Buckley leaking some knowledge here? Knowledge that Salman Abedi, the supposed suicide bomber is in custody. At this point in time there was officially only one person in custody, Salman Abedi's brother Hashem Abedi.

Buckley is one of a small number of people who claimed to have seen the bombers torso. If we assume for a moment that Buckley was instructed to lie about seeing the torso. Is it possible he was given a reason why they wanted him to lie about seeing the torso? Perhaps the organisers told him they have the culprit in custody, but want the public to believe he died in the blast? If this was the case Buckley would know there were two people in custody, not one.

As I explained earlier, Salman Abedi did not kill himself, and was probably arrested.

Statement Analysis : Daren Buckley

Facebook post:

It was total carnage on Monday night I still not had police get In touch

I note that he does not start with the pronoun 'I', which statistically reduces the reliability of the statement.

He qualifies 'carnage' with 'total'. This weakens it.

The element of time is noted with "still". Time is sensitive or important to the subject.

This shows his priority, that the police haven't been in touch.

It is also a negation. He has told us what hasn't happened. This rises in sensitivity or importance.

I done wot I could for the injured and people and children

He commits himself with the pronoun 'I',

We will compare this to what he says later but "people and children" are unnecessary.

Unnecessary words are words that can be removed from the sentence without changing the grammar or meaning. They are always deemed important. They are necessary to him.

Why does he need to include "people and children" in this sentence?

Did he do what he could for people and children who were not injured?

A need to persuade?

can't get this banging or screaming out of my head

'This' shows closeness just as 'that' shows distance.

He is holding the banging and screaming close to him yet here is no pronoun connecting him psychologically to the sentence.

In Statement Analysis a dropped pronoun reduces commitment.

I note the present continuous tense which denotes that it is ongoing or he is slowing the pace.

people have said I'm a hero for running back after the bomb went off

This whole part of the sentence is unnecessary in context, so it's very important to him.

There is passivity with "people have said". This conceals identity. Which people have said this?

I note his need to explain why, without being asked, with 'for'. This is a signal that he is concerned with being asked later and "better explain why before I am asked".

People have said he is a hero is highly sensitive to him.

Does he see himself as a hero or not?

Does he want others to say that he is a hero?

Did they only say he was a hero for running back?

This explanation of why people have said he is a hero could be a need to persuade.

The element of time is present with "after".

just made sure my son was safe then went and help the injured people

No pronouns here. He is not committing to the sentence.

Why won't he commit here?

Did he really go back and help the injured people or does he just not want to associate himself with it?

Note here he only "help the injured people".

What about the people and children?

I note an Incomplete Social Introduction. This would usually indicate a poor relationship between the two, at this point, however, he may be acutely aware that his privacy setting is 'public'.

never seen anything like it in my life

Who hasn't? He will not commit himself once again.

I note the negation, he tells us what hasn't been seen.

and my heart goes out to the families who have lost their loved ones ,

I did wot I could to help and my heart goes out to everyone involved in Monday nights traumatic that we all experienced xx

The repetition of "my heart goes out.." makes it sensitive to him. Why would this be sensitive to him? Why does he repeat it?

I note a change of language: "I done wot I could for.." to "I did wot I could to help".

What has caused this change?

It can be an indication that the subject is not speaking from experiential memory.

I also note that the repetition makes it sensitive.

If he did what he could, were there things that he couldn't do?

everyone involved in Monday nights traumatic that we all experienced xx

What is missing after 'traumatic'? Has he made a mistake and deleted it? Or does he mean trauma?

'We' shows, connection, unity and cooperation.

Who is 'we'?

I note the unnecessary 'all'. Who is all?

I note that he finishes with two 'kisses'. Does he always type like this, or is it an attempt to ingratiate himself with the reader?

Statement Analysis Conclusion : Daren Buckley

The subject's account is unreliable.

The subject only commits himself to:

the police not getting in touch, (priority)

Him doing what he could.

He does not commit to:

Getting banging and screaming out his head.

Making sure his son was safe and helping the injured.

Never seeing anything like it in his life.

He has a need to explain why people have said he's a hero, making it highly sensitive to him and I wonder if it is because he does not feel like a hero.

He shows sensitivity to his "heart going out to people who have lost loved ones and everyone involved".

He shows unity and connection with 'we'. Could he be considering himself part of a team?

It is his priority to say that the police have not been in touch.

Group 39

Emma Johnson	Husband	Children (15)	Children (17)
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Summary of mainstream media's claims

Emma Johnson, from Preston Lancashire believes she saw a figure with 'risen bits' underneath his clothing among the crowds at the Manchester Arena just moments before the explosion. She was waiting in the foyer area of the venue looking out for her daughters, aged 15 and 17, who had been to the concert.

As gig-goers poured into the foyer at the end of the Ariana Grande concert, Emma described spotting a figure dressed differently to others with 'risen bits' underneath his clothing,

Emma told Radio 5 Live: "I was about 15ft away and we were waiting for our kids to come out and were at the top of the foyer - we were protected by glass."

"It was before the last song and people were leaving to miss the traffic. As people were coming out, they were clearly wearing the clothes of Ariana - white, pink and black."

"But for one second I turned and saw bright red top in the crowd with a grey panel down the front with risen bits all over it. "It was that which stood out because it was so intense among the crowds of people. "As quick as I saw it the explosion happened."

"I saw this flash of light and then there was just smoke and shrapnel everywhere, glass everywhere, people screaming," she said.

"You watch these things on TV, and you think 'how awful, how terrifying' until you are in that situation it is the worst feeling I have ever experienced."

She added: "It happened near where they sell the merchandise. There were dead bodies everywhere." "I saw the remains of the torso and the remains of the body." Emma described the piercing noise of the blast and bright flash.

She added: "Your ears - it is so loud. You see this flash of light and there was shrapnel everywhere. The glass exploded and people were screaming 'I have to get to my children'."

"It happened so quickly, the moment it (the figure in red and grey), then the explosion happened." "I can't comprehend it. It all seems so surreal." Emma said it was the "worst feeling I have ever experienced in my life" and told of the harrowing moment she saw a woman screaming out for mother while her head was in a pool of blood.

She added: "All I think about is these poor families. Every time I close my eyes I envision a young girl crying for her mum because her head was in a pool of blood and her husband was trying to bring her around."

Investigation Notes

See *UKCT video 813. Manchester videos 939.*

This witness to me seems wholly unconvincing in her radio interview. My opinion is she sounds like an actress. I've spotted sensitivity indicators in her language. Her interview, like Andy Wholey's, attempted to assert that the explosion was neither a balloon nor a speaker.

I noted that one media report says she was waiting to collect her son and daughter, yet another says daughters.

I do not believe her or her family were present. I've been unable to find out her husband's name.

She makes the following absurd statement in her radio interview,

"I rang last night because there was reports of that it was a balloon going off, it was a speaker exploding and I had to tell the story for all those that had lost loved ones that it wasn't, it was an explosion ... "

So for all those grieving relatives out there, just take note ... it wasn't a balloon that killed them.

Statement Analysis : Emma Johnson

Richplanet.net : Manchester Videos : 939, Part 1

The subject has already started speaking so we do not know what she was asked or how contaminated her words may be. She is fairly well uninterrupted in this first section. She may have been asked how close she was to the explosion.

I was about 15 feet away from the blast.

The subject starts with the pronoun "I". This indicates that the subject is linguistically committed to her words and we are likely to find reliable information even if the subject is deceptive.

We were waiting for our children to come out and we'd stood at the top of the foyer.

She continues with the pronoun "we" and I wonder why she did not start her statement with "we" as it is clear at this point that the subject is with another person.

Why is she psychologically alone in being 15 feet away from the blast yet standing with another person?

Perhaps she was asked "how far away were you from the blast?"

She has a need to explain why they were waiting, making it highly sensitive to her

I note her inclusion of body posture. This indicates tension for the subject at this point in the statement. Why is she tense?

You go up some stairs and we were protected by glass on a barrier.

This sentence in context is unnecessary and so it is deemed doubly important to the analyst.

Location is important to her.

At this point, what are they being protected from and how does she know they are protected?

Why would you need to be protected from anything at this point?

As the doors all opened, it was just before the end of the dangerous woman song, it hadn't quite finished then obviously people were leaving to miss the traffic.

I note the passive language. Who opened the doors? People coming in or staff?

“It was just before the end of the dangerous woman song”. What was? The opening of the doors? Or the bang?

To refer to the end of the song means she knew when the end was. Did the bang happen and then the song ended?

“Obviously” means the subject wants us to believe without question.

People leaving is highly sensitive to her, she has a need to explain why they were leaving with “to”.

Were they ALL leaving to miss the traffic?

So we said we'd stand up there so the children could see us

This sentence is highly sensitive to her as she has a need to explain their location. Her location is sensitive to her.

Communicative language is noted with “said” which is conversational.

Who did they say it to? If it was the children, why not “tell” which is more authoritative?

I note the inclusion of body posture showing an increase in tension for the subject. Why again, at this point is she tense?

errm and as people were coming out people were wearing the clothes of the colours of Ariana you know the white the blacks the pinks cos they'd all sold the merchandise etcetera

Her pause is noted and “you know” shows an acute awareness of the audience.

She has a need to explain why Ariana fans were wearing Ariana merchandise making it highly sensitive to her.

I note repetition of “people” making it sensitive.

I note an error with “sold”. Does she mean “bought”?

Had “all” of them really bought the merchandise?

but for one split second I turned and saw as only as I can describe as a bright red, that's why it stood out bright red with a grey panel down the front with like just er

just er risen bits all over it and it was that that stood out because it was so intense the colour in in in this crowd of people as quick as I saw it... the explosion happened.

“But” in analysis minimizes or refutes what came before it, what follows it is more important to the subject.

I note the unnecessary word “turned”. Why does she need to tell us that she turned AND saw?

Before she tells us what she saw, she needs to interrupt herself with how she can describe it. Why can she not simply tell us what she saw?

She has a need to explain with “that’s why” making it being bright red highly sensitive.

Repetition of “stood out” and “bright red” also make them sensitive.

I note “that” denotes distance.

She has a need to explain why it stood out making it highly sensitive.

Within this highly sensitive section, Emma has not told us *what* she saw.

I note a change of language, “the blast” has become “the explosion”. We do not know if this is due to contamination or whether it shows us that the subject is making it up.

And it was from the Victoria station side and then it happened near erm where they sold all the merchandise

Why doesn’t she describe it? Why is the location of it more important? She has already told us where it was.

errr there was dead bodies everywhere there were and then I saw the torso...errr the remains of a body left as well. It was horrendous.

I note her pause and a broken sentence, this can mean there is missing information.

I note the word “dead” as unnecessary. It is important to the subject.

How was Emma able to differentiate between those who were “dead bodies” and “the torso”?

How does she know that they are dead? Might they be unconscious?

According to other witnesses, there were bodies and body parts scattered everywhere.

Why is she able to pick out “the torso” from all the other casualties?

Notice that she uses the article “the” before “torso”, not “a torso”.

Radio Host: Well you're talking very well and you're making perfect sense and how is your daughter how is your son?

EJ: Ok under the circumstances very grateful to be alive I think erm as they were in the arena they had no idea what had gone on at the first time until they heard they heard as you've seen on the tv you can hear the explosion but that was nothing in comparison to what it was in the foyer cos obviously your ears it was just so loud and then you just saw this flash of light and then there was just smoke and there was shrapnel everywhere everywhere the glass exploded it was just...people screaming

She does not tell us what the children heard.

Notice how she says “as you’ve seen on tv”. This is an appropriate use of the pronoun “you” to describe a situation that is common to us all.

Did the children hear it on the tv?

She has a need to explain with “cos” why it was nothing in comparison to what was in the foyer, making it highly sensitive.

“Obviously” means the subject wants us to take what they say without question.

She uses the pronoun “you” to describe ears and just seeing this flash of light. This is not an experience that is common to us all nor is it something repeated often. This is distancing language produced by **deception**.

I wonder if the glass that exploded was the same glass in the barrier that was protecting her from seemingly nothing earlier in her account?

erm so your instinct is my children my children I've got to get to my children I've got to get to my children,

She pauses before explaining what “your instinct is”. Was it not her instinct?

Did she in fact go and get to her children?

you see they knew that they couldn't get into the arena cos obviously the security guards on every single door but there's no security guards stopping people coming into the foyer so anybody can walk in at the end of the night so (sighs) It just happened so quickly it was the moment I saw it and then the explosion happened. I

just I just can't comprehend it just seems so it seems so surreal. I just my my heart goes out to all those that have lost loved ones.

I rang last night because there was reports of that it was a balloon going off, it was a speaker exploding and I had to tell the story for all those that had lost loved ones that it wasn't, it was an explosion and it it was.....I think a suicide bomber I I mmm. That's my view.

Emma has a need to explain why she rang last night making it highly sensitive to her. She needs to tell us what it wasn't.

Andy Wholey, also had the same need.

What "reports" is she speaking of? The media did not report that a balloon had been popped at a concert nor did they report a speaker had exploded. Was there a tweet or an Instagram post that said that a balloon had popped at the concert?

Notice that she chooses to say "the story" and not "what happened".

In my opinion, it is a poor excuse. If we are to believe that people lost loved ones then they would know that they had not been killed by a speaker or a balloon.

I note the repetition of "all those that had lost loved ones" making it sensitive.

"I think a suicide bomber" is a weak assertion.

"That's" is distancing.

Radio Host: Well that's more or less been confirmed Emma.

EJ: That's what I said to them last night before these these results came out because I I I saw I saw it just cos it stood out within everybody within seeing it in a split second the explosion happened.

Results? Does she mean news?

She has a need to explain with "because" why it was what she said to them last night making it highly sensitive to her.

I wonder who "them" is?

She stutters three times on the pronoun "I" showing an increase in anxiety. The subject does not appear to have a stutter.

She has a need to explain with “cos” why she saw it, making it highly sensitive.

“Just” is a dependent word, meaning she is thinking of another reason it stood out.

She still does not tell us what she saw even though it “stood out”.

Radio Host: Well everything you saw is going to be very useful to the police have you got in touch with the police?

EJ: I've tried I can't get through I keep trying I keep trying.

Is the line to the police engaged?

Radio Host: Do you have the anti terrorist hotline number I've got it here for you we can give to you off the air but I'll give it to you on the air?

EJ: Yeah yeah yeah I have one number yeah so I'll compare with what you've got yeah that's great please if you will and I'll ring them as soon as.

Radio Host: For anyone else it's 0800.... Before I let you go to do that I mean it must the panic there the sheer intensity must have been terrifying.

EJ: It was the worst experience. You sit at home and you watch these things on tv and you think how awful terrifying until you are in that situation it is the worst feeling I have ever experienced in my life and I just I I all I keep thinking about is those poor families. Everytime I close my eyes I envision a young girl, crying for her mum cos her head was in a pool of blood and her husband was trying to bring her round.

Notice the passive language with “it was the worst experience”. For whom?

“That situation”, “that” shows distance, just as “this” shows closeness.

Emma commits with the pronoun “I” to it being the worst feeling. Why isn't it the worst experience?

I note that she uses the word “envision” which refers to the future, not the past.

“Remember” would have been appropriate. Why does she not say “I remember”?

She has a need to explain with “cos” why the girl was crying for her mum, making it highly sensitive.

RH: Emma I'm going to let you go now thank you so much.

EJ: Thank you

Statement Analysis Conclusion : Emma Johnson

Deception Indicated

Emma's account is mostly uncontaminated therefore deception can be discerned more easily and it is present.

She shows high sensitivity to her location.

She cannot say what it is that she saw. She leads us to believe it was clothing which would presumably be on a person. It is highly sensitive to her.

She stutters on the pronoun "I" when saying that she saw it.

She does not report the bang or the flash reliably instead she describes it with distancing language.

I do not believe that she was in the foyer at the time of the bang.

The point of her call it seems is to imply that there was a suicide bomber wearing red and his remains were in the foyer. She claims the bang happened during the last song. As you can see from the footage inside the arena that was broadcast all over the world, the concert had finished.

She also claimed that they opened **all** of the doors. There are conflicting reports of this.

Emma is yet another "witness" who needs to report to the media, what it was not.

Group 40

c Nick Bickerstaff	Ellen Bickerstaff (16)	Maisy (sister)	Benny (sister)
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Summary of mainstream media's claims

A Dad 25ft from the suicide blast recorded a harrowing video of the aftermath as he howled for his daughter. Tormented Nick Bickerstaff, who saw bodies blown up as he waited in the foyer, filmed the video as a memento for his family - believing he would die in a second blast.

He was waiting in the foyer of the Manchester Arena for his daughter and her pal, and took the footage as a memento for his family thinking he would die in a second blast.

In the 137 second clip, he repeatedly calls 16-year-old daughter Ellen's name. Other concert-goers brush past, unaware of the massacre.

The family travelled to Manchester from Rhyl, North Wales, for the concert, which had been a Christmas present for Ellen. Nick and wife Kate booked an apartment close to the arena, where they were staying with Ellen and her younger siblings Maisy and Benny.

The dad of three, who had arranged to meet the girls after the concert, said: "I arrived in the foyer at 10.20. There were about 60-80 people hanging around, mainly parents collecting children.

"I saw the explosion 25 ft away, a white flash and the pressure coming towards me, up and to the sides. It blew me back. People in front fell like skittles."

"Then there was complete silence for two seconds. People were cowering in corners covering their heads."

"My instinct was to shout 'Ellen' - I didn't know if she had left her seat early - and then I thought there was bound to be a second explosion."

"There were body parts on the floor to my right. I had heard them dropping with a dull squelching noise, not instantly realising what the sound was."

In the video he can be heard saying: "People are laughing and they don't know what's behind me." "I was convinced there would be a second explosion and I would die. I thought at least people would find my phone and realise I had been trying to reach my daughter."

Nick - who was unharmed other than an ear blast injury - has suffered mental torment since. He said: "On Tuesday night I was putting my little lad to bed."

“I was thinking ‘if I had been 5ft closer to the bomber, where that little girl who lost her leg was standing, my children would perhaps now be fatherless.”

“I keep thinking how on earth I got out of that without a scratch. I have purposely not been watching TV on my own, and I haven’t been able to play the video I took.”

“On Thursday I had to go to Llandrillo College. Ellen called her mum saying ‘can you and daddy come to me now, I need to see you’.”

“Ellen is usually very jolly and confident. We all feel insecure now. I can’t stop hugging her, she needs four hugs and kisses every time she leaves the house.”

Investigation Notes

See UKCT Video 824. Manchester videos 940.

Bickerstaff is probably the most humorous of all of the foyer participants. He is discussed in Chapter 2 and the conclusion of the analysis of his selfie video is that it proves he was given foreknowledge of a fabricated ‘terror’ attack. He pretends he is looking for his daughter after a supposed explosion, but it is obvious from the people in the background of his video that he filmed it before the bang occurred. The Bickerstaff selfie video proves the event was a pre-planned, contrived event.

It’s interesting that he states 60 to 80 people were in the foyer before the bang. I have identified 109 in the database, but suspect some or all of the 22 ‘deceased’ were not present which would make 87, so he is not far out. Did Bickerstaff know how many actors were going to be in the foyer when the bang happened?

Note also that Bickerstaff claims he arrived at the foyer at 10:20pm, this lines up with the time Martyn Hett left his seat to allegedly walk to the foyer. Lisa Bridgett also mentions 10:20pm as her foyer arrival time. I think 10:20pm was the time when participants left their seats to take their places in the foyer, and the time parent participants were instructed to arrive. I also suspect 10:20pm is approximately when Bickerstaff started filming his video.

Statement Analysis : Nick Bickerstaff

Richplanet.net : Manchester Videos : 940, Part 2

We do not know if Nick has been asked a specific question or if he has been asked simply to say, in his own words, what happened. It cannot be determined if this is contaminated.

I was just watching, patiently like you do,

Nick starts with the pronoun 'I' which is strong and commits to the statement.

Just is a dependent word, it means that the subject is thinking of something else to compare.

What else was he doing?

Does a person watch patiently or wait patiently?

What was he watching and *why* was he watching?

I note his use of the pronoun 'you'.

When an issue is common to all of us, the pronoun 'you' is used, and in this context it's appropriate

"It's horrible when you lock yourself out in the rain and get wet!"

Repetition can also produce the 'you' in place of 'I'.

If it is used in a situation that is not common to all of us, something that is not universal, nor repeated often, then it is distancing language that is produced by deception.

waiting for your child to come out,

Wasn't he waiting for his child to come out?

just watching people go by

I note a dropped pronoun. A missing pronoun is an indication that the subject does not wish to commit to the statement.

Who was watching people go by?

Where were the people going?

and then the next thing, the bomb went off.

A Temporal Lacunae, Latin for spacing over time. This may not be critical but from the brain's point of view, it wants to jump over time. This indicates missing information.

I was..I literally saw where it was errr I could see it now,

Note that he uses "literally" which suggests that other things that he has reported may have been figurative or more simply put, not "literally" fulfilled.

I note he does not say that he saw the bomb go off, only "where it was".

I note his pause, this may be time to think to choose his words and so disrupt the speed of transmission.

went off,

Twice?

There is no pronoun here making it unreliable and he has already told us that the bomb went off.

A need to persuade?

obviously people started flying in the air and things

"Obviously" means the subject wants us to accept without question, what they are saying.

We note when someone reports activities that are begun, but without completion:

"Started flying" instead of "flew"

The past tense verbs show commitment to memory and the lack indicates that he is not committed to his account, which resembles story telling rather than a truthful account, in the past tense, from experiential memory.

What were the *things* they were doing as well as flying?

Flapping their arms?

and everywhere went quiet and I just started screaming my daughters name, Ellen.

Notice another activity begun:

"Started screaming" instead of "screamed".

He is not committed to his account.

I note a Complete Social Introduction. This shows a good relationship between father and daughter, at this point in the statement.

Was anybody else screaming?

I note “just” but it may be a habit of speech for him.

I did start to record something on my phone.

The subject qualifies “start” with “did” instead of the reliable “I started to record”.

The stress of ‘did’ can be an indication that he is actually telling the truth in this sentence, whereas he may be deceptive in other sentences.

“Something” is unnecessary. The sentence would have made sense without it. This makes it important to him.

Cos I thought if another bomb goes off now, at least if my phones found, my family would know that I tried to save Ellen.

Nick has a need to explain with “cos” why he started to record something on his phone, making it highly sensitive to him.

Could he not ring Ellen and tell her to leave the building by the closest exit?

Ellen: Everyone just just ran everyone just ran and everyone was sprinting crying screaming.

Obviously you just panic then don't you? And we were just like “oh we dont know whats happened it could have been anything “ so we just ran and I was crying, Everyone around me and pushing. You know trying to get out the way trying to get out, I don't even know how to explain how scary it was.

Nick: It was hard to find Ellen but we eventually found each other by pinpointing a sign.

Did he phone Ellen to explain where the sign was? How else could they have pinpointed the sign?

Had he told her to exit the building in case another bomb went off?

Perhaps a stranger lent her their phone and she called Nick.

Ellen: I couldn't get to where my dad was cos it was all closed off you know you just looked and there was smoke there was people crying you know you could see inside like what was happening.

Ellen has a need to explain why she couldn't get to her dad, using "cos", making it highly sensitive to her.

Why would this be so sensitive to her?

How did she know where he was?

Was he at the pinpointed sign?

Did she know he was ok?

I note her repetition of "you know" indicating that she is acutely aware of the audience.

She uses the pronoun 'you'. There may have been others who could share this experience of looking and seeing inside.

Nick: I just wanted to get her, cuddle her and you felt scared cos it was so close to the building you still thought in the back of your mind that there was a bomb gonna go off again.

Who felt scared?

Did Nick feel scared?

His use of the pronoun 'you' here is not appropriate. When an issue is not common to us all, the pronoun 'I' is the norm.

This is distancing language that is produced due to deception.

He has a need to explain with "cos" making "you felt scared", highly sensitive to him.

Was the bomb not in the building only close to it?

Why does he not say "another bomb"?

Ellen: You see it on the telly you know terrorist attack around the world and for you to actually experience it it's still not hit me properly like I'm still just shaking like I haven't stopped shaking properly since it happened you know.

Nick: I never thought I'd cry like that in my life but by God I couldn't speak last night couldn't speak they (?) took my family away but they took others... it's horrible what happened, really is horrible.

Inclusion of Deity noted. If Deity in any form, is called upon as a witness, it is associated with deception.

Statement Analysis Conclusion : Nick Bickerstaff

Deception Indicated

Even with minimization due to possible contamination there is enough here to conclude deception.

Nick and Ellen Bickerstaff are **deceptive** in their accounts of the night.

Nick does not connect himself to the bang. He doesn't say he saw it.

I do not believe that Nick Bickerstaff was in the foyer at the time of the bang.

Group 41

John Barr	Craig	Aaron
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Summary of mainstream media's claims

There doesn't appear to be any mainstream news articles about John Barr. He uploaded the foyer camera phone video to Facebook, which I believe features Ruth Murrell wearing blood stained jeans walking around with ease, and a rather unconvincing scene of the 'bomb' site. As discussed earlier in Chapter 3, his video was filmed in the morning, because daylight can be seen coming through the Victoria Station doors and it matches the still photograph which was taken at 7:11am.

Investigation Notes

See *Manchester video no. 941, UKCT video no.836.*

John Barr lives in Cupar in Fife and claims he travelled down to Manchester on 22 May 2017 with his stepson and step grandson.

A man with a Scottish accent can be heard in the video, so I assume that this is John Barr's voice. From the evidence presented earlier, it seems he was present taking part in a practice drill on the morning of 22 May 2017. I suspect his uploading of this video might have been against protocols, although I do not know this. As noted by UKCT, John Barr sticks to the official narrative.

Comments from UKCT,

He posted on his face book page (see UKCT video 836) stating his Son Craig and Step grandson Arron went to the gig. He says 50ft from him, people just dropped all around them.

If you visit his Facebook page, filter the time line for 2017 and May and you will see the posts made on and after the 22nd of May 2017.

He says he had to get the bus out of Manchester as his car was within a lockdown area. Got home the following day and later on, states he had to go back and picked up his car on the 31st of May 2017.

When you look at the comments made by people on his Manchester related posts, they are so generic and very repeated. The use of the word 'glad' looks way over used....

Craig and Aaron are on his Facebook but both don't have much to look at. John's address is 278 miles from the arena, 4 and half hours in the car. Imagine how long the bus would have took.

He's an old boy saying he's a retired service engineer. Do I think they

would be the kind of people to be at an Ariana Grande gig? No way.

I telephoned John Barr on 3 August 2019. In the call he affirms that the footage was filmed shortly after the explosion, and he does not question my suggestions that it was a drill and it took place in the morning.

Phone call transcript,

Hi is that John, John Barr?

It is yeah.

....and I'm contacting all the participants of the Manchester Arena drill that happened on the 22nd of May 2017..

Yes..

I'm just trying to confirm which participants were there in the morning at 7am..? (Silence)

Were you there in the morning?

On the 22nd?

Sorry?

On the 22nd?

Yes

No we drove down from Scotland... we arrived in Manchester about ...10 to 5 ten past 5 or something like that..

So the footage that you filmed can you confirm when you recorded that?

That was around err ...af after the explosion erm... probably about 2 or 3 minutes after the explosion.

It's just that in the footage when you pan over to the left you can see daylight coming through the glass doors..

Aye well erm the explosion was about erm 10.32 so that was probably about 4 minutes after that.

So you weren't there in the morning then?

No wwwwe were in Scotland err my son picked me up at about 9 o'clock in the morning just outside Cupar and we travelled down by car ...err and we arrived at the arena car park the NCP car park and we parked in there about roughly about 5 o'clock ten past 5.

Were you there for like an exercise or..?

No my stepson my step grandson my son's step son he's a Ariana Grande fan. He purchased the ticket on his own and he'd no way of gettin down. He was 16 at the time and erm my son said he would drive him down and I thought well I didn't fancy my son driving all that way down on his own while the stepson was in the concert I come down with him to keep him company and my.. Erm the stepson went in to the concert and my son and myself we went out for a meal in Manchester while the concert was on and then came back to pick the stepson up

Did you get into trouble for posting that on you tube at all on facebook?

No.

Do you have any other footage is there a longer video?

No that's it.

Did you take any still photographs at all?

Erm... there was maybe one or two inside but no not inside one or two once we got out.. The car was locked in the carpark so we stayed overnight err in the Jury Inn and we came back the next morning but of course we still couldn't get the car out so we had to go to back up to Scotland.

So were you in the foyer when it actually happened or did you go in afterwards?

No we were in the foyer we my son and myself erm, were in the foyer about quarter past ten ten past ten so we were sitting in the steps waiting for the concert to finish erm my son got up had a stretch walked along to the exit doors cos he'd had a message from his stepson that the concert was just finishing he was due out he turned back and seen that I was still sitting on the steps so he thought I'd better not leave my father sitting there err youve gotta understand I have parkinsons so I don't move too quickly so he he he came walking back and come up onto the second step and he turned round and was just sitting down when the explosion went off and we were about 50, 60 feet from from the explosion.

Did it reach you at all?

Were you hurt at all?

No..we we still can't understand why we weren't hit but I guess people were just in front of us ..a chap next to us he was hit just under the chest the heart side and his ankle.. We... it came over the tannoy to evacuate the ??? and I said to my son I'm gonna stay here the guy was bleeding quite profusely err so we kinda looked after him to some extent until medical help arrived and err we spoke to him and tried to keep himhappy ??? then a medical guy came around and looked at him and said right just hold that to your chest??? Grand stepson he he was out by this time erm no contact on the phones they were down.. So we eventually got in contact with him and he said he was on the other side of the street out the back way. We made our way out through the carpark and eventually managed to contact him and locate him and again after that we were out and couldn't get back in of course.

Did you witness any armed police at all?

Erm yes when we were looking after the chap who was hurt there was 2 armed police came walking through...tttthe foyer they just looked in our direction and carried on.

How long after the explosion did you see the armed police?

(stutters) must have been about 5 minutes.

Did you see anyone who seemed to be in charge?

No it was pretty chaotic err ttt there wasn't any real control I suppose in

the first five minutes.. (stutters) then five minutes ten minutes we actually made our way out.

..Showsec were blocking people from going in did you see that at all?

Errmmno ??? doors from the arena coming out into the foyer there

was one or two people come out ..that way and (stutters) I believe the concert was maybe a minute or two longer than what was expectations

??? the grandson would be out maybe a minute or two earlier (stutters)

but we were just waiting for the crowds to come out but they never did come out ??? opposite direction. There was one or two people coming out

? through the foyer ? doors into the foyer.

So those big set of double doors into the concourse from the foyer into the arena were they open or closed?

Closed.

Yes

Did you see any people coming through those doors before the explosion.?

Yes one or two were exiting through these doors yes.

But the doors themselves were closed.

The doors themselves were closed yes.

It's an interesting comment that he could not understand why he and his son had not been hit by the blast. The simple answer would be there was no blast.

After the phone call, I wrote to him on 5th August 2019. In the letter I explained the anomalies in his video, i.e. that Ruth Murrell seems to be able to walk perfectly despite allegedly having a nut travel completely through her leg. I also sent him a DVD copy of 'The Boston Unbombing' and provided a list of further questions in my letter.

On 7 August 2019 I telephoned him again to see if he had received the letter and whether he would answer some more questions. He said that he had passed the letter on to the 'Manchester Hub' then put the phone down.

Group 42

Chris Parker	Stephen Jones (35)
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Summary of mainstream media's claims

The following is taken from an Independent article on 23rd May 2017.

Chris Parker, 33, said he regularly begs inside the foyer of Manchester Arena at the end of concerts when people are making their way home. He was in the foyer at the time of the attack and was knocked to the floor with the force of the explosion, then ran inside the building to help the victims.

Mr Parker described how he first helped a girl who had lost her legs in the blast, before helping the dying woman who had suffered serious leg and head injuries. "Everyone was piling out, all happy and everything else. As people were coming out of the glass doors I heard a bang and within a split second I saw a white flash, then smoke and then I heard screaming," he said.

"It knocked me to the floor and then I got up and instead of running away my gut instinct was to run back and try and help." "There was people lying on the floor everywhere." "I saw a little girl ... she had no legs. I wrapped her in one of the merchandise T-shirts and I said 'where is your mum and daddy?' She said 'my dad is at work, my mum is up there'." He said he thought the child's mother had died from her injuries.

Mr Parker, who has slept rough in the city for about a year, said he believed the dying woman he tended to was in her 60s. "She passed away in my arms. She was in her 60s and said she had been with her family," he said.

"I haven't stopped crying." "The most shocking part of it is that it was a kids' concert." "There were nuts and bolts all over the floor. People had holes in their back." "It's the screams I can't get over and the smell ... I don't like to say it but it smelled like burning flesh." "I don't think anything has sunk in yet. It's just shock."

The following is taken from a Guardian article on 23rd May 2017.

Another homeless man, Steve, told ITV News that he had pulled nails from the arms and faces of screaming children who had been caught in the blast. "It had to be done," he said. "You had to help, if I didn't help I wouldn't be able to live with myself for walking away."

The following is taken from a Sun article on 23rd (Updated 24th) May 2017.

Another homeless man, Stephen Jones, was sleeping near the arena when he heard a huge bang, which he initially thought was a firework. The 35-year-old told ITV News: "It's just instinct to go and help if someone needs your help and it was children." "It was a lot of children with blood all over them -

crying and screaming.” “We were having to pull nails out of their arms and a couple out of this little girl’s face.”

The former bricklayer, who has been sleeping rough for more than a year, added: “Some lady, she got cut from her side so my mate had to hold her legs up and then an ambulance guy came and a fireman and they assisted after that.” “We just held her legs up because we thought she was just going to bleed right out.”

Then this article on the 1st June in the iNews

A homeless man who came to the aid of the Manchester Arena bombing victims has been reunited with his estranged mother – after she spotted him in news reports of the attack.

Chris Parker, 33, was in the foyer area of the venue when the device went off as music fans left the Ariana Grande concert. Jessica Parker, of Sprowston, Norfolk, saw her son for the first time in five years last Friday.

She told the BBC: “It was heart wrenching, absolutely heart wrenching to know that he actually still wanted his mum.”

“He told me very matter-of-factly what he did and said: ‘Mum, I’ve just done what anybody else would do’. I said: ‘I don’t think so Chris, I think you did something really wonderful and you need to remember that.’”

In another interview she said: “He just gave me the biggest hug and said: ‘I’m glad you’re here, mum.’ I said: ‘I wanted to come up and see you and make sure you are all right.’ There was a lot of emotion. He needed to talk it through, to tell me how he felt. He got very emotional when he was talking.”

“He’s going to be all right, I know he is. He’s fallen on hard times, but he has a heart of gold. I’m so proud of how brave he was trying to help people. He’s completely overwhelmed by it all.”

£50,000 raised to help him off the streets. A fund set up in the wake of the bombing raised £50,000 to help Mr Parker get off the streets and get back to a normal life. He regularly went to beg at the Arena as concert crowds headed home, and on the night of the bombing recalled hearing a bang and seeing a white flash.

Then this article on the 15th August 2017 from the Express

A man has been charged with stealing a bank card from a victim of the Manchester Arena bombing on the night of May’s terror attack. Greater Manchester Police said Chris Parker, 33, of no fixed abode, had been charged with two counts of theft. He’d been charged with taking a bank card from the arena on the evening of the attack on May 22.

Mr Parker had been hailed a hero after running into the building to help victims of the bombing. After the tragedy, more than £50,000 was raised online to help Mr Parker rebuilt his life and get off the streets. Greater Manchester Police said: "The charges relate to a bank card being stolen from the Manchester Arena on the evening of 22 May 2017."

Mr Parker has been remanded in custody to appear at Manchester and Salford Magistrates' Court on Wednesday.

A spokesman for the GoFundMe said: "We're monitoring the situation closely." "We are in full control of the funds and all donors are completely protected by the GoFundMe Guarantee. Anyone concerned about their donation should contact us at gofundme.com/guarantee."

More ...

Chris Parker, who was lauded after the attack on an Ariana Grande concert, denies stealing a purse and a mobile phone. The 33-year-old, who gave his address as Woodlands Road, Crumpsall, is alleged to have stolen a purse and its contents belonging to Pauline Healey. Her granddaughter, 14-year-old Sorrell Leczkowski, from Leeds, was killed in the attack.

He is also said to have taken the mobile phone of another teenage girl, who cannot be named for legal reasons.

Parker entered formal not guilty pleas to the two charges. He was remanded in custody ahead of a hearing at Manchester Crown Court on 13 September. As Parker was led from the dock after the short hearing, he said: "I have done nothing. Absolutely nothing."

January 2018

Chris Parker, 33, admits stealing purse belonging to seriously injured woman whose granddaughter died in attack. Chris Parker, 33, pleaded guilty at Manchester crown court on Wednesday and was told by the judge to expect a prison sentence.

Parker admitted two counts of theft and one count of fraud. He stole a purse belonging to Pauline Healey, who was seriously injured in the blast, and then used her bank card at a McDonald's in Manchester in the following days.

Parker also admitted stealing a mobile phone belonging to a teenage girl caught up in the attack, who cannot be named.

More than £50,000 was raised for him as part of a crowdfunding effort following the attack after he told journalists he had rushed to help the victims.

But CCTV showed him rifling through Healey's bag as her granddaughter lay dying. He never received the money raised for him.

Parker had been due to stand trial on Tuesday but failed to show up. The court heard he had not been seen since shortly after Christmas when he was discharged from Calderdale hospital in West Yorkshire. His electronic tag was found in an empty soup tin outside his bail hostel in Halifax and a warrant was issued for his arrest.

Early on Wednesday morning he was found by police hiding in a loft in Halifax and was brought to court, where he changed his plea to guilty.

The court heard that Parker had failed to answer bail on a number of occasions over the past month and had sent text messages to his mother and ex-partner saying he intended to avoid going to court.

In one message he suggested he was going to commit a robbery “and go on the run”. In another he suggested he was going to hurt himself.

At earlier court hearings, Parker loudly protested his innocence and insisted he had done nothing wrong. But he had a change of heart on Wednesday.

Had his case gone to trial the jury would have seen CCTV footage of Parker at the Arena shortly after the bomb went off. Wearing a woolly hat and carrying a rucksack, he could be seen circling the victims, who were scattered across the foyer and lying in pools of blood.

At one point he appeared to kick a handbag across the floor and then go and look into it. He could also be seen looking through a coat left on a staircase.

The jury would also have seen photographs Parker took on his own mobile phone and subsequently tried to sell to the media. They included a shot of Healey next to Sorrell and Sorrell’s mother, Samantha, who was also injured. Another photograph showed what appeared to be a nail, which may have been used as shrapnel in the bomb which killed 22 people.

The court heard Parker has an extensive criminal record dating back to 2000 and has been convicted of offences including shoplifting, theft and criminal damage. In January 2016 he was found guilty of battery and theft from a dwelling and made the subject of a restraining order.

Then, Chris Parkers mother, Jessica Parker was convicted of fraud!

3 July 2018

The mother of a homeless man jailed for stealing from victims of the Manchester bombing has been sentenced for taking nearly £4,000 from a charity.

Jessica Parker, 58, was given a eight-month jail sentence, suspended for two years, for stealing from Sea Palling Voluntary Rescue Service in Norfolk.

The former lifeboat charity secretary had earlier admitted 10 counts of fraud by abuse of position. Her son, Chris Parker, was jailed after initially being hailed a hero. He was sent to prison for more than four years in January at Manchester Crown Court after admitting theft and fraud.

Following the Manchester bombing, he appeared on TV saying how he had helped victims. More than £50,000 was raised online for him, with the money later returned to donors.

His mother Jessica Parker, of Corton Road, Norwich, was sentenced at the city's crown court on Tuesday, where she was ordered to repay £3,847 within 28 days. Judge Stephen Holt said: "Their real worry is in future the public will remember this story and be careful about donating funds.

"I don't think the public have anything to fear and they can continue to support this charity now you, a dishonest secretary, have been removed." He said Parker reacted in an "aggressive, unpleasant way" when challenged by other volunteers. The court heard Parker had made payments to herself including cheques in 2016, with second signatories trusting her, before a new treasurer discovered irregularities.

Defence barrister Danielle O'Donovan said Parker was "deeply ashamed" and had suffered a "near breakdown because of stress anxiety". She also said she had been in a "difficult, mentally abusive relationship with a man". Ms O'Donovan said the money was used for ordinary purchases and Parker would repay it with money borrowed from her sister. The court heard Parker had previous convictions for deception with intent to defraud and false accounting.

From an article in Manchester Evening News, dated 8 January 2020,

A homeless man jailed for stealing from victims of the Manchester Arena terror attack is wanted on recall to prison after breaching the conditions of his release. ...

He was arrested, and in January 2018 admitted to stealing a purse belonging to Pauline Healey, whose 14-year-old granddaughter Sorrell Leczkowski was killed in the atrocity.

The then 33-year-old also stole an iPhone from a teenager who cannot be named for legal reasons and took photos of the wounded.

It is not clear exactly when he was released from prison, however GMP has confirmed the now 35-year-old is wanted by police.

A spokesman for the force said: "We can confirm Parker breached his license conditions and is wanted on recall to prison."

On 22 January 2020,

The BBC reported that Chris Parker was back in prison.

Investigation Notes

See *UKCT video 806. Manchester video 942.*

Chris Parker is alleged to have taken the still image in the foyer, but I am not aware of any proof he took the image.

If he has a criminal history, is this how he has been recruited into taking part, by using evidence of dormant previous crimes to manipulate him?

One of the articles points out that nobody witnessed the CCTV evidence showing the theft, what a surprise! Was this a malicious prosecution against Chris Parker for an ulterior motive? Why did he originally plead not guilty if he knew there was CCTV evidence? Why did he change his plea to guilty? It's interesting that Chris Parker is alleged to have taken the photograph discussed in Chapter 3. This is the only still photograph allegedly showing the foyer after the bang, although I have already shown it was taken at 7:11am. Here we have two seemingly separate aspects concerning Parker which relate to a mobile phone, ie the theft of a phone and the photographing of the foyer with a phone. If we assume that Parker did take the foyer photograph, then he may have taken more photographs. Is somebody worried that Parker has more images in his possession? Did the authorities release that particular photograph, because the others are even less convincing? Was the 'stolen phone' charge manufactured in order to allow the police to sequester the phone that Parker took the photographs with?

If Parker did take the photograph then he must have been in the foyer at 7:11am. This means he was probably an enlisted participant. The last news article states that he has breached his licence conditions, but does not say what these conditions relate to. Are the conditions, those that he agreed to when he was enlisted into the exercise?

With regards to his mother Jessica Parker, she used her Facebook page to try to sell a hovercraft for £4000. This is similar to the amount stated in the fraud case she was convicted for. Has she taken or been given a hovercraft from the charity and then tried to sell it? Did someone need some 'dirt' against her in order to guarantee her compliance? Was the prosecution against Jessica Parker a malicious stitch up for someone ulterior motive? I wrote to Jessica Parker in August 2019, but did not get a reply.

Coming now to Stephen Jones, I am doubtful that he entered the foyer. He claims to have seen a fireman while he was helping victims, but there were no fire service in the foyer.

Statement Analysis : Stephen Jones

Richplanet.net : Manchester Videos : 942, Part 2

We do not know what Stephen was asked so there may be contamination here. The video is heavily edited but there are some parts where he is speaking freely.

Yeah well yeah we seen dead w..w..

He may have been asked if he witnessed any deaths but we do not know what was asked.

Notice he uses the pronoun "we". He is not alone or psychologically alone in seeing dead...what?

*there was there was children there that **you** could just laid there like **y you** knew they were lifeless they was..*

When we speak of something common or repetitive, we often use the distancing language of the second person, "you." This can be appropriate distancing language dependent upon context.

"If you eat too much chocolate you are going to feel sick" is the universal "you" in place.

This is common to all. Therefore, the second person "you" is distancing language which is deemed appropriate.

Repetition can produce the pronoun "you" in a subject, even when something is not universal nor even common to others, but unique, repeated very often.

The subject said: "*there was there was children there that **you** could just laid there like **y you** knew they were lifeless they was..*"

This is not a universal, common experience, nor has he seen the aftermath of a bomb repeatedly. It is not an experience repeated many times. This is an example of distancing language that is produced due to deception.

I note inclusion of body posture as an increase in tension for the subject.

Journalist: But you tried to comfort people didn't you when they were hurt?

*But well yeah obviously yeah it was like I say the mums were more hysterical and and screaming you know **I mean** obviously the children were upset you know but yeah it*

was bad scene we haven't even slept most of the night because of of what what we seen you know

I note "but well yeah" as a verbal pause. It indicates he has a need to give a carefully worded answer.

"Obviously" means the subject wants us to accept what they say without question.

"Like I say" is is a self reference and an indicator that he is not working from experiential memory but from what he said earlier.

I note "you know" as awareness of his audience.

I note the negation, he tells us what he hasn't done. This increases sensitivity.

He has a need to explain with "because" why they haven't slept, making it highly sensitive to him.

Edited

Do you know like a nail gun? It was them type of nails sort of thing. Things like that and bits of glass you know all stuck in them and plastic and stuff like that that had come from the explosion but these nails we we did have one I dunno what we've done with it, they were about that long but with no heads on them that that that you hammer.

He did not say "we had one", which is a strong or "perfect" past tense, but "we did have one" which is not a past tense statement.. It is "imperfect" (in the language of the analyst) because it used emphasis, highlighting the need to emphasize. This is often found in deceptive people who are, in this area, being unusually truthful.

Edited

Last night well there was a first like a bang sort of thing and then I thought I thought it was some sort of kind of firework and then there was the big explosion and where I was sat at the side of the arena you just felt the wind sort of it was like a gail force wind sort of thing hit ya

I note "well" as a verbal pause. It indicates he has a need to give a carefully worded answer and does not want to or cannot give a truthful answer.

Repetition of "I thought" makes it sensitive.

Location is sensitive to him, he includes his location without need and there is an increase in tension for him as his body posture enters the statement.

He uses the second person pronoun “you” to describe something unique, personal, and not often repeated which in context is produced by deception.

everyone screaming and then everyone start running so me and my mate we got up, we started running.

He has a need to explain with “so” why him and his mate got up, making it highly sensitive to him.

Notice that he tells us that “we got up”. They would have to get up to start running so it is unnecessary to say so. It is a need to persuade the listener.

Also remember he said “I was sat”, yet here he says “we got up”. He was alone in sitting.

We note when someone reports activities that are begun, but without completion:

"started running" instead of "ran"

The past tense verbs show commitment to memory and the lack indicates that he is not committed to his account, which resembles story telling rather than a truthful account, in the past tense, from experiential memory.

realized that what had happened,

Who realized? There is a dropped pronoun. He will not commit to realizing.

He self edits with “what had happened”. What was he going to say?

we ran back and then all the children and women were all coming out with the blood.

Repetition of “all” makes it sensitive.

Were the children and women carrying the blood?

We've ran up the stairs gone in and there was all just all people laid there.

I note present perfect tense (storytelling) and unnecessary words “up the stairs”.

“All” is sensitive

Inclusion of body posture indicating tension for the subject.

Journalist: So you went back (yeah) why did you go back?

Why?

Answering a question with a question shows sensitivity to the question.

Just instinct I'm human aren't I? They're human it's you know. I mean you got a lot of people that were there were a lot of homeless people that stayed there and helped

I note the unnecessary words " stayed there". Were there others who did not stay?

And that's what we done

It is unnecessary to say this. There should be no question that they didn't stay and help.

There is a need to persuade the listener.

and then obviously when we seen children like that as well with blood

"Obviously" means he wants us to accept what he says.

What were the children doing with the blood? The sentence sounds wrong because it is wrong.

and we were having to pull nails out their arms and stuff

"We were having to.." is an ongoing action. Not the strong past tense "I had to..".

Notice he cannot say, " We had to pull nails...".

When he says "and stuff", does he mean other limbs?

and a couple out of this little girl's face.

Edited

And it was children you know what I mean and it was a lot of children with blood all over them and everything so and crying and screaming iiiiit had to be done you had to help if if I didn't help I wouldn't be able to live with myself for walking away and leaving kids like that.

"You know what I mean" shows an acute awareness of his audience.

I note repetition of "children", making it sensitive.

He almost has a need to explain with “so” but chose to explain what the children were doing.

I note a stutter over the pronoun “it” and passivity: “it had to be done”. Who did it? This is to conceal identity and not to say “I had to do it”.

Notice that “if I didn’t help...” allows for the possibility. Truthful people generally do not allow for any other scenario to be examined. He helped and there is nothing else to be debated. That he allows for the possibility is noted.

I note a change of language: “children” to “kids”. If, within context, there is no justification for the change, it is an indication that the subject is making it up.

There is no justification for the change.

Edited

Oh yeah no the ones that helped were great and as homeless people we don't really normally like get on with the police but I'll give the police one hundred percent they were there on the scene last night an an they were there they knew what they were doing you know all the emergency services they were they were there quick time

Analysts will always flag anything “normal” or “usual”, for being anything but however it is in the negative.

The repetition of “They were there” makes it very sensitive to him.

We were just trying to calm the mothers down more than out else as well with the children and like we were we wiped blood off some of the children's faces I mean one little girl she was covered in blood the mum was screaming so some guy was calming her down we've took the little girl's t shirt off and luckily enough she wasn't hurt it was somebody else's blood that she had on her so.

He has a need to explain with “so”, making the mum screaming, highly sensitive to him.

Statement Analysis Conclusion : Stephen Jones

Although this is edited greatly, it is clear to see that there is **Deception** present.

Stephen Jones has a need to persuade the listener that he entered the foyer and saw what he says he saw and helped.

I do not believe he entered the foyer.

Group 43

Alex Brown (21)	Chris Coulter (21)
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Summary of mainstream media's claims

They had been in Manchester to celebrate the end of her third year accountancy exams at Heriot Watt University. As they were leaving the venue after the concert they were hit by the blast and Mr Coulter was hit by the head and torso of the suicide bomber as he blew himself up.

Ms Brown told BBC Scotland: "It was a bit of a blur really, but I can still see it in slow motion."

"I can tell every single detail of what I saw." "I have had to come to terms with it all and it's still difficult to think about it." "But it is what it is, I guess."

She said: "Because our clothes had been contaminated, we thought police might want these."

"We had given statements the following week, but unfortunately we did not hear anything for three months because there was a bit of a mix-up." "We still very much experienced it and felt like we deserved to find out what was happening. "That is all sorted but it was like a second trauma because we just felt like we weren't important enough."

Investigation Notes

See *Manchester video* 943.

The article (which is not all included here) is mainly concerned with complaints about what happened after the bang, rather than what they actually experienced on the night. Alex Brown, to me sounds unconvincing in her short BBC interview.

Statement Analysis : Alex Brown

Richplanet.net : Manchester Videos : 943, Part 1

This interview has been edited and we don't know what questions the subject was asked. This may be contaminated but there are issues that are worth noting.

This has been one of the most difficult things to ever experience and no one should ever experience what we have.

We do not know if this is where the subject has chosen to start. If it is, it does not start with the pronoun "I", which, statistically reduces the commitment to what follows.

"This" indicates psychological closeness. The subject is holding it close to her psychologically .

"One of the most" means that there have been other things that have been difficult to experience.

In this sentence, the only pronoun produced is the pronoun "we".

If the subject is with the other person then this is appropriate. Was Chris Coulter sitting next to Alex Brown at the time of this interview?

If he wasn't, we then ask: Is the topic something up close and personal to the subject?

I would consider it to be something personal to Alex as she says "one of the most difficult things *to experience*".

The reason she is not using the pronoun "I" may be that she does not want to be psychologically alone. Guilt likes to hide in a crowd.

Suddenly there was a big blast,

"Suddenly" is an interruption of something in time. I think there must be a section missing here to jump to this.

Er I just saw fire. Erm Saw something like fly through the air erm land next to Chris and knocked him over.

We note pauses as sensitivity indicators. Time to think?

“Just” is a dependent word. It only works when the subject is thinking of something else. What else did she see?

I note a dropped pronoun before “saw”. This is an indication that the subject is unwilling to psychologically commit themselves to the sentence.

Did she really see something fly?

I note “like” as a weak assertion.

How did it land *next to* Chris and *then* knock him over?

Edit

And it ended up being the torso and head of the erm bomber himself which had knocked Chris over and err lay in front of me.

“Ended up” is passive which is appropriate in context.

Was the head attached to the torso?

I note the unnecessary word “himself”. Is this a need to persuade?

I note the repetition of “knocked” making it sensitive.

If it landed next to Chris, then knocked him over, how was it in front of Alex?

I note “lay” as an inclusion of body posture showing an increase in tension for the subject and I note her pause before it.

I also notice body posture given to an inanimate object. This can indicate that the object has been placed there artificially.

Edit

My sleep was a big problem I wasn't sle..didn't sleep for about two weeks erm more like a few months after cos it all had sort of just hit me

She takes ownership of sleep with the possessive pronoun “my”.

She self edits. This indicates missing information. She was about to say “I wasn't sleeping”.

She doesn't commit with the pronoun “I” before “didn't sleep”.

She changes her mind about the length of time she didn't sleep.

She has a need to explain with “cos” why it had hit her, making her not being able to sleep highly sensitive to her. She is **deceptive** here.

and then I had to come to terms with that and sort of find a way to overcome it

“That” is distancing, just as “this” shows closeness whether it’s physical or emotional.

and then it was like the anxiety started to build up and the hyper vigilance and it’s just like once you fix one thing another thing sort of pops up so yeah

Was Alex going to explain another thing popping up?

but it’s still more of the aftermath of erm how its been dealt with has been quite difficult based on our experience

“But” is used to minimize what preceded it.

Notice it is still not “my experience”. Is she hiding in a crowd?

erm I mean I know our experience is not what everyone else has had but unfortunately for us like this is the reality of it and erm yeah it’s that’s more difficult to come to terms with.

The repetition of “our experience” makes it sensitive.

I note the negative: She tells us what it is not. Anything in the negative increases in importance or sensitivity.

She holds the reality of it close with “this” but distances it with “that”.

What does she mean here? That the experience that everyone else has had is less difficult to come to terms with? Being Injured or dead??

Edit

I feel that that after this we will become stronger people and that we will get to where we want to be in life erm and things should have been dealt with much differently based on the mental health support erm throughout all of Britain.

Statement Analysis Conclusion : Alex Brown

Deception indicated

Alex is extremely reluctant to commit herself with the pronoun "I".

If she can't say it, we can't say it for her.

She will not be psychologically alone in the experience.

She does not commit to seeing something fly through the air.

She is deceptive about her sleep.

Group 44

Pietr Chylewska (46)	Amelia (12)	Ewa (38)
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Summary of mainstream media's claims

The father of two was waiting in the entrance area to collect 12-year-old daughter Amelia, and wife Ewa, 38, from the concert.

He said: "I knew what had happened right away, immediately. I saw people lying on the floor. And there were nuts on my body."

He recalls looking down to see the metal objects embedded in his skin following the blast at the Manchester Arena in May following a concert by US pop star Ariana Grande.

Doctors were forced to place Pietr in a medically-induced coma following four operations to remove metal from his body. But they were unable to save his left eye.

He said: "There was so much metal inside me you'd need a metal detector to find it all. I have no idea how many pieces of shrapnel there were."

"I remember people were using clothing from the Ariana Grande stall on people to try to stop the bleeding."

The Pole, from the city of Gostycyn, has lived in Scotland for 11 years. He lost his left eye in the attack, and has had muscle on his leg removed after being damaged by shrapnel.

Pietr also has a 20 inch scar on his torso following emergency surgery to remove metal shards from his abdomen.

A fundraising event was held at his local pub, Fairways in Rutherglen, at the weekend.

He said: "The support I have had has been such a surprise. The care I received in hospital in Manchester and in Glasgow was excellent."

But the psychological impact of the blast has also left its mark.

He said: "A few times I have been shopping, and I watch people more closely now.. And if I hear bangs, noises, then I maybe get a fright." Meanwhile, a choir of schoolchildren who performed onstage with Ariana Grande at the One Love Manchester concert have recorded her song for a charity album.

The Parrs Wood High School Harmony Group shot to fame with a Youtube video showing them singing the American popstar's My Everything following the terrorist attack.

The group, which recorded the song to raise money for victims, went on to join a host of stars on stage at Old Trafford cricket ground for the benefit concert in June.

The choir will be one of 10 groups to feature on the Choirs with Purpose album, to be released in December, which will split profits between the choirs or their chosen charities.

Investigation Notes

It would be good to meet him, to see if he still wears a patch, and to see if his eye really is missing. However I could not find any trace of him on the electoral register.

Group 45, SMG Staff (5)



Summary of mainstream media's claims

Kerslake Report, page 106

4.15. The Arena is operated by SMG Europe, a United States-based global entertainment business.

4.16. SMG described to the Panel how each event at the Arena is assessed in advance of being held and a decision made about the level of security and medical cover required. This assessment is based largely on the risk factors associated with the type and size of audience anticipated. Once complete, these risk assessments are sent directly to the venue's multi-agency partners in advance of the event.

4.17. SMG managers also explained to the Panel that they had been involved in multiagency exercises for a terrorist attack and as a result knew there would be a period of time before the emergency services arrived. Accordingly, this knowledge had been built into their risk assessment process.

4.18. At the time of the bomb detonation, there were five SMG staff members from merchandising in the foyer and some 140 security staff on duty, of which 30 were full-time security staff and the remainder were stewards. The security staff were employed by Showsec, a crowd management, venue and event security specialist company.

4.19. On 22nd May, SMG's General Manager was at home and was notified within a couple of minutes about the explosion by the on-site duty manager. The duty manager made the decision to allow the audience exit from the Arena to continue, believing that, as people had already started leaving, this was the safest option. Someone from the performer's team made announcements telling people to stay calm, which is part of the plan covered in the pre-show briefing. For some time, there was also an automated evacuation message sounding in the building.

4.20. Within the first few minutes after the explosion, the duty manager instructed Showsec stewards in the Arena bowl to close the aisles nearest to the foyer exit and for the stewards on the concourse to position themselves to divert concert goers in order, as far as possible, to avoid the public having to witness the scenes in the foyer.

Investigation Notes

According to the Kerslake Report, in the Arena there were 30 full time SMG security staff and 90 Showsec (subcontracted) stewards. Five of the 30 full time SMG staff members were inside the foyer when the bang occurred.

As far as I am aware we have no interviews or names of the SMG staff who were present in the foyer at the time of the bang. This is unusual and suggests that someone wants to keep this information from the public. Why have we not seen them given awards for their help? How come out of a group of 5 SMG staff in the foyer, none were reported as being injured?

SMG's website : <https://www.smg-europe.com/contact/>

Group 46

Rob Hay (18) | Jack Chilton (18)

Summary of mainstream media's claims

A teenager injured in the suicide attack at Manchester Arena feared he was going to die in the moments after the terrifying blast. Rob Hay, 18, from Osbaldwick, was at the Ariana Grande concert with friend Jack Chilton, also 18, when the blast blew them both off their feet.

Shrapnel from the improvised explosive device struck Mr Hay, who works at the Derwent Arms pub, and the friends fled the scene amidst a scene of panic and pandemonium. At least 22 people, including children, are now known to have been killed and 59 injured in the attack.

The friends left the venue at 10.30pm to try and get an earlier train back from Manchester Victoria Station to York, but were caught up in the blast.

Mr Hay said: "If it had been 10 seconds before that we both would have been dead." "I had put one foot out of the door when there was a blast and I got hit in the head."

"There was a bang and it was like a film. Everything felt like it was in slow motion and we were both looking at each other as we were falling." "I put my hands to my head and it was really hot, my hands were covered in blood, so we started running to the main entrance." "I thought I was going to die."

"We were just trying to get out, but everyone was panicking and screaming." Mr Hay was helped by a stranger from Darlington who placed their cardigan against his head to put pressure on the wound and he took a taxi to Manchester Royal Infirmary.

His parents Sarah and Andrew drove through the night to pick the two teenagers up and arrived in Manchester at 1am. Mr Hay added: "Some people in the hospital were in a mess and there was blood everywhere."

The pair arrived back in York around 7am and Mr Hay is visiting a doctor this afternoon to have his injuries checked. He added: "We are both fine but very shaken." "It will put us off going to more concerts for now, but it won't stop us going forever."

Investigation Notes

The victim's injury is not photographed in the context of the arena. We only have a close up image with no background context.

Group 47

Julie Thomas (34)

Summary of mainstream media's claims

Paralysed Manchester bomb victim was made redundant by law firm on the day doctors told her she may never walk again. Julie Thomas, 34, was just yards from Salman Abedi when he detonated a bomb. Ms Thomas, from Liverpool, was left paralysed and confined to a wheelchair.

Julie Thomas was just yards from terrorist Salman Abedi when he detonated his explosive device as thousands of fans were leaving an Ariana Grande concert in May.

And earlier this month, on the same day doctors delivered the devastating news she may never walk again, conveyancing executive Ms Thomas, who is signed off sick until October, was told her job with Dickinson Parker Hill solicitors is being made redundant, reports the Daily Mirror. She said: "I was in tears." "It was the trauma of what the doctor said along with this message, which was effectively sacking me. None of this was my fault. I just went to a concert with a friend to enjoy myself."

Ms Thomas, 34, who spotted Abedi in the moments before the blast, had to undergo three rounds of surgery to remove the shrapnel and bolts that penetrated her body.

Ms Thomas, from Liverpool, resigned from her job after feeling that she had no other option and is now bringing a constructive dismissal and discrimination case against the firm. She claims the company began asking her when she could come back to work as she lay in a hospital bed at Manchester Royal Infirmary, just nine days after the terror attack. But it was earlier this month when she was told her position had effectively been made redundant, with an offer to pay up her four weeks' notice.

Ms Thomas was sent a letter from the firm which stated her position could not be kept open in the long term and that they believed six months was sufficient sick leave. She was even told that should she come back, the company's office building in Ormskirk, Lancashire, would cause her problems. Since the blast she still has no feeling in her leg and even gave herself third degree burns when she was too close to an open oven without realising.

Ms Thomas' sister Carla, a Labour councillor and disability campaigner, said employers treat people differently if they are disabled. Ms Thomas was at Manchester Arena with a friend and her daughter and is determined to walk again.

Group 48

Lizzie Murtagh (32)	Olivia Murtagh (12)
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Summary of mainstream media's claims

A mum and her daughter revealed how she and her 12-year-old daughter fled in terror as shrapnel "like bits of fire" tore through their skin in last night's Ariana Grande terror attack. Teaching assistant Lizzie Murtagh, 32, had taken daughter Olivia to see the US pop star at the Manchester Arena as a Christmas present.

Their night turned to horror when a "nail bomb" tore through crowds after the gig, killing 22, seriously wounding 59 and injuring another 60. Lizzie, from Beswick, Gtr Manchester, said: "I didn't even feel getting hit with shrapnel. I screamed and grabbed my daughter, who is only 12, I just told her to run.

"People were bleeding in front of me and on the floor or falling to the floor. "I just ran as fast as I could, dragging Olivia down the stairs". I found a taxi parked up so I was banging on the window screaming for him to let us in, and we let three other girls share our taxi as they were terrified too". That's when we noticed our injuries - I was hit on my leg and bottom, my daughter on her back and bottom."

Lizzie described how she and Olivia walked through the doors into the foyer where parents were waiting to pick their kids up after the gig when the bomb exploded. She said: "There was a huge bang, a big flash and I saw something I can only explain of bits of fire. "We're so lucky to walk away with cuts and bruises. "We had to go to A&E, it was awful, like something out of a film. "Olivia is still in shock and very sore."

Investigation Notes

The victim's injuries are not photographed in the context of the arena. We only have very close up images with no background context (See Chapter 7).

Group 49

Acacia Coward (11)	friend	c Shula Coward
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Summary of mainstream media's claims

A woman who was caught up in the Manchester Arena attack says she felt like she was in a "war zone". Shula Coward was in the foyer after the Ariana Grande concert when Salman Abedi detonated the bomb which killed 22 people on 22 May. She said she instinctively grabbed her 11-year-old daughter Acacia and her friend and they ran.

"There was a bang, then firecracker noises, lights flashing and smoke... and it went very quiet," she added. Ms Coward said her daughter's friend was crying so she took her hand and they ran for the exit. She told BBC Radio Manchester: "We stopped for a split second when it was quiet. I remember looking up at the ceiling and you could see like all black pieces coming down.

"I realised straight away. I saw my daughter being lifted up the air and land on the floor. I reached forward and dragged her up off the floor. I didn't even look to see if she was injured. As we reached the exit door I could see my daughter was slowing up and she said 'I can't run anymore, my leg is really hurting'. I realised then she had been injured."

The bolt from the bomb imbedded in her daughter Acacia's knee but the force of the blast pushed it two inches down into her leg, damaging an artery. Acacia is now recovering at home and the netball fan was cheered up by a surprise visit from some of the members of her favourite team Manchester Thunder.

Investigation Notes

See *Manchester video no. 949*.

In her TV interview Acacia's mother Shula Coward states, "I could see blood on her knee but didn't realise how serious it was until we got to the hospital". If you are a parent you will know this statement is suspect. What mother would not evaluate her child's injury before getting to hospital?

Group 50

c Joanne McSorley(43)	c Sue Smith (63)	Ellie (16) & Libbie (11)
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Summary of mainstream media's claims

A mother-of-two who was seriously injured in the Manchester Arena attack faces 12 months of surgery and treatment for her horrific injuries. Joanne McSorley, a 43-year-old from Runcorn, was waiting in the foyer to collect her children when the deadly blast happened. She suffered shrapnel injuries all over her body, the force of which broke both her arms and a leg. The teaching assistant now faces a long, hard road back to recovery.

Her sister-in-law, Louise McSorley, said the trip to Manchester was supposed to be a treat for Joanne's daughters, Ellie, 16, and Libby, 11. The 33-year-old said: "The concert tickets were a Christmas present - both of them are big Ariana Grande fans and had been looking forward to it for months and months."

Joanne and her mother-in-law, Sue Smith, dropped them off at the concert, went off for something to eat and were waiting for the concert to finish. They were just stood talking to one another when the explosion happened.

Joanne suffered a host of serious injuries and her family have been warned that her life will be dominated by surgery and treatment for many months. Both her arms were broken by the force of the shrapnel which entered her body, shattering bones. Her left arm took the majority of the impact, devastating the elbow joint. She will also require extensive surgery on her left leg to reconstruct her knee and support her broken tibia. Joanne also suffered heavy bleeding from shrapnel entry and exit wounds around her stomach and groin.

Surgeons have informed the family that plastic surgery will be needed to repair skin and soft tissue around the most serious wounds. She remained conscious throughout the whole harrowing event, lying in the foyer in agony until 2.30am.

Louise said that she has recounted some of her memories of that terrible night from her hospital bed. She said: "Joanne is incredibly tired, drifting in and out of sleep because of the medication, but she can remember everything. The explosion, the initial silence, the hysterical aftermath of people screaming, shouting and running."

Meanwhile, Sue, 63, was designated walking wounded and separated from Joanne, knowing full well she was lying in the foyer with serious injuries. Sue suffered deep shrapnel injuries to her hand and required surgery but escaped without being seriously hurt.

She was able to make phone contact with the two girls about 15 minutes after the blast thanks to kind hotel staff who had given them a phone charger. Their dad and granddad were able to work their way through the carnage and find them. Louise paid tribute to them for their courage in the face of such tragedy. She said: "I'm so glad that Ellie knew to just get away from there, she did an incredible job looking after her little sister. They were so brave and Ellie managed to keep calm. Both are doing okay now despite the shock and the hospital have been amazing to them. But they know what lies ahead and that their mum won't be home for the foreseeable future. They know life won't be the same for a while."

Investigation Notes

Note how similar this narrative is to many others. The parent linked to a school, Christmas present tickets, waiting to collect children, went into town for something to eat, no convincing images. The article states that she was lying in the foyer until 2:30am. This is impossible because the foyer was cleared of all live casualties within one hour and then sealed off as a crime scene (allegedly). No doubt, this will likely turn out to be another miraculous recovery.

Group 51

Paul Greenan (53)

Summary of mainstream media's claims

A single parent seriously injured in the attack thanked the public for their generosity in raising money, which has helped his family recover. Paul Greenan, from Sheffield, was off work for three months following the incident on 22 May 2017, and says without the gift he received from the We Love Manchester Emergency Fund he doesn't know how his family would have coped. Paul was hospitalised with serious head and chest injuries in the attack as he waited in the foyer for his daughter and her friend to come out of the Ariana Grande concert. He subsequently received a cash gift from the Fund, which has distributed more than £7m to those, like Paul, who received physical injuries. Paul, 53, said: "Without the help we got from the Fund I genuinely don't know how we could have got through the past year. "I am a single parent and when I came out of hospital the cash gift helped me with everyday bills while I recovered and I was able to worry about getting better, rather than being concerned about losing my home. "Without the help of the generous public who gave to the Fund, I honestly don't know what I would have done. Me and my family are eternally grateful and we cannot put our gratitude into words. "It makes you remember that most people are good and that we can't let the few bad people among us drag us down."

Group 52

c Adrian Thorpe

Summary of mainstream media's claims

He dropped his two daughters off by car before the concert, then returned to later to wait in the foyer to collect them. He permanently lost his hearing in one ear.

Investigation Notes

His short TV interview is unconvincing in my opinion.

Group 53

Phil Hassall (18)

Summary of mainstream media's claims

A scaffolder left critically injured after the Manchester Arena bombing is on the road to recovery, relieved friends have said. Phil Hassall needed brain surgery following last week's terror attack. He still requires further surgery for shrapnel embedded in his leg but in recent days the Everton fan's condition is said to be improving.

The Runcorn dad-of-one is "sitting up and talking", and able to speak on the phone to well-wishers from his hospital bed in Manchester. Friend Ian Bland has kickstarted a fundraising bid for his pal, with just over £9,000 donated towards a £12,000 target. Ian told the ECHO: "Phil's on the mend now, but it'll still be a long process to get back to normal. "He won't need any more brain surgery, but needs one further operation on his leg that will hopefully help him get back to his scaffolding job. His condition was touch and go at one point, but as far as we can see now, it looks positive for him. The fundraising is important as, with being off work, he's going to be losing around £500 a week in wages. He's hoping to get back to work at some stage."

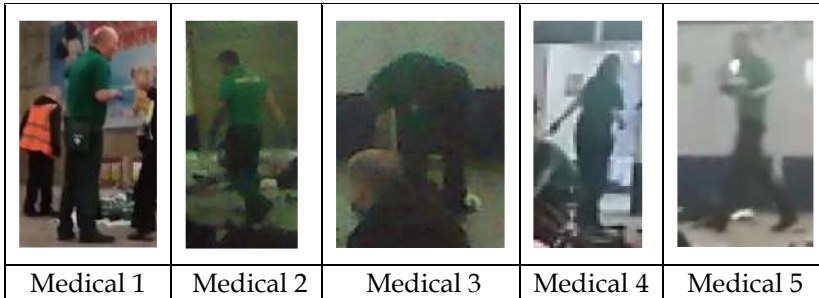
Investigation Notes

It could be significant that the first person we hear from in the media article is his scaffolder colleague and not his daughter who he was at the concert with or his wife. Why would the media go to the trouble of finding his work colleague unless his work colleague already had a connection to his situation? Scaffolding can be a dangerous profession and a fall would produce leg injuries. Did he fall from scaffolding, and his colleague knows about it? Is this why he mentions "getting back to work"?

8.2 'Responders'

The following groups were not in the foyer at the time of the bang, and entered some time afterwards therefore none were injured.

61 Arena Medical Staff



Summary of mainstream media's claims

Kerslake Report, page 107

4.21. Staff from Showsec provided an immediate response as the incident was unfolding. They assisted with the management of the crowds exiting the venue and provided care and first aid to those with minor injuries despite being untrained for this role. The duty manager also spoke to the director of Emergency Training UK (who provide first aid services at the Arena during events) to request that he and his team go from where they were in the Arena up to the foyer to assist the victims. The director asked if it was safe to do so but the duty manager could only say that she could see, on CCTV, that there were injured people. Despite not being advised if the area was safe, all thirteen Emergency Training staff, two Emergency Medical Technicians and eleven first aiders either went to the foyer, where the director started a triage process, or otherwise supported those attending to the injured in the foyer. They were soon joined by SMG staff with first aid training, first aid kits and equipment (stretchers and carry chairs) and by BTP officers from the station.

Investigation Notes

According to the official story, 13 medical staff were instructed to go to the foyer shortly after the bang. It is not stated where they were all situated, but we can assume they arrived within a few minutes and got there before British Transport Police, and before the additional Showsec staff. 5 SMC staff were in the foyer when the bang occurred according to the Kerslake Report.

Some medical staff can be seen in the John Barr video and in the still image of the foyer. It is suspicious that the medical staff have not been named or shown being given awards in the media.

Medica Staff Website :

<https://www.cqc.org.uk/provider/1-2189745172/contact>

62 Other Arena Staff

John Clarkson	Paul Worsley
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Summary of mainstream media's claims

Among the attendees were the two arena technicians, John "Clarky" Clarkson and Paul Worsley, who stayed with Lucy Jarvis (Group 25) for two hours amid the chaos as she waited for critical medical assistance.

The Runshaw College student, who had attended the Ariana Grande concert with her best friend Amelia Tomlinson, was injured when shrapnel hit her in the abdomen and legs.

Lucy's aunty, Liz Duncan, told the Observer both men were heroes. She said: "Even after being approached by armed police they refused to leave her."

Lucy is now on the "long road to recovery" despite the critical condition she was in for weeks following the attack.

Investigation Notes

An interesting claim is that armed police tried to move them on. Genevieve Lewis found out that these participants were working for Showsec, although this is not stated in media reports. Paul Worsley made Facebook posts quite soon after the bang naming Lucy Jarvis as a victim. A 'friend' is mentioned but Amelia Tomlinson is not named.

Johnny McGowan	Saxon Miller
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Summary of mainstream media's claims

14 year old Evie Mills from Harrogate has thanked two strangers who stayed with her when she was seriously hurt in the Manchester Arena bombing. Evie spent time in hospital recovering from leg and chest injuries after being caught up in the attack at the end of an Ariana Grande concert.

She was reunited with Saxon Miller and Johnny McGowan, both from Bolton, who were at the concert together on May 22nd. They visited Evie whilst she was in Manchester Children's Hospital. 22 people died in the suicide bombing including six from our region.

Investigation Notes

UKCT spoke to Johnny McGowan on Facebook,

UKCT: That's fantastic. Was it you who took the picture on the night of both Evie and her Dad too? (Evie's Dad kneeling down)

Johnny McGowan: No it wasn't

UKCT: Ah ok. Were you still around at that point? I can't seem to work out who took that photo rather than help the poor girl.

Johnny McGowan: I'd look no further as it certainly isn't your place to do so. She was in the best hands possible and everything was done to ensure she had the best help with regards to the situation. Please stop snooping around trying to search for silly answers over two months later and sticking your nose in where it most definitely isn't wanted.

64 Lone Helpers

Paul Reid	Darron Coster	Robert Grew
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Summary of mainstream media's claims

Paul Reid

Paul Reid, from Darlaston, had been standing on steps just metres from the foyer when the bomb went off. Without a thought for his own safety, he rushed inside and was confronted by a scene of unimaginable horror. He gave life-saving first aid to the injured and dying and used his own clothes to keep the victims warm. And he calmed the youngest victim of the attack - eight-year-old Saffie Rose Roussos - before helping her onto a makeshift stretcher.

The split-second decision to help has since left him unable to work and battling post traumatic stress disorder.

"I have been in counselling. I was a forklift truck driver but I've been on long-term sick leave ever since the bombing," he said. "It has had a massive impact on me. I might not have been physically injured but it plays on my mind every day." "I don't have visible scars but I have been mentally affected by everything that happened that night."

Dad Paul tended to around eight people that night, staying at the scene for more than an hour before walking out of the arena in shock and driving home - his clothes covered in dust and blood.

"I saw all the dead that night," the 44-year-old said. "I'd never had issues with mental health before, but since then I've had difficulty sleeping and problems with my emotions and anxiety."

"You could see people couldn't be helped but there were people who were awake and with serious injuries." "I rang 999 and told them we needed as many ambulances as possible, then I started tending to the injured." "She was awake and she wasn't making a fuss. She was just asking for her mummy." "I told her 'you're going to be OK'. She was cold so I wrapped my coat around her, and then helped her onto a makeshift stretcher." "She was taken away in an ambulance. When I last saw her, she was awake. I thought she would be OK." "I was devastated to discover she had died." Paul said he also helped a man in his 40s, who suffered serious injuries to his leg and side. "I asked him where he was from, and he said Liverpool," said Paul. "I said 'are you blue or red?' - did he support Everton or Liverpool?" "He said he was a red. Jokingly, I said to him 'that's OK then, I'll help you now.'"

“Even among all the chaos and horror he still had a sense of humour.” “I wanted to have a joke with him to keep him talking so he would stay awake until paramedics could treat him.”

“Once he had treatment I helped others, There was a man sitting up with a massive leg wound so I helped him use his own belt as a tourniquet,” Paul added. “There was an old guy there who grabbed me and said ‘just get with someone and stop with them’.” “I moved on to a woman sitting up with a bad leg injury. I told her ‘you’re going to be all right, stay with it’.”

Today, Paul will make the 77-mile trip from his Darlaston home back to the city where he witnessed unimaginable carnage.

He will be among those attending a service of remembrance at Manchester Cathedral, to remember the 22 people who lost their lives. The invitation-only event will also be attended by the Duke of Cambridge and Prime Minister Theresa May, along with families of the victims, the injured, the first responders, civic leaders and other national figures.

The service, held between 2pm and 3pm, will coincide with a national silence at 2.30pm.

Paul said he felt ‘apprehensive’ about returning to the city, but hoped the service would help him. “I have been back to the city a couple of times since the bombing, but this will be the first time for a big event”, he said. “The attack devastated me, it changed my life.”

“But if I was put in that position again I would make the same decision - I would always stay and help.”

Darron Coster

Darron Coster was picking his son up from the Ariana Grande concert and had agreed to meet him on the railway platform adjacent to Manchester Arena. Within a minute of arriving at the railway station, Darron heard the devastating bang which signalled lives being lost. The 50-year-old served 22 years as a staff sergeant in the Royal Military Police and says his training kicked in immediately.

“I knew I had to find my son, I walked up the steps until I got right into where it happened.”

“It was pandemonium. It was seconds after the bomb went off.”

Darron described people milling around not knowing what to do, so he told them to forget about the people who are dead and look for the people who are moving - the ones who could be saved.

“I sort of guessed it was a suicide bombing. Then I tried to close the doors because I could see the suicide bomber’s body. I didn’t want anyone seeing that. “It looked like he had been blown inside the doors. I didn’t want to look. His torso was through the doors and he had no legs. I couldn’t see a rucksack.”

He spared those children from a horrific memory which would stay with them for life. The dad set about trying to help people who lay dying or injured. He told arena staff to get water to pass around and asked two homeless men - who have won praise for rushing to help - to speak to the victims as they didn’t know any first aid.

Darron used belts to put tourniquets on people who were bleeding. He describes seeing a “young lad” who had shrapnel from the bomb in his eye and mouth, meaning he couldn’t talk. Kind-hearted Darron answered a phonecall from the boy’s mum and told her he was alive. (This description fits with Adam Lawler).

Robert Grew

Rob Grew told the BBC: “After about 40 minutes of trying to deal with people I was on my own, just trying to do my best.” “It was the same for any other members of the public who had gone in to help, they were just by themselves.”

He said he and others made makeshift stretchers out of barriers and T-shirt stands to carry people. He said: “There was one lady who passed away next to me while I was trying to attend to someone else.”

And he claimed that 20 minutes after the explosion, there were still only three ambulance staff at the scene. Asked if people could have been saved if there had been more professional medical assistance, he said: “Definitely in the first 15 minutes, definitely more could have been done.” “When the medical teams came in I was assisting them, providing and writing down details for every casualty, when their morphine was taken etc, just so that when they got to hospital they had all their details. “They just did not have the staff to do it.”

Investigation Notes

See *UKCT videos 808, 827. Manchester videos 964.*

It is not clear from his own statements exactly where Paul Reid was located at the time of the bang. He states he was ‘30 steps from it’, from where? From the bang?

UKCT points out that the reason Paul Reid was there, is he may have been selling T-Shirts at the back of the arena. Paul has links with Neil Yuill, the other T-Shirt seller who filmed Amy Barlow coming out of the train station and subsequently raised money for her.

Paul Reid says he saw things 'flying', when he was not in the foyer at the time of the explosion. In my opinion this has to be a fabrication. In his interview he says he called "911"! Was he coached by an American? He also claims there were about 10 to 15 people in the foyer helping for a good 10 or 15 minutes. He says he saw a defibrillator being put on someday in the foyer.

He claims he helped 8 people including Saffie Roussos, whom he claims to have spoken to and asked for her name. He said he also helped a large man who looked like a heavy metal fan. I suspect the heavy metal fan was meant to be Paul Price. He states that the man was called Paul and was from Liverpool. Paul Price was a heavy metal fan and was from Liverpool. He said that Paul had an injury to his side, head and leg. The tears in his interviews, to me, are unconvincing. "With counselling I'll get there".

Darron Coster was there to pick up his son (Charlie). He was waiting at the bottom of the Victoria Station stairs (he claims). Charlie may have been with a friend, and claims not to have been caught up because his friend (unknown) went to the toilet and Charlie waited for them.

Robert Grew is featured in a BBC interview, and in my opinion is fabricating every word of his account. Genevieve Lewis noticed from his Facebook page that he travelled to the USA very shortly after the event.

There is doubt in my mind whether Paul Reid, Daron Coster or Robert Grew were in the foyer at any time after 10:31pm. Statement analysis by Genevieve Lewis reveals that in her opinion both Reid and Grew lied about being in the foyer.

Statement Analysis : Paul Reid

Richplanet.net : Manchester Videos : 964, Part 1

Journalist: What do you remember of when that explosion happened what were you doing?

The journalist asks a fair question here, allowing the subject to choose his own words. In these types of interviews, the journalists often contaminate the interview by “coaching” the subject with words of their language and sometimes even setting the scene for the subject.

Paul Reid: Well I was standing erm just waiting and then err round the corner and I just heard a big I was pretty close

Where a subject starts is always important.

Paul tells us he was standing which is a reference to body posture and shows an increase of tension at this point in the statement, the beginning. Why is he tense at this point?

What was he waiting for?

He breaks up his sentence with “and then” which can mean there is missing information. He follows to tell us of his location.

His location is his priority, not as asked by the journalist, what he was doing.

He breaks up another sentence with “I just heard a big I was pretty close”. He does not say what he heard and we cannot say it for him. Location enters his statement again with “pretty close”. His location is sensitive to him.

it didn't sound that loud to me

He tells us in the negative what it didn't sound.

Truthful people will tell us what happened, what they saw, what they thought, etc. When someone tells us what they did not see, say, etc, it rises in importance or sensitivity.

I note the unnecessary words “to me”. Who did it sound loud to?

but then I could see dust and things flying,

“But” in analysis can refute what preceded it, or can be used to compare, or even negate what preceded it. In this instance, he is comparing.

“I could see” is less reliable than “I saw”.

What were the “things” that were flying?

people screaming and erm and I run up as I was running up the stairs they was all running down.. Forty, forty fifty people come past me and I ran up that's when I landed on the errr foyer. It was just carnage.

Did he see people screaming like he could see dust?

I note his pause. Is he thinking of what to say?

He uses the present tense with “I run up”. This can indicate that the subject is making it up. He later uses past tense with ran.

I note his repetition of “I run up” and “running” making it sensitive. I believe he has a need to persuade the listener that he ran up.

I note his words, “landed on”. Why does he not say arrived or entered or went in?

Journalist: So you're faced with this scene of devastation in front of you, You've rung the ambulance, what do you do then? You start trying to do first aid.

The journalist coaches Paul. The following answer to the question cannot be deemed as reliable due to contamination but I will note the sensitivity indicators.

PR: I straight about looked

I'm not sure what he means by this. Why not “I saw”?

and there was a man trying to put a belt round a badly cut leg so he was trying to put it through the thing so I took it out and tied it round like a tourniquet so it would stop bleeding. I just said to him “sit down there and wait”.

I note there is no possessive pronoun “his” connecting the badly cut leg to the man. This is passive.

Passivity is a tool used to conceal identity or responsibility.

Whose leg was it?

Was it not the man's own leg?

Paul has a need to explain most of this sentence making it highly sensitive.

Journalist: What was going through your mind? Were you frightened?

This question is better than the last, however fear has been introduced. We shall see if this influences the subject's answer.

PR: Do you know what?

He answers the question with a question. This shows sensitivity to the question asked.

I can't explain there was nothing (?) it was just helping people. I help the people.

Paul uses the present tense. Is it in response to the question he was asked?

There was nothing going through my mind. It was like I dunno II don't wanna sound thingy

Stuttering on the pronoun "I" shows an increase in stress for the subject.

*it was like I was in a movie, like **I wasn't there.***

This may be an embedded admission. This can be determined with deeper analysis but it is not for the scope of this analysis that is seeking truth or deception. We will look at it later in the conclusion of this Analysis.

It's interesting that "movie" has entered his language. Why would he describe it as such?

Just went in first aid mode. It was like when you go and do the first aid course they put you in a room and put you in a scenario it was like I was in that scenario just dealing with what I could deal with.

I note a missing pronoun. He is not willing to commit to going in first aid mode.

He uses the article "the" with first aid course. This is to already have identified the first aid course. Why not "a"?

I note the repetition of "scenario" making it sensitive. Why has this word entered his language?

Usually, first aid courses teach you to give CPR and treat people who have been in accidents.

If you are put in a scenario, it's a drill is it not?

I note "that" as distancing.

Journalist: Do you feel what you did was brave?

PR: I just think it was what people should do innit? Can't leave people can't leave people, you can't leave people like that you. You have to go and help them. All stand together and all arguing is not gonna do anything. Need to stand together, they want to divide and conquer us, if we stand together we are harder.

He avoids answering the question.

Repetition of "people" and "together" makes them sensitive.

Journalist: You told us about the man with the tourniquet you know that you had to do a lot of improvisation to try and save people's lives. What other things did you have to do cos clearly you didn't have any medical equipment?

PR: I came round and there was

Came round where? I note a broken sentence. This can mean missing information.

I seen that paramedic holding a bandage to a kind of big geezer on his stomach

His use of "that" is distancing and I wonder why he does not say "a paramedic"? This is to already have identified the paramedic. He has not, that we can determine, spoken of the paramedic before. This is an indication of deception.

Was the geezer lying on his stomach or was the bandage on his stomach?

but then I thought it's no good a para..I could do that

"But" here is to minimize what preceded it.

so I said to her, "I'll hold that." So I held it.

Paul has a need to explain both him being able to hold the bandage, and what he said to the paramedic making it highly sensitive to him.

He is telling us he is "the good guy". This is a form of ingratiating himself into his audience.

She'd already strapped his leg up and I held it

I note his repetition of "held" making it sensitive. What was he holding? The bandage to the man's stomach, his leg or both?

and I just started reassuring the man.

I note a change of language.

“ A kind of big geezer” has become “the man”.

A change of language reflects a change in reality for the subject. If there is no justification for the change it is an indication that the subject is making it up.

We already know that “geezer” means man.

Why doesn't he say, “and I just started reassuring him”?

And err I asked him his name. He said his name was Paul. I said “yeah my name's Paul” and I said “where you're from?” He said “Liverpool” so I says to him err “if you're a blue I'm not helping ya, if you're a red, I'm gonna help ya.” and he kinda like chuckled and goes “I'm a red” and I goes “brother we're gonna watch some european football next season” and he kinda chuckled again and then an officer came and says “yeah we gotta get him out of here” and we put him on a makeshift stretcher you know and carried him out.

I note his pause. Time to think?

He has a need to explain why he said “if you're a blue..” making the man being from Liverpool, highly sensitive to him.

He switches tense from the reliable past tense to unreliable present tense when speaking of the conversation he had with the man. Throughout the interview he has used past tense until this point. This is an indication that he is making it up.

“You know” shows an acute awareness of the audience. We look at what causes it to appear.

Journalist: We've seen a lot of vigils, we've seen a lot of outpouring.

PR: That's what we need innit? That's the only way we gonna win. We have to stand. You know that's what they want. Everybody to run. You know I wasn't running. As I say I'd do the same thing again. No problem.

Do you know what? If it happened again I'd run straight up them stairs no problem... no problem at all.

Journalist: Finally what you've seen and felt terrorism first hand, what message do you give to people who carry out these types of attacks?

PR: (?) animals you can't describe these people.

Statement Analysis Conclusion : Paul Reid

Deception Indicated

Although there is some contamination here, there are also some parts in which the subject is speaking freely.

He is not speaking from experiential memory.

Paul Reid cannot bring himself to say that he heard the bang.

His location is sensitive to him.

He has a need to persuade the listener that he ran up the stairs and entered the foyer.

He cannot bring himself to say that he entered, arrived or went in the foyer.

His change of language with regard to helping a man and his use of present tense indicate that he is making it up.

In his own words, he tells us that "I wasn't there". I believe this is an embedded admission and the conclusion of the analysis affirms this.

It is rare that a person will directly fabricate reality, that is, to lie outright.

Most deception is done through the withholding of information.

There is fabrication of reality here.

Paul Reid did not enter the foyer, he cannot say that he did.

Notes:

If Paul Reid did not enter the foyer then he did not help Saffie Roussos.

Birmingham Live ran a story about Paul a year after the attack.

<https://www.birminghammail.co.uk/news/midlands-news/manchester-arena-terror-attack-hero-14682926>

"Today, Paul will make the 77-mile trip from his Darlaston home back to the city where he witnessed unimaginable carnage.

He will be among those attending a service of remembrance at Manchester Cathedral, to remember the 22 people who lost their lives.

The invitation-only event will also be attended by the Duke of Cambridge and Prime Minister Theresa May, along with families of the victims, the injured, the first responders, civic leaders and other national figures.”

I believe it is fair to make the assumption that Saffie Roussos’s parents are aware of the Paul Reid story, and to my knowledge, have not to date spoken about it to either confirm or deny it.

Statement Analysis : Robert Grew

Richplanet.net : Manchester Videos : 964, Part 2

Due to editing, we do not know what the subject was asked or where he began, therefore we do not know if he started with the strong and psychologically committed pronoun "I".

Even for like the first moments that ~~we~~ were in there till about forty minutes of trying to deal with people I was I was on my own just trying to do my best and it was the same for any other member of the public that had gone in there to help they were just by themselves

I note the subject's use of the pronoun "we" showing unity and cooperation. Who are the others?

The element of time appears.

He stutters over "I was" indicating an increase in stress.

Notice he does not say: "it was the same for THE other members of the public..." To use "any" is distancing language.

there was like I said I think one medic in there that had come in to help and got through all the barriers.

"Like I said" is a self reference and an indicator that the subject is not speaking from experiential memory but of memory of what was said earlier.

Notice the unnecessary words "in there". Where else would he be? This is the second repetition, making it sensitive.

He has a need to explain why the medic had come in, making it highly sensitive.

I wonder what the "barriers" are that he mentions.

There's one lady in the foyer

Notice the present tense enters the statement, this can mean that the subject is making it up.

I note the unnecessary words "in the foyer". We already know he is talking about the foyer and he did not help anyone anywhere else. Is this a need to persuade?

which was barely conscious whilst I was there and she passed away next to me whilst err I was trying to attend to someone else.

I note the element of time with “whilst” which is sensitive due to repetition.

Notice the unnecessary words “whilst I was there” and “next to me” The sentence would have made sense without it. This is a need to persuade the listener.

I note his pause as a need to think.

A lot of us had just gone round and put tourniquets on.

Did they put the tourniquets on themselves? Were they wearing them?

Notice how there is “a lot of us”. This is the need to psychologically hide in a crowd which is produced by guilt. This can also produce the pronoun “we”.

A lot of people re reassuring people

Was he not reassuring people too? I note his stutter on “reassuring”.

There is no verb “to be” that would indicate past, present or future.

Who were the people?

but that's as far as it went until we decided that we just gotta get people out and we started dismantling t shirt stands erm like metal barriers, anything we could use just to haul them on to it

“But’ is to minimize or refute what came before “but”.

“Until” is an interruption in time and the element of time.

“Decided” is an intention in speech which is used by deceptive people. We look to see if the action was completed.

Notice “we started dismantling..” not “we dismantled”. The past tense verb shows commitment to memory and the lack of it indicates that he is not committed.

He has a need to explain using “to”, why they were using anything they could, making this highly sensitive to him.

Journalist: So you're telling me then are you that there weren't enough emergency staff in there?

Yeah correct.

Yes would have been stronger.

I mean there was only like three ambulance staff, one of which was prepped there to start with

Analysts will always flag the number three.

We look at any use of the number three and note it for possible deception. By itself, it is not something to conclude deception, but it just means that we have a reason to doubt.

Why “ambulance staff” and not paramedics?

He has a need to explain why one of them was prepped there, making it highly sensitive to him.

I note the element of time with “start”.

another two came in ten to twenty minutes or so after. Forty minutes in err a large presence of police there was about fifty of them armed police came and secured the foyer most of which were just probably instructed to just stand and secure the premises and weren't instructed to help.

Another element of time with “after” and I note the times given. Time is important to him throughout.

I note his pause as a need to think. I note repetition of “police” as sensitive and unnecessary.

I note body posture as an increase in tension for the subject at this point.

Notice he says how “most of which were probably instructed...” He does not say that that was what they *actually* did.

Journalist: Did it cross your mind there could be another device? That might be the reason that they weren't there?

The fact that there could have been a second bomb like only like crossed my mind once when I first entered the foyer

I note “only” as a dependent word. He is comparing it to crossing his mind another time and notice the unnecessary words “once” and “first”.

“First” indicates that there was a “second”.

errr and after I'd looked around and like devastation I just thought.....yeah didn't cross my mind again ...just just got on with it.

I note his pause as a need to think. He only says “devastation” not that there was any.

What was it he thought after he’d looked around?

Who got on with it? There is no pronoun “I” to commit himself to the action.

Journalist: Do you think that more people could have been saved if that help had been there?

Definitely in the first fifteen minutes definitely more could have been done.

When the medical teams came in I was assisting them.

I note the element of time “when”.

Was it not paramedics who came in? Why use “medical teams” here?

Did he assist them from the very time “when” they came in?

“I was assisting” is an ‘incomplete activity’.

What a “good guy” assisting the medical teams. This may be a need to portray himself as a good person which may stem from guilt.

and also providing and writing down details for I think for every single perso..every single casualty

The unnecessary words “writing down” indicate a need to persuade the listener.

“I think” is a weak assertion. Notice he was going to say ‘person’. What would be wrong with that?

If he was assisting medical teams helping people who had been injured in an explosion, they would be casualties, it goes without saying. He has a need to persuade the listener that he was doing a good job with those injured people.

“Providing and writing down” are incomplete activities. Not the same as “I provided and wrote down” and not reliable.

when their morphine was taken and etcetera etcetera

This is passive. Passivity is a tool used to conceal identity. He could have said “when they took their morphine” but it would not be true.

Notice also that the morphine was “taken” and not given.

What is “etcetera”?

just so when they got to hospital they had all their details.

He has a need to explain, using “so”, one of the highest levels of sensitivity, why he was providing details. This is highly sensitive to him.

Journalist: But you're not a professional

No.

Journalist: What you're describing is a job that one of the professionals should be doing.

They just didn't have the staff to do it

Journalist: There are many people who would call you a hero.

I don't want that title no.

I believe him. He distances it with “that”.

Journalist: You don't feel like that?

No just just wanted to help yeah

Who wanted to help? He won't say he did and we can't say it for him.

Statement Analysis Conclusion : Robert Grew

Deception Indicated.

Robert Grew is deceptive about his role in the foyer.

He is deceptive when speaking about a lady who passed away.

He cannot bring himself to say that he put one or more tourniquets on one or more people.

He doesn't say he reassured anyone.

He doesn't actually say he saw police.

He is not committed to his own words.

He uses persuasive language to paint a picture of what happened after the blast. I don't think it is even consistent with going through the motions so I question whether he was there at all.

65 British Transport Police

	
Sergeant Dale Edwards	PC Thomas Campbell

			
PC Jessica Bullough	PCSO Mark Renshaw	PCSO John Morrey	PCSO Lewis Brown

The following are featured in the BBC Documentary ‘The night of the Bomb’, PC Stephen Corke, PC Jane Bridgewater, PC Matthew Martin, PC Dale Allcock, Chief Inspector Andrea Graham. PC Cath Daley (who they claimed treated Lily Harrison) and featured in the ‘100 Days’ documentary. Other BTP responders include PC Danielle Ayers, PC Phil Healy and Police dog Mojo.

Summary of mainstream media’s claims

Bullough, Renshaw, Morrey and Brown were assigned to the arena that night and were all on the scene within 30 seconds (allegedly).

According to the Kerslake report there were 19 BTP on site within 10 minutes. Bullough mentions BTP Officer Steven Cork who she says is now retired.

Kerslake Report p.63,

3.11. As Victoria station and the Manchester Arena are owned by Network Rail, British Transport Police (BTP) has the primary responsibility for policing both locations. On the night of the incident there were four BTP officers directly assigned to the Ariana Grande concert. Following the explosion, this team responded to the foyer of the Arena within 30

seconds.

3.12 At the same time, officers working in the BTP offices, which are situated in the Peninsula Building, 150m from Victoria station, heard the blast and immediately ran toward the scene thinking, initially, that they had heard a train crash. This meant that within ten minutes, nineteen BTP officers had converged in and around the foyer.

Bullough states in the BBC documentary 'The Night of the Bomb',

" We ran through the barriers on platform 1 and 2, up the stairs on platform 3 and over the overbridge "

PC Thomas Campbell states, also in 'The Night of the Bomb',

" A little girl sort of like (cough) grabbed hold of my leg, I turned around she be about eight or nine, and erm she was screaming at me if I could go and help her Mum, she said my Mum is hurt, my Mum is hurt, can you help her. Her Mum was, she had horrendous injuries, erm she'd already passed. And she started screaming she's dead isn't she, she's dead, my Mum is, my Mum is dead, and I just had to, kneel down and grabbed hold her ... "

The only mother that allegedly died that was with her daughter inside the foyer was Wendy Fawell, whose daughter was 16. The other mother, Michelle Kiss who allegedly died, her daughter Millie aged 12 was outside looking for her mother. Millie Kiss did not know her mother had 'died'. This only leaves Charlotte Fawell who was 16 years old, not 8 or 9. The police officer is either mistaken or fabricating.

Another BTP officer from 'The Night of the Bomb' states,

" The smell of what I call cordite, gunpowder, firework ... "

Investigation Notes

See. *Manchester video 965*.

PC Jessica Bullough is important because she is the first emergency services responder who allegedly entered the foyer. She spoke on camera at an award ceremony and her narrative, to me, seems contrived. She is very sensitive about not using the walkway to access the foyer for example. Mark Renshaw sitting next to her in the interview looks extremely uncomfortable.

Statement Analysis : Jessica Bullough

Richplanet.net : Manchester Videos : 965, Part 1

We do not know what the subject was asked or if this is where she has chosen to start her account. She is uninterrupted throughout and so she is speaking freely, choosing her own words.

Erm there was four of us on the arena that night err obviously Ariana Grande concert errm

If this is where she begins, we note that she does not start with the pronoun "I" which, statistically, reduces commitment to what follows. She begins with a pause which indicates a need to think about her words.

"That" shows distance, just as, "this" shows closeness. "That night".

...we o..all paired up due to the fact the crowd coming out of there is errm well previous when we've worked it, quite busy.

I have highlighted in blue, the subject's need to explain why they were paired up.

When a person feels the need to explain why without being asked, they indicate that they are already prepared for the challenge.

This is the reason "why", where we flag words such as "so, since, therefore, because" in analysis.

Yet, when we come upon words or phrases that explains why without using one of the typical words, we call it the "Hina Clause" in analysis, and flag it just as if it was "because". It is the same.

The need to explain "why" without being asked, is a strong signal of sensitivity in language.

I notice her tense "when we've worked it" and not "when we work it".

Perhaps she and the others do not generally work when there are concerts at the arena.

Errr so me and Mark paired up and John and Lewis paired up. Errm it was about half past ten ish errm we were just on the main concourse erm opposite the steps near the war memorial

She has a need to explain with “so” who paired up with who, making it highly sensitive.

Notice also the repetition of it.

I note the time.

I note her pauses as a need to think.

and couple of minutes later me and Mark was just chattering

A temporal Lacunae, that is, latin for jumping over time. It may not be critical but from the brain’s point of view it wants to skip time. There is missing information.

As she is telling us that she is with Mark here, when they were on the concourse, were all of them together?

I note “just” as a dependent word. Were they doing something else as well as chattering?

and we heard massive explosion erm we kind of both looked at each other for a minute didn’t we?

There is the article “a” missing before “massive”.

I note her pause as time to think.

“Kind of “ is a weak assertion and I note the unnecessary words, “both” and “for a minute”. They are important enough for the subject to say them.

I note she seeks confirmation of this from her colleague.

Erm we didn’t really know what what had happened

That which is in the negative: Increases in sensitivity or importance.

“We didn’t know” is different than when we say “We didn’t really know,” with the word “really” indicating that we do have some information.

Who is “we” at this point? Her and Mark or all of them?

people were screaming erm at one point we thought a speaker had blown cos obviously that’s what po..people were shouting

Her pause is noted as time to think.

I note the element of time, “at one point” as unnecessary, therefore important to the subject. Time is sensitive to her.

We always take note when one claims to have seen, or thought, or heard, for another. It is usually an indication that there is a 'need to share' in affirming an activity: it is weak. The subject does not want to say "I thought", so she reaches for the weaker, "we thought".

She has a need to explain with "cos", why they thought a speaker had blown, making it highly sensitive to her.

"Obviously" means the subject wants us to accept without question what is said.

Were there really people running out shouting "a speaker has blown"?

erm due to the amount of people that were obviously coming over the overbridge we made the decision to run through the platforms up to platform three on the overbridge due to the fact that we know that there's entrances there.

Her pause is noted as a need to think.

She has a need to explain with "due to", why they made the decision to run, making it highly sensitive to her.

"People" is repeated, making it sensitive.

"We made the decision to run" is not the same as "we ran". Would you make a decision to run if you had heard an explosion, or would you just run?

She has a need to explain with "due to the fact", why they ran up to platform three, making it highly sensitive to her.

Repetition of "overbridge" and "platform" increase the sensitivity.

Errrm I think we both went into that not realising what we was actually going into

This is the first time in the statement, after 182 words, that the subject has used the pronoun "I" and it is to tell us what she thinks, not what she did.

"That" is distancing. She is distancing herself from the scene.

Notice the negative. She is telling us what she thinks they both didn't realize.

I note she uses "both". She does not want to be psychologically alone in the statement.

Where were Lewis and John at this point?

“Actually “ is a comparison of two or more thoughts. What is she comparing “going into” with?

errrm as we walked in we could just see people on the floor erm screaming

Her pauses are noted.

“We could just see” is not the same as “we saw”.

“Just” is a dependent word, meaning she is thinking of something else.

people crying, the smell

There is nothing to connect her to this.

I think the smell will stay with us for a long time errrm it was like gunpowder

She uses the pronoun “I” for the second time, again to tell us what she thinks.

errrm and yeah there was just loads of screaming

This is passive and it is used to conceal identity.

Who was screaming?

errrm I think at that point we had to kind of look at each other and think this is serious

The third time she enters the statement psychologically and again it is to tell us what she thinks they had to think.

I note the element of time.

I note “kind of look at each other” as repetition, making it sensitive.

so we prioritize as many people as we could

She has a need to explain with “so” why it was serious, making it highly sensitive.

Notice the present tense with “prioritize”. This can indicate that the subject is making it up.

obviously what we've learned in training is the people that are kind of not speaking or aren't giving any signs ...they're the ones that you need to see. People that are screaming at least got some communication in side them to go to them next

This is what they’ve learned in training. She is not telling us what she did, what she saw, what she heard.

so we did what we could that night and I'm proud of myself and everybody else that went.

She has a need to explain with “so” making everything that she learned in training, highly sensitive to her.

She psychologically enters the statement for the fourth time in 366 words, to say that she's proud of herself and everybody else that “went”.

Not the expected “helped” or “was involved” or “saved lives”.

What happened to John and Lewis?

Journalist: And you Jessica you'd not been in the job for a long time how long had you been working?

Jessica: I started in the September so it's... eight months I think if my counting's right yeah eight months.

Journalist: And err I mean experience almost counts for nothing in that kind of a situation you must have colleagues who've been there for years who...what have they said to you?

Jessica: In particular a gentleman that was on my shift Stephen Corke erm he's previously just retired thirty years in the job and that night he's never experienced anything like it for his thirty years erm so it does come down to experience is nothing errrr so yeah.

Statement Analysis Conclusion : Jessica Bullough

Deception Indicated.

The subject shows high sensitivity to being paired up.

It may be possible that she knew what had happened.

She shows sensitivity to time.

I do not believe she ran over the overbridge as she described she shows high sensitivity to it and she does not say that either of them actually did run over it.

She uses distancing language with regard to the night and entering the foyer. She only psychologically commits to the statement, using the pronoun “I”, to say what she thinks and that she is proud of herself. She uses it only four times and does not use it until she has said 182 words.

66 NWS Staff

		
Paddy Ennis	Dan Smith	Lea Vaughan

Summary of mainstream media's claims

The Kerslake Report states the first paramedic, an advanced paramedic (Paddy Ennis) arrived at Victoria Station at 22:42. Some time later, two more paramedics joined Paddy Ennis. No more paramedics were permitted into the foyer.

Kerslake Report, page 86

3.120. Concurrently, a team of NWS Hazardous Area Response Team technicians arrived on the concourse where they were briefed by the NWS Bronze. This briefing included the technicians being told that the foyer had not yet been declared safe and, therefore, that their safety could not be guaranteed if they moved forward. The team considered this warning and decided that the best plan would be that two technicians, who were not wearing ballistic protection, would go into the foyer whilst the remaining members of the team set up the Casualty Clearing Station. Two volunteers from the team immediately moved up into the foyer to assist the Advanced Paramedic, taking their trauma packs and other equipment with them.

The foyer was described by ambulance staff in the BBC documentary as a 'hot zone', an area that is not safe, in which ambulance workers should not be working. Only after the police have made it safe should they be admitted.

Three ambulance staff had already entered the foyer when the decision was made to declare it a hot zone. All other ambulance staff stayed downstairs. This therefore included preventing them from taking up much needed stretchers. It was stated in the BBC documentary 'The Night of the Bomb' that the ambulances contained no portable stretchers?

Investigation Notes

Note: UCKT points out that since this photograph Paddy Ennis has grown his hair.

Lea Vaughan states in "Manchester : 100 Days" that there were 26 casualties in the foyer. The actual number should have been around 50. This suggests that the 'deceased casualties' might not have been present.

67 GMP Staff



Inspector
Mike Smith

Summary of mainstream media's claims

Kerslake Report, page 59

22:31hrs BTP at Victoria station run to sound of explosion in Arena foyer
22:32hrs First BTP officers arrive in foyer
22:33hrs First call to GMP reporting explosion at Arena
22:42hrs First paramedic arrives at Victoria station
22:43hrs First armed police arrive in the foyer
22:46hrs Road closures commence nearby
22:49hrs Twelve ambulances at scene
22:58hrs Movement of injured from foyer to station concourse commences

The Kerslake Report does not bother to state when the first regular police arrived on the scene. We know from the roadie witness, that armed police were at the arena within a minute of the bang occurring at 22:31, not 22:43 as stated here. There may be something sensitive about this. Was there a regular police presence there with the armed police at 22:31?

Investigation Notes

The main observation about Greater Manchester Police is the complete lack of any media reporting. As far as I am aware no GMP officers who were involved have been named. The police were criticised for not supplying complete audio recordings of their radio communications to the public enquiry. Was somebody editing and censoring this evidence before the enquiry could see it?

68 Armed Police

12 un-named armed officers

Summary of mainstream media's claims

See Group 67.

Investigation Notes

We know from the testimony of the roadie that eight armed police were inside the arena within 1 minute. If they moved to secure the foyer they would have reached the foyer within 90 seconds of the bang. Numerous people reported seeing armed police. People noted that they did not help 'victims' and were concerned only with securing the area.

8.3 Analysis

It is worth pointing out what real bomb victim's statements sound like. In Appendix 3, I have included some witness statements from a bomb attack which occurred in Northern Ireland. I recommend reading these statements and comparing them with the statements we have already analysed. They are markedly different.

If we consider all of the statement analysis carried out by Genevieve Lewis it represents a considerable sample (over 25%) of the participants. Such a large sample means we can infer that the remaining 75% would probably yield similar results. Over two thirds of the statements analysed indicate deception and the remaining third are inconclusive or have other problems. We have not been able to find one witness statement which we consider to be reliable containing language commonly found in truthful reporting. We therefore cannot rely on any witness testimony when trying to establish what happened in the Manchester Arena foyer at 10:31pm on 22 May 2017. If we remove all witness testimony from the available body of evidence what are we left with? We are left with zero evidence of a real terrorist attack, and all the hallmarks of a drill or exercise. An exercise which the organisers have attempted to portray as a real attack, by furnishing the participants with pre-arranged fabricated narratives.

The quantity of statement analysis evidence presented in this book is powerful and suggests that the majority of foyer participants were following partly or wholly furnished narratives.

In the statements which follow we have grouped the participant's statements into various different aspects of the narrative, in order to compare witnesses' testimonies.

Witnesses of 'entering the foyer (prior to the bang)'

Group 7 : Caroline Davis

"We got upstairs went upstairs towards the arena doors and Wendy said to me "Oh.."

Group 8 : Lisa Roussos

"I remember.... erm.. leaving and Saffie had got my hand, this hand and she was pulling jumping about. My arm was outstretched holding her hand as she was pulling me and the next minute..... I just hit the floor with a thud."

Group 13 : Kim and Phil Dick

" then we went up to the foyer with a few you know other parents that were waiting for the children waiting in anticipation for the happy faces to come out and tell us what a brilliant time they'd had they were all so excited erm as we'd been going down there on the train.."

Group 14 : Adam Lawler

"We were exiting through the door when suddenly I felt like I had fallen down and hit my head."

"All I remember is a white light and very severe ringing in my ears."

Group 19 : Emelia Senior

"And we walked out and then we was gone through the gates to actually go out and then suddenly like something really hot just flew over us and landed behind me and my mum and my sister and then we all like dropped to the floor but then my mum told me to run and I thought they were behind us behind me so I ran out but then I realized they weren't so I tried to run back in cos like I was worried"

Group 21 : Millie Robson

"I was just walking out to meet my dad cause he was picking me and my friend up from the concert and erm then it, like, went off behind us."

Group 24 : Martin Hibbert (two versions)

“errm so as we as we err went through the doors got into the foyer erm I just remember looking up and hearing aaa big err explosion errr and I knew straight away what it was, I knew straight away.”

“Yeah I mean obviously on and off but you know obviously err the police liaison officer told us that I actually bumped into the terrorist on the way out through the doors errr which I obviously don’t remember that bit but certainly going through the foyer and then hearing the ghe bomb go off and then almost going into high pitched sound and I knew instantly something terrible had happened”

Group 25 : Lucy Jarvis

“I remember like little snippets err I remember obviously walking out of the arena into the foyer and I was walking with my friend Amelia and I just remember taking a few steps in and then suddenly I was just on the floor that’s all I remember and then...I don’t remember hearing any sounds or seeing anything.”

Group 25 : Amelia Tomlinson:

“We linked arms as we filtered our way towards the foyer doors. My mum was meeting us at the end of the street and as we reached the foyer, I got my phone out to let her know we were on our way. As I soon I went to call her, the bomb went off.”

Group 26 : Lisa Arnott

“As we walked into the foyer, there was just a huge bang and an orange light, my ears were ringing it was smokey I saw people lying on the floor.”

Group 29 : Andy Wholey

“and then about ten past ten, I made my way to the upstairs foyer which is a big waiting area before you go in right near the box office where the actual bomb went off.”

Group 31 : Hannah Mone

“ So we came down the steps and we were walking into the foyer

when you walked ahead because I thought I'd left my phone so I was stood for a couple of seconds. "

Group 32 : Lisa Bridgett

"Yeah I was going to collect my daughter from the concert and erm I arrived in the foyer at about 10.20 erm and then I was on the phone to my friend and she erm we were just discussing what we were gonna do afterwards and ermm the blast came from my left hand side ermm "

Group 37 : Abbey Mullen

"As we where leaving a bomb or explosion went off centimetres in front of me."

Group 41 : John Barr

"No we were in the foyer we my son and myself erm, were in the foyer about quarter past ten ten past ten "

I suspect the story that people were passing through the foyer doors when the bang happened is a furnished narrative. We know that two independent witnesses on the arena side of the foyer doors said that immediately before the bang the foyer doors were blocked off by stewards and people were being turned away, therefore it is not possible for so many people to have been passing through the doors when the bang occurred.

Witnesses of 'entering the foyer (after the bang)'

Group 29 : Andy Wholey

"so I come back up walk through the doors and there's just bodies everywhere I mean as soon as I walked in I knew most of them were dead."

Group : 42 Stephen Jones

"..everyone start running so me and my mate we got up we started running, realized that what had happened, we ran back and then all the children and women were all coming out with the blood. We've ran up the stairs gone in and there was all just all people laid there."

Group 64 : Paul Reid

"erm and I run up as I was running up the stairs they was all running down.. Forty, forty fifty people come past me and I ran up that's when I landed on the errr foyer. It was just carnage."

Group 65 : PC Stephen Corke BTP

" Such young children err coming at you running screaming panicked just total panic err look of fear in their faces. We went straight up the stairs, onto the overbridge, ran through the doors, straight in it was just.....if you can imagine hell times it by a million. "

Group 65 : PC Jessica Bullough BTP

"we made the decision to run through the platforms up to platform three on the overbridge due to the fact that we know that there's entrances there. Errrm I think we both went into that not realising what we was actually going into errrm as we walked in we could just see people on the floor erm screaming people crying the smell I think the smell will stay with us for a long time errm it was like gunpowder errm and yeah there was just loads of screaming errm .."

I cannot be sure that any of these people were present in the foyer that evening.

Witnesses of 'leaving the foyer'

Group 13 : Kim and Phil Dick

"and erm once then we'd got Kim with with Freya out to the walkway outside the foyer entrance I said "I'll go find the girls, you just look after this little girl"

"what we did eventually after about an hour is that we erm with some police we got a a err trestle table and we used that as a stretcher and we carrier her down the stairs"

Group 19 : Emelia Senior

"..my mum told me to run and I thought they were behind us behind me so I ran out but then I realized they weren't so I tried to run back in cos like I was worried.."

Group 20 : Lauren Thorpe

"So we got into the car park it was then that we kind of laid Lilly down.."

Group 21 : Millie Robson & Dave Robson

Millie: " he just picked me up and then we just like went ran outside and then a lot of like the paramedics outside and just like strangers were just helping us really."

Dave: "And then we just I literally got outside and just carried her all the way just away from it basically and Jean was with Laura making sure she was alright and that was it."

Group 25 : Lucy Jarvis & Amelia Tomlinson

"I remember hearing my friend Amelia shouting my name, she was running back into the arena so I got up and followed her."

"She looked at me, and just said 'Amelia'. We grabbed each other and ran straight back into the main arena."

Group 29 : Andy Wholey (twice)

"I got forced through the door across the walkway that goes round the arena and landed near the wall"

"so as I'm working my way down down the steps and that people starting to make their way up ambulance crews and that and they're asking me where everythings going on cos they was all no one knew exactly what

was going on it was just chaos”

Group 31 : Hannah Mone

“You you grabbed my hand you know screaming saying run we need to go and we started to run only then then I realized that I was injured”

Group 32 : Lisa Bridgett

“I was escorted out into the inner concourse of the marina, the arena with some security guards....

..I didn't know I'd got a broken ankle as I was escorted out of the arena and basically halfway around the arena to get into an ambulance.”

Group 41 : John Barr

“We made our way out through the carpark ..”

Some of the accounts seem contrived. There is very little detail about which exits people used to get out of the arena. It is as though something is being concealed regarding how the participants exited the building.

Witnesses who describe the 'explosion' inside the foyer

Group 13 : Kim and Phil Dick

Kim: "the next thing there was an almighty b-bang, the loudest I've ever heard and a flash... and then there were just bodies everywhere, we got thrown to the floor, and there was just bodies everywhere and the deathly silence and then and then people crying and moaning and screaming and I thought oh my God there's a bomb "

Phil: "Surreal there was the big bang there was a flash the big bang and then there was just like this silence and ash and debris falling inside like snow and then as as our ears as my hearing returned you could hear just screams and you could smell burning hair burning plastic an acrid smoke it was just.....it was just absolute carnage."

Group 14 : Adam Lawler

"We were exiting through the door when suddenly I felt like I had fallen down and hit my head."

"All I remember is a white light and very severe ringing in my ears."

Group 19 : Eve Senior

"My whole body my feet and my arms all off the floor flying completely through the air because of the force of the blast.

"Thick black smoke came in either corners of my eyes which then made darkness as I hit the floor "

Group 21 : Dave Robson

"and the next thing it was just this boom. Cos, it went. It was just white. It was surreal, it was just quiet."

Group 22 : Josie Howarth x 2

"Then the next thing I know, there was an explosion and the merchandise stand blew to pieces"

"I knew something was coming, within 100th of a second there was a huge explosion . Flames came swirling in a circle towards me and I started to run."

"It's bright like snow coming towards you..... Flames rolled and it was alongside us you just tried to keep out of it's way there's people falling

crashing to the floor, things people shouldn't see .."

Group 24 : Martin Hibbert x 2

"and then hearing the the bomb go off and then almost going into high pitched sound and I knew instantly something terrible had happened"

" so everything went errr in slow motion. I had errr a high pitched sound in my ears errr I could hear screams and there was smoke and even the smell I can still smell er that the the smell of the night. Errrrrm and then I think I must've been unconscious then for... "

Group 25 : Lucy Jarvis x 2 & Amelia Tomlinson

"and then suddenly I was just on the floor that's all I remember and then...I don't remember hearing any sounds or seeing anything.

Obviously the bomb had gone off and I felt heat, a lot of heat I felt really hot. I was only a few metres away from the actual bomb when it went off so I'm actually really lucky to be here considering how close I was."

"I just remember being on the floor. I don't remember being blown through the air or dropping I just remember being on the floor.

I couldn't see very well, it was really smoky and I couldn't hear anything, it was a very very high pitched noise."

Amelia Tomlinson: "At first, it felt like a blast of hot air. I thought it was acid so I covered my face. I remember being thrown up into the air, hitting the ground and being pushed to the side. I don't know if I blacked out but when I opened my eyes, smoke and flames were all around us and I saw people on the floor unconscious. It made me think of a disaster film."

Group 26 : Lisa Arnott

"As we walked into the foyer, there was just a huge bang and an orange light, my ears were ringing it was smokey I saw people lying on the floor."

Group 27 : Robbie Potter x 2

"The brightest flash I've ever seen in my life it was like a cloud of mercury exploding you just see bits of silver flying everywhere which is obviously the bolts and nuts he'd errr packed into his bag and his body. "

"And getting thrown back and then I said it's obviously the bolts that were ricocheting everywhere that made the sound it made a sound like erm a machine gun."

Group 29 : Andy Wholey

"I'm talking to the girl and there was the loudest noise I've ever heard the floor shook .."

Group 30 : Ella McGovern

"I just remember it going really slow and there's kind of a wash of orange light surrounding the room and being really quiet..."

Group 31 : Hannah Mone

"..and then I started to catch up to you when erm it went off.....and I don't know what happened to me but I was on the floor and erm it felt like a blackout."

Group 32 : Lisa Bridgett

"and ermm the blast came from my left hand side ermm.."

Group 33 : Yasmin Lee

"We were in the foyer when the bomb went off. I was blown over by the force."

Group 34 : Gary Walker

"People started streaming out and the next thing is a big flash didn't really hear the bang to start off with big flash and then a woosh of air and just thought what the hell's that and then the a smell in the air and then my ears started ringing I thought what's that and sort of looked back where the explosion was and there were people laid out on the floor..."

Group 38 : Daren Buckley

"The doors blasted outwards then shut on themselves." "Blood hit the door then just splattered remember having some on my face."

Group 39 : Emma Johnson

"but that was nothing in comparison to what it was in the foyer cos obviously your ears it was just so loud and then you just saw this flash of light and then there was just smoke and there was shrapnel everywhere everywhere the glass exploded it was just...people screaming erm "

Group 40 : Nick Bickerstaff

“went off, obviously people started flying in the air and things and everywhere went quiet and I just started screaming my daughters name, Ellen.”

Group 44 : Piotr Chylewska

“Those were the last words before my phone smashed in my hand. Then I lost vision in my eye. When I put my hand up to it I saw blood and then I heard ‘boom’”.

Group 46 : Rob Hay

“I had put one foot out of the door when there was a blast and I got hit in the head.

“There was a bang and it was like a film. Everything felt like it was in slow motion and we were both looking at each other as we were falling.

“I put my hands to my head and it was really hot, my hands were covered in blood, so we started running to the main entrance.

“I thought I was going to die.

“We were just trying to get out, but everyone was panicking and screaming.”

We know there was a bang and witnesses describe this reliably. I believe the majority (but not all) also describe the flash accurately. Are they describing pyrotechnics?

Witnesses who describe the 'explosion' outside the foyer

Group 02 : June Tron

"When the bang went we were sat in a car and the bang went and the car lifted it was horrible you just got a s.. horrible feeling it was like somebody pulling all your plugs out it was just like your electricity going out from the inside out little pins coming out of you and just black."

Group 02 : Alex Klis

"and then there was a muffled sound it was really really muffled I would have never said it was anything of that sort erm then we were told it was a light malfunction then it was something else and then as soon as we were evacuated it was it was pretty obvious it was it was what it was because of the smell and the erm I mean you couldn't see anything erm.."

Group 36 : Fiona Cook

" But as I stood up there was this explosion. You could feel the movement of it , a blast through the door."

Group 37 : Abby Mullen & Lisa Kane

Abby: "As we where leaving a bomb or explosion went off centimetres in front of me. Peoples skin/blood & feces where everywhere including in my hair and on my bag, I'm still finding bits of god knows what in my hair."

Lisa Kane: "and they told me to walk back out the door I got blown back in from"

Group 64 : Robert Grew, Paul Reid

Grew: "I was about to get some food from the Co-Op and that's when I heard it. I just started running in the direction of Victoria train station I thought it was like a train crashing thinking I could help."

Reid: "...it didn't sound that loud to me but then I could see dust and things flying, people screaming and erm and I run up as I was running up the stairs they was all running down.. Forty, forty fifty people come past me and I ran up that's when I landed on the errr foyer. It was just carnage."

Group 65 : P C Jessica Bollough BTP

"We were just on the main concourse erm opposite the steps near the war

memorial and couple of minutes later me and Mark was just chattering and we heard massive explosion erm we kind of both looked at each other for a minute didn't we?"

Witnesses who mention their position in relation to the bomb or bomber

Group 13 : Kim Dick

"and I'm saying 'just stand here cos they'll want merchandise when they come out'"

Group 21 : Millie Robson

"erm then it, like, went off behind us."

Dave Robson

"We just we were like at the top of the stairs"

Group 25 : Lucy Jarvis

"I was only a few metres away from the actual bomb when it went off"

Group 27 : Robbie Potter

"I actually looked at the errr the idiot the bomber. He was only 10 metres away from me (unintelligible) remember his face to this day."

Group 32 : Lisa Bridgett

"I was approximately 5 to 6 meters away from the blast ermm.."

Group 34 : Gary Walker

"so we were there just by the merchandise about 3 meters away from the actual explosion I I I think.."

Group 37 : Abby Mullen

" a bomb or explosion went off centimetres in front of me."

Group 39 : Emma Johnson

"I was about 15 feet away from the blast."

Group 41 : John Barr

"we were about 50, 60 feet from from the explosion."

Witnesses of 'the bomber'

Group 13 : Phil Dick

"The bomber was at the centre of it. Only his legs were left."

Group 24 : Martin Hibber

"err the police liaison officer told us that I actually bumped into the terrorist on the way out through the doors"

Group 27 : Robbie Potter

"I actually looked at the errr the idiot the bomber. He was only 10 metres away from me (unintelligible) remember his face to this day."

Group 38 : Daren Buckley

"We seen the bomber he were just erm literally ripped in two cos I remember seeing his guts on the floor and stuff do you know what I mean but there was no there was no top part of a body."

Group 39 : Emma Johnson

"and then I saw the torso....err the remains of a body left as well"

Group 43 : Alex Brown

"Suddenly there was a big blast, Er I just saw fire. Erm saw something like fly through the air erm land next to Chris and knocked him over. And it ended up being the torso and head of the erm bomber himself which had knocked Chris over and err lay in front of me."

Group 64 : Darren Coster

"I sort of guessed it was a suicide bombing. Then I tried to close the doors because I could see the suicide bomber's body. I didn't want anyone seeing that.

"It looked like he had been blown inside the doors. I didn't want to look. His torso was through the doors and he had no legs. I couldn't see a rucksack."

David Lambert

“As we were going out we looked to our left and we saw like half a body or a torso or something and it had like a black cover or tor..some kind of black cover over it..”

Although many witnesses describe their distance in metres, feet or centimeters giving the estimated distance from the device, none of them describe where the bomber or the bomb was. Eg, the bomber was in the centre of the foyer, or next to the merchandise stall or near the doors. As we saw earlier, evidence suggests there was no suicide, and the bag was probably placed against the wall. I suspect the narratives describing the ‘bomber’ and the ‘suicide’ including the distances are furnished narratives. I suspect the description of a “torso” is also furnished. The fact that everyone seems to use the same term, i.e. “torso” is highly unlikely.

Witnesses of blood or bleeding

Group 13 : Kim & Phil Dick

“she was covered in blood,”
“there was blood oozing out of her mouth and her shoulder”
“and then bb blood was coming out of her mouth”
“there was blood pouring from this little girl”
“and more blood was coming out of her”
“and her leg was bleeding at the bottom” (reference to Aaliyah)
“And body parts and blood”
“to keep the blood because her blood was just oozing out sat in a pool of her blood holding her”
“and then there was more blood”
“because there’s so much blood she lost and the other girl was losing more blood”
“and the blood”

Group 14 : Adam Lawler

“I’d spat blood on the phone”

Group 21 : Dave Robson

“there was a man there standing two foot from me, face bleeding,”
“just tied it to try to stop the blood.”

Group 22 : Josie Howarth

“I could see blood coming down her right shoulder”

Group 24 : Martin Hibbert

“I noticed there was a lot of blood coming from my left arm errr and quite a lot of blood coming from errr my neck to the point where you know it was kinda gathering in a pool.”
“errrrm I I could see the the pool of blood getting errr bigger and bigger errr and I just knew I was dying errrrm...”

Group 25 : Lucy Jarvis & Amelia Tomlinson

Lucy Jarvis: "I felt a lot of blood like my hands were wet and I could visibly see like red blood on my hands"

"I just looked down to my legs and I saw quite a lot of blood.."

Amelia Tomlinson: "I saw like people with blood on the faces like a lot of blood and half the face missing and like the hair was very burnt.."

Group 27 : Robbie Potter

"You could I could physically see the blood squirting out of me and all that and I went 'this ain't good this'. Someone come tried keep talking to me erm I don't know (?) probably have tried using t-shirts to try and block the blood on me and the flow, it wasn't stopping."

Group 29 : Andy Wholey

" a few of us got stuff off the merchandise stall you know like hoodies and tops like under legs that were bleeding under heads that were bleeding"

Group 30 : Ella McGovern

"A lot of people were really upset looking at us because we were head to toe covered in blood."

"It it was really bad because I had like fat hanging out my leg and blood it was really disgusting"

Group 32 : Lisa Bridgett

"erm both of my legs.....were completely erm.....dripping with blood"

Group 37 : Abby Mullen

"Peoples skin/blood&Feces where everywhere"

"That sound, the blood & those who where running around clueless with body parts and bits of skin missing"

Lisa Kane.

"got to the hotel covered in blood"

Group 38 : Darren Buckley

"Blood hit the door then just splattered remember having some on my face."

Group 41 : John Barr

"I said to my son " I'm gonna stay here" the guy was bleeding quite profusely err .."

Group 42 : Stephen Jones

"all the children and women were all coming out with the blood."
"when we seen children like that as well with blood"
"and it was a lot of children with blood all over them and everything"
" I mean one little girl she was covered in blood the mum was screaming so some guy was calming her down we've took the little girls t shirt off and luckily enough she wasn't hurt it was somebody else's blood that she had on her so."

Group 44 : Piotr Chylewska

"When I put my hand up to it I saw blood and then I heard 'boom'. "

Group 46 : Rob Hay

"I put my hands to my head and it was really hot, my hands were covered in blood, so we started running to the main entrance."

Group 49 : Shula Coward

"I could see blood on her knee but didn't realize how serious it was until we got to the hospital"

Group 64 : Paul Reid

"so I took it out and tied it round like a tourniquet so it would stop bleeding."

In a genuine event where people have been cut open, we would expect to see witnesses use the terms 'bleeding' and 'blood'. Bleeding is a verb, a doing word and describes action, whereas blood is describing a thing or a substance. Blood is much easier to fake than bleeding. Is that why blood is mentioned far more than bleeding in these statements?

Witnesses of the 'dead' or 'dying'

Group 64 : Robert Grew

"There's one lady in the foyer which was barely conscious whilst I was there and she passed away next to me whilst err I was trying to attend to someone else."

Group 65 : PC Thomas Campbell BTP

"Her mum was had horrendous injuries erm she'd already passed."

PC Mark Renshaw BTP

"One male err just went out of consciousness as I got to him err tried CPR and if I recall correctly, I think it was a paramedic who just told me to move on to the next person.."

"He added: "There was a little girl there. She tapped me on my vest and said, 'Can you help my mummy?'. I walked around, she was by the steps. There was nothing I could do to save her.

"So I picked her up, walked her out of the station and passed her to GMP. Then I went back up the stairs and tried to resuscitate two other people but they both died on me."

PC Danielle Ayers

"I went to the people on the floor to see if there was anything I could do to help them. But some were beyond the help we could have given. I found someone and did first aid on her. I did CPR but unfortunately she died."

Note how few witnesses talk about the dead or the dying. I do not believe Robert Grew was present in the foyer, therefore his statement in my opinion should be discounted. The rest are police officers! Where are the statements from the 87 participants who were in the foyer after the bang describing the dying or dead people? I suspect that no deaths occurred in the foyer, and I also suspect that those who were designated 'dead' were not present in the foyer during the evening event. They'd already been photographed at 7am. This would explain why there is no reliable dialogue about the 'dead' or the 'dying'.

Statements made by 'victims' mothers

Statement analyst Geneveive Lewis noticed commonalities in the language of some of the mothers of the 'victims'. I present quotes here for comparison and ask whether their comments have been scripted. 7 out of the 22 close relatives of the bang victims, that's 31%, reported knowing that their child/parent had died soon after the bang and before they were officially told. The percentage is higher if you only count the people who gave statements. Put yourself in their shoes, would you be so quick to give up hoping that your child/relative might be found alive?

June Tron, mother of Philip Tron:

"I knew within a couple of hours, I knew within a couple of hours...I just thought... I just felt it.

But as a mother you know. You know. There's something inside.. just and you think, that's it, something's happened, he's gone. I knew."

Figan Murray, mother of Martyn Hett:

Journalist: So how long did you have to endure that period of not knowing?

Figan: Do you know what? About one o' clock in the morning I just said to Louise, he's gone, I can't feel his energy anymore, it's it's just not there anymore, I can't feel anything. It just wasn't there there was nothing... but we didn't know for sure until the day after.

Journalist: But you still had a glimmer of hope?

Figan: erm not really. It's hard isn't it when you know it's not there anymore.

Jayne Jones, mother of Nell Jones:

"It was just a strange strange night really I can't really explain what it was like because I I think I kind of knew because I know and I've said it many times to people and I know it's gonna sound very strange but I couldn't feel her... sorry.

I wasn't conscious of her and erm I think that was the thing that I knew there was something so you kind of I suppose just expecting the worst

really and obviously it was the worst.”

Charlotte Campbell/Hodgson, mother of Olivia Campbell:

“It was horrendous that night, erm the waiting, the hollowness. Everyone keeps asking me how I felt, I felt hollow. And they’re right what they say ‘mother knows’ and I knew. I knew she’d gone. Didn’t want to admit it but I knew.”

Lesley Callender, mother of Georgina Callender:

“I just knew something had happened to her and it must have been serious because she couldn’t get to a phone to ring me.”

Alex Klis, Daughter of Angelika and Marcin Klis

“Once we’d got outside erm immediately I tried to call my mum I tried to call my dad erm and I didnt get anywhere. So then immediately I kind of had a feeling ...”

Ashlee Bromwich, half sister of Saffie Roussos

“As soon as the blast went off obviously it was.. I mean to me I kinda just knew and I don't know how but I sort of I knew what happened.”

If these women know they have to lie about being told about the death of a loved one, it is easier for them to lie about what they ‘felt’ or ‘thought’ rather than lie about the process of being told. Being told about a death is a very vivid emotional event, and having to construct and then describe such a situation verbally would be difficult and stressful. It is easier to lie about your feelings or thoughts than lie about something that supposedly happened.

I wonder if some of these women have been given the same script?

Statements made about the bombers torso

Darren Buckley, Night of the Bomb, 28.26 mins

"We seen the bomber he were just erm literally ripped in two cos I remember seeing his guts on the floor and stuff do you know what I mean but there was no there was no top part of a body."

Darron Coster,

"I sort of guessed it was a suicide bombing. Then I tried to close the doors because I could see the suicide bomber's body. I didn't want anyone seeing that.

"It looked like he had been blown inside the doors. I didn't want to look. His torso was through the doors and he had no legs. I couldn't see a rucksack."

Group 39 : Emma Johnson

"and then I saw the torso....err the remains of a body left as well"

Group Alex Brown,

"Suddenly there was a big blast, Er I just saw fire. Erm Saw something like fly through the air erm land next to Chris and knocked him over. And it ended up being the torso and head of the erm bomber himself which had knocked Chris over and err lay in front of me."

Phil Dick,

"The bomber was at the centre of it. Only his legs were left. There was smoke and blood everywhere."

The Telegraph newspaper,

Abedi's upper torso was found some distance away from where the bomb went off, suggesting it was thrown forwards when the bomb went off on his back. A gap in the circle of bodies around him suggests his body shielded those directly in front of him from the worst of the blast.

David Lambert, Richplanet.net : Manchester Videos : 971, Part 6, 18.30 mins

"As we were going out we looked to our left and we saw like half a body

or a torso or something and it had like a black cover or tor..some kind of black cover over it..”

Why don't these witnesses also describe the other 22 dead bodies, and how would they know which one was the bomber?

As I mentioned earlier I do not believe there was a torso; I suspect the torso is a furnished narrative. From this list of witnesses who mention the torso, I suspect Darron Coster, Emma Johnson, Alex Brown and the Telegraph journalist did not even enter the foyer.

9.0 Conclusion

Participant categorisation

I reproduce the witness categories here.

Type	Description
A	Present in or near the foyer, truthful
B	Present in or near the foyer, repeating a partly furnished narrative
C	Not present, repeating a wholly furnished narrative
D	Not present, constructing their own narrative

In the diagrams I have assigned all of the participants into categories, and shown whether I believe they were in the foyer or not.

Note : The diagram is just my opinion. It is not a statement of fact that anyone has lied about being in the foyer, or lied about their version of events.

NOT IN THE FOYER

Not present, most relocated, with one or two deceased

Philip Tron, Coutney Boyle, Marcin Klis, Angelika Klis, Liam Curry, Chloe Rutherford, Alison Howe, Lisa Lees, Elaine McIver, Michelle Kiss, Wendy Fawell, Saffie Roussos, Sorrell Leczkowski, Jane Tweddle, Kelly Brewster, Eilidh MacLeod, Nell Jones, Olivia Campbell, Megan Hurley, John Atkinson, Martyn Hett, Georgina Callander.

Not present, repeating a wholly furnished narrative (C)

Martin Hibbert, Eve Hibbert, Amelia Tomlinson, Andy Wholey, Adam Lawler, Emma Johnson, Emma Johnson's husband, Andrea Bradbury, Lissa Roussos, Robby Potter, Leonora Ogerio, Abby Mullen, Lisa Kane, Nick Bickerstaff, John Barr, Alex Brown, Chris Coulter, Phil Hassall, Robert Grew, Paul Reid, Darron Coster, Adrian Thorpe, BTP Police.

Not present, constructing their own narrative (D)

Stephen Jones

IN THE FOYER

Present in or near the foyer, repeating a partly furnished narrative (B)

Paul Price, Ruth Murrell, Millie Kiss, Emily Murrell, Caroline Davis, Charlotte Fawell, Ashlee Bromwich, Samantha Leczkowski, Pauline Healey, Jo Aaron, Izzy Aaron, Kim McKeown, Claire Booth, Hollie Booth, Laura MacIntyre, Freya Lewis, Phil Dick, Kim Dick, Eve Senior, Natalie Senior, Emilia Senior, Lily Harrison, Adam Harrison, Lauren Thorpe, Millie Robson, Laura Anderson, Josie Howarth, Janet Senior, Dave Robson, Jean, Millie Mitchell, Evie Mills, Lucy Jarvis, Lisa Arnott, Jade Arnott, Amy Barlow, Cathy Barlow, friend, Ella McGovern, Zara Patel, Hannah Mone, Jess Mone, Lisa Bridgett, Yasmin Lee, Gary Walker, Fiona Cook, Daren Buckley, Chris Parker, Pietr Chylewska, Rob Hay, Jack Chilton, Julie Thomas, Lizzie & Olivia Murtagh, Acacia Coward, Shula Coward, Joanne McSorley, Sue Smith, Paul Greenan, John Clarkson, Paul Worsley, Johnny McGowan, Saxon Miller, Paddy Ennis, Dan Smith, Lea Vaughan.

Present in or near the foyer, truthful (A)

There may be some, but not interviewed by mainstream media.

Present in or near the foyer, remained silent

5 SMG Staff, Arena Medical Staff, Greater Manchester Police, Armed Police, Jean, Amy Barlow's friend, Maria Walker, Lewis Buckley, Alex Cook, Bradley Hurley.

What do I believe happened?

This is a statement of my own personal opinion, based on the evidence I have been able to find which has been presented in this book. It is not necessarily a statement of absolute fact:

The 2017 Manchester Arena bombing was a well organised and well planned fake terrorist incident involving over 100 enlisted participants or actors. The participants had been coached and briefed on what their roles would be in the event.

The pre-planning of the event must have involved thousands of man hours of work by security services personnel. Care would have been taken to select suitable participants to ensure they would adhere to the narrative given to them. The recruitment process probably involved bodies such as schools, colleges, hospitals, charities, businesses, clubs and other networks. The vast majority of participant groups chosen were from 'broken' and low income families. Some of the participants had criminal records. These factors made it easier to persuade or reward the participants so they would adhere to their pre-agreed narratives. Looking at each group of participants (see database in Chapter 4), the 'need to know' was limited within every group to a maximum of two families. Only trusted members of immediate family were informed and recruited into the exercise. Friends and extended family of the participants were not informed about the exercise, and were made to believe the official narrative. Participants were probably coached to ensure they looked reasonably convincing in media interviews. Many participants would have been supplied with fake injury kits comprising fake wounds, blood etc, and instructed on how to use them.

Of the participants about 20 were to be given new lives in other parts of the world, and it would be reported in the media that they had died. New homes for those being relocated would have been organised in advance. A small number, perhaps 1 or 2 of those named as deceased had already recently died prior to the event in an accident or some other scenario.

Around 60 participants played roles of being injured to varying degrees of severity. Just over half of the 'injured' ran out of the foyer immediately after the bang, the rest remained on the floor. Around 30 family members played the roles of waiting in the foyer to collect their children.

The exercise involved at least two scheduled mock terror operations. One took place in the Manchester Arena foyer at 7am on 22.5.2017. This involved about 20 of the 'deceased' and some (a fairly small number) of the other actors, arena medical staff, SMC staff and some British Transport Police. Participants taking part in the 7am drill were instructed not to tell

anyone about where they were going that morning.

In the first exercise the 20 or so 'dead' lay down on the ground with fake blood etc, as is normally the case in terror training drills. Photographs and video were taken showing the 'dead' along with some of the 'survivors' with SMC, arena medical staff and British Transport Police attending to them. The purpose of the first drill was to obtain images showing the deceased people on the floor, so they could be used in media reports the following day. Some of the bodies could be approximately matched to those that were declared 'dead'.

After the first exercise, most of the 20 'deceased' left the arena and at some point were relocated. Australia and the USA were the two most popular places where they relocated to.

Another exercise started at 22:31 immediately after the concert. This was intended to fool the public that a major terror attack had taken place in the foyer. Of the 90 actors, around 60 played the role of concert goers, and the remaining 30 played the role of parents collecting their children from the arena. All of the 'injured' participants had with them means with which to fake their injuries, i.e. blood pump, moulage etc.

At around 22:20 SMC staff cleared the foyer, during which time the 30 parent participants started to arrive to wait for the other members their group. The 60 actors who were in the arena watching the concert had been instructed to head to the foyer during the last song or at 10:20pm. Once the 90 actors were inside the foyer, SMC staff closed off access to the foyer so that nobody would see what was going to occur. Once everyone was in position, an actor playing the role of the terrorist, MI6 asset Salman Abedi, entered the foyer and placed a large rucksack against the wall and then ran out of the foyer. The rucksack contained a pyrotechnic device, which when detonated sounded like and looked like a large explosion going off, but caused no physical injury. It was very loud, gave off a bright flash and produced smoke. When the device detonated, the actors immediately played their roles screaming and pretending to be injured. If a bystander had been present it would have looked to the untrained eye like a real attack. Some of the actors had been instructed to run from the foyer out of the Victoria Station entrance, and others out of the main Hunts Bank entrance. It was necessary for concert goers to see some of the 'inured' exhibiting fake injuries. Some were instructed to lie on the floor in the foyer pretending to be hurt. SMC staff ensured that the concert goers on the concourse side of the foyer doors were panicked by shouting "RUN", indicating something bad had happened in the foyer.

The organisers of the drill spent a lot of time and effort to make the injuries seem real. They used a number of people who had already

sustained injuries or complications before the event in everyday scenarios such as accidents. I believe these included Hannah Mone, Martin Hibbert, Amelia Tomlinson, Lily Harrison and Adam Lawler.

It is possible that Martyn Hett was at the concert with Stuart Aspinall as reported. If he was at the concert, I suspect he left the arena via the Hunts Bank exit and was not caught up in the alleged explosion. I suspect Hett is living in the United States.

Assuming most of the 'deceased' are still alive, I do not know where any of them are living, but based on the little information available, in the table below I have made a guess as to where some of the 'dead' might be currently living. I've included a category into which each participant might fit, outlined in Chapter 6.

Group	Participant	Location	Category
01	c Philip Tron (32) c Courtney Boyle (19)	United States United States	No ties Apprentice child
02	c Marcin Klis (42) c Angelika Klis (39)	Poland Poland	No ties No ties
03	Liam Curry (19) Chloe Rutherford (17)	Australia Australia	No ties No ties
04	c Alison Howe (45) c Lisa Lees (43)	Florida Florida	No ties No ties
05	c Elaine McIver (43)	Australia	No ties
06	c Michelle Kiss (45)	<i>Not enough info</i>	No ties
07	c Wendy Fawell (50)	<i>Not enough info</i>	No ties
08	Saffie RoseRoussos(8)	Deceased	Already deceased
09	Sorrell Leczkowski (14)	North Carolina	Apprentice/Surr.
10	c Jane Tweddle (51)	Australia	No ties
11	Kelly Brewster (32)	Florida, USA	No ties
12	Eilidh MacLeod (14)	<i>Not enough info</i>	Apprentice child
13	Nell Jones (14)	<i>Not enough info</i>	Apprentice child
14	Olivia Campbell (15)	Canary Islands	Apprentice child
15	Megan Hurley (15)	<i>Not enough info</i>	Apprentice child
16	John Atkinson (28)	<i>Not enough info</i>	No ties
17	Martyn Hett (29)	United States	No ties
18	Georgina Callander (18)	<i>Not enough info</i>	Apprentice child

If you have read the whole book, I hope I have helped you to make your own mind up about what really occurred. If you've come to the same conclusion as me you might be asking why? Why would the authorities go to such lengths to plan and carry out a fake terrorist attack, and in doing so attempt to deceive the entire general public?

I could probably write another book attempting to answer this question. I suspect the event was influenced and even organised to some extent by the security services of the United States for geopolitical strategic purposes. The majority of the leg work must have been carried out by UK security services. My guess is that there was some agreement between UK and US security service to stage this event. That's not to say the United States government dreamt up the idea. Israeli political influence over the United States should be considered whenever there is a Middle East aspect to western military operations.

These kinds of events provide justification for our government to take action both internally and externally. They allow our government to pass stricter laws which further infringe upon public freedoms. They allow our government to justify bigger budgets for the security and intelligence services. They also make it easier for our government to take military action or other types of action against the state or ideology that was perceived to have carried out the attack. In Manchester's case Libya or Islamic 'extremism'.

You might also be curious about how it is possible for so many people to be involved in such a massive deception. Why don't people in the security services speak out? Within the security services and other agencies that are involved in staging such attacks, I believe there is a belief that these events are necessary to protect national security. Some of their personnel probably believe that the Manchester Arena hoaxed 'attack' was a useful disaster preparedness exercise. The exercise was a test of how effective our response would be. It was a test of how well the media could put across the desired narrative. It was an exercise in which to learn things and thus improve preparations for the next 'real' terrorist attack. The hoaxed attack although deceptive was working for the greater good. I believe that's how they justify these charades internally.

If you were not aware before you read this book what our mainstream media is, then I hope you know now. They are a perception management tool and their most serious and important narratives, the non trivial issues that is, are organised and scripted by intelligence agencies. The media do not find out and inform you about the truth. The media's raison d'être in the present era is to hide the truth, so you can be manipulated in whatever direction 'they' see fit. I hope I have opened your eyes and your mind, but not to the extent that your brain has fallen out. And now ... here's Tom with the weather.

Believe none of what you hear and only half of what you see.
I'm Richard D. Hall, goodnight!

10.0 Appendices

10.1 Appendix 1, 'Twenty Two'

The Manchester Arena opened in 1995, **22** years before a concert took place on the **22nd** of May 2017. The setlist for the Ariana Grande concert that night consisted of **22** songs.

At **22:31**, a **22** year old male Salman Abedi detonated a homemade 'nuts and bolts' bomb which resulted in the deaths of **22** people.

Martin Hibbert, one of the injured was hit by **22** pieces of shrapnel.

On the **22nd** of June 2017, the figure given for the number of injured was revised by the police to 250.

Darron Coster, a member of the public who entered the foyer had **22** years of military experience.

A total of **22** people were arrested in connection with the attack but were all released without charge.

On the **22nd** of July 2019, **22** year old Hashem Abedi, the brother of Salman Abedi appeared at Oxford Crown court charged with **22** counts of murder, attempted murder and conspiracy to cause an explosion.

He then appeared at the Old Bailey on the **22nd** of October 2019 and pleaded not guilty to the charges.

On the **22nd** of October 2019, it was announced that a public enquiry will be held to investigate the deaths of the victims.

On the **22nd** of November 2019 it was reported that the public inquiry may be delayed because police have failed to provide statements more than two years after the terror attack.

Many people have pointed out the repeated appearance of the number "**22**" within the narrative of the 2017 Manchester Arena incident. Coincidence theorists have dismissed this as a coincidence.

In my opinion this is further indication that the event was not a random terror attack, but a meticulously organised pre-planned sequence of events by a group who have authority over the media and the police. Not only that, the group wants people (who have their eyes open) to know that they planned it.

There is more at play here than mere intelligence agency drills. The numerology suggests there is some sort of occult element involved when they seek to fool the public, and that messages are being placed in plain sight for those who are in the know.

Numerology and the occult is not part of the remit of this book, and I suggest people do their own research. It is something which the author may look into more in the future, probably in 2022.

10.2 Appendix 2, Funerals & Alleged Cause of Deaths

Name	Funeral Date	Official Cause of Death
Eilidh MacLeod (14)	5 June 2017	multiple injuries
c Courtney Boyle (19)	10 June 2017	multiple injuries
c Philip Tron (32)	16 June 2017	multiple injuries
c Michelle Kiss (45)	13 June 2017	head injuries
c Wendy Fawell (50)	14 June 2017	head injuries
Georgina Callander (18)	15 June 2017	head injuries
Liam Curry (19)	15 June 2017	multiple injuries
Chloe Rutherford (17)	15 June 2017	
Olivia Campbell (15)	20 June 2017	head and neck injuries
Nell Jones (14)	22 June 2017	multiple injuries
c Marcin Klis (42)	23 June 2017	chest injuries
c Angelika Klis (39)	23 June 2017	multiple injuries
c Alison Howe (45)	23 June 2017	head injuries
c Lisa Lees (43)	23 June 2017	multiple injuries
Megan Hurley (15)	30 June 2017	multiple injuries
Martyn Hett (29)	30 June 2017	multiple injuries
Sorrell Leczkowski (14)	3 July 2017	neck injuries
c Elaine McIver (43)	14 July 2017	chest injuries
John Atkinson (28)	15 July 2017	leg injuries & ischemic heart disease.
c Jane Tweddle (51)	17 July 2017 ?	multiple injuries
Kelly Brewster (32)	21 July 2017	head and abdominal injuries
Saffie RoseRoussos(8)	26 July 2017	multiple injuries

10.3 Appendix 3, Some Real Bomb Victims

The following statements are from victims of the 1998 Omagh bombing, and were taken from the following website,

https://www.wesleyjohnston.com/users/ireland/past/omagh/event_victims.html

Jolene Jamison, a young worker in Nicholl & Shiels, very close to the bomb, describes the moment that the bomb exploded.

I was in the kitchen, and heard a big bang. Everything fell on me - the cupboards blew off the wall. The next thing I got blasted out into the street. There was smashed glass everywhere - bodies, children. People were inside-out.

Michelle Mimmagh describes the moment the bomb exploded.

I met my friend and we decided to go on down to the bus depot. And, as we were walking down there just past McElroy's shoe shop - we were right in the middle of the road - then the bomb went off.

I was thrown to the ground, so I was, and obviously I couldn't run or nothing and I saw my leg and all. Well I just thought: I'll never be able to walk again, you know. And then you just have to wait for somebody to come. So I sat there, and there was a lot of screaming around, but I didn't - I must have been in shock - 'cause I didn't scream or nothing. I just sat and waited.

Kevin Skelton describes how he looked for his wife in the rubble.

I ran into the front of Kells - what was left of it - and I went in through where the window would have been, and I found the wife lying face down in the rubble. Now the clothes was blew off her, and the first thing I reached for was her arm, and I tried for her pulse - there was no life. I knew she was dead.

And then I couldn't get...there was no sign of Shauna or Tracey, and I knew they were in the shop with her, and I started lifting lumps of timber and...everything was carnage. But there was still no sign of Shauna, and I thought she was dead. I thought she was under the rubble - thought she was buried under her mother.

I found Tracey, my second daughter, on her knees beside her mammy, trying her pulse. Like a woman who went to Omagh twice a year to do shopping, about the only two days she went was to get the uniforms and Christmas.

Dorothy Boyle witnessed the immediate aftermath.

There were limbs lying about that had been blown off people. Everyone was running round, trying to help people. There was a girl in a wheelchair screaming for help, who was in a bad way. There were people with cuts on their heads, bleeding. One young boy had half of his leg completely blown off. He didn't cry or anything. He was just in a complete state of shock.

Local shop owner describes the scene on Market Street.

It was horrible, so much blood and flesh, and glass sticking out of people. I saw a group of four kids and I heard them speaking a foreign language, Spanish, and I thought, in the confusion, they needed more help than anyone else. Two of them were very badly injured, with glass in their heads, bellies, arms and necks. Blood was dripping from them. ...One of the girls was very badly hurt, bleeding from her ears and mouth. She was absolutely covered with glass and kept crying that she wanted to die, and all of them were half deaf from the blast. My wife and I brought them back to the shop, where we grabbed bowls of water and washed the blood off their bodies. We realised we couldn't pull out all the glass, so we took them to the hospital.

Paddy McGowan, a local government councillor, was in an adjoining street and rushed to help.

There were bodies strewn all over the street. It was like a battlefield of burning flesh and dead bodies, with a burst water main spraying everywhere. I helped lift six bodies out, and did all I could for some of the injured. People - men, women and children - were lying on the road, dazed and bleeding. People were groaning, children were crying and there was an overwhelming smell of burning flesh.

John King continues to recollect his experience

To see that body lying in the street, with smoke sort of rising from it, and the smell on the street. That's three things that won't leave me was the smell, the sights and the sounds. And the screams of the people. There was people there squealing in agony. Unfortunately there was a burst water main as well on the footpath, and there were people actually, or big pieces of people - bodies - being washed down that footpath, which is something that you never forget. They were just basically piling up at the corner where the gully was, and bits and pieces of legs, arms, whatever, was floating down that street.

A volunteer nurse describes the scene in Tyrone County Hospital, Omagh's main hospital.

Nothing could have prepared me for what I saw. People were lying on the floor with limbs missing and there was blood all over the place. People were crying for help and looking for something to kill the pain. Other people were crying out looking for relatives. You could not really be trained for what you had seen unless you were trained in Vietnam or somewhere like that.

Dr Dominic Pinto was the first surgeon to arrive at the hospital.

When I came to the front of the hospital, it was absolutely quiet. What greeted me when I got into the main corridor was sheer pandemonium. This was not a major incident, but a major disaster of battlefield proportions. There were people lying in corridors of the accident and emergency department, overflowing into the radiology department. Some 240 injured people arrived within the first 45 minutes.

"Richard", a local architect, went to the hospital to find his daughters who had been in town with their grandmother.

We ran from here to the hospital and we went in, and it was just room after room after room of children. Some were in wheelchairs, bandaged. Others were lying on stretchers. Others were just simply huddled in the corner...no parents. God only knows what happened to them.

We worked our way through the crowd, and at the bottom were our two children with their friend and my mother. [Daughter] was remarkably calm, and lacerations... the lacerations were confined really to her hairline. From what we gathered, she was obviously very distressed - she bled quite profusely.

Another nurse attempted to comfort a man at the hospital.

He was crouched down against the wall with his head in his hands. He told me that his wife was dead and his children were missing. I covered him up with a sheet and put my arms around him, but there was nothing else I could do. There was also a young boy of about 11 or 12, strapped into a stretcher. His hair was burnt and standing on end, and he was deathly white. He kept staring at me with huge frightened eyes. That image will haunt me for ever.

10.4 Appendix 4, Investigation Questions

When I was trying to get to the bottom of ‘what happened in the foyer’ and I initially believed I might be able to get honest answers from foyer witnesses, I devised a list of questions to put to potential witnesses. I reproduce them here,

Did you hear a bang (can you describe it)?

Where were you when you heard it?

Did you see the alleged bomber enter the foyer? If so can you describe his actions?

Can you estimate how many people were in the foyer before the explosion?

Can you estimate their ages, sex etc?

Did you notice anything unusual going on in the foyer immediately before the explosion?

Would you be able to recognise anyone from the foyer if I showed you photographs?

Did you feel any force from the explosion?

Did you see any flash or light from the explosion?

Did you feel any heat from the explosion?

Did you see any smoke from the explosion?

Did you smell the after effects of the explosion?

Did you hear any of the contents of the alleged bomb hitting the walls or glass surfaces around the foyer?

Did you notice any damage to the building or surroundings?

Did you witness any ACTUAL injuries (eg actual flesh wounds), if so describe them?

Did you take any video or photographs?

How long did you remain in or near the foyer?

What did you do and what did you see while you were in the foyer after the bang?

Who else came into the foyer after the bang, describe them and their actions?

Describe your route when you left?

What did you see on your way out?

Where did you go next?

Is there anything else you think may be important?

10.5 Appendix 5, Links

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