

**Swindon Community Safety Partnership**

# **Domestic Homicide Review**

**Into the death of Angeline (pseudonym)**

**December 2016**

## **Executive Summary**

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Independent Domestic Homicide Review Chair and Report Author**

**Report completed: 31 July 2017**

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### Section One - The Review Process

- 1.1. This summary outlines the process undertaken by Swindon Domestic Homicide Review Panel in reviewing the death of Angeline (pseudonym) a Swindon resident.
- 1.2. Angeline's partner, Andrew (pseudonym) was charged with Angeline's murder and after pleading guilty was subsequently sentenced to life imprisonment with a tariff to serve a minimum of seventeen and a half years.
- 1.3. The following pseudonyms have been used in this Review for the deceased, her children, the perpetrator (her partner), her estranged husband and the perpetrator's previous partner and their child, to protect their identities and those of their family members: Angeline (the victim), Nicky and Robbie (her children), Andrew (the perpetrator), Kenneth (her estranged husband), Ruth (Andrew's ex-partner) and T, Andrew and Ruth's child. The date of Angeline's death has been redacted for the same reason.
- 1.4. Angeline who lived in rented accommodation with Andrew and her two children, was white British and 39 years of age at the time of her death on ■■■ December 2016. Her children were aged ■ and ■ respectively. Andrew who is of dual heritage, was 32 years of age. Kenneth was 46 years of age, Ruth was 32 years of age and T was aged ■ in December 2016.
- 1.5. On 13 December 2016 the police notified the Swindon Community Safety Partnership (CSP) about the circumstances of Angeline's death on ■ December 2016. On

December 2016 the Chair of the Swindon Community Safety Partnership, after consultation with partners, decided to establish a Domestic Homicide Review (DHR) and the Home Office were notified on 19 December 2016. The same day an Independent Chair was appointed to conduct the DHR. All agencies that potentially had contact with Angeline, Andrew, Nicky or Robbie prior to the point of Angeline's death were contacted and asked to confirm whether they had involvement with them.

1.6. Eight of the twenty agencies contacted confirmed relevant contacts and were asked to secure their files.

## **Section Two - Contributors to the Review**

2.1. The agencies contacted are:

- Avon and Wiltshire Mental Health Partnership NHS Trust: (This organisation had no relevant contacts with Angeline, Andrew or any of their families).
- The Bristol, Gloucestershire, Somerset and Wiltshire Community Rehabilitation Company: (This service had no relevant contacts with Angeline or Andrew but together with the National Probation Service completed an IMR in relation to historic contacts between the then Wiltshire Probation Trust and Andrew.)
- Change Grow Live (CGL): (This organisation had no relevant contacts to report to the DHR. A senior member of this agency is a DHR Panel member.)
- Diversity Trust: (This LGBT Charity had no relevant contacts but has agreed to be part of the DHR's action plan campaign to inform the public on what course of action to take if they witness or hear domestic abuse taking place.)
- Dorset and Wiltshire Fire and Rescue Service: (This service provided an IMR in relation to the fire in which Angeline died. A senior member of this service who is independent of any contact with Angeline or Andrew is a DHR Panel member)
- Home from Home Property Management: (Angeline had rented her home from this Company for almost four years. The company reported that its contacts with Angeline provided no indication of any problems or domestic abuse).
- Great Western Hospital NHS Foundation Trust: (This Trust provided a chronology of routine contacts with Angeline and Andrew and an IMR was completed. A senior member of this Trust, who is independent of any contact with Angeline, her children or Andrew, is a DHR Panel member.)
- National Probation Service: (This service had no relevant contacts with Angeline or Andrew but together with Bristol, Gloucestershire, Somerset & Wiltshire (BGSW) CRC completed an IMR in relation to historic contacts between the then Wiltshire Probation Trust and Andrew. A senior member of this agency who is independent of any contact with Andrew is a DHR Panel member.)

- Residential Landlords Association: (This national organisation was contacted by the DHR and agreed to publicise domestic abuse awareness and to place a domestic abuse policy on its website for the benefit of all membership landlords and agents.)
- South Western Ambulance Service NHS Trust: (This service notified the DHR that it had no relevant contacts to report.)
- Swindon Anti-Social Behaviour Forum: (This Forum had no relevant contacts to report).
- Swindon Borough Council Adult Social Care: (This Department notified the DHR that it had no relevant contacts to report. A senior member of this Department is a DHR Panel member.)
- Swindon Borough Council Housing Options: (This Department had one contact with Angeline which was not relevant to this Review).
- Swindon Borough Council Children Families and Community Health Services: (This Service having had historic contacts with the perpetrator has completed an IMR. A senior member of this Department is a DHR Panel member.)
- Swindon Clinical Commissioning Group: (A senior member of this organisation who is independent of any contact with Angeline, her children or Andrew is a DHR Panel member.)
- Swindon GP Practice: (This Practice had relevant contacts with Angeline and her children and an IMR was completed. The name of this Practice is redacted to avoid identification of the family.)
- Swindon Women's Aid: (This non-statutory organisation had relevant contacts with Angeline and an IMR was completed. A senior member of this organisation who is independent of any contact with Angeline or Andrew is a DHR Panel member)
- UK SBS: (This Company, which employed Angeline, provided an IMR.)
- Victim Support: (This service notified the DHR that it had no relevant contacts to report).
- Wiltshire Police: (This Police Force had relevant contacts with Andrew and an IMR was completed. A member of this organisation who is independent of any contact with Angeline or Andrew was a DHR Panel member.

2.2. The following also contributed to this Review:

- Angeline’s father, brother and sister were in regular contact throughout the review, providing detailed information about Angeline’s early life. After having had opportunities to carefully read the DHR Overview Report and Executive Summary with their Homicide Service support worker and Police Family Liaison Officer they provided a written Tribute to Angeline and attended the final meeting of the review.
- Kenneth, Angeline’s estranged husband provided key information about his relationship with Angeline and gave consent for the DHR to access their children’s medical records.
- Angeline’s step-daughter provided detailed information and was informed of the findings and conclusions of the Review.
- Ruth, Andrew’s ex-partner provided the DHR with detailed information about her relationship with him and about the abuse she and their child suffered.
- Andrew’s sister and one of his close friends provided detailed information and were informed of the findings and conclusions of the Review.
- Angeline’s friends, work colleagues and neighbours provided relevant information to the DHR panel. Several were informed of the findings and conclusions of the Review.

### **Section Three - The Review Panel Members**

3.1. The DHR Panel consists of senior officers from statutory and non-statutory agencies who are able to identify lessons learnt and to commit their organisations to setting and implementing action plans to address those lessons. None of the members of the Panel have had any contact with Angeline, Andrew, Nicky or Robbie.

3.2. The Panel members are:

██ Gloucestershire, Somerset and Wiltshire Community Rehabilitation Company

██, Dorset & Wiltshire Fire Service

██, DoLS compliance and Adult

██ NHS England

██ National Probation Service

██ Swindon Borough Council Adult Social Care

██ Swindon Borough Council Community Safety Team

[REDACTED], Swindon Borough Community Safety Team

[REDACTED] Swindon Borough Council Housing, and Chair of DA Management and QA Group

[REDACTED] Swindon Borough Council Children Families and Community Health Services

[REDACTED] Swindon Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG)

[REDACTED] Swindon Women's Aid

[REDACTED] Change, Grow, Live Drug & Alcohol Service

[REDACTED] Strategic Improvement Officer, Wiltshire Police

[REDACTED] Home Office Accredited Independent Chair

### **Senior Investigating Officer**

[REDACTED] Wiltshire Police

3.3. After an initial pre-meet, the DHR Panel met formally four times. The schedule of their meetings are:

- 1 February 2017 0930-1100, Swindon Civic Offices (Pre-meeting)
- 9 March 2017 0900-1100, Haydon Wick Parish Council Offices
- 18 May 2017 0930-1500, Gablecross Police Station
- 3 July 2017 0930-1300, Haydon Wick Parish Council Offices
- 31 July 2017 0930-1230, Haydon Wick Parish Council Offices

### **Section Four - Chair of the Review and Author of the Overview Report**

4.1. The Chair of the DHR Panel is a legally qualified and accredited Independent Domestic Homicide Review Chair. He has passed the Home Office approved Domestic Homicide Review Chairs' courses and possesses the qualifications and experience set out in paragraph 37 of the Home Office Multi-Agency Statutory Guidance (2016).

4.2. He has an extensive knowledge and experience in working in the field of domestic abuse and sexual violence at local, regional and national level. He has provided pro-bono legal work for a local Refuge and its residents; been responsible for the funding and monitoring the delivery of domestic abuse services across the South West Region of England between 2004 and 2010 and was a member of two

Central Government committees, one responsible for the development and monitoring Violence Against Women and Children policies and services and the other for the funding of local domestic and sexual abuse services, during the same period.

4.3. The Chair has no connection with the Swindon Community Safety Partnership and is independent of the agencies involved in the Review. He served as a senior police officer in Avon and Somerset Constabulary until 1999. More recently he was the Government Office South West Regional Criminal Justice Manger. In a voluntarily capacity, for several years, he has been a trustee of a substance abuse charity. Since 2011 he has been the chair of numerous statutory reviews including serious case reviews, mental health reviews, drug related death reviews and domestic homicide reviews.

4.4. He has had no previous dealings with Angeline, her children or Andrew.

## **Section Five - Terms of Reference**

5.1. This Domestic Homicide Review which is committed, within the spirit of the Equality Act 2010, to an ethos of fairness, equality, openness, and transparency, will be conducted in a thorough, accurate and meticulous manner.

5.2. Agencies, that have had contacts with the victim, her children or the perpetrator, should identify any lessons to be learnt from those contacts and set out provisional actions to address them as early as possible for the safety of future victims of domestic abuse.

5.3. The Domestic Homicide Review will consider:

5.3.1. Each agency's involvement with the following from 1 January 2015 to the death of Angeline in December 2016, as well as all contacts prior to that period which could be relevant to domestic abuse, violence, substance abuse:

- a. Angeline, (pseudonym) 39 years of age at time of her death
- b. Andrew, (pseudonym) aged 32 at date of incident
- c. Nicky, (pseudonym) ■ years of age at the time of mother's death
- d. Robbie, (pseudonym) ■ years of age at the time of mother's death.

5.3.2. Whether there was any previous abusive behaviour by or towards Angeline, Nicky, Robbie, Andrew or any previous partner and whether this was known to any agencies.

5.3.3. Whether family, friends or neighbours want to participate in the Review. If so, ascertain whether they were aware of any abusive behaviour prior to the homicide.

5.3.4. Whether, in relation to the family members and friends and neighbours, were there any barriers experienced in reporting abuse?

5.3.5. Could improvement in any of the following have led to a different outcome for Angeline considering:

- a) Communication and information sharing between services
- b) Information sharing between services with regard to the safeguarding of adults.
- c) Communication within services
- d) Communication and publicity to the general public and non-specialist services about the nature and prevalence of domestic abuse, and available local specialist services

5.3.6. Whether the work undertaken by services in this case was consistent with each organisation's:

- a) Professional standards
- b) Domestic abuse policy, procedures and protocols

5.3.7. The response of the relevant agencies to any referrals relating to Angeline, her children or Andrew concerning domestic abuse or other significant harm between 1 January 2015 and the date of Angeline's death in December 2016. It will seek to understand what decisions were taken and what actions were carried out, or not, and establish the reasons. In particular, the following areas will be explored:

- a) Identification of the key opportunities for assessment, decision making and effective intervention in this case from the point of any first contact onwards with victim previous partners or perpetrator.
- b) Whether any actions taken were in accordance with assessments and decisions made and whether those interventions were timely and effective.
- c) Whether appropriate services were offered/provided and/or relevant enquiries made in the light of any assessments made
- d) The quality of any risk assessments undertaken by each agency in respect of Angeline, Nicky, Robbie or Andrew.

5.3.8. Whether organisations' thresholds for levels of intervention were set appropriately and/or applied correctly, in this case.

5.3.9. Whether practices by all agencies were sensitive to the alcohol or drug dependency of the respective individuals and whether any specialist needs on the part of the subjects were explored, shared appropriately and recorded.

5.3.10. Whether issues were escalated to senior management or other organisations and professionals, if appropriate, and completed in a timely manner.

5.3.11. Whether appropriate supervision was available and provided.

5.3.12. Whether, any training or awareness raising requirements are identified to ensure a greater knowledge and understanding of domestic abuse processes and/or services.

5.3.13. The review will consider any other information that is found to be relevant.

## **Section Six - Summary Chronology**

6. The facts and background information obtained from the IMRs, Chronologies, other reports, Angeline's and Andrew's family, friends and work colleagues are summarised as follows:

6.1. In 2003 Angeline started a relationship with Kenneth and they lived in Kenneth's home in Swindon. They married on ■ May 2007 and accounts from Angeline's family and from Kenneth show they were initially very happy. They lived with their two children (born in ■ and ■) and with Kenneth's child from an earlier relationship. The relationship deteriorated, with arguments over what Angeline considered to be Kenneth's controlling behaviour and in March 2013 she left with the children. At first she stayed with her sister, then in April 2013 she rented the house she was still living in at the time of her death.

6.2. Kenneth and Angeline's family have stated that the separation was comparatively amicable as Kenneth and Angeline stayed in contact and Kenneth had regular access to the children. Nevertheless, in December 2013 Angeline self-referred to Swindon Women's Aid. She told a counsellor that whilst her husband, Kenneth, had never been physically violent towards her, she felt he had been and was still financially controlling her even though they were separated. She explained that he refused to hand over child benefit he was receiving in respect of his eldest child, who at that time had remained living with Angeline and their two children as he said he needed the money to pay his mortgage. Angeline continued receiving support from Swindon Women's Aid until August 2014.

6.3. Andrew's parents separated when he was six months old. His mother later told him that his father, whom he kept in touch with, used to be violent towards her. Andrew's mother remarried when he was about seven years of age. He had one full sibling, a sister and a maternal half-sister. He had a good relationship with both sisters. Andrew also has an older paternal half-sister and two paternal half-brothers with whom he had no contact. He only recently learnt that he and his sisters had been placed in temporary care at a very early age.

6.4. He told a psychiatrist that at the age of about fourteen he was placed in foster care in Swindon due to his "bad behaviour, being a general nuisance, stealing, fighting, being naughty". He said he lived with three different foster families but was

moved for fighting with other foster children. He remained in foster care until he was seventeen years of age.

6.5. Andrew was considered to be a bully at school and was eventually expelled. He had no qualifications but from the age of 17 he has worked continually for the same company as a scaffolder.

6.6. In about 1998 whilst they were at school, Andrew started to go out with Ruth (pseudonym) after he had intervened when she was being bullied by a number of older boys. Between foster homes, when he was about 16 years of age, he moved in with her at her parents' home. At the age of eighteen, he and Ruth set up home together and 2006 they had one child, T (pseudonym). They separated in 2014 due to Andrew being physically aggressive towards Ruth when he was drunk.

6.7. On ■ April 2004 the police were called after Andrew had punched the landlady of a public house and kicked her repeatedly after being refused drink. He then smashed a window with his fist. He was arrested and was sentenced to an eighteen month Community Rehabilitation Order (CRO) for the offence of actual bodily harm (ABH). Andrew was supervised, by the then Wiltshire Probation Trust as part of the CRO which had two requirements: eighteen months supervision and to attend the "Think First Programme" (TFP). At his first appointment on the TFP, Andrew identified the link between his alcohol consumption and his offending behaviour, but two weeks later stated that he did not have a drink problem.

6.8. On ■ February 2005 Andrew spat at Door Staff whilst being ejected from a Public House. When arrested he then caused damage to a police car. He was given a fine at Court.

6.9. On ■ March 2006 Police responded to a report of a man with a knife at Ruth's address, they spoke to neighbours who had heard a verbal argument. Ruth told the officers that no one else was in the house, but a noise was heard upstairs. The officers found Andrew hiding behind a bed and he initially gave false details. Ruth told the officers they had had an argument during which she had thrown items around the kitchen. No one was injured and Andrew was removed from the address by his mother and step-father. There was no further police action.

6.10. In another incident when celebrating a friend's birthday Andrew bit another male friend's ear, however this was never reported to the police.

6.11. On ■ April 2009 Andrew and another offender assaulted a male friend at Luton Airport after returning from a "Stag" weekend. They both kicked and punched the man several times causing a cut to his right eye and bruising to his head and body. Andrew was sentenced to two years imprisonment suspended for twelve months.

6.12. Ruth's father worked for the same company as Andrew and on ■ July 2011 after a verbal argument between them, Andrew punched and kicked him several times causing bruising to his jaw and neck. Andrew was arrested and charged but the case was discontinued at Court after Ruth's father refused to give evidence against Andrew.

6.13. On █ May 2012 Andrew attacked a male friend with a knife causing a cut to his arm and several small stab wounds. This happened at a family party at Ruth's parent's house. The friend told the police that he had seen facial bruises on Ruth and she later said Andrew had caused these.

6.14. On █ June 2014 T became upset at Andrew who after drinking was shouting at Ruth. T telephoned her aunt who attended to collect her. Andrew became aggressive when the aunt arrived and the police were called, Andrew was then abusive to the officers. Ruth, before going with T to stay at her mother's home, disclosed to the officers a history of physical and verbal domestic abuse from Andrew. She said the abuse was worse when he had been drinking to excess. It was clear to the officers that T had witnessed the domestic abuse over a number of years. Ruth expressed her wish to end the relationship and move on. She was given details of Swindon Women's Aid which provides a domestic abuse support service. Ruth also disclosed that Andrew was spending £100 per week on cannabis. As Ruth had left the relationship a DASH medium risk assessment was given and shared with Swindon Borough Council Children Families and Community Health Service. Ruth was seen by the Police Domestic Abuse Investigation Team (DAIT) but declined the opportunity to contact Swindon Women's Aid as she felt she had sufficient support.<sup>1</sup>

6.15. Angeline met Andrew in January 2015 at a friend's party and he moved in with her in August 2015. Initially everything seemed fine but then deteriorated as Andrew expected everything to be done for him whilst not contributing to the family budget. Angeline told Andrew to leave on more than one occasion and he did so but always returned.

6.16. Angeline told some of her friends that Andrew was verbally abusive towards her when he was drunk. Angeline's eighteen year old step-child witnessed some of Andrew's behaviour including one occasion when he returned home drunk and damaged the front door by smashing it with one of the children's scooters. He then urinated on Angeline as she lay in bed. Kenneth learnt of the incident and spoke to Andrew who claimed it was a one off incident which would not happen again.

6.17. On █ December 2016 Angeline told a friend that Andrew had accused her of having an affair and she showed her friend fingerprint bruises on her left upper arm. She said Andrew had caused them and that he regularly pushed and grabbed her.

6.18. Angeline worked for UK SBS in Swindon and on the evening of Friday █ December 2016 Angeline's children went to stay with their grandfather, while Angeline and Andrew attended the Company's Christmas party at a hotel in Swindon. There were about thirty of her work colleagues present, along with several hundred people from other organisations. During the course of the evening Andrew was drinking heavily and Angeline became increasingly upset. He was seen helping himself to wine from the tables of other organisations and after making lewd comments to

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<sup>1</sup>At the final meeting of the Review the SIO informed the meeting that he had just been notified that the CPS had authorised that Andrew be summonsed for one rape on a specified day when he put a dumbbell on Ruth's throat, multiple rapes on unspecified dates and one Actual Bodily Harm (ABH) when he stubbed a cigarette out on her chin.

other women he was warned off from dancing with a group of girls from another party.

6.19. Angeline's work colleagues saw her sitting with her head in her hands. She had an argument with Andrew which resulted in them wrestling on the floor until Andrew was pulled away from her by other members of the party. Andrew's waistcoat was torn in this incident, he was swearing and being aggressive towards Angeline and she told him that it was over between them. He kept asking her for a key which she would not give to him. Some of Angeline's colleagues told Andrew to leave her alone and to sort things out in the morning. Arrangements were made for Angeline to stay with one of her work colleagues after Andrew was heard to make threats to break into the house and torch it if she did not give him his keys and wallet. Andrew was described as being menacing and was heard to say that if he could not speak to "his woman" he would "...start banging people out". A taxi was called so that Andrew could leave, but when it arrived he would not go.

6.20. At about 1am on ■■■December 2016 Angeline left the hotel in a taxi with her colleague. Prior to leaving, Andrew tried to get into the taxi, insisting he was going to the home address. He was angry and abusive and punched the taxi window as it left. The taxi went to Angeline's address so that she could collect some overnight things, but once there she decided that she would stay. She insisted she would be safe as Andrew was not there and did not have a key to get in.

6.21. At 1.37am Andrew called a taxi. At 1.53am he was taken by taxi to a road junction near Angeline's address. The taxi journey took approximately ten minutes.

6.22. At about 2am neighbours heard shouting and screaming from Angeline's address. One neighbour went down stairs and heard banging from the front of Angeline's house. He then heard thuds and high pitched screaming going on for five to six minutes. He went back to bed but was woken at about 5am when he smelt smoke. He saw that Angeline's house was on fire.

6.23. Another neighbour also heard loud shouting and arguing at about 2am. She looked out of her window and saw shadows moving in the porch of Angeline's house. At about 2.30 am her husband was awakened by a male and female having a loud argument with shouting and screaming.

6.24. At about 5.30 am a woman on her way to work, walked past Angeline's home. She saw smoke coming from the property and realised that there was a fire within the house and called the Fire and Rescue Service. This was the only call the Emergency Services received.

6.25. Andrew sent a number of text messages to his sisters during the night, the final one at 5.37am stated "Some of us have Angels some of us have Demons and tonight the Demons won FFS." (For fuck's sake)

6.26. At 5.40am the Fire and Rescue Service contacted the Police to advise them of the fire. The Fire Brigade arrived at the scene at 5.49 am and entered the property and discovered Angeline deceased on the living room floor. The fire had been

started near to her and accelerants had been used, there was significant heat damage to the property. Angeline had extensive fire damage to her legs. She had a towel over her face which covered significant injuries to her face and head. There was no one else in the property. The Senior Fire Officer present confirmed to the police that the fire had been deliberately started and there appeared to be an accelerant used. He also stated that the fire posed a risk to the neighbouring property. A smoke alarm located at the top of the stairs appeared to have been disarmed.

6.27. Andrew, who had left the house prior to the police and Fire and Rescue Service arrival, later contacted his sister and a friend and admitted that he had killed Angeline. He said he had broken into the house and started fighting with Angeline and “could not stop hitting her” he had then set fire to the house and left.

6.28. Andrew later attended a police station accompanied by his sister, father and a friend and gave himself up. He initially denied that he was responsible for Angeline’s death but later admitted that he had killed Angeline.

6.29. A toxicology analysis taken after Andrew gave himself up to the police confirmed that Andrew used cannabis, cocaine and MDMA (Ecstasy) between early October and early December 2016. Andrew admitted that he had taken cannabis, cocaine and alcohol on the day of the Party.

6.30. On ■ May 2017 he was sentenced to life imprisonment, with a direction that he remain in prison for a minimum of seventeen and a half years.

## **Section Seven - Key Issues Arising From the Review**

7. 1. Based on the facts and information obtained from the contributors to the review, the Panel identified the following to be core issues relating to Angeline’s death:

### **7.2. Andrew’s violent temper and alcohol abuse**

7.2.1. It has been established that from an early age Andrew was prone to violence. He himself has stated that he was placed into foster care when he was 14 years of age due to his bad behaviour which included fighting. At school he “frequently had fights with other children and was therefore regularly in trouble with teachers”. He gave no explanation as to why he had this propensity towards violence at this time. To his knowledge, when he was a child, none of his family had been in trouble with the police. Whilst his father and mother had separated when he was about six months old, it was only much later in his life that his mother told him that his father had been violent towards her. His mother married again when he was about seven years old and he said his step-father would give him a “slap now and then when he misbehaved”.

7.2.2. Andrew remains adamant that as he had no knowledge of the abuse his mother suffered from his father until he was an adult he was not affected by it. Nevertheless the Panel recognises that there is considerable research which indicates

that children living in households where their mothers are abused by partners experience considerable distress and frequently display adverse reactions.<sup>2</sup>

7.2.3. His psychiatrist assessed that Andrew's "personality traits include chronic feelings of emptiness with underlying self-esteem; a tendency to act impulsively without consideration of the consequences; a tendency to argumentative behaviour and conflicts with others, including a low tolerance to frustration and a low threshold for discharge of aggression, including violence; and excessive efforts to avoid abandonment. .... (Andrew's) personality includes a tendency to bottle up his emotions, resulting in increasing internal stress. This places him at increasing risk of impulsive violent behaviour as evidenced by his offending history." The Psychiatrist went on to state that it was his opinion that Andrew's use of "multiple psychoactive substances" (cocaine, cannabis and alcohol) resulted in psychological harm including impaired judgement and behaviour.

7.2.4. Andrew's partners, family, friends and work colleagues all recognised and made comment about how Andrew's character would change when he drank to excess. E.G.:

"Andrew was a lovely person when he was not drinking, he was particularly good with children, but when he had drunk too much, he was a totally different person. We all warned him about his drinking and drug use but he would not listen. Now he wishes he had done, as he is horrified by what he did to someone he loved."  
(Stated to the Review by Andrew's sister)

"Whilst (Andrew) was usually very laid back, his whole personality changed, almost as soon as he started to drink". (Stated to the Review by a work colleague).

"He always seemed only interested in getting drunk and smoking weed. When he did this, his voice would change and he would speak in a strange Jamaican Yardy voice." (Stated to the Review by a Friend).

"(Andrew) regularly gets really drunk and I know he is also a heavy weed smoker. He spends most of his money on drink and drugs, getting drunk every weekend and gave very little money to [Angeline] towards the rent and the bills. This caused problems in their relationship.....As the relationship got worse (Angeline) told me that by the Wednesday of each week she would start to dread the coming weekend as every weekend (Andrew) would get really drunk." Stated to the Review by a friend of Angeline.)

7.2.5. The Review Panel noted that although alcohol should not be used as an excuse for Andrew's violence, neither should its influence be ignored. Whilst Andrew always had a propensity for violence, it is evident that as an adult he was able to control himself until he drank to excess. "Alcohol harm is experienced not only by drinkers but by those around them including families, friends, colleagues and strangers".<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> e.g. Children's Perspectives on Domestic Violence

By Audrey Mullender, Gill Hague, Umme F Imam, Liz Kelly, Ellen Malos, Linda Regan 2002

<sup>3</sup>Institute of Alcohol Studies September 2014

7.2.6. There are no official statistics on alcohol misuse and the prevalence of domestic violence in the UK, however, there is a large body of research linking alcohol and domestic abuse. Research typically finds that between 25% and 50% of those who perpetrate domestic abuse have been drinking at the time of an assault, although in some studies the figure is as high as 73%. Cases involving severe violence are twice as likely as others to include alcohol.<sup>4</sup> The British Crime Survey for 2013/2014 noted that 53% of all violent incidents were alcohol related. The Review Panel nevertheless wishes to emphasize that alcohol abuse should not be perceived as being the cause of domestic abuse.

7.2.7. When Andrew came to the attention of the criminal justice system, (as detailed earlier in this report), excessive drinking appeared to have been a factor in each of those incidents involving violence to male and female victims. However, due to his denials that he had a drink problem and on occasions, charges being dropped, he was neither directed to, nor sought help from, any substance abuse support agency. The Police IMR Author noted from the two custody records on 12 July 2011 and on ■ May 2012, he was not referred to any substance misuse support service. Although he was drunk when booked in on 7 May 2012 and may have smoked cannabis, there is no evidence on the risk assessment that he had a drink or drugs problem. There are no warnings on the Police National Computer or the Wiltshire Police Computer system "NICHE" for drink or drugs.

7.2.8. It was only after Angeline's murder that Andrew admitted that although he could control his drinking during the week, at weekends he would drink heavily as he "did not know when to stop." He told his sister that he knew he needed help and where to go, but did not go to get it. He said he was devastated that he had been capable of doing such things to someone he cared for and that he had also ruined the children's lives as he loved them and he knew what it is like to lose your Mum.

### **7.3. Lack of reporting of Andrew's domestic abuse**

7.3.1. Andrew, by his own admission to a psychiatrist, was violent during his fifteen year relationship with Ruth. This is now the subject of a current police investigation so will not be commented upon further; however, it is accepted that Ruth was not only reluctant to report abuse at the time but on at least one occasion, when it was reported by a third party, denied that he had threatened her. This type of response to violence within abusive relationships is widely recognised in research both in this country and abroad.<sup>5</sup> The studies highlight that amongst the many reasons that a woman might decide to stay within such a violent relationship will be fear that violence will escalate if they leave, or that threats of retributive violence against themselves or their loved ones will be carried out.

7.3.2. It was only after Ruth left Andrew that she felt secure enough to inform the police that he had in the past been violent to her and their child. Ruth's parents did not report or support any criminal proceedings against Andrew at Ruth's request. It was only after Ruth left Andrew that she felt secure enough to inform the police that

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<sup>4</sup>Alcohol Availability and Intimate Partner Violence Among US Couples. McKinney, C. et al (2008).

<sup>5</sup> World Health Organisation 2002, Fleury et al 2000, Nicholson et al 2003

he had in the past been violent to her and their child. Ruth's parents did not report or support any criminal proceedings against Andrew at Ruth's request. (Since Andrew's conviction for Angeline's murder the CPS has (in July 2017) authorised that Andrew be summonsed for several offences of rapes and one Actual Bodily Harm on Ruth.)

7.3.3. Whilst Andrew has told the Review that he had never previously assaulted Angeline, there is evidence from her friends that Angeline was being subjected to both emotional and physical abuse from Andrew, yet Angeline never sought help from any agency. The Review Panel could find no reason for this as Angeline had in the past received support from Swindon Women's Aid in respect of a previous relationship so knew what help was available locally. Her sister told the Review that Angeline spoke highly of the support she had received from Swindon Women's Aid. It is possible that she felt in control of the situation as in the past, when she had told him to leave he had gone without causing a problem. She told her friends that she was planning to ask him to leave for good after Christmas, "So that he would not be homeless or on his own over Christmas".

7.3.4. The DHR Panel considered if Angeline had sought help whether she could have been told about Andrew's previous violence towards Ruth under the Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme (DVDS), but concluded that as he was never prosecuted for an assault on any previous partner this could not have been considered. It is however clear from information given by her friends that Angeline was aware that during his relationship with Ruth he had been physically violent to Ruth while drunk. His daughter T when visiting Angeline and Andrew would become very distressed and leave if she saw him drink alcohol.

7.3.5. Angeline's work colleagues who witnesses Andrew's behaviour at the Christmas Party wanted to contact the police but were asked by Angeline not to do so as she had told Andrew the relationship was over and he had left the venue without a house key. She felt safe and declined the offer to stay at a colleague's house that night.

7.3.6. Angeline had told her friends that Andrew was never physically violent to her and although they knew he was emotionally abusive towards her, they believed she could separate from him if she wanted to do so. She had told him to leave on "three for four occasions" and he had left only for her to allow him back later.

7.3.7. Angeline's family had no knowledge of any abusive behaviour by Andrew as Angeline did not tell them any details about the relationship. Members of the family presume this was because she did not wish to worry them.

7.3.8. Angeline's [REDACTED] year old step-daughter told Kenneth, her father, about the violent incident she witnessed at Angeline's home when Andrew smashed the front door. Kenneth challenged Andrew, who apologised and said it would not happen again.

7.3.9. Two sets of Angeline's neighbours heard shouts and screams on the night she was murdered but did not contact the police. When asked why, one family said they had only heard the scream for a very short time and thought everything had

calmed down. The other family has not explained why they did not consider contacting the Police.

7.3.10. The Review Panel acknowledges that victims and third parties face dilemmas on what action to take regarding domestic abuse. Victims non-reporting can be due to a variety of reason including that they may fear that reporting an offence may make matters worse, that it is a one off occurrence or that they wrongly believe the violence is their own fault. The reluctance of third parties to contact the police can be because they do not wish to interfere in a family disturbance in case they are viewed as a “busybody” or that it would not be what the victim wants. “If the (victim) wanted the police to know she would phone them herself.”<sup>6</sup> It is only after a domestic homicide that members of the public question what they should do if they witness or hear domestic violence taking place.

## **Section Eight - Conclusions**

8.1. The Review Panel assessed the Individual Management Reviews and other reports as being thorough, open and questioning from the view-points of Angeline. It is satisfied:

- That all of the agencies that participated in the Review used the opportunity to review their contacts in line with the Terms of Reference of the Review.
- That those organisations that conducted all of their contacts with Angeline, her children or Andrew, in accordance with their established policies and practice, have no lessons to learn.
- That the other organisations have used their participation in the Review to properly identify and address key lessons learnt from their contacts with Angeline, her children or Andrew.

8.2. The Panel has accepted the recommendations made by the individual agencies and local partnerships which address the needs identified from the lessons learnt and may improve the safety of domestic abuse victims in Swindon. In particular the Review Panel highlights the importance of the Swindon-wide partnership domestic abuse awareness campaign, which has the active support of Angeline’s family and friends, to educate the public on what they can do to assist victims if they see or hear abuse taking place. The Panel also acknowledges the help of the Residential Landlords Association in publishing a Domestic Abuse policy for members to assist them in identifying possible signs of abuse relating to tenants.

### **8.3. The Panel considered if Angeline’s murder could have been predicted:**

8.3.1. After Angeline had told one of her friend’s that she dreaded weekends because Andrew would always get “really drunk”; the friend, who had previously been in an abusive relationship herself, warned her to get out of her relationship with Andrew “as this was how people end up getting killed in a domestic relationship.” The friend told the DHR Chair that she never thought for a moment that Andrew would

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<sup>6</sup> Quote from a witness of domestic abuse in a previous DHR.

kill Angeline but from her own experience of domestic abuse, which had also been caused by drink and drugs, matters only get worse and she did not want Angeline ending up being hurt in the way she had suffered. The Panel is satisfied from the statements made to the police and from the interviews carried out by the Review that neither Angeline's family and friends nor Andrew's family or friends had any reason to suspect that Angeline was at imminent risk of serious harm from Andrew at that time.

8.3.2. As no agency had any knowledge that Angeline and Andrew knew each other, the DHR Panel has concluded that there were no grounds to predict that Andrew would murder Angeline on ■ December 2016.

#### **8.4. Could Angeline's death have been prevented?**

8.4.1. The Review Panel wishes to stress that Angeline's work colleagues who were at the Christmas party on ■ December 2016 did everything possible to ensure Angeline's safety that night and could have done no more to prevent her death.

8.4.2. The Panel also accepts that Angeline's friends did their best to encourage her to end her relationship with Andrew. Sadly Angeline did not tell her father, sister or brother the extent of the problems she was experiencing with Andrew so they never had the opportunity to intervene. Angeline's step-daughter was aware of and supported Angeline during some instances of Andrew's drunken behaviour and spoke to her father about it. Kenneth in turn challenged Andrew about his behaviour and Andrew told him it was a one off incident which would not happen again. Andrew has since claimed he had never previously assaulted Angeline.

8.4.3. There were neighbours who heard loud raised voices, screaming and thuds from Angeline's house at about 2am for several minutes. No positive action was taken to investigate what was happening or to contact the Police. There was one 999 call to the emergency services which was made when a pedestrian, going to work at 5.30am, saw that Angeline's house was on fire.

8.4.4. The Panel accepts that no individual or organisation knew the full extent of the problems within Angeline's relationship with Andrew. It also acknowledges that although there was never a possibility of Angeline being informed about Andrew's violent past through a Domestic Violence Disclosure Order, she was aware of his previous violent relationship with Ruth.

8.4.5. Andrew's sister told the Review that he had informed her that the only person who could have stopped him was himself. No one else. He knew he needed help and where to go, but did not go to get it. He told the Review, through his Offender Manager, that he took absolute responsibility for what he had done and had got the sentence he deserved.

8.4.6. The DHR Panel has therefore concluded that as agencies had no knowledge of any connection between Angeline and Andrew they could not have taken any action which may have prevented Angeline's death. The Panel nevertheless highlights

that more needs to be done to encourage members of the public to contact the police immediately or specialist support services if they witness or hear domestic violence taking place as this may save a life.

## **Section Nine - Lessons to be learnt**

9.1. The following agencies that had contacts with Angeline, her children and/or Andrew have identified effective practice or lessons they have learnt during the Review.

### **9.2. Swindon Borough Council Children Families and Community Health Services**

9.2.1. That all supervisory staff should be reminded that when requests for information are received from statutory Reviews, (Including Domestic Homicide Reviews and Serious Case Reviews) it will be necessary to research historic records relating to named individuals who are then adults as well as named children.

9.2.2. Difficulties were experienced in accessing archived closed paper files which indicate the need to consider how the indexing system of such historic cases can be improved.

### **9.3. Swindon GP Practice Section**

9.3.1. In consultations where details of sexual relations are being discussed, Clinicians should consider including a question such as "and are you comfortable with that?" which would give the patient the opportunity to disclose any concerns they might have about their relationship(s) without causing offence in cases where there were none.

9.3.2. When any member of a GP Practice has discussions with a patient around their ability to cope with thoughts of self-harm this needs to be fully documented, and should include all the patient comments on how they are feeling and managing their emotions rather than being summed up in a single phrase that may not give the next clinician a clear insight into the situation.

### **9.4. UK SBS**

9.4.1. The lessons learnt for the Company from this incident is that notifying senior management out of normal work hours, in accordance with the Company's Business Continuity Plan (BCP), was made difficult as only senior manager's work telephone numbers were listed in the BCP.

### **9.5. Wiltshire Police**

9.5.1. Ruth had made officers aware that she had been assaulted in the past by Andrew. Although this and the fact that he had pushed his daughter so hard she had fallen, would have been discussed with her and was shared with other agencies,

there is no written record as to whether Ruth would support a prosecution. Depending on the detail obtained from Ruth there may have been an opportunity for the officers to arrest Andrew with or without Ruth's co-operation.

9.5.2. Whilst the majority of Andrew's offending was fuelled by drink and drugs there is no evidence that he was receiving support from any substance misuse agencies or that he had been signposted to them.

## 9.6. Review Panel and Families of Victim and Perpetrator

9.6.1. Whilst the above are the lessons learnt by specific agencies the Panel endorses the views of both Angeline's and Andrew's families that there are wider lessons which should be learnt from this Review namely:

9.6.2. Angeline was not the only victim in this case:

- a) Her children have not only been left without their mother, but it is apparent that at least one of the children witnessed Angeline being assaulted by Andrew (see para15.2.8.). [REDACTED]
- b) Angeline's family, including her father, brother, sister and her father's partner are undergoing the horrific anguish of learning how she suffered and worrying why she had not confided in them about Andrew's abusive behaviour.
- c) Her estranged husband, step-daughter and her friends torment themselves on what more they could have done to help her.
- d) Her estranged husband has had to give up his job to look after their young children and to seek a larger home to keep the family together.
- e) Andrew's family and friends question if they could have done more to encourage him to address his alcohol consumption and substance misuse. His sister is consequently receiving counselling through her GP practice.
- f) Andrew's ex-partner and her family agonise about what would have happened if they had reported Andrew's violence on Ruth earlier.
- g) Angeline's neighbours anguish over what actions they may have taken on hearing Angeline's screams.
- h) Andrew as a consequence of his actions is serving a life sentence.

9.6.3. Members of the Public, who witness or hear domestic abuse taking place are often unsure of what action, if any, they should take. "The only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is for good men to do nothing." (Edmund Burke ) - This quotation is placed in the Lessons learnt at the request of the perpetrator's sister.

9.6.4. The perpetrator’s sister pointed out that a lesson which can be learnt from this Review is that innocent members of the perpetrator’s family receive no form of support, other than individually through their GP.

**Section Ten - Recommendations from the Review**

Recommendation	Scope of recommendation i.e. local/ re- gional/ national	Action to take	Lead agency	Key milestones achieved in enacting recommendation	Target date	Date of completion and outcome

<p><b>Part One</b></p> <p>There is an apparent lack of public understanding on what course of action to take if a third party witnesses or hears an incidence of domestic abuse occurring. This should be addressed with a Swindon-wide campaign involving family, friends and communities to raise public awareness on what to do if they are aware of domestic abuse taking place.</p> <p><b>Part Two</b></p> <p>After evaluating the Campaign to promote it nationally through Women's Aid</p>	<p>Swindon wide and National</p>	<p>1) DHR Chair and Panel members to discuss with family, friends and neighbours the need for a Swindon public domestic abuse awareness campaign.</p> <p>2) Chair of Swindon CSP to work with Partnership Agencies Media Teams to formulate a campaign programme which will focus on raising awareness of domestic abuse amongst the general public, including employers, friends, neighbours and colleagues in addition to victims of domestic abuse themselves. This will build on the Swindon Community Safety Partnership Domestic Abuse Awareness Programme that was initiated after a Domestic homicide Review in 2015.</p> <p>3) Swindon Women's Aid will contact the top 100 employers in Swindon to inform them of Women Aid Employers Resource Package and offer their Companies Domestic Abuse Training and assistance in developing Domestic Abuse Workplace Policies.'</p> <p>4) Swindon Women's Aid</p>	<p>Swindon CSP, Partnership agencies,</p> <p>Swindon Women's Aid</p> <p>The Diversity Trust</p> <p>Friends, families of victims and survivors of Domestic Abuse.</p>	<p>1) Support of Family /friends obtained</p> <p>2) Swindon CSP formulate Programme</p> <p>3) Swindon CSP deliver the campaign as part of Domestic Abuse awareness week in Nov 17</p> <p>4) Campaign evaluation</p>	<p>31/6 /2017</p> <p>30/9/2017</p> <p>November 2017</p> <p>Three-months after launch of Campaign</p>	<p>31/5/2018</p>
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		and Swindon CPS to evaluate the Campaign then promote it nationally through Women's Aid.				
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<p>It is recommended that specialist support Services including Victim support should provide help to innocent families of perpetrators. Currently Police FLOs, AAFDA and VS only provide support to the families of victims. This blanket policy misses the facts 1) that perpetrators can also be victims. 2) Their families have committed no crime and are left to pick up the pieces.</p>	National	<p>Contact has previously been made with Victim Support Chief Executive who agreed that in specific circumstances VS would assist. This policy is to be cascaded to local VS teams.</p>	Swindon CSP	<p>Swindon CSP has written to the VS National Lead to facilitate this in the future.</p> <p>In this case the perpetrator's sister being aware of the reluctance to help has indicated she no longer wishes to receive any helps from VS as her GP is arranging counselling.</p>	30/12/2017	
<p>The national association of residential landlords (RLA) will promulgate domestic abuse awareness to members and will place a domestic abuse policy on national website</p>	National	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. DHR Chair to produce and send to RLA a fit for purpose domestic abuse policy for consideration.</li> <li>2. Swindon Women's Aid to provide advice and support to RLA re Domestic Abuse Policy for members</li> <li>3. To be agreed by RLA and placed on website</li> </ol>	Residential Landlords' Association and Swindon Women's Aid	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Draft DA Policy sent on 7 June 2017</li> <li>2. Agreed 8 June 2017</li> <li>3. RLA to agree Policy</li> <li>4. Promulgate to members</li> </ol>	30/9/17 31/3/18	

<p>BGSW CRC and NPS staff to ensure that changes to frequency of reporting is based on the dynamic risk factors of the service user and not solely on the completion of a requirement or intervention.</p>	<p>Local - across BGSW CRC and NPS Wiltshire and Gloucestershire Division</p>	<p>Maintenance of current practice.</p>	<p>Bristol, Gloucestershire, Somerset and Wiltshire Community Rehabilitation Company and National Probation Service</p>	<p>Immediate commencement. All current personnel to be informed through staff meetings, E learning and training,</p>	<p>ongoing</p>	<p>To ensure service user's risks and needs are managed robustly throughout the duration of their orders/licences to best reduce their risk of re-offending and protect the public from future harm.</p>
<p>Review and amend processes to increase opportunities for disclosure of Domestic Abuse (DA)</p>	<p>Local</p>	<p>Add to ED Medical Clerking notes (Electronic) additional box - "have considerations been made for domestic abuse?"</p>	<p>Great Western Hospital NHS Foundation Trust</p>	<p>Risk will be identified in ED and acted upon in a timely manner</p>	<p>1/11/2017</p>	

Review and amend processes to increase opportunities for disclosure of Domestic Abuse	Local	Add Domestic Abuse as a separate cause group on the Trust-Wide Incident notification form	Great Western Hospital NHS Foundation Trust	Improved risk management (Information triangulation) and monitoring/reporting	26/07/2017	Completed
Develop Policy to increase opportunities for disclosure of Domestic Abuse	Local	Ratify and launch Trust-Wide DA Policy	Great Western Hospital NHS Foundation Trust	Staff will have clear guidance in relation to recognising and reporting DA risk	01/02/2018	
That all supervisory personnel are reminded of the statutory requirements to respond fully to requests for information from Domestic Homicide Reviews	Local	To be discussed at management meetings	Swindon Borough Council Children Families and Community Health Services	Discussed at Management meetings with all supervisors	30/10/2017	30/10/2017
Indexing of closed pare records to be reviewed facilitate easier access.	Local	To be discussed at Senior Management meeting	Swindon Borough Council Children Families and Community Health Services	To be discussed at senior Managers Meeting	30/10/2017	completed

<p>In consultations where details of sexual relations are being discussed, Clinicians should consider including a question such as "and are you comfortable with that?" which would give the patient the opportunity to disclose any concerns they might have about their relationship(s) without causing offence in cases where there were none.</p>	<p>Local</p>	<p>Disseminate this guidance to the entire clinical team and for the Swindon CCG to cascade to other Swindon GP Practices</p>	<p>Swindon GP Practices &amp; Swindon CCG</p>	<p>Guidance has been made available to the clinical team</p>	<p>15 May 2017</p>	<p>By 8th May 2017 this recommendation had been shared with the entire clinical team, including the pharmacy team.</p>
<p>When a GP Practice member has discussions with a patient around their ability to cope with thoughts of self-harm this needs to be fully documented. It should include all the patient comments on how they are feeling and managing their feelings, rather than being summed up in a single phrase that may not give the next clinician a clear insight into the situation.</p>	<p>Local</p>	<p>Disseminate this guidance to the entire clinical team and for the Swindon CCG to cascade to other Swindon GP Practices</p>	<p>Swindon GP Practices &amp; Swindon CCG</p>	<p>Disseminate this guidance to the entire clinical team</p>	<p>15 May 2017</p>	<p>By 8th May 2017 this recommendation had been shared with the entire clinical team, including the pharmacy team.</p>

<p>Publicise within the GP Practice information regarding the support that Swindon Women's Aid can provide confidentially to victims of domestic Abuse.</p> <p>i.e. A leaflet showing that: Swindon Women's Aid is a domestic abuse service for residents living in the Swindon area. The service operates 24 hours a day and 365 days a year, it's confidential and free of charge. There is a 24/7 direct telephone helpline which is answered by specialist staff irrespective of the time of the call, day or night. They are also able to offer emergency refuge for women and children fleeing violence and abuse, and a community services which provides outreach support to both female and male victims, including those in same sex relationships</p>	<p>Local</p>	<p>Disseminate to the whole team (clinical and non-clinical) information on the services operated by Swindon Women's Aid and how to access them. Use all available media (waiting room TV screens, posters, and leaflets, practice website) to make patients aware of the services available. The Swindon CCG to cascade to other Swindon GP Practice</p>	<p>Swindon GP Practices &amp; Swindon CCG</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Incorporate the template to be provided by Swindon Women's Aid for the Practice Clinical system, TPP System One, into the system so that it is easily accessible for clinicians needing to refer to the service. The template is in the process of being created by Swindon Women's Aid staff and will be made available to practices using the TPP system shortly.</li> <li>2. Make information on Swindon Women's Aid available in the waiting room, via the patient call TV screens and by having supplies of leaflets in the leaflet dispenser. Add a link to the Swindon Women's Aid website to the practice website.</li> <li>3. Have notices in consulting rooms next to examination couches displaying information about Swindon Women's Aid so that any patient undergoing an examination will have an opportunity to see the information at the time of the examination.</li> </ol>	<p>31 May 2017</p>	
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<p>That where a victim of domestic abuse discloses criminal offences a record is made of their preferred outcome.</p>	<p>local</p>	<p>Ensure all officers receive training that where a victim of domestic abuse discloses criminal offences a record is made of their preferred outcome.</p>	<p>Wiltshire Police</p>	<p>Wiltshire Police Domestic Abuse Policy which is available to all personnel on the force Intranet site, was changed in June 2015 after an earlier DHR. Officers will again be reminded of their obligations with a Force wide e brief message which will be discussed at briefings and training days.</p>	<p>31/7/2017</p>	<p>completed</p>
<p>Where a victim discloses recent or non-recent domestic abuse attending officers should take positive action. If the Suspect is not arrested for an offence for which there is a power of arrest the officer must record their rationale in their pocket note book and on the PPD1.</p>	<p>Local</p>	<p>Wiltshire Police Domestic Abuse Policy which is available to all personnel on the force Internet site, was changed in June 2015 after an earlier DHR. Officers will again be reminded of their obligations with a Force wide e brief message which will be discussed at briefings and training days.</p>	<p>Wiltshire Police</p>	<p>The policy is readily available to staff on the Wiltshire Police intranet site. Officers will be reminded of their obligations with a Force wide e brief message which will be discussed at briefings and training days.</p>	<p>31/7/2017</p>	<p>Completed</p>

<p>Supervisors reviewing PPD1's will be expected to make reference within the PPD1 to the decision taken not to arrest as part of their oversight into such matters, cognisant of the decision making process from the attending officer and the risks known at that time.</p>	<p>Local</p>		<p>Wiltshire Police</p>	<p>Wiltshire Police Domestic Abuse Policy which is available to all personnel on the force Internet site, was changed in June 2015 after an earlier DHR. Supervisors will be reminded of their responsibilities by a Force wide email, reinforced by Training.</p>	<p>31/7/2017</p> <p>Training ongoing</p>	<p>Completed</p>
<p>Operational officers will be reminded of Force Policy that if either drugs or alcohol are key factors in an offence for which an individual has been arrested, the arrested person should be signposted to a substance abuse support service and this should be recorded on the Custody Record.</p>	<p>Local</p>	<p>Officers should be reminded of existing Force Policy</p>	<p>Wiltshire Police</p>	<p>Officers will be reminded of their obligations with a Force wide e brief message which will be discussed at briefings and training days.</p>	<p>31/7/2017</p>	<p>Completed</p>