

KIRKLEES COMMUNITIES BOARD  
[Incorporating the Statutory Community Safety Partnership]  
DOMESTIC HOMICIDE REVIEW

Aadil  
Died August 2018

OVERVIEW REPORT  
V0.8  
April 2020  
POST HOME OFFICE QA PANEL

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report of a domestic homicide review examines whether agencies could have identified whether Aadil, a resident of Dewsbury, was at risk from his brother Bade who killed him in August 2018 and whether agencies could have reduced that risk and protected Aadil.
- 1.2 On the day he died Aadil's wife Chanduni received a text message from Bade stating he needed to speak to her. Chanduni contacted Bade who told her he had fallen out with his wife Dalia. Chanduni agreed to go to the family home [address one] and speak with her mother-in-law [the mother of the two brothers]. Bade agreed that he would not be there when she and Aadil arrived.
- 1.3 About 2200 hours the same day Aadil and Chanduni arrived at the family home in Dewsbury. While at the back door of the property Bade ran at Aadil and struck him several times with a metal baseball bat. During the attack on his brother, Bade shouted words that implied his wife had been unfaithful with Aadil before running away. Paramedics and police officers attended and unfortunately could not save Aadil who died from a stab wound inflicted by Bade.
- 1.4 He was arrested and charged with his brother's murder and assault upon Chanduni. He pleaded not guilty and stood trial before a Crown Court during early 2019. He was convicted of Aadil's murder and was sentenced to life imprisonment and must serve sixteen and a half years before he will be considered for release on licence.
- 1.5 'In addition to agency involvement the review will also examine the past to identify any relevant background or trail of abuse before the homicide, whether support was accessed within the community and whether there were any barriers to accessing support. By taking a holistic approach, the review seeks to identify appropriate solutions to make the future safer'.<sup>1</sup>
- 1.6 'The key purpose for undertaking domestic homicide reviews is to enable lessons to be learned from homicides where a person is killed as a result of domestic violence and abuse. In order for these lessons to be learned as widely and thoroughly as possible, professionals need to be able to understand fully what happened in each homicide, and most importantly, what needs to change in order to reduce the risk of such tragedies happening in the future'.

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<sup>1</sup> Home Office Guidance Domestic Homicide Reviews December 2016.

1.7 The DHR panel wish to extend their condolences to Aadil's wife, children, parents, other family and friends on their tragic loss.

## 2. TIMESCALES

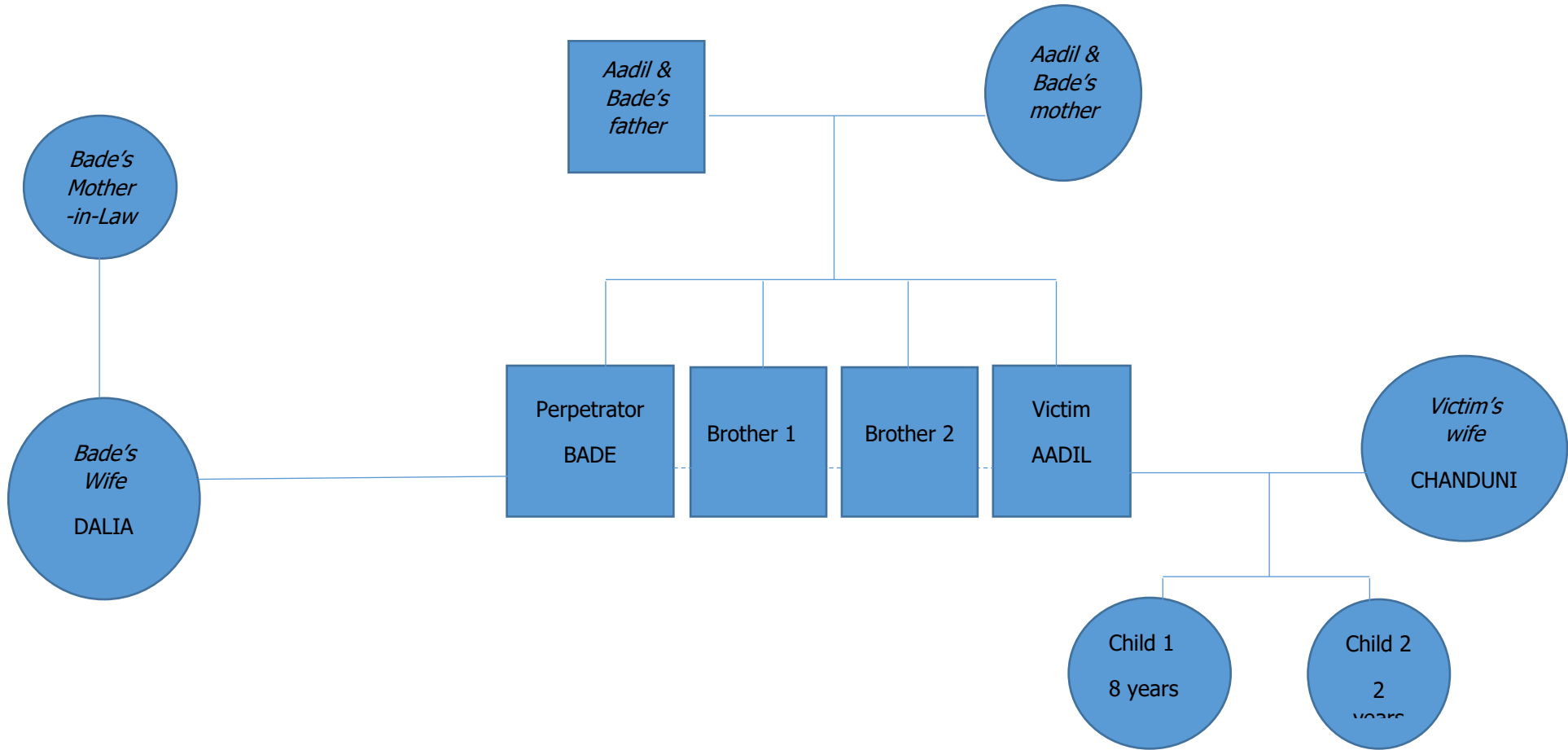
- 2.1 On 28 September 2018 Kirklees Communities Board determined the death of Aadil met the criteria for a domestic homicide review [DHR].
- 2.2 The first meeting of the review panel took place on 6 November 2018. The Chair of the Communities Board's DHR Standing Panel agreed to the delay of the DHR until the trial of Aadil concluded and a completion date of 31 May 2019 was set. Once the trial concluded in February 2019 further meetings of the review panel then took place.
- 2.3 The DHR covers the period 1 September 2009 to 7 September 2018.
- 2.4 The domestic homicide review was presented to Kirklees Communities Board on 2 August 2019 and concluded on 10th July 2020 when it was sent to the Home Office.

### 3. CONFIDENTIALITY

- 3.1 Until the report is published it is marked: Official Sensitive Government Security Classifications April 2014.
- 3.2 The names of any key professionals involved in the review are disguised using an agreed pseudonym.
- 3.3 This table shows the age and ethnicity of the victim, the perpetrator of the homicide and other key individuals. The pseudonyms were agreed with Aadil's family.

<b>Name</b>	<b>Relationship</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Ethnicity</b>
Aadil	Victim	31	British Indian
Bade	Perpetrator	35	British Indian
Chanduni	Victim's wife	28	British Indian
Dalia	Perpetrator's wife	25	British Indian
Address one	Family home of Aadil and Bade's parents and scene of homicide.	n/a	n/a
Address two	Aadil and Chanduni's home	n/a	n/a

GENOGRAM



## 4. TERMS OF REFERENCE

- 4.1 The Panel settled on the following terms of reference at its first meeting on 6 November 2018. They were shared with Aadil's wife and his parents who were invited to comment on them.
- 4.2 The review covers the period from 1 September 2009 to 7 September 2018. This is after the death of Aadil and was selected so as to ensure that child safeguarding procedures were considered.

### **The purpose of a DHR is to:<sup>2</sup>**

- a] 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;
- b] 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;
- c] Apply these lessons to service responses including changes to inform national and local policies and procedures as appropriate;
- d] Prevent domestic violence and homicide and improve service responses for all domestic violence and abuse victims and their children by developing a co-ordinated multi-agency approach to ensure that domestic abuse is identified and responded to effectively at the earliest opportunity;
- e] Contribute to a better understanding of the nature of domestic violence and abuse; and
- f] Highlight good practice.

### **Specific Terms**

- 1. What indicators of domestic abuse did your agency have that could have identified Aadil as a victim of domestic abuse and what was the response?
- 2. What knowledge did your agency have that indicated Bade might be a perpetrator of domestic abuse and what was the response?
- 3. What services if any, or signposting, did your agency offer Aadil and were they accessible, appropriate and sympathetic to his needs and were there

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<sup>2</sup> Multi-Agency Statutory Guidance for the Conduct of Domestic Homicide Reviews [2016] Section 2 Paragraph 7



- any barriers in your agency that might have stopped Aadil from seeking help for the domestic abuse?
4. What knowledge or concerns did the victim's family, friends and employers have about Aadil's victimisation and did they know what to do with it?
  5. How did your agency take account of any racial, cultural, linguistic, faith or other diversity issues, when completing assessments and providing services to Aadil and/or Bade? In particular was there any indication or evidence that the apparent tensions between Aadil and Bade were based on so called honour.<sup>3</sup>
  6. Were there issues in relation to capacity or resources in your agency that effected its ability to provide services to Aadil and/or Bade, or on your agency's ability to work effectively with other agencies?
  7. Were the local multi-agency child protection procedures followed in the weeks after the homicide?
  8. What learning has emerged for your agency?
  9. Are there any examples of outstanding or innovative practice arising from this case?
  10. Does the learning in this review appear in other domestic homicide reviews commissioned by Kirklees Communities Board and which are monitored through the Kirklees DHR Standing Panel?

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<sup>3</sup> So-called 'honour-based' violence, sometimes referred to as "honour crimes" or "honour killings", encompasses crimes or incidents which are committed to protect or defend what is considered to be the 'honour' of the family or community. Victims may be 'punished' for not complying with what the family and/or community believe to be the 'correct' code of behaviour and therefore viewed as bringing 'shame' or 'dishonour' on the family or community. It is important to note that notions of 'honour' may not be obvious; victims may not identify or perceive what has happened as 'honour-based' violence. Source: Paragraph 17 Multi-agency Statutory Guidance for the Conduct of Domestic Homicide Reviews December 2016.

## 5. METHOD

- 5.1 West Yorkshire Police notified Kirklees Communities Board on 5 September 2018 of the homicide and that the case potentially met the criteria for a domestic homicide review. A meeting held on 28 September 2018 determined the criteria had been met for a Domestic Homicide Review (DHR) to be undertaken. On 10 October 2018 the Chair of Kirklees Communities Board informed the Home Office by letter that a DHR was taking place.
- 5.2 David Hunter was appointed as the independent chair and on 6 November 2018 the first of four DHR panel meetings determined the period the review would cover. The review panel determined which agencies were required to submit written information and in what format. The information the agencies provided was scrutinised by the panel and additional queries were raised. While agencies provided the panel with everything they had asked for, there was very little relevant contact.
- 5.3 The majority of information was gleaned from statements and reports provided to West Yorkshire Police during their homicide enquiry. The DHR panel are grateful for their cooperation in making material available. It provided information and background from family and those who knew the brothers. The DHR panel met and carefully considered what this material and the contributions told them about Aadil's life and the relationship with his brother. They identified a number of issues and learning points [discussed within section 16 et al]
- 5.4 The DHR panel chair asked Bade, through the National Probation Service, if he wished to contribute to the review. He indicated he wanted to take part but not until after a potential appeal against sentence which is still in abeyance.
- 5.5 Following the DHR panels deliberations a draft overview report was produced which was discussed and refined at meetings before being agreed.

## 6. INVOLVEMENT OF FAMILY, FRIENDS, WORK COLLEAGUES NEIGHBOURS AND THE WIDER COMMUNITY

- 6.1 The DHR Chair wrote to Chanduni and to Aadil's parents inviting them to contribute to the review. The letters included the Home Office domestic homicide leaflet for families and the Advocacy After Fatal Domestic Abuse (AAFDA) leaflet.
- 6.2 Chanduni is being supported by both AAFDA and a member of Victim Support's Homicide Service. On 3 May 2019, the DHR report Author together with a member of the Pennine Domestic Violence Group<sup>4</sup> met with Chanduni and her mother. Also in attendance were the members of AAFDA and Victim Support who are working with Chanduni.
- 6.3 The author gave Chanduni the panel's condolences on the tragic loss of Aadil and provided her with information about the DHR process. Chanduni was keen to be involved and was able to provide very useful background information about Aadil which is included within the body of the report. Chanduni was also invited to provide a tribute to Aadil and was invited to meet with the DHR panel if she wished.
- 6.4 When the panel had prepared and agreed a draft report it was shared with Chanduni and the members of AAFDA and Victim Support who are working with her. A member of AAFDA discussed the draft report with Chanduni. The AAFD member liaised with the author and helpfully feedback comments from Chanduni and suggestions which were incorporated into a final version. This was shared with Chanduni and also sent to the Home Office Quality Assurance panel.
- 6.5 The DHR Chair also wrote to Dalia to seek her permission for agencies to provide information about these events. Dalia did not respond to those requests. She had previously told West Yorkshire Police when reporting other matters to them that she did not consent to information being shared with agencies.

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<sup>4</sup> Pennine Domestic Violence Group have a number of services within their LiveSafe Hub including:

- Commissioned IDVA service (with the capacity to work with female and male victims)
- Refuge accommodation
- Sanctuary scheme (target hardening)
- Staying Safe in Kirklees (for female and male victims)
- 24 hour helpline

## 7. CONTRIBUTORS TO THE REVIEW.

7.1 Agencies were asked to search their records and establish if they held any information in respect of any of the subjects of this review. The panel scrutinised the information provided by these agencies and then asked those that held relevant information to provide further details. The table below shows each of the agencies that were contacted, whether any of the subjects were known to them and what information they then provided.

Agency	Known	IMR <sup>5</sup>	Chronology	Report
Greater Huddersfield & North Kirklees CCG (Adults & Children)	Yes		√	
CHART [Drug & Alcohol Service]	No			
Mid Yorkshire Hospitals NHS Trust	Yes	√		
West Yorkshire Police	Yes	√		
National Probation Service	Yes			√
South West Yorkshire NHS Foundation Trust	Yes	√		
Housing Services	No			
Safer Kirklees	No			
Kirklees Neighbourhood Housing	Yes	√		
MARAC / DRAMM	Yes			
Kirklees Education and Early Years	Yes			√
Community Rehabilitation Company	No			
Locala <sup>6</sup>	Yes	√		
Adult Safeguarding	No			

<sup>5</sup> Individual Management Review: a templated document setting out the agency's involvement with the subjects of the review which includes a chronology.

<sup>6</sup> Locala Community Partnerships is an independent Community Interest Company providing NHS community services to over 400,000 people in Kirklees and beyond.

Pennine Domestic Violence Group	No			
Children's Services	Yes	√		
Calderdale & Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust	No			
Bradford Teaching Hospital	No			

## 8. THE REVIEW PANEL MEMBERS

8.1 This table shows the review panel members.

<b>Review Panel Members</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Job Title</b>	<b>Organisation</b>
Paula Adams	Head of Safeguarding	Locala Community Partnerships
Clive Barrett	Head of Safeguarding	Mid Yorkshire Hospital NHS Trust
Saf Bhuta	Head of Adult Safeguarding & Quality,	Kirklees Council
Sarah Booth	Deputy Designated Safeguarding Nurse	Greater Huddersfield & North Kirklees CCG
Stefan Chapleo	Children's Head of Assessment & Intervention,	Kirklees Council
Paul Cheeseman	Author and support to panel chair	Independent
Amanda Evans	Service Director	Adult Social Care Operations, Kirklees Council
Maggie Featherstone	Portfolio Manager for Learning and Early Support,	Kirklees Council
Alexia Gray	Service Manager for Domestic Abuse	Kirklees Council
Clare Groves	Services Manager	Change, Grow, Live (CGL)
Lee Hamilton	Manager	Safer Kirklees-Kirklees Council
Sharon Hewitt	Board Manager	Kirklees Children's Safeguarding Board
Rebecca Hirst	Executive Officer	Pennine Domestic Violence Group
Marianne Huison	Superintendent	West Yorkshire Police
David Hunter	Panel chair	Independent

Vicky Lenihan	MARAC (Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference) Business Support Officer,	Kirklees Council (observer for professional development to improve MARAC)
Asif Manzoor	Board Manager,	Kirklees Safeguarding Adults Board
Fedra Mardani	Senior Call Handler	Karma Nirvana
Clare Robinson	Head of Nursing & Safeguarding Designated Nurse (Adults)	Greater Huddersfield & North Kirklees CCG
Julie Warren-Sykes	Associate Director of Nursing & Professions, Patient Safety.	SWYPFT
Agnieszka Wilstrop	DHR Business Support Officer (Minute Taker)	Kirklees Council
Darren Wilson	Safeguarding & Equality Team Leader	Kirklees Neighbourhood Housing

- 8.2 The chair of Kirklees Communities Board was satisfied the panel chair was independent. In turn, the panel chair believed there was sufficient independence and expertise on the panel to safely and impartially examine the events and prepare an unbiased report.
- 8.3 The panel met four times and matters were freely and robustly considered. Outside of the meetings the chair's queries were answered promptly and in full.

## 9. CHAIR AND AUTHOR OF THE OVERVIEW REPORT

- 9.1 Sections 36 to 39 of the Home Office Multi-Agency Statutory Guidance for the Conduct of Domestic Homicide Reviews December 2016 sets out the requirements for review chairs and authors. In this case the chair and author were separate persons.
- 9.2 The chair completed forty-one years in public service [the military and a British police service] retiring, from full time work in 2007. The author completed thirty-five years in public service [British policing and associated roles] retiring from full time work in 2014. Between them they have undertaken the following types of reviews: Child Serious Case Reviews, Safeguarding Adult Reviews, Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements [MAPPA] Serious Case Reviews and Domestic Homicide Reviews.
- 9.3 Neither the Chair nor author has worked for any agency providing information to this review. The Chair and author previously undertook two DHR reviews in Kirklees in 2014 and 2017 respectively.



## 10. PARALLEL REVIEWS

- 10.1 Her Majesty's Coroner for Kirklees opened and adjourned an inquest into Aadil's death. Following the criminal trial, the inquest will not resume.
- 10.2 West Yorkshire Police completed a criminal investigation and prepared a case for the Crown Prosecution Service and court.
- 10.3 The panel are not aware that any other agencies are undertaking reviews connected with the death of Aadil.

## 11. EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY

11.1 Section 4 of the Equality Act 2010 defines protective characteristics as:

- age
- disability
- gender reassignment
- marriage and civil partnership
- pregnancy and maternity
- race
- religion or belief
- sex
- sexual orientation

11.2 Section 6 of the Act defines 'disability' as:

- [1] A person [P] has a disability if—
- [a] P has a physical or mental impairment, and
- [b] The impairment has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on P's ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities<sup>7</sup>

11.3 Aadil and Bade were born in the United Kingdom and Chanduni said their ethnicity is British Indian. Both men were also Muslim. They spoke and wrote English well and there is no indication they required support from an interpreter to access services. Nothing was revealed in the notes of their visits to GPs to suggest either of them had any physical or mental impairment that limited their ability to carry out normal day-to-day functions. No agency held information that indicated Aadil or Bade lacked capacity and there is no indication from the material seen by the review panel that a formal assessment of capacity was ever required for either of them.<sup>8</sup> The panel noted that while Aadil and Bade were in police custody for other matters they did not require an Appropriate Adult.<sup>9</sup>

11.4 Both Aadil and Bade were married [albeit Bade was separated from his wife Dalia]. The panel saw no evidence to indicate that the sexual orientation of either Aadil or Bade was not Heterosexual. The panel found no evidence that their marital status or sexual orientation impacted upon the way in which agencies provided them with services.

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<sup>7</sup> Addiction/Dependency to alcohol or illegal drugs are excluded from the definition of disability.

<sup>8</sup> Mental Capacity Act 2005

<sup>9</sup> Police And Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (PACE). CODE C

## 12. DISSEMINATION

12.1 The following organisations/people will receive a copy of the report after any amendment following the Home Office's quality assurance process.

- The Family
- Kirklees Communities Board and DHR Standing Panel
- Office of the Police & Crime Commissioner for West Yorkshire

## 13. BACKGROUND INFORMATION [THE FACTS]

- 13.1 Neither West Yorkshire Police nor any other agency held information to indicate that Bade had abused, or presented a risk of abuse to, his brother Aadil. Bade has a past history as a perpetrator of domestic abuse towards other victims, none of which involved his brother Aadil [this is considered further within section 14.2]. Witnesses who were seen as a result of the homicide enquiry have provided information that indicates Bade was abusive towards Aadil and there were arguments and tensions between them over their businesses and in respect of Bade's belief that Aadil had an intimate relationship with Dalia [these are considered further within section 14.2].
- 13.2 On the day that Bade killed Aadil, he sent a text message to Aadil's wife Chanduni. The message said, "I need to speak to you". Chanduni contacted Bade who told her that he had fallen out with his wife Dalia as Aadil had been sleeping with her. A succession of text messages followed between Bade and Chanduni. Chanduni contacted Bade by telephone and he told her to go to see his mother [her mother in law] and speak about the alleged infidelity.
- 13.3 Chanduni agreed to go to the family home [address one] and speak with her mother-in-law providing Bade was not present. Chanduni says Bade agreed to that and she said she would give him a ten-minute warning to make sure he could leave. Shortly before 2200hrs that night Aadil, Chanduni and their child travelled from address two in Dewsbury. During the journey Chanduni sent a text to Bade saying, "on our way".
- 13.4 When they arrived at address one with their child the couple went into the rear yard. Bade was there smoking a cigarette. They went past him without speaking and knocked on the back door. Bade ran through the rear yard towards Aadil carrying a baseball bat and struck him several times on the head and body with the weapon. During her attempt to protect her husband Chanduni was struck on the arm with the bat by Bade.
- 13.5 Aadil tried to attract the attention of his family banging on the window causing one of the glass panes to break. Bade continued to hit him with the bat causing him to fall to the ground. Eventually Aadil stopped moving. During the attack Bade shouted words that implied his wife had been unfaithful with Aadil. Chanduni continued to try and push Bade away and eventually he ran off.

- 13.6 Members of the family and others, including a worshiper from the mosque next door who heard the commotion, tended to Aadil and an ambulance and the police were called. The worshiper tried to revive Aadil with CPR until paramedics arrived. Unfortunately, despite their efforts, Aadil could not be saved and he was pronounced dead. A post mortem later established that Aadil had died from a stab wound to the heart. The weapon may have been a screwdriver although this has never been found.
- 13.7 Bade was arrested shortly after the attack after going to hospital with injuries to his arm. He was interviewed by the police and provided a prepared statement denying he killed his brother. He was later charged with this murder and with assault on Chanduni.
- 13.8 Bade stood trial at a Crown Court in early 2019. He continued to deny the murder of his brother claiming self-defence. The DHR panel felt it was important to consider what His Honour the Judge in the case said when summing up: ‘...That there had been no evidence presented to the court about the relationship between Aadil and Dalia. He commented on the reliability of the recordings and concluded that no one could be sure of the true nature of the relationship between them. One thing that one could be sure about was that, despite the reality of the situation, Bade did believe, through his own paranoia, that the relationship had at some time been a sexual one’.
- 13.9 The jury found him guilty of the murder of his brother and he was sentenced to life imprisonment. The charge of assaulting Chanduni remained on file. The judge said he must serve at least sixteen and a half years imprisonment before he is eligible to be considered for release on parole.
- 13.10 The family made the following statement after the conviction of Bade<sup>10</sup>;
- “As a family we continue to grieve the loss of Aadil, who was a loving son, husband, daddy, brother and friend to many. Aadil was a kind, caring hard working family man who doted on his family. His young children miss their daddy terribly every day. There is not a day that passes without us thinking of him and the happier times we had together. We respect and appreciate the findings of the Court. And are grateful to all those involved in the case and thank them for their hard work and support in bringing Aadil’s case to its conclusion. Despite the outcome of the trial, Bade is responsible for

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<sup>10</sup> Telegraph and Argus 27 February 2019

dramatically changing our lives forever, nothing can ever compensate us or fill the void of our loss. Our sentence is a life sentence without Aadil.”

## 14. CHRONOLOGY

### 14.1 Background to Aadil

- 14.1.1 Aadil was the youngest sibling. He spent his early years being raised by an uncle [often referred to by Aadil as his Grandma and Grandad]. This was because Aadil's mother was unwell.
- 14.1.2 Aadil was educated in the Batley area and after leaving school he worked in retail. At the time of his homicide he was working for a large national retailer training to be a manager.
- 14.1.3 He married Chanduni in 2009 and they had two children and lived at address two. Chanduni said theirs was a 'love marriage'<sup>11</sup> and that Aadil was a very happy and contented person. He did not like to become involved in disputes and, although he was Bade's brother, his character was very different.

### 14.2 Background to Bade

- 14.2.1 Bade was the second eldest sibling. He had been married to Dalia for about nine years at the time of the homicide, albeit they lived apart for several periods. They have three children. Bade was self-employed and ran a sign and printing business providing shop signage and printing on fabrics.
- 14.2.2 Enquiries by the panel found that Bade had a reputation as a man who had a temper. He disliked anyone touching any of his personal property and would react adversely when that happened. He was said to be extremely possessive. He was known to be verbally aggressive with anyone who had a disagreement with him. On occasions Bade would consume alcohol which could increase his aggression. However, the panel were told he could also be very charming and switch between the types of character he portrayed.
- 14.2.3 The panel were told that Bade would do things like throw chairs around if he was annoyed. They were also told that Bade had used weapons on occasions to threaten other people who he considered had crossed him. These included a knife, a hammer and a baseball bat. He was said to have used the baseball bat to threaten someone who was in a group of people outside his house<sup>12</sup>. The panel were told that Bade's behaviour was linked to his ego rather than the defence of any honour.

### 14.3 Aadil and Bade's Relationship

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<sup>11</sup>Love marriage is a term used in South Asia to describe a marriage where the individuals love each other and get married with or without the consent of their parents.

<sup>12</sup> There is no record that any of these incidents were reported to the police although they were known about by others in the community.

- 14.3.1 The mother of Aadil, in her victim impact statement said she had never seen Bade and Aadil; "argue or fight...there were no rude words between them". It would appear that her sons and extended family were protective of their mother and did not want to worry her.
- 14.3.2 Aadil's father in his statement for the murder investigation, stated that "Aadil and Bade have had fallouts in the past but nothing major. I have never seen them physically fight". He also stated that "Bade runs a printing business. Aadil recently set up a similar business printing T-shirts. This caused some conflict between the two but nothing which would cause a major issue between them".
- 14.3.3 Chanduni provided a very different perspective on the relationship between the brothers. She said in her statement they were not on speaking terms at the time of Aadil's death. This was due to Aadil setting up a printing business similar to Bade's and this had caused resentment. She also described an assault on Aadil [see paragraph 14.3.7].
- 14.3.4 Chanduni told the Author, when he met her, that the issues in relation to the printing business were started off by Bade and were very petty. Bade accused Aadil of sending letters relating to his business and of using his contacts. Chanduni said Bade's behaviour was just 'sarcasm' at first although it then escalated. When they all met at the brother's parent's home Bade would not talk to Aadil and Chanduni. Eventually, Bade deleted them from a social media account and even stopped buying the children presents when it was Eid.
- 14.3.5 The following information only came to light after the homicide and during the investigation and trial of Bade. In April 2018 Chanduni said she was aware of rumours about an affair between Aadil and Dalia when she overheard a telephone conversation involving her cousin. She confronted Aadil who denied the allegation. He told Chanduni he had been in touch with Bade and he did not think much of the rumour.
- 14.3.6 Bade said when giving evidence that as a result of a telephone call one day in April 2018 he had gone to the home of Chanduni's mother. There he had seen Aadil on the telephone shouting. Bade said Aadil was going on about Dalia having an affair with him. Aadil said it wasn't him and he wouldn't do anything like that. In evidence Bade said that he continued to see his brother after that although he did not believe his explanation and his denials.
- 14.3.7 On 14 July 2018 Aadil and Bade went on a night out in Leeds City Centre. Aadil posted a picture of the night out on Snapchat. Bade was angry about this as he did not want Dalia to know. He asked Aadil to remove the



photograph which he did. Aadil said he was going to send a message to Dalia to see if she had seen it. This caused Bade to storm off.

14.3.8 The dispute between Aadil and Bade then continued in a series of text messages. Bade sent a text message to Chanduni saying that Aadil was 'going to get it' and then sent a similar text message to Aadil. Bade then went to address two and during the early hours of the morning and hit Aadil with a brick. This caused a cut above his eye and a bloody nose.

14.3.9 Chanduni said Aadil stopped going to his parent's house [address one] whilst his facial injuries were visible for a few weeks. This was because he did not want to upset them.

14.3.10 The day before he killed Aadil, Bade made recordings of conversations he had with Dalia. These were recovered by the police and used as evidence in his trial. In the conversations Bade asks her a series of questions in which he accused her of having had an affair with Aadil. During the final call Bade said; 'In Islam, you have sex with my brother, we finish'.

## 15. OVERVIEW

### 15.1 Introduction

15.1.1 This section of the report provides information on any contact that agencies had with either Aadil or Bade that is relevant to the domestic homicide review. Extensive research undertaken by the DHR Standing Panel on behalf of Kirklees Communities Board found that Aadil and Bade had very little relevant contact with any agency.

### 15.2 Information from West Yorkshire Police

15.2.1 There is no information held on West Yorkshire Police systems of any incidents of domestic abuse involving Aadil as the victim at the hands of Bade as the perpetrator. There is no information held by West Yorkshire Police in relation to the incidents described by witnesses in section 14.3 in relation to the disputes between the brothers. Any information of significance emerged after the homicide and as a result of enquiries by West Yorkshire Police.

15.2.2 West Yorkshire Police only have a single incident of domestic abuse recorded that involved Aadil. This occurred in September 2016 at address one. It was reported to the police by Aadil with Bade as the victim. There was no evidence of a conflict between the two and it appears that another brother had returned to the house intoxicated and had been aggressive towards Bade causing him to have a panic attack. The incident was correctly recorded as domestic abuse and graded as standard.

15.2.3 Bade has a number of convictions recorded against him for motoring offences, breach of community orders and dishonesty. He has no previous convictions for offences involving violence.

15.2.4 Between 2008 and 2018 Bade was recorded as either suspect, victim or witness in ten domestic abuse related incidents. In six of these he is recorded as the suspect and the victims are recorded as women. He is recorded as a victim in three domestic abuse related incidents and as a witness in one domestic related. With the exception of the incident in paragraph 15.2.2, none involved, nor were connected to, Aadil. The value in mentioning them is to illustrate that Bade was not a stranger to domestic incidents. They were correctly recorded and risk assessments completed in accordance with contemporary policy and practice. None of the risks identified within the risk assessments related directly or indirectly to Aadil.

In the view of the panel it would not have been possible for any agency to have made such a connection.

- 15.2.5 However, had any domestic abuse perpetrated against Aadil by Bade been reported to agencies, a check of the latter's records would also have identified him as a perpetrator of domestic abuse against women. The intersection of these two streams of information [i.e. that Bade was a perpetrator against both female and male victims] may have led to agencies increasing their view of the risks that Bade posed to Aadil.

### **15.3 Information from health agencies**

- 15.3.1 Aadil attended his GP for a number of minor health matters that were unrelated to the DHR. Aadil was last seen by a GP in June 2017. He had contact with health visiting services in connection with the birth of his children. There is no indication from his records that he suffered from any conditions that might have been an indicator that he was a victim of domestic abuse. None of the records contain any mention of his brother Bade.
- 15.3.2 Bade had significantly more contact with his GP than Aadil. He also attended local minor injuries walk in centres on several occasions. All of these related to minor health matters unconnected to the DHR. There is no direct reference within health records that Bade was either the perpetrator or victim of domestic abuse. Neither is there any reference within the records to his brother Aadil.
- 15.3.3 Excessive consumption of alcohol and mental health issues can be connected to domestic abuse and are therefore possible indicators. There is no evidence that Bade from the medical records he consumed alcohol. On four occasions during visits to his GP he was asked a question about alcohol consumption and responded that he did not consume it<sup>13</sup>.
- 15.3.4 In January and again in June 2015 Bade consulted his GP as he was feeling anxious and in a low mood. There is no evidence he was asked a direct question about domestic abuse. However, he was asked a number of questions from a patient health questionnaire. This included questions

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<sup>13</sup> Despite what he told his GP, Bade was convicted on 8 December 2008 of Driving a Motor Vehicle over the prescribed limit. He was found guilty fined £250, Disqualified from driving for 12 months and made the subject of a Community Order 12 months, a Supervision requirement, and curfew.

about suicide and whether he had thoughts of harming others which he answered in the negative.

- 15.3.5 Bade was referred to the IAPT (Improving Access to Psychological Therapy) service and had a face to face session in June 2015. He was given a place on a six-week psycho-educational stress control course. He did not attend and was therefore referred back to his GP. Bade made no further presentations to his GP in connection with anxiety. His last contact with health agencies before the homicide was when he attended accident and emergency with a routine and unconnected condition in early August 2018.

#### **15.4 Other agencies**

- 15.4.1 None of the other agencies that were contacted by the DHR panel held any information that was of any relevance to the homicide of Aadil.

## 16. ANALYSIS USING THE TERMS OF REFERENCE

### 16.1 Term 1

#### **What indicators of domestic abuse did your agency have that could have identified Aadil as a victim of domestic abuse and what was the response?**

- 16.1.1 The panel looked very carefully for any information that might have indicated to agencies that Aadil was a victim of domestic abuse. They found no evidence he was a victim and no information that might have prompted agencies to ask questions or conduct further enquiries.
- 16.1.2 The homicide enquiry by West Yorkshire Police did reveal that Aadil had been the victim of domestic abuse at the hands of Bade. This information was known only to a few family members and had never been reported to the police nor any other agency. The report considers the information the family held at section 16.4.
- 16.1.3 The DHR panel looked for evidence and assurance that, had Aadil's victimisation at the hands of Bade, been reported to agencies or had indicators of abuse been known then services would have identified and responded to it. The panel were told that the area covered by West Yorkshire Police Kirklees district unit is coterminous with Kirklees Council area.
- 16.1.4 Most calls for service from the public are received at the Force's central Customer Care Centre (CCC). Here staff record incidents on the Command and Control System (STORM) and pass them to District Control Units. These units then dispatch resources to the incident in accordance with the Force's Demand Management Policy. Each district has dedicated response staff who are responsible for initial attendance at most incidents.
- 16.1.5. Management of Domestic Abuse incidents is directed by the Force Domestic Abuse Policy which was in place at the time of Aadil's death. This was a comprehensive policy which covered all operation police areas such as receiving the call, attending incidents, conducting risk assessments and providing specialist services.
- 16.1.6. West Yorkshire Police adopted the DASH risk assessment tool in 2011. Officers are required by policy to complete a DASH risk assessment in respect of the victim at all domestic abuse incidents they attend and to

have the risk level they identify authorised by a supervisory officer whose details should be endorsed on the risk assessment and the STORM incident log. The panel are satisfied that, if West Yorkshire Police had received a call concerning any dispute or incidents between the brother's between April 2018 and Aadil's death, they would have responded to and initiated their domestic abuse policy.

- 16.1.7 Within Kirklees, all standard risk cases of domestic abuse (where the police have been called) receive subsequent information from West Yorkshire Police about local domestic abuse services and where follow up support can be accessed. Standard risk police incidents where children are present are also discussed by Police and Social Care staff. Other agencies are also able to signpost to these same services or provide early support in house.
- 16.1.8 All medium and high-risk cases (including Police incidents, MARAC transfers and referrals from other agencies, such as Health, Housing etc) are discussed and further risk assessed within 24 hours at the Daily Risk Assessment Management Meetings (DRAMM). Immediate safety plans are agreed and the core attendees include Police, Children's Services, Adult Services, Drug & Alcohol Services and Pennine Domestic Violence Group.
- 16.1.9 It is likely that, if a referral had been received through this pathway, an appropriate offer of support would have been made once the level of risk had been assessed in a multi-agency setting (including referrals to perpetrator programmes).

## **16.2 Term 2**

### **What knowledge did your agency have that indicated Bade might be a perpetrator of domestic abuse and what was the response?**

- 16.2.1 As described above, there was no indication to any agency before the homicide of Aadil that Bade was the perpetrator of domestic abuse against Aadil. The panel are satisfied that no agency had any information that would have provided any opportunity for them to make any further enquiries into any such indicators.
- 16.2.2 The DHR panel have seen evidence that Bade was the perpetrator of domestic abuse on women on six occasions between 2008 and 2018. However, none of those incidents involved nor were connected to his brother Aadil. Those incidents were all recorded by West Yorkshire Police and DASH risk assessments completed in accordance with contemporary

policy and practice. Bade's behaviour on these occasions involved the use of verbal abuse and on one occasion he spat at his victim which was correctly recorded as a crime of assault. He was not charged in connection with any of these incidents.

- 16.2.3 The risk that Bade presented to his victims was recorded as standard on these occasions except for the incident involving spitting which was recorded as medium risk. None of the cases were referred to a MARAC<sup>14</sup> as the level of risk and/or the frequency of the incidents that Bade was involved in did not meet the threshold for such a referral. The panel are satisfied that, even if the case of spitting at a victim had been referred to a MARAC, it would not have identified that Bade presented a risk of harm to his brother Aadil.
- 16.2.4 While the assault upon Aadil by Bade was not reported, and was unknown, to the police until the homicide, the panel considered what action might have been taken had it been reported. The incident occurred in July 2018 [see paragraph 14.3.7 et al] and involved Bade throwing a brick at his brother after they had been on a night out in Leeds and had a dispute. Evidence indicates Aadil suffered facial cuts and a bloody nose. There is no evidence that Aadil attended for medical treatment. As such his injuries would probably have amounted to an offence of actual bodily harm<sup>15</sup>.
- 16.2.5 Had the incident been reported to West Yorkshire Police their policy would be to record the matter as a crime and, given the familial relationship, as an incident of domestic abuse. The matter would have been investigated and a DASH risk assessment conducted. Given the circumstances, the DHR panel felt it was most likely this incident would have been graded as standard or medium risk. As the first [and only] incident so far recorded with Aadil as the victim it was therefore unlikely it would have been referred to MARAC.
- 16.2.6 Had the abuse been graded as standard risk then, as this was the first occasion, Aadil would have been sent a letter describing how he could access services for the victims of domestic abuse. Had abuse occurred after September 2018, and had it been graded as 'medium' risk, then Bade may

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<sup>14</sup> A Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) is a meeting where information is shared on the highest risk domestic abuse cases between representatives of local police, health, child protection, housing practitioners, Independent Domestic Violence Advisors (IDVAs), probation and other specialists from the statutory and voluntary sectors.

<sup>15</sup> Section 47 of the Offences against the Person Act 1861.

- have been referred to West Yorkshire Police domestic abuse perpetrator programme.
- 16.2.7 Although agencies never received a report of any domestic abuse perpetrated against Aadil by Bade, had this happened a check of the latter's records would also have identified him as a perpetrator of domestic abuse against women. As set out earlier in paragraph 15.2.5 the intersection of these two streams of information [i.e. that Bade was a perpetrator against both female and male victims] may have led to agencies increasing their view of the risks that Bade posed to Aadil. This in turn may have led agencies to take stronger measures beyond the standard one of sending a letter [i.e. consideration by a MARAC].
- 16.2.8 In respect of the crime of assault there are a number of possibilities as to how this may have been dealt with. These would have ranged from no further action, an adult caution<sup>16</sup> or a prosecution and appearance before a court and the possible conviction of Bade. The options taken would have depended upon a number of issues including the views of Aadil as the victim, the evidence from witnesses and whether the threshold for prosecution was met<sup>17</sup>.
- 16.2.9 The DHR panel are not able to reach a view on whether Aadil would have engaged with the police and supported a prosecution. The panel recognise there are many reasons why victims choose not to report their experiences. In this case it is clear from what Chanduni said that Aadil did not want to upset his parents hence he did not visit address one while he had visible injuries. It is also a matter of conjecture as to whether, for the same reason, information concerning the alleged affair between Aadil and his brother's wife Dalia would have emerged had the police started to make enquiries into the assault.
- 16.2.10 The importance of the incident in July 2018 coming to the attention of the police would have been that they would have clearly identified Bade as the perpetrator of domestic abuse upon his brother. This in turn may have led to the sharing of information with other agencies and the recording of the matter on police information systems. Hence, in the event of further incidents occurring, there would have been the potential for responses, both to the victim and the perpetrator, being escalated so as to protect Aadil.

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<sup>16</sup> A caution is a formal warning that may be given by the police to persons aged 18 or over who admit to committing an offence. Some cautions can have conditions attached.

<sup>17</sup> Further information can be found in the Code for Crown Prosecutors.  
<https://www.cps.gov.uk/publication/code-crown-prosecutors>



- 16.2.11 The panel were told that Karma Nirvana have worked with West Yorkshire Police to train a number of their officers the Safeguarding Team in identifying 'so called' honour based violence. West Yorkshire Police now use the Karma Nirvana risk assessment tool for all cases flagged as 'so called' honour-based violence/crime'. The panel felt this was an example of good practice.

### **16.3 Term 3**

**What services if any, or signposting, did your agency offer Aadil and were they accessible, appropriate and sympathetic to his needs and were there any barriers in your agency that might have stopped Aadil from seeking help for the domestic abuse?**

- 16.3.1 The panel did not identify any opportunities for agencies to signpost Aadil to domestic abuse services. There are often many barriers that prevent victims choosing to report their abuse. An additional barrier that may be relevant in this case concerns 'so called' honour-based violence/crime and/or culture and the panel specifically explores this within section 16.5 of this report.
- 16.3.2 The panel have already considered at paragraph 16.1.7 et al the services that are available to victims of domestic abuse in both Kirklees and the wider West Yorkshire area. These services include robust pathways set up to enable support to be offered to all victims of domestic abuse, including male victims. In addition to the fortnightly Multi-agency Risk Assessment Conferences, there are daily partnership meetings to respond to the highest risk cases.
- 16.3.3 Pennine Domestic Abuse Partnership is the largest service provider locally and they work with male and female victims in a number of settings (community support and target hardening, IDVA referrals, refuge properties or working with housing services to access dispersed accommodation if it is not appropriate to place a male in refuge). In addition to this, all training packages highlight the importance of recognising that men can be affected by domestic abuse and how specialist services can assist with their bespoke needs.
- 16.3.4 The DHR panel considered that, had Aadil chosen to access or been referred to these services, there wouldn't have been barriers that prevented him reporting his experiences.

## 16.4 Term 4

### **What knowledge or concerns did the victim's family, friends and employers have about Aadil's victimisation and did they know what to do with it?**

- 16.4.1 During the homicide enquiry it emerged that some members of Aadil's family did have information about his victimisation by Bade. Bade was also known within the community to have a volatile personality and to have used weapons to threaten others.<sup>18</sup> This information is set out in detail within section 14.3 of the report and is therefore not repeated here. It appeared that Aadil and Bade's mother had been unwell and the rest of the family were protective towards her. Hence the tensions between Aadil and Bade, regarding the printing businesses and the unreported assault on Aadil by Bade, were concealed to protect their mother due to her ill health and hence possibly from other family members. Therefore, Aadil's concern for his mother was a barrier of sorts to disclosure.
- 16.4.2 As set out in section 6, the Author met with Chanduni. She was able to provide confirmation about the description of events that she had already provided in her witness statement for the homicide enquiry and these are not repeated here.
- 16.4.3 Chanduni told the Author that the occasion when Bade struck Aadil [see paragraph 14.3.8] was the only time she was aware that Bade had used force on his brother. She said it had shocked Aadil who had never thought things would come to that. He just thought it was a bit of a brotherly fall out. Even after that happened Chanduni said Aadil's nature was not to engage in confrontation and after this event the brothers simply stopped talking when they met each other at their parents' home.
- 16.4.4 Chanduni was asked by the Author if she understood what domestic abuse was and particularly if she recognised it was something that can occur in a familial setting, such as between two brothers. Chanduni said she understood the concepts of domestic abuse although at the time that Aadil was assaulted by Bade she did not recognise it as such. Chanduni said she is aware of services that support victims of domestic abuse and how to

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<sup>18</sup> At the time this DHR report was written a new DA Strategy was about to be launched in Kirklees. This places much more emphasis on the role communities can play when identifying domestic abuse (including 3rd party reporting) and plans for targeted awareness raising campaigns.

access these. However, at the time of the assault upon Aadil by Bade, she did not wish to get help from an agency such as the police. She felt that it was a dispute between brothers and therefore something that she and Aadil would have to deal with themselves.

- 16.4.5 The DHR panel discussed the issue that Bade's abusive behaviour towards his brother Aadil appears to have been hidden from some members of the family in particular, their mother. The panel recognised that the reasons for this were entirely because there were concerns about her welfare. While the panel felt the decision not to share that information was made with integrity, the panel also felt it may have precluded some form of family mediation. The panel recognised that culturally, some communities will very often use family conferences or mediation involving figures of authority as an important step in resolving issues.
- 16.4.6 This opened a wider discussion within the panel about the value of family, community and agency led mediation and/or restorative processes in domestic abuse. The panel heard that such processes are sometimes used in cases of domestic abuse however they need to be very carefully assessed before they are used in case they increase the risk to the victim. Nonetheless, the DHR panel felt there was value in considering whether they may be effective in Kirklees particularly in cases such as familial abuse in which the dynamics of the relationship and the abuse may be very different from cases that involve intimate relationships.
- 16.4.7 Given the knowledge there was, particularly within the community about Bade's capacity for violent behaviour [see paragraph 14.2.2-4] it is appropriate to make mention here of the 'bystander approach'. This approach suggests individuals can intervene to interrupt situations leading to violence. However, just as victims of domestic abuse face barriers to reporting, bystanders may face barriers in responding to violence.
- 16.4.8 A paper from the USA<sup>19</sup> suggests there are three main categories of influences that can reduce the likelihood of an individual intervening in a potentially high-risk situation. The three main categories include Personal Obstacles, Peer Influences, and Bystander Dynamics. As knowledge about Bade's behaviour came from information circulating within the community it was not possible for the panel to identify which of those three dynamics

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<sup>19</sup>Barriers to Bystander Interventions as Explained Through the Green Dot Strategy and the Socio-Ecological Model. Patrick Brady, MA Idaho Coalition against Sexual and Domestic Violence <https://idvsa.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/01/Barriers-to-Bystander-Interventions.pdf>

might have prevented community members from intervening, by for example, reporting Bade's violent behaviour.

## **16.5 Term 5**

**How did your agency take account of any racial, cultural, linguistic, faith or other diversity issues, when completing assessments and providing services to Aadil and/or Bade? In particular was there any indication or evidence that the apparent tensions between Aadil and Bade were based on honour.**

- 16.5.1 No agency had the opportunity to complete an assessment or provide a service to Aadil in respect of the domestic abuse that he suffered at the hands of Bade.
- 16.5.2 Aadil made a report to the police in 2016 concerning an incident that occurred at address one involving Bade and another brother. West Yorkshire Police subsequently attended and recorded this as domestic abuse. Bade was the victim and not Aadil. Between 2008 and 2018 Bade was dealt with by West Yorkshire Police as the perpetrator of domestic abuse on six occasions. All these incidents involved women. None of them involved Aadil.
- 16.5.3 Both brothers spoke English and there is no indication in any of their contacts with the police or other agencies that they required the services of an interpreter. There is no indication their racial or cultural background prevented them from receiving the appropriate response to domestic abuse that was generally in line with the contemporary policy and practice in place within West Yorkshire Police. Previous contacts between the brothers and West Yorkshire Police revealed that cultural issues, for example such as diet, had been identified and respected.
- 16.5.4 During their investigation into the homicide of Aadil, West Yorkshire Police told the DHR panel they found no evidence that the murder of Aadil was 'so called' honour-based violence/crime. The police felt that, while the elders in the family had more traditional views, some of the younger members of the family took a more relaxed approach to some traditional cultural views.
- 16.5.5 The DHR panel acknowledged the decision by West Yorkshire Police not to classify Aadil's homicide as an instance of 'so called' honour-based killing, the panel still felt it was open to them to analyse the issue. The panel were

guided in the deliberations by a member of Karma Nirvana.<sup>20</sup> The Crown Prosecution Service<sup>21</sup> and Home Office adopt the following definition of 'so called' honour-based violence/crime [HBV]; "Honour-based" violence is a crime or incident which has or may have been committed to protect or defend the honour of the family and/or community."

The Code for Crown Prosecutors goes on to state;

'There is no statutory definition of HBV. There is no specific offence of "honour-based" crime". It is an umbrella term to encompass various offences covered by existing legislation. HBV can be described as a collection of practices, which are used to control behaviour within families or other social groups to protect perceived cultural and religious beliefs and/or honour. Such violence can occur when perpetrators perceive that a relative has shamed the family and/or community by breaking their honour code'.

- 16.5.6 In the case of Aadil, there appears to have been a belief by Bade that his brother had engaged in an intimate relationship with Bade's wife Dalia. This was evident from the telephone call he overheard [see paragraphs 14.3.5] and from what he told Dalia in the series of recordings he made on the day before he killed his brother [paragraph 14.3.9]. The panel felt the following comment that he made is relevant 'In Islam, you have sex with my brother, we finish'. As were the words he shouted that implied his wife had been unfaithful when he attacked Aadil. This suggests there might have been an element of 'so called' honour-based violence/crime'. Alternatively, it could have been the angry words of a man who rightly or wrongly felt aggrieved. However, it was not accompanied by any threats to kill or harm Aadil.
- 16.5.7 Neither has the panel seen or heard evidence from other members of the family to indicate that they considered Aadil or Dalia had somehow impugned the honour of the family. It may have been that Bade was simply overwhelmed by anger at what he thought might be happening and that is what made him attack Aadil. It is also known that Bade was annoyed with Aadil because he started a business printing T-shirts that might have been seen as a direct threat to Bade's interests. His actions

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<sup>20</sup> Karma Nirvana is an award-winning National charity supporting victims of 'so called' honour-based violence, abuse and forced marriage. Honour crimes are not determined by age, faith, gender or sexuality, we support and work with all victims.[www.karmanirvana.org.uk](http://www.karmanirvana.org.uk)

<sup>21</sup> The Code for Crown Prosecutors [Revised 28 June 2018]. Crown Prosecution Service <https://www.cps.gov.uk/legal-guidance/honour-based-violence-and-forced-marriage>

were unjustified in law and despite his claims of self-defence, as a jury found, they amounted to murder.

- 16.5.8 When the Author met Chanduni he asked her if she considered the homicide of Aadil by Bade was a 'so called' honour killing. Chanduni understood the concept of 'so called' honour-based violence/crime. Chanduni said the source of the rumours about an affair had been a 'random person' on the street who was known as someone who misused drugs. She said she and Aadil knew of the rumours and just ignored them. It was Bade who persisted in following up the rumour. Chanduni did not believe it was true.
- 16.5.9 Chanduni spoke about the recordings Bade had made in which he had tried to force an admission out of Dalia. Chanduni said that as soon as Bade had recorded, what he thought amounted to, an admission from Dalia he rang Chanduni. She said she would never have done anything in response to that recording because she felt it was Bade trying to twist things.
- 16.5.10 Chanduni repeated the account of how she and Aadil had been enticed to the family home [address one]. Chanduni felt that Bade had drawn them there and had deliberately locked the door into the family home, which was always open, so Aadil could not use that as a means of escape. Chanduni did not feel that Bade's homicide of Aadil was a 'so called' honour killing. Instead, Chanduni felt that Bade carried out the act because of his own ego. Chanduni said Bade was someone who felt a great deal about what people thought of him as an individual as opposed to what they thought of his family.

## **16.6 Term 6**

**Were there issues in relation to capacity or resources in your agency that effected its ability to provide services to Aadil and/or Bade, or on your agency's ability to work effectively with other agencies?**

- 16.6.1 No agency identified any issues in relation to capacity or resources. The panel are satisfied from their discussions outlined in section 16.1.1 et al, that the existing domestic abuse policies and procedures in Kirklees provide a means of responding to reports of domestic abuse such as that experienced by Aadil. The major obstacle, both nationally and locally, is in encouraging friends, family and colleagues to report knowledge or suspicions they may have that domestic abuse is taking place. This is the

only lesson the panel has identified and they have made a recommendation in support of it to Kirklees Communities Board.

## **16.7 Term 7**

### **Were the local multi-agency child protection procedures followed in the weeks after the homicide?**

- 16.7.1 Aadil and his wife Chanduni had children. When Aadil was killed, Chanduni had the youngest child with her. The child was not physically injured although Chanduni was.
- 16.7.2 Following the homicide of Aadil, West Yorkshire Police informed Kirklees Children's Services of the incident and made referrals in respect of the children concerned. Immediate discussions took place between the two agencies and it was decided that a formal strategy meeting<sup>22</sup> was not required as the children were not considered to be at risk of ongoing harm. Consequently there was no need to escalate the matter through the multi-agency child protection procedures.
- 16.7.3 The DHR panel considered the response of West Yorkshire Police and Kirklees Children's Services to the homicide. They concluded that the response was both timely and proportionate and feel no further commentary is necessary.

## **16.8 Term 8**

### **What learning has emerged for your agency?**

- 16.8.1 Any learning from this case is considered within section 18 post.

## **16.9 Term 9**

### **Are there any examples of outstanding or innovative practice arising from this case?**

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<sup>22</sup> When a local authority receives a referral and information has been gathered during an assessment (which may have been very brief), in the course of which a concern arises that a child maybe suffering, or likely to suffer, significant harm, the local authority is required by Section 47 of the Children Act 1989 to make enquiries. The purpose of this multi-agency enquiry and assessment is to enable the agencies to decide whether any action should be taken to safeguard and promote the welfare of the child. Any decision to initiate an enquiry under Section 47 must be taken following a Strategy meeting or discussion.

16.9.1 Given there was such little contact between agencies and Aadil and Bade, there are no examples of outstanding or innovative practice in the case itself. However, the panel did feel the work Karma Nirvana has undertaken with West Yorkshire Police is an example of good practice [see paragraph 16.2.10].

## **16.10 Term 10**

### **Does the learning in this review appear in other domestic homicide reviews commissioned by Kirklees and which are monitored through the Kirklees DHR Standing Panel?**

16.10.1 The DHR panel has considered this issue. While the homicide of Aadil by Bade meets the statutory definition of a domestic homicide the circumstances are very different from other domestic homicides reported within Kirklees. The panel looked at the two most recent domestic homicides in the area [the cases of Corrine and Lucy] and did not find any similarity in the lessons emerging with the case of Aadil.

16.10.2 The panel did find there was a similarity between the case of Aadil and many other cases nationally. That is, family, friends and colleagues often hold important information that can identify someone is the victim of domestic abuse. On occasions, they will recognise what they are seeing is domestic abuse. For a variety of reasons that may include [for example], shame, fear, lack of trust in the police or other agencies they choose not to report what they know. When she read this DHR report, Chanduni said the reason the incident when Bade hit Aadil was not reported to the police [see paragraph 14.3.8] was because the brothers' parents would be upset and also because they were brothers. Particularly in their culture family comes before the obligation to call the police.

16.10.3 In some cases family, friends or colleagues have been told by the victim they can protect themselves or they feel safe without help from agencies. It has been established that victims are very often not able to correctly judge the risks they face. Here is some guidance;

'Victims of domestic abuse often tend to underestimate their risk of harm from perpetrators of domestic violence. However, if they say they fear further harm to themselves, their child(ren) or someone else this should be taken seriously when assessing future risk of harm'<sup>23</sup>.

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<sup>23</sup> Reducing the risk of domestic abuse:  
<https://www.reducingtherisk.org.uk/cms/content/identifying-risk-indicators>



The panel recognise this can make professional risk assessment very challenging.

- 16.10.4 In many cases, family friends and colleagues are not able to identify domestic abuse and do not appreciate that the events they see or know about amount to abuse. When the Author met Chanduni, she had knowledge of domestic abuse and services that can support victims. However, she had not considered, at the time it happened, that the assault by Bade upon Aadil amounted to domestic abuse.
- 16.10.5 The latest figures from the Office for National Statistics<sup>24</sup> states an estimated 2.0 million adults aged 16 to 59 years experienced domestic abuse in the year ending March 2018, equating to a prevalence rate of approximately 6 in 100 adults. Women were around twice as likely to have experienced domestic abuse than men (7.9% compared with 4.2%). This equates to an estimated 1.3 million female victims and 695,000 male victims.
- 16.10.6 Research into Domestic Homicide by the Home Office in 2016<sup>25</sup> showed that, of the 40 cases analysed, seven were familial homicides. All involved a male perpetrator who committed the homicide. Six of these cases involved the son killing a parent; in one case it was the father.
- 16.10.7 The research above therefore tends to suggest that domestic abuse is disproportionately gendered. It also suggests that familial homicides occurs less frequently than those involving intimate relationships, and that cases in which one brother is the victim of a homicide at the hands of his brother are likely to be even less frequent. These facts may be one of the reasons why victims, their families, communities and even some professionals may not recognise familial domestic abuse and hence report it to agencies.
- 16.10.8 While there is some research into sibling violence and homicide among children and young people, there appears to be very little published research on sibling homicide of adults [sometimes referred to as fratricide].

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<sup>24</sup> Domestic abuse in England and Wales: year ending March 2018: Office for National Statistics

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/domesticabuseinenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2018>

<sup>25</sup> Domestic Homicide Reviews-Key Findings from Analysis of Domestic Homicide Reviews: Home Office 2016

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/575232/HO-Domestic-Homicide-Review-Analysis-161206.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/575232/HO-Domestic-Homicide-Review-Analysis-161206.pdf)

The author of the review did find an article published in Canada<sup>26</sup>. This identified the characteristic features of 10 incidents of sibling homicide that occurred over a 10-year period in Quebec. It found that fratricide occurs infrequently.

'From a forensic psychiatric perspective, our results indicate that fratricide is a heterogeneous phenomenon with no single etiological explanation'

16.10.9 The study identified two distinct features from the cases analysed. The first was that;

'60% of the fratricides occurred in the context of alcohol abuse that resulted in an acute intoxicated state, and some disagreement degenerating into an argument and physical altercation. The homicide was unplanned and represented the unfortunate consequence of an explosive and impulsive act of violence'.

The second feature was mental disorder and disordered psychotic behaviour which occurred in three cases.

16.10.11 Despite the low prevalence of fratricide and the lack of research in to causes and preventative strategies, it is reassuring that the new Kirklees Domestic Abuse strategy recognises that domestic abuse covers a broad spectrum of circumstances and is not confined to traditional notions of domestic abuse as something that occurs only within the context of intimate relationships between males and females. The DHR panel welcomed what the strategy describes as a 'whole picture approach' to tackling the issue;

'In summary, the challenge of tackling domestic abuse and encouraging a tolerant society cannot rest with any one agency and it is only by adopting a 'whole family' ethos and seeing domestic abuse as part of a bigger picture, affecting multiple families and communities that Kirklees will be able to start changing perceptions and contribute to preventing abuse from happening at the earliest stage<sup>27</sup>'

The panel felt it was refreshing that the strategy specifically contains reference to peer on peer abuse.

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<sup>26</sup> Fratricide: A Forensic Psychiatric Perspective: Dominique Bourget and Pierre Gagné The Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law on line December 2006 <http://jaapl.org/content/34/4/529>

<sup>27</sup> P7 Kirklees Domestic Abuse Strategy 2019-21

16.10.12 The DHR panel recognised that, while the refreshed Kirklees strategy is a welcome high-level step towards tackling domestic abuse, the underlying issue in relation to domestic abuse, and specifically familial abuse, is encouraging families and communities to report what they know. That requires cultural changes that will come from improved education and understanding amongst families and communities about domestic abuse.

16.10.13 One of the barriers to improving the response to domestic abuse is poor or inadequate methods of reporting and recording. The DHR panel heard that West Yorkshire Police have recently received an 'outstanding' grading for the way in which they recorded crime;

'HMICFRS found that West Yorkshire Police had put in place comprehensive crime recording practices, which ensured that over 94 per cent of all crimes reported to it were recorded'<sup>28</sup>

The DHR panel felt that, with improved methods of recording crime, it follows that in Kirklees there will also be increased opportunities to identify domestic abuse. Linked to the refreshed strategy, this means there will be an improvement in the response and services provided to all victims of domestic abuse. The 'The Whole Picture' approach that is being adopted in Kirklees will hence widen the response to domestic abuse and;

'...aim to provide the best provision of services for those who have already experienced abuse and violence at all levels of risk by promoting a 'whole family' approach so that the needs of the individual are not considered and acted on in isolation'<sup>29</sup>.

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<sup>28</sup> West Yorkshire Police Crime Integrity Inspection 2018: Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary Fire & Rescue Services.  
<https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmicfrs/news/news-feed/west-yorkshire-polices-crime-recording-arrangements-graded-outstanding/>

<sup>29</sup> P8 Kirklees Domestic Abuse Strategy 2019-21

## 17. CONCLUSIONS

- 17.1 Aadil and Bade were brothers and came from a Muslim family living in West Yorkshire. They were described as being close for most of their lives. Both the brothers had contact with local agencies, predominantly health and West Yorkshire Police. Their contact with health agencies was principally for routine matters not connected directly with domestic abuse. There is no information within Bade's health records of issues involving him and Aadil and the same is conversely true for Aadil's health records.
- 17.2 There were ten domestic abuse related incidents recorded involving Bade as either suspect, victim or witness between 2008 and 2018. There were no previous domestic incidents reported to West Yorkshire Police between Bade and Aadil. In six of the domestic abuse related incidents he was recorded as the suspect. The victims were women. He is recorded as a victim in three domestic abuse related incidents, the suspect is recorded twice as one of his other brothers and once as a female. Bade is recorded as a witness in one domestic related incident.
- 17.3 Except for one occasion [when Aadil reported Bade was a victim at the hands of another brother] none of the cases reported to the police involved Aadil. All of these domestic abuse cases were correctly recorded and there is no evidence in any of them that Aadil was at risk of abuse or harm from Bade.
- 17.4 As there was no direct evidence of such risk the DHR panel looked carefully for any events or behaviour that may have been an indicator of abuse or harm. There was evidence that Bade sought help from his GP in 2015 for anxiety and low mood although this was unconnected to his relationship with his brother.
- 17.5 The first signs of a deterioration in their relationship may have been when Aadil started undertaking some work printing that Bade felt was in competition with his own business. The first significant event was when rumours of an affair between Aadil and his sister in law Dalia, surfaced in April 2018. Bade witnessed a telephone call that Aadil made concerning this rumour and Aadil denied to Bade that there was any truth in it. Bade later said in evidence that he did not believe his explanations and denials.
- 17.6 In July 2018, during a night out in Leeds, Bade and Aadil fell out over a series of text messages sent by the latter to Dalia. Bade confronted Aadil during the early hours of the morning and struck his brother with a brick causing facial injuries. None of that information was reported to any agency and Aadil did not seek medical attention for his injuries. Hence the incident could not have been discovered on routine enquiry. It only became known outside of the family when West Yorkshire Police conducted a homicide inquiry. Chanduni said she felt Bade's behaviour was a massive overreaction

when he jumped to conclusions about the sending of a snapchat photograph.

- 17.7 The day before he killed Aadil, Bade had several conversations with Dalia that he recorded. These formed evidence in the case against him. During these conversations Bade seemed to be trying to interrogate Dalia perhaps in attempt to gain information about the affair he believed she had with Aadil. The panel took cognisance of His Honour the Judge's comments [see paragraph 13.8]. It is not the duty of the DHR panel to determine whether an affair took place. Rather, the panel conclude that what drove Bade to confront Aadil was most probably his own ego and a belief that an affair had taken place. The panel did not feel Bade's actions towards his brother after he formed this belief were driven by honour. Hence the death of Aadil is not a 'so called' honour based killing.
- 17.8 When Aadil and Chanduni went to address one, in response to Bade's request, they probably did not expect to see him as he had given an undertaking not to be there. When they did realise he was in the rear yard it is clear Aadil and Chanduni did nothing to incite or provoke Bade. The fact he had a baseball bat and bladed weapon with him indicates a degree of pre-planning, and together with the ferocity of his attack upon Aadil, was the basis upon which he was convicted of the murder of his brother.
- 17.9 The panel are satisfied that no agency held any information which would have indicated Aadil was at risk from Bade. All of the incidents in which Bade was a perpetrator of domestic abuse occurred before he might have formed a belief Aadil had an illicit affair with Dalia. None of the domestic incidents involved Aadil as a victim or perpetrator and there was nothing in them that might have indicted Aadil was at risk from Bade.
- 17.10 The DHR panel conclude that, because cases like this [and fratricide in general] are so unusual, there is very little published research. Together with the fact that so little was known by agencies about the relationship between Aadil and Bade, this has made it difficult for the panel to identify learning. They recognise that it is frustrating and unsatisfactory although they acknowledge that in some domestic homicides no matter how hard the panel looks that is sometimes the case. None of the agencies have identified any learning for their own organisation.
- 17.11 Notwithstanding that, the panel feel, once again, the lesson that does shine through is that that the most significant information about domestic abuse is often known only to families. Ensuring families understand the importance of what they know, and how to deal with that information, remains one of the greatest challenges to partnerships in further reducing the risks faced by the victims and survivors of domestic abuse face.
- 17.12 When Chanduni read the draft of this DHR report she said that she support the recommendation that more awareness of domestic abuse and how it

works is raised within the community. With hindsight, and what she knows now, Chanduni agreed that she would have viewed Bade's behaviour very differently.

## 18. LESSONS IDENTIFIED

### 18.1 Agencies Lessons

18.1 None of the agencies involved in this review identified any single agency learning.

### 18.2 The Domestic Homicide Review Panel's Lessons

18.2.1 The DHR panel identified the following lessons. Each lesson is preceded by a narrative which seeks to set the context within which the lesson sits. When a lesson leads to an action a cross reference is included within the header.

<b>Lesson 1 [Panel recommendation 1]</b>
<b>Narrative</b>
Bade attacked and killed Aadil because he believed his brother had an illicit affair with his wife Dalia. Rumours about this had started around four months before Aadil was killed. About a month before Aadil was killed Bade attacked him with a brick after a dispute on a night out. Bade and Aadil also fell out over competition between their respective businesses. None of this information was known to agencies in Kirklees and consequently they had no opportunities to identify that Aadil was at risk from his brother and to put measures in place that may have reduced that risk.
<b>Lesson</b>
Family, friends, colleagues and communities often hold information that indicates a victim has suffered domestic abuse or is at risk of it. There may be a number of reasons that information is not reported to agencies. If that information is passed on to agencies they can use it to assess the risk to victims and put measures in place to reduce risk and protect them.

**Lesson 2 [Panel recommendation 2]****Narrative**

As outlined in lesson one, the information above was not reported or recorded by agencies. While a lack of knowledge by family, friends, colleagues and communities may be one barrier to agencies being aware of information concerning domestic abuse, another barrier may be poor or inadequate methods of recording domestic abuse.

**Lesson**

Agencies need to ensure there are effective processes in place for receiving and recording information about incidents that may comprise domestic abuse so that an appropriate response can be provided.

**Lesson 3 [Panel recommendation 3]****Narrative**

Bade's abusive behaviour towards his brother Aadil appears to have been hidden from some members of the family. This may have been because of concerns it may have distressed and upset the brothers' parents.

**Lesson**

In some communities, family and community mediation and conferencing, sometimes using figures of authority from the community, can be effective in resolving familial disputes. However, it is important to recognise that mediation in cases of domestic abuse needs to be very carefully considered before it is used as it may increase the risk to victims in certain circumstances.



## 19. RECOMMENDATIONS

### 19.1 Agencies Recommendations

19.1.1 None of the agencies involved in this review identified any recommendations.

### 19.2 The Panel's Recommendations

19.2.1 The DHR panel identified the following recommendations.

Number	Recommendation
1	Through the Kirklees Domestic Abuse Strategic Partnership (DASP), the Kirklees Communities Board undertakes a review of the information provided to communities about domestic abuse. This review should ensure that information is provided in the major languages in use within Kirklees communities. The review should also ensure the information provided to communities includes the message about the importance of sharing information with agencies when anyone knows or suspects that a person is suffering from domestic abuse.
2	Through the Domestic Abuse Strategic Partnership, Kirklees Communities Board undertake a review to ensure partner agencies have good quality processes and systems in place for recording information on domestic abuse in Kirklees.
3	Through the Domestic Abuse Strategic Partnership, Kirklees Communities Board explores opportunities to look at the viability, effectiveness, risks and costs of introducing mediation and/or restorative processes into certain cases of familial domestic abuse.

## **Appendix A**

### **Definition of Domestic Abuse**

#### **Domestic violence and abuse: new definition**

The cross-government definition of domestic violence and abuse is: any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, 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. The abuse can encompass, but is not limited to:

- psychological
- physical
- sexual
- financial
- emotional

#### **Controlling behaviour**

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**

Coercive behaviour is an 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. This is not a legal definition.

## Appendix B

### Controlling or Coercive Behaviour in an Intimate or Family Relationship

#### A Selected Extract from Statutory Guidance Framework<sup>30</sup>

- The Serious Crime Act 2015 [the 2015 Act] received royal assent on 3 March 2015. The Act creates a new offence of controlling or coercive behaviour in intimate or familial relationships [section 76]. The new offence closes a gap in the law around patterns of controlling or coercive behaviour in an ongoing relationship between intimate partners or family members. The offence carries a maximum sentence of 5 years' imprisonment, a fine or both.
- Controlling or coercive behaviour does not relate to a single incident, it is a purposeful pattern of behaviour which takes place over time for one individual to exert power, control or coercion over another.
- This offence is constituted by behaviour on the part of the perpetrator which takes place "repeatedly or continuously". The victim and alleged perpetrator must be "personally connected" at the time the behaviour takes place. The behaviour must have had a "serious effect" on the victim, meaning that it has caused the victim to fear violence will be used against them on "at least two occasions", or it has had a "substantial adverse effect on the victims' day to day activities". The alleged perpetrator must have known that their behaviour would have a serious effect on the victim, or the behaviour must have been such that he or she "ought to have known" it would have that effect.

#### Types of behaviour

The types of behaviour associated with coercion or control may or may not constitute a criminal offence. It is important to remember that the presence of controlling or coercive behaviour does not mean that no other offence has been committed or cannot be charged. However, the perpetrator may limit space for action and exhibit a story of ownership and entitlement over the victim. Such behaviours might include:

- isolating a person from their friends and family;
- depriving them of their basic needs;
- monitoring their time;
- monitoring a person via online communication tools or using spyware;
- taking control over aspects of their everyday life, such as where they can go, who they can see, what to wear and when they can sleep;
- depriving them of access to support services, such as specialist support or medical services;
- repeatedly putting them down such as telling them they are worthless;
- enforcing rules and activity which humiliate, degrade or dehumanise the victim;

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<sup>30</sup> Controlling or Coercive Behaviour in an Intimate or Family Relationship Statutory Guidance Framework. Home Office 2015

- forcing the victim to take part in criminal activity such as shoplifting, neglect or abuse of children to encourage self-blame and prevent disclosure to authorities;
- financial abuse including control of finances, such as only allowing a person a punitive allowance;
- threats to hurt or kill;
- threats to a child;
- threats to reveal or publish private information [e.g. threatening to 'out' someone].
- assault;
- criminal damage [such as destruction of household goods];
- rape;
- preventing a person from having access to transport or from working.

This is not an exhaustive list

## Appendix C

### Action Plans

#### DHR Panel Recommendations

No	Recommendation	Scope local or regional	Action to take	Lead Agency	Key milestones achieved in enacting recommendation	Target Date Completion	Completion Date and Outcome
1.	Through the Kirklees Domestic Abuse Strategic Partnership (DASP), the Kirklees Communities Board undertakes a review of the information provided to communities about domestic abuse. This review should ensure that information is provided in the major languages in use within Kirklees communities. The review should also ensure the information provided to communities includes the message about the importance of sharing information with agencies when anyone knows or suspects that a person is	Local	<p>Review the information provided on all websites (Council, Safeguarding Adults Board, Children's Safeguarding Partnership, Pennine Domestic Abuse Partnership, WYP)</p> <p>Assess info on .Gov website</p> <p>Ensure all future campaigns are</p>	DASP	<p>All websites have links to DA information in a number of languages</p> <p>Pennine Domestic Abuse Partnership's information and flyers are translated into major languages used within Kirklees</p> <p>Since Covid-19, the national domestic abuse information has been strengthened on the .Gov website which also has the links to multiple languages</p> <p>Migration Yorkshire have produced cards in a number of languages and link to these shared across the partnership</p>	<p>June 2020</p> <p>June 2020</p> <p>June 2020</p> <p>June 2020</p>	<p>Complete – links added</p> <p>Complete - documents have been translated and circulated widely</p> <p>Complete and links shared widely</p> <p>Complete – links shared widely</p>

	suffering from domestic abuse.		<p>provided in the top ten community languages (including specific campaigns around 3<sup>rd</sup> party reporting)</p> <p>Implement WAFE 'Ask Me' scheme within Kirklees</p>		<p>Specific campaigns planned as part of the new strategy will all be available and translated into multiple languages</p> <p>This scheme focusses heavily on community engagement, including awareness raising and identifying where communities may be less likely to report concerns. This is due to be commissioned within 2019/20</p>	<p>Ongoing as part of a 3 year strategy</p> <p>2019/20</p>	Comms Plan being drafted until 2021
2.	Through the Domestic Abuse Strategic Partnership, Kirklees Communities Board undertake a review to ensure partner agencies have good quality processes and systems in place for recording	Local	Review of MARAC and DRAMM to ensure pathways and systems are effective and correct pathways are being followed.	Independent reviewer	Recommendations to be shared with the Communities Board	January 2020	Complete – areas for improvement and good practice noted

	information on domestic abuse in Kirklees.		This also includes reviewing the protocol and information sharing agreements  Review Operation Encompass		Full report and action plan to be shared with the DRAMM/MARAC Steering Group to fulfil recommendations  CSC, Education and DA Service Manager	August 2020	
3.	Through the Domestic Abuse Strategic Partnership, Kirklees Communities Board explores opportunities to look at the viability, effectiveness, risks and costs of introducing mediation and/or restorative processes into certain cases of familial domestic abuse.	Local and Regional	Develop links with Restorative Solutions to enable better joint working and understanding of services available across the region (OPCC commissioned programme)	DASP	Restorative Solutions presented at a regional meeting with DA leads  West Yorkshire Working Group is being established to look specifically at the creation of a DA and RJ protocol	August 2019  Dec 2020	Complete – good links created  Work held up through Covid-19

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