



**Domestic Homicide Review
DHR W 03**

**Report into the death of a 56 year old woman
'Trish' on 15th November 2017**

**Report produced by Malcolm Ross M.Sc.
Independent Chair and Author**

5th February 2020

CONTENTS	Page
Testimony to Trish	3
List of Abbreviations	4
Introduction and Background	5 - 10
Introduction	5
Purpose of a Domestic Homicide Review	5 - 7
Process of the Review	7
Independent Chair and Author	8
Domestic Homicide Review Panel	8
Parallel Proceedings	8
Time Period	9
Scoping the Review	9
Individual Management Reports	9 - 10
Contact with family and friends	10 - 11
Subjects of the review	11
Genogram	12
Summary of Events	13 - 19
Views of the family and colleagues of both Trish and the Perpetrator	19 - 24
Additional Information from Police Statements	24 - 26
Views of other Professionals	26 - 30
Analysis and recommendations	30 - 45
Conclusions	45 - 46
Recommendations Overview and IMR	47 - 49
Bibliography	50
Appendix No 1 Terms of Reference	51 - 54
Appendix No 2 References from Dr. Jane Monkton-Smith	55 - 58
Appendix No 3 References from Gavin De Becker	59 - 61
Appendix No 4 The Air Navigation Order 2016	62 - 63
Home Office Letter	64 - 65

Testimony to Trish by her son.

Trish was an amazing woman. She was an amazing mother, daughter and friend. She truly lit up the lives of those who knew her and would leave a lasting impression on those she met. She had the most amazing smile that drew people to her. She was undeniably beautiful but had a warm, kind and caring nature. She was a successful business woman setting up her own nail and beauty business which she loved and from made many friends. She was the cornerstone of our family. She was a great teacher to me throughout my childhood and made me into the person I am today, she was the single greatest influence on my life.

My mother was my best friend, the one stable in my life and the person I loved above all others. She was so important to me and I love being her son. I am super proud of who she was and how she conducted herself throughout her life.

To lose her in such a despicable way, in a way which you would not expect especially when you consider who she was, it's impossible to comprehend. She has left a hole in our lives that cannot be filled and I will never be able to accept what happened to her and why.

Since her death I have struggled immensely. As well as her death, which I still have not come to terms with, I have had to endure the legal process and the trial of her murderer and being her only child I have also had to deal with her estate.

The trial and the estate dealing have left deep routed scars. Especially when dealing with the estate, which was intertwined with her murderer as they owned a house together and throughout the process it transpired that I was essentially at the mercy of her murderer. I believe that based on my experience this is something that needs to be considered and changed as how is it right that I had to deal with this man directly to resolve my mother's estate when her is the only reason for all this happening?

I have also become a father since my mother's death. Becoming a father was the happiest moment in my life however there is also a great sadness of not being able to enjoy this experience with my mother or ask her for advice in bring up my daughter. I also know that my daughter is missing out on her grandmother who I know would have been a massive part of her life.

To truly explain the impact of my mother's murder on me, my family and my mother's friends is not possible. I just know that my mother was the one true love in my life and I am now living without her when she should still be here. If some good can come out of this situation and another son does not have to endure what I've been through then we need to make it happen.

List of Abbreviations

ATPL	Air Transport Pilot's Licence
AUDIT	Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Tool
CAA	Civil Aviation Authority
CPL	Commercial Pilot's Licence
CBT	Cognitive Behaviour Therapy
CWPT	Coventry and Warwickshire Partnership Trust
CCG	Clinical Commissioning Group
DACS	Domestic Abuse Counselling Service (includes Insight, Counselling & Coaching Support Services ICCSS)a free charity grant funded Counselling Service.
DASH	Domestic Abuse, Stalking and Harassment Risk Assessment form
DHR	Domestic Homicide Review
DVAS	Domestic Violence Abuse Service
EAP	Employees Assistance Programme
GP	General Practitioner
HR	Human Resources
IAPT	Improving Access to Psychological Therapy
IDVA	Independent Domestic Violence Advisor
IRIS	Identification and Referral to Improve Safety
IMR	Individual Management Review
MARAC	Multi-agency Risk Assessment Conference
MAPPA	Multi-agency Public Protection Arrangements
MIND	Mental Health Charity
NICE	National Institute for Clinical Excellence
NHS	National Health Service
PPL	Private Pilot's Licence
RCGP	Royal College of General Practitioners
SADQ	Severity Alcohol Dependence Questionnaire
SIO	Senior Investigating Officer
SWFT	South Warwickshire Foundation Trust
UHCW	University Hospital of Coventry and Warwickshire
SWCSP	South Warwickshire Community Safety Partnership
SWCSPB	South Warwickshire Community Safety Partnership Board

Introduction and Background

The members of this review panel offer their sincere condolences to the family of 'Trish' for the sad loss in such tragic circumstances.

Trish's Mother and son insist that her daughter is referred to throughout the report by the pseudonym 'Trish'.

Due to the Perpetrator not engaging in the process, he will be known throughout the report as 'the Perpetrator'. (see paragraph 4.1 page 13)

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 This Review concerns the death of Trish who was aged 56 at the time of her death on 15th November 2017. She was married to the Perpetrator, a Pilot Captain working for a travel airline. Several months before her death, the couple had parted and the Perpetrator lived elsewhere. Trish stayed in the family home. It was only after the separation that Trish confided in a couple of her closest friends that there had been domestic abuse from the Perpetrator. There was animosity regarding the sale of the house that had led to advice being sought by Trish from a Solicitor.

1.1.2 This report reflects the situation of all services involved at the time of Trish's death.

On 15th November 2017, the Perpetrator visited a local public house and spoke to an acquaintance saying that he had killed Trish in her home. Before the acquaintance could call the police, then Perpetrator had left the public house in his car. He had also telephoned a friend of his in the south of England and admitted the murder. That friend was in the process of trying to contact the local police in Warwickshire.

4.1.11.1.3 Warwickshire Police circulated the details of the Perpetrators car and he was arrested a few miles away. Officers went to the home address of Trish and found her deceased.

4.1.21.1.4 Warwickshire Police arrested and charged the Perpetrator who was subsequently convicted at the Crown Court for the murder of his wife.

4.1.31.1.5 It appears from evidence gathered for the criminal prosecution of the Perpetrator and from the information gathered during this review process that for a considerable time Trish suffered significant controlling and coercive behaviour from the Perpetrator and on occasions, physical, emotional and financial abuse.

4.1.41.1.6 In accordance with Home Office Guidance¹ a Domestic Homicide Review has been commissioned.

¹ Multi-agency Statutory Guidance for the Conduct of Domestic Homicide Reviews – Home Office 2016

1.2 Purpose of the Review

1.2.1 The Domestic Violence, Crimes and Victims Act 2004, establishes at Section 9(3), a statutory basis for a Domestic Homicide Review, which was implemented with due guidance² on 13th April 2011 and reviewed in December 2016³. Under this section, a domestic homicide review means a review “*of the circumstances in which the death of a person aged 16 or over has, or appears to have, resulted from violence, abuse or neglect by—*

(a) a person to whom he was related or with whom he was or had been in an intimate personal relationship, or

(b) a member of the same house hold as himself, held with a view to identifying the lessons to be learnt from the death”

1.2.2 Where the definition set out in this paragraph has been met, then a Domestic Homicide Review must be undertaken.

1.2.3 It should be noted that an intimate personal relationship includes relationships between adults who are or have been intimate partners or family members, regardless of gender or sexuality.

1.2.4 In March 2013, the Government introduced a new cross-government definition of domestic violence and abuse⁴, which is designed to ensure a common approach to tackling domestic violence and abuse by different agencies. The new definition states that domestic violence and abuse is:

“Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are or have been intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. This can encompass, but is not limited to, the following types of abuse:

- *psychological*
- *physical*
- *sexual*
- *financial*
- *emotional*

1.2.5 In December 2016, the Government again issued updated guidance on Domestic Homicide Reviews especially with regard to deaths resulting from suicide. The guidance⁵ states:

‘Where a victim took their own life (suicide) and the circumstances give rise to concern, for example it emerges that there was coercive controlling behaviour in the relationship, a review should be undertaken, even if a suspect is not charged with an offence or they are tried and acquitted.’

1.2.6 The guidance⁶ defines coercive and controlling behaviour as:

² Multi-Agency Statutory Guidance For The Conduct of Domestic Homicide Reviews - Home Office 2011
www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/crime/DHR-guidance

³ Multi-agency Statutory Guidance for the Conduct of Domestic Homicide Reviews – Home Office 2016

⁴ Multi-Agency Statutory Guidance for the Conduct of Domestic Homicide Reviews Revised August 2013 Home Office now revised again by 2016 guidance.

⁵ Multi-Agency Statutory Guidance for the Conduct of Domestic Homicide Reviews Revised August 2013 Home Office revised again by 2016 guidance paragraph 18 page 8

⁶ Multi-Agency Statutory Guidance for the Conduct of Domestic Homicide Reviews Revised August 2013 Home Office revised again by 2016 guidance paragraph 15 page 8

‘Controlling behaviour is: a range of acts designed to make a person subordinate and/or dependent by isolating them from sources of support, exploiting their resources and capacities for personal gain, depriving them of the means needed for independence, resistance and escape and regulating their everyday behaviour.

Coercive behaviour is: a continuing act or a pattern of acts of assault, threats, humiliation and intimidation or other abuse that is used to harm, punish, or frighten their victim.”

1.2.7 The circumstances of Trish’s death meet the criteria under this section of the guidance.

1.2.8 Such Reviews are not inquiries into how a victim died or who is to blame. These are matters for Coroners and Criminal Courts. Neither are they part of any disciplinary process. The purpose of a review is to:

- Establish what lessons are to be learned from the homicide regarding the way in which local professionals and organisations work individually and together to safeguard victims;
- Identify clearly what those lessons are both within and between agencies, how and within what timescales they will be acted on, and what is expected to change as a result;
- Apply these lessons to service responses including changes to the policies and procedures as appropriate; and
- Prevent domestic homicide and improve service responses for all victims and their children through improved intra and inter-agency working.
- Contribute to a better understanding of the nature of domestic violence and abuse : and
- Highlight good practice

1.3 Process of the Review

1.3.1 South Warwickshire Community Safety Partnership Board (SWCSPB) was notified of the death of Trish by Warwickshire Police on 17th November 2017. SWCSPB reviewed the circumstances of this case against the criteria set out in Government Guidance⁷ and decided that a Review should be undertaken.

1.3.2 The Home Office was notified of the intention to conduct a DHR on 28th June 2018. An independent Chair and Author was commissioned and appointed and a DHR Panel was appointed. At the first review panel terms of reference were drafted. On the..... Board approved the final version of the Overview Report and its recommendations.

1.3.3 Home Office Guidance⁸ recommends that reviews should be completed within 6 months of the date of the decision to proceed with the review. The Home Office has been notified of the reason for a delay in the process.

⁷ Home Office Guidance 2016 Page 9

⁸ Home Office Guidance 2016 pages 16 and 35

1.3.4 The DHR panel met on the following dates: 16th March 2018 - 18th April 2018 – 4th July 2018 – 7th August 2018, 24th October 2018, 12th December 2018, 7th February 2019, 29th April and 11th July 2019.

1.4 Independent Chair and Author

1.4.1 Home Office Guidance⁹ requires that;

“The Review Panel should appoint an independent Chair of the Panel who is responsible for managing and coordinating the review process and for producing the final Overview Report based on IMRS and any other evidence the Review Panel decides is relevant”, and “...The Review Panel Chair should, where possible, be an experienced individual who is not directly associated with any of the agencies involved in the review.”

1.4.2 The Independent Author, Mr Malcolm Ross, was appointed at an early stage, to carry out this function. He is a former Senior Detective Officer with West Midlands Police and since retiring he has 20 years’ experience in writing over 80 Serious Case Reviews and chairing that process and since 2011, performing both functions in relation to over 40 Domestic Homicide Reviews. Prior to this review process he had no involvement either directly or indirectly with the members of the family concerned or the delivery or management of services by any of the agencies. He has attended the meetings of the panel, the members of which have contributed to the process of the preparation of the Report and have helpfully commented upon it.

1.5 Domestic Homicide Review Panel

1.5.1 In accordance with the statutory guidance, a Panel was established to oversee the process of the review. Mr Ross chaired the Panel and also attended as the author of the Overview Report. Members of the panel and their professional responsibilities were:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| • Malcolm Ross | Independent Chair and Author |
| • Karin Stanley | Governance and Community Safety Manager
SDC |
| • Tracy Redgate | Lead Nurse and safeguarding Adults
Warwickshire CCG |
| • Maxine Nicholls | Lead Professional Safeguarding Adults C&W
Partnership Trust |
| • Tim Sharp | Detective Inspector Warwickshire Police |
| • Rachel Shuter | Warwickshire Service Manager, Refuge |
| • Stavroula Sidiropoulou | Domestic Homicide Review Officer WCC |
| • Sue Ingram | VAWG Strategy Development Manager WCC |

1.5.2 The Panel members confirm they had no direct involvement in the case, nor had line management responsibility for any of those involved. This is apart from the Police representative who was the SIO¹⁰ in the original investigation. The business of the Panel was conducted in an open and thorough manner. The meetings lacked defensiveness and sought to identify lessons and recommended appropriate actions

⁹ Home Office Guidance 2016 page 12

¹⁰ SIO –Senior Investigating Officer from Warwickshire Police.

to ensure that better outcomes for vulnerable people in these circumstances are more likely to occur as a result of this review having been undertaken.

1.6 Parallel proceedings

- 1.6.1 HM Coroner for Warwickshire has concluded the inquest following the conviction of the Perpetrator at Crown Court.

1.7 Time Period

- 1.7.1 The time period for the review is from 1st January 2012, being the year that Trish and the Perpetrator met, to 22nd November 2017 to cover the period between Trish's death and the time the Perpetrator was processed, charged and transferred to Court Custody Services. In addition agencies are asked to provide a brief background of any significant events and safeguarding issues in respect of this adult and include information around wider practice at the time of the incident as well as the practice in the case.

1.8 Scoping the Review

- 1.8.1 The process began with an initial scoping exercise prior to the first panel meeting on 7th March 2018. The scoping exercise was completed by the SWCSP to identify agencies that had involvement with Trish prior to her death. Where there was no involvement or insignificant involvement, agencies were requested to inform the Review by a report.

1.9 Individual Management Reports

- 1.9.1 An Individual Management Reports (IMR) and comprehensive chronology was received from the following organisations:

- 1.9.2 IMRs produced by

- Warwickshire Police
- Warwickshire NHS Foundation Trust
- Warwickshire CCG
- University Hospital Coventry and Warwickshire
- DACS (Domestic Abuse Counselling Service)
- Coventry and Warwickshire Partnership Trust
- Addaction Warwickshire ¹¹

- 1.9.3 Statements of Information provided by

- Ambulance Service

- 1.9.4 Guidance¹² was provided to IMR Authors through local and statutory guidance and through an author's briefing. Statutory guidance determines that the aim of an IMR is to:

- Allow agencies to look openly and critically at individual and organisational practice and the context within which professionals were working (culture, leadership, supervision, training, etc.) to see whether the homicide indicates that practice needs to be changed or improved to support professionals to carry out their work to the highest standard
- To identify how those changes will be brought about.

¹¹ Addaction – A Service for the treatment of drug and alcohol addictions.

¹² Home Office Guidance 2016 Page 20

- To identify examples of good practice within agencies.

1.9.5 Agencies were encouraged to make recommendations within their IMRs and these were accepted and adopted by the agencies that commissioned the reports. The recommendations are supported by the Overview Author and the Panel.

1.9.6 The majority of the IMR Reports were of a high standard providing a full and comprehensive review of the agencies' involvement and the lessons to be learnt.

2. The Terms of Reference for this Review can be found at Appendix No 1 to this report.

3. **Contact with family and friends**

3.1 Home Office Guidance¹³ requires that:

“Consideration should also be given at an early stage to working with family liaison officers and senior investigating officers involved in any related police investigation to identify any existing advocates and the position of the family in relation to coming to terms with the homicide.”

3.2 The 2016 Guidance¹⁴ illustrates the benefits of involving family members, friend and other support networks as:

a) assisting Trish's family with the healing process which links in with Ministry of Justice objectives of supporting victims of crime to cope and recover for as long as they need after the homicide;

b) giving family members the opportunity to meet the review panel if they wish and be given the opportunity to influence the scope, content and impact of the review. Their contributions, whenever given in the review journey, must be afforded the same status as other contributions. Participation by the family also humanises the deceased helping the process to focus on Victims and Perpetrator's perspectives rather than just agency views.

c) helping families satisfy the often expressed need to contribute to the prevention of other domestic homicides.

d) enabling families to inform the review constructively, by allowing the review panel to get a more complete view of the lives of Trish and/or Perpetrator in order to see the homicide through the eyes of Trish and/or Perpetrator. This approach can help the panel understand the decisions and choices Trish and/or Perpetrator made.

e) obtaining relevant information held by family members, friends and colleagues which is not recorded in official records. Although witness statements and evidence given in court can be useful sources of information for the review, separate and substantive interaction with families and friends may reveal different information to that set out in official documents. Families should be able to provide factual information as well as testimony to the emotional effect of the homicide. The review panel should also be aware of the risk of ascribing a 'hierarchy of testimony' regarding the weight they give to statutory sector, voluntary sector and family and friends contributions.

¹³ Home Office Guidance 2016 page 18

¹⁴ Home Office Guidance 2016 Pages 17 - 18

f) revealing different perspectives of the case, enabling agencies to improve service design and processes.

g) enabling families to choose, if they wish, a suitable pseudonym for Trish to be used in the report. Choosing a name rather than the common practice of using initials, letters and numbers, nouns or symbols, humanises the review and allows the reader to more easily follow the narrative. It would be helpful if reports could outline where families have declined the use of a pseudonym.

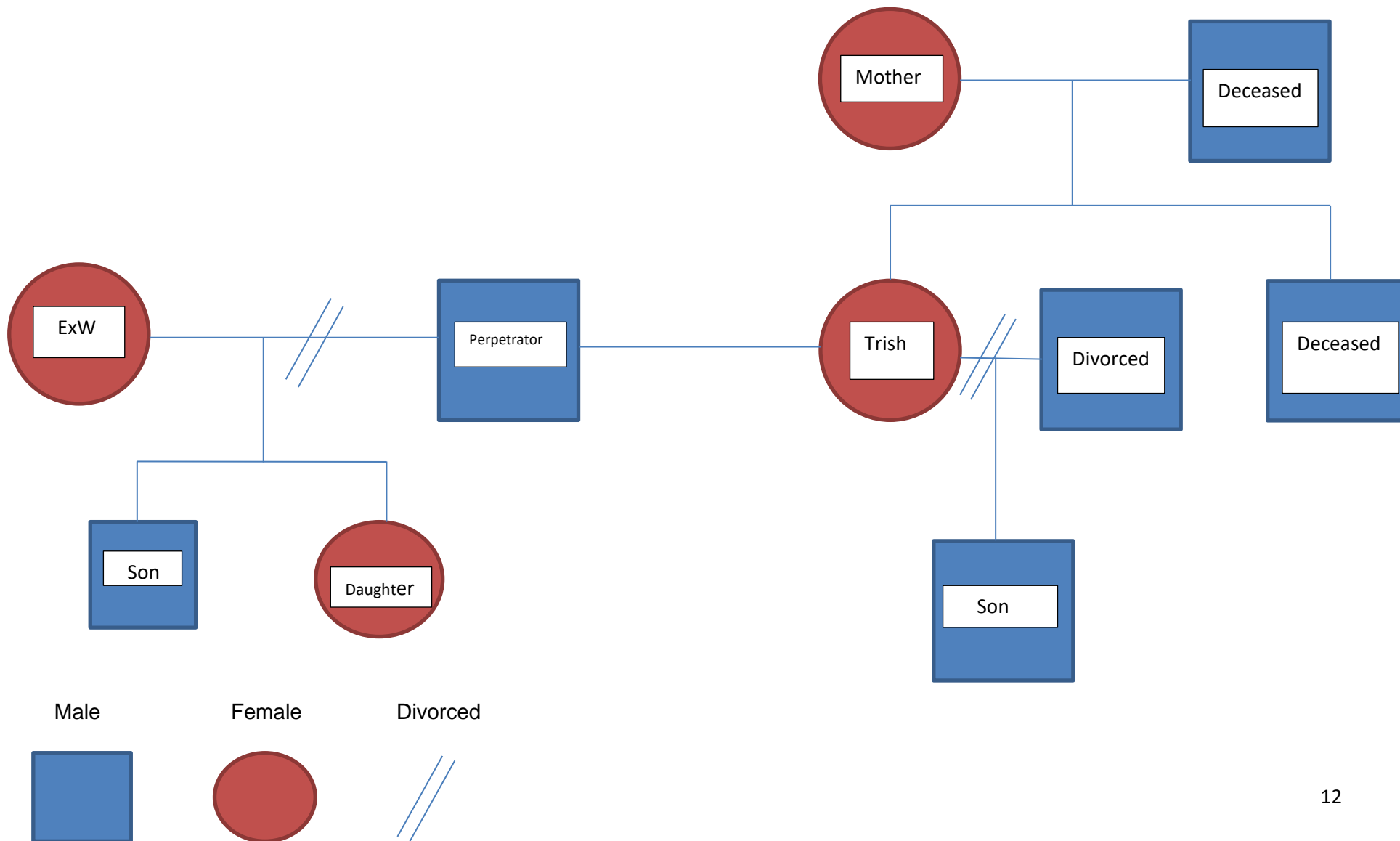
- 3.3 Comments made by the family members have been included. There is limited agency involvement in this review and in order that the ‘voice of the victim’ is heard there has been significant contact not only with Trish’s son and mother, but also numerous friends and colleagues as well as the former wife of the Perpetrator. Information has also been obtained from detailed police statements taken from other friends of Trish which are referred to in this report. Details of their accounts are referred to in this report. Please see section ‘Views of the Family’.
- 3.4 Family members have been supplied with a redacted copy of the Overview report and the Executive Summary of this report and over a two week period Trish’s son studied the report. He is content with the report and agrees with the findings.

Subjects of the Review

- 3.5 The following genogram identifies the family members, friends and colleagues in this case, as represented by the following key:

Victim	Trish
Perpetrator	Husband of Trish
Son	Son of Trish
Mother	Mother of Trish
Ex W	Ex-wife of Perpetrator
F 1 – F13	Friends and colleagues of Trish
C1	Colleague of Perpetrator

GENOGRAM



4. Summary of events.

- 4.1 It is with the wishes of Trish's son and mother that she is referred to as 'Trish' throughout this review process. The Perpetrator has refused to engage with the review and/or the author of this report and therefore a suitable pseudonym cannot be attributed to him. He will therefore be known as 'Perpetrator'¹⁵. The Overview Author is not minded to attribute a pseudonym to someone who is not engaging at the risk of causing offence to the Perpetrator or another person.
- 4.2 Whilst the scope for this review starts from 1st January 2012, there is information included in the report that pertains to significant and relevant events prior to the commencement date.
- 4.3 Trish was the second child of her parents. She had a brother who sadly passed away through illness only 8 months prior to Trish being murdered by the Perpetrator. Trish married over 30 years ago and she had a son, who describes how pressures of his father's work caused his mother and father to drift apart and they divorced without any animosity. Their Son is still in contact with his father.
- 4.4 The Perpetrator, who has not engaged whatsoever with this review process, met ExW and they married in 1987. He is described by ExW as being a man of all trades before he became a pilot at the age of 26 years. According to ExW, the Perpetrator had a difficult childhood being brought up by his mother who had mental illness. ExW stated that his father left the family when the Perpetrator was young and according to ExW the Perpetrator tried to take his own life at a young age. More family history is contained in the section 'Views of the family, friends and colleagues' later in this report.
- 4.5 Trish was a beautician and specialised in nail therapy. Following her divorce from her first husband, Trish had her own house with her Son in Warwickshire from where she ran a successful business. She had numerous regular clients and a good steady trade from those passing.
- 4.6 Of the many clients who were regular customers, Trish and a group of customers became very good friends. Throughout this review it became apparent that there were only a few agencies involved with Trish and the Perpetrator. In order that the 'voice of Trish, the victim' can be heard throughout this report the Overview Author has visited and interviewed numerous friends of Trish, who's views and thoughts are contained in the relevant section of the report.
- 4.7 It appears from information gained from friends and customers as well as Trish's son and mother, that following her divorce from her first husband Trish has several short term relationships and then formed a relationship with one man in particular that lasted for some time before they separated.
- 4.8 Trish had a friend, F1, whose partner at the time knew the Perpetrator and the friend organised a social event at a local public house. Trish met the Perpetrator and they formed a relationship, which developed quickly and eventually resulted in Trish announcing that they had got engaged.
- 4.9 Prior to the engagement the Perpetrator, who at that time was employed as a pilot for a well-known travel company had moved into Trish's house in Warwickshire.

¹⁵ As per Home Office DHR Training Course Bristol April 2014.

- 4.10 Most of Trish's friends, F1-F5, (whose accounts are recorded in detail later in this report) describe how at the beginning of Trish and the Perpetrator's relationship he treated her kindly and provided everything that Trish wanted. According to Trish's son, Trish and the Perpetrator were very happy and there was never any aggression seen between them. Trish's son described his mother's relationship with the Perpetrator as being 'perfectly happy and they were in love'.
- 4.11 Not long into their relationship the Perpetrator had a disagreement with the neighbour which caused friction. The Perpetrator had intended to buy an orchard on adjoining land and to build a garage which would contain a workshop for Trish. F1 had been told by Trish that the Perpetrator had commented about the neighbour 'one of these days, I'm going to kill him', and Trish had said to F1 and other friends that that was one of the reasons why she had eventually agreed to move house.
- 4.12 Friends describe how the Perpetrator persuaded Trish to move house away from her thriving business and friends to another village in Warwickshire which was quite isolated compared to where her old house was. Nonetheless Trish agreed and moved with the Perpetrator, but this meant that her lucrative business diminished because only genuine, regular customers would travel to her new house. This meant in business terms an approximate 50% reduction in her trade.
- 4.13 Once established in her new house the Perpetrator told Trish that he objected to the smell of acrylic that she used with some of her customers and told her to cease using it which she did. This reduced her business even further.
- 4.14 Trish's son and some of her closer friends were aware that Trish discovered that the Perpetrator had arranged the mortgage in his own name and his excuse to Trish for doing so was that the mortgage was arranged by a friend in a hurry and that he would include her name on it in due course. Trish's son explained that it took his mother quite some time to rearrange the mortgage details.
- 4.15 More details of friends and colleagues accounts of the relationship between Trish and the Perpetrator are contained later in this report but the above sets out the start of what was a controlling and coercive lifestyle of the Perpetrator towards Trish.
- 4.16 In order to give an insight into the Perpetrator prior to his relationship with Trish the Overview Author spent a considerable time talking to the Perpetrator's first wife (ExW) who summarises her marriage with the Perpetrator which was in 1987. Both he and his first wife were in their 20's when they got married and he was a 'man of all trades' and at the age of 26 years he qualified to be a pilot.
- 4.17 ExW described him as being the best husband anyone could have had. He gave her everything she ever wanted. She said he was 99% wonderful but then changed when he started to drink to cope with stress from work. He denied he had a drink problem and refused any treatment. She described how once he became a Captain the job caused him even greater stress with extra responsibilities that he couldn't cope with. She said he could cope with one or two alcoholic drinks but if he had any more problems started to occur and his mood changed. He became angry and aggressive and she described him as being a different person.
- 4.18 ExW and the Perpetrator had two children who ExW says were not affected by his drinking or bad moods and she herself learnt to live with his moods and aggressive behaviour by removing herself from threatening situations.

- 4.19 As a Captain the Perpetrator earned lots of money and ExW described how he would flaunt his money and described how he loved to ‘flash the cash’. He would buy extravagant motorbikes and would boast about his possessions to friends. His drinking became worse and she found a text that confirmed her fears that he was having an affair. They eventually separated and divorced and ExW described how at that point he was spiralling downwards being encouraged to drink and behave the way he did by his friends and colleagues in the aviation industry. She told the Author that no one would listen to her or the children and they were all ignored when they tried to bring other people’s attention to the Perpetrator’s problem. She described that when he was off sick from work because of his drinking and depression he was often seen intoxicated in the street by people who knew that he had a respectable job as a pilot which she found terribly embarrassing.
- 4.20 The most disturbing thing that ExW told the Author was that one of the companies he flew for was aware of his drinking problem and had referred the Perpetrator to counselling but he had refused to go. She is unaware of any follow up by the company but is aware that other members of staff at the company made complaints about his fitness to fly.
- 4.21 In relation to the chronology of events, medical details in this overview only refer to Trish because of the Perpetrator’s definite decision not to give permission for any details of his medical history to be disclosed. However, it is known that following a hospital admission for an overdose, the Perpetrator was referred to Addaction, a drug and alcohol support service in September 2013. No detailed medical information is included in the summaries regarding his involvement with Addaction.
- 4.22 The Perpetrator attended his first appointment with Addaction in October 2013. No Addaction risk assessment was completed and the reason for that is not recorded. It was noted that the Perpetrator had both physical and mental health issues but was being supported by a partner (Trish) who was ‘supportive now she knows what’s going on with his alcohol’.
- 4.23 10 days later he asked for support in remaining alcohol free. A care plan was completed and arrangements were made for him to attend his next appointment on 7th November 2013. He failed to attend at this appointment and on 29th November 2013, a letter was sent to him asking him to contact Addaction within the following two weeks or his case would be closed. There was no contact and his case was closed on 17th December 2013.
- 4.24 He would return to Addaction briefly in July 2017.
- 4.25 The first entry of interest relating to Trish is 31st July 2014 when she attended hospital with an injury to her face which she reported as being caused by her falling onto the corner of a coffee table. Medical records indicate no evidence of domestic abuse or alcohol being involved and her injuries being consistent with her explanation. However, F5 explained to the Author that her injury had been caused by the Perpetrator hitting her during an argument and F5 and other friends are aware Trish disclosed that shortly before their wedding the Perpetrator had hit her.
- 4.26 Trish’s GP records indicate that there were multiple appointments for medical reasons but nothing specific relating to domestic abuse other than to say she had disclosed that there had been a history of domestic abuse with the previous partner (believed to

be the partner between the first husband and the Perpetrator¹⁶) where bruising had been noted. On 31st May 2017, Trish's GP records indicate that she presented stating she is undergoing a divorce from the Perpetrator due to violence and a family bereavement in December 2016 (her brother) and she was stressed and not sleeping. She requested sleeping tablets. She disclosed an incident of assault by the Perpetrator in 2014 – (the incident that resulted in her presenting to A&E with injuries referred to in paragraph 4.25) She said that she was seeing a Solicitor. At the same presentation she described how she was scared of upsetting the Perpetrator who was still in the house and who had a propensity of violence. The GP prescribed a course of Zopiclone tablets¹⁷ and provided Trish with a leaflet for IAPT (Improving Access to Psychological Therapy Services), a nationally commissioned service that focuses on how to moderate levels of depression and anxiety. The service does not offer specific support to people with domestic abuse issues. People can be referred to this service or can also self-refer.

- 4.27 The IMR Author for the CCG comments that Trish was seen by a particular GP Registrar who had not received IRIS¹⁸ training and there was no evidence of a referral to the IRIS or DVA services for support other than being given an IAPT leaflet.
- 4.28 Trish returned to the GP on 7th June 2017, a week later, still feeling anxious and stressful and suffering the effects of the sudden death of her brother. She reiterated that she was pursuing a divorce and the house was up for sale but she was living in fear of the Perpetrator because of his drinking and his aggressive behaviour. She stated that he would get upset very easily if she spoke out of turn. Records indicate that she was adamant that she didn't want CBT (Cognitive Behavioural Therapy), counselling or IAPT and she refused to engage with the PHQ-9 depression scores questionnaires. She declined the offer of more anti-depressants and was relying on her group of friends for support. She explained that she was due to go on holiday with friends and she would see how she felt on her return.
- 4.29 A week later Trish returned to her GP explaining that she was still frightened of the Perpetrator even though he had by this time moved out of the house. She reported she had spoken to the Police about her options but a search of Police records cannot confirm this. The GP suggested the use of Kubler Ross Cycle¹⁹ to make sense of her feelings and it is recorded she had no suicidal thoughts. She was offered more future appointments if she needed.
- 4.30 Two weeks later on 7th July 2017, Trish returned to her GP surgery stating she was still scared that the Perpetrator would come back to the house and she found it hard to tell

¹⁶ The CSP Board raised concern about this person and any ongoing risk subsequent partners. He has been identified and there is nothing to indicate that he has come to the notice of any agencies for domestic abuse related incidents since parting from Trish.

¹⁷ Epilepsy sedation tablets (A hypnotic treatment prescribed for insomnia)

¹⁸ IRIS – (Identification and Referral to Improve Safety) is a general practice-based domestic violence and abuse (DVA) training support and referral programme that has been evaluated in a randomised controlled trial. Core areas of the programme are training and education, clinical enquiry, care pathways and an enhanced referral pathway to specialist domestic violence services. It is aimed at women who are experiencing DVA from a current partner, ex-partner or adult family member. IRIS also provides information and signposting for male victims and for Perpetrators

¹⁹ The Kübler-Ross model is popularly known as the five stages of grief, though more accurately, the model postulates a progression of emotional states experienced by patients. The five stages are chronologically: denial, anger, bargaining, depression and acceptance.

other people what was happening. She was prescribed Propanolol²⁰ to be taken three times a day. Records indicate options were discussed but there were no details of those options.

- 4.31 On 21st July 2017, she reported to her GP that she was coping better although still worried about the Perpetrator. She was managing to tell more people and she was coping with work better. However by 11th August 2017, things had deteriorated with her anxiety and depression. She was not fit for work and was tearful and struggling to cope. She was prescribed Mirtazapine, an anti-depressant, and was advised to contact the Citizens Advice Bureau about money matters. She was advised to return to the surgery if she needed to.
- 4.32 On 31st July 2017, the Perpetrator returned to Addaction requesting further support for alcohol use. He reported he was getting divorced. He had a 20 year history of alcohol use and was now using alcohol to deal with difficult emotional issues. He said he had not had a drink for 2 days. He reported that he was in regular employment and was currently on sick leave. He refused to give any details of what his employment was or where he worked. The records indicate that a discussion about confidentiality took place and there is no reason recorded as to why he would refuse to disclose his employment details. A risk assessment was conducted that assessed him as not being a risk to others, (he reported being separated from Trish at this time). He was considered a risk to himself due to his previous medical history, but there was nothing to indicate a risk of harassment or threats towards his previous wife or current partner or children. He agreed to reduce his alcohol intake to one pint per day.
- 4.33 The Perpetrator cancelled an appointment with Addaction on 3rd August 2017 when a comprehensive assessment was to be undertaken. He did however attend for that assessment on 10th August 2017. He reported being alcohol free for 2 days in the last 7 days but was struggling with cravings. He reported financial difficulties as a result of being separated from his wife (Trish). He was signposted to the Citizen's Advice Bureau.
- 4.34 The Perpetrator attended 7 out of 8 further appointments during the month of August 2017, at all of which he appeared positive and progressing well. He stated on one occasion that he thought he had 'turned the corner'.
- 4.35 On 28th August 2017, Trish reported to her GP she was feeling a little better but was depressed and anxious by the beginning of September 2017. She was referred to IAPT. Later in September she injured her knee in a gymnasium fall which confined her to her house for several weeks.
- 4.36 The Perpetrator cancelled the 5th September 2017 appointment stating he was back at work and he was not sure what his working hours would be. He failed to attend the next appointment on 13th September 2017 stating he had work commitments. He also stated that he was alcohol free and being able to deal with his cravings.
- 4.37 On 2nd October 2017, Trish was struggling with her knee injury so her pain medication was increased.

²⁰ Propanolol is used to treat tremors, angina (chest pain), hypertension (high blood pressure), heart rhythm disorders, and other heart or circulatory conditions. It is also used to treat or prevent heart attack, and to reduce the severity and frequency of migraine headaches. It is also prescribed for anxiety

- 4.38 On 3rd October 2017, Trish contacted IAPT who completed a questionnaire regarding the information she supplied. She spoke of her brother dying suddenly in January and the breakup of her marriage from the Perpetrator in May after two and a half years. She gave details of his violence towards her, his drinking and the fact that he had threatened to push her through a glass door the previous Christmas. She had discovered that he had been having an affair and had left the house but not before 'dumping the dog' on a neighbour. Trish was unaware of this and was very embarrassed when she bumped into the neighbour sometime later who was walking her dog. Trish was worried about her finances and worried that if she saw the Perpetrator he would hit her. She stated she was dependant on the Perpetrator financially and that she was in a routine of checking the doors before she went to bed, leaving the keys in the door locks and jamming the doors closed for fear of him coming into the house at night time. Some of her friends say she had sought advice from her Solicitor who had told her it would be unlawful to change the locks.
- 4.39 IAPT sent a summary of the assessment to Trish together with details for DACS (Domestic Abuse Counselling Service) for Warwickshire. Details for Warwick Gates Counselling service were also included as well as links to audio support for 'don't panic', MIND, and books on prescription service. She was advised to contact her GP and self-refer back to IAPT if required.
- 4.40 On 4th October 2017, the Perpetrator attended another appointment with Addaction. He reported he had not used alcohol and had no cravings or thoughts of using alcohol. He was back at work and feeling good mentally and physically. He was visiting friends who were offering support and he felt positive about his future. His final contact with Addaction was on 10th October 2017 when he telephoned to say that he was feeling better and did not want their services any longer. He said he would contact the service if he felt he needed to do so in the future.
- 4.41 On 13th October 2017, IAPT emailed the referral form to DACS. DACS assessment of the form was that the circumstances warranted a low risk and DACS are in the unfortunate position of only being able to deal with high risk cases. There was a twenty week waiting list for the very few DACS workers to see Trish. There was no communication between DACS and IAPT to inform IAPT of the twenty week delay which may have given IAPT opportunity to consider alternative referrals. Trish had no contact with DACS. According to the DACS Manager, at this time DACS were only working with high risk referrals and some low risk referrals that were being dealt with by volunteers. However this had not been communicated to referring agencies until the following March when the funding process changed. More about DACS is included later in this report.
- 4.42 By the end of October 2017, Trish reported to her GP that although she was still having problems with anxiety and depression she felt somewhat more positive in that she was waiting for domestic abuse counselling which she was confident would help. She was referring to DACS.
- 4.43 On 15th November 2017, West Midlands Police received a call from a man in the south of England saying that his friend (the Perpetrator) had called him to say that he had killed his wife. West Midlands Police made enquiries and ascertained that the location was within Warwickshire Police area and transferred the information. At the same time a member of Warwickshire Police staff (C1) contacted Warwickshire Police to say that a man he knows as the Perpetrator had approached him in a local pubic house in Warwickshire and had disclosed that he had attacked Trish following an argument over the sale of the house. He had hit her with some sort of cooking pan and had stamped on her. The Perpetrator thought she was dead. The Perpetrator had subsequently

driven off. Details of his car were circulated and he was arrested. Meanwhile officers had attended Trish's home address together with the Ambulance service and found Trish on the kitchen floor having suffered fatal injuries.

- 4.44 The Perpetrator was charged with Trish's murder and pleaded not guilty in the Crown Court in May 2018. A trial took place and he was convicted of murder with a recommendation that he should serve a period of 17 years before being considered for parole.

5. Views of family and colleagues of both Trish and the Perpetrator,

- 5.1 As stated earlier in this report, due to few agencies and professionals being involved with Trish and the Perpetrator, in order to ensure that Trish's voice is heard throughout this review reliance has been on the numerous friends and acquaintances of Trish, her son and mother and the Ex-wife of the Perpetrator.
- 5.2 There are 5 of Trish's friends, F1 – 5, and one acquaintance of the Perpetrator, F6. Below is a summary of what they told the Overview Author at various visits to their homes. There is also a summary of a conversation that the Overview Author had with the Ex-wife (Ex-W) of the Perpetrator, but first an overview is given of the thoughts and views of Trish's Son and her mother, which is in addition to the facts contained in the introduction to this report.
- 5.3 On 14th August 2018, the Author saw Trish's son who explained when Trish and the Perpetrator met the Perpetrator had a mortgage on his own house. He sold this house before they married. He moved into Trish's house where she had her business and then the Perpetrator and Trish bought another house in a quiet remote village. Trish's son moved in with them for a short time. During that time Trish's son did not witness any disagreement between them. Trish and the Perpetrator gave Trish's son money for a deposit on a flat for him and his girlfriend. His mother and the Perpetrator also gave Trish's son a car. Trish's son described the Perpetrator as being very generous with his money. However Trish's son found out that the mortgage the Perpetrator had arranged for the new house was in his own name which caused friction between the Perpetrator and his mother. Trish's son is a mortgage advisor and could clearly appreciate the implications for his mother.
- 5.4 According to Trish's Son, the Perpetrator started to drink alcohol which caused more problems for Trish and it was then that Trish found out that the Perpetrator was having an affair. Trish never told Trish's son about any violence from the Perpetrator, she was a very private person. Trish's son thinks that she would not have told many people about that side of her life. Once the Perpetrator had left his mother, Trish's son advised her to keep the doors locked in case he returned. It is clear to Trish's son now that the Perpetrator controlled his mother's finances and her employment.
- 5.5 Trish's son stated that his mother wanted to sell the house for the best price so she could afford another house on her own, but the Perpetrator wanted a quick sale for a cheaper price. In his statement to the Police, Trish's Son stated that he knew that Trish was very scared of the Perpetrator and that Trish knew if she had reported the matters to the police, the Perpetrator would have lost his job and she needed the equity in the house when it was sold. Trish was expecting £300,000.00 from the divorce but the Perpetrator did not disclose his pay slips to his Solicitor hoping to avoid disclosing his financial status as part of the divorce. Trish's Son explained how the Perpetrator

cancelled direct debits for certain payments around the home knowing that Trish could not pay them. Trish's son considered this a method of control by the Perpetrator.

- 5.6 Later that day the Author had a meeting with Trish's mother with Trish's son present. The mother explained that she was saddened by the news that Trish was divorcing her first husband. She liked him and couldn't quite understand why they had come to that decision. When she met the Perpetrator she thought he seemed 'nice enough' and she could see that he looked after Trish well. She said that she could never imagine that he would do what he did to her. She explained that she asked Trish what was wrong one day. She could tell that Trish was upset and Trish told her that the Perpetrator had threatened to hurt her. The mother told Trish to leave him as soon as possible and go to the police but she was unsure if Trish ever did report the matter to the police. She explained that she cannot come to terms with what has happened and that she will never forgive the Perpetrator for what he has done. She described Trish as the best daughter anyone could wish for, a beautiful, talented person who would help and trust anyone.
- 5.7 On 20th August 2018, the Author saw F1. She met Trish as a customer at Trish's business and they became good friends and would socialise on a regular basis. Trish and F1 went out one night and met the Perpetrator who introduced himself as a pilot. F1 said that Trish was attracted to the idea of being with a pilot. Trish was impressed with the Perpetrator's status and he treated her well during the first part of their relationship. They got married in a church but soon after that, according to F1, Trish changed. She drifted away from F1's friendship for no apparent reason but, F1 told the Author, another female friend of F1 and Trish realised that the Perpetrator was behind Trish moving away from their friendship. This other friend could see through the Perpetrator who disliked the friend and kept Trish well away from her. He would not allow Trish to be in the company of this friend so she and F1 drifted apart from Trish. F1 is of the view that the Perpetrator decided who Trish would see and associate with and F1 considers that Trish would always act in a way that pleased the Perpetrator. F1 said that she could tell the signs of an abusive relationship as she had experienced one in the past.
- 5.8 F1 said that Trish lost the bubbly personality she used to have. She described how the Perpetrator moved Trish away from her thriving business when they moved house and he told Trish that there was no need for her to work and that he would look after her. F1 (and other of the friends) explained that when she went to see Trish in the new house to have her nails treated, both her and Trish would be in the room where the treatment took place and they had to whisper during conversations as it was obvious that the Perpetrator was in the adjoining room, which was a toilet, listening to the conversations. She said that the Perpetrator would make unkind comments about Trish's customers going to the house in front of the customers which Trish found extremely embarrassing.
- 5.9 Trish told F1 that the Perpetrator had hit her before the wedding and that she had been taken to hospital by another friend and she had lied about the injury saying that she had fallen onto a coffee table. F1 said that last time she saw Trish alive was on the morning of her death. They had met and had been to a spa. Trish had stayed the previous night with another friend (F2). F1 said that during the trial at the Crown Court, evidence was heard to the effect that the Perpetrator knew where Trish was during the day of her murder so F1 assumes he must have been tracking her on his phone.
- 5.10 F1 told how Trish changed her dress sense from always being well dressed to wearing jeans and saggy jumpers just as the Perpetrator did. They would go to functions where she would have worn expensive clothes before she met the Perpetrator, but afterwards

would wear old very casual clothes in the same style as the Perpetrator. This, according to F1, was so that she would not show off her figure to anyone else. Trish confided in F1 about the Perpetrator making extremely offensive comments to her about her 'sagging skin' that he found her 'repulsive' and he said he would end up pushing her around in a wheelchair. Trish told F1 that she was absolutely petrified of the Perpetrator and she feared for her own life. Trish thought he was going to kill her as his aggression was out of control and due to her being so small, she knew that one punch from the Perpetrator could 'wipe her out'. Trish told her that just before he walked out of the relationship, he approached Trish towering over her in a menacing way. Trish had cowered down as she thought she was going to be hit and the Perpetrator said, 'I am leaving before I do something to you that I really regret'. Trish took this to mean that if he didn't leave he would injure or kill her.

- 5.11. Another disturbing incident Trish described to several of her friends, including F1 was that whilst she had been sunbathing in the garden of their house she noticed a drone hovering above her garden. She was convinced that the Perpetrator was using the drone to watch her movements and discover her whereabouts and even following her down the road as she drove off her driveway. (There is no strong evidence to suggest that the police investigation found a drone in the Perpetrator's possession. These were the observations of Trish. Trish had also mentioned the drone to her Son and to another friend.)
- 5.12 F1 described how embarrassed Trish was when she bumped into the lady who was walking her dog and who didn't know that her and the Perpetrator had separated. F1 is aware that Trish rang the Samaritans for help after the Perpetrator left, but she does not know what the result of that was. F1 does not understand how the company who the Perpetrator worked for allowed him to fly with him having such a drink problem.
- 5.13 The author visited F2 on 21st August 2018. He is a gentleman who met Trish 5 years before she died. At that time Trish was with the Perpetrator but they had not yet married. They met again after the Perpetrator had left and they started to see each other. He said that Trish would tell him about comments the Perpetrator would make about her such as her legs were fat and that would depress Trish. F2 and Trish saw each other for 3 months and at no time did she mention any abuse in her relationship with the Perpetrator. F2 thought that talking about the Perpetrator would anger Trish and he thought that she wanted to put that relationship behind her. He was of the opinion that Trish did love the Perpetrator at one time but those feelings had diminished. F2 had told his children about Trish.
- 5.14 On 22nd August 2018, the author saw F3, who also met Trish through the beauty business and became friends with her. Trish told her about the man she lived with between her first husband and the Perpetrator and how controlling he was. Like the Perpetrator, Trish told her that this man would say things such as, 'you look like a slag in those clothes'. He arranged the purchase of a house for both Trish and himself and only had his name on the mortgage. However when she met the Perpetrator, she was besotted with him and he gave her everything. The Perpetrator played the guitar and would serenade Trish with love songs in pubs if they went out with friends. F3 said that Trish was naïve and would believe anything that the Perpetrator told her. She too had the experience of the Perpetrator listening to conversations from the toilet whilst having her nails treated by Trish. F3 said that after Trish had met the Perpetrator he soon moved in. He was not happy with Trish having her Son on the mortgage and asked Trish to remove his name. F3 said Trish was so in love with the Perpetrator that she was willing to do whatever he asked. Trish removed her sons name from the mortgage and added the Perpetrator's name instead.

- 5.15 Trish admitted to F3 the truth about the coffee table incident and when F3 asked her why she had not told her at the time, Trish replied that F3 would have stopped her marrying the Perpetrator. F3 said Trish would have been correct in that assumption. When F3 asked Trish why she had not told anyone about the abuse from the Perpetrator, Trish said that she felt a failure. Trish told F3 that the Perpetrator had said to her words to the effect of 'If I don't kill you I'll get someone else in London to do it' and 'I'll kill you when you least expect it'. Trish told F3, 'He is going to kill me one day and I want you to promise me that when he does that you will tell the police what he was like. Don't let him get away with my murder'.
- 5.16 F3 described how she went on holiday abroad with her husband and during the holiday their daughter rang them saying that Trish had turned up at their house asking to stay there because she was scared of the Perpetrator. F3 told Trish to change the locks but Trish said that she had been told by her Solicitor, (who she was seeking advice about the divorce from), that she couldn't change the locks as it was against the law. F3 said that Trish was using this particular Solicitor as she had known her for some time and the Solicitor had told her to wait to get as much money for the house as possible and not to do a deal with the Perpetrator for a lower price. Trish told F3 that she had discussed going to the police with her Solicitor, but the Solicitor had told her if the police were involved the Perpetrator would not be able to work and the money would dry up. Just before her death, Trish text F3 saying that she had done a deal with the Perpetrator and that she would tell her the details the following day. She died before she could explain what she had agreed.
- 5.17 F3 is of the opinion that if Trish had gone to the police about the abuse she was being subject to by the Perpetrator, he would have been too scared to continue. She also strongly believes that the Solicitor ought to have encouraged Trish to report the abuse to the police or to go to a support agency for domestic abuse. Trish told F3 that she had received what Trish described as grovelling text messages from the Perpetrator saying he was sorry about the Coffee table incident and that he would never do it again. F3 instructed Trish to keep the text messages. F3 said that the Perpetrator would steer Trish away from her friends if the Perpetrator did not like them or if they questioned him. F3 stated, 'The Perpetrator controlled Trish's life – she was petrified of him'.
- 5.18 Another friend F4 was seen by the author on 22nd August 2018. Having met Trish through the nail business, F4 thought that there was something fake about the Perpetrator in his relationship with Trish. F4 described how Trish and the Perpetrator acted like 'teenagers' when they were together and it appeared all too perfect. She thought that the Perpetrator was too nice towards everyone especially Trish. F4 described that whilst having her nails done, the Perpetrator would constantly interrupt asking Trish if she and F4 wanted tea, coffee, bacon sandwiches etc. Trish was short of money and the Perpetrator was going to convert a shed into a pub. F4 recalls Trish asking 'Why does he need a pub when he has a drink problem?'
- 5.19 F4 recalls Trish's brother becoming very ill with cancer and he eventually died. F4 said that the Perpetrator was annoyed because all that the brother left to Trish was a meat grinder. The Perpetrator thought that as Trish was an executor of the will she should have been left money. It was clear to F4 that Trish wanted to talk about her relationship with the Perpetrator but was scared to do so. F4 noticed finger bruise marks around Trish's arms and when asked by F4 what had caused them, Trish said that she had slipped in the potting shed, but F4 was certain they were grab marks. F4 told Trish about her own abusive history with a partner trying to encourage Trish to open up but she didn't and denied that anything was wrong between her and the Perpetrator.

- 5.20 Once Trish had discovered that the Perpetrator was having an affair she was devastated and told F4 that she couldn't cope. She stopped work altogether then. Once he had left, the Perpetrator stopped all financial support for Trish and there is evidence that some of her closest friends gave Trish financial help in order that she could afford to live. There was some suggestion that Trish was visiting food banks. F4 is also aware that after the Perpetrator had left, Trish would return home and items in the house had been moved, indicating that the Perpetrator had been in the house without her knowledge or permission. Trish would return home from shopping and the lawn had been cut by the Perpetrator, clearly indicating that he was aware of her movements. Trish felt she couldn't stay in the house for fear of him entering. Trish recalled to F4 that one night after the Perpetrator had left, the living room filled with smoke when she had turned the fire on, which it had never done before. Trish was convinced that the Perpetrator had something to do with that.
- 5.21 F5 was seen by the Author on 29th August 2018. She confirmed what the other friends had said about Trish's relationship with the Perpetrator and described how Trish was 'head over heels in love' with the Perpetrator at first and became very materialistic in her views, but F5 thought that was the influence of the Perpetrator as she was not like that before they met. F5 was shocked when Trish told her that the Perpetrator had moved into her house with her. He very soon changed the floor in the kitchen and the furniture to the way he wanted. Trish had a very nice house before he was on the scene. He decided that Trish needed a new car and bought her a Honda and sold her small Fiat that she was very fond of. The Honda was sold not long afterwards and he bought her a massive Honda that was too big for Trish to drive. She hated that car. F5 is keen on cars and told the Perpetrator that she had ordered a Mustang. She said that was within a very short time after the Perpetrator had also ordered a Mustang.
- 5.22 When Trish told F5 that she and the Perpetrator were going to get married she was surprised. F5 told the Author that as the wedding day approached, she received a call from the Perpetrator to say that Trish couldn't see F5 for her nail appointment because Trish had gone out on her 'hen night' and had had too much to drink and was not in a fit state to work. F5 saw Trish a couple of days later and Trish explained that she had fallen into a bush while intoxicated. F5 could see scratches to her arms and a bruised face. F5 said she could see what looked like a black eye but she had no choice other than to believe what Trish had said.
- 5.23 It was arranged that F5 and her husband, Trish and the Perpetrator would go out for meals together which they did on a regular basis. The Perpetrator had a heart problem and was admitted to hospital. F5 thought it strange that Trish did not go to hospital with him. F5 described how the Perpetrator would buy impulsively and he very often copied what F5 and other people had bought such as flooring, carpets, furniture and cars, even an engine from China for an old motorcycle he was renovating. F5 couldn't understand why Trish wanted to move from her own house that she loved and was ideally placed for her business to somewhere in the middle of nowhere. The Perpetrator re-mortgaged the new house and bought an Aston Martin car.
- 5.24 F5 also saw lots of bruises on Trish's arms and legs but Trish would always have an excuse for them. F5 witnessed the Perpetrator arguing with Trish over a dinner plate. F5 considered that he controlled her in all that she did. The Perpetrator knew that Trish had a small pension from a local County Council and he told her that when she reached 55 years of age she should cash the pension in and get the money. Trish made an excuse not to do that. F5 is of the opinion that the biggest barrier stopping Trish reporting the abuse from the Perpetrator was the embarrassment that Trish would suffer knowing that her friends would see that her marriage had failed. F5 also thought that Trish was petrified of the Perpetrator.

- 5.25 F5 was told by Trish that she didn't know how much longer she could go on in the situation she found herself in. Trish told F5 that she had contacted IAPT and they had made a referral to DACS but she had not heard from either DACS or IAPT. F5 said that Trish was scared of what the Perpetrator was capable of and Trish repeatedly said to F5, 'If anything happens to me I need to make sure that [Son] is ok'.
- 5.26 F6 was an acquaintance of the Perpetrator and used to speak to him in a local public house. They would quite frequently drink together along with a group of other regulars at the pub. F6 works for Warwickshire Police as a civilian investigator. He was in the pub on the evening of Trish's death. He was approached by the Perpetrator who stated that he had killed his wife. He spoke to the Perpetrator outside and F6 was convinced that the Perpetrator was being truthful and that he had done what he said he had. F6 managed to make a call to the police but the Perpetrator had left the pub by that time and had driven off. The Perpetrator did not mention Trish very much to F6 other than there was animosity over the sale of the house. F6 presumed that he and Trish had separated and were trying to sell the house in divorce proceedings. F6 said that the Perpetrator had discussed being overlooked at work for a job flying the 'Dreamliner' aircraft and a younger pilot had been given the job. The Perpetrator mentioned that the extra money would have helped his financial situation.

Additional Information from Police Witness Statements.

- 5.27 There are 7 additional witnesses, (F7 – F13) that made statements to the police, details of which the Author has been provided by the Senior Investigating Officer and in summary they describe additional events of concern that Trish had imparted to them. F7 supports the suspicion Trish had about being followed by a drone. Trish told F7 that she thought she was being followed by a drone around her house, in the gardens and around by the garage. Trish stated that it followed her whilst she was driving in and out of her driveway. Trish also told F7 that when the Perpetrator moved out of the house he had his mail redirected to his new address but he also had Trish's mail redirected to his new address as well. Trish told F7 that the Perpetrator had called her extravagant when she bought food but he bought an Aston Martin car and then a Range Rover.
- 5.28 F8 bumped into the neighbour walking Trish's and the Perpetrator's dog and asked her why she was doing that. The lady didn't answer so over the next few days she saw Trish who told F8 what had happened. A few days later F8 saw the dog walker again and told her she thought she was being unfair and she should show some respect for Trish. The lady replied that her alliance was with the Perpetrator and she didn't care about Trish. F8 was aware of some sort of relationship between the Perpetrator and the lady in the past regarding horses or dog walking.²¹ Leaving the dog in these circumstances where it was obvious Trish would discover who had the dog, may be seen as a deliberate emotional tactic to upset and distress Trish and therefore using the dog in an abusive manner to add to his coercive and controlling behaviour.
- 5.29 F9 is the friend of Trish who took Trish to hospital following the coffee table incident. Trish explained to F9 that the Perpetrator had been out cycling and had visited the local public house. He had returned home clearly the worst for alcohol and Trish had

²¹ 'Research has found that batterers who abuse pets are more dangerous than those who do not. In fact, pet-abusing batterers employ more controlling behaviours, sexual violence, marital rape, emotional violence, and stalking. Other studies have revealed that a history of threatened or actual pet abuse is one of the four most significant risk factors for becoming a domestic violence abuser'. Form of Emotional Blackmail: Animal Abuse as a Risk Factor for Domestic Violence. Family & Intimate Partner Violence 2014 Phil Akrow (Coordinator of the National Link Coalition, the National Resource Centre on the Link Between Animal Abuse and Human Violence)

commented about it. She described how the Perpetrator flew into an angry rage, tried to strangle her with his hands around her neck and punched her in the face. F9 saw marks on her neck and swelling beginning to appear around her eye by the time F9 arrived to assist Trish. Trish reported to hospital that she had fallen into a coffee table. The Perpetrator later called Trish and apologised and as F9 said, 'Whatever he said, she [Trish] had fallen for it'.

- 5.30 F9 also reported that Trish told her that she was in a working men's club with the Perpetrator and another man who recognised him approached Trish and whispered, 'If [Perpetrator] ever does anything to you then you call and tell me'. Apparently, the man, who was a builder, had done some work at the Perpetrator's former house when he was with his first wife and knew him well.
- 5.31 On 18th February 2019, the Overview Author visited F9 and her husband at their home to clarify certain facts. F9 stated that she felt that there was something not quite right with Trish's relationship with the Perpetrator right from the start. She explained that Trish rang her one night saying that the Perpetrator had punched her in the face. F9 went straight round to see Trish. She said that Trish was embarrassed by the Perpetrator. F9 could see bruises on Trish's face and Trish tried to cover the bruises up. Trish never confided totally in F9. F9's view was that she was the last person Trish would tell and that the extent of the abuse from the Perpetrator was not made clear to F9 until the marriage had ended. F9 described how Trish was frightened that the Perpetrator was going to harm the neighbour where she lived before moving.
- 5.32 F9 was asked if she knew anything about a drone. F9 stated that she was aware that the Perpetrator had purchased a drone and he used to fly it over the hills and woods not far from where Trish and the Perpetrator lived. Two months after the Perpetrator had left Trish, Trish told F9 that she was being followed by a drone and that the Perpetrator had bought one.
- 5.33 F9 was also aware of the Perpetrator financially controlling Trish. He stopped her using acrylic because he said he had asthma. This had a considerable effect on her income, so much so that when the Perpetrator left the marriage, Trish was left with nothing.
- 5.34 F9 confirmed that she had met Trish at a social evening where her friend was going out with the drummer of a group that played there. F9 became a customer of Trish's. F9 would see Trish every two weeks to have her nails manicured. F9 begged Trish not to marry the Perpetrator but she described how Trish was too scared to say no.
- 5.35 F9 said that she and her husband would invite Trish and the Perpetrator to social events and meals out, but Trish would decline because of the Perpetrator and his behaviour. He was very jealous of Trish's friendships with other people, both male and female. F9 was Trish's Maid of Honour at Trish's and the Perpetrator's wedding and F9's husband played the piano as the couple walked down the aisle of the church. F9's husband said that he couldn't look and the whole thing was totally embarrassing. Both F9 and her husband knew it was the wrong decision by Trish to marry the Perpetrator. F9 is aware that Trish informed her GP and her Solicitor of the full facts of her abusive relationship with the Perpetrator.
- 5.36 F9's husband was also seen on 18th February 2019. On the occasion when the Perpetrator had punched Trish and F9 had gone to support her, F9's husband went to find the Perpetrator. He found him sitting on a bench in the church yard of the village church, eating a Chinese meal from a carton. On seeing F9's husband approach he threw the meal over a grave stone. The husband tried to speak to the Perpetrator, saying that Trish was a wonderful woman and what did the Perpetrator think he was

doing behaving like that towards her. F9's husband said he was trying to counsel the Perpetrator as opposed to getting angry and shouting at him. He described the Perpetrator's response as a smile. The Perpetrator said 'Thanks for the chat' and he retrieved his meal from behind the grave stone and continued to eat it.

- 5.37 F9's husband offered the Perpetrator the facility of sleeping in their mobile home which was parked at their home for the night so that things could calm down. The Perpetrator accepted the offer but when F9's husband went to see the Perpetrator early the following morning he had gone. The husband said that the Perpetrator was drunk when he found him in the church yard and that the Perpetrator demonstrated a false remorse saying he would never do that to Trish again.
- 5.38 F10 told the police that Trish had described how the Perpetrator had closed the joint account when he had left Trish and had left her without money. F11 spoke about Trish's embarrassment when the Perpetrator left. She felt isolated and ashamed that her marriage had failed. Trish told F11 about her life with the Perpetrator and said to F11, 'I am telling you these things about [Perpetrator] so when he kills me you will know what to tell the police'.
- 5.39 F12 states that Trish told her most of her problems but stated that Trish thought that going to the police would make the situation with the Perpetrator worse.
- 5.40 Finally F13 states that Trish has said that she did not want to sell her own house and buy one with the Perpetrator but he was desperate to move so much so that he made an offer on the house immediately after they had seen it at the first viewing. Once the Perpetrator had left Trish she had nothing and F13 would take her food parcels for her to survive.

6. Views of other professionals.

- 6.1 Mention has been made throughout the previous section of this Overview Report about the Perpetrator being a pilot and having an alcohol problem which on occasions caused him to be sick off work and according to ExW giving grounds for other aircrew to raise this as an issue with the company for who he flew for at that time. The last company the Perpetrator worked for is a large national company providing holidays and travel across the UK and abroad. In an attempt to obtain some clarity of company policy and procedures in such circumstances and to enquire specifically about the Perpetrator's case, the Overview Author wrote to the Human Resource Manager of the company at the company's Head Office inviting the company to engage with the review process, which they did and provided detailed information. This company will be referred to as Company 6, as there are five previous employers of the Perpetrator recorded in Company 6's records. These will be referred to as Company 1 – 5.
- 6.2 From Company 6's records it appears that the Perpetrator obtained his licences to fly aircraft by the usual accepted practice: first a Solo Licence, followed by a PPL (Private Pilot's Licence), then a CPL (Commercial Pilot's Licence) and finally an ATPL (Air Transport Pilot's Licence) which he obtained in 1998, confirming the fact given by the Perpetrator's ex-wife.
- 6.3 Between August 1995 and January 1996, the Perpetrator worked as a First Officer for Company 1 until that company went out of business. Then in July 1997, the Perpetrator worked for Company 2 as a pilot and then Captain until July 2001. There was a break in his flying career until July 2003 when for a very short time he worked as a Captain for Company 3. He then moved to Company 4 as a Captain until October 2003. In

March 2004 he joined Company 5 as a Captain and that company was then taken over by Company 6. From February 2005 until November 2009 he was a Line Training Captain with Company 6, meaning he would accompany trainee Captains on flights assessing their capabilities to be a Captain. As a note the estimated salary for a Captain with the Perpetrator's experience would be in the region of £105,000 p.a. plus £10,000 for being a Line Training Captain plus hourly expenses from the time of booking on duty to booking off irrespective of how many hours or days that may be, according to flight schedules.

- 6.4 There is nothing recorded in Company 6's records indicating that the Perpetrator had a problem with alcohol and the representative from Company 6 who helped with the information has said that they had heard no mention of it amongst work colleagues of the Perpetrator whilst he worked and also following his arrest and trial. However the representative agreed that there may be internal cultural barriers preventing work colleagues from mentioning or reporting such issues concerning a more senior colleague.
- 6.5 Records indicate that the Perpetrator was sick from work in November 2012 after a heart attack (which is a matter of public record) until his return to work in February 2014. His return to work had to be sanctioned by the CAA after being sick for 6 months or more.
- 6.6 The company policy insists if a pilot believes or discloses they are suffering from illnesses such as depression, they will be removed from the flying rota by the line manager and they will be referred to Occupational Health. If the sickness is longer term the pilot will be referred to the private medical insurance company to compensate their loss of wages due to longer term sickness. The Perpetrator was referred to the health care insurance company.
- 6.7 Records show that the Perpetrator reported he had personal issues in June 2017 and he was removed from the rota on compassionate grounds. He stated that he was dealing with the problem and would only need a couple of days off work. He returned to work 6 days later but reported 'Flight Fatigue', meaning he felt unwell during a flight, which was caused by lack of sleep due to family issues. He took leave for 3 weeks and on his return reported that he felt better and not was suspected at that stage that he had moved out of the family home.
- 6.8 The Perpetrator disclosed in July 2017 that he was not able to cope with his personal life and confirmed he had left Trish and was living elsewhere, it was suspected with another member of the company. He was advised to contact his GP and referred to the EAP (Employee Assistance Programme) which gives access to experts in all areas of life, medical, mental, financial etc. EAP referred him to a counsellor and he was seen by the Aeromedical Examiner referred to above.
- 6.9 The Perpetrator returned to work and stated that he felt better and had settled into his new home but was missing his dog. The representative was asked about the Perpetrator not being selected for the 'Dreamliner' flights. The representative stated that the Perpetrator was not senior enough for that particular job and there is no record of him expressing any interest. He would not have been chosen if he had indicated an interest because his seniority was not sufficient.
- 6.10 Company 6 has a large HR department that includes a Peer Intervention Scheme and it appears that the company is well equipped to manage staff with issues as described. The company however, do not have a domestic abuse thread within their HR department, something that the Author has assisted the company with by providing

information and leaflets for HR managers to circulate among employees especially considering that there are so many female members of cabin crew, pilots etc. within the company.

- 6.11 From the chronology of the Perpetrator's employment with various companies, the comment that the Ex Wife made to the Author about the Perpetrator's employer being aware of his alcohol problem and referring him for counselling may well have been a previous company even perhaps one that has gone out of business.
- 6.12 In addition an approach was made to an Aeromedical Examiner who has kindly agreed to advise the review and to give answers to general questions of concern but not directly associated with the Perpetrator, which is understandable given the Perpetrator's refusal to engage with the review process.
- 6.13 It is probably useful if the questions and answers are included in this report as it can be seen that the Aeromedical Examiner highlights certain duties that are connected to situations akin to those of this case.
- 6.14 The questions and answers are:

- 1. What is the Civil Aviation Authority's (CAA) position where a pilot is experiencing the above symptoms [heart problems, some degree of depression and also alcohol intake issues]? Does he/she have a duty to declare that to their employees, the CAA or any other regulatory body?**

Answer:

Pilots holding a UK CAA licence have a legal obligation to declare to the CAA or a CAA authorised aeromedical examiner (AME) any condition or circumstance which they believe may affect their fitness to fly. The exact CAA wording is:

"Licence holders shall not exercise the privileges of their licence and related ratings or certificates at any time when they:

- (1) are aware of any decrease in their medical fitness that might render them unable to safely exercise those privileges; or*
(2) take or use prescribed or non-prescribed medication that is likely to interfere with the safe exercise of the privileges of the applicable licence;
(3) receive any medical, surgical or other treatment that is likely to interfere with flight safety.

In addition, licence holders shall, without undue delay, seek aeromedical advice when they have been suffering from any significant illness involving incapacity to function as a member of the flight crew."

This wording is found on the medical certificate which the licence holder is legally required to carry when operating an aircraft.

- 2. If a pilot's employer (sic) becomes aware of such conditions with their pilots, what is the usual action that the employer (sic) is expected to take? If an employer (sic), being aware of the situation decides to refer the pilot for counselling/treatment would that be a mandatory referral and what would happen if the pilot declined to attend after being referred?**

Answer:

In my experience, airlines have differing policies with regards to sickness and sickness absence management. Some operators have in-house medical services to manage sickness and sickness absence, others haven't. Some have commissioned external medical providers to which they can refer when required, others rely on their pilots to arrange the provision of medical services independently.

I am not aware of any circumstance where any individual, pilot or ordinary member of the public, has to comply with an occupational referral to see a healthcare professional. Pilots, like any member of the public, may decline an invitation to see a healthcare professional if they so choose. Of course, there are likely to be consequences for such a decision and this will be dictated by local company policy, which I would imagine would vary from company to company.

3. What are the guidelines regarding pilots taking alcohol, medication etc. and if there are guidelines can you provide me with a copy or signpost me to them please?

Answer:

<https://www.caa.co.uk › Aeromedical-Examiners › Medical-standards>

Medical requirements and guidance material for the certification of pilots, air traffic controllers and cabin crew

4. If a pilot's alcohol consumption becomes a problem that is identified by fellow work/flying colleagues, do those colleagues have a duty to report their concerns to anyone with regard to the safety of that pilot and their ability to safely and effectively perform their duties?

Answer:

Yes. Flight crew are trained and instructed to report any circumstance where they believe flight safety might be affected, and this includes where there is a suspicion that a crew member is drinking unsafe amounts of alcohol or is using illicit substances.

5. Now that there has been a conviction, what will happen to the pilot's status? Will he be barred from flying again due to the conviction?

Answer:

I think it is virtually impossible that [the Perpetrator] will ever work again as a professional pilot (certainly not in the UK) as he is unlikely to meet the stringent background and security requirements demanded by airline operators.

- 6.15 As far as the Solicitor involved is concerned, Trish's son and many of Trish's friends have stated that the Solicitor advised Trish not to report the abuse to the police because the Perpetrator may lose his job and therefore Trish would eventually lose money she could claim off the Perpetrator. It is also said that the Solicitor told Trish that it was an offence to change the locks on the doors of the house without the Perpetrator agreeing. What appears certain is that the Solicitor did not advise Trish to seek support from any domestic abuse agencies or make a referral herself on behalf of Trish.

- 6.16 The Author has written to the Solicitor on two occasions requesting that she engages with the process. This was on the basis that Trish was seeking a divorce from the Perpetrator after a marriage involving domestic abuse and in seeking advice Trish may well have disclosed matters to her Solicitor that have not been disclosed to anyone else and in the circumstances of Trish's death that information may not be privileged. There has been no reply from the Solicitor.

7. Analysis and Recommendations

- 7.1 This Domestic Homicide Review is clearly based around the coercive controlling behaviour and abusive behaviour of the Perpetrator. Home Office Guidance²² defines coercive and controlling behaviour as:

- 'Controlling behaviour is a range of acts designed to make a person subordinate and/or dependant by isolating them from sources of support, exploiting their resources and capacities for personal gain, depriving them of the means needed for independence, resistance and escape and regulating their everyday behaviour.
- Coercive behaviour is a continuing acts or a pattern of acts of assault, threats, humiliation and intimidation or other abuse that is used to harm, punish, or frighten their victim'.

- 7.2 The Serious Crime Act 2015, defines this behaviour as:

'Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence of abuse between those aged 16 or over who are or have been intimate partners or family members, regardless of gender or sexuality. This can encompass but is not limited to psychological, physical, sexual, financial and emotional abuse.'

- 7.3 Research by Dr. Jane Monkton-Smith,²³ shows that control was seen in 92% of domestic killings, obsession in 94% and isolation from family and friends in 78%. Dr. Monkton-Smith considers that these types of behaviour can lead to a victim having no life of their own, and no privacy from their abusers, who will frequently monitor them by day and by night. From her research, Dr. Monkton-Smith has created what she calls the "8 Stages to Homicide" which are described in detail in Appendix No 2 to this report. Readers will see that at each stage, Dr Monkton-Smith illustrates the behaviour associated with that stage and it is clear in this case that the Perpetrator demonstrated similar behaviour throughout Dr Monkton-Smith's model. If the model had been applied to the Perpetrator early in his relationship with Trish he would have been identified as a high risk of causing Trish serious harm, even a predictor to murder. However, the research was not well known during the time scale of this review but it is hoped that in the future Dr Monkton-Smith's work will be recognised as a reliable model to measure potential perpetrators behaviour and risks identified. It is not only Dr. Monkton-Smith who identifies trigger behaviour. De Becker²⁴ lists 30 characteristics in partners that are of concern and should be identifying risks. These are illustrated in Appendix No 3.

²² Multi-agency Statutory Guidance for the Conduct of Domestic Homicide Reviews Home Office December 2016 page 8

²³ Coercion and Control: fighting against the abuse hidden in relationships. Dr Jane Monkton-Smith Gloucestershire University 2017 Guardian Society

²⁴ The Gift of Fear Survival signals that protect us from violence. Gavin De Becker 2000

7.4 Lisa Arson Fontes²⁵ describes coercive control as:

‘a situation in which one partner is usually isolated and afraid to anger her partner because of the punishment that might ensue. One member of the couple, usually the female, is deprived of the resources she needs – such as money, friends and transportation – to have autonomy. She loses her own perspective. Over time many victims feel like they cannot ‘think straight’. People’s lives are ruined by coercive control. They often lose their jobs, their self-esteem and freedom to make even the most minute choices in their lives’.

7.5 The narrative of this review report illustrates that every element of the controlling behaviour definition is present and can be identified in the Perpetrator’s behaviour towards Trish.

7.6 ‘*To make a person subordinate and/or dependant by isolating them from sources of support*’ – this is illustrated by the Perpetrator persuading Trish to sell her own house not long after he had moved in and they had married and moving to an isolated village therefore removing her from her friends, clients and community. Trish told friends that she felt isolated in her new house.

7.7 ‘*Exploiting their resources and capacities for personal gain*’ – he moved her business to the new house with the estimated effect of reducing her income by 50%. He then complained about the smell of acrylic which she used in her nail treatment and made her stop using it thereby reducing her income even more. He told her she didn’t need to work and he would look after her and provide for her. At the same time he took out a mortgage for the house in his own name only and he tried to persuade her to cash in a small pension she had with a local County Council. He convinced her to sell her fairly new small car and bought her an older car. This change of vehicle was totally unnecessary.

7.8 ‘*Depriving them of the means needed for independence, resistance, and escape and regulating their everyday behaviour*’ – there is plenty of evidence of how the Perpetrator chose her friends, ignored those he disliked and encouraged Trish to distance herself from those friends who were of stronger personality and would stand up to him and to whom he took an instant dislike. He dissuaded her from having a social life of her own and needed to know her every movement. Stark²⁶ states:

‘This sort of power is somewhat contingent on social position because persons with money or political influence are better situated to produce effects congruent with their intentions than persons without these advantages’.

7.9 In relation to controlling, Bancroft²⁷ states:

‘Control usually begins in subtle ways. He drops comments about your clothes or your looks, is a little negative about your family or one of your good friends, starts to pressure you to spend more time with him or quit your job, starts to give too much advice about how you should manage your own life and is impatient when you resist his recommendations’.

²⁵ Invisible Chains: Overcoming Coercive Control in Your Intimate Relationship Lisa Aronson Fontes 2015

²⁶ Coercive Control: How Men Entrap Women in Personal Life. Evan Stark 2007

²⁷ Why Does He Do That? Inside the minds of angry and controlling men. Lundy Bancroft 2002 page 117

- 7.10 With respect to coercive behaviour – ‘*a pattern of acts of assault, threats, humiliation and intimidation or other abuse that is used to harm, punish, or frighten*’ can be amply illustrated by him having a history of assaults (the coffee table incident), threats (threatening to push her through a glass door at Christmas), frighten (friends of Trish repeatedly said that she was petrified of the Perpetrator, evidence of her locking and jamming the door for fear of him arriving at her house and evidence of items being moved in her house whilst she was out indicating he had been there and done that just to frighten her). Humiliation (making extremely derogatory remarks about Trish’s appearance, her body, her skin and the clothes she wore).
- 7.11 Evidence from the Perpetrator’s ex-wife indicates that she also was subject to a lesser degree of this sort of behaviour. Following the incident where he hit Trish before the wedding and also after the coffee table incident, she received apologies by text from the Perpetrator. After his criminal trial the Perpetrator wrote to his first wife trying to explain why he had been like he had when they were married.
- 7.12 Bancroft²⁸ describes abusive men:
- ‘Abusive men are masters of excuse making. In this respect they are like substance abusers who believe that everyone and everything except them are responsible for their actions. When they aren’t blaming their partners they blame stress, alcohol, their childhood, their children, their bosses or their insecurities. More important they feel *entitled* to make these excuses.
- 7.13 Another element of abuse identified during the course of this review is stalking. Evidence from Trish’s friends and her son indicate that Trish was convinced that the Perpetrator was stalking her using a drone flying over her house monitoring her movements, which may be a unique method of stalking.
- 7.14 In 2016, the Air Navigation Order, Drone and Model Aircraft Order - Civilian Use of Drones in EU (EU Commission 2014/ 15) stipulates the way drones can be used. (See Appendix 4). Among the restrictions on their use relating to privacy, the legislation states if the drone is fitted with a camera, it must not be flown within 50 meters of people, buildings or vessels and if it is intended to record in an area where people are, the operator must inform the people before filming starts. Anyone who intends to fly a drone must register with the Civil Aviation Authority to obtain an Operator Identity.
- 7.15 Stark²⁹ considers that there is a link between stalking and coercive controlling behaviour. He states that coercive control is nine times more effective in predicting homicide than threats and violence. The fixated and obsessive nature of coercive control mirrors the fixated and obsessive nature of stalking, and because they are often simultaneously present in domestic homicides this is of potential interest and impact.
- 7.16 According to Dr. Monkton Smith³⁰ et al surveillance activity, which included covert watching was recorded in 63% of the cases, but it is estimated that the figure is much higher in reality.
- 7.17 Trish was referred to IAPT who passed her referral to DACS (Domestic Abuse Counselling Service). The information set out on the referral form from IAPT to DACS indicated that Trish had been subject to coercive controlling behaviour from the

²⁸ Why Does He Do That? Inside the minds of angry and controlling men. Lundy Bancroft 2002 page 71.

²⁹ Coercive Control: How Men Entrap Women in Personal Life. Evan Stark 2007

³⁰ Exploring the Relationships between Stalking and Homicide Dr. Jane Monkton-Smith et al in conjunction with the Suzy Lamplugh Trust

Perpetrator but he had since left the family home. The initial assessment of the risk to Trish was measured as low. The referral form was received at DACS. At that time due to the limitations of staffing, time and finance DACS were only funded to take on high risk referrals. At that time there was a twenty week waiting list for referrals to be managed. This was not communicated to the referring agency, however it was not a standard procedure or policy for DACS. DACS are not a commissioned service, but a voluntary sector organisation with limited resources and capacity and they were not in a position to inform referring agencies when thresholds were not met. On a subsequent page of the referral form there was information to suggest that Trish's concerns were still ongoing even though the Perpetrator had left the house. She indicated she was frightened, especially at night time and would wedge the doors in case he tried to gain entry to the house and this was an ongoing fear. IAPT sent the referral document, however, DACS were not in receipt of the final page of the referral. Had this information been received it may have increased the risk level.

- 7.18 On 14th August 2018 the Author and a member of the DHR panel, Lead Professional for Safeguarding Adults visited the manager at DACS who explained that DACS was a Domestic Abuse Counselling Service funded for the last three years by the Lottery. DACS has been in existence for thirteen years and referrals have increased from 98 in the first year to over 500 in recent years. Due to the increased demand and limitations set out in 7.17 above, this restricts their ability to deal with every referral to only those where a high risk is indicated thereby relying on assessment of the referring agency.
- 7.19 DACS is a Warwickshire County wide service with paid staff and volunteers. The manager explained that it cost between £230k-£240K per annum to maintain services taking into account staff and volunteers cost, the cost of buildings, renting rooms and utility services.
- 7.20 The manager however did accept that the information regarding Trish's ongoing concerns had not been acknowledged but even so considered her risk would not have measured a high risk. The manager also acknowledged the waiting list of twenty weeks (which has now been reduced to 6-8 weeks) should have been communicated to IAPT thus giving IAPT an opportunity to consider alternative support services for Trish. In any event DACS had no contact with Trish which is something that Trish's' friend mentioned to the Author.

Recommendation No1.

DACS review their referral process to include:

- 1a) Ensuring that referral forms are examined in detail and the appropriate risk assessment is made on the information available.
- 1b) In the case of a delay in DACS responding to a referral. The referring agency is to be informed by DACS of the delay with a special request that the referring agency advises the victim of the delay.

Recommendation No. 2

All agencies making referrals to DACS for victims of domestic abuse ensure that referral forms are followed up and enquiries made of DACS as to;

- a) the action DACS will be taking,

- b) how any time delay and back log will affect the victim and
- c) whether the referral is to be progressed by DACS or not, thus enabling alternative support to be arranged by the referring agency.

7.21 The Perpetrator abused Trish physically, emotionally and also economically. According to Sharp-Jeff's and Learmonth³¹, economic abuse involves behaviour that interferes with an individual's ability to acquire, use and maintain economic resources such as money, transportation and somewhere to stay. It is both controlling and coercive.

7.22 Sharp-Jeff's explains that control makes the individual economically dependent on the abuser, thereby limiting their ability to escape and access safety. In this review there is evidence that the Perpetrator:

- Told Trish she need not work – he would look after her
- Moved to a new house, miles from her established business thereby significantly reducing her income
- Told her to stop using acrylic because he didn't like the smell – thereby reducing her income even more.
- Sold her car which she was fond of and bought her an older car
- Tried to encourage her to cash in her pension from the County Council
- Arranging mortgages in own name with excuses why he had done that (two, one for his ex-wife as well as Trish)
- Left her without money when he left the family home
- Removal of Trish's son from the mortgage and having the perpetrator's name put on it.
- Stopping Direct Debit payments for household bills once he had left her

7.23 Coercive behaviour in this context indicates that this behaviour is rarely alone and usually interwoven with psychological, physical and/or sexual abuse thereby creating a context where the victim is intimidated and isolated. Economic barriers to leaving can result in an individual staying for longer experiencing more abuse and harm as a result. Webster³² concludes:

'When individuals experience economic abuse within the context of coercive control they are also at increased risk of domestic homicide'.

7.24 There were clear barriers preventing Trish from complaining or removing herself from the abuse from the Perpetrator. Reference has already been made to the effect that Trish told some of her friends that she was petrified of the Perpetrator. She was concerned for the reputation and lifestyle particularly because of the investment that she had made into their domestic and social world. As far as is known she did not know of others in her social circle who had lived with domestic abuse (which of course did not mean that they hadn't) and after the Perpetrator had left, some of her friends confided in her that they had been subject to some degree of domestic abuse in their own lives, usually their previous lives. She reported to one friend that she was embarrassed by the events.

7.25 Financial control was another barrier. Trish had been separated from her income and she knew that if she left the Perpetrator she would have nothing, which in fact is what happened when he did leave her. Even when the Perpetrator had left the family home,

³¹ Surviving Economic Abuse – Into Plain Sight Nicola Sharp-Jeffs and Sarah Learmonth December 2017

³² Understanding Domestic Homicide Webster Neil 1999.

Trish found herself unable to report the abuse or complain at first. She sought advice from a Solicitor, who, according to friends of Trish, told her that if she reported the abuse to the police, the Perpetrator would lose his job which would have financial consequences for Trish.

7.26 De Becker³³ explains:

'Many perpetrators control the money, allowing little access to bank accounts or even financial information. Some control the schedule, the cars keys, the major purchases, the choice of clothes and the choice in friends. The perpetrator may be a benevolent control freak at the start of an intimate relationship but he becomes a malevolent control freak later.'

7.27 Survivors may be afraid that:

- Their abusers will kill them if they leave or they have the abusers leave
- The violence will increase, based on their past experiences
- Their partners are not able to survive alone or may commit suicide

7.28 Survivors are at increased risk when they are leaving an abusive relationship. Those who have tried to leave may know they are at increased risk of severe violence if they try again. This "separation" violence may include:

- Stalking, harassment or threats (cutting the lawn when Trish was not at home – moving items in the house when she was out)
- "Teaching them a lesson" for trying to leave
- Homicide

7.29 Abused women or men who spend 24 hours a day 7 days per week figuring out how to survive, may not have the time or emotional strength to figure out how to leave

7.30 Survivors may have other deep feelings and beliefs that may keep them with their abusers. These may include the following:

- Not wanting to let go of the dream of "happily ever after" (Trish was described as being in an ideal relationship with the Perpetrator)
- Believing the abusive behaviour isn't really who the batterer is
- Hoping the abuser will change
- Feeling commitment and love during the "honeymoon periods" that may occur between abusive events
- Low self-esteem, depression, anxiety, guilt and shame as a result of the abuse that undermine the confidence to leave

7.31 At a recent Quality and Inclusion Partnership workshop entitled 'Protecting our Families and Safeguarding our Future' held jointly by Equip Equality and Warwickshire County Council barriers around talking about domestic abuse was the subject of a particular workshop which is replicated in a document published by Equip Equality, Autumn 2018. The barriers identified were:

Shame

³³ The Gift of Fear Survival signals that protect us from violence. Gavin De Becker 2000

It was interesting that the feedback here was not around being embarrassed it was more the sense of shame or being ashamed. As in the feedback from events there was a feeling that the subject was still taboo and you would not talk about.

The feedback was similar in that it was felt that the victim blamed themselves and that it was their fault that this was happening.

Awareness

This did not feature highly in the community workshops. What was highlighted, similarly again to the events was that the victims do not know who to turn to for support and are not aware of services that exist to support them. The fact that this is not talked about might mean that the victim feels isolated in the belief that it only happens to them.

Fear

Again, there was fear that the victim might not feel that they would be believed. It was felt that they may be too frightened to speak up. There was also a fear of not having anywhere to go.

Financial Control

There was a feeling that victims could be financially controlled. Whether it was itemised calls, no personal mobile phone or no money for bus fares, this could be a barrier for the victim to talk about the abuse.

7.32 Other barriers to reporting or doing something positive to stop the abuse are the apologies that the Perpetrator makes after episodes of violence. In this case, the coffee table incident is an illustration of a 'breach' of the Perpetrator's promise that it would never happen again. He hit Trish before their wedding, apologised and promised not to do that again. The abuse continued with another incident, the coffee table incident.

7.33 Stark³⁴ is of the opinion that:

'In the few cases that men apologise, their motives can run the gamut from genuine contrition because of guilt or shame through manipulation designed to solicit forgiveness or win 'post-abuse' favours'.

7.34 Bancroft's³⁵ view is:

'An abuser may weave apologies in to his pattern of abuse, so that when he says "I'm sorry", it becomes another weapon in his hand. His unspoken rule may be that once he has apologised no matter how cursorily or devoid of sincerity, his partner must be satisfied; she is not to make any further effort to show her feeling about his mis-treatment.'

7.35 Following the Perpetrator leaving the family home Trish did present to her GP in May 2017 stating that she was seeking a divorce from her abusive husband, but the GP failed to consider the abuse and prescribed anti-depressants. In 2011 guidance was

³⁴ Coercive Control – How Men Entrap Women in Personal Life – Evan Stark 2009 Page 246

³⁵ Why Does He Do That? Inside the minds of angry and controlling men. Lundy Bancroft 2002 page 342

issued by the Royal College of General Practitioners³⁶ stipulating that all GP surgeries were to be more proactive with regard to Domestic Abuse with GPs asking questions of their patients about domestic abuse, the surgery having a single point of contact where patients can go for information and advice and more pertinent in this case, that all medical and non-medical staff should receive regular training on domestic abuse. There was a significant opportunity missed by the GP in failing to refer a vulnerable woman to support agencies. It is appreciated that the GP she saw had not been IRIS trained which clearly indicates that the RCGP guidance was not followed. Although the CCG IMR indicates an intention to address this issue and makes several related recommendations, the DHR Panel feel that an overview recommendation specifically about compliance with the RCGP guidance is necessary. The following recommendation is therefore made.

Recommendation No 3.

Warwickshire CCG's to ensure that all GP surgeries are compliant with the RCGP guidance issued in 2011 regarding adopting a more robust proactive approach towards domestic abuse within all GP surgeries.

- 7.36 This may also highlight factors such as lack of confidence, knowledge or training in preventing questions about domestic abuse being asked and more especially where to go to for advice. All of the friends seen by the Author in this case were asked if they knew where to go if they wanted advice on Domestic Abuse in the Warwickshire area. Other than a couple who would turn to the internet, none of them knew specifically where to obtain information, support or advice. There is clearly a gap in the public's knowledge of where to obtain support and the following recommendation is made:

Recommendation No 4.

Warwickshire County Council to embark on a publicity campaign advertising with posters and seminars etc., the opportunities for victims of domestic abuse, their friends and family members in Warwickshire to locate help support and advice about domestic abuse support.

- 7.37 Mention has been made of Trish seeking advice from a Solicitor and according to friends the Solicitor gave advice to Trish on two matters of particular interest. Firstly according to friends and Trish's son, Trish was told that she could not change the lock to her house as this was illegal. Trish at that time was not sleeping, she locked and jammed her doors shut she was 'petrified' that the Perpetrator was going to return to her house during the night and she was told that it was illegal to change the locks. It appears that all consideration of her safeguarding was ignored although it has to be remembered that Trish had gone to great lengths to get her name on the mortgage once she discovered the Perpetrator had obtained the mortgage without her name on it, so in fact the house was in joint names at the time the Perpetrator left.

- 7.38 The legal stance on changing locks seems to be:

"There are actually very few circumstances where a partner can be forced to leave their home and they will usually have a right to stay in (or return to) the family home if they are married, in a civil partnership, a co-owner or named on a tenancy agreement. Furthermore, where a property is owned in joint names both owners have an equal right to access. This means that if one owner

³⁶ Responding to domestic abuse: Guidance for general practices – Royal College of General Practitioners, IRIS (Identification and Referral to Improve Safety) and CAADA (Co-ordinated Action Against Domestic Abuse) 2011

changes the locks in an effort to frustrate the access of other than the excluded owner can choose to instruct a locksmith to further change the locks in order to secure their re-entry.

However, if following separation a partner has been excluded from the property and that person is fixed on regaining access they should be advised to exercise caution against any attempted break in as they may inadvertently find themselves on the wrong side of the law.

Many people are unaware that Section 6 of the Criminal Law Act 1977 provides that it is a criminal offence for a person to use or threaten violence to enter a property without lawful authority if there is a person on the premises who is opposed to their entry and the person attempting to enter knows this is the case. The Act specifically states that the fact that a person has an interest in or a right to possess or occupy the property does not in itself constitute lawful authority and it does not matter whether the violence is directed against the person or the property itself.

It must also be highlighted that if the partner in situ at the family home feels threatened or they have been subject to domestic abuse by the other, then in addition to any action taken by the police, it may be possible to legally exclude the other partner from the family home by obtaining an ‘occupation order’. This type of order will set out who can live in the family home or enter the surrounding area and it can also be made on an emergency basis to provide immediate protection where there is an imminent risk of harm.”

- 7.39 The Solicitor was required to give evidence at the trial of the Perpetrator. The Solicitor had included in her statement to the police that Trish has disclosed 3 incidents of domestic abuse from the Perpetrator and having considered the possible financial implications of reporting these matters to the police, Trish decided not to complain.
- 7.40 The second piece of advice from Trish’s Solicitor, (according to her friends), was not to report the abuse to the police because the Perpetrator may have lost his job as a Captain and Trish would thereby have suffered financially. Again, if true, Trish’s safety and well-being had been ignored.
- 7.41 Consideration has been given as to whether, if the reports of Trish’s friends regarding the Solicitor’s advice were true, the Solicitor had acted in accordance with the professional rules imposed on them by the body that regulates their profession, the Solicitor’s Regulation Authority. In so doing, the following observations were made in respect of evidence made available to the Panel as to the Solicitor’s engagement with Trish.
- 7.42 Trish disclosed to her Solicitor that she had experienced three incidents of domestic violence on 29th July 2014, 30th December 2016 and 24th May 2017 and provided a record from her visit to A and E after the incident on 29 July 2014 when the Perpetrator had punched her twice in the head and had put his hands round her neck threatening to kill her. Despite this, from the evidence seen, there seems to be no positive assertion by the Solicitor as to what steps were taken as a result of those disclosures. There is no reference to the Solicitor signposting Trish to services that may have been able to assist and provide support. The only ‘positive’ action that appears to have been made in respect of the disclosures is that the Solicitor drafted a letter to the Perpetrator about his behaviour. The Solicitor goes on to state that, before the letter was sent, references to the incidents were removed at Trish’s request as she feared that keeping them in

could aggravate him further. There was no mention of the need to involve the Police in respect of the incidents of Domestic Violence.

- 7.43 The Solicitor knew Trish on a personal level as they used to live in the same village; there is no mention either way of whether she also knew the Perpetrator personally.
- 7.44 When Trish visited her Solicitor on 31st May 2017, Trish disclosed incidents of domestic abuse and that the Perpetrator was extremely threatening and intimidating towards her. He had been verbally abusive and she disclosed that she was in considerable fear of further assaults. Trish's Solicitor told Trish that it was her view that it was important that Trish inform the police whether she intended to press charges or not and stated that it was a decision that Trish would have to make.
- 7.45 It is noted that a Solicitor cannot compel their client to take a particular course of action based on their advice. However, consideration should be given as to whether there was a duty on the Solicitor to make a referral to the Police herself or to have 'signposted'. That may have equipped Trish with the support that she may have needed to make the decision to refer the matter to the Police and have a better understanding of the impact on those experiencing domestic abuse.
- 7.46 The Solicitor's attendance note indicates that she discussed the possibility of taking civil proceedings against the Perpetrator in respect of the behaviours disclosed by Trish. The Solicitor explained the option of seeking an Injunction and an Occupation Order. She details that the difficulty with such applications is the cost, which would be in the region of £5,000-£7,500. She states *'bearing in mind the risk to [the Perpetrator's] career and his fear of such proceedings, it might well be that he would feel that he had no alternative other than to defend his position'*.
- 7.47 At the end of the note, the Solicitor indicates under 'Agreed course of action' that *'[Trish] is obviously concerned about her safety in the family home but she is also aware that she does not have the resources to pay for ongoing legal advice and support'*. She asserts that Trish does not satisfy any of the criteria for Legal Aid.
- 7.48 It is observed that civil proceedings may have gone some way to minimise the risk that the Perpetrator posed to Trish, even if the matter had not been reported to the Police.
- 7.49 One view of the advice could be that Trish's Solicitor's steer on the disclosures regarding Domestic Violence and Abuse were somewhat dismissive with something of a discouragement from exploring formal proceedings against the Perpetrator. It seems that if Trish had been signposted to support services then she could have received the necessary guidance and assistance on making a civil application without being deterred by the prospect of significant costs. It may be that the position on Legal Aid could also have been explored further.
- 7.50 During the consultation with her Solicitor, Trish was advised about mediation, but Trish was so scared of the Perpetrator she refused mediation. Trish told her Solicitor that she couldn't face seeing him and she thought he was going to kill her. Suggesting mediation in circumstances such as these were was somewhat concerning: it is established in Family Court proceedings that there is an exemption on the requirement to attend mediation where Domestic Violence and Abuse is a feature of the relationship. The comment that the Solicitor made to Trish about going to the police would prevent the Perpetrator working and the money 'would dry up' is also of significant concern. It is felt that that would be what Trish would have taken away from that meeting with her Solicitor.

- 7.51 It is recognised that as agency professionals, the DHR Panel are under a duty of care to flag any concerns that are brought to their attention during a DHR process regarding the conduct of a professional that was engaged with either the victim or the perpetrator to a domestic homicide.
- 7.52 With that in mind the panel agreed that an approach should be made to the Solicitor's Regulation Authority and the Law Society to raise awareness of any possible missed opportunities and to encourage training of Solicitors. It is noted that; 'There is no statutory remit to compel the SRA to adopt the recommendations but it is good practice to endeavour to seek their endorsement'.

Recommendation No. 5

South Warwickshire Community Safety Partnership to liaise with the Solicitor's Regulation Authority and the Law Society to raise awareness of potential missed opportunities and to encourage the training of Solicitors acting in the divorce arena of law so as to enable victims of domestic abuse to receive appropriate legal advice and to be signposted to specialist domestic abuse support services.

- 7.53 The Perpetrator made contact with Addaction on two occasions, firstly in 2013 and then later in 2017. His 2013 contact lasted two months before he stopped attending. His 2017 contact lasted three months before he told Addaction that he was feeling better and that he no longer needed their support.
- 7.54 **The Addaction IMR** author points out that the Addaction Risk and Safeguarding Framework states that a risk assessment should start at the first point of contact with a service user, however the IMR is clear that a risk assessment was not completed at the first point of contact in 2013. There was no evidence of exploration of any risk to others and given that the Perpetrator was using alcohol on a daily basis, reported being in low moods and had medical problems as well, more professional curiosity should have been expected and the impact of his lifestyle on his health should have been explored in more depth. He stated that his partner was supportive but there is nothing to indicate that she was considered in this scenario as to whether she required support.
- 7.55 There is no evidence of an Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Tool (AUDIT) being completed or the use of the Severity Alcohol Dependence Questionnaire (SADQ) being completed. If they had been used it may have given the Perpetrator a variety of other options of help, treatment and support including detoxification. In records there is nothing to suggest that the Perpetrator's alcohol issues were the cause behavioural problems for himself or anyone else.
- 7.56 The Perpetrator openly discussed his financial problems with Addaction, but there is nothing to suggest that the divorce from his first wife or the separation from Trish was explored in any detail and therefore nothing to indicate that alcohol had been or was at this time a problem in his relationships. He explained that he was in receipt of a pension, thereby giving the impression that he had at some stage retired. During his association with Addaction, records indicate that he was progressing well. This was his account and there is nothing to suggest that his accounts were supported by anyone else. This was at the time when his relationship with Trish had ended and there was animosity between them regarding the separation and finances.
- 7.57 There is nothing to indicate that the Perpetrator's employment as a pilot was ever revealed by him or there was any challenge by Addaction staff. He refused to divulge his employment or his place of work, which again was not challenged. Had the fact he was a pilot and that he reported on a couple of occasion had returned to work, been

known, this would have caused concern and affected his risk assessment given his alcohol intake. He was totally dishonest and deceitful with Addaction staff. The Addaction supplementary report states:

‘Where individuals are identified as working in a setting where their substance use might put themselves or others at risk, for example as a pilot, we would take action. We would advise them that we have concerns that their employer should be made aware of the current issues they are facing and that they are attending treatment. This may include asking them to advise their employer with or without our support, or where we do not believe this has occurred or has been refused, advise the employer and/or any professional bodies ourselves.’

7.58 The Addaction IMR author makes comment about the lack of professional curiosity among Addaction workers who dealt with the Perpetrator and it is clear to see that they believed what he was saying without question or challenge.

7.59 The Addaction IMR identifies several lessons learned from this case. In summary they are:

- Staff must demonstrate Professional Curiosity within their approach
- Family and friends should be routinely offered support
- AUDIT and SADQ should be routinely administered to all service users.

7.60 The IMR makes two formal IMR recommendations:

- Addaction continue to ensure learning from incidents and to revisit the risk framework to ensure it is robust especially during initial contact, prior to full assessment.
- Addaction risk and safeguarding assessment to include a review of past and current risks.

8 Other Agency IMR Recommendations

8.1 **Warwickshire CCG** IMR indicates that all GP practices in Warwickshire have a safeguarding policy which includes Domestic Violence and Abuse. All practices in Warwickshire have an identified safeguarding lead. Both practices involved in this review had safeguarding lead GPs in post at the time of the review.

8.2 In addition to practice policies the RCGP offers additional resources to practices in relation to safeguarding. The Safelives/RCGP/IRIS domestic abuse toolkit for GPs is available online both on the RCGP website and the Safelives website. This identifies the responsibilities of the primary healthcare team as being to:

- Recognise patients whose symptoms mean they might be more likely to be experiencing domestic abuse.
- Enquire sensitively and provide a safe and empathetic first response.
- Understand the practice’s process for responding to disclosure, and know what to do when there is immediate risk of harm to patients and their children.
- Know who the designated person is for their practice.
- Understand the process for arranging the patient’s initial assessment with the designated person.
- Document domestic abuse within patient records safely and keep records for evidence purposes.

- Share information appropriately. Information will be shared only with the consent of the patient, subject to practice policy on child protection and adult safeguarding. In exceptional circumstances information may be shared without the patient's consent. Some cases considered at MARAC meetings are likely to constitute exceptional circumstances because MARACs discuss the most serious cases of alleged or suspected domestic abuse. www.rcgp.org.uk

8.3 It appears that whilst procedures and policies existed, in this case the GP did not seem to conform to them. Since this DHR has commenced the IRIS team have endeavoured to improve matters by inviting Advocacy Educators to attend GP practices regular Safeguarding meetings thus enabling a proactive approach to any patient experiencing domestic abuse and abuse. Domestic abuse drop in clinics are also being held within some practices in Warwickshire to deliver an accessible support service within the practice.

8.4 The CCG IMR states:

'In undertaking this review it was apparent that the knowledge of GP Registrars in relation to patients disclosing domestic abuse requires attention'.

The IMR makes the following recommendations:

1. Focused and targeted IRIS awareness improvement in General practice by the Advocate Educators / Clinical lead within Warwickshire. This will be an ongoing piece of work over the forthcoming year.
2. Re-circulation of the Duluth power and control wheel and RCGP Domestic abuse toolkit to all Warwickshire practices. This will be completed by 31.7.18.
3. Review of the training and education of Registrars in relation to Domestic abuse and IRIS. Discussions to be held by the 31.7.18
4. Warwickshire Clinical Commissioning Group Safeguarding Leads will review the GP self-assessment safeguarding tool to include assurance on domestic abuse interventions. To be completed by 30.9.18
5. Warwickshire Clinical Commissioning Group Safeguarding Leads, in partnership with the Named GP, will deliver a tailored safeguarding programme to all practice safeguarding leads to ensure they can deliver enhanced knowledge on domestic abuse. Dates to be disseminated to safeguarding practice leads by 31.7.18
6. Dissemination to all Primary care teams of the DASH risk assessment tool. To be completed by 31.7.18

8.5 **Coventry and Warwickshire Partnership Trust** IMR describes the October 2017 contact with Trish was with a Psychological Wellbeing Practitioner (PWP) who completed an assessment. Trish was requesting support with her low moods and depression which, during the interview and assessment, it became obvious that much of Trish's anxiety and unhappiness was due to her abusive relationship with the Perpetrator. The PWP recognised the behaviours described by Trish as domestic abuse and, in accordance with CWPT Domestic Abuse (Clinical) Policy, referred her to a specialist domestic abuse counselling service DACS for further support. However the IMR points out that Section 5.1.5 of the CWPT Domestic Abuse (Clinical) Policy requires that when a disclosure of domestic abuse is made, staff should offer to complete the DASH with the victim if safe to do so. The PWP, although fully trained was unsure as to whether she should complete a DASH Risk Assessment and whilst

the PWP considered a DASH form she thought that Trish's circumstances would not meet the requirement of the high risk.

8.6 In that regard the CWPT IMR make two recommendations:

1. In order to ensure that CWPT staff are able to recognise the importance of using the DASH to understand the history of abusive behaviours in the context of current risk, a formal agency recommendation is that a greater emphasis is given to this during CWPT Level 2 Safeguarding Training and CWPT Level 3 Domestic Abuse training.

2. Staff to be reminded via CWPT training that the 'all user' message facility should be made clear to patients at the beginning of any assessment and in the interests of continuity of care information will be shared with the client's GP. Patients can then make an informed decision about the information they share with the assessing clinician.

8.7 The CWPT IMR makes further comments but they refer to the Perpetrator and as he has declined to give permission for his medical records to be disclosed, there is no further information that can be included in this report from CWPT.

8.8 **University Hospital Coventry and Warwickshire** was requested for an IMR which was provided. UHCW only had dealing with the Perpetrator and in any event made no IMR recommendations, so nothing from that IMR can be disclosed in this report for the same reason as outlined in paragraph 8.7 above.

8.9 **South Warwickshire Foundation Trust** IMR indicates that on the two occasions Trish attended at A&E following the coffee table incident and then the injury to her ankle. There was no suggested from Trish on either occasion that her injuries had been caused by domestic abuse. But on both occasions there was no record made of who had accompanied Trish to hospital. In view of the information found as a result of the IMR, SWFT have indicated three issues of learning for the Trust:

- Consideration to routinely offering female medical staff for female patients; in practice this would be challenging to achieve but if a patients requests their care be provided by staff of a specific gender then this is facilitated whenever safely possible to do so.
- Consideration of screening of all patients as opposed to only those with obvious risks and/or signs of abuse.
- Consideration to increasing the visibility and links with Refuge staff within the department to raise awareness of DA as well as providing a resource for staff members needing support and advice.

8.10 In addition, SWFT makes two IMR recommendations:

- South Warwickshire Foundation Trust are compliant with NICE Guidelines - Domestic violence and abuse Quality standard [QS116] Published date: February 2016 and will continue to report and monitor incidents relating to this area and to take learning from incidents.
- Safeguarding Adults training has been updated to provide increased information for staff regarding domestic abuse, how to recognise and how to engage with routine enquiry.

8.11 **Warwickshire Police** IMR indicates that the police had no involvement with either the Perpetrator or Trish prior to the death of Trish, and therefore make no recommendations about police action.

- 8.12 **University Hospital Coventry and Warwickshire** similarly had no contact with Trish and only very limited contact with the Perpetrator. No recommendations are made.
- 8.13 In addition to the agencies recommendations, it was found that when the Perpetrator left Trish he sought advice from an estate agent regarding the sale of the house. He wanted a quick sale because he was short of money. It is known that Trish did not want to accept a lower asking price for the house just for the sake of having it sold as soon as possible. Trish sought advice from another estate agent and according to her friends, she was open and honest about the reason why the house was being sold and disclosed her domestic abuse situation. The Review Panel are aware that estate agents will quite often be dealing with people who have had to leave their home or sell their house as a result of Domestic Violence and Abuse and so feel that there may be an opportunity for estate agents to offer some degree of support and signpost people in Trish's situation to Domestic Abuse Support Agencies.
- 8.14 With that in mind that Overview Author made contact with the National Association of Estate Agencies (NAEA) and arranged a meeting with the National Chief Executive Officer. On 28th May 2019, the author and a Domestic Abuse specialist and member of the review panel met with Mr Mark Hayward at the Headquarter of NAEA in Warwick.
- 8.15 Mr Hayward explained that not all estate agents are regulated but there is legislation in process that will require all estate agents to be part of a regulatory body such as NAEA. NAEA has some 17,500 members which encompasses some 25,000 estate agents offices in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. NAEA also include numerous letting agents, which is particularly relevant for victims trying to find alternative accommodation.
- 8.16 The possibility of estate agents supporting domestic abuse victims by signposting them when disclosures were made was very much appreciated by Mr Hayward and he was shown national and local literature that is often distributed to victims. Mr Hayward immediately offered to help recognising the potential for estate agents to be part of the support network by offering leaflets to signpost victims. He intends to hold a meeting with his senior management to ensure domestic abuse is on the association's agenda. He will use a twice monthly news-letter and a bi monthly association magazine both of which are nationally circulated to encourage estate agent staff to be aware of signs and disclosures of domestic abuse. In return he will be provided with as much literature he wants to achieve his intentions for distribution to victims. The Public Relations Officer for NAEA will liaise with the Domestic Abuse specialist from the panel to ensure that this structure is put into place. The author and panel are most grateful for the extremely positive response by Mr Hayward.
- 8.17 In order to measure the success and response of NAEA the following overview recommendation is made:

Recommendation No 6.

Refuge to maintain contact with National Association of Estate Agents to ensure continued support from NAEA in the distribution of domestic abuse literature to victims of domestic abuse as and when necessary.

- 8.18 Further enquirers have shown that the Perpetrator initially approached the estate agent he had used to buy the family home (which was a different company from the one Trish was using to sell it) to book a valuation and told them that he and his wife were splitting up and he needed a valuation. That valuation was subsequently cancelled by Trish and it is understood that another estate agent was then instructed to sell the house. The estate agents who were used when the house was initially bought cold called the

Perpetrator on 15 November 2017 to see whether they could assist in the sale of the property. On leaving him a message he telephoned back and persuaded the estate agent that he spoke to, to contact Trish to convince her to sell the house with them at a lower price for a quick sale. The estate agent subsequently made a statement to the police in which she described how the Perpetrator had told her that he needed to sell the house for £25,000 less than Trish was asking as he needed the money quickly. He had a long conversation with the estate agent during which he eluded to him considering 'high rise buildings', intimating he would take his own life if he could not get his way and the situation would 'cripple him financially'. He also stated that he was dissatisfied with the way that Trish's estate agent was handling the sale of the house. The estate agent felt that he was pressurising her to contact Trish. The estate agent agreed to contact Trish but she stated that she felt uncomfortable doing so. The Perpetrator told her 'If you need to tell her that I'll give her more money, then I will'. He told her not to tell Trish that she had spoken to him.

- 8.19 The estate agent tried to contact Trish and left an answer phone message. Trish returned the call to the estate agent but when the agent explained who she was and she was interested in selling the house for Trish, Trish terminated the call. The estate agent contacted the Perpetrator by email and explained what had happened and that Trish was not interested, the Perpetrator replied, 'As I thought'. Hours later he murdered Trish in her home.
- 8.20 The Perpetrator's exchange with his estate agent is another example of his coercive and controlling behaviour, persuading the agent to act in a manner which is contrary to the ethical way of working among estate agents. Hopefully the initiative outlined above with the NAEA will improve issues such as this for the future, with awareness and learning being promulgated across all estate agents.
- 8.21 It is of interest to note that The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea Safety Partnership publish a DHR³⁷ regarding the murder of 'Georgia', a woman who informed her estate agent of her domestically abusive marriage and was not signposted to any support agency. Within that review the author, Mr. Bill Griffiths QPM, made the following recommendations:

Housing sales and legal conveyancing professionals to be trained on understanding how property can be used to exert economic abuse as a form of coercive control.

Resources for estate agents on understanding how property can be used to exert economic as a form of financial control i.e. through controlling house sales.

9. Conclusions

- 9.1 The Perpetrator was a totally controlling and coercive man, who, married once, repeated his behaviour with his second wife, Trish, but to an even worse degree that resulted in him taking her life in a violent rage which was to end years of physical, emotional, financial and controlling abuse.
- 9.2 Trish was a woman who fell for the Perpetrator's charm and soon found herself besotted with her new partner and then husband. He moved in with her, according to her friends, in very quick time and immediately started to change her household

³⁷ Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea Safety Partnership DHR 'Georgia' published July 2018.

possessions, her working locations, her financial arrangements, her earning potential and restricting her contact with her friends and social acquaintances.

- 9.3 Trish had a wide circle of close and loyal friends most of whom felt uneasy about Trish's relationship with the Perpetrator for a variety of reasons, but what is common amongst them, is they all said that there was a feeling they had that things were not right and that Trish changed from the pleasant happy-go-lucky person she was, to a worried, anxious person who drifted away from their friendship. Some tried to give her advice and warn her of their feelings but she would not take any heed from their comments. To only a few did she confide about the Perpetrator's behaviour towards her. Some saw the result of the violence he inflicted on her, resulting in bruising and other injuries.
- 9.4 As time passed, Trish began to realise that the Perpetrator posed a real threat to her safety and quoted to some close friends the comments that the Perpetrator had made to her about intending to kill her or getting someone to do that for him. He made similar threats to an elderly neighbour over a dispute the Perpetrator had with him. Trish believed that the Perpetrator was capable of hurting the neighbour.
- 9.5 Eventually Trish overcame her fear to do something about her life. She sought advice from a specialist divorce Solicitor, telling the Solicitor about her lifestyle and abusive relationship. It appears that the Solicitor left Trish with the impression that reporting the abuse would affect the Perpetrator's income and would impact on the settlement Trish was likely to receive at the end of the divorce proceedings. It is believed by friends of Trish's that the Solicitor also advised Trish against changing the locks of her doors thus preventing the Perpetrator's access. It is considered that this information was not accurate and in the circumstances Trish would have had ample justification to change the locks. It appears that the Solicitor did not make any referrals to any support agency for Trish no encouragement was made to reporting matters to the police or to seeking an injunction or an Occupation Order.
- 9.6 Some of Trish's friends are aware that Trish also reported details of her abusive relationship to her GP who made referral to IAPT, who in turn made a referral to DACS. IAPT sent the full referral form to DACS however, DACS never received the final page. Reference to ongoing fear of Trish from the Perpetrator was not available to DACS and thereby her case was graded incorrectly. Opportunities were missed to support Trish and to refer her to the Warwickshire commissioned domestic abuse crisis support service and/ or MARAC, for a multi-agency consideration of her situation.
- 9.10 Trish was locked in a situation where she felt that she could not report matters to anyone. She was terrified of retributions being taken against her by the Perpetrator, even to the stage of being told by her closest friends not to marry him but being too frightened to tell him. There are many barriers to reporting abusive relationships, fear, anxiety, the loss of financial support, embarrassment and being left alone. There are many others: all of those mentioned Trish experienced and she felt that she had no one to turn to. In fact she had a true circle of friends she could have turned to – some, she did but she could not take their advice for fear of the Perpetrator.
- 9.11 Even after Trisha and the Perpetrator had separated, he continued to keep her under observations. He used a drone as a surveillance tool. He made it clear that he had been inside her house whilst she had been out by moving items from one place to another. She would return home to find the lawn had been cut. His control over her was persistent and sinister. He could not get his own way over the sale of the house and because she stood up to him, he lost his temper and killed her in a brutal manner. Later at his trial he claimed diminished responsibility, a defence which the jury did not believe. He was convicted of Trish's murder.

- 9.12 There are several indications that opportunities to support Trish and to give her the correct advice by professionals were missed. However, there is nothing to say that had the correct advice been given to her, she would have acted upon it, but the fact is, the opportunity for her to listen to an independent professional's opinion of her situation was lost.

List of Recommendations

Overview Recommendations

Recommendation No 1.

Page 33

DACS review their referral process to include:

- 1a) Ensuring that referral forms are examined in detail and the appropriate risk assessment is made on the information available.
- 1b) In the case of a delay in DACS responding to a referral. The referring agency is to be informed by DACS of the delay with a special request that the referring agency advises the victim of the delay.

Recommendation No. 2

Page 3

All agencies making referrals to DACS for victims of domestic abuse ensure that referral forms are followed up and enquiries made of DACS as to;

- a) the action DACS will be taking,
- b) how any time delay and back log will affect the victim and
- c) whether the referral is to be progressed by DACS or not, thus enabling alternative support to be arranged by the referring agency.

Recommendation No 3.

Page 36

Warwickshire CCG's to ensure that all GP surgeries are compliant with the RCGP guidance issued in 2011, regarding adopting a more robust proactive approach towards domestic abuse within all GP surgeries.

Recommendation No 4.

Page 36

Warwickshire County Council to embark on a publicity campaign advertising by campaigns, posters seminars etc., the opportunities for victims of domestic abuse, their friends and family members in Warwickshire to locate help support and advice about domestic abuse support.

Recommendation No 5

Page 40

South Warwickshire Community Safety Partnership to liaise with the Solicitor's Regulation Authority and the Law Society to raise awareness of potential missed opportunities and to encourage the training of Solicitors acting in the divorce arena of law so as to enable victims of domestic abuse to receive appropriate legal advice and to be signposted to specialist domestic abuse support services.

Recommendation No 6.

Page 43

Refuge to maintain contact with National Association of Estate Agents to ensure continued support from NAEA in the distribution of domestic abuse literature to victims of domestic abuse as and when necessary.

IMR Recommendations

Addaction IMR Recommendations

Page 41

- Addaction continue to ensure learning from incidents and to revisit the risk framework to ensure it is robust especially during initial contact, prior to full assessment.
- Addaction risk and safeguarding assessment to include a review of past and current risks.

Warwickshire CCG IMR Recommendations

Page 42

- Focused and targeted IRIS awareness improvement in General practice by the Advocate Educators / Clinical lead within Warwickshire. This will be an ongoing piece of work over the forthcoming year.
- Re-circulation of the Duluth power and control wheel and RCGP Domestic abuse toolkit to all Warwickshire practices. This will be completed by 31.7.18.
- Review of the training and education of Registrars in relation to Domestic abuse and IRIS. Discussions to be held by the 31.7.18
- Warwickshire Clinical Commissioning Group Safeguarding Leads will review the GP self-assessment safeguarding tool to include assurance on domestic abuse interventions. To be completed by 30.9.18
- Warwickshire Clinical Commissioning Group Safeguarding Leads, in partnership with the Named GP, will deliver a tailored safeguarding programme to all practice safeguarding leads to ensure they can deliver enhanced knowledge on domestic abuse. Dates to be

disseminated to safeguarding practice leads by 31.7.18

- Dissemination to all Primary care teams of the DASH risk assessment tool. To be completed by 31.7.18

South Warwickshire Foundation Trust IMR Recommendations Page 43

- South Warwickshire Foundation Trust are compliant with NICE Guidelines - Domestic violence and abuse Quality standard [QS116] Published date: February 2016 and will continue to report and monitor incidents relating to this area and to take learning from incidents.
- Safeguarding Adults training has been updated to provide increased information for staff regarding domestic abuse, how to recognise and how to engage with routine enquiry.

Coventry and Warwickshire Partnership Trust IMR Recommendations Page 43

- In order to ensure that CWPT staff are able to recognise the importance of using the DASH to understand the history of abusive behaviours in the context of current risk, a formal agency recommendation is that a greater emphasis is given to this during CWPT Level 2 Safeguarding Training and CWPT Level 3 Domestic Abuse training.

Staff to be reminded via CWPT training that the 'all user' message facility should be made clear to patients at the beginning of any assessment and in the interests of continuity of care information will be shared with the client's GP. Patients can then make an informed decision about the information they share with the assessing clinician.

Bibliography

Multi-Agency Statutory Guidance For The Conduct of Domestic Homicide Reviews -
Home Office 2011 www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/crime/DHR-guidance

Multi-agency Statutory Guidance for the Conduct of Domestic Homicide Reviews –
Home Office 2016

Form of Emotional Blackmail: Animal Abuse as a Risk Factor for Domestic Violence. Family & Intimate Partner Violence 2014 Phil Akrow (Coordinator of the National Link Coalition, the National Resource Centre on the Link Between Animal Abuse and Human Violence)

Coercive Control: How Men Entrap Women in Personal Life. Evan Stark 2007

Coercion and Control: fighting against the abuse hidden in relationships. Guardian Society - Dr Jane Monkton-Smith Gloucestershire University 2017

The Gift of Fear Survival signals that protect us from violence. Gavin De Becker 2000

Invisible Chains: Overcoming Coercive Control in Your Intimate Relationship Lisa Aronson Fontes 2015

Exploring the Relationships between Stalking and Homicide Dr. Jane Monkton-Smith et al in conjunction with the Suzy Lamplugh Trust

Why Does He Do That? Inside the minds of angry and controlling men. Lundy Bancroft 2002 page 71.

Surviving Economic Abuse – Into Plain Sight. Nicola Sharp-Jeffs and Sarah Learmonth December 2017

Understanding Domestic Homicide Webster Neil 1999.

Responding to domestic abuse: Guidance for General Practices – Royal College of General Practitioners, IRIS and CAADA 2011

Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea Safety Partnership
DHR 'Georgia' published July 2018.

Appendix No 1

Terms of Reference

The aim of the Review is to:

- Establish what lessons are to be learned from the domestic homicide regarding the way in which local professionals and organisations work individually and together to safeguard victims;
- Identify clearly what those lessons are both within and between agencies, how and within what timescales they will be acted on, and what is expected to change as a result;
- Apply these lessons to service responses including changes to the policies and procedures as appropriate;
- Prevent domestic homicide and improve service responses for all domestic violence victims and their children through improved intra and inter-agency working,
- Contribute to a better understanding of the nature of domestic violence and abuse : and
- Highlight good practice

The Terms of Reference for this DHR are divided into two categories i.e.:

- the generic questions that must be clearly addressed in all IMRs; and
- specific questions which need only be answered by the agency to which they are directed.

The generic questions are as follows:

Victim:

- Was the victim recognised or considered to be a victim of abuse and did the victim recognise themselves as being an object of abuse?
- Did the victim disclose to anyone and if so, was the response appropriate?
- Was this information recorded and shared where appropriate?
- Were services sensitive to the protected characteristics within the Equality Act 2010 in respect of the victim and their family?

- When, and in what way, were the victim's wishes and feelings ascertained and considered?
- Is it reasonable to assume that the wishes of the victim should have been known?
- Was the victim informed of options/choices to make informed decisions?
- Were they signposted to other agencies?
- Was consideration of vulnerability or disability made by professionals in respect of the victim and Perpetrator?
- How accessible were the services for the victim and the Perpetrator?
- Was the victim or Perpetrator subject to a Multi-agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) or any other multiagency forum?
- Did the victim have any contact with a domestic abuse organisation, charity or helpline?

Perpetrator:

- Was the Perpetrator recognised or considered to be a victim of abuse and did the Perpetrator recognise themselves as being a Perpetrator of abuse?
- Did the Perpetrator disclose to anyone, and if so, was the response appropriate?
- Was this information recorded and shared where appropriate?
- Was anything known about the Perpetrator? For example, were they being managed under MAPPA, did they require services, did they have access to services.
- Were services sensitive to the protected characteristics within the Equality Act 2010 in respect of the victim and their family?
- Were services accessible for the Perpetrator? And were they signposted to services?
- Was consideration of vulnerability or disability made by professionals in respect of the Perpetrator?
- Did the Perpetrator have contact with any domestic abuse organisation, charity or helpline?

Practitioners:

- Were practitioners sensitive to the needs of the victim and the Perpetrator, knowledgeable about potential indicators of domestic violence and abuse and aware of what to do if they had concerns about a victim or Perpetrator?

- Was it reasonable to expect them, given their level of training and knowledge, to fulfil these expectations?

Policy and Procedure:

- Did the agency have policies and procedures in place for dealing with concerns about safeguarding and domestic abuse?
- Did the agency have policy and procedures for risk assessment and risk management for domestic abuse victims or Perpetrators (e.g. DASH) and were those assessments correctly used in the case of this victim/Perpetrator?
- Where these assessment tools, procedures and policies professionals accepted as being effective?

Individual Needs

Home Office Guidance³⁸ requires consideration of individual needs and specifically:

‘Address the nine protected characteristics under the Equality Act 2010 if relevant to the review. Include examining barriers to accessing services in addition to wider consideration as to whether service delivery was impacted’

Section 149 of the Equality Act 2010 introduced a public sector duty which is incumbent upon all organisations participating in this review, namely to:

- eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under this Act;
- advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it;
- foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

The review gave due consideration to all of the Protected Characteristics under the Act.

The Protected Characteristics are: age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnerships, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation

There was nothing to indicate that there was any discrimination in this case that was contrary to the Act.

Engagement with the family

While the primary purpose of the DHR is to set out how professionals and agencies worked together, including how learning and accountability can be reinforced both in, and across, agencies and services, it is imperative that the views of the individual/family and details of their involvement with the DHR are included in this.

Warwickshire Community Safety Partnership, through the Independent Chair, is responsible for informing the family that a DHR has been commissioned and an Independent Chair has been appointed. The DHR process means that agency records will be reviewed and reported

³⁸ Home Office Guidance 2016 page 36

upon; this includes medical records of both the victim and Perpetrator **if consent is agreed** by the Perpetrator.

Firstly, this is in recognition of the impact of the death of Trish giving family members the opportunity to meet the review panel if they wish and be given the opportunity to influence the scope, content and impact of the review. Their contributions, whenever given in the review journey, must be afforded the same status as other contributions. Participation by the family also humanises the deceased helping the process focus on the victim's and Perpetrator's perspectives rather than just agency views.

All IMRs are to include details of any family engagement that has taken place, or that is planned. The Independent Reviewer will be the single point of contact with the family in relation to the DHR in addition to the Police Family Liaison Officer, FLO, in respect of criminal proceedings.

In the event of media interest, all agencies are to use a statement approved and provided by Warwickshire Community Safety Partnership.

It should be noted by all agencies that the DHR Overview Report will be published once completed, unless it would adversely impact on the adult or the family. Publication cannot take place without the permission of the DHR Home Office Quality Assurance Panel.

The media strategy around publishing will be managed by the DHR Panel in consultation with the chair of Warwickshire Community Safety Partnership and communicated to all relevant parties as appropriate.

Consideration should be given by all agencies involved in regards to the potential impact publishing may have on their staff and ensure that suitable support is offered and that staff are aware, in advance, of the intended publishing date.

Whenever appropriate and 'Easy Read' version of the report will be published.

It is essential that all correspondence with identifiable information is sent via secure methods only. This would be via secure email account (GCSX) or through the Local Authority's Secure Communication System (SCS). Failure to do so will result in a data breach and must be reported to the Data Protection Commissioner.

The Domestic Homicide Review Officer will act as a conduit for all information moving between the Chair, IMR Authors, Panel Members and the DHR Panel.

8 Stages to Homicide - Dr Jane Monkton Smith

BOLD inserts indicates a relevance to this DHR

Stage 1: Pre relationship history: criminal record, allegations

- **The person has a history of stalking or domestic abuse (financial)** (with or without an arrest record)
- **The person is controlling**
- **The person has previous arrests for violence,**
- **Inability to accept challenge**
- **Thin skinned and confrontational**

Stage 2: Early relationship behaviours: early commitment

- **Early cohabitation**
- **Early pregnancy**
- **Early declarations of love using possessive language (you're mine, together forever etc.)**
- **Pushes for early commitment**
- **Possessive at early stage**
- **Jealous at early stage**
- **Resist attempts to slow down or end the relationship**

Stage 3: Relationship behaviours: risk markers

- **Coercive control**
- **Stalking**
- **Violence (even low level pushing and shoving)**
- Sexual aggression
- **Possessiveness**
- **Jealousy**
- **Threats to suicide or kill**
- **Isolation of victim from family and friends**
- **Enforces routines on victim or family**
- Threats to pets or children
- **Quick temper and thin skin**
- **Drug or alcohol problems (not causal but can exacerbate)**
- **Depression (not causal but can exacerbate)**

Stage 4: Potential homicide trigger: separation, ill health, financial problems, threats or rumours

- **Separation**
- **Threat of separation**
- **Imagines a separation (constant accusations of an affair for example) •**
- **Bankruptcy or financial ruin**
- **Physical health deteriorates in offender or victim**
- **Mental health deteriorates in offender or victim**
- **Redundancy, retirement**
- **Event which prompts retaliation or revenge on victim**

Stage 5: Escalation –frequency, seriousness, stalking, persistence

- **Concerning behaviours become more frequent**
- **Concerning behaviours become more serious or severe**
- **Stalking (even low level)**
- **Threats to kill or suicide**
- **May use language like ‘I won’t let you leave’, ‘I can’t live without you’, ‘if I can’t have you no-one can**

Stage 6: Change in thinking - warning signs

- **Last attempts at reconciliation (take a holiday, begging, crying, temper, force and violence, threats)**
- **Stalking**
- **Victim does not respond to threats, or cannot respond**
- **There is a new relationship for victim / Perpetrator**
- **Financial or reputation ruin is imminent or irreversible**
- **Mental or Physical health deterioration is irreversible**
- **Status irretrievably diminished**

Stage 7: Planning –buying weapons, grave digging, manipulate meetings, letters, organize papers

- **Stalking**
- **Change in usual behaviour**
- **Possible withdrawal**
- **Increased menace**
- **May tell people of plans, or may continue to make threats**
- Internet searches
- Gathering of weapons or other tools to incapacitate the victim, or dispose of them
- Suicide threats
- Isolate children
- (Where revenge is a motivator may be more rigid in plans)

Stage 8: Homicide –homicide/suicide, confession, missing person, denial, accident, multiple victims

- **Clear homicide with confession (to friend and drinking associate)**
- Homicide with suicide of offender
- Homicide made to look like suicide
- Homicide made to look like ‘mercy killing’
- Homicide made to look like accident
- Homicide made to look like misadventure or natural causes
- Stage missing person
- Children targeted for homicide
- Children collateral damage
- Children witness homicide
- **Victim blaming –claiming self-defence or provocation (diminished responsibility)**

Appendix No 3

Gift of Fear - Survival signals that protect us from violence.

Gavin De Becker

Pre Indicators associated with spousal murders

Pertinent comments in BOLD that pertain to this review.

1. *The woman has intuitive feelings that she is at risk. (Eventually)*
2. **At the inception of the relationship the man accelerates the pace, prematurely placing on the agenda such things as commitment, living together and marriage .**
3. **He resolves conflict by intimidation, bullying and violence.**
4. **He is verbally abusive**
5. **He uses threats and intimidation as instruments of control or abuse – threats to harm physically, to defame, to embarrass, to restrict freedom, to disclose secrets, to cut off support, to abandon and to commit suicide.**
6. **He breaks or strikes things in anger. Her uses symbolic violence** – tearing wedding photos, marring a face in the photo etc.
7. **He has battered in previous relationships. May have not disclosed by 1st wife**
8. **He uses alcohol and drugs with adverse effects (memory loss, hostility, cruelty)**
9. **He cites alcohol and drugs as an excuse or explanation for hostile or violent conduct. ‘That was the booze talking, not me: I got so drunk I was crazy’.**
10. His history includes police encounters for behavioural offences (threats, stalking, assaults and battery)
11. **There has been more than one incident of violent behaviour (including breaking things, throwing things)**

12. He uses money to control the activities, purchases and behaviour of his wife/partner.
13. He becomes jealous of anyone and anything that takes her time away from the relationship: he keeps her on a tight leash, he requires her to account for her time.
14. He refuses to accept rejection.
15. He expects the relationship to go on for ever – using phrases like: ‘together for life, always and no matter what’
16. He projects extreme emotions to others, (love, hate jealousy, commitment) even when there is no evidence that would lead a reasonable person to perceive them.
17. He minimizes incidents of abuse.
18. He spends disproportionate amount of time talking about his wife and derives much of his identity from being her husband.
19. He tries to enlist his wife’s friends or relatives in a campaign to keep or recover the relationship.
20. He has inappropriately surveilled or followed his wife.
21. He believes others are out to get him. He believes that those around his wife/partner dislike him and are encouraging her to leave.
22. He resists change and is described as being inflexible and unwilling to compromise.
23. He identifies with or compares himself to violent people in the news stories, fiction or history. He characterises the violence of others as justified.
24. He suffers mood swings, is sullen, angry or depressed.
25. He constantly blames others for problems of his own making and refuses to take responsibility for the results of his actions.
26. He refers to weapons as instruments of power control or revenge.

27. Weapons are a substantial part of his persona: he has a gun or talks about, jokes about, reads about or collects weapons.
28. **He uses 'male privilege' as a justification for his conduct (treats her liker a servant – makes all of the decisions – is master of the house**
29. **He experienced or witnessed violence as a child**
30. **His wife/partner fears he will kill or injure her. She has discussed this with others or has made plans to be carried out in the event of her death.**

The Air Navigation Order 2016

Drone and Model Aircraft Code

Civilian Use of Drones in EU EU commission 2014/15

Protecting people's privacy (Points 16 to 21)

Making sure that you don't invade anyone's privacy when you're out flying. What you should and should not do with photos and videos.

16. Respect other people and their privacy

If you use a camera with your drone or model aircraft, you must respect other people's privacy when taking pictures or video.

If you take a video or photo of someone where they can expect privacy, such as inside their home or garden, you're likely to be breaking data protection laws.

It is against the law to take photographs or video for criminal or terrorist purposes.

If your drone or model aircraft has a camera, any photos or video you take may be covered by the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR).

17. Make sure you know what your camera can do and the kind of images it can take

Knowing this will help to reduce the risk of taking photos or recording videos that invade privacy.

Make sure you know:

- what quality you can record
- how close your camera can zoom in
- if you can start and stop recording when you are flying

18. Make sure you can be clearly seen when you're out flying

This means people will know who's responsible for your drone or model aircraft.

19. Let people know before you start recording

In some cases, this will be easy. For example, if you're taking a photo of family and friends at a family barbeque.

In other cases, this will be less practical, so you must be careful to respect everyone's right to privacy.

Remember, you must never fly over organised crowds of more than 1,000 people.

20. Think before sharing photos or video

Avoid sharing anything that could be unfair or harmful to anyone.

Think carefully about who could see your photos and videos – especially before posting them on social media. Apply the same common-sense approach that you would with images or video recorded on a smartphone or digital camera.

21. Keep photos and videos secure

Store images safely. Delete anything you don't need.

If you record images for commercial use, you'll need to meet further specific requirements as a data controller.

HOME OFFICE LETTER

