

A Body in the River: the application of environmental science in murder investigations

Carolyn Roberts

Specialist, UK Knowledge Transfer Network and Frank Jackson Professor of Environment, Gresham College London

April 1st 2015, Turnford River, Hertfordshire – another body



April 13th 2015, Rochdale – more body parts



Man 'murders adopted son with scaffolding pole before trying to dump body in River Thames' Daily Telegraph, 1st June 2015



A simple case



'...I have been asked by the Metropolitan Police (Serious Crime Group) to investigate the likely movement of water through the Grand Union Canal at Camden Lock, London, in the period leading up to 11am on Sunday 8th October 2000, when a male body was discovered in the water...At the time I undertook my investigation it was unclear how long the body had been in the water..'

GRAND UNION CANAL AT CAMDEN LOCK





Undertaking an inquiry

- Understanding the task
- Assembling the evidence
- Preparing the case
- Drawing conclusions
- Presenting the case
- Satisfying the client



Instructions can:

- Be given at short notice and require a rapid response
- Be unclear
- Require a very rapid grasp of the scientific and political context and the key issues
- Require decisions to be taken in the light of uncertainty
- Necessitate working within limited resources

24/10 '01 WED 08:46 FAX 01753 505981



THAMES VALLEY POLICE

Police Station Bridge Road Muidenhead Berkshire SL6 8LP

Tel: 01628-645678 Internal 733-5678 Fax: 01628-645757 Internal 733-5757

HOLMES INCIDENT ROOM

FAX HEADER

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CAROLINE ROBERTS From: De 484 RicHARD & ANEHART RE - OUR BODY FOUND in RIVER THAMES WHEN CAN YOU START (Γ) 2) HOW LONG IT WOULD TAKE 3 WHAT WILL IT COST DO YOU NEED TO KNOW THE WEIGHT OF SAVE TIME WHAT OTHER IN FORMATION BO YOU NEED FROM US I.E. RIVER FLOW ETC. (WHEN WE HAVE Some FIGURES FROM THE NAVIGATION OFFICE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL 203 61

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River Thames at Windsor

Court

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22

Thames Path

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey's 1:25,000 map with permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, @ Crown Copyright Licence Number 28050X

(1) Site of initial encounter 2 Ste of recovery Traps for floating objects eg. Vegetation and other obstacles Shallow water Line of maximum velocity

+ PLOT OK!

MEL

Witness Statements

- "...as I got approximately 1/3 of the way across the main river, I noticed what I first took to be a log floating in the river upstream of my position...As I watched, I saw some air bubbles come up around it, which aroused my curiosity..."
- ⁴...I am a full time member of the Thames Valley Police Underwater Search Team....There is a lot of debris on the bottom of both banks for a distance of 8 metres from the bank, ie scaffolding poles, car parts, old fridges, shopping trolleys etc...

⁴I am the resident lock keeper at Boveney Lock...On Wednesday 19th September 2001 I set the gates to 10 feet crest, which is where the water was passing over the top of the gates. Eight of the gates were set at one foot below the surface, and...The gates remained in this position until Saturday 29th September 2001....

Presenting the case

NORFOLK CONSTABULARY

WITNESS STATEMENT

(CJ Act 1967, s.9, MC Act 1980 ss.5A(3a) & 5B, MC Rules 1981, r70.)

STATEMENT OF: CAROTN ROSEMARY RODERIS

Age if under 18 646

OVER 18

(if over 18 insert 'over 18')

Form MG11(T)

This statement (consisting of FIVE pages each signed by me) is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I make it knowing that, if it is tendered in evidence I shall be liable to prosecution if I wilfully stated in it anything which I know to be false or do not believe to be true.

I AM PREPARED / NOT PREPARED (delete as appropriate) TO HAVE MY DETAILS PASSED TO THE VICTIM SUPPORT SERVICE / YOUTH OFFENDING TEAMS.

Dated the 10 day of Mari 2003 Signature :



You have been asked to go to a magistrates' court or the Crown Court to give evidence as a witness. You have been called as a witness because you have made a statement to the police about a crime and the court may want to ask you about it. Or, you may have been asked to give evidence for someone who is accused of a crime.

This leaflet tells you what to expect



Building a model of bodies in rivers

Entering the water
Decay and floatation
Moving with the water
Grounding

Operation WIROC

Wolverhampton Canal Hydrology and Capacity for Transporting Human Remains















Insect bites

Mr D last sighted on 8th December 2007. Reports of body parts being seen in canal between January and March 2008.

Decomposed torso found 30th March 2008, by a walker.

Entomological evidence suggested submersion or alternating periods of exposure and submersion, or potential isolation elsewhere, prior to recovery. However, the remains were unlikely to have been exposed to the atmosphere for long.

The pathologist estimated the torso to have been in the water from between two and eight months, but more realistically three to six months.

Experimentation with model heads: schematic

Cumulative count of lock openings at Wolverhampton Top Lock, from 26/11/2007 to 16/06/2008







Body enters water and sinks

Water depth Velocity and velocity profile

Body (shape, clothing density)

Rate of decay (temperature size)

Volume of gas

Water density (temperature, salinity)

"Voids" within the body and/or clothing

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Extent of deterioration	Timescale typical for UK
'Washerwomans' fingers'	A few hours in cold water
Some putrefaction	Begins within a few days
Wrinkled skin	1 week
Maceration and detachment of	2 weeks in a temperate summer,
epidermis on hands, feet and	perhaps longer if cooler
face	
'Bloat' - Gas formation in	Variable
abdomen and thorax	
Skeletonisation	Variable

Operation Sanderling: Birmingham

A body in two suitcases in the Birmingham Canal







Witness Statements

ridge Street North, Smethwick, Sighting 3pm, 5th May 2014 by 5 Biddle Brasshouse Lane Assumed entry point c 26th April 2014

Smethwick Junction Railway Bridge Sighting at 7:45am, 8th May 2014 by M Walton

Sighting at c. 8.30 Friday 9th May 2014 by T Cartwright Soho Loop Winson Green Junction Sighting at c. 4pm, 8th May 2014 by P Winson Green Bridge Sighting at c. 10.30am, 9th May 2 Lee Bridge Sighting at c. 11.00am, 12th May 2014 by P Griffiths Icknield Port Loopadywood Middleway

Google earth

Icknield Port Loop

Travel distances upstream of recovery site for suitcase 1



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River Levels at Calthorpe (red) and Sandwell (blue) (mAOD)








Air Temperature at Frankley (Daily Average in °C)



BBC reporting



Bone reconstruction by the University of Warwick





River and estuarine diatom frustules in clothing



Freshwater diatoms

Types of pollen in clothing



C Micronaut/ Caters

Next slide is a 'Look away moment'

Insect infestation can establish the time of death, or whether the body has been exposed to air



Operation KELT

Murder or accident in the River Ouse at York?



Bootham

YORK

The Ouse is a slow, turbid, wide river (c 55m in the city), engineered with smooth banks





miles

River Ouse at Skelton, June 2008 to February 2010



River Ouse flow, 6th to 11th July 2008



Calculating....

- 1. Establish flow at nearest stations, from Environment Agency data, and model any significant differences from site of investigation
- 2. Survey velocity and cross section at site at low flow, and using Manning's equation, estimate channel roughness
- 3. Survey channel section occupied by water at the incident time, estimate water gradient and using previously calculated channel roughness, calculate mean water velocity at the time of the incident
- 4. Model velocity at different points in the channel at the time of the episode, based on characteristics of typical channels, and observations of this channel at low flow
- 5. Adjust to match relevant time of incident

For conditions on 11th July a calculation can be based on Manning's Equation

 $V = (R^{2/3} S^{\frac{1}{2}})/n,$

where R is the hydraulic radius of the channel, S the water surface slope, and 'n' the roughness coefficient, and where R = A/(w+2D), where A is the wetted cross sectional area, w the width and D the depth of the water. This can be cross checked with alternative methodologies.

A figure of 1m/s is estimated for the 11th July.

Scaling from this, on 6th July, flow velocities close to the bank where Ms LD allegedly entered the water are likely to be well below 1m/s. However, even a velocity of 0.5 m/s can cause people to have difficulty standing upright.

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Moving with the water
Grounding



Body rises into main flow line



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Body deposited

Average surface velocity for reach; lateral vortices

Variable water depth

Body losing integrity Falling trainer

> Frequency of obstacles or traps in bed or bank (sediment, vegetation or item)

Cold Case: Operation BUTE

Baby K, missing near River Lippe at Schloss Neuhaus army base, Paderborn, Germany, November 1981

Site of Baby K's disappearance

Image © 2015 AeroWest

Google earth

Riverlippe

Lippersee outline in 2010 (blue), based on satellite imagery (Google Earth 2009 base)





Lippersee outline in 1979 (purple), based on aerial photography (GoogleEarth 2009 base)

Lippersee outline in 1982 (green), based on 1:50,000 mapping (GoogleEarth 2009 base)





Lippersee outline in 1985 (yellow), based on aerial photography (GoogleEarth 2009 base)

Lippersee outline in 1986 (red), based on 1:25,000 mapping (GoogleEarth 2009 base)

Lippersee outline in 2010 (blue), based on satellite imagery (Google Earth 2009 base)



Operation

The Bure: a tidal river in Norfolk, and some crucial evidence

River Bure, Norfolk





Figure 3. Time of peak high tide in River Bure, 27th-28th April 2002

Time of peak, B.S.T.



Distance upstream from Vauxhall Bridge km



Figure 1. Conductivity trend, 1/5/02 rising tide



Distance upstream from Vauxhall Bridge, km





'...A more likely scenario is an earlier release time, the body travelling upstream beyond the recovery site and back downstream, lodging direct on the muddy river bed shortly before 01.50 B.S.T. I would estimate the likely time of release from Tarworks Road as 30-40 minutes before the recorded high water at Three Mile House, the body following an upstream track similar to that followed on 7th September 2002. The total travel time including the downstream element for these experimental conditions would be approximately three hours. The release time from Tarworks Road would hence be between approximately 22.40 and 22.50 B.S.T. on 27th April 2002.'



'On 14th October 2003 Filomeno Antonio LOPEZ was found guilty by a majority of 10 to 1 of an indictment of Murder and was sentenced to Life Imprisonment....Thank you for your assistance...'

Norfolk Constabulary, Criminal Justice Unit

Thank You

To the

Institution of Environmental Sciences for producing some of the diagrams