

# Majorca Daily Bulletin

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## Baby boy of murdered pregnant woman in London has died

*London.*— A baby boy delivered after his heavily pregnant mother was fatally stabbed in London has died.

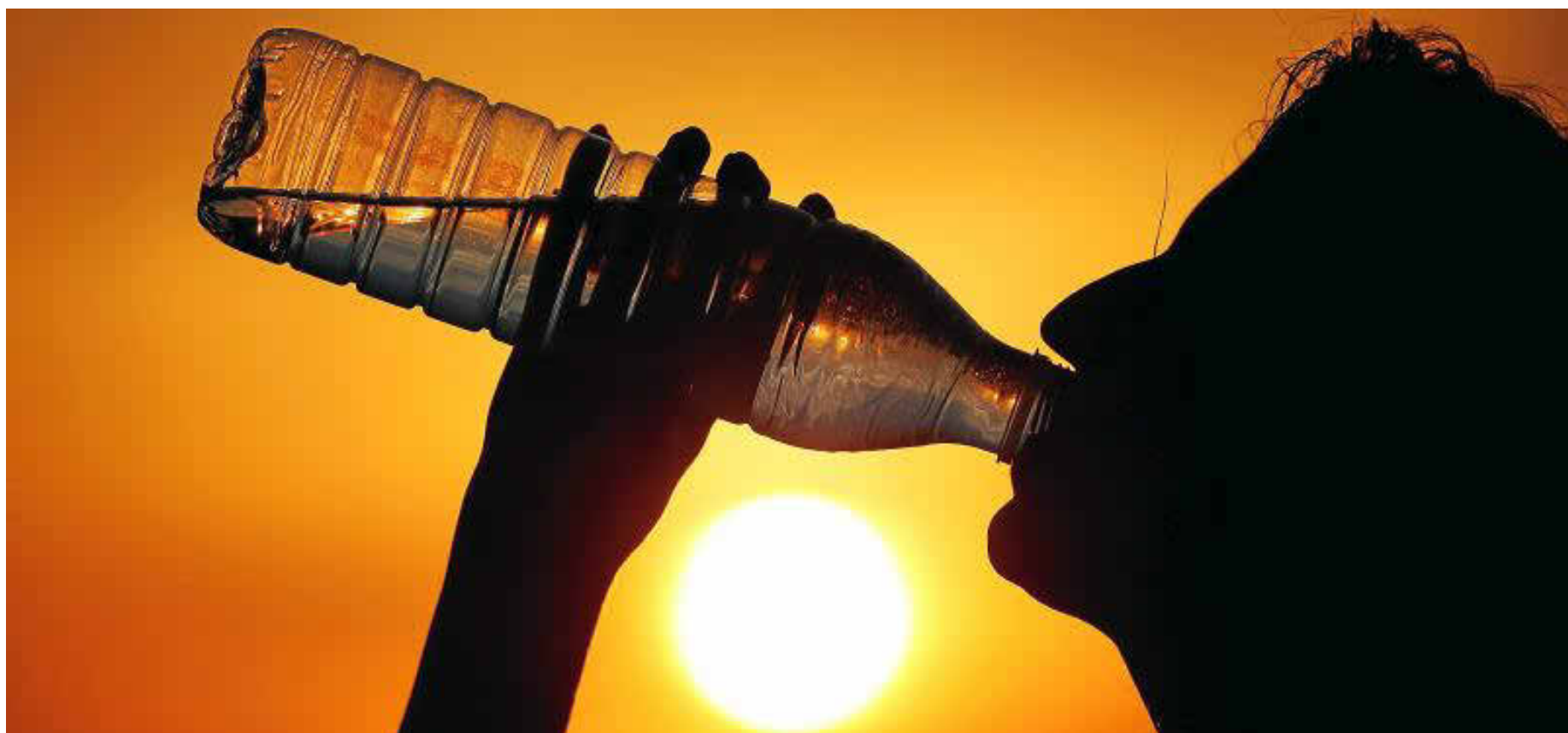
The boy, named Riley, was delivered in the early hours of Saturday by paramedics after his mother, 26-year-old Kelly Mary Fauvrelle, was found stabbed inside a house in Croydon, south London.

Fauvrelle, who was eight months pregnant, died at the scene. Riley was taken to hospital in a critical condition but died early yesterday. "This morning, we heard the sad news that Kelly's baby son, Riley, has died in hospital," Detective Chief Inspector Mick Norman said. "Our thoughts remain with their

family. This tragic development makes it even more important that anyone with information comes forward as a matter of urgency," Norman said.

British police released CCTV footage of a man they wish to trace. He was shown running from Fauvrelle's address shortly before police were called. Two other men arrested on suspicion of murder have been released with no further action.

"We have assured Kelly's family - and I want to assure local residents and the wider public too - that we are doing absolutely everything in our power to find the person responsible," Norman said.



## Hotter but less deadly?

*London.*—The impact of June's extreme heat across France, Spain and other parts of Europe is likely to have been less damaging than in the past because governments put in place measures to cope after a deadly 2003 heatwave, scientists said yesterday. Governments were spurred into action by a European heatwave that year that caused the deaths of more than 35,000 people, and are now better prepared to keep their citizens

safe, according to climate scientists at the World Weather Attribution group.

The international partnership analyses the possible influence of climate change on extreme weather events, from floods to droughts. The scientists yesterday released a rapid assessment of three days of scorching heat in France from June 26-28, saying climate change made the event five times more likely and had boosted the temperature of the heatwave

by about 4 degrees Celsius (7.2 degrees Fahrenheit).

The death toll linked to health effects from the recent heatwave will not be known for a few weeks, they said.

But Geert Jan van Oldenborgh, a senior researcher with the Royal Netherlands Meteorological Institute, said heat action plans developed by governments had been shown to decrease mortality "substantially". "We hope that this heatwave

has become much less deadly than the 2003 heatwave because of the adaptation measures that have been taken," he told journalists. Those measures - put in place from Paris to Barcelona - included handing out water at train stations and in other public places, asking people to check on elderly neighbours and relatives, and opening air-conditioned schools, libraries and other "cool shelters" for city residents.



## El Toro fire alarm: See Inside